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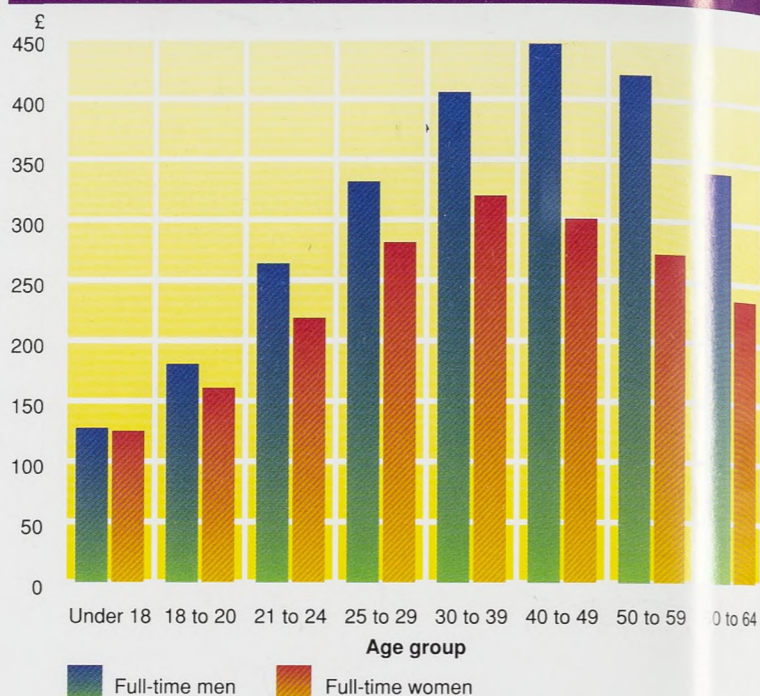
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incorporating **Employment GAZETTE**

Labour Market Trends,
Office for National Statistics, B3/5,
1 Drummond Gate,
London SW1V 2QQ.

Editorial office 0171 533 6126
Fax 0171 533 6185

Managing Editor Frances Sly
Editor David Bradbury
Assistant Editor Annelise Jespersen
Design Zeta Image to Print
Geoff Francis

Labour Market Data José Tomás
LFS Help-Line Darren Stillwell
Statistics enquiries See page S80

Advertising
Nigel Stephens
Tel: 01162 417300
Fax: 01162 416906



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Photo: Telegraph Colour Library

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ONS news

New Earnings Survey published

DETAILED DATA ON earnings in April 1997 will be available when further results from this year's New Earnings Survey (NES) are published in the course of this month and next month. Summary results were published in the form of a First Release on 25th September to coincide with the release of the first volume (Part A) of full NES results. Subsequent NES volumes (Parts B-F) will be published at regular intervals throughout October and November. An article on the findings of the NES will also be published in November's *Labour Market Trends*.

Although the content of each of this year's volumes remains essentially the same as in previous years, a number of additional analyses will be included. These generally reflect the collection of extra information on the NES questionnaire such as data on pension arrangements and profit-related pay. The collective agreement analyses have also been revamped to reflect the move to decentralised pay bargaining. In addition to the first publication of

results for Government Office Regions, data will also be published at a more detailed geographic level than previously, with analyses available by local authority, parliamentary constituency and travel-to-work areas. Finally, the analyses of part-time earnings will be extended to include male employees.

NES 1997 also marks the first industrial analyses where industry coding has been derived directly from ONS' Inter-departmental Business Register (IDBR). This move is thought to have produced significant savings to business through reducing form completion time.

To aid customers in the use of this new information more user-friendly index and contents pages will be included in each of the volumes along with an updated description of the survey in Part A.

- *New Earnings Survey*.
Part A ISBN 0 11 620935 6;
Part B ISBN 0 11 620936 4;
Part C ISBN 0 11 620937 2;
Part D ISBN 0 11 620938 0;
Part E ISBN 0 11 620939 9;
Part F ISBN 0 11 620940 2.
The Stationery Office, £22 per volume or £100 the full set.

Adult literacy in Britain

THE FIRST LITERACY survey to be carried out in Britain using a national random sample of working-age adults has been published by ONS. Measuring three aspects of literacy – prose, document and quantitative (such as using arithmetic) skills – the survey profiles the abilities of people aged 16-65 as part of the International Adult Literacy Survey (IALS), which involves more than 20 countries.

The survey shows large proportions of the working-age population at the lowest and highest skill levels: 22 per cent have only basic level (Level 1) literacy skills on the prose scale but 17 per cent performed at the highest grade (Level 4/5). People at the lowest level were predominantly older people with low levels of education, were more likely to be unemployed, to belong to the manual social classes and to be on a low income.

Those in employment and full-time students were more likely than the unemployed or economically inactive to perform at the highest levels on all three factors. The unemployed were twice as likely as those in employment to be at Level 1. Employees in industries that have experienced the greatest decline in employment were more likely to be at the lower levels than employees in most other sectors. The survey also found a strong link between

literacy and occupation – those in managerial, professional or technical occupations were more likely to be at the higher literacy levels than those in other occupations, and those in manual occupations were much more likely to be at the lower literacy levels.

However, even in occupations where employees had poor average levels, high proportions (between a third and a half) of workers were regularly required to undertake activities that needed reading skills. More than half (58 per cent) of those on Level 1 for document literacy read letters and memos in their job at least once a week, and more than a third were required to read information from reports or articles (39 per cent), from manuals and reference books (36 per cent), and from bills, invoices and spreadsheets (35 per cent).

Overall, very few people rated either their reading, writing or mathematical skills as poor for their job, and only a small proportion thought the level of their skills was limiting their job opportunities.

While it is recognised that any international comparisons should be treated with some caution, the report compares Britain with other countries that have taken part in the IALS and finds a similar distribution of literacy skills in Canada and the United States, but more polarisation when compared with other countries.

- *Adult Literacy in Britain*, £30. ISBN 0 11 620943 7. Published by The Stationery Office.

Focus on the South East published

ONS HAS PUBLISHED the third in its series of regional focus publications, *Focus on the South East*. The report shows that, while the South East is a region of many contrasts, it is generally well off, well educated and has the lowest unemployment and highest economic activity rate in the UK.

Focus on the South East shows that the South East had the largest economy of any region in the UK, with gross domestic product of £88 billion in 1995. Almost three-quarters of this was derived from service industries, compared with about two-thirds nationally. Nearly 230,000 businesses were registered for VAT in the region.

There were 4 million people in the labour market in the South East, 14 per cent of the UK total. This was the largest of any region, reflecting the size of its population. Altogether, 94 per cent of the labour force was in employment, the highest proportion of any region. This rose to 96 per cent in Oxfordshire. In all, 13 per cent of the labour force was self-employed, the second highest proportion of any region (behind the South West).

There was, however, considerable variation within the region, with the self-employed making up one in six of the labour force in East Sussex but only one in nine in Berkshire.

The labour force in the South East was slightly older than the national average, and there was a marked contrast with London. In the South East, 48 per cent of people in the labour force were aged between 25 and 44, compared with 56 per cent in London. Coupled with the population migration patterns between London and the other southern regions, this suggests that many young workers migrate to London but older workers move out to surrounding regions while still in the labour force.

The economic activity rate for the region as a whole was 66 per cent in spring 1996, compared with 62 per cent for the UK as a whole. This was the highest for any region. However, again there were marked differences within the region, with the Isle of Wight having the lowest rate of anywhere in the UK (54 per cent), partly because of its popularity as a retirement area. At a district level, economic activity varied from 52 per cent in Rother in East Sussex to 78 per cent in Cherwell in Oxfordshire, the second highest of any district in the UK.

The region had an above-average proportion of those in employment working in the private sector. In the UK about three-quarters of people in employment worked for the private rather than the public sector, but this rises to nearly four-fifths in the South East. A similar pattern also emerges

in key industries traditionally dominated by the public sector, such as education and health care. For example, one in four of those working in education in the South East were in the private sector, compared with only one in six nationally.

Average gross weekly earnings in the South East were £413 for full-time male employees and £293 for women, both slightly above the Great Britain average. Again, however, there were substantial variations within this; men in the lowest 10 per cent of the earnings distribution earned less than £189 a week, while those in the highest 10 per cent earned more than £597. The top 10 per cent of men in Berkshire earned more than £779, the highest rate in England apart from London.

Unemployment in the South East showed a rise in 1993 on both ILO and claimant count measures, followed by a steady fall. On both measures the rate was lower in the South East than any other region. By June 1997, the count of JSA claimants in the region had fallen to 29,000, compared with the peak of 340,000 in January 1993. Brighton was the district with the highest number of JSA claimants; at 7,700 this was more than in the whole of Oxfordshire. By travel-to-work area, in June 1997 Winchester and Eastleigh (1.5 per cent) had the lowest claimant count

rate anywhere in the UK, followed by Newbury and Bicester (both on 1.6 per cent).

The chapter of the report covering education and training shows that the South East had a higher proportion of people with academic qualifications than the UK as a whole. Less than 15 per cent held no qualifications, compared with a national average of 17 per cent. Within the region, Kent had the least well-qualified population, with only 9 per cent having a degree or equivalent; in Oxfordshire by contrast almost 24 per cent of people were qualified to degree level or equivalent. In spring 1996 just over 15 per cent of employees in the South East had received training in the previous four weeks. The South East had the highest proportion of employers reporting hard-to-fill vacancies in 1996 (a measure of skill shortage); the GB average was 17 per cent.

Other chapters in the report look at population; the economy; transport and the environment; and the quality of life in the South East. *Focus on the South East* looks at the administrative area covered by the Government Office for the South East (see *Labour Market Trends*, May 1997, pp205-7).

- *Focus on the South East*. ISBN 0 11 620921 6. The Stationery Office, £30.

Updated LFS User Guide published

TO COINCIDE WITH the release of the Labour Force Survey spring 1997 database in September, an updated LFS User Guide has been issued.

The full User Guide consists of seven volumes:
Volume 1 – Background and Methodology;
Volume 2 – Questionnaire;
Volume 3 – Details of LFS Variables;
Volume 4 – LFS Derived Variables;
Volume 5 – Classifications;
Volume 6 – Local Area Data; and
Volume 7 – 100 Most Used Variables 1984-91.

Volumes 5 and 6 have not changed. Volumes 1 and 3 have been completely updated and Volumes 2 and 4 are year-specific, so the latest volumes contain information for 1997 only. Volume 7 is entirely new for 1997 and represents the first step towards documenting the LFS in its annual format between 1984 and 1991. It will be expanded next year.

There are a number of useful additions to Volume 1. A new section on annual averaging explains how LFS data can be averaged over several quarters, thus increasing the reliability of estimates for small sub-groups. Continuity in LFS data is

covered for the first time, including a description of major discontinuities which have occurred since 1992. There are two other new sections: one on harmonisation of the LFS with other government surveys, the other to help users find the information they need in order to assess the quality of the LFS. The section on household and family type data has been completely rewritten and covers the data problems with 1992-94 data which recently came to light. There are some notable additions to the sections on sample design and seasonal adjustment; information on response rates and standard errors has also been updated.

Volume 3 has details of all the new variables for 1997, as well as additional notes to many of the older variables. Some of these notes have been taken from the LFS interviewer instructions and enable users to get a better idea of the precise definitions of variables.

- Volumes 1, 2, 5, 6 and 7 cost £5 each, while volumes 3 and 4 are £10 each. The whole set can be purchased for £40, or for users who already have the 1996 User Guide, an 'update' set consisting of Volumes 1, 2, 3, 4 and 7 costs £25. Call Barbara Louca on 0171 533 6179 to place an order.

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

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

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

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

Claimant count, vacancies notified to Jobcentres, and Labour Force Survey 0171 533 6176

Redundancy (see Tables 2.32-2.36)

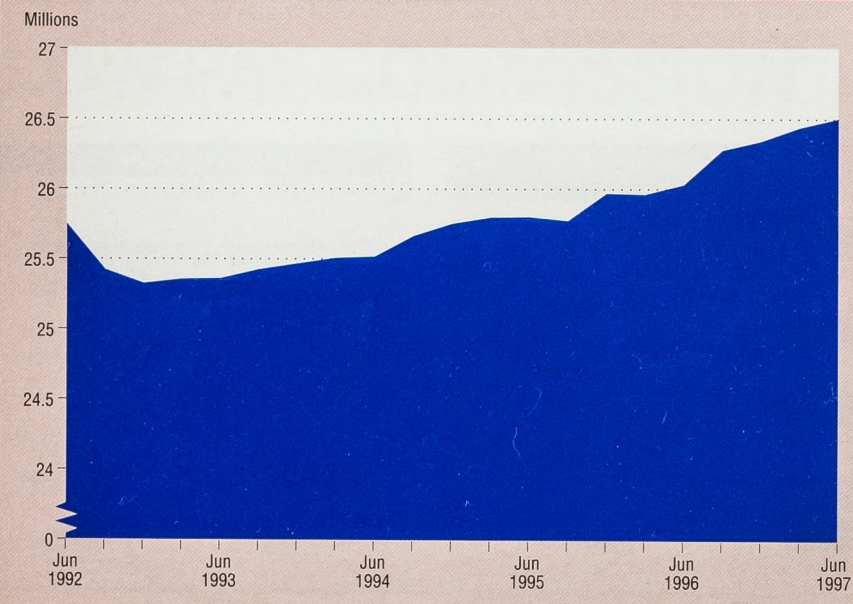
Redundancy statistics 0171 533 6086

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

Tables 0.5, 6.1-6.5

- ◆ Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the second quarter of 1997 was 0.9 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 3.4 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- ◆ Excluding oil and gas, GDP in the second quarter of 1997 was 0.9 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 3.5 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- ◆ Retail sales volumes in the three months to August were 2.1 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 6.0 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- ◆ Manufacturing output in the three months to July was unchanged from the previous three months but 1.7 per cent up on a year earlier.
- ◆ Construction output in the second quarter of 1997 was 0.7 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 4.3 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- ◆ Manufacturing investment in the first quarter of 1997 was 6.4 per cent higher than the previous quarter but was 4.5 per cent lower than a year earlier.
- ◆ Government consumption in the first quarter of 1997 was 0.4 per cent lower than the previous quarter but 1.4 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- ◆ The balance of trade in goods in the three months to June was in deficit by £2.6 billion, up from a deficit of £2.1 billion in the previous three months but down from a deficit of £3.1 billion a year earlier.
- ◆ Excluding oil and erratics, export volumes in the three months to June were 5.0 per cent up on the previous three months and 9.2 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- ◆ Excluding oil and erratics, import volumes in the three months to June were 3.8 per cent up on the previous three months and 8.1 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- ◆ The increase over the 12 months to August in the 'all items' RPI was 3.5 per cent, up from 3.3 per cent for July. The main upward effect on the all items 12-month rate came from increased housing costs with smaller upward effects from charges for leisure services and personal goods and services, and from prices for tobacco and clothing and footwear. There were, however, significant downward effects from both seasonal and non-seasonal food prices. The rise in housing costs was principally due to increased mortgage interest payments following the increase in the base rates in July. The downward effect from food prices came from both seasonal and non-seasonal food. Seasonal food prices rose less than the same period last year while non-seasonal food prices remained unchanged compared to last year's rises.
- ◆ The 'all items' RPI rose 0.6 per cent over the month, compared to a rise of 0.5 per cent between July and August last year.
- ◆ Excluding mortgage interest payments (RPIX), the 12-month rate of price increases was 2.8 per cent for August, down from 3.0 per cent for July.
- ◆ The index for all items excluding mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (also known as RPIY) showed an increase over the latest 12 months of 2.1 per cent, down from 2.2 per cent over the 12 months to July.
- ◆ The 12-month rate of increase in the output price index for home sales of manufactured products is provisionally estimated at 1.4 per cent in August, unchanged from the increase (provisional) in the year to July. The input price index for materials and fuels purchased by manufacturing industry provisionally decreased by 7.8 per cent over the year to August, compared with a provisional decrease of 8.8 per cent for July.

Figure 2 Workforce in Employment; June 1992 - June 1997; United Kingdom; seasonally adjusted



EMPLOYMENT

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

- ◆ The latest results from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) for Great Britain, carried out in spring 1997, showed that total employment (seasonally adjusted) stood at 26,076,000, a rise of 91,000 since winter 1996/7 and a rise of 431,000 since spring 1996. Both male and female employment increased. The number of men in employment was up over the quarter by 42,000, and over the year by 259,000, reaching 14,395,000. The number of women in employment rose by 49,000 over the quarter, and 172,000 over the year to 11,681,000. (Table 7.1)
- ◆ According to the LFS, the number of employees in Great Britain rose by 422,000 to 22,507,000 (seasonally adjusted) between spring 1996 and spring 1997, while the number of self-employed was 47,000 higher at 3,260,000. Over the quarter to spring 1997, the number of employees rose by 106,000 but the number of self-employed fell by 17,000.
- ◆ The LFS also showed that the numbers of both full-time and part-time employees rose over the quarter (by 99,000 and 8,000 respectively) and over the year (283,000 and 139,000) to spring 1997, when the totals stood at 16,817,000 full-time and 5,688,000 part-time employees. (Table 7.4)
- ◆ In an analysis by occupation, the LFS showed that the number in employment in non-manual occupations in spring 1997, at 15,591,000 (not seasonally adjusted), was 2.9 per cent higher than in spring 1996, while the number in manual occupations was 0.6 per cent higher at 10,240,000. The percentage rise in non-manual employment was the same for both men and women. The increase in manual occupations was the result of a 1.5 per cent increase among men, balanced by a 1.1 per cent decrease among women.
- ◆ There have been revisions to the Workforce in Employment estimates back to December 1995. These revisions are due to the re-benchmarking of the employees in employment series in the light of the results of the Great Britain 1996 Annual Employment Survey.
- ◆ The June quarterly rise of 64,000 in the Workforce in Employment was entirely in employees, up 95,000. The number of male employees rose by 79,000 and females rose by 16,000. The other components of the Workforce in Employment all saw quarterly falls: self-employed (down 17,000), participants on government-supported training schemes (down 11,000), and armed forces (down 4,000). The quarterly increase contributed to a rise of 471,000 (2 per cent) over the year. (Table 1.1)
- ◆ Service sector jobs in Great Britain have increased in seven out of 12 industry sections over the quarter. The largest increases have been in wholesale and retail trade and repairs, which rose by 34,000 employees over the quarter. Financial intermediation rose by 31,000, while the post and telecommunications industry remained level. There have been quarterly falls of 20,000 in education and transport and storage. (Table 1.2)
- ◆ Manufacturing in Great Britain has been relatively flat over the last 12 months, despite a monthly fall of 12,000 (0.3 per cent) in July. Over the year, employees in manufacturing rose by 4,000 (0.1 per cent) to stand at 3,995,000. The largest monthly falls have been in food products, beverages and tobacco, which fell 6,000. There were also falls of 4,000 in both textiles and leather, and coke, nuclear fuel and other manufacturing. There was a monthly increase of 2,000 in transport equipment, which contributed to an annual rise of 15,000 employees. (Table 1.2)

UNEMPLOYMENT

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

- ◆ On the ILO basis, the LFS recorded that the seasonally-adjusted number of people unemployed in Great Britain in spring 1997 stood at 2,037,000, with quarterly and yearly falls of 74,000 and 285,000 respectively. (Table 7.1)
- ◆ The seasonally-adjusted ILO unemployment rate fell over both the quarter and the year to spring 1997, by 0.3 and 1.1 percentage points respectively, to 7.2 per cent. (Table 7.3)
- ◆ The LFS also shows that 1,294,000 men and 743,000 women (seasonally adjusted) were ILO unemployed in spring 1997 - down 32,000 for men and down 42,000 for women since winter 1996/7, and down 231,000 and 53,000 respectively since spring 1996. (Table 7.1)
- ◆ The LFS recorded 595,000 ILO unemployed young people (those aged 16 to 24) in spring 1997, 63,000 fewer than in spring 1996. The youth ILO unemployment rate was 13.6 per cent.
- ◆ The LFS reports a fall in the number of long-term (over one year) ILO unemployed people over the year to spring 1997, both in total (by 135,000 to 758,000) and as a proportion of all ILO unemployed people (by 1.1 percentage points to 38.3 per cent).
- ◆ The UK seasonally-adjusted claimant count fell by 48,600 in August 1997 to stand at 1,496,600. (Table 2.1)
- ◆ The UK claimant count level was 97,300 lower than in April 1990 when the claimant
- ◆ count reached its last trough, and also 1,484,500 (50 per cent) lower than in December 1992 when the claimant count last reached a peak.
- ◆ The seasonally-adjusted claimant count rate, at 5.3 per cent of the workforce, is down 0.2 percentage points over the previous month. This is the lowest rate since August 1980. (Table 2.1)
- ◆ The UK claimant count rate is 2.2 percentage points lower than 12 months ago and, over the year, has fallen in every region for both men and women. (Tables 2.1 and 2.3)
- ◆ Between July and August 1997 the total seasonally-adjusted claimant count fell in every region. The largest regional percentage falls were in the East Midlands, Eastern, the South East and the South West. (Table 2.3)
- ◆ Over the month the seasonally-adjusted claimant count rate fell in every region. (Table 2.3)
- ◆ The UK unadjusted claimant count level fell by 597,238 over the year to stand at 1,579,211, or 5.6 per cent of the workforce, down 2.1 percentage points over the year. (Table 2.1)
- ◆ On the ILO basis, seasonally adjusted unemployment in Great Britain (spring 1997) stood at 2 million (or 7.2 per cent), which is 435,000 higher than the Great Britain claimant count for the same period.

Figure 3 Claimant count flows; August 1996-August 1997; United Kingdom; seasonally adjusted

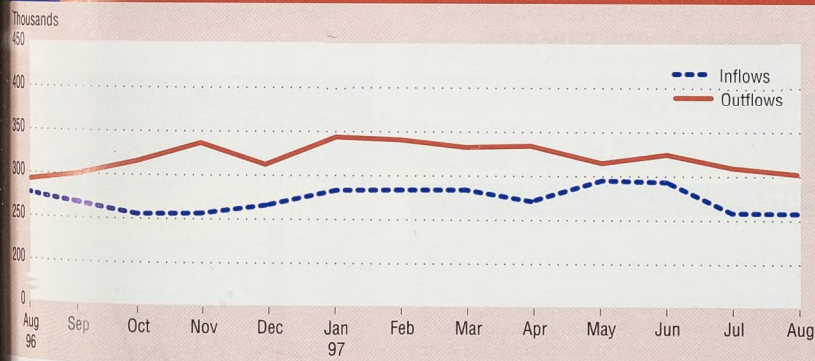
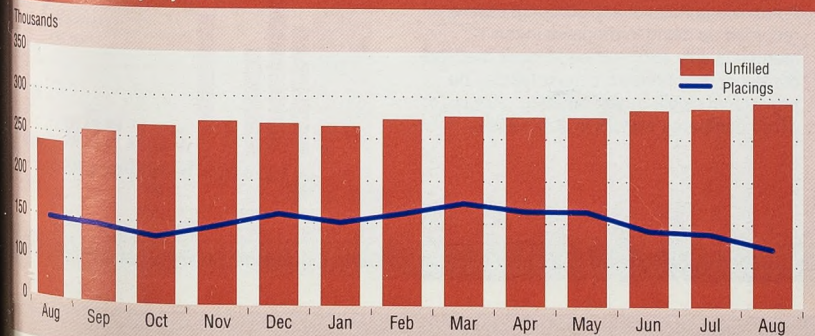


Figure 4 Unfilled Jobcentre vacancies and placings; August 1996-August 1997; United Kingdom; seasonally adjusted



JOBCENTRE VACANCIES

Figure 4. Tables 3.1-3.3

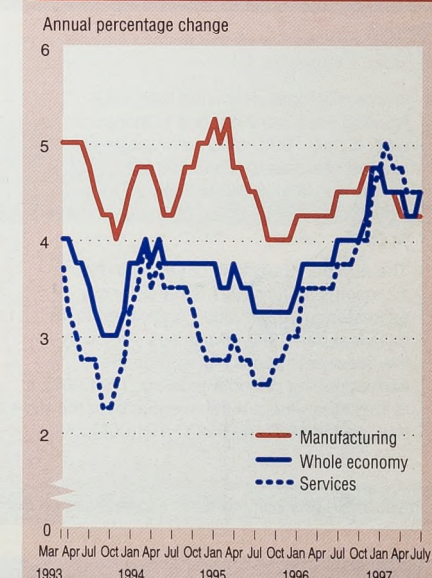
- ◆ The number of vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres (UK seasonally adjusted) rose by 6,900 to 292,000. (Table 3.1)
- ◆ The seasonally-adjusted number of new vacancies notified to Jobcentres fell by 6,500 to 217,700. (Table 3.1)
- ◆ On a seasonally-adjusted basis, the number of people placed into jobs by the Employment Service fell by 17,500 to 120,000. (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 July 1997 was provisionally estimated to be 4½ per cent, an increase of ¼ point from the June figure. (Table 5.1)
- ◆ The actual increase in whole economy average earnings was 4.2 per cent. (Table 5.1)
- ◆ In the manufacturing industries the underlying increase was 4½ per cent. This was unchanged from the June figure. (Table 5.1)
- ◆ The September to December 1995 and November 1993 rates are the lowest since 1967.
- ◆ The production industries increase was 4½ per cent, which is unchanged from the June figure. The May rate was finalised at 4 per cent. (Table 5.1)
- ◆ In the service industries the increase was 4½ per cent in July, unchanged from the June rate. (Table 5.1)
- ◆ The September and October 1993 figure of 2¼ per cent for the service sector was the lowest rate since the series began in 1985.

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



PRODUCTIVITY AND UNIT WAGE COSTS

Figure 6. Tables 1.8, 5.8

- Manufacturing output was 1.7 per cent higher in the three months ending July 1997 compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)
- Manufacturing productivity in terms of output per head was 1.1 per cent higher in the three months ending July 1997 compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)
- Manufacturing unit wage costs rose by 3.1 per cent in the three months ending July 1997 compared with a year earlier. (Table 5.8)
- Whole economy output per head was 1.4 per cent higher in the first quarter of 1997 compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)
- Whole economy unit wage costs were 2.7 per cent higher in the first quarter of 1997 compared with a year earlier. (Table 5.8)

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



LABOUR DISPUTES

Figure 7. Tables 4.1-4.2

- It is provisionally estimated that 7,000 working days were lost due to stoppages of work in July 1997, which is lower than the revised estimate for June 1997 (13,000). It compares with 149,000 in July 1996 and a July average of 59,000 over the period 1990 to 1996.
- The number of working days lost in the 12 months to July 1997 is provisionally estimated to be 967,000 - equivalent to 43 days lost per 1,000 employees. Although the latest estimate is higher than the corresponding period a year ago (724,000), it is lower than the annual average over the ten year period 1987 to 1996 (1,721,000).

TRAINING

Tables 7.7, 8.1-8.11

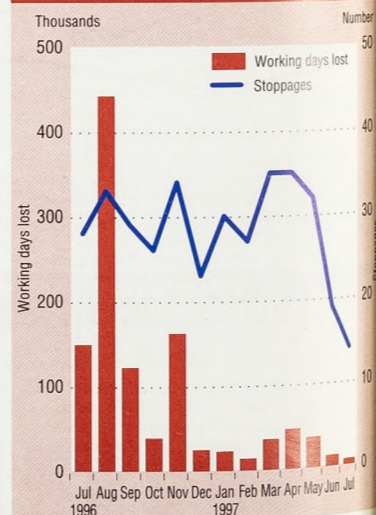
- Seasonally adjusted, 3.2 million (14.4 per cent) employees of working age received job-related training in the four weeks prior to LFS interview during spring 1997. This suggests a very slight increase on winter 1996/7.
- The number participating in Training for Work (TiW) in England and Wales at the end of June 1997 was 18 per cent lower than it was 12 months earlier. (Table 8.1)
- The proportion of leavers from TiW between December 1995 and November 1996 who were in a job six months after leaving was 3 percentage points higher than the figures for leavers between December 1994 and November 1995. This proportion continues to show an upward trend. (Table 8.3)
- The proportion who gained a qualification in the same period was 4 percentage points lower than the equivalent for leavers a year earlier. (Table 8.4)
- The number of Youth Training (YT) participants in England and Wales in June 1997 was 12 per cent lower than in the previous year. (Table 8.1)
- The proportion of YT leavers in the 12 months to November 1996 who were in a job six months after leaving was 3 percentage points higher than for leavers in the 12 months to November 1995. (Table 8.5)
- The proportion of YT leavers in the 12 months to November 1996 who gained a qualification while on the programme was the same as for 12 months earlier. The proportion who gained a full qualification rose by 1 percentage point. (Table 8.1)
- The number of people on Modern Apprenticeships in England and Wales was 83,800 at the end of June 1997. Although this represents a small fall over the previous month, the overall trend is for the programme to continue to increase steadily in size. (Table 8.1)

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

Tables 2.18, 5.9, 6.8-6.9

- Compared with our EU partners, the internationally comparable ILO unemployment rate for the UK is lower than in Spain, Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, Sweden, Belgium, and Germany. (Table 2.18)
- The UK ILO rate is higher than in the Netherlands, Denmark, Austria, Portugal and Luxembourg. (Table 2.18)
- The UK rate is below the EU average using the latest available data (6.9 per cent for the UK in July 1997 compared to 10.6 per cent for the EU as a whole).
- The manufacturing average earnings increase in Great Britain was higher than in eight OECD countries. (Table 5.9)
- Harmonised indices of consumer prices (HICPs) are being calculated in each member state of the European Union for the purpose of international comparisons. This is in the context of one of the convergence criteria for monetary union as required by the Maastricht treaty. Eurostat published HICPs for the 15 European Union member states on 7 March 1997. To coincide with the transmission of UK HICP indices to Eurostat, UK HICP figures were released by ONS on 26 February in First Release ONS (97) 50. A more detailed breakdown of the UK HICP is given in the RPI Business Monitor MM23. For non-EU countries, consumer price indices excluding housing costs remain the best available basis of comparison. The RPI remains the best indicator of UK consumer price inflation.
- In EU countries there was an average rise in consumer prices of 1.7 per cent (provisional) over the 12 months to July, compared with an increase of 2.0 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in France by 1.1 per cent and in Germany by 1.8 per cent. Outside the EU, consumer prices rose by 1.8 per cent in the USA and by 2.2 per cent in Canada and by 2.2 per cent (provisional) in Japan.

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



0171 533 6176

HELP-LINE



Prepared by the Government Statistical Service

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

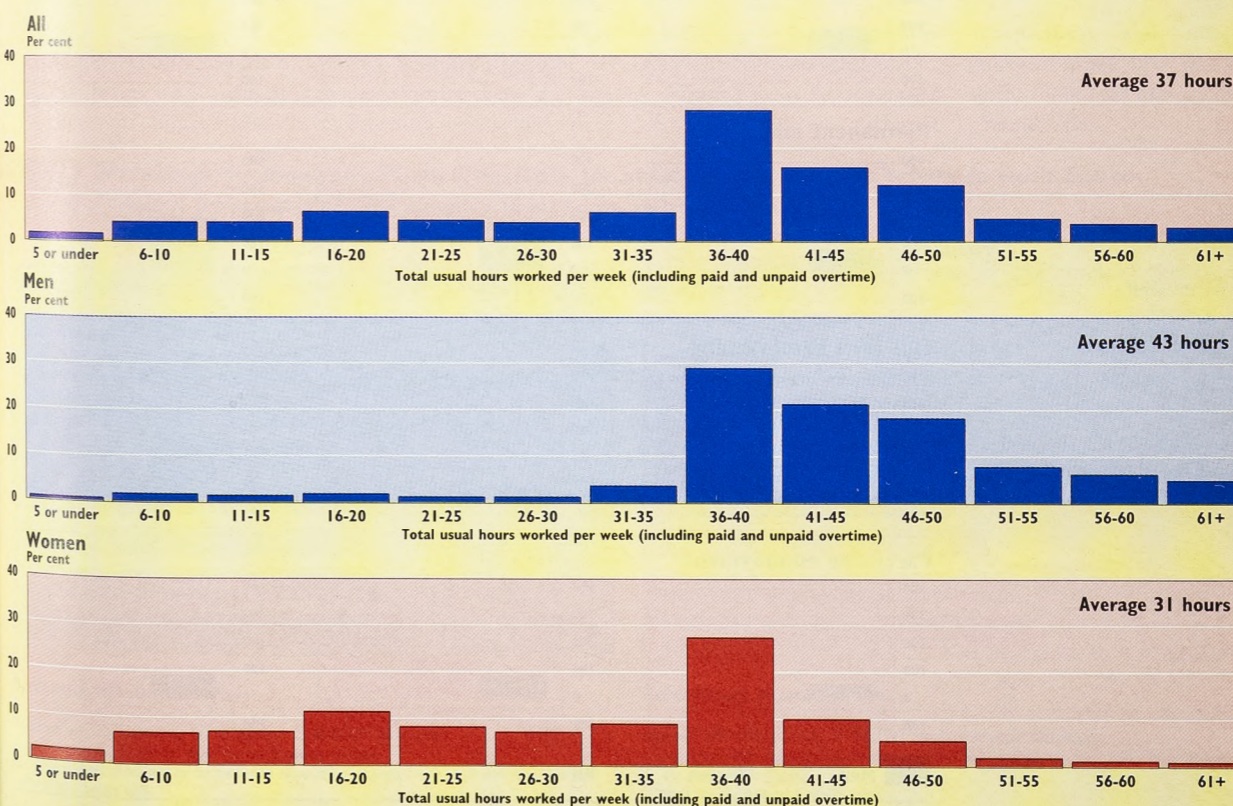
CONTENTS FOR OCTOBER 1997 - PRESENTING RESULTS FROM SPRING (MARCH TO MAY) 1997 LFS

- Total usual weekly hours worked
- Changes in employment
- Women in employment
- Sickness absence
- Flexible labour market
- Job-related training
- Economic activity of young people
- Economically inactive people
- Estimating claimants of unemployment-related benefits
- Index of topics

1 TOTAL USUAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

Information available from the LFS on the total usual number of hours worked by employees illustrates the diversity of patterns of working hours in Great Britain. In spring 1997 there were 22.4 million employees, who usually worked an average of 37 hours per week. The distribution of total usual weekly hours worked (including paid and unpaid overtime) by employees in their main job is shown in Figure 1. Over a quarter of men and women usually worked between 36 and 40 hours a week. In spring 1997, 44 per cent of women usually worked less than 31 hours per week compared with 9 per cent of men.

Figure 1 Total usual weekly hours worked by employees in their main job (Great Britain, spring 1997, not seasonally adjusted)



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

FOR DETAILED FIGURES SEE THE LABOUR MARKET DATA SECTION

2 CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT

Figure 2 shows the year on year changes in the number of people in employment, by type of employment, between spring 1994 and spring 1997 (not seasonally adjusted). The figures show that employment as a whole rose between spring 1996 and spring 1997, the increase in this period being greater than the increases over the one-year periods to spring 1996 and spring 1995. Between spring 1996 and spring 1997 the greatest increases were in full-time employment and in permanent employment. The increases for men were greater than those for women in these two categories.

Employment troughed in winter 1992/3. Table 1 gives the seasonally adjusted changes of those in employment between the trough and spring 1997. It shows that total employment has risen by 1,142,000 since winter 1992/3 with the greatest increases being among employees and people with part-time jobs. Men accounted for more than half of the net increase in employees and around two-thirds of the increase in full-time workers.

Table 1 Changes in employment; winter 1992/3 to spring 1997 (Great Britain, seasonally adjusted)

	Total	Employees	Self-employed	Other	Full-time	Part-time
All	1,142	1,134	176	-169	526	614
Men	632	637	92	-95	336	294
Women	509	497	85	-73	190	320

Figure 2 Changes in employment: spring 1994 to spring 1997 (Great Britain, not seasonally adjusted)

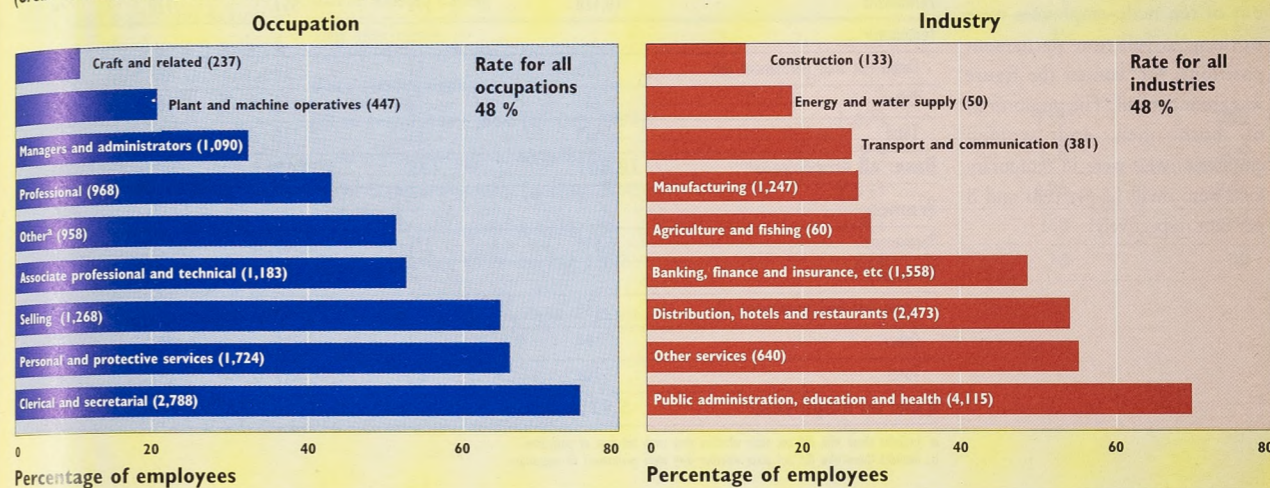


3 WOMEN IN EMPLOYMENT

In spring 1997 there were 10.66 million women employees (not seasonally adjusted), accounting for 48 per cent of all employees. Enquirers are interested in the types of jobs held by women compared with those held by men. Figure 3 shows the percentage of employees (both full-time and part-time) who are women, within each occupation and industry group.

There was a clear distinction between industries such as agriculture, construction, transport and communication and the manufacturing industries, where less than one-third of all employees were women, and most of the service industries, where more than half were women.

Figure 3 Percentage of employees that were women, by occupation and industry (Great Britain, spring 1997, not seasonally adjusted)



Occupations are coded according to the Standard Occupational Classification.
a. Mainly cleaners & domestics and kitchen porters & catering assistants.
() The figures shown in brackets are the number of women (in thousands) working in each occupation.

Industries are coded according to the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification.
() The figures shown in brackets are the number (in thousands) of employees in each industry.

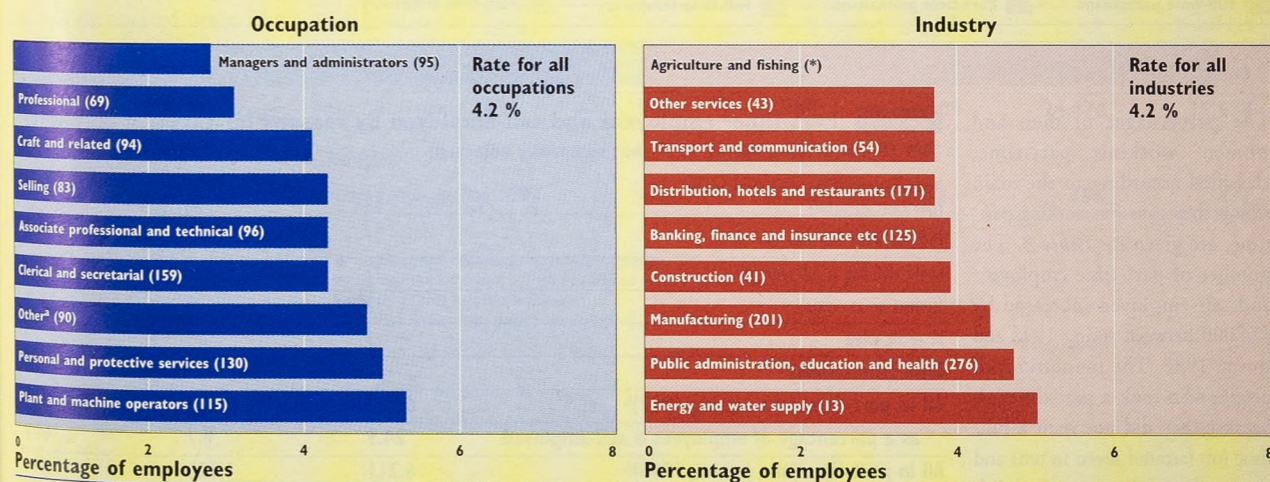
4 SICKNESS ABSENCE

The LFS is a regular source of information about people's absences from work caused by sickness or injury. Many companies telephone the Labour Market Enquiry Helpline to enquire whether these LFS data can help them to assess the levels of

sickness absence in their company against the national background. occupational and industry groups in spring 1997 who were absent for at least one day in the reference week.

Figure 4 shows the percentages of employees in different

Figure 4 Percentage of employees absent from work for at least one day in the reference week due to sickness or injury, by occupation and industry (Great Britain, spring 1997, not seasonally adjusted)



Occupations are coded according to the Standard Occupational Classification.
a. Mainly cleaners & domestics and kitchen porters & catering assistants.
() The figures shown in brackets are the number (in thousands) of employees absent from work for at least one day in the reference week.

Industries are coded according to the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification.
() The figures shown in brackets are the number (in thousands) of employees absent from work for at least one day in the reference week.
* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

5 FLEXIBLE LABOUR MARKET

(a) MAIN EMPLOYMENT OF MEN AND WOMEN

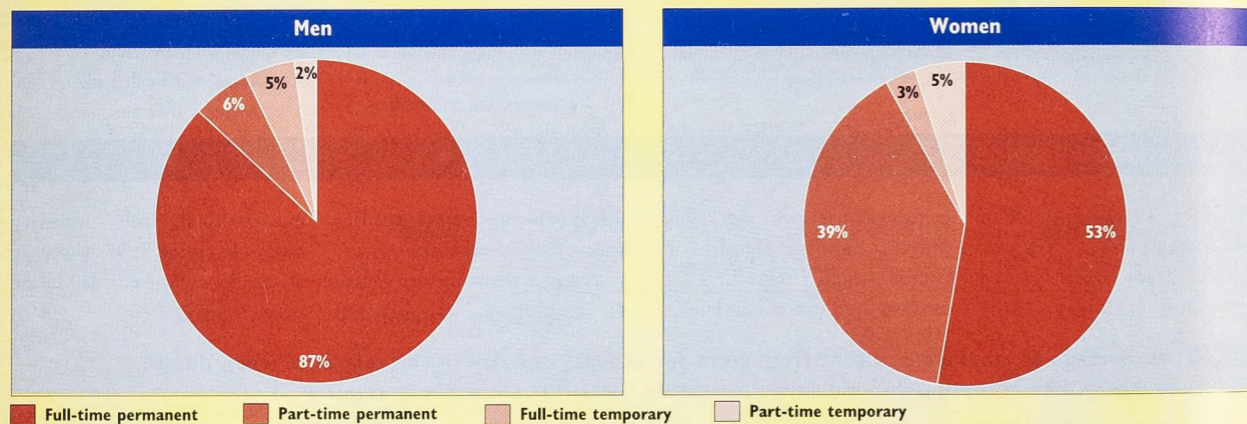
Table 2 and Figure 5 give breakdowns of the different types of employment for men and women in their main job. Figure 5 shows that in Great Britain in spring 1997, while around nine out of ten male employees were working in full-time permanent positions, for women the figure was around a half. The proportions of both men and women employees who were in temporary jobs were small (7 per cent and 8 per cent respectively).

Table 2 Employees by type of main job and reason for taking it (Great Britain, spring 1997, not seasonally adjusted)

	Full-time			Part-time		Thousands Base: All employees ^a
		Could not find full-time job	Other	Other	Total	
Men						
Permanent	10,178	172	557		728	10,906
Temporary						
Could not find permanent job	273	51	19		71	344
Other	263	10	156		165	428
Total	537	61	175		236	773
Base: all employees^b	10,801	235	748		982	11,784
Women						
Permanent	5,544	375	3,781		4,156	9,699
Temporary						
Could not find permanent job	166	63	74		137	304
Other	194	17	385		402	596
Total	360	80	459		539	900
Base: all employees^b	5,935	457	4,271		4,728	10,663

a Includes those who did not state whether they were full-time or part-time.
b Includes those who did not state whether they were permanent or temporary.

Figure 5 Main employment of men and women employees by type (Great Britain, spring 1997, not seasonally adjusted)



(b) PART-TIME WORKERS

The percentages of men and women working part-time, classified according to the main reason they gave for working part-time, are given in Table 3. The number of part-time employees and self-employed increased by 174,000 between spring 1996 and spring 1997. The proportions of people who took a part-time job because they did not want a full-time job (around seven in ten) and those who took a part-time job because they could not find a full-time job (around one in eight) remained the same over this period.

Table 3 Part-time^a employees and self-employed by reasons for taking a part-time job (Great Britain, spring 1997, not seasonally adjusted)

Reasons for taking part-time work (per cent of total)	All	Men	Women
Did not want full-time job	71	38	79
Could not find a full-time job	12	24	10
Student or at school	15	35	10
Ill or disabled	1	3	1
Base (thousands)			
All in part-time jobs (spring 1997)^b	6,386	1,229	5,156
as a percentage of employees & self-employed	24.9	8.7	44.8
All in part-time jobs (spring 1996)^b	6,211	1,120	5,091
as a percentage of employees & self-employed	24.6	8.1	45.0
Change: spring 1996-spring 1997	174	109	65

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

(c) TEMPORARY WORKERS

Employers take on temporary staff for a variety of reasons, such as for short-term cover, gaining specialist skills or to cope with the peaks in demand for labour. The number of temporary employees increased by 116,000 between spring 1996 and spring 1997. Table 4 shows the reasons people gave for taking a temporary job. Around a third of women were in temporary employment because they did not want a permanent job, compared with around a quarter of men. On the other hand, nearly half of the men in temporary employment took a temporary job because they could not find a permanent job, compared with around a third of women.

Table 4 Temporary employees by reason for taking a temporary job (Great Britain, spring 1997, not seasonally adjusted)

Main reason for taking a temporary main job (per cent of total)	All	Men	Women
Could not find permanent job	39	45	34
Did not want permanent job	30	24	35
Contract included training	6	7	5
Some other reason	26	25	27
Base (thousands)			
All in temporary jobs (spring 1997)^a	1,673	773	900
as a percentage of employees	7.5	6.6	8.5
All in temporary jobs (spring 1996)^a	1,557	696	861
as a percentage of employees	7.1	6.0	8.2
Change: spring 1996-spring 1997	116	78	39

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

(d) SECOND JOBS

Each quarter the LFS provides new information of interest to many regular users about the number of people who have more than one job. Such people are counted only once in the LFS employment totals. The alternative source of employment statistics, the Workforce in Employment series, counts all jobs and so people with two jobs are counted twice. The number of people with second jobs in spring 1997, as shown by the LFS, is given in Table 5. In spring 1997, 1.2 million people had more than one job (around five per cent of all people in employment). Of those, over six in ten were employees in both their main and second job and around one in 12 were self-employed in both jobs.

Table 5 Employment status of people with more than one job (Great Britain, spring 1997, not seasonally adjusted)

Employment status in main job (thousands)	Employment status in second job			People with no second job ^b	All in employment
	Employee	Self-employed	All ^a		
Employee	773	269	1,043	21,404	22,447
Self-employed	84	100	185	3,063	3,247
On government employment and training programmes	11	*	11	191	203
Unpaid family workers	+	+	+	+	111
Base: All (spring 1997)	868	370	1,239	24,658	26,009
Base: All (spring 1996)	903	380	1,284	24,170	25,578
Change: spring 1996-spring 1997	-35	-11	-46	488	431

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

6 JOB-RELATED TRAINING

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

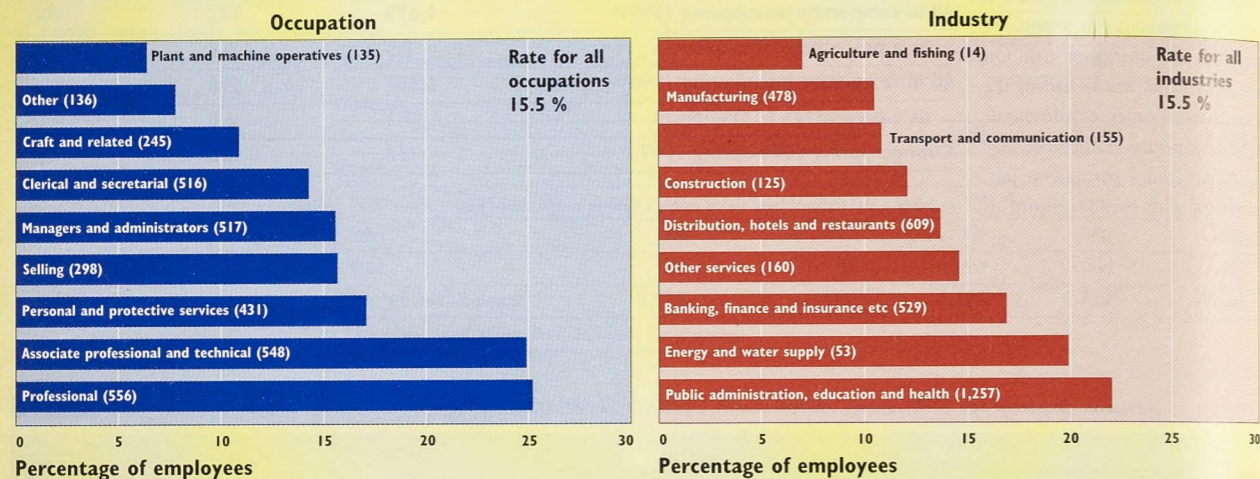
workforce training enquiry point (0114 259 3489), and are often about the amount of training received in different industries or occupations.

In spring 1997, 3.2 million employees of working age received job-related training in the four

weeks prior to interview, 14.4 per cent of all such employees (seasonally adjusted). The percentage of employees receiving job-related training in each occupation and industry is shown in *Figure 6*.

LFS data on training in the past four weeks show that women of working age were more likely to receive job-related training than men - 16.8 per cent of female employees compared with 14.3 per cent of male employees in spring 1997 (not seasonally adjusted).

Figure 6 Percentage of employees of working age receiving job-related training in the four weeks prior to interview, by occupation and industry (Great Britain, spring 1997, not seasonally adjusted)



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

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

7 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF YOUNG PEOPLE

The LFS can be used to look at the economic activity of people by their academic age. *Table 6* shows the economic activity in spring 1997 of people who were aged

between 16 and 19 on the previous 31 August. Of the 2.7 million people aged 16-19, over half were in full-time education (FTE) and of those, 44 per cent were in

employment and around 6 per cent were ILO unemployed. Of the similar number of people not in full-time education, the figures were 42 per cent and 16 per cent

respectively. The numbers in full-time education were similar for men and women.

Table 6 Young people by academic age (Great Britain, spring 1997, not seasonally adjusted)

Thousands	Academic age (in years)					
	All persons				Men	Women
	16	17	18	19	16-19	16-19
In employment						
All	381	417	379	368	804	741
Not in FTE	161	201	281	295	527	412
In FTE	220	215	98	73	277	329
ILO unemployed						
All	78	67	73	64	173	109
Not in FTE	41	49	59	54	128	75
In FTE	37	18	14	10	45	34
Economically inactive						
All	250	208	196	197	394	457
Not in FTE	26	33	47	56	45	117
In FTE	224	175	148	141	349	340

Thousands	Academic age (in years)					
	All persons				Men	Women
	16	17	18	19	16-19	16-19
Total						
All	709	691	648	629	1,370	1,308
Not in FTE	228	283	388	405	700	605
In FTE	481	408	261	224	671	703
Economic activity rate (%)						
All	64.7	69.9	69.8	68.7	71.3	65.0
Not in FTE	88.7	88.3	87.8	86.2	93.6	80.6
In FTE	53.4	57.2	43.0	37.0	48.0	51.7
ILO unemployment rate (%)						
All	17.1	13.8	16.2	14.8	17.7	12.9
Not in FTE	20.2	19.5	17.4	15.6	19.6	15.4
In FTE	14.6	7.6	12.7	11.6	13.9	9.4

8 ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE PEOPLE

Table 7 includes a breakdown of people who say they want a job but are not actively looking for one. Such people, including 'discouraged workers' (whose reason for not seeking is that they believe no jobs are available) are classified as economically

inactive according to ILO guidelines. There were 121,000 discouraged workers in spring 1997, around five per cent of those who were not seeking but would like to work.

Table 7 Economically inactive people by availability and whether seeking work (in past 4 weeks) (Great Britain, spring 1997, not seasonally adjusted)

(Thousands)	All	Men	Women
Total economically inactive who would like to work	2,499	1,014	1,485
Seeking work but not available to start in 2 weeks	246	116	129
Student	143	78	65
Other	102	38	64
Not seeking work but would like work (available and not available)	2,253	898	1,355
Available to start in next 2 weeks	822	301	522
Believes no jobs are available (discouraged workers)	112	69	42
Long-term sick/disabled	106	61	45
Looking after family/home	268	20	248
Student	95	48	47
Other	242	103	139

(Thousands)	All	Men	Women
Not available in next 2 weeks	1,423	594	830
Believes no jobs are available (discouraged workers)	*	*	*
Long-term sick/disabled	607	364	243
Looking after family/home	449	49	401
Student	185	98	87
Other	173	79	94
Not seeking work, does not want work	14,189	5,126	9,063
Does not need/want job	196	54	142
Long-term sick/disabled	1,646	872	775
Looking after family/home	1,799	88	1,711
Student	1,127	563	564
Other	9,422	3,551	5,871

Base:

	All	Men	Women
All economically inactive ^a (spring 1997)	16,688	6,141	10,548
All economically inactive ^a (spring 1996)	16,679	6,068	10,611
Change: spring 1996-spring 1997	9	72	-63

^a Does not include people under 16 years of age.
* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

9 ESTIMATING CLAIMANTS OF UNEMPLOYMENT-RELATED BENEFITS IN THE LFS

LFS estimates of the number of people claiming unemployment-related benefits (see red box) are significantly lower than the actual JSA claimant count figures. The LFS underestimates these claimants for a number of reasons. People may not always admit to claiming unemployment-related benefits, especially if they are working or not fulfilling job-search requirements. Some respondents are unclear about which benefit they are claiming.

Published LFS estimates of the number of people claiming unemployment-related benefits are scaled to match JSA claimant count totals. *Table 8* gives the scaled and unscaled figures for spring 1996 to spring 1997. Many users are aware that this estimation is difficult and the scaling is subject to a considerable margin of error. The scaling method assumes that the shortfall between LFS estimates and the JSA claimant count occurs among the

economically inactive and the employed claimants. However, there is evidence that some of the claimants not picked up by the LFS are ILO unemployed. A study into the scaling method is being carried out by ONS. More information will appear in a feature article in the November issue of *Labour Market Trends*.

Unemployment-related benefits

Until October 1996, unemployment-related benefits included Unemployment Benefit, unemployment-related Income Support and National Insurance Credits. On 7 October 1996, Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA), replaced Unemployment Benefit and unemployment-related Income Support.

Table 8 LFS estimates of claimants of unemployment-related benefits (Great Britain, spring 1996 to spring 1997, not seasonally adjusted)

	Claimant count total ^a	of which		
		In employment	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive
Spring 1996	2,116	310	1,318	488
Summer 1996	2,054	309	1,259	487
Autumn 1996	1,902	295	1,162	445
Winter 1996/7	1,798	286	1,079	433
Spring 1997	1,621	280	1,027	314

Unscaled

	Total of LFS claimants	of which		
		In employment	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive
Spring 1996	1,741	163	1,318	260
Summer 1996	1,683	162	1,259	263
Autumn 1996	1,518	140	1,162	215
Winter 1996/7	1,412	133	1,079	200
Spring 1997	1,292	127	1,027	138

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

Comments on individual issues raised in the article are described in the following sections. Copies of the actual responses to the review are available on request from Neil Dubé, Room B4/10, Office for National Statistics, 1 Drummond Gate, London SW1V 2QQ.

Changes to the First Release

Do users support plans for an integrated First Release?

Do users support the proposed content of the First Release each month, particularly with regard to (i) LFS data presented and (ii) the omission of unadjusted data?

Will users find the proposed, shorter, background notes sufficient?

The majority of respondents welcomed the proposed integrated release. However, some respondents felt that integration could obscure the distinction between various sources. A few commented on the need to maintain the quantity of data provided.

A recent survey carried out by the Employment Service in its regional offices highlighted their concern that if fewer LFS data were presented in the integrated First Release, they may have to pay more to obtain the complete dataset.

There was a strong body of opinion that geographical coverage in the integrated First Release, whether GB or UK, be made consistent, and that it is made very clear what the sources of data presented are.

There was very little explicit support for the complete withdrawal of unadjusted data. Comments included one that "supplying the unadjusted data demystifies the seasonal adjustment process", and several asked that either the whole dataset should be made available, e.g. through Nomis® or *Labour Market Trends* or that it should be in a printed form which is easy and quick to obtain; perhaps with a different pricing structure to other data. If unadjusted figures were published via *Labour Market Trends*, its publication timetable would have to be accelerated.

It was also suggested that the First Release should contain unadjusted data for key series only. Some pointed out that age and duration data are unadjusted, and should therefore be clearly labelled.

Several commented on the proposed shorter background notes. The majority were in favour of the shorter version. However those who were not, expressed the concern that the uninitiated might be confused by having less guidance. A number of suggestions were made to overcome this problem:

- a paper copy of the full version should be actively offered with releases;
- the expanded version should be available on Statfax;
- a free user guide document should be available on derivation and what further analyses are available; and

- changes to the notes should be reported in the first issue in which they occur, so that people know to obtain the new version.

Regional First Releases

The intention is that eventually these would be distributed as pages on the World Wide Web rather than on paper. They would also incorporate LFS data and will be redesigned to match the revised layout of the national release.

The proposal to release these only by electronic means did not meet with wide support. Many respondents felt that the plan to release the regional First Releases on the Internet and via Nomis® was a good idea, but that it was too soon for data to be released only in this way.

Questions on the security of data on the World Wide Web were raised, as well as uncertainties about the instantaneous release of data this way. There was also a suggestion that ONS should announce changes far enough in advance for users to build training and software systems into their budgets.

Greater LFS prominence

- a) *bringing forward the release of the full LFS dataset to coincide with the First Release*
- b) *a new format of LFS reporting to replace the current LFS First Release and Quarterly Bulletin*
- c) *a wider range of seasonally adjusted data and a greater focus on labour market attachment*

Do these arrangements adequately meet user needs?

More prominence for LFS data was welcomed. Many respondents argued that the count of JSA claimants should no longer be the headline series, though most also felt that it should not be withdrawn. Some respondents, however, were concerned about the errors inherent in a sample survey and that they would be forced to use administrative records figures for smaller area analysis. Requests for changes were based mainly around the need for reliable local area data – for example, sample size should be increased.

It was also felt by some that data from the count of JSA claimants would continue to receive prominence because LFS data are less timely – either way, the release should make clear which data are not new.

Reviewing the publication strategy for LFS data

- a) *inclusion of summaries of the latest LFS data in a monthly integrated labour market statistics First Release;*
- b) *release of the latest quarter's full LFS database via Quantime Ltd at the same time as the relevant First Release is published;*
- c) *the discontinuation of both the existing LFS First Release and the LFS Quarterly Bulletin in their present form, with more detailed information appearing in Labour Market Trends and electronically.*

Are users content with these proposals, or is a new, free-standing LFS publication needed?

There were conflicting views on the proposed withdrawal of the Quarterly Bulletin. The main argument against its withdrawal was the difficulty of finding figures quickly in a larger publication. It was suggested that instead of the data appearing in *Labour Market Trends*, there should be a free-standing LFS publication for data excluded from the First Release.

Other respondents said that they did not mind the loss of the *Quarterly Bulletin*, providing that changes to *Labour Market Trends* or another publication as a result of the review should not lose any of the content of the *Quarterly Bulletin*, or that extra data should be available via electronic means.

Releasing the latest LFS figures on labour market attachment

- a) *in months when no new LFS data are released, the First Release should retain the latest available figures;*
- b) *in order to provide more information about labour market attachment, a number of time series were proposed.*

Will users find this sufficient? What would be the most useful form for releasing data: on paper, in Labour Market Trends in the month following publication of the First Release; in a free-standing publication issued on the same day as the integrated First Release or electronically, for example via Nomis®?

Presentation of LFS data was widely commented upon. Requests were made for figures explaining differences in series published in the First Release (e.g. between LFS employment and paid employment jobs collected in employer surveys). Also, a text section on developments in economic activity and inactivity would be useful.

On the other hand, publishing the reasons for economic inactivity was questioned by one respondent on the grounds that it gives unwarranted prominence to those figures, and there was concern that publication could lead to a confusing wide range of figures, all potentially labelled as unemployment. Instead, it was suggested that ONS could publish its own wide-base measure, including only the discouraged workers from the inactive group.

Releasing other LFS data

Users might not have a need for regular provision on paper of tables of data not directly related to the concept of labour market attachment. If they do need tables, however, which option best suits:

- (a) *making data available in the following month's issue of Labour Market Trends;*
- (b) *making data available simultaneously via Nomis®; or*
- (c) *a free-standing publication issued on the same day as the First Release is published.*

What format(s) would historical data best be presented?

Could an annual publication usefully provide annualised LFS results, or would Labour Market Trends be better suited for this?

Both Nomis® and Quantime attracted numerous comments – generally favourable for Nomis®, with requests for more LFS data to be made available, possibly the complete *Quarterly Bulletin*. A number of respondents asked that pricing policies of both systems be reviewed.

Others said both Nomis® and Quantime have too small a usage to enable them to become effective methods of dissemination and they are based on obsolete technology. There was strong demand for developing Windows-style access for these systems.

Many felt that disseminating supplementary and historical data electronically was a good idea in principle, but too soon for data to be released only in this way. Reliability of the exact timing of electronic data release was also questioned.

A number of respondents asked that the tables of the integrated First Release contain the series identifiers for the ONS-run Central Shared Data Base.

There was also a suggestion that *Labour Market Trends* should contain annualised LFS results wherever possible.

Future forms of dissemination

Would users find media such as CD-ROM, Internet and the proposed ONS integrated database useful?

Among the ideas put forward were that the ONS web site should have a) links to other government sites and b) the facility to download labour market data straight onto a PC (as with the US Bureau of Statistics site).

There were requests for back data and local area figures to be released in CD format and/or as spreadsheets.

Others commented that the planned integrated database of all ONS time series, once launched, may be a good dissemination method.

Presentations

Views are invited, particularly on widening the range of users to whom briefing presentations should be made in future, and suitable venues.

Suggestions included:

- annual or ad hoc briefings when there is a major development (perhaps with a modest charge);
- making more use of the Labour Market Statistics Users' Group;
- making presentations to the Society of Business Economists, and also the

Information Development and Liaison Group (Labour Market Statistics subgroup); and

- drawing in user groups other than city analysts and the media.

Other comments on the LFS

Although not the subject of this consultation, there were a number of comments on related issues, such as the option of a full, monthly LFS. Those that raised the issue of a monthly LFS were evenly balanced between those who were potentially in favour, and those who believed the additional resource needed would be better spent elsewhere or that a monthly LFS was unnecessary. Some requested a monthly LFS, but one whose variables were restricted to employment status questions, thereby reducing running costs.

There was a request for LFS reference periods to be changed to calendar quarters, so that data can be tied in with other economic indicators. Production of LFS series based on the three most recent months' data and updated each month (i.e. a three-month moving average) was supported by a number of people.

One respondent pointed out that current ILO definitions were adopted some time ago and suggested that ONS call on the ILO to update their guidelines. ■

YOUR INSIGHT INTO THE LABOUR MARKET



THE LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

LFS FIRST RELEASE AND LFS QUARTERLY BULLETIN

LFS results are first published in printed form in an Office for National Statistics (ONS) First Release. A wide range of analyses and tables are included (summer 1997 issue, published October 1997).

Further LFS analyses are included in the 60-page full colour publication LFS Quarterly Bulletin together with explanatory charts and text (summer 1997 issue, published December 1997).

LFS USER GUIDE

The LFS User Guide consists of seven volumes - 1) Background & Methodology, 2) LFS Questionnaire, 3) Details of LFS Variables, 4) LFS Standard & Eurostat Derived Variables, 5) LFS Classifications, 6) LFS Local Area Data and 7) 100 Most Used Variables 1984-91. **Volumes 1, 2, 5, 6 and 7 cost £5 each. Volumes 3 and 4 cost £10 each. Complete LFS User Guide is £40. Subscription or User Guide contact: Barbara Louca (Tel 0171 533 6179)**

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RESEARCH USE OF LFS

For research users, copies of all LFS databases are available from the Data Archive. **For information Tel 01206 872001**

What success has the programme of pre-vocational pilots had in helping unemployed people who need special help with training and jobseeking?

A recent report by **Sara Dewson, Pat Irving, Clare Johnson and Gill Whitting,** ECOTEC Research and Consulting Limited, assesses the results.

Evaluation of the pre-vocational pilots: case studies

Key findings

- Pre-vocational pilots (PVPs) are aimed at long-term unemployed people who need additional support to allow them to progress into employment or Training for Work (TfW), as a result of problems such as a lack of basic skills, a lack of self-confidence and motivation or health problems.
- The overall model of the PVP (a client-led approach based on flexibility and partnership) is well-received by clients and providers.
- Lessons of good practice can be drawn at all stages of pre-vocational

- training, including referral, induction, assessment and ongoing advice and guidance.
- PVP clients have succeeded in gaining a range of qualifications and other vocational and jobsearch skills.
- The most common immediate outcome from PVP appears to be TfW, although some participants have found work.
- The report concludes that there is a demand for the type of support programme offered by PVP.

THIS IS A summary of a report prepared for DfEE by ECOTEC Research and Consulting Ltd. The report presents the findings from an evaluation of nine PVPs. The objectives of the case study evaluation were to: assess the appropriateness of the provision to participants; describe how the pilots operate in practice; provide early feedback on the outcomes and achievements of participants; and assess the relative effectiveness of different approaches and models.

Background

In 1996/7, pre-vocational pilots were implemented by 57 Training and Enterprise Councils in England. Nearly 11,000 people started under the pilots during the year, at a cost of £23m. This year, pre-vocational training has been integrated into TfW and is available throughout England. There are 30,000 starts available, with a budget for the year of £66m. This study was carried out during 1996, and the lessons learned in the study have helped in the design of the programme for this year.

The PVP client group

The PVP client group is, in its broadest sense, TfW-eligible, long-term unemployed individuals who, although not sufficiently job- or training-ready to allow them to progress into employment through TfW are, nonetheless, capable of progression with adequate support.

In addition to these general characteristics, however, PVP clients have additional needs. These needs include the following:

- *skill needs:* clients might have either basic skill needs, where they require

support with basic literacy and numeracy, and/or key skill needs (IT and communication skill needs were particularly prominent);

- *assistance in addressing life skills or social problems which act as barriers to participation in mainstream vocational training and employment:* many clients lack self-confidence and motivation due to unemployment, mental health problems or long-term sickness; others need help in learning appropriate work behaviour.

Furthermore, the clients of some PVPs had additional, specific, needs. Clients included ex-offenders, people with disabilities, individuals with 'English speakers of other languages' needs and inner city residents.

The PVP model

A similar approach was adopted by each of the nine case study PVPs: identification of potential clients, in almost all cases by the Employment Service; initial interview and assessment by the training supplier; induction, further assessment and diagnostics; training plan preparation; training delivery; outcome, which includes qualifications and/or progression into training or employment.

The overall model was well received by all partners involved in the management and delivery of the PVPs, as well as by clients themselves. The three critical success factors for the PVP model were identified as being:

- its flexibility in providing a range of support to address vocational as well as social and personal needs;
- the fact that PVPs involved a client-led approach, thus not only was the package flexible overall, but it was tailored to

all without EMPLOYMENT funding. The case studies show a diversity of projects at various stages of development, with most showing signs of recovery towards their original targets following late approvals and payments in many cases. The variable quality of transnational partnerships is of concern and some of this is due to single member state approval of bids. Projects are at various stages of assessing performance and outcomes, yet in some there are clear signs that development work will be mainstreamed after completion. However, in assessing outcomes, any final evaluation must take into account qualitative measures and the longer term labour market benefits of projects.

Youthstart

Under Youthstart, 20 projects were evaluated, the majority being of the Category 1 type, i.e. development of training guidance, counselling and employment system. Approximately two-thirds of the projects would not have started without funding under EMPLOYMENT and many were targeting groups where alternative provision was not available. There were indications that in this strand many projects were breaking new ground. While projects were generally proceeding well, there was some concern that emphasis was on service delivery rather than staff working with young people. There was also a danger that some projects had become narrowed to delivering outputs rather than giving due attention to wider impact measures and multiplier effects.

Now

A total of 31 Now projects were evaluated, with the majority involved in the delivery of training (Category 2). Funding under EMPLOYMENT enabled projects to start in two-thirds of cases, the remainder showing the potential for funding from other sources in the absence of Now. Few of the projects were strong in all respects, though only four gave cause for concern over their final outcomes. The majority of projects had made good progress in their workplans despite the setbacks of delayed approval through problems in maintaining original transnational partnerships. Under-developed areas in projects included dissemination, mainstreaming and innovation but, given adequate recognition of the problems by project managers and appropriate guidance, progress could be made in these before completion.

Overview

In all three strands, extensive problems had been experienced with late project approvals and subsequent late payments, causing some projects to curtail or in exceptional cases lose completely their 1995 developmental phase. Staffing problems also affected progress in some projects and this underlined the importance of staff continuity and commitment in making satisfactory progress.

A significant proportion of projects

would not have proceeded without EMPLOYMENT funding, mainly because matched funding was conditional upon it. Actually receiving the pledged matched funding element was a problem for some projects. The majority of matched funding was in-kind support and so could not help overcome problems caused by the delays projects experienced in receiving their EMPLOYMENT payments. This was a particular problem for smaller, voluntary organisations, often ill-suited to coping with the resultant cashflow issues. Where projects had been adversely affected by late payments, it tended to be due to the postponement of staff recruitment, leading to slower progress with workplans.

Measuring progress using conventional throughput measures was considered to provide only a partial picture in many projects. Qualitative outcomes were often thought to be more relevant. However, few projects had clear plans for monitoring and evaluating their activities and of those that did, potentially the most thorough ones were being carried out by independent evaluators.

Projects were generally not specifically focused and for some the focus had become more vague since the bid proposals. There was evidence of some projects being supply-led, responding more to the need to use existing resources within the organisation, rather than based on a reasoned response to demand factors. Part of this was due to a perception that labour market information is not precise enough to give the necessary lead. However, few of the assessed projects had used labour market information effectively in positioning their bids. Based on project monitoring, a few projects had shifted their targets and in only two cases were they likely to veer significantly off course.

Collaborative partnerships with UK organisations featured in most projects but with varying degrees of intensity and success. In many cases these were poorly developed and TECs and LECs in particular were not a prominent feature of local partnerships. Formal links under EMPLOYMENT worked the best - informal links were much more diverse in their activities and effectiveness. Links within the UK tended to take second place to the nurturing of transnational links, which are an eligibility requirement for EMPLOYMENT. However, there were many examples where the development and maintenance of transnational partnerships had proved problematic.

A key problem was with transnational partners failing to secure funding through their own member states. Resources invested in forming these links were effectively wasted and this also caused considerable delays in workplans as projects sought new partners. Where partnerships worked best, they tended to be based on pre-existing networks and with partners bringing complementary skills to the project. A smaller number of partners was also a good indicator of effective transnational collaboration and, where such factors came

together, there were clear benefits to be derived in terms of the exchange of ideas and the direct sharing of experience through staff exchanges, conferences, etc.

There was some difficulty in identifying really innovative projects, partly because of the difficulty in properly defining the term. In general, innovation was interpreted loosely by projects and encompassed the testing of programmes in the UK that had been tried in other member states and the running of similar projects in different parts of the UK. Leading edge innovation was rare with the best examples in Youthstart.

Most projects saw dissemination as an activity mainly for the final stages of their workplans. Some categories of project (for example, those developing media learning material) were primarily focused on dissemination as an end product. A small number of projects had chosen a public launch and more were using the Internet to reach as wide an audience as possible at low cost. Some types of project showed more potential for mainstreaming, in particular those where training could be embedded into national qualifications such as NVQs. Those projects where the beneficiaries required a highly customised and expensive level of provision (such as under some Horizon disability projects) were likely to experience the most difficulty in ensuring the continuation of provision after the conclusion of their Employment projects.

Many of the projects built upon pre-existing work in the same field, experience frequently gathered through earlier funding by programmes such as Horizon 1, Helios and Euroform. There were also cases where current EMPLOYMENT projects were partly integrated with concurrent Adapt and Leonardo projects. Previous experience with European funding tended to help current EMPLOYMENT projects function better, especially where earlier transnational partnerships had continued successfully.

Many projects were concerned over how to measure the impact of their work and when this should be done. The favoured timing of this activity was at the end of the project, although for some this would still be too early to properly assess the labour market impact. Quantitative measures of impact were often associated with bureaucracy and there was a distinct preference for softer measures such as changed attitudes and culture. Few projects had yet to develop adequate performance indicators and there was a need for guidance here to ensure that this is effectively addressed at the earliest opportunity.

Overall, just under half the case study projects were at or above their target workplans at this mid-term point, with just over half below - the highest incidence being in Youthstart and Horizon (disabled).

Interim Evaluation of the Employment Community Initiative, DfEE research report RR8, is available from DfEE Publications, PO Box 5000, Sudbury, Suffolk CO10 6YJ, tel 0845 6022260. Price £4.95. ISBN 0 85522 594 7.

Three large-scale surveys - of employers, recent mothers, and the mothers' partners - reveal the range and use of family-friendly employment practices. This article summarises the findings, which are the subject of a report for the Department for Education and Employment.

By John Forth, Steve Lissenburgh, Clare Callender and Neil Millward, Policy Studies Institute.

Family-friendly working arrangements in Britain

Key findings

- Voluntary benefits to help employees with the care of children were provided by 77 per cent of establishments; 27 per cent offered provisions to parents around the time of childbirth.
- Flexible or non-standard working-time arrangements were provided in 71 per cent of workplaces.
- Employers generally believed the benefits of family-friendly working arrangements to be improved morale and loyalty and better staff relations; the disadvantages were regarded to be extra administration and coping with employees' absences.
- Full-time employees in 36 per cent of workplaces and part-time

employees in 41 per cent could work flexible hours to accommodate family responsibilities.

- Extra-statutory maternity benefits were more common in the public sector, in larger workplaces, and in workplaces with recognised trade unions.
- A quarter of all establishments provided paternity leave, which was usually paid and typically limited to about four days.
- Among mothers who had returned to work after the recent birth of a child, 20 per cent were entitled to a wide range of voluntary benefits from their employer; the entitlement of fathers to corresponding benefits was lower, at 14 per cent.

THIS REPORT presents the findings of research on the extent and use of what are now commonly called 'family-friendly' employment practices - those features of employment that help employees in combining family responsibilities with their job. Specifically, it sought to provide up-to-date evidence on:

- the range of family-friendly working arrangements made available by employers and the extent of each arrangement;
- the availability of the various arrangements to individual employees, especially to parents of young children;
- the take-up of the main types of arrangement by employees;
- employers' views of the utility of the arrangements.

The research entailed three large-scale surveys, one of employers, one of recent mothers and the third of the mothers' partners, each conducted in spring 1996. The survey of employers consisted of telephone interviews with managers in a representative national sample of establishments of all sizes and in virtually all industrial sectors, both public and private. The achieved sample of 1,311 interviews reflects a response rate of 52 per cent, and can be taken with reasonable confidence as representative of the population of establishments in Great

Britain. The survey of mothers comprised a postal survey of all mothers who gave birth in June 1995. The 3,688 completed questionnaires reflect a response of 55 per cent and are broadly representative of the population of mothers of new babies in June 1995. Only responses from the 2,051 who were eligible for statutory maternity rights are used in this report. The survey of partners yielded responses from 80 per cent of cases where the mother had responded to the survey.

Provision and use of family-friendly employment practices

Benefits available around the time of childbirth (in addition to those given to mothers by legislation) were provided to parents by 27 per cent of employing establishments. Paternity leave was provided by 24 per cent, while 9 per cent gave additional maternity leave and 6 per cent gave additional maternity pay. Most fathers who were entitled to paid paternity leave took some of their entitlement. A majority of mothers entitled to (generally unpaid) additional maternity leave took such leave; but only a small proportion took additional maternity absence beyond their statutory entitlement.

Voluntary provisions to help employees with the care of children were more common than those focused around the time of childbirth and were provided by 77 per cent of establishments. The most common provision was special leave at

short notice for childcare reasons, but career breaks and being allowed to work at home occasionally were also offered by a sizeable minority. Around a half of mothers who had returned to work from a recent pregnancy had used one or more of such arrangements and just over a half of fathers had done so.

Flexible or non-standard working-time arrangements, which might be of some assistance to employees with care responsibilities for children or other dependants (such as elderly relatives), were provided by 71 per cent of establishments. More than half of mothers who had returned to work from a recent pregnancy had used one or more of these arrangements, such as part-time working, job sharing or flexible working hours. Only one-fifth of fathers had done so.

Roughly equal numbers of employers saw advantages and disadvantages in providing family-friendly working arrangements. The most commonly perceived benefits were improved morale and loyalty and improved management/staff relations. The administrative burden of providing the different arrangements and having to cope with the employees' absence were the most commonly perceived disadvantages.

Extra-statutory maternity benefits

Extra-statutory maternity leave, offered in 9 per cent of all establishments and 11 per cent of those employing women, was commonly available to all women; in the minority of firms that restricted access to the provision, most specified one or two years' service with the employer as the qualification. This same pattern applied to the smaller proportion (6 per cent) who offered extra-statutory maternity pay. Where it was provided, extra-statutory maternity pay was commonly paid at the level of normal weekly pay. Generally, women who received any extra-statutory benefits received either additional maternity leave or maternity pay, not both.

Both benefits - extra-statutory maternity leave and extra-statutory maternity pay - were more common in the public sector, in larger workplaces, and in workplaces with recognised trade unions. One-fifth of mothers returning to work after childbirth received some form of extra-statutory maternity leave or absence and one-fifth received extra-statutory maternity pay.

Paternity leave

A quarter of all establishments, 31 per cent of those employing men, allowed male employees time off work when there was a new baby in their family. Paternity leave was usually paid and typically limited to about four days. Employers offering this benefit were more likely to be in the public sector or larger establishments in the private sector and it was more common in the private sector if there were trade unions present. Establishments employing men under the age of 40, employing women of similar age and

offering women extra-statutory maternity benefits were more likely to offer paternity pay.

Among recent fathers who were employees, 38 per cent took time off work during their partner's pregnancy and 93 per cent took time off at the time the baby was born. The majority of this time was taken as part of their paid annual holidays, rather than paternity leave. Nearly all with an entitlement to paid paternity leave used their full allowance, averaging around four days.

Childcare-related practices

There is a wide variety of arrangements that employers might offer male or female employees with childcare responsibilities and these can entail practical assistance with childcare or helping parents when their usual arrangements break down.

Only 10 per cent of workplaces offered any form of practical assistance with childcare for employees with young children. Overall, 2 per cent operated a workplace nursery, 1 per cent supported a nursery elsewhere and 2 per cent operated a childcare allowance or voucher scheme. Each of these arrangements was much more common in private sector establishments with large numbers of younger women employees and in the public sector, as was another practice, a play scheme for children during school holidays. About one-tenth of mothers returning to work after childbirth said their employer operated a workplace nursery and 3 per cent had used the facility. Corresponding figures for fathers were 6 per cent and 1 per cent.

Childcare arrangements which enable a parent to work are subject to break down at short notice. One-third of establishments employing women had special leave arrangements to cover such emergencies, most commonly in the form of paid leave, and a further third had provisions that mixed the availability of special leave with other arrangements, usually making up the time at a later date. The remaining workplaces had no special provision for mothers to take time off in an emergency of this kind. Provision of any kind, and particularly of the more generous kind, was more common in the public sector. Similar provisions for fathers to take time off when childcare arrangements broke down were slightly less common and again more prevalent in the public sector. About one-fifth of mothers who had recently returned to work after having a baby had made use of an arrangement of this kind, as had one-fifth of partners.

The opportunity to work at home occasionally if childcare arrangements broke down was available to some employees in a quarter of establishments but, in most of these establishments, only a minority of employees had access to the arrangement.

Career breaks for family reasons were another arrangement which could help employees with children, as well as those

with other responsibilities such as sick or elderly relatives. The research focused on such arrangements that offered at least three months unpaid time off work with all employment rights maintained. Some employees were entitled to such career breaks in 17 per cent of establishments but they were twice as common in public sector workplaces as in the private sector. Most career break schemes were accessible to both men and women and commonly to all men and all women. Use of the provision was rare, being reported at the time of the survey by 7 per cent of establishments offering career breaks to women and by 5 per cent of those offering them to men. Only 1 per cent of mothers and 1 per cent of partners reported having taken a career break.

Flexible working time

The research examined six different types of flexible or non-standard working-time arrangements that might be of use to employees with family responsibilities. The most common type of arrangement offered by employers was flexible hours, in which the employee has some choice over the placement of their hours during the day or week. This was available to full-time employees in 36 per cent of establishments and to part-time employees in 41 per cent. The majority of those offering the arrangement had some employees working flexible hours. Male part-time employees, who are far less common than female part-timers, were less likely than male full-timers and female part-timers to be offered flexible hours. Among mothers who had returned to work after childbirth, 20 per cent had used flexible hours arrangements; 12 per cent of partners had done so.

A permanent switch from full-time to part-time work was offered in 24 per cent of establishments and a similar temporary switch was offered by 22 per cent. The arrangements were much less likely to be accessible to men than to women. Only 1 per cent of establishments employed men who had made a permanent switch to part-time working, compared with 9 per cent employing women who had done so. The equivalent figures for a temporary switch to part-time working were 2 per cent for men and 4 per cent for women.

Part-time working was the non-standard working-time arrangement most commonly used by mothers returning to work after childbirth - 65 per cent were doing so. In contrast, only 2 per cent of partners were working part-time and only 8 per cent of partners were entitled to work part-time if they had wanted to.

A non-standard, full-time working week, which might take the form of a nine-day fortnight or four-day week, was offered in 15 per cent of establishments. Most establishments offering such arrangements said it was currently in use and there was no great difference in reported use by men and women.

Term-time only working, particularly appropriate for employees with older

school-age children, was the least common type of non-standard working time arrangement reported by employers, being available in 7 per cent of establishments. Female full-timers were much more likely to be offered such contracts than male full-timers.

Other working-time arrangements which mothers had used since their return to work were job-sharing (9 per cent) and special shifts (8 per cent), such as working in the evenings or during school hours. These were very rarely used by fathers.

While employers may operate practices that facilitate the reconciliation of family responsibilities with work obligations, the opposite may also happen. The survey examined one such practice, the use of extra-contractual hours of work. In the majority of establishments employing men, male employees worked longer than their contracted hours and in 10 per cent men generally worked for more than 10 extra hours per week. The phenomenon was less widespread in relation to women, extending to one-third of establishments employing women and reaching more than 10 extra hours per week in 4 per cent of establishments.

Family-friendly employment

Employers who voluntarily provide some form of family-friendly provision to employees in each of four categories (maternity benefits, paternity leave, childcare arrangements and non-standard

working time) were found to constitute just 5 per cent of all employers. However, 19 per cent provided something in three of the four categories and 65 per cent provided something in two out of the four. The 'model employers' having all four types of provision were more common within the public sector and among larger organisations in the private sector. Assistance with childcare was the benefit that most often distinguished them from the generality of employers. Such 'model' employers were much more likely to see the provision of family-friendly working arrangements as beneficial to management than those offering fewer arrangements or benefits of this kind. Improved morale or staff relations were the advantages they frequently cited.

Among mothers who had returned to work after the recent birth of their child, 20 per cent were entitled to a wide range of voluntary benefits from their employer (extra-statutory maternity leave or pay; some form of childcare assistance; and some form of non-standard working-time arrangement). Overall, 16 per cent had used these same entitlements. Among fathers, entitlement to corresponding provisions were lower, with 14 per cent entitled to each of the three types (paternity leave, childcare assistance and some form of non-standard working-time arrangement). Their usage (9 per cent) was also correspondingly lower.

Broadly speaking, mothers' and their

partners' entitlement and use followed the pattern of provision of employers. It was more common if they were employed in the public sector and, within the private sector, if they worked for a larger employer or an employer that recognised trade unions.

Family-friendly working arrangements and labour market participation

Findings from both the employers' survey and the survey of recent mothers showed that the provision of a wide range of family-friendly working arrangements, and particularly extra-statutory maternity pay, was associated with mothers returning to work for the same employer after having their baby.

A quarter of fathers who were in employment at the time their child was born had changed their pattern of working in some way because of the child's birth. Most commonly, they had reduced the number of hours they worked, while others took later shifts or changed their working pattern to fit in with their partner's job. However, others said they were working longer hours or doing more overtime, especially if they worked in the production industries or were among the lower paid.

Family-friendly working arrangements in Britain, 1996, DfEE research report RR16, is available from DfEE Publications, PO Box 5000, Sudbury, Suffolk CO10 6YJ, tel 0845 6022260. Price £4.95. ISBN 0 85522 615 3.

HOURS WORKED - 2nd QUARTER 1997

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

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

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

In the second quarter of 1997, total hours worked per week were 853 million (seasonally adjusted), an increase of 1 million (0.2 per cent)

over the quarter, and an increase of 8 million (1.0 per cent) over the same period last year. The quarterly increase arises from rises in both average hours and employment. The increase comes from employees, with total hours worked by self-employed and by participants in government training schemes, unpaid family workers and armed forces remaining level. By industry, there were increases in total hours worked by employees and self-employed

in all areas except agriculture, forestry and fishing and public administration, defence, education, health and social work.

There have been changes to the figures published previously due to revisions to the underlying Workforce in Employment series, affecting employees back to December 1995 and participants in government supported training schemes back to June 1995. These are not individually marked on the tables.

Table 1 Total hours worked per week

United Kingdom		Employees in employment				Self-employed			HMF WRGT UPFW ^a	Total	
		Male		Female		All					
		All	Part-time	All	Part-time	Male	Female	All			
Unadjusted for seasonal variation											
1992	Jun	417	14	269	70	686	107	25	132	24	842
	Sep	405	14	260	67	665	107	25	132	24	821
	Dec	421	15	274	73	695	106	24	130	24	849
1993	Mar	394	14	262	69	656	96	21	117	23	796
	Jun	412	14	271	71	683	104	24	128	22	833
	Sep	399	15	259	68	658	106	23	129	22	808
	Dec	416	15	275	74	691	108	23	131	21	844
1994	Mar	393	15	264	71	657	100	22	123	21	800
	Jun	414	15	275	73	689	109	24	134	20	843
	Sep	404	16	260	68	664	111	23	134	20	819
	Dec	424	16	281	75	704	114	24	139	20	864
1995	Mar	401	15	268	71	669	104	22	126	19	814
	Jun	423	16	278	74	701	113	24	137	18	857
	Sep	407	16	263	68	670	111	23	134	18	822
	Dec	431	17	284	76	715	113	24	137	18	870
1996	Mar	403	16	269	73	671	100	22	122	18	812
	Jun	425	17	284	76	709	108	24	132	17	858
	Sep	412	19	276	74	688	111	24	135	16	839
	Dec	436	19	296	82	732	113	25	137	17	886
1997	Mar	408	18	276	76	683	100	22	123	16	822
	Jun	430	19	287	79	717	108	25	133	16	865
Adjusted for seasonal variation											
1992	Jun	410	14	264	69	674	106	24	130	24	828
	Sep	412	14	268	70	680	105	25	130	24	834
	Dec	408	14	265	70	674	103	23	126	24	824
1993	Mar	407	14	267	70	673	103	23	125	23	822
	Jun	404	14	266	70	671	103	23	126	22	819
	Sep	405	15	268	71	673	104	23	127	22	821
	Dec	404	15	267	71	670	104	23	127	21	819
1994	Mar	406	15	268	72	675	107	24	131	21	826
	Jun	407	15	270	72	677	108	24	132	21	829
	Sep	411	15	268	71	679	109	23	133	20	832
	Dec	411	16	272	72	683	111	24	135	20	838
1995	Mar	414	16	273	72	687	111	23	134	19	840
	Jun	416	16	273	73	689	112	24	135	19	843
	Sep	413	16	272	71	685	109	23	132	18	835
	Dec	417	17	274	73	691	109	23	133	18	841
1996	Mar	416	17	275	74	692	107	23	131	18	840
	Jun	418	17	279	75	698	107	23	130	17	845
	Sep	419	18	284	78	703	109	24	133	16	853
	Dec	422	18	285	78	707	109	24	133	16	856
1997	Mar	422	19	283	77	704	108	24	131	16	852
	Jun	424	19	282	78	706	107	24	131	16	853

^a HMF - Her Majesty's Forces; WRGT - Work-Related Government Training; UPFW - Unpaid Family Workers.

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

Standard Statistical Region		SIC 92								Millions
Unadjusted for seasonal variation		Agriculture hunting, forestry and fishing	Production industries	Construction	Other services	Public admin. defence, education, health and social work	Additivity adjustment ^a			
SIC 92		A/B	C-E	F	G-K/O-P	L-N				
	Male	Female	All	A/B	C-E	F	G-K/O-P	L-N		
South East										
1996	Sep	176.0	103.3	279.3	4.0	37.7	20.5	166.1	50.5	0.4
	Dec	183.9	109.6	293.5	3.7	38.9	21.8	173.5	55.5	0.0
1997	Mar	170.0	101.5	271.5	3.1	35.2	19.2	164.1	50.3	-0.3
	Jun	179.8	106.9	286.7	3.7	37.6	20.9	173.9	50.9	-0.3
East Anglia										
1996	Sep	20.7	10.6	31.3	1.7	6.8	2.6	14.6	5.7	0.0
	Dec	21.3	11.2	32.5	1.4	6.9	2.8	15.0	6.4	0.0
1997	Mar	19.1	9.9	29.0	1.2	5.9	2.5	14.0	5.4	0.1
	Jun	20.0	10.6	30.6	1.3	6.0	2.5	14.6	6.0	0.1
South West										
1996	Sep	43.1	23.9	67.0	4.0	12.8	5.5	32.2	12.9	-0.2
	Dec	44.5	24.6	69.1	3.7	13.5	5.6	32.3	14.2	-0.2
1997	Mar	42.3	22.9	65.2	3.2	12.7	5.1	31.1	13.0	0.0
	Jun	45.0	24.1	69.1	3.4	13.9	5.6	32.8	13.2	0.3
West Midlands										
1996	Sep	48.3	25.9	74.2	2.3	20.5	5.6	32.5	13.0	0.3
	Dec	51.8	28.2	80.0	2.3	23.1	5.6	33.8	14.8	0.3
1997	Mar	47.5	26.3	73.8	2.0	21.0	4.8	32.2	13.5	0.3
	Jun	50.5	27.6	78.1	2.2	22.2	5.4	33.9	14.2	0.2
East Midlands										
1996	Sep	36.9	19.7	56.6	1.9	16.3	5.0	24.3	9.4	-0.2
	Dec	38.9	21.4	60.3	1.9	18.5	4.6	24.5	11.1	-0.2
1997	Mar	36.8	20.6	57.4	1.7	16.7	4.1	24.4	11.0	-0.4
	Jun	38.3	21.2	59.6	1.7	17.5	4.6	25.2	10.7	-0.2
Yorkshire & Humberside										
1996	Sep	41.9	23.9	65.8	1.7	16.0	5.5	30.6	12.0	0.0
	Dec	44.6	25.3	69.9	1.6	17.3	5.6	31.3	13.9	0.1
1997	Mar	40.6	23.6	64.2	1.4	15.5	4.9	29.4	13.3	-0.2
	Jun	43.0	24.5	67.5	1.6	17.0	5.1	30.6	13.4	-0.2
North West										
1996	Sep	53.2	31.9	85.0	1.9	18.1	6.6	40.3	18.0	0.0
	Dec	56.4	34.3	90.6	1.7	19.5	7.2	42.4	19.6	0.2
1997	Mar	51.6	31.7	83.3	1.4	17.4	6.1	39.7	18.5	0.3
	Jun	54.4	33.0	87.4	1.4	19.0	6.6	41.6	18.9	0.0
North										
1996	Sep	23.3	13.6	36.9	1.6	9.4	2.9	15.3	8.0	-0.3
	Dec	24.4	14.4	38.8	1.3	10.0	3.4	15.5	8.8	-0.2
1997	Mar	23.0	13.7	36.7	1.0	9.5	2.8	15.0	8.5	-0.1
	Jun	24.4	14.3	38.7	1.3	9.9	3.4	15.7	8.5	-0.1
Wales										
1996	Sep	23.3	13.3	36.6	2.5	8.6	2.9	14.3	8.4	-0.2
	Dec	23.3	14.0	37.3	2.3	8.9	2.9	14.2	9.3	-0.3
1997	Mar	22.0	13.0	35.0	2.0	7.9	2.7	13.8	8.6	0.0
	Jun	23.2	13.2	36.5	2.4	8.5	2.8	14.1	8.8	0.0
Scotland										
1996	Sep	43.1	26.7	69.8	2.3	13.3	5.8	32.6	15.5	0.3
	Dec	45.0	28.8	73.8	2.5	14.2	5.9	33.8	17.3	0.1
1997	Mar	41.4	26.6	68.0	2.4	12.9	5.1	31.3	16.2	0.1
	Jun	44.5	27.7	72.2	2.8	14.3	5.7	32.6	16.6	0.2
Great Britain										
1996	Sep	509.8	292.7	802.5	23.9	159.5	62.8	402.8	153.4	0.1
	Dec	534.1	311.9	845.9	22.3	171.0	65.5	416.2	171.1	0.0
1997	Mar	494.4	289.9	784.3	19.3	154.7	57.2	394.9	158.3	-0.2
	Jun	523.2	303.2	826.4	21.8	165.8	62.7	415.0	161.0	0.0
Northern Ireland^b										
1996	Sep	13.3	7.1	20.4	2.2	3.8	1.5	7.4	5.6	-0.1
	Dec	15.0	8.6	23.6	2.0	4.6	1.8	8.0	7.1	0.0
1997	Mar	13.6	8.2	21.9	2.1	4.0	1.6	7.6	6.5	0.2
	Jun	14.5	8.4	22.9	2.3	4.2	1.7	8.0	6.7	0.0

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

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

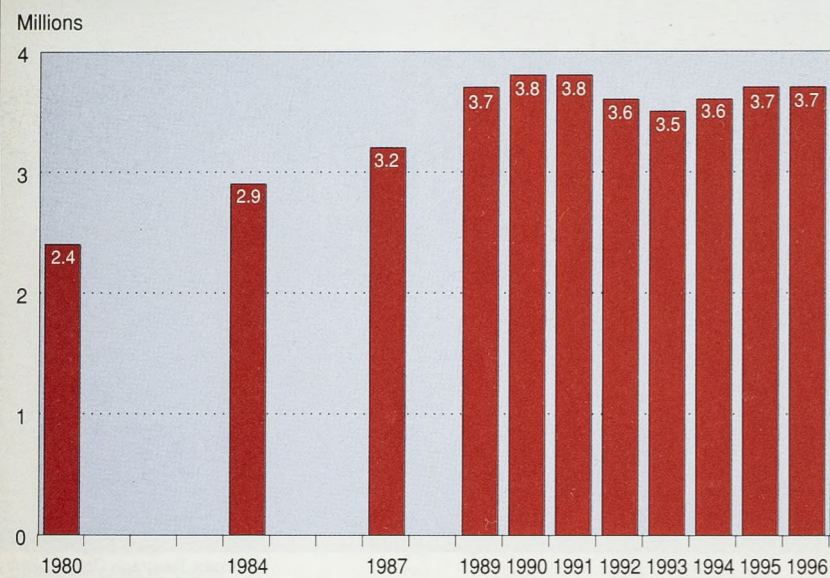
Table 1 Changes in the number of businesses and employment by size of business; United Kingdom; 1995-1996

Size (number of employees)	Businesses ^a			Employment (000s)		
	Beginning of 1995	Beginning of 1996	Annual percentage change	Beginning of 1995	Beginning of 1996	Annual percentage change
0	2,486,382	2,516,820	1.2	2,808	2,856	1.7
1-49	1,187,378	1,175,232	-1.0	6,914	6,752	-2.3
50-249	26,156	25,731	-1.6	2,575	2,600	1.0
250+	6,162	6,640	7.8	7,983	8,746	9.5 ^b
All	3,706,078	3,724,423	0.5	20,279	20,954	3.3

Source: Department of Trade and Industry

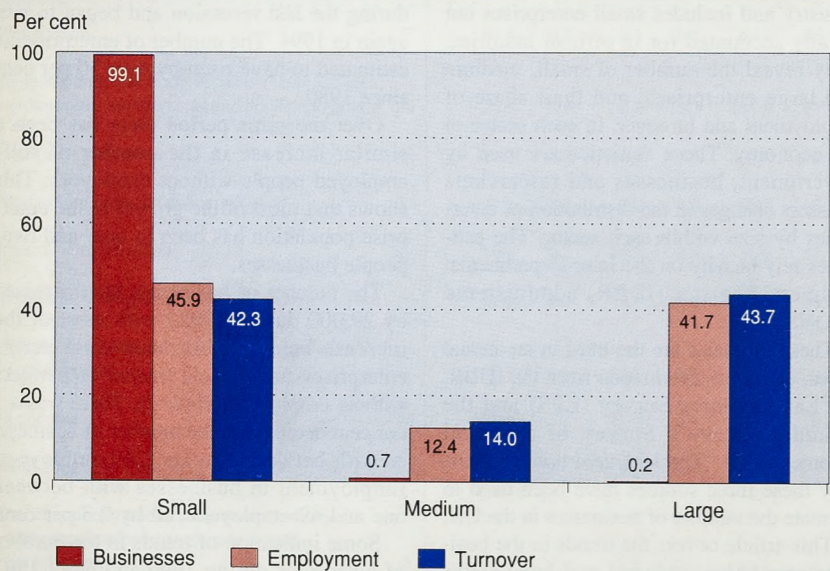
a The coverage of these estimates has changed, with the 1996 figures excluding SIC 745 (Labour Recruitment and Provision of Personnel). If SIC 745 was also excluded from the 1995 figures the true increase would have been 29,000.
 b This large percentage increase is influenced by the inclusion of NHS trusts which were previously excluded.

Figure 1 Number of enterprises in the UK; 1980-96



Source: Department of Trade and Industry

Figure 2 Proportion of businesses, employment and turnover^a in small, medium and large firms at start of 1996



^a Excluding the finance sector.

Source: Department of Trade and Industry

Bank plc, and self-employment figures from the LFS. These sources suggest that the small rise in the number of businesses has continued into 1996 and the first few months of 1997. These sources also indicate that the recent business population growth has been in part due to an increase in the number of businesses run by self-employed people as a second job.

Small, medium and large enterprises

Of the 3.7 million active enterprises at the start of 1996, 2.5 million were run by self-employed people without employees. Of the 1.2 million businesses with employees, the vast majority were small (fewer than 50 employees). Only 26,000 were medium sized (50-249 employees) and almost 7,000 were large (250 or more employees).

Small firms, including those without employees, accounted for over 99 per cent of businesses, 46 per cent of non-government employment, and 42 per cent of turnover^a at the start of 1996. In contrast, the 7,000 largest businesses accounted for 42 per cent of employment and 44 per cent of turnover (Figure 2).

Compared with the beginning of 1995, this reveals a two percentage point fall in small firms' share of employment. However, the fall in small firms' share of employment does not signal a big decline in their contribution to jobs. Employment in small firms fell by only 1 per cent. The fall in small firms' employment share was due mainly to higher employment in large businesses - in retailing, in hotel and restaurant chains, and in the health sector, due to the inclusion of NHS trusts (formerly part of the NHS and so excluded from these statistics).

Construction accounted for the largest number of firms without employees, almost 29 per cent of such businesses. This is followed by real estate, renting and business activities with 16 per cent and wholesale, retail and repairs with 11 per cent.

Size class zero enterprises

Size class zero enterprises make a substantial contribution to the output of a number of sectors. They account for over a fifth of turnover in agriculture, construction and education (Table 2).

Table 2 Size distribution of businesses, employment and turnover by industry; United Kingdom; 1996

Industry	Number of businesses (= 100%)	Size (number of employees)				Per cent
		0	1-49	50-249	250+	
All industries ^a	3,724,423	67.6	31.6	0.7	0.2	
A,B Agriculture, forestry and fishing	213,358	77.5	22.5	*	*	
C Mining and quarrying	6,326	69.5	27.5	2.0	1.0	
D Manufacturing	337,216	56.8	39.8	2.7	0.8	
E Electricity, gas and water supply	329	12.8	66.9	*	*	
F Construction	836,702	87.0	12.8	0.1	-	
G Wholesale, retail and repairs	567,981	48.0	51.1	0.8	0.2	
H Hotels and restaurants	148,866	28.2	70.6	1.0	0.2	
I Transport, storage and communication	213,299	77.3	21.9	0.6	0.2	
J Financial intermediation	60,672	59.3	38.9	1.2	0.6	
K Real estate, renting and business activities	687,357	58.6	40.7	0.6	0.1	
M Education	95,579	90.9	8.6	0.4	0.1	
N Health and social work	204,213	75.4	23.4	0.9	0.3	
O Other community, social and personal services	352,525	76.1	23.6	0.3	0.1	
		Employment (000s) (= 100%)	Size (number of employees)			
			0	1-49	50-249	250+
All industries ^a	20,954	13.6	32.2	12.4	41.7	
A,B Agriculture, forestry and fishing	472	47.2	47.7	*	*	
C Mining and quarrying	92	5.6	12.8	16.0	65.6	
D Manufacturing	4,553	4.8	24.0	21.2	49.9	
E Electricity, gas and water supply	181	-	0.6	*	*	
F Construction	1,588	48.6	32.0	7.6	11.8	
G Wholesale, retail and repairs	4,288	7.9	38.7	10.0	43.3	
H Hotels and restaurants	1,469	3.9	48.9	9.5	37.7	
I Transport, storage and communication	1,414	13.0	20.8	9.3	57.0	
J Financial intermediation	975	4.4	12.4	7.9	75.3	
K Real estate, renting and business activities	2,834	15.6	40.7	14.0	29.7	
M Education	233	39.8	27.0	17.3	15.9	
N Health and social work	1,881	9.9	27.1	8.6	54.4	
O Other community, social and personal services	974	30.0	40.3	10.9	18.8	
		Turnover (£million) ^b (= 100%)	Size (number of employees)			
			0	1-49	50-249	250+
All industries ^{a,c}	1,791,543	4.5	37.7	14.0	43.7	
A,B Agriculture, forestry and fishing	23,719	29.3	62.9	*	*	
C Mining and quarrying	23,260	0.6	14.2	13.5	71.6	
D Manufacturing	454,794	1.2	18.4	16.5	63.9	
E Electricity, gas and water supply	46,750	-	1.5	*	*	
F Construction	103,494	21.5	43.1	13.7	21.7	
G Wholesale, retail and repairs	594,422	3.0	46.4	14.1	36.5	
H Hotels and restaurants	45,788	2.5	41.5	9.9	46.1	
I Transport, storage and communication	123,773	4.0	25.3	12.4	58.3	
J Financial intermediation	2,547,949	0.1	12.6	26.4	61.0	
K Real estate, renting and business activities	257,895	4.6	65.0	15.4	15.1	
M Education	8,428	20.0	35.2	36.4	8.5	
N Health and social work	56,706	2.5	24.3	6.9	66.4	
O Other community, social and personal services	52,514	14.2	35.0	12.5	38.2	

Source: Department of Trade and Industry

^a Data suppressed to avoid disclosure. Less than 0.05 per cent.

^b The SME statistics exclude public administration, private households, extra-territorial bodies and labour recruitment and provision of personnel (sections L, P, Q and 745 of the Standard Industrial Classification 1992).

^c Turnover excludes VAT.

^d Excluding the finance sector.



Photo: Telegraph Colour Library

Many size class zero enterprises are 'labour-only subcontractors' – self-employed people trading in their own skills or professional knowledge. Not all labour-only subcontractors would say they are running a business. Some would consider themselves as part of the organisation they sell their skills to – for example people whose employers have simply shifted their job from employee to self-employed status.

It would, however, be difficult to distinguish between the two sorts of labour-only subcontractor within the self-employment statistics. Much depends on individuals' perceptions and on working practices in different industries and occupations. The SME statistics therefore include all size-class zero enterprises.

Industries

Some industries are dominated by small firms. For example, in the agriculture sector, small firms provided around 95 per cent of employment and produced around 92 per cent of turnover at the start of 1996 (Table 2). Small firms' share of employment and turnover were also higher than average in construction, education, and most service industries.

More detailed industry figures show employment was particularly reliant on small firms in areas as diverse as real estate, recycling, computing and manufacture of wood and wood products. Some industry sectors were still relatively dominated by large businesses: electricity,

gas and water supply, mining and quarrying, financial intermediation and manufacturing.

Legal status

Almost five out of six enterprises at the start of 1996 were run by the

self-employed. Although only 18 per cent of businesses were companies or public corporations, their employment and turnover shares were 69 and 86 per cent respectively.

Table 3 shows that out of the three million businesses run by the self-employed,

Table 3 Number of businesses, employment and turnover by size of enterprise and legal status; United Kingdom; 1996

Size (number of employees)	Businesses	Employment (000s)	Number and per cent	
			Turnover ^a (£m excluding VAT)	
Companies and public corporations (= 100%)	670,432	14,485	1,548,404	
0	4.2	-	0.2	
1-49	91.4	24.2	34.1	
50-249	3.4	16.2	15.7	
250+	1.0	59.6	50.0	
Partnerships (= 100%)	602,284	2,766	116,700	
0	61.0	26.6	18.2	
1-49	38.6	63.1	70.0	
50-249	0.3	6.6	5.4	
250+	-	3.7	6.4	
Sole traders (= 100%)	2,451,707	3,704	126,447	
0	86.5	57.3	45.5	
1-49	13.5	40.6	52.9	
50-249	-	1.9	1.4	
250+	-	0.3	0.2	

- Less than 0.05 per cent.
a Excluding the finance sector.

Source: Department of Trade and Industry

four-fifths were run by sole traders. Over 80 per cent of businesses run by the self-employed were also without employees. Although over 95 per cent of companies and public corporations had fewer than 50 employees, the 6,500 large businesses had a 60 per cent share of all employment and a 50 per cent share of all turnover in companies and public corporations.

UK enterprise population

No single source is able to estimate the total number of businesses in the UK. The official register of businesses, the IDBR, holds records of around 1.8 million businesses, but its coverage is known to be incomplete among the very smallest businesses. Therefore these SME statistics include an estimate of the number of unregistered businesses, their employment and turnover.

The underlying method for estimating the number of unregistered enterprises is well established. There are three steps: to estimate the total number of self-employed

people; to estimate how many of them run businesses appearing on the IDBR; and to allocate the remainder to unregistered businesses. Companies not on the IDBR are likely to be inactive (it is unlikely for a company to be operating with an annual turnover of less than £47,000 and no PAYE scheme), so no estimate of unregistered companies is needed.

An important consideration is whom to include in the estimate of the number of self-employed people, based on results from the LFS. Prior to 1994, only people self-employed in their main job were included. However, it is clear that some self-employed people run more than one business, and that some employees run businesses in their spare time.

The aim in producing these estimates was to have as complete a coverage of the overall business population as possible and so those self-employed in their second job are included.

The greatest uncertainty lies in how many self-employed people operate alone, and

how many are in partnership. The more that are assumed to operate alone, the greater the estimate of the total number of businesses. Evidence from the Inland Revenue's SPI suggests that most very small firms are in fact one-person operations. ■

Notes

- 1 The two earlier series were published in June 1995 and June 1996 in DTI Statistical Bulletins. Contact 0114 259 7538 for more information. See also *Labour Market Trends*, December 1995, pp461-6.
- 2 The coverage of these estimates has changed – the estimates for the beginning of 1996 exclude SIC 745 (Labour Recruitment and Provision of Personnel), which accounted for around 10,500 businesses at the start of 1995. Although Table 1 shows the actual increase between 1995 and 1996 to be around 18,000, if SIC 745 was also excluded from the 1995 figures (to compare like with like), the true increase would have been 29,000.
- 3 All turnover figures quoted exclude the finance sector, unless stated otherwise.

Further information

The statistical bulletin *Small and Medium Enterprise Statistics in the UK 1996* contains a complete size class breakdown of the number of enterprises, employment and turnover to a more detailed industry level, a breakdown by legal status, and broad comparisons with 1995 estimates.

Small and Medium Enterprise Statistics in the UK 1996, available price £10 from the Department of Trade and Industry, SME Statistics Unit, Level 2, St Mary's House, c/o Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ, tel 0114 259 7538, fax 0114 259 7505.

Technical note

Accuracy of the estimated number of businesses

The smallest size class, which contains an estimate of the number of unregistered businesses with no employees, is the greatest potential source of error. This is due both to the assumptions necessary in estimating businesses that do not appear on the official register, and to sampling error within the self-employment data on which the zero class estimates are based. A further source of uncertainty in the estimates for size class zero is the extent to which the classification of individuals as self-employed is consistent in the IDBR, the LFS and the SPI.

The estimates

The SME statistics are a snapshot of the number of businesses at the start of each calendar year. A count of businesses on the IDBR that were 'live' at the start of the year is achieved by referring to each business' recorded start date and, where appropriate, its closure date.

The IDBR is a business register administered by ONS. It holds records of all businesses registered for VAT and all businesses operating a PAYE scheme. Careful monitoring of the IDBR avoids double counting. The IDBR records each business' employment, turnover and industry. Employment data was originally taken

from the biennial Census of Employment, or an ONS inquiry. From 1995 the main source of employment data is the Annual Employment Survey. Where no employment data are available from these sources, employment is estimated from PAYE returns. Turnover also comes from an ONS inquiry, or direct from VAT returns. For the small number of records for which there are no data, employment is imputed from turnover (and vice versa). ONS also sends a data proving form to businesses with over ten employees to confirm this information.

Many businesses are not covered by the IDBR. Excluded are those that are

Table 1 Comparison of annual and April earnings estimates

Occupational minor group ^a	Full-time employees on adult rates whose pay for the survey period was unaffected by absence			
	Standard Occupational Classification	Average annual earnings (£)	April earnings x 12 (£)	Annual earnings as percentage of 12 x April earnings
General managers and administrators in national and local government, large companies and organisations	10	30,458	29,036	104.9
Production managers in manufacturing, construction, mining and energy industries	11	27,732	28,003	99.0
Specialist managers	12	32,831	31,701	103.6
Financial institution and office managers, civil service executive officers	13	37,699	32,842	114.8
Managers in transport and storing	14	22,130	22,913	96.6
Protective service officers	15	29,242	28,148	103.9
Managers in farming, horticulture, forestry and fishing	16	17,352	18,523	93.7
Managers and proprietors in service industries	17	23,697	23,516	100.8
Managers and administrators n.e.c.	19	23,157	25,144	92.1
Natural scientists	20	26,495	27,084	97.8
Engineers and technologists	21	25,892	26,504	97.7
Health professionals	22	45,683	40,227	113.6
Teaching professionals	23	22,540	24,618	91.6
Legal professionals	24	33,497	34,810	96.2
Business and financial professionals	25	30,631	30,339	101.0
Architects, town planners and surveyors	26	25,443	26,116	97.4
Librarians and related professionals	27	19,041	20,052	95.0
Professional occupations n.e.c.	29	17,339	19,485	89.0
Scientific technicians	30	18,366	19,373	94.8
Draughtspersons, quantity and other surveyors	31	18,306	19,710	92.9
Health associate professionals	34	17,472	19,054	91.7
Business and financial associate professionals	36	32,644	28,704	113.7
Social welfare associate professionals	37	15,306	16,685	91.7
Literary, artistic and sports professionals	38	23,202	24,652	94.1
Associate professional and technical occupations n.e.c.	39	21,118	21,812	96.8
Administrative/clerical officers and assistants in Civil Service and local government	40	11,992	13,126	91.4
Numerical clerks and cashiers	41	14,703	14,665	100.3
Filing and records clerks	42	12,873	13,836	93.0
Stores and despatch clerks, storekeepers	44	13,216	14,148	93.4
Secretaries, personal assistants, typists, word processor operators	45	13,469	14,448	93.2
Receptionists, telephonists and related occupations	46	11,203	12,173	92.0
Clerical and secretarial occupations n.e.c.	49	15,378	16,070	95.7
Construction trades	50	14,353	15,909	90.2
Metal machining, fitting and instrument-making trades	51	19,128	20,128	95.0
Electrical/electronic trades	52	18,676	20,031	93.2
Metal forming, welding and related trades	53	17,209	18,262	94.2
Vehicle trades	54	14,915	16,170	92.2
Textiles, garments and related trades	55	10,164	11,590	87.7
Printing and related trades	56	17,444	18,415	94.7
Woodworking trades	57	13,627	15,362	88.7
Food preparation trades	58	11,723	12,809	91.5
Other craft and related occupations n.e.c.	59	13,033	14,173	92.0
Security and protective service occupations	61	21,193	20,406	103.9
Catering occupations	62	8,842	10,430	84.8
Travel attendants and related occupations	63	18,057	18,651	96.8
Health and related occupations	64	9,768	11,421	85.5
Childcare and related occupations	65	8,974	10,553	85.0
Hairdressers, beauticians and related occupations	66	7,777	9,006	86.4
Domestic staff and related occupations	67	10,530	11,733	89.7
Personal and protective service occupations n.e.c.	69	11,324	12,639	89.6
Buyers, brokers and related agents	70	21,522	21,819	98.6
Sales representatives	71	20,804	20,959	99.3
Sales assistants and check-out operators	72	8,767	10,065	87.1
Mobile, market and door-to-door salespersons and agents	73	12,881	13,978	92.2
Food, drink and tobacco process operatives	80	14,910	15,393	96.9
Textiles and tannery process operatives	81	12,927	13,771	93.9
Chemicals, paper, plastics and related process operatives	82	17,413	18,006	96.7
Metal making and treating process operatives	83	16,616	18,435	90.1
Metal working process operatives	84	14,658	15,748	93.1
Assemblers/lineworkers	85	13,900	14,480	96.0
Other routine process operatives	86	12,797	13,772	92.9
Road transport operatives	87	14,039	15,473	90.7
Other transport and machinery operatives	88	16,610	18,147	91.5
Plant and machine operatives n.e.c.	89	17,447	18,733	93.1
Other occupations in agriculture, forestry and fishing	90	11,666	13,089	89.1
Other occupations in mining and manufacturing	91	14,240	16,515	86.2
Other occupations in construction	92	13,977	15,896	87.9
Other occupations in transport	93	14,113	15,479	91.2
Other occupations in communication	94	15,203	16,098	94.4
Other occupations in sales and services	95	8,968	10,489	85.5

^a Some occupational minor groups are not considered due to small sample size and/or large statistical variation.

Source: European Structure of Earnings Survey

project will be set up to look more closely at all the variables collected by ESES in all member states.

Summary analysis of UK results

Annual earnings

Estimates of annual earnings from the NES have been derived in the past by multiplying weekly earnings by 52. This estimate, however, does not always provide a true reflection of actual annual earnings, since it is difficult to determine if irregular components of pay, such as overtime, incentive and premium payments collected during the survey period are typical of the whole year. Annual earnings estimates offer a more accurate measure of average earnings over the course of a year.

ESES reveals that average gross annual earnings of all full-time employees on adult rates who remained in the same job during the year to April 1996 were £18,650. Average annual earnings of full-time women (£14,336) were 68 per cent those of full-time men (£21,066). Average annual earnings of part-time women were £5,109 compared to £7,150 for men.

As with all types of earnings, both sex distributions are of a skewed type although there is a higher proportion of full-time women at the lower end of the distribution than full-time men. Median men's earnings were £17,628 compared to £12,571 for women (Figures 1 and 2).

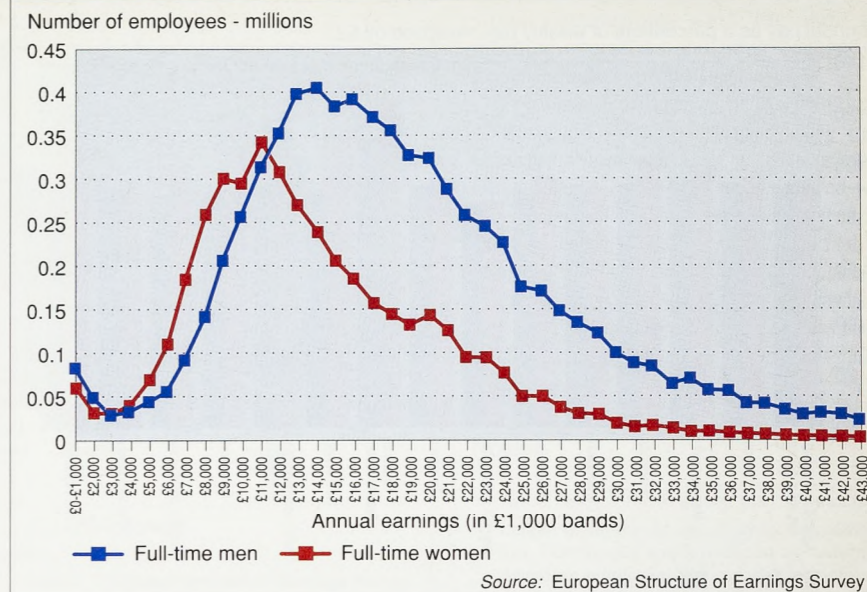
Differences in annual earnings and estimates derived from weekly earnings figures can give some indication of the appropriateness of April as a reference period for the NES.

Overall actual average annual earnings are 98 and 93 per cent respectively of estimated annual pay for men and women. There is some variation among each of the main industrial sectors, the most significant being within financial intermediation where both men's and women's actual average earnings are higher than estimated annual earnings - 126 per cent and 110 per cent respectively (Figure 3).

Among the individual occupational groups, similar results are observed. However, among legislators, senior officials and managers, and technicians and associate professional men, actual annual earnings are higher than the April snapshot would suggest - 104 per cent and 103 per cent respectively. A more detailed occupational analysis is given in Table 1.

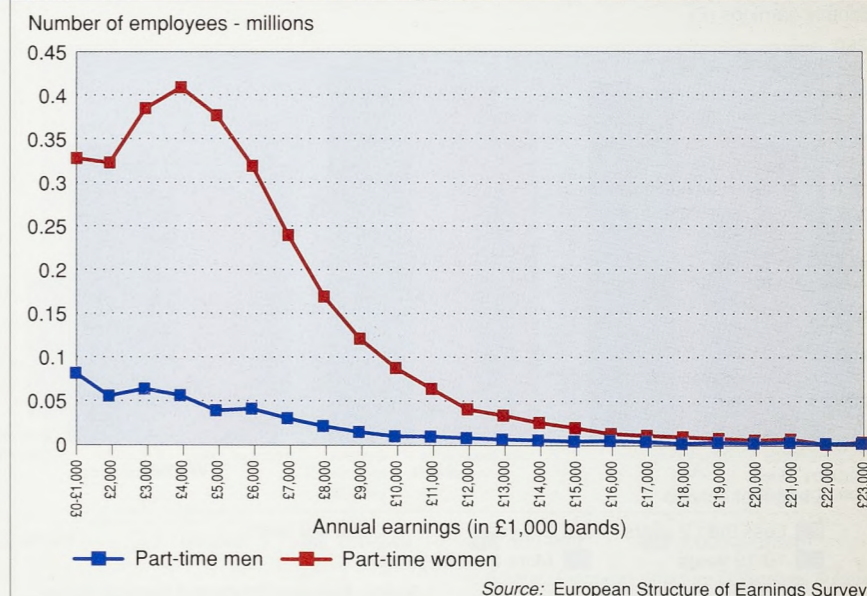
While these results show that the April NES figure is not necessarily the most accurate estimate of earnings over the whole year, it is unlikely that any other month would yield more accurate data. In addition to variations in components mentioned above, pay settlements and other routine wage increases are likely to be staggered throughout the year. As such, the relative proximity to the annual earnings figures to the April estimate for the

Figure 1 Distribution of gross annual earnings for full-time employees; United Kingdom; 1995



Source: European Structure of Earnings Survey

Figure 2 Distribution of gross annual earnings for part-time employees; United Kingdom; 1995



Source: European Structure of Earnings Survey

majority of cases would point to the continued use of April as the NES reference period.

Length of service

Tenure, or length of service, is generally considered to be one of the most important determinants of earnings level; experienced individuals are more likely to be highly paid than new recruits. Results from the NES panel data-set confirm this.

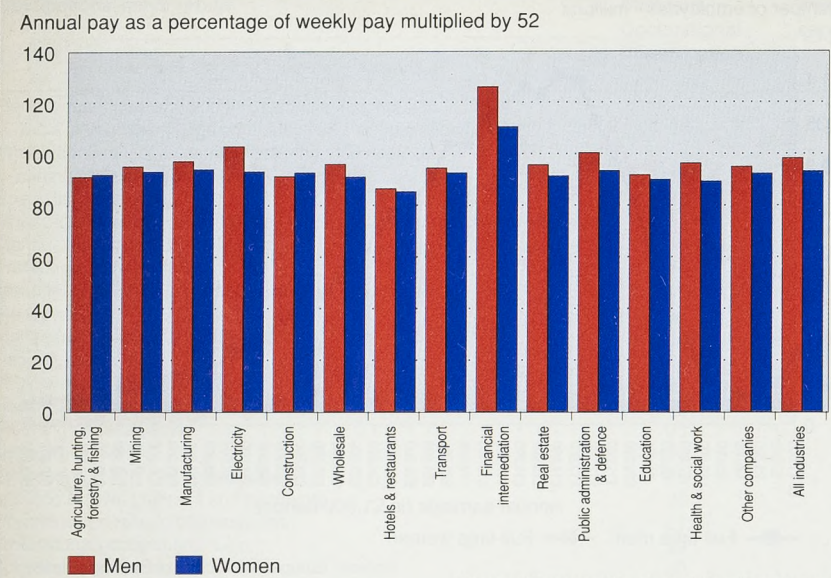
Average monthly earnings were lowest amongst employees with less than two years length of service² at £1,335 and increased with length of service, as expected, to a maximum of £1,632 amongst those with more than 20 years of service (Figure 4).

While women's earnings follow the

above pattern, men's earnings increase steadily with length of service to reach a maximum for those individuals with continuous employment of between ten and 20 years, declining slightly for those with more than 20 years service. This may be the result of employees in more highly paid occupations (such as the managerial or professional occupations) retiring sooner than those in less well paid jobs. Alternatively, there may be a definitional effect. Employees in senior positions are unlikely to have held them for more than 20 years although they may have been with the same company for that period.

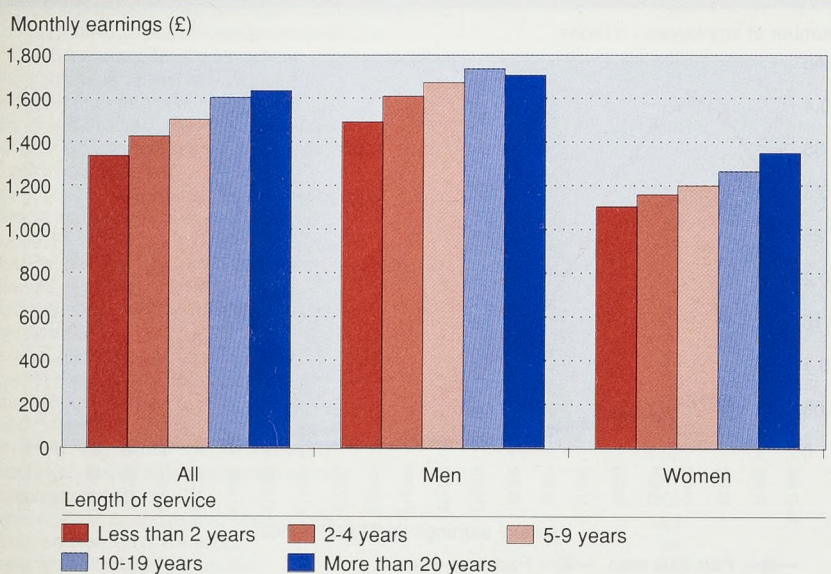
The upward trend in earnings in bands up to 10-20 years' continuous service is apparent for all occupations; indeed for the

Figure 3 Estimated and actual annual earnings by industrial sector; United Kingdom; 1995



Source: European Structure of Earnings Survey

Figure 4 Earnings by length of service; United Kingdom; 1995



Source: European Structure of Earnings Survey

manual occupations as well as clerks this trend continues to include the final category. The drop in average earnings for long serving employees in technical occupations may go some way to explaining the overall drop in earnings amongst men with 20 or more years service.

Differences in tenure patterns among men and women are thought to contribute to the earnings gap between the sexes. However, analysis of the panel results suggest that the reason for any discrepancy may be rather more fundamental. The gap is apparent in almost all occupations irrespective of tenure. It is most obvious in the craft professions and among managers and administrators. Throughout these occupations, women's earnings are around 65 per

cent of men's. The gap is least obvious amongst the clerical professions (Figure 5).

Size of enterprise

With the exception of a slight blip in the overall 100-249 range, earnings can be seen gradually to increase as employer size increases. Earnings are lowest in smaller organisations at £1,258 per month (including overtime) in organisations with 10 or less people, and increase to a maximum of £1,520 per month in organisations employing over 1,000 people (Figure 6). Further analysis reveals a similar pattern for men, although the blip is slightly larger; however, women's pay does show a true increase as size of establishment increases.

Each of the industry groups where

information is available appears to exhibit slightly different patterns. A number do follow the overall pattern, although the most obvious exception is financial intermediation where earnings are highest among smaller enterprises (average monthly earnings were £2,431 in enterprises with between 100 and 249 employees compared with just £1,712 for those in enterprises with over 1,000). Within the distributive trade, earnings rise to a peak of £1,377 within the 100-249 band and then tail off to £1,236 in the 1,000+ band. A similar effect is apparent within the real estate and business area.

Differences in earnings between employees employed in different-sized companies have a number of important implications in terms of data collection and analysis. Firstly, renewed government commitment to reducing the burden on business means that small businesses will be exempt from supplying information to more than one ONS survey and will be exempt totally after one year's continuous participation in any single survey. This has implications for the NES which, although a business survey, has employees as sample units. As such, it is not possible to incorporate the NES into the new rotational sampling systems used for other surveys. This may confound the already known under-coverage of employees in small businesses which arises from the delay in production of the sample list by Inland Revenue and the actual reference period. With these results showing a significantly lower level of earnings in small companies, it is important that any further sample attrition is minimised. ONS is already implementing systems to prevent such erosion.

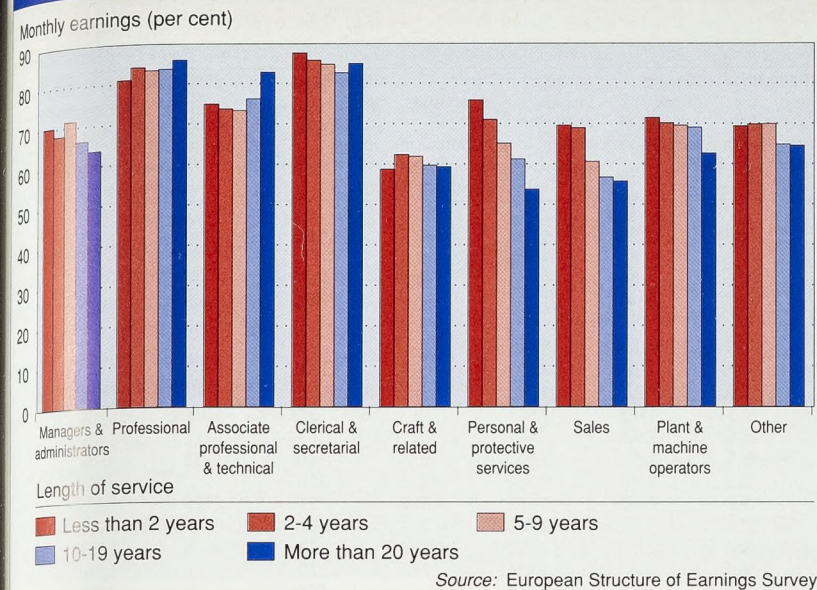
Additionally, it is possible that not only are there differences in earnings levels in companies of different sizes but that there are differences in earnings growth rates. Such an effect would impact on the current Average Earnings Index, which does not sample small businesses.

Supervisory responsibility

As currently defined, the Standard Occupational Classification does not differentiate between supervisors or managers and other workers within the same occupational class. This causes some difficulty in analysing earnings data, as many results will be distorted by a significantly high or low proportion of supervisors in a category. The 1995 NES asked employers to indicate which sampled individuals had a degree of supervisory responsibility in addition to supplying the usual occupation description which was coded to SOC.

Around 20 per cent of the sampled were described as being in a managerial or supervisory role, earning on average £1,963, £630 more than those without such responsibility. The gap was smaller for women (£375) than for men (£677).

Figure 5 Women's earnings as a proportion of men's earnings by occupation and length of service; United Kingdom; 1995

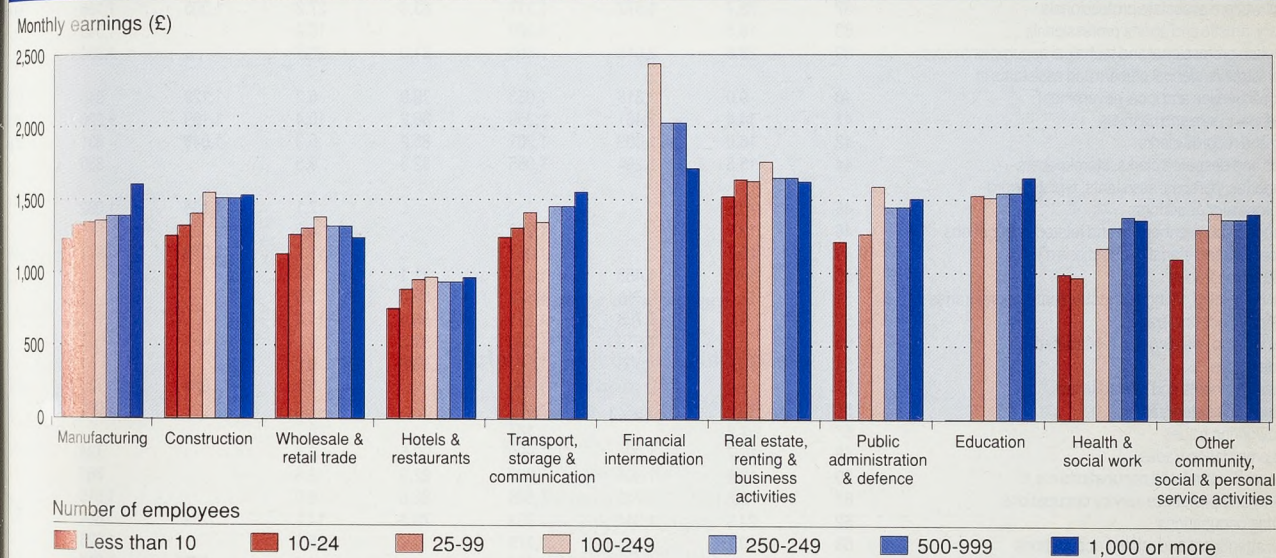


Source: European Structure of Earnings Survey

Notes

- 1 NACE Rev 1 C-K and greater than 10 employees.
- 2 Length of service relates solely to one particular job. Continuous employment at an enterprise where an employee has undertaken more than one job at that enterprise is not considered.

Figure 6 Earnings by industry sector and size of enterprise; United Kingdom; 1995



Source: European Structure of Earnings Survey

Not surprisingly, the occupations with the largest proportion of supervisors were found among the managerial and professional occupations, while the plant and machine operatives and other occupations had the smallest proportion.

The largest difference in the proportion of men and women in supervisory roles occurred amongst architects, town planners and surveyors - 37 per cent compared with 8 per cent. It has been suggested that the key to differences in male and female earnings may be the result of differences of tenure pattern. However, these analyses appear to confirm that supervisory responsibility is a more significant factor (Table 2). ■

Table 2 Average monthly pay by supervisor responsibility

Occupational minor group ^a	Standard Occupational Classification	Full-time employees on adult rates whose pay for the survey period was unaffected by absence							
		Men				Women			
		Percentage in a supervisory role	Average monthly earnings of supervisors (£)	Average monthly earnings of non-supervisors (£)	Non-supervisory pay as a proportion of supervisory pay (per cent)	Percentage in a supervisory role	Average monthly earnings of supervisors (£)	Average monthly earnings of non-supervisors (£)	Non-supervisory pay as a proportion of supervisory pay (per cent)
General managers and administrators in national and local government, large companies and organisations	10	41.9	3,014	2,260	75.0	31.3	1,772	1,488	84.0
Production managers in manufacturing, construction, mining and energy industries	11	68.3	2,259	2,010	89.0	53.1	..	..	..
Specialist managers	12	58.2	2,797	2,496	89.2	45.4	1,964	1,670	85.1
Financial institution and office managers, civil service executive officers	13	31.7	2,820	2,615	92.7	28.7	..	1,787	..
Managers in transport and storing	14	64.6	1,850	1,682	90.9	52.5	..	..	..
Protective service officers	15	52.6	2,227	2,326	104.5	52.8	..	..	..
Managers and proprietors in service industries	17	64.5	1,963	1,949	99.3	58.3	1,309	1,284	98.1
Natural scientists	20	26.8	2,508	1,994	79.5	17.7	..	1,679	..
Engineers and technologists	21	27.5	2,272	1,940	85.4	18.6	1,953	1,686	86.3
Health professionals	22	26.3	3,587	2,982	83.1	21.4	..	2,506	..
Teaching professionals	23	19.2	2,405	1,953	81.2	9.0	2,062	1,683	81.6
Legal professionals	24	22.7	..	2,642	..	20.1	..	2,081	..
Business and financial professionals	25	47.6	2,634	2,209	83.9	42.8	2,186	1,773	81.1
Architects, town planners and surveyors	26	36.8	2,301	1,834	79.7	7.7	..	1,578	..
Librarians and related professionals	27	44.2	..	1,654	..	26.3	..	1,297	..
Professional occupations n.e.c.	29	11.1	1,816	1,308	72.0	18.1	1,613	1,441	89.3
Scientific technicians	30	10.2	1,693	1,521	89.8	8.4	1,439	1,132	78.7
Draughtspersons, quantity and other surveyors	31	16.5	1,612	1,521	94.4	3.7	..	..	..
Health associate professionals	34	17.7	1,786	1,503	84.2	16.2	1,634	1,375	84.2
Business and financial associate professionals	36	21.5	3,182	2,081	65.4	16.8	..	1,433	..
Social welfare associate professionals	37	23.7	1,572	1,317	83.8	27.2	1,305	1,166	89.4
Literary, artistic and sports professionals	38	19.5	..	1,900	..	16.2	..	1,540	..
Associate professional and technical occupations n.e.c.	39	26.8	2,015	1,650	81.9	20.7	..	1,354	..
Administrative/clerical officers and assistants in Civil Service and local government	40	9.0	1,318	1,053	79.9	6.2	1,123	946	84.2
Numerical clerks and cashiers	41	14.4	1,461	1,259	86.2	10.4	1,169	1,020	87.3
Filing and records clerks	42	16.0	1,409	1,201	85.2	6.3	1,046	931	89.0
Stores and despatch clerks, storekeepers	44	13.8	1,294	1,065	82.3	9.5	..	850	..
Secretaries, personal assistants, typists, word processor operators	45	20.8	..	..	..	7.1	1,188	1,082	91.1
Receptionists, telephonists and related occupations	46	13.7	..	1,290	..	6.2	..	845	..
Clerical and secretarial occupations n.e.c.	49	10.7	..	1,367	..	11.1	1,270	977	76.9
Construction trades	50	14.3	1,458	1,183	81.1	7.7	..	..	..
Metal machining, fitting and instrument-making trades	51	11.0	1,711	1,522	89.0	5.0	..	..	..
Electrical/electronic trades	52	9.9	1,708	1,511	88.4	15.4	..	..	..
Metal forming, welding and related trades	53	8.7	1,519	1,390	91.5	4.5	..	..	..
Vehicle trades	54	11.0	1,305	1,221	93.6	0.0	..	..	..
Textiles, garments and related trades	55	7.0	..	1,096	..	5.3	834	731	87.7
Printing and related trades	56	10.3	..	1,463	..	7.6	..	1,006	..
Woodworking trades	57	7.8	..	1,167	..	16.7	..	..	..
Food preparation trades	58	12.7	1,094	990	90.5	9.5	..	724	..
Other craft and related occupations n.e.c.	59	10.8	1,306	1,082	82.9	3.8	..	866	..
Security and protective service occupations	61	8.8	1,743	1,548	88.8	6.0	..	1,515	..
Catering occupations	62	24.9	1,044	833	79.8	14.2	789	668	84.7
Travel attendants and related occupations	63	10.7	..	1,375	..	15.1	..	1,323	..
Health and related occupations	64	5.9	..	1,044	..	4.4	878	817	93.0
Childcare and related occupations	65	9.5	..	..	..	6.2	..	789	..
Hairdressers, beauticians and related occupations	66	20.0	..	..	..	10.3	..	646	..
Domestic staff and related occupations	67	14.1	1,127	935	82.9	16.4	856	726	84.8
Personal and protective service occupations n.e.c.	69	15.7	1,083	926	85.5	15.8	..	890	..
Buyers, brokers and related agents	70	29.1	1,716	1,718	100.1	28.3	..	..	..
Sales representatives	71	12.1	1,700	1,616	95.1	14.4	..	1,405	..
Sales assistants and check-out operators	72	10.8	925	855	92.4	14.1	786	695	88.4
Mobile, market and door-to-door salespersons and agents	73	7.2	..	1,175	..	7.0	..	902	..
Food, drink and tobacco process operatives	80	8.4	1,403	1,204	85.8	5.8	..	917	..
Textiles and tannery process operatives	81	11.8	1,399	1,135	81.2	6.9	..	811	..
Chemicals, paper, plastics and related process operatives	82	9.5	1,586	1,387	87.5	5.5	..	944	..
Metal making and treating process operatives	83	8.6	..	1,408	..	0.0	..	..	..
Metal working process operatives	84	6.6	1,442	1,244	86.2	1.5	..	845	..
Assemblers/lineworkers	85	6.7	1,490	1,208	81.1	5.2	..	861	..
Other routine process operatives	86	5.4	1,379	1,114	80.8	5.6	911	843	92.6
Road transport operatives	87	2.0	1,192	1,173	98.4	1.4	..	802	..
Other transport and machinery operatives	88	3.5	..	1,384	..	0.0	..	..	..
Plant and machine operatives n.e.c.	89	8.0	1,647	1,439	87.3	0.0	..	..	..
Other occupations in agriculture, forestry and fishing	90	6.8	..	1,004	..	7.7	..	..	..
Other occupations in mining and manufacturing	91	0.0	..	1,243	..	0.0	..	..	..
Other occupations in construction	92	5.7	..	1,177	..	100.0	..	..	..
Other occupations in transport	93	7.0	..	1,138	..	0.0	..	..	..
Other occupations in communication	94	1.0	..	1,234	..	5.1	..	1,086	..
Other occupations in sales and services	95	6.1	1,115	858	76.9	6.7	..	679	..

^a Some occupational minor groups are not considered due to small sample size and/or large statistical variation.

Source: European Structure of Earnings Survey

Technical note

Annual earnings

Annual earnings information was collected directly from employers as part of the 1995 NES. Information was provided relating to the total gross earnings of employees for the financial year to April 1995. Data was only considered for those individuals who had been employed for a year or more; inclusion of recently recruited workers would bias estimates downwards. Additionally, to provide data more consistent with the calendar year 1995 (the reference year specified by Eurostat), data were uprated by the relevant industry order group increase in the Average Earnings Index (see Labour Market Data Table 5.2) for the period April 1994 to April 1995.

Information for the tax year April 1995-April 1996 is available from the 1996 NES.

Length of service

The NES sample is selected by identifying those individuals whose National Insurance number ends in a specified pair of digits. As the same two digits are used in any given year, the majority (usually around 80 per cent) of the sample remains unchanged from year to year. Such sampling methodology has allowed the construction of a panel data-set. Additionally, the survey questionnaire asks employers to identify those individuals who have remained in the same job for a year or more. By examining this information in the panel it is possible to measure the length of continuous employment in one particular post from as far back as 1975. Note that this is not equivalent

to continuous employment with a particular employer. Note also that the panel data-set used excludes Northern Ireland.

Size of enterprise

The IDBR holds a variety of statistical information and is updated primarily from information provided weekly by Customs and Excise of businesses registered for VAT and quarterly by Inland Revenue of employers who operate PAYE schemes. Additionally, employment information is updated annually from the Annual Employment Survey. NES data is linked to IDBR using employers' PAYE references. From this, the size of enterprise employing each NES individual can be determined.

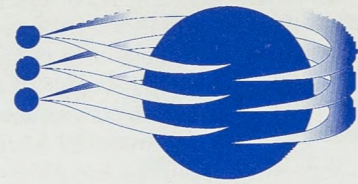
Further information:

Derek Bird
Earnings and Employment Division
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Measuring labour market attachment using the Labour Force Survey

Headline figures on employment and unemployment can lead to an over-simplified view of the labour market. A fuller understanding of the dynamics of the labour market can be gained by looking at groups with differing degrees of attachment to it. This article looks at how the LFS can contribute to assessing labour market attachment.

By **Richard Laux**,
Socio-Economic Division,
Office for National Statistics.

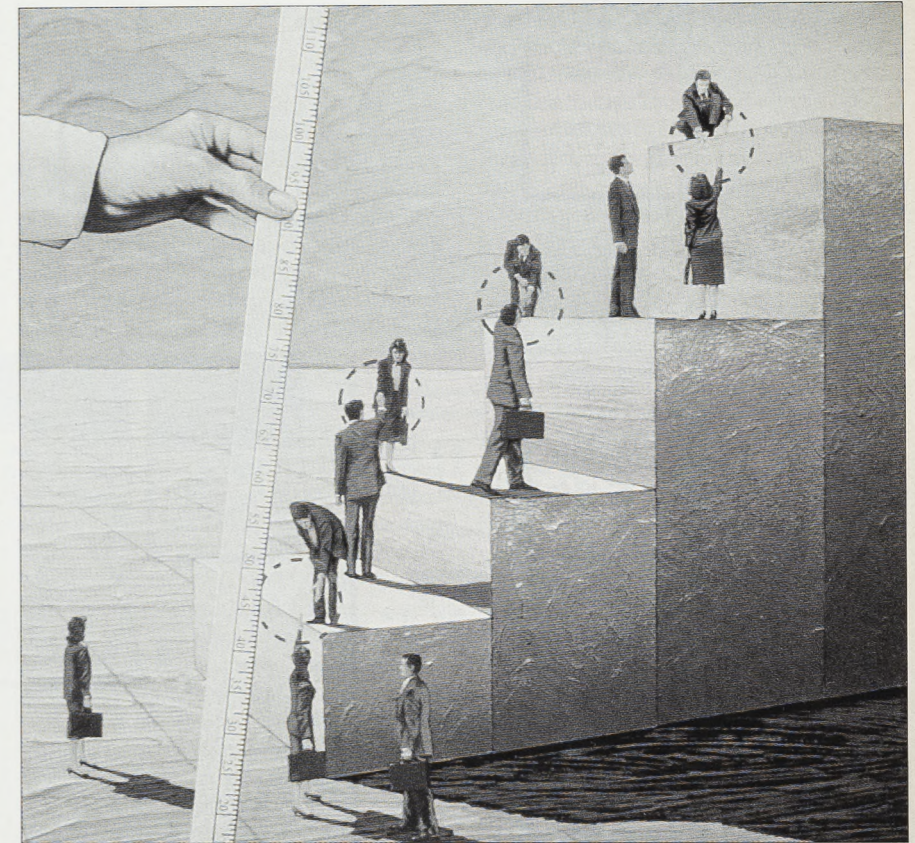


Illustration: Michael Murphy/Image Bank

Background

THE LABOUR FORCE SURVEY (LFS) collects a considerable amount of information about individuals' positions within the labour market, enabling each individual to be classified in one of three main groups: employed, ILO unemployed, or economically inactive (see section 1 of the *technical note* for definitions).

While the usefulness of this internationally standard classificatory system has not been seriously challenged, various commentators such as the Unemployment Unit have suggested that certain groups of individuals classified as economically inactive should, in fact, be regarded as 'unemployed' and added to those internationally defined as such on the ILO measure (see section 2 of the *technical note*). This approach underlies the range of measures of unemployment (U1 to U6) published in the United States (see section 3 of the *technical note*). In their 1995 Report,¹ the Royal Statistical Society (RSS) suggested

the publication of a range of measures, all available from the LFS, to complement the ILO measure and to "reveal specific aspects of the employment process". Indeed, the Employment Policy Institute has recently begun to publish a range of measures of unemployment, relating both to individuals and households.²

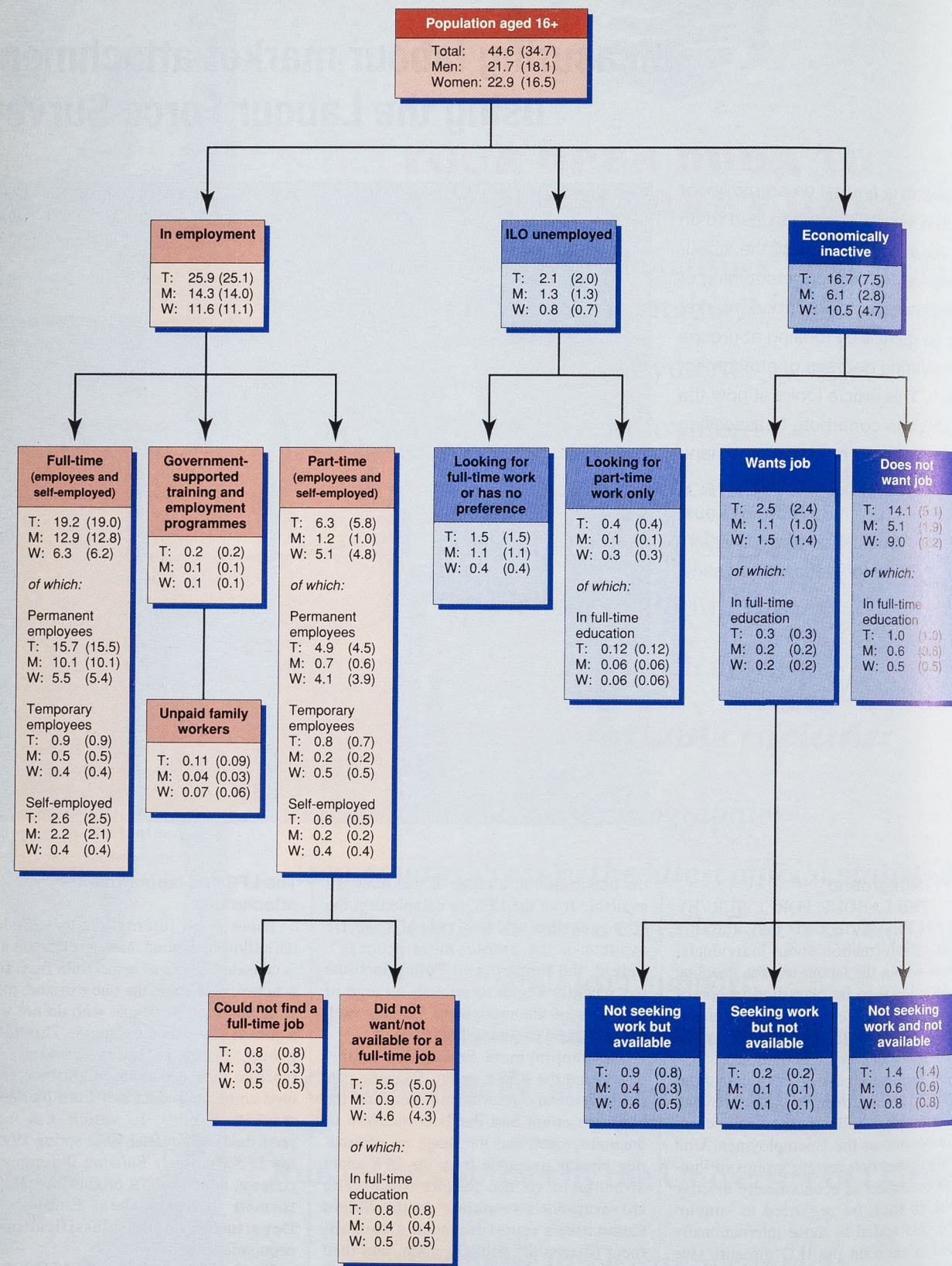
The Employment Select Committee³ considered the RSS's report, focusing particularly on the relationship between the claimant count and the ILO measure of unemployment, and the range of information already available from the LFS about attachment to the labour force. The Government's response⁴ to the Select Committee's report included a commitment to consult⁵ publicly upon, and then publish, clearer seasonally-adjusted information about groups with differing degrees of attachment to the labour market. This was in preference to the publication of a range of measures of unemployment from the LFS.

The LFS and labour market attachment

There is no internationally standard definition of labour market attachment. It is considered here as a spectrum from fully attached workers at the one extreme, to the sizeable group of people who do not want a job at the other extreme. This latter group, which includes economically inactive retired people, might be considered completely detached from the labour market. *Figure 1*, which has been published each quarter since spring 1995 in the *LFS Quarterly Bulletin*, illustrates the concept, which had its origins in work performed by the then Employment Department on the classification of economic activity.⁶

How useful is this concept? Underlying the calls for more published statistics about labour market attachment has been a recognition that an over-reliance on statistics of the numbers in employment, ILO unemployment, and economic inactivity can blur

Figure 1 Labour market position of people aged 16 and over (and working age); winter 1996/7; not seasonally adjusted



Estimates are in millions with figures for working age population in brackets.

attempts to analyse an increasingly diverse and dynamic labour market. This is not simply that the ILO definitions are flawed, or that ONS is considering altering them unilaterally. But it is worth recognising that even though the definition of ILO unemployment, say, is an international standard, the definition can be interpreted in slightly different ways (see section 1 of the *technical note*), and the numbers who are ILO unemployed in different countries are affected by factors other than the economic conditions directly affecting the labour market. For example, in Sweden a large number of young people are on government training schemes, and hence are classified as employed. This does not invalidate the measure, but makes it important that care is exercised in comparing countries' labour markets and that a range of statistics, of the sort described in this article, for example economic activity rates and numbers of people on training schemes, are considered in addition to the headline employment, unemployment and economically inactive totals.

One important principle to establish is that in considering labour market attachment, the 'degree of attachment' makes most sense in aggregate, rather than individual, terms. This is because individuals who only need and want to work 15 hours a week, and do so, might consider their degree of attachment to be complete – and in economic terms, their attachment is complete. Indeed, concentrating on the individual would lead to a narrower definition of labour market attachment than that outlined here. This is because anyone who needs to work for a living (and who is therefore either employed or unemployed) is equally attached to the labour market – it follows that the degree of attachment would only have meaning for inactive people.

But in terms of the functioning and potential of the labour market as a whole, there are distinct differences between people who need and want to work 15 hours a week and others who are, for example, working 40 hours per week, or those who are working 15 hours a week but wanting to work 40, or those wanting to work 15 hours a week but who are only working five – all of whom are also attached, to a greater or lesser extent, to the labour market. So, in the present context, it is the aggregate view of 'labour market attachment' which is important, with an implicit assumption that different groups of workers, the unemployed, and the inactive, have different degrees of attachment to the labour market.

The following sections identify key groups with different labour market attachment characteristics, within the overall framework of employment, unemployment, and economic inactivity. Note that within each of these ILO-defined activity states, an individual can in some cases be a member of more than one group.

Employment and labour market attachment

There are four key dimensions to consideration of labour market attachment for the employed, all measurable from the LFS. These are:

- ILO-defined states of employment (employee; self-employed; unpaid family worker; government-supported training and employment programme);
- usual number of hours worked each week;
- employed on a temporary or permanent basis; and
- whether looking for 'more' (or less) work.

These four dimensions are not, of course, independent, but all (apart from the temporary/permanent distinction which only relates to employees) are different ways of classifying all those in employment. This approach can be used to help identify a number of groups (of workers) which have differing degrees of attachment to the labour market, as well as shedding light on changes in the flexibility of the labour market. Indeed, to a certain extent the concepts of the 'flexible labour market' and 'labour market attachment', for employed people, are related, although the relationship is not simply cause and effect. Labour market flexibility is concerned with such issues as labour mobility or the type of jobs on offer, while labour market attachment (for workers) has to do with issues such as security and individuals' ability to find the sort of work, and the amount of work, they want.

For example, each of the following groups is of interest: *employees; self-employed; those on government-supported training and employment programmes; unpaid family workers.*

It is worth considering these four groups together. Their importance rests largely upon the fact that they are the internationally standard breakdown of the employed. But they also have considerable policy implications – for example, those on government-supported programmes are typically young, possibly interacting with the labour market for the first time. A key policy issue is whether they continue in employment once they have finished their programme.

People usually working for a small number of hours each week

This group is of considerable interest because of the implications for the definition of employment – which is expressed in terms of only one hour a week or more. Hence someone doing two hours (paid) babysitting a week counts as part of the headline total 'in employment' just as much as a doctor working 70 hours a week. While it is vital to have a certain volume of work as part of the definition of employment (and 'one hour or more' has

been adopted because the converse group can then be considered as 'not in employment'), it is clear that those working a small number of hours each week are quite distinct, with different characteristics – and, probably, stimuli and expectations of the labour market – to those of other workers. The value of the LFS is that it provides this measure of usual hours.

Temporary employees

More precisely, this is the sub-group of employees who describe their job as 'not permanent' – for example, because it is seasonal, done under contract for a fixed period or task, agency temping, or simply casual. Interest in this group reflects a range of issues for the individual and for the labour market. For the individual, temporary employment can involve uncertainty – note that the LFS provides information on the reasons for temporary working, such as being unable to find a permanent job or not wanting a permanent job.⁷

Under-employed people, who want to work longer hours than at present

The issue of under-employment is problematic to the extent that, although there is an internationally agreed (ILO) definition, it is difficult to measure. However, under-employment is clearly a relevant issue in considering labour market attachment. If someone wants, and is able, to work more hours, then clearly they have additional productive capacity which could be utilised. Section 6 of the *technical note* provides more information about measuring under-employment using the LFS.

It is possible to define 'over-employment' as a corollary to under-employment. The over-employed would be those working more hours than they wish to. As described in section 7 of the *technical note*, it is also difficult to measure over-employment in a survey such as the LFS.

People working part-time because they could not find a full-time job

Some, but not all, of this group of people will consider themselves under-employed, with all of the implications that entails. But this specific group is important in its own right because of the social and attitudinal implications, encapsulated by the changing nature of male employment.

People whose arrangements do not match what they want

In addition, there is a cross-cutting group of workers, those whose actual arrangements do not match those which they want. Using this approach the important aspect of the temporary/permanent distinction is not simply individuals' actual situations, but whether they are employed in a manner which meets their aspirations. Knowing the number of temporary employees is useful in assessing the state

of the labour market. But it is also valuable to know the number who wanted to be temporary, and the number who would have preferred permanent employment. For the latter group, the labour market has been only partially successful in meeting their needs – and there may well be social and economic costs associated with such unmatched aspirations. This concept of 'matched aspirations' (see section 4 of the *technical note*) includes those who are under-employed, but can also be extended to include part-timers who want to work full-time.

ILO unemployment and labour market attachment

As with employment, there are a number of different aspects of unemployment relevant to labour market attachment. The different dimensions considered here⁸ are:

- type of work sought;
- duration of unemployment; and
- age-group.

This helps to identify the following groups of ILO unemployed people, who are all distinct in terms of their attachment to the labour market.

Those seeking full-time work (or with no preference), or part-time work only

While it is not meaningful to consider how unemployed an individual is, the distinction between those seeking full-time and those seeking part-time work does provide an indication of the contribution which an individual unemployed person might make to the labour market, if they find the type of work they are seeking (see section 5 of the *technical note* for a fuller discussion as to how the assessment of the potential capacity of the labour market might be made). It also provides policy makers and employers with valuable information about the demand for jobs. At the same time it is important to recognise that work preferences are likely to differ between the ILO unemployed in full-time education, and those not in full-time education, so this distinction will be important.

The long-term ILO unemployed

There is concern that, for a number of reasons, the longer individuals are out of work, the harder it is for them to find employment again. The reasons include a loss of confidence on the part of the individual; at the same time, employers may prefer to employ people with recent work experience because they are more likely to have relevant skills. Long-term ILO unemployment is usually defined in terms of not having worked for a year or more (but having satisfied the criteria of seeking work and being available, identical to the criteria met by the short-term ILO unemployed). In general, the long-term ILO unemployed can be considered less attached to the labour market than those

who have been ILO unemployed for a shorter period.

Indeed, the 'short-term' ILO unemployed – those unemployed for less than a year – are of considerable interest in themselves. Many economists consider the size (absolute and relative) of this group to be a better indicator of the labour market situation than the total number of ILO unemployed.

Youth unemployment

Unemployment among young people (aged 16 to 24) can have a disproportionately greater effect on them than on people with (more) experience of the labour market (although this is not to diminish the effect it can have on older people with families, for example). It also has social implications; young people typically are establishing themselves and beginning to make a contribution to society. If they cannot do so because they are unemployed there are long-term costs to the individuals in terms of anomie, and to the achievement of broad social goals.

However, it is important to distinguish between the young ILO unemployed who are, and who are not, in full-time education. Because there is an expectation that people will find work (or perhaps look more actively) once they have finished their full-time education, then these might be considered less attached than their counterparts who are not in full-time education.

One final point to consider about the ILO unemployed, in terms of their labour market attachment, is that by definition their position in the labour force does not match their aspirations – as indicated by their search for work.

Economically inactive people and labour market attachment

One ready-made way of assessing the degree of labour market attachment of economically inactive people is on the basis of the number of 'criteria' (wanting a job, being available to start, seeking work) met (note that the ILO unemployed, by definition, satisfy all three criteria).

Hence there are two groups of economically inactive people who satisfy two criteria: those wanting a job and available to start, but not looking for work; and those wanting a job and looking, but who are not available to start. It is a moot point which of these two groups might be considered more attached to the labour market. Some would argue that without some jobsearch activity a person will not find work, whereas unavailability might resolve itself over time with no actual activity required (and hence that those looking but not available are more attached than those available but not looking).

Combining the 'two criteria' groups with those who satisfy one criteria (which, logically, is wanting a job but not looking for one and anyway not being available to start work), gives a group of individuals who are

not attached to the labour force yet who are marginally 'active' in the labour market. As a corollary, the economically inactive who do not want a job (and therefore do not satisfy any of the three criteria referred to above) are the least attached to the labour market – in fact, they are detached from it. However, one point of interest about this group (apart from its size – about 14 million people aged 16 and over) is that the people within it do not wish to be involved within the labour market, and so their position (outside the labour market) matches their aspirations.

Another way of assessing the degree of labour market attachment of the economically inactive is to concentrate upon the reasons why people are not looking for work. In the LFS the following broad categories of 'reasons for not seeking work' are often used: (i) because of a belief that there are no jobs available; (ii) because of long-term sickness or disability; (iii) because of domestic commitments; (iv) because the individual is a student; and (v) because of other reasons. Data on the numbers of people who say they are not looking for work for these reasons are collected by the LFS, both for those available and for those not available for work. This information can be used to identify critical groups of economically inactive people with differing degrees of labour market attachment. For example, those wanting and available but not looking because they believe there are no jobs – the so-called 'discouraged workers' – might be considered more attached to the labour market than those not looking because they have domestic commitments.

Key groups in the labour market – summary

The preceding discussion has identified a number of groups of people within the three key ILO-defined categories, which for a variety of reasons are valuable to monitor. These are:

In employment

- employees;
- self-employed;
- those on government-supported training and employment programmes;
- unpaid family workers;
- people usually working for a small number of hours each week;
- temporary employees;
- under-employed people who want to work longer hours than at present; and
- people working part-time because they could not find a full-time job.

ILO unemployed

- ILO unemployed people seeking full-time work (or with no preference);
- ILO unemployed people seeking part-time work only;
- the long-term unemployed; and
- unemployed young people (both in, and not in, full-time education).

Economically inactive

- those wanting a job, but either not looking for work or looking but not available to start; and
- those not wanting a job.

Data for these groups are available from the LFS. The only exception to this concerns the under-employed; ONS is currently evaluating the quality of this relatively new data, and is awaiting guidance from the ILO and other international bodies on the definition of under-employment. Section 6 of the *technical note* provides further details.

The discussion above also suggests two further groups within the labour market:

- those whose situation with respect to the labour market matches their aspirations; and
- those whose situation does not match their aspirations.

Much of the information required to quantify this classification is already available in various forms from the LFS, but because of the nature of the assumptions involved, and the perhaps speculative nature of the concept of 'matched aspirations', further discussion is taken outside the main article, in section 4 of the *technical note*.

Labour market attachment during the recovery

This section describes how the groups identified above fared during the labour market recovery, to help assess whether it is a useful way of evaluating change in the labour market and changes in the degree of attachment. It concentrates on the first

Table 1 Economic activity states, winter 1992/3 to winter 1995/6

	Thousands, not seasonally adjusted			
	Employment	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Total household population aged 16+
Winter 1992/3	24,799	2,967	16,437	44,203
Winter 1995/6	25,529	2,299	16,656	44,485
Change				
000s	730	-668	219	282
per cent	2.9	-22.5	1.3	0.6

Source: Labour Force Survey

three years of the recovery period of the cycle simply for convenience – this roughly coincides with the introduction of the quarterly LFS, and hence relatively consistent time series.

The key features of the recovery have been that since ILO unemployment peaked and total employment troughed in winter 1992/3, according to the LFS, ILO unemployment has steadily fallen, while employment has increased. The main figures are given in Table 1. Of course, these are net changes resulting from people moving into and out of jobs, and others increasing or decreasing their labour market activity and hence moving to or from ILO unemployment and economic inactivity.

Table 2 provides corresponding figures for most of the groups with different degrees of labour market attachment, described previously. This shows that since winter 1992/3, the growth in employment has been driven by an increase in employees and the self-employed (albeit these two groups account for about 99 per cent of all in employment), while there have been proportionately large falls in the numbers of

people on government-supported employment and training schemes, and of unpaid family workers. The numbers of men and women working in the three groups which for many people characterise labour market flexibility – those usually working very short hours (less than five hours a week), temporary employees, and those working part-time – have all increased at a faster rate than employment in total.

The fall in ILO unemployment has been almost entirely (649,000 out of 668,000) among those looking for work as full-time employees, or with no preference, while the number ILO unemployed looking for part-time work has actually increased very slightly. The rates of decrease in the number seeking full-time work are similar for men and for women. However, the small overall increase in the number seeking part-time work masks a small decrease in the numerically larger group of women.

Long-term ILO unemployment, and ILO unemployment among young people aged 16-24, have both fallen at a slightly faster rate than total ILO unemployment; in both cases the situation has been better for

Table 2 Groups with differing degrees of attachment, winter 1992/3 to winter 1995/6

	Thousands, not seasonally adjusted												
	In employment				ILO unemployed				Economically inactive				
	Employees	Self-employed	Government-supported schemes	Unpaid family workers	Usual hours five or under	Temporary employees	Part-timers who couldn't find full-time work	ILO unemployed seeking full-time work (or no preference)	ILO unemployed seeking part-time work only	Long-term ILO unemployed	Young ILO unemployed (aged 16-24)	Wants a job, either not looking or looking but not available	Not wanting a job
Winter 1992/3													
All	21,259	3,058	331	152	513	1,266	762	2,441	413	1,198	868	1,962	14,475
Men	11,098	2,311	209	46	123	554	253	1,825	84	893	559	643	5,096
Women	10,161	746	121	105	390	712	509	616	328	305	308	1,318	9,380
Winter 1995/6													
All	21,981	3,188	242	118	565	1,558	816	1,792	422	919	656	2,336	14,320
Men	11,457	2,397	151	35	139	679	270	1,363	105	705	429	922	5,133
Women	10,524	790	92	83	426	879	546	430	318	213	228	1,415	9,187
Change (000s)													
All	722	130	-89	-34	52	292	54	-649	9	-279	-212	374	-155
Men	359	86	-58	-11	16	125	17	-462	21	-188	-130	279	37
Women	363	44	-29	-22	36	167	37	-186	-10	-92	-80	97	-193
Change (per cent)													
All	3.4	4.3	-26.9	-22.4	10.1	23.1	7.1	-26.6	2.2	-23.3	-24.4	19.1	-1.1
Men	3.2	3.7	-27.8	-23.9	13.0	22.6	6.7	-25.3	25.0	-21.1	-23.3	43.4	0.7
Women	3.6	5.9	-24.0	-21.0	9.2	23.5	7.3	-30.2	-3.0	-30.2	-26.0	7.4	-2.1

Source: Labour Force Survey

women than men in percentage terms. Moreover, while the overwhelming majority of the young ILO unemployed are not in full-time education, since winter 1992/3 ILO unemployment has actually increased for both men and women who are in full-time education. Students could be more interested in finding employment now than earlier because of the recovery or because of changes to student funding and grants.

Finally, since winter 1992/3 there has been an increase in the number wanting a job (but not satisfying both of the ILO unemployment criteria of looking for work or being available to start work) which offsets a decrease in the number not wanting a job (among women only). The number of men wanting a job has increased at a much faster rate than the number of women.

All in all, this demonstrates that during the recovery, for those *with jobs*, there is evidence to suggest that there has been some (relative) weakening of labour market attachment – though as mentioned earlier, this is tied up to a certain extent with the increasing flexibility of the labour market in recent years and takes only partial account of unmatched aspirations (see Table 4 in the *technical note*). For those without jobs there has been an increase in the degree of attachment to the labour force. In addition, the figures suggest that

the degree of attachment to the labour market for women has increased relative to that for men.

Next steps

Finally, ONS is continuing work on longitudinal data from the LFS. While the technical problems associated with the exploitation of the panel element of the LFS are formidable, their resolution will enable ONS to assess the extent and nature of movements between groups with differing degrees of attachment to the labour market. This is important, because attachment to the labour market is not simply a cross-sectional classification; it implies dynamic elements, of becoming more attached, or detached.

The views of users on the preceding interpretation of 'labour market attachment' are welcomed. ONS is committed to publishing data for the groups described above, following the Government's response to the Employment Select Committee report. The results of the consultation on the presentation of labour market statistics (see article on pp373-5 of this issue) broadly confirm user interest in data for the different groups. Nevertheless, if users feel that data for *other* groups with different degrees of labour market attachment would be valuable, ONS would consider the case.

Please contact the author at:
Office for National Statistics
Socio-Economic Division – LFS
Room B4/06
1 Drummond Gate
London SW1V 2QQ. ■

Notes

- 1 Report of the Working Party on the Measurement of Unemployment in the UK, Royal Statistical Society, April 1995.
- 2 'Employment Audit', Employment Policy Institute, spring 1997.
- 3 Unemployment and Employment Statistics, Employment Committee, February 1996.
- 4 Published in November 1996 issue of *Labour Market Trends*, pp463-6.
- 5 See *Labour Market Trends*, May 1997, pp161-3.
- 6 'Classification of Economic Activity', *Employment Gazette*, January 1986, pp21-7.
- 7 A feature of this group appeared on pp347-54 of *Labour Market Trends*, September 1997.
- 8 One approach to such a distinction, unfortunately not measurable using the LFS and so not considered in more detail here, would be based on the amount of jobsearch activity which the individual is undertaking – for example, this might assume a simple probability model, that the more unemployed people look for work, the more likely they are to find it, and hence the more attached they are.

Technical note

1 ILO definitions, and their interpretation

The ILO definitions of employment, unemployment and economic activity are not absolutely prescriptive. Instead they leave a little scope for interpretation by different countries, recognising the fact that the labour markets in some countries have particular features which cannot be dealt with explicitly. In addition, the definitions are in terms of activity during a survey 'reference period' – but the length of this period is unspecified.

In order to implement the ILO definitions, it is clearly necessary to interpret them in the national (or in the case of the UK, the European) context. Hence, for example, the UK, in line with Eurostat, specifies a reference period of one week. The following is the way in which the ILO definitions are interpreted in the context of the UK LFS, in line with the requirements of the EU (for whom the LFS is conducted under regulation).

Employment

People 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-supported training and employment programmes; and those doing unpaid family work.

ILO unemployment

The ILO measure of unemployment refers to people without a job who were available to start work in the two weeks following their LFS interview and who had either looked for work in the four weeks prior to interview or were waiting to start a job they had already obtained.

Economically inactive

People who are neither in employment nor unemployed on the ILO measure. This group includes, for example, all those who were looking after a home, or were retired.

2 The 'broad LFS' measure of unemployment

The Unemployment Unit calculates a 'broad LFS' measure of unemployment, which includes all these who want a job and

are available to start work within two weeks, irrespective of jobsearch activities.

3 Measures of unemployment published in the United States

- U1 People unemployed for 15 weeks or longer as a percentage of the civilian labour force;
- U2 Job losers and people who have completed temporary jobs as a percentage of the civilian labour force;
- U3 Total unemployed people as a percentage of the civilian labour force;
- U4 Total unemployed people plus discouraged workers as a percentage of the civilian labour force;
- U5 Total unemployed people plus discouraged workers, plus all other 'marginally attached' workers as a percentage of the civilian labour force plus all 'marginally attached' workers;
- U6 Total unemployed people plus all 'marginally attached' workers plus all people employed part-time for economic reasons, as a percentage of the civilian labour force plus all 'marginally attached' workers.

4 'Matched aspirations'

In broad terms, whether or not an individual's aspirations within the labour market match their actual position is fairly easy to determine. By definition, all of the ILO unemployed have unmatched aspirations, in that they are not currently working but want to (and are looking for work, and are available). Similarly, some of the economically inactive have 'matched aspirations', in the sense that they do not want work – for example, because they are retired from work. But other economically inactive people have unmatched aspirations – they want work, and are (i) neither looking nor available; or (ii) looking but not available; or (iii) not looking, but available. The LFS provides adequate information to quantify such a distinction.

But the distinction between matched and unmatched aspirations is conceptually more complicated for people in employment.

However, the common analytical concepts of full-time/part-time, and of permanent/temporary status can be used as a starting point to quantify those with 'matched aspirations', at least for employees, who constitute 86 per cent of all those in employment. It should be noted, though, that in one sense it is impossible fully to quantify those workers with 'matched' or 'unmatched' aspirations – at the extreme, anyone wanting more pay and/or less hours might be regarded as having 'unmatched aspirations', which minimises the usefulness of the concept.

But with these provisos in mind, the LFS can be used to analyse the groups in Table 3. This approach makes the assumptions that no-one working full-time wants to work part-time, and that no-one whose status is permanent wants temporary work. These are necessary assumptions in the current context, because the LFS does not collect the relevant information, but clearly are not ideal.

Using this approach – and, additionally, defining as having 'matched aspirations' all those employees who do not fall into one of the five categories of 'unmatched aspirations' shown in Table 3 – Table 4 provides another view of the labour market recovery, concentrating on the numbers whose labour market situations match their aspirations.

5 Assessing the potential capacity of the labour market

The potential capacity of the labour market might be defined, in the present context, as the number of hours which could be worked if everyone in employment and those not in employment but who want employment, worked the number of hours they want to. By analogy, the current labour input might be quantified as about 850 million hours worked per week (in main and second jobs).

A measure of potential capacity would include those with differing degrees of attachment to the labour market, across the spectrum. The advantages of such a measure would be similar to those of concentrating on total hours worked in the economy rather than the number in

Table 3 Employees with unmatched aspirations, from the Labour Force Survey

Current status	Preferred status	Notes and questionnaire routing
Full-time, temporary	Full-time, permanent	(FTPT = 1 and JOBTYP = 2) and (WHYTMP = 2)
Part-time, temporary	Part-time, permanent	(FTPT = 2 and JOBTYP = 2) and (WHYTMP = 2) and YPTJOB <> 3
Part-time, temporary	Full-time, temporary	(FTPT = 2 and JOBTYP = 2) and (YPTJOB = 3) and WHYTMP <> 2
Part-time, temporary	Full-time, permanent	(FTPT = 2 and JOBTYP = 2) and (YPTJOB = 3 and WHYTMP = 2)
Part-time, permanent	Full-time, permanent	(FTPT = 2 and JOBTYP = 1) and (YPTJOB = 3)

Table 4 Groups with matched^a and unmatched aspirations within the labour market; winter 1992/3 to winter 1995/6

	Matched			Unmatched		
	Employed	ILO unemployed	Inactive	Employed	ILO unemployed	Inactive
Winter 1992/3	20,214	0	14,475	1,046	2,967	1,962
Winter 1995/6	20,746	0	14,320	1,235	2,299	2,336
Change						
000s	532	n.a.	-155	189	-668	374
Percent	2.6	n.a.	-1.1	18.1	-22.5	19.1

Source: Labour Force Survey

^a It is important to be clear about the definitions and assumptions underlying the data shown in this table. For example, the figures for employment relate only to employees, as described above, hence any self-employed who wish to work as employees are excluded. In addition, no allowance has been made for full-time employees who wish to work part-time, or permanent employees who want temporary work, or for people who might think of themselves as 'over-employed'. Nevertheless, the definition (see Table 3) which underlies Table 4 is a reasonable starting point given the data currently available. Clearly, the implication of the omissions described above is that the figures in Table 4 will tend to under estimate the number of employed people with 'unmatched aspirations'.

employment, where the changing full-time/part-time split can make trend assessment difficult.

The potential capacity could be estimated in a number of ways, but would involve separate estimates for the capacity of those already in employment, the ILO unemployed, and those who are economically inactive.

The potential capacity of the employed would be the actual capacity of those who are content with their working arrangements, plus the amount that those who are not content with their working arrangements wish to work. Hence if someone is working ten hours per week in a part-time job, but wants to work 36 hours a week in a full-time job, then their spare capacity is 26 hours per week. The analogy with volumes of under-employment is obvious.

For the ILO unemployed, the potential capacity could be assessed depending upon whether full-time or part-time work was being sought. Average actual hours for full-time and part-time workers could be used as a measure of each ILO unemployed person's potential capacity.

Finally, among the economically inactive, those not wanting work have zero potential. But those wanting work, looking and/or available to start will have some potential capacity. Although the LFS does not indicate the working arrangements which these people would prefer if their circumstances changed in order to enable them to work, it would be possible to model their potential capacity. One simple approach might be to apply the average hours data for the employed, split by sex and age band, for example. Another would be to exploit the panel element of the LFS in order to estimate 'typical' working patterns of those who are economically inactive in one quarter but employed in the following quarter.

6 Measuring under-employment in the LFS

The spring (March to May) 1996 LFS questionnaire contained, for the first time, direct questions on under-employment. These questions were supplemented in the spring 1997 questionnaire (the actual questions are shown below). The assessment of the quality of these data relies upon reports of face-validity (and, indeed, respondents appear to understand the questions) and upon comparing the responses to the questions with data from elsewhere in the survey. This process is continuing.

There are a number of difficulties in defining and measuring under-employment. The most fundamental concerns the distinction between visible under-employment, typically where an individual wants to work more hours, and invisible under-employment – for example, if an individual is working in a job

for which he/she is 'over-qualified'. The attitudinal nature of the latter concept is particularly problematic, in terms of measurement.

But even focusing on visible under-employment, there are difficulties. For example, should there be a 'seeking (additional) work' criterion as part of the definition, analogous to that in the definition of ILO unemployment? Should any full-time workers be described as under-employed, or does the idea of someone working 40 hours a week but wanting an additional ten hours make the concept meaningless?

These issues are currently being discussed by a range of international bodies (ILO, OECD, Eurostat), which are reviewing the existing internationally agreed ILO definition. It will be important to await the outcome of this review before data labelled as 'under-employment' are published by ONS.

LFS under-employment questions

Each quarter from spring 1996:

1. **UNDEMP**
APPLIES IF DIFJOB=2 (not looking for a different job)
Would you prefer to work longer hours if you were given the opportunity?
1 yes
2 no
2. **UNDHRS**
APPLIES IF UNDEMP=1 (would prefer to work longer hours)
OR LOOKM=5 (reason for seeking new job: wants longer hours)
OR PREFHR=1 (wants longer hours in new job)
How many extra hours, in addition to those you usually work, would you like to work each week?
97 OR MORE=97/ DON'T KNOW OR REFUSAL=99

Each quarter from spring 1997: (in addition to UNDEMP and UNDHRS)

3. **UNDWHY**
APPLIES IF UNDEMP=1 (not seeking another job but wants longer hours)
CODE ALL THAT APPLY – INDIVIDUAL PROMPT
And may I just check, is the main reason you are not looking for an additional job or a job with longer hours because you . . .
1 would like to work longer hours but in your existing job?
2 feel there is no work available given your qualifications or experience?
3 are waiting for results of examinations you have already taken?
4 are waiting for the results of an application for a job?
5 are waiting for the outcome of measures to start up a business?
6 have health problems?

- 7 do not want to look for work immediately?
- 8 other reason

4. **UNDNOH**
APPLIES IF UNDEMP=1 AND STAT=1 (employee)
Is your employer unable to increase your hours in this way?
1 yes
2 no

5. **UNDNSE**
APPLIES IF UNDEMP=1 AND STAT=2 (self-employed)
Would you like to work longer hours if you had (or could find) the business?
1 yes
2 no

6. **UNDST**
APPLIES IF DIFJOB=1 AND ((ADDJOB=1 AND LOOKM=5) (looking for a replacement job with longer hours) OR (ADDJOB=1 AND PREFHR=1) (looking for a replacement job with longer hours but this is not the prime/sole reason) OR (ADDJOB=2)) (looking for an additional job)
If you found a job to provide these extra hours could you start in 2 weeks?
1 yes
2 no

7. **UNDNST**
APPLIES IF UNDEMP=2 (could not start an additional or replacement job with longer hours in 2 weeks)
Is the main reason you could not start in 2 weeks because you . . .
1 must complete education or training?
2 cannot leave your current job within 2 weeks?
3 are looking after your family / home?
4 have health problems?
5 other reason

7 Measuring over-employment on the LFS

During 1995 a set of questions intended to measure over-employment in the labour market was tested. However, they were perceived as particularly subjective, and by their very nature did not test satisfactorily. For example, whereas many people might initially say they would prefer to work fewer hours, for most this would be dependent upon their earnings. If these would be reduced in line with their hours, then people would be less keen to work fewer hours. Of course, it would not be meaningful to ask whether people would rather work fewer hours for the same earnings.

Hence no questions on over-employment have been included in the LFS.

The National Targets for Education and Training

The National Advisory Council for Education and Training Targets (NACETT) has called for a review of the National Targets, which aim to raise skill levels in Britain to world-class standards by the year 2000. This article explains the progress which has been made towards meeting the current targets and why the review, which has since been agreed by the Government, is necessary.

By Derek Wanless,
Chairman of NACETT.



Photo: Telegraph Colour Library

Key findings

- Britain is much better qualified now than ten years ago, with large rises in the proportion of young people getting GCSEs and A-levels.
- In 1996, there were underlying increases of three-and-a-half percentage points against Foundation Targets 1 and 3, modest progress towards Lifetime Target 1, but hardly any progress at all towards Lifetime Target 2.
- NACETT believes that Britain could still reach the majority of the targets by December 2000, provided that vigorous action is taken to raise achievement levels.
- NACETT considers that the current targets, adopted in 1995, should be reviewed, for reasons set out in the article.

EDUCATION AND SKILLS are vital for Britain's future. The country can prosper only if it has a highly skilled workforce. Skills help us to produce goods and services of the right

quality and at competitive prices, and this in turn means that Britain can:

- sell its goods and services abroad;
- better maintain its domestic markets in the face of competition from abroad; and
- persuade foreign companies to create jobs by basing themselves in Britain.

Education and skills also benefit society and the individual, making it easier to get and keep a job and leading to higher earnings. Of course, the joy of learning is also a reward in its own right.

Education and training have long been areas of relative weakness for Britain. That is why Britain has adopted National Targets for Education and Training. The targets aim to make Britain better educated and more highly skilled by the year 2000. They reflect what Britain needs to achieve, if it is to keep up with its competitors. The targets are challenging: all employers need to train and develop their staff, if their own businesses are to succeed, and everyone – both young people and adults – should improve and update their qualifications. NACETT's latest annual report¹ shows the progress that is being made towards the targets.

NACETT launched the current National Targets in 1995, following a major consultation exercise. Since that time, they have been the focus for efforts nationally to raise levels of attainment in education and training. Many bodies have supported the targets, including the Confederation of British Industry, the Trades Union Congress, the network of training and enterprise councils, the Further Education Funding Council, and the two professional associations that represent head teachers, NAHT and SHA. All these bodies – and many others – are working with NACETT to help achieve the targets.

Current progress

Britain is now much better qualified than it was ten years ago. For example, the proportion of 19-year-olds with five GCSEs at grade C or above or equivalent qualifications has risen by half, from 46 per cent in 1986 to 70 per cent in 1996. The proportion of the workforce with two GCE A-levels or the equivalent has also risen by half, from 27 per cent to 42 per cent.

While progress over the last ten years has been impressive, Table 1 shows mixed progress in the year ending autumn 1996,

Table 1 Progress towards the National Targets in the UK

Target	Autumn 1996 position (per cent)	Increase since autumn 1995 ^a (percentage points)	Average annual increase since autumn 1993 ^a (percentage points)	Estimated milestone at autumn 1998 ^b	Target for December 2000	Annual increase required to reach target (percentage points)
Foundation Target 1						
19-year-olds with five GCSEs at grade C or above, an Intermediate GNVQ or an NVQ level 2	70.2	2.7 (3.4)	2.2 (2.4)	77	85	3.5
Foundation Target 2						
19-year-olds qualified to level 2 in communication, numeracy and IT ^c	9.7	3.9	n.a.	42	75	16.3
21-year-olds qualified to level 3 in communication, numeracy and IT ^d	0.4	0.3	n.a.	18	35	8.7
Foundation Target 3						
21-year-olds with two GCE A-levels, an Advanced GNVQ or an NVQ level 3	46.4	2.0 (3.5)	2.7 (3.2)	53	60	3.2
Lifetime Target 1						
Proportion of the workforce with NVQ level 3, Advanced GNVQ or two GCE A-levels	41.8	0.9 (1.2)	0.9 (1.0)	50	60	4.3
Lifetime Target 2						
Proportion of the workforce with a vocational, professional, management or academic qualification at NVQ level 4 or above	23.9	0.0 (0.1)	0.5 (0.6)	27	30	1.4
Target	March 1997 position (per cent)	Increase since March 1996 (percentage points)	Average annual increase since March 1991 (percentage points)	Estimated milestone at autumn 1998 ^b	Target for December 2000	Annual increase required to reach target (percentage points)
Lifetime Target 3						
Organisations with 200 or more staff, recognised as Investors in People	20.9	10.0	3.5	41	70	13.1
Organisations with 50 or more staff, recognised as Investors in People	10.1	5.5	1.7	20	35	6.6

Sources: Labour Force Survey, DfEE, Welsh Office, Investors in People UK, Scottish Office

- a Changes to the LFS questionnaire in spring 1996 caused a discontinuity in the data. The size of the discontinuity is not the same for each target. The first figure shown is the increase over the period without any adjustment for the discontinuity. The figure in brackets is an estimate of the true, or underlying, increase over the period taking account of the discontinuity.
- b This is an estimate of the figure that needs to be reached by autumn 1998 if the target is to be achieved by December 2000.
- c The figures are for Great Britain. They relate only to those with GCSE grades A-C in English, maths and IT, SCE Standard Grade 1-3 or a full GNVQ at Advanced or Intermediate level. It has been agreed that some other qualifications can be included in the measurement of progress towards this target, but the sources of data for these additional qualifications are fairly new and it has not been possible to obtain data from them in time for inclusion here.
- d The figures are for Great Britain. They relate only to those with a GNVQ at Advanced level.

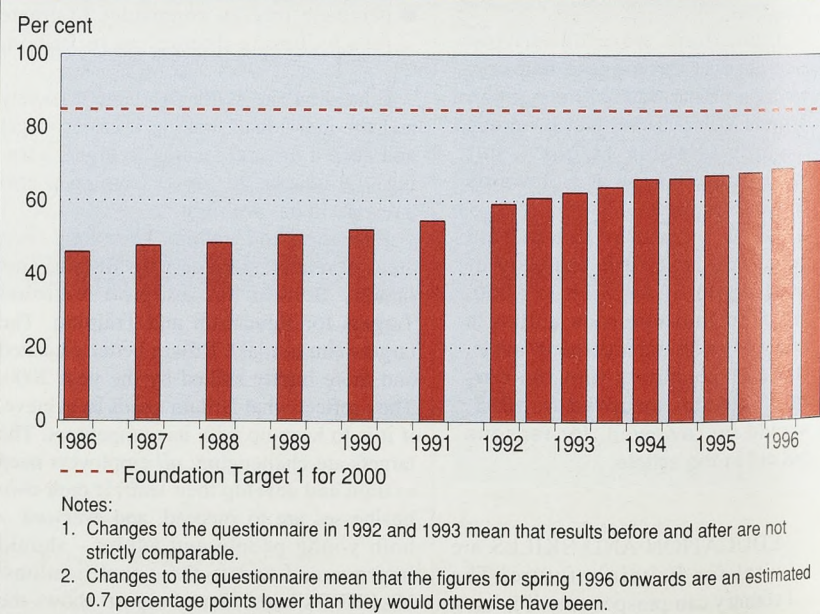
or March 1997 for Lifetime Target 3. The headline figures reveal:

- increases of two percentage points or more against Foundation Targets 1 and 3;
- only modest progress towards Lifetime Target 1 and no progress at all towards Lifetime Target 2; and
- signs that progress towards Foundation Target 2 and Lifetime Target 3 is starting to accelerate, but in both cases from a low base.

Figure 1 shows progress towards Foundation Target 1 (by age 19, 85 per cent of young people to achieve five GCSEs at grade C or above, an Intermediate GNVQ or an NVQ level 2). There has been major progress in recent years towards this target. Other factors will make the figure rise further between now and December 2000:

- 45 per cent of 16-year-olds got five or more higher-grade GCSEs in 1996, which will add four percentage points to the overall progress figure in due course; and

Figure 1 Proportion of 19-year-olds qualified to at least NVQ level 2 or equivalent; United Kingdom; 1986-96



Source: Labour Force Survey; spring 1986-91; spring and autumn 1992-96

● Foundation and Intermediate GNVQs are now widely available in 12 subject areas, with two more being piloted.

Foundation Target 1 remains challenging, but can still be achieved if the current underlying rate of progress is maintained (see overleaf). The National Foundation for Educational Research agrees. Its report for NACETT, *Hitting the Targets*,² concludes that Foundation Targets 1 and 3 can both be achieved by 2000 and that there is no case for relaxing either target.

Figure 2 shows progress among 19-year-olds towards the first part of Foundation Target 2 (75 per cent of young people to achieve level 2 competence in communication, numeracy and IT by age 19; and 35 per cent to achieve level 3 competence in these key skills by age 21). To hit this target, one must be qualified to the relevant level in all three skills. At level 2, progress is measured using the NCVQ key skills units and – as proxies – higher-grade GCSEs in relevant subjects. The Government agreed earlier this year that a range of extra qualifications should also be counted. NACETT would expect to count these qualifications from 1998 onwards and work is underway on the practicalities. Two separate and independent research studies had shown the additional qualifications to be broadly comparable to the key skills units. At level 3, the key skills units and a few comparable qualifications are counted. Figure 2 shows that the proportion of 19-year-olds hitting the level 2 part of the target rose in the year to autumn 1996 from 6 per cent to 10 per cent. IT remains the main area of weakness in terms of certification. At level 3, few of today's 21-year-olds had an opportunity to take the key skills units. That is why only 0.4 per cent of them had met the target by autumn 1996. The comparable figure for 1995 was 0.1 per cent.

Figure 3 illustrates progress towards Foundation Target 3 (by age 21, 60 per cent of young people to achieve two GCE A-levels, an Advanced GNVQ or an NVQ level 3). Major progress has been made towards this target in recent years. Other factors will make the figure rise further between now and December 2000:

- 28 per cent of 18-year-olds got two or more GCE-A levels in 1996, which will add four percentage points to the overall progress figure by the time they reach the age of 21 in 1999;
- Advanced GNVQs are now much more widely available, so that some 31,000 students achieved full awards in 1996, compared with only 12,000 in 1994; and
- Modern Apprenticeships are now well established as an attractive option enabling young people to gain NVQs at level 3.

Figure 4 shows that progress towards Lifetime Target 1 (60 per cent of the workforce to be qualified to NVQ level 3,

Figure 2 Proportion of 19-year-olds qualified to level 2 in each of communication, numeracy and IT, and in all three; Great Britain; 1994/95-1995/96

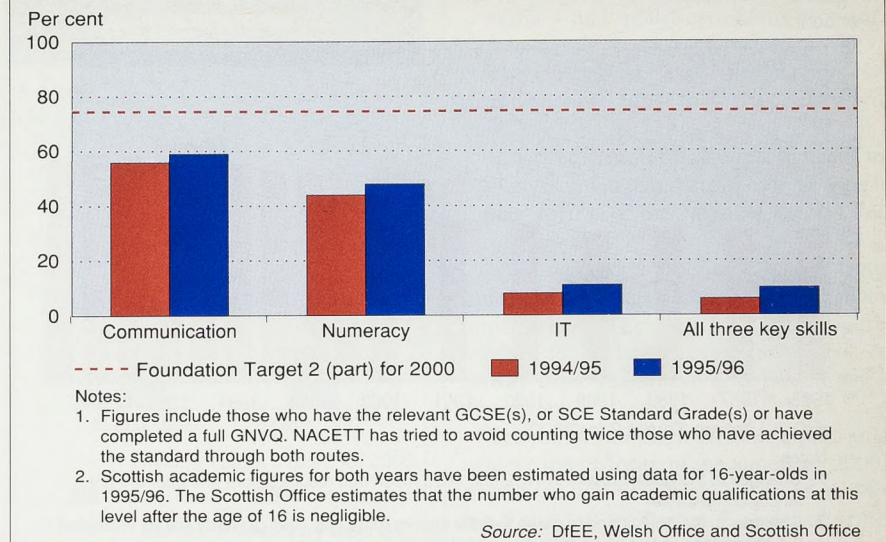


Figure 3 Proportion of 21-year-olds qualified to at least NVQ level 3 or equivalent; United Kingdom; 1986-96

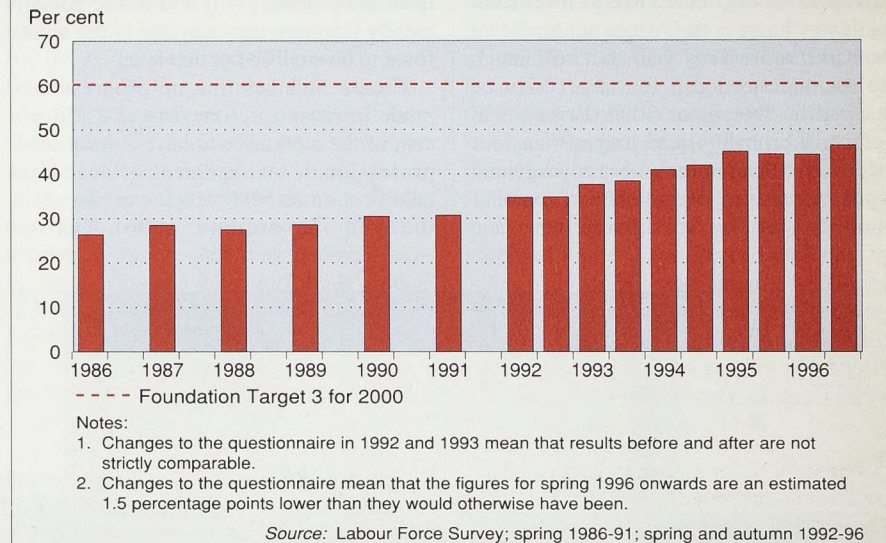


Figure 4 Proportion of the employed workforce qualified to at least NVQ level 3 or equivalent; United Kingdom; 1986-96

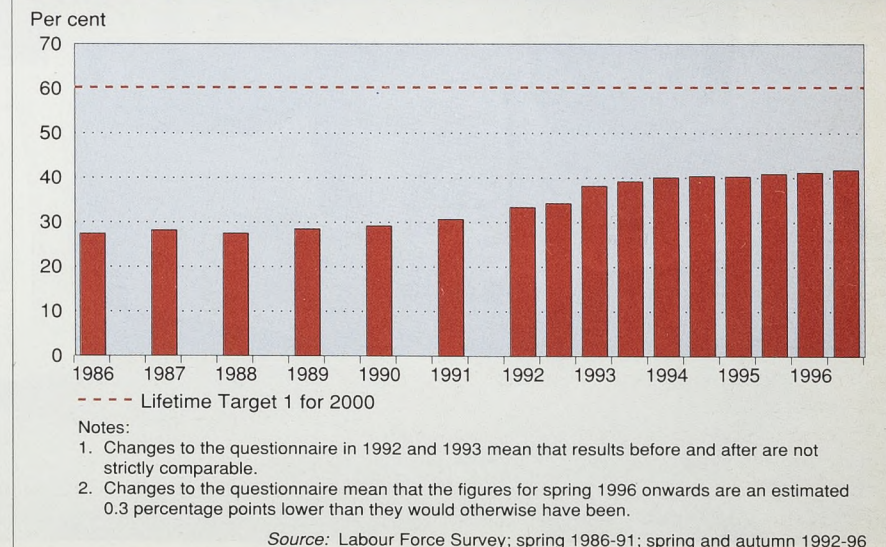
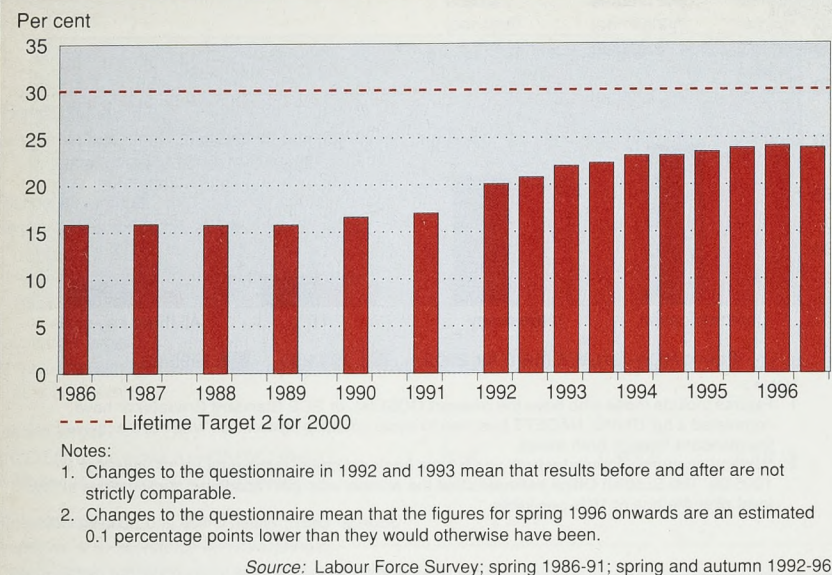


Figure 5 Proportion of the employed workforce qualified to at least NVQ level 4 or equivalent; United Kingdom; 1986-96



Advanced GNVQ or 2 GCE A-level standard) was faster in the year to autumn 1996 than in the previous year, but still much slower than needed if the target is to be reached by December 2000. Britain will now very probably need longer than four years to hit this target. It needs a large and rapid increase in the number of existing members of the workforce who are

qualified to level 3 – it will not be enough merely for more new entrants to the workforce to be qualified to that level.

Figure 5 shows that no progress was made towards Lifetime Target 2 (30 per cent of the workforce to have a vocational, professional, management or academic qualification at NVQ level 4 or above) in the year to autumn 1996. That is

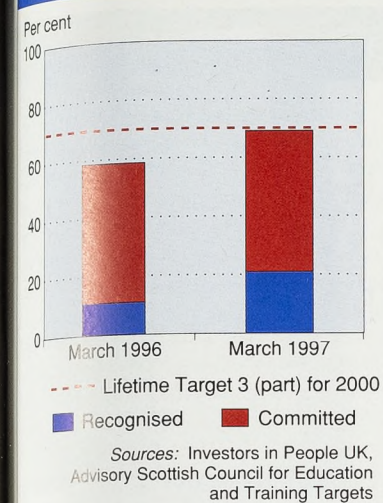
disappointing, especially in view of the marked progress in recent years. As with Lifetime Target 1, the target will be reached only by increasing markedly the number of existing members of the workforce who are qualified to level 4 or above.

Progress towards Lifetime Target 3 (70 per cent of all organisations employing 200 or more employees, and 35 per cent of those employing 50 or more, to be recognised as Investors in People) is laid out in Figures 6 and 7. Although it is only recognition – not commitments – that count towards the target, the number of commitments is important, because it indicates the level of interest among businesses and other organisations in the Investors in People standard. There are now enough organisations in the UK committed to becoming Investors in People to enable both parts of the target to be reached. Ensuring that all those organisations gain recognition will be a big challenge, and bodies that are already recognised will also need to gain re-recognition in due course. That said, there is no reason why both parts of this target should not be hit by 2000.

Underlying rate of progress

As in 1995, in no case was the headline rate of progress high enough – if it continued unchanged – to enable Britain to hit the target by the deadline of December 2000. But the headline figures for progress

Figure 6 Proportion of organisations with 200 or more employees, committed to or recognised as Investors in People; United Kingdom 1996-1997



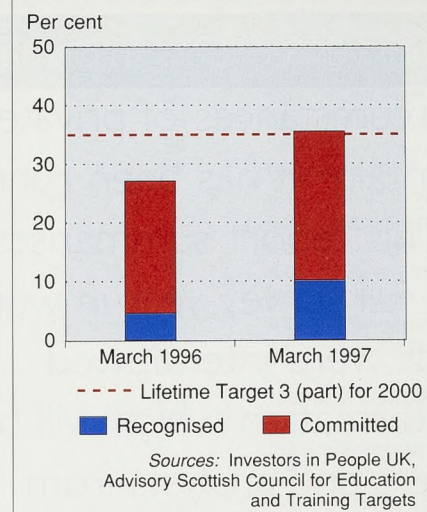
must be treated with caution this year. NACETT uses the Labour Force Survey (LFS) to measure progress towards Foundation Targets 1 and 3 and Lifetime Targets 1 and 2. The LFS questionnaire was changed by ONS in spring 1996, which had the effect of depressing the figures for progress towards all four targets. So Table 1 also shows the underlying rate of progress, which allows for the effect of the changes to the LFS questionnaire and is a truer measure of progress than the headline rate. It shows that:

- for Lifetime Targets 1 and 2, the underlying rate was only slightly higher than the headline rate.
- for Foundation Targets 1 and 3, however, the underlying rate was significantly higher, some three and a half percentage points in each case. If that rate of progress were maintained, both targets would be hit by the year 2000.

Future action

There is still a long way to go to reach the targets – and only four years to get there. NACETT warned in its last two

Figure 7 Proportion of organisations with 50 or more employees, committed to or recognised as Investors in People; United Kingdom 1996-1997



annual reports that there was a danger of missing the targets. It judges now that Britain could still reach the majority of the National Targets by the deadline of December 2000, provided that vigorous action is taken urgently – or immediately in the case of Lifetime Target 2 – to raise attainment levels further.

The Government would need to co-ordinate that action, which would have to involve everyone, including national bodies, employers and their staff, trade unions and careers services, teachers and parents, pupils and students. NACETT's six priorities for action are:

- effective target-setting in local TEC areas, industrial and commercial sectors, the public sector, and schools and colleges;
- promoting the benefits of becoming an Investor in People and encouraging the widespread adoption of the Investors standard;
- action by employers to raise the skill and qualification levels of their workforce, with support from trade unions;
- completing the improvements to NVQs and GNVQs, to make them more attractive;

- persuading individuals to gain qualifications and skills;
- ensuring that more people have key skills – and qualifications to prove it.

The Government and other partners are urged to take these priorities forward quickly.

However, NACETT also recommends to the Government that there should now be a further review of the National Targets, for three reasons.

First, it is good practice to check from time to time whether one's targets remain appropriate. The original targets were adopted in 1991 and reviewed in 1994. A further three years have now passed since that review.

Secondly, although Britain could still achieve the majority of the targets by 2000, more time will very probably be needed to hit Foundation Target 2 and Lifetime Target 1, whatever policy initiatives are now taken.

Finally, on the other hand the new government is committed to radical action to raise levels of attainment in education and training over the course of this Parliament. It is essential that Britain's national targets reflect fully the extent of that commitment. Two early initiatives in particular show the Government's determination to drive up standards: the Welfare to Work programme and the package of school reforms proposed in the White Paper *Excellence in Schools*. NACETT also greatly welcomes the Government's belief that target-setting has a vital role to play in action to raise attainment. The setting of targets for literacy and numeracy at age 11 has borne witness to that belief. ■

Notes

- 1 *Skills for 2000: Report on progress towards the National Targets for Education and Training*, NACETT, August 1997. Available from Prolog, PO Box 5000, Sudbury, Suffolk CO10 6YJ, tel 0845 6022260, fax 0845 6033360.
- 2 *Hitting the Targets*, National Foundation for Educational Research, July 1997.

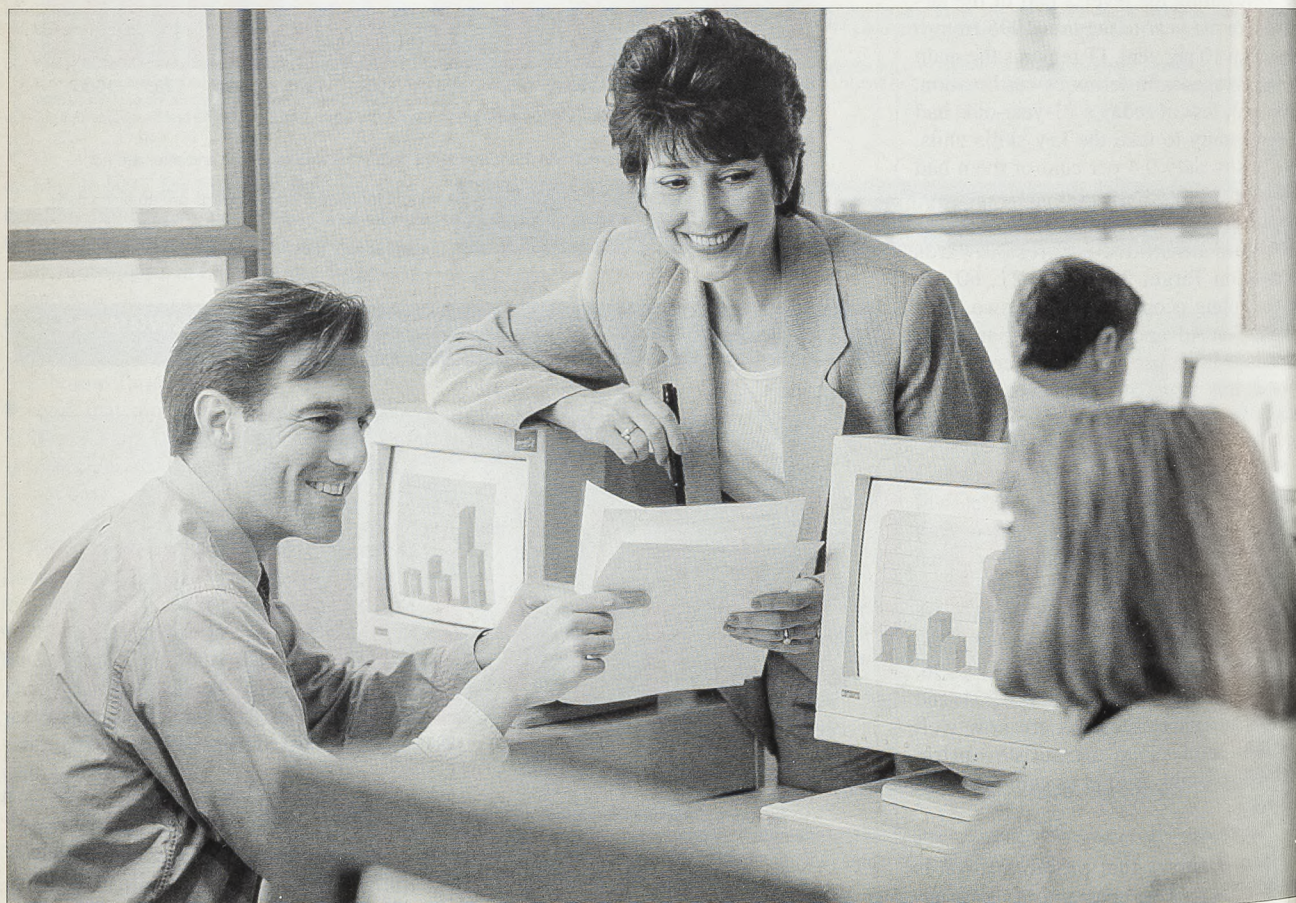
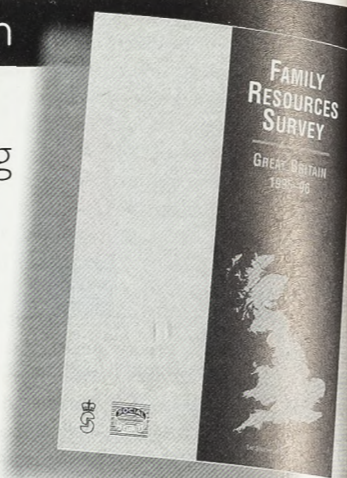


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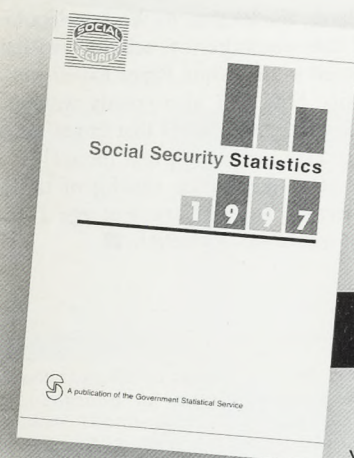


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NOTES ON SUMMARY TABLES

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 before October 1996 and the number claiming Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) thereafter. The quarterly series of LFS data has been available for Great Britain since spring 1992; prior to this an annual LFS was conducted in the spring of each year. Quarterly information for the United Kingdom is only available from winter 1994/5 when the first quarterly LFS was conducted in Northern Ireland; prior to this the LFS in Northern Ireland (and therefore the United Kingdom) was conducted annually. In the following summary tables the LFS and Workforce series have been used to give, as far as possible, separate overall pictures of the labour force; the construction of the 'economically active' in the LFS table and the total 'workforce' in the Workforce table represent different approaches to estimating the total number either in employment or seeking employment.

EMPLOYMENT

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

GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT

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

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

STRENGTHS

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

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

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

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

Claimant count: The claimant count is a timely and regular indicator of the number claiming unemployment-related benefits before October 1996 and JSA thereafter. It is particularly useful as an up-to-date indicator of latest unemployment trends and is therefore a valuable economic indicator. Since it covers all those claiming benefits (as opposed to the LFS which is only a representative sample) it is also able to provide unemployment figures for very small areas. The disadvantages of the claimant count are that: first, being an administrative by-product the coverage of the count can change whenever there is a change to the benefit system upon which it is based and compensating adjustments are necessary whenever the change is significant and relevant; and second, it is not internationally comparable.

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

0.1 SUMMARY TABLE

The Labour Force Survey in the United Kingdom: seasonally adjusted

THOUSANDS

		In employment								
		Employees	Self-employed	Government-supported training programmes	Unpaid family workers	Total	ILO unemployed	Total econ. active	Econ. inactive	All aged 16 & over
All										
1992	Spr	22,077	3,227	377	181	25,862	2,832	28,694	16,615	45,310
1993	Spr	21,871	3,186	356	151	25,564	2,998	28,561	16,838	45,400
1994	Spr	21,968	3,304	336	146	25,754	2,797	28,551	16,913	45,465
1996	Spr	22,619	3,294	248	127	26,288	2,392	28,679	17,045	45,724
1996	Sum	22,641	3,369	247	118	26,374	2,327	28,702	17,074	45,775
1996	Aut	22,787	3,372	223	122	26,505	2,293	28,798	17,019	45,816
1996/7	Win	22,949	3,366	223	114	26,653	2,180	28,833	17,024	45,857
1997	Spr	23,065	3,348	219	118	26,751	2,093	28,844	17,054	45,898
Changes										
Win96/7-Spr97		115	-17	-3	3	98	-87	11	30	41
Spr96-Spr97		446	54	-29	-9	463	-299	165	9	174
Males										
1992	Spr	11,622	2,443	246	55	14,366	1,897	16,263	5,661	21,924
1993	Spr	11,414	2,390	232	43	14,079	2,019	16,098	5,888	21,985
1994	Spr	11,459	2,487	220	49	14,216	1,858	16,074	5,976	22,050
1996	Spr	11,822	2,473	156	41	14,493	1,577	16,070	6,162	22,232
1996	Sum	11,821	2,534	156	38	14,549	1,521	16,070	6,193	22,282
1996	Aut	11,915	2,532	136	41	14,624	1,481	16,105	6,183	22,288
1996/7	Win	12,024	2,525	134	39	14,722	1,375	16,097	6,218	22,315
1997	Spr	12,103	2,493	136	37	14,768	1,334	16,102	6,239	22,341
Changes										
Win96/7-Spr97		78	-32	2	-1	47	-41	5	21	26
Spr96-Spr97		281	20	-21	-4	276	-244	32	77	109
Females										
1992	Spr	10,455	784	131	126	11,497	935	12,431	10,955	23,386
1993	Spr	10,457	796	123	108	11,485	979	12,464	10,951	23,415
1994	Spr	10,509	817	116	97	11,539	939	12,478	10,938	23,416
1996	Spr	10,797	821	92	85	11,795	814	12,609	10,883	23,492
1996	Sum	10,820	835	91	81	11,825	806	12,632	10,881	23,512
1996	Aut	10,872	840	87	81	11,881	812	12,692	10,835	23,527
1996/7	Win	10,925	841	89	76	11,931	805	12,736	10,806	23,542
1997	Spr	10,962	856	84	80	11,982	759	12,742	10,816	23,557
Changes										
Win96/7-Spr97		37	15	-5	5	51	-46	6	9	15
Spr96-Spr97		165	35	-8	-5	187	-55	133	-67	65

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

0.2 SUMMARY TABLE

The Workforce in the United Kingdom: seasonally adjusted

THOUSANDS

		Workforce in employment						
		Employees in employment	Self-employed	Work-related Government-supported training	HM forces	Total	Claimants	Workforce
All								
1994	Jun	21,663	3,302	302	250	25,517	2,644	28,160
1995	Jun	21,987	3,357	225	230	25,800	2,313	28,113
1996	Jun	22,338	3,291	181	221	26,031	2,150	28,182
1996	Dec	22,576	3,361	188	216	26,341	1,880	28,221
1997	Mar	22,692	3,355	178	214	26,439	1,711	28,150
1997	Jun	22,787	3,338	167	210	26,503	1,600	28,103
Changes								
Mar 97 - Jun 97		95	-17	-11	-4	64	-111	-47
Jun 96 - Jun 97		449	47	-14	-11	471	-551	-79
Males								
1994	Jun	10,941	2,485	191	232	13,849	2,024	15,873
1995	Jun	11,115	2,550	147	214	14,027	1,764	15,791
1996	Jun	11,199	2,469	112	206	13,987	1,631	15,618
1996	Dec	11,310	2,525	115	201	14,151	1,430	15,582
1997	Mar	11,425	2,520	110	199	14,253	1,308	15,561
1997	Jun	11,504	2,487	104	195	14,290	1,222	15,512
Changes								
Mar 97 - Jun 97		79	-33	-6	-4	36	-85	-49
Jun 96 - Jun 97		305	18	-9	-11	303	-409	-106
Females								
1994	Jun	10,723	816	111	18	11,667	620	12,288
1995	Jun	10,872	807	78	16	11,773	549	12,323
1996	Jun	11,139	822	69	16	12,045	519	12,564
1996	Dec	11,267	835	73	15	12,190	449	12,639
1997	Mar	11,267	835	68	15	12,186	403	12,589
1997	Jun	11,283	851	64	15	12,213	377	12,591
Changes								
Mar 97 - Jun 97		16	16	-5	0	28	-26	2
Jun 96 - Jun 97		145	30	-5	-1	168	-142	27

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

SUMMARY TABLE 0.3

The Labour Force Survey in Great Britain: seasonally adjusted

THOUSANDS

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

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

SUMMARY TABLE 0.4

The Workforce in Great Britain: seasonally adjusted

THOUSANDS

		Workforce in employment						
		Employees in employment	Self-employed	Work-related Government-supported training	HM forces	Total	Claimants	Workforce
All								
1996	Mar	21,644	3,219	197	225	25,285	2,101	27,387
1996	Jun	21,762	3,213	165	221	25,362	2,064	27,426
1996	Sep	21,926	3,289	170	218	25,603	1,985	27,588
1996	Dec	21,993	3,283	169	216	25,662	1,809	27,471
1997	Mar	22,109	3,277	161	214	25,761	1,644	27,405
1997	Jun	22,201	3,260	153	210	25,825	1,537	27,362
Changes								
Mar 97 - Jun 97		92	-17	-8	-4	64	-107	-43
Jun 96 - Jun 97		439	47	-12	-11	463	-526	-64
Males								
1996	Mar	10,879	2,419	124	209	13,632	1,600	15,232
1996	Jun	10,914	2,403	103	206	13,626	1,565	15,190
1996	Sep	10,967	2,466	104	203	13,739	1,506	15,245
1996	Dec	11,021	2,459	103	201	13,785	1,375	15,160
1997	Mar	11,137	2,454	99	199	13,888	1,255	15,143
1997	Jun	11,214	2,421	94	195	13,924	1,173	15,097
Changes								
Mar 97 - Jun 97		77	-33	-4	-4	36	-82	-46
Jun 96 - Jun 97		300	18	-8	-11	299	-392	-93

0.5 BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS *

Seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM

	Output				Income									
	GDP		Index of output UK		Real personal disposable income				Gross trading profits of companies 4					
	1990 prices		1990=100		Production industries 1,2		Manufacturing industries 1,3		OECD countries 1		£ billion		%	
	1990=100	£ billion	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	
1991	98.0	468.9	-2.1	96.6	-3.4	95.0	-5.0	99.6	-0.4	99.9	-0.1	68.7	0.1	
1992	97.5	466.5	-0.5	97.0	0.4	94.9	-0.1	99.3	-0.3	101.9	2.0	69.0	0.5	
1993	99.5	476.8	2.2	99.1	2.2	96.3	1.5	98.7	-0.6	103.9	2.0	76.3	10.5	
1994	103.8	498.2	4.5	104.4	5.3	100.8	4.7	103.0	4.4	105.5	1.5	87.3	14.4	
1995	106.7	511.9	2.8	106.7	2.2	102.5	1.7	106.1	3.0	108.9	3.2	92.8	6.3	
1996	109.2	524.5	2.5	107.9	1.1	102.8	0.3	108.3R	2.1	113.0	3.8	103.4	11.4	
1996 Q2	108.7	130.6	2.5	107.5	1.1	102.1	-0.2	107.7R	1.8	112.4	4.3	25.2	10.6	
1996 Q3	109.3	131.3	2.5	108.2	1.0	103.2	0.4	108.8	2.6	112.7	3.6	26.2	12.2	
1996 Q4	110.5	132.7	2.9	108.6	1.5	103.3	0.7	109.7	3.1	114.0	2.8	27.3	12.4	
1997 Q1	111.5R	133.8R	3.1	108.6r	1.3	104.0r	1.6	110.9	3.8	113.6r	0.7	27.4r	10.6	
1997 Q2	112.6	135.2	3.5	109.2	1.6	104.3	2.2	112.2	4.2	117.1	4.2	28.1	11.4	
1997 Jan	..	..	..	108.9r	1.7	103.7r	1.0	110.9r	3.3	..	..	..	..
1997 Feb	..	..	..	108.5	1.7	104.2	1.5	110.8	3.3	..	..	..	..
1997 Mar	..	..	..	108.3	1.3	104.1	1.6	111.1	3.8	..	..	..	..
1997 Apr	..	..	..	109.2	1.4	104.7	2.1	112.2	4.0	..	..	..	..
1997 May	..	..	..	108.2	0.9	103.7	2.0	112.3	4.2	..	..	..	..
1997 Jun	..	..	..	110.1	1.6	104.4	2.1	112.2	4.2	..	..	..	..
1997 Jul	..	..	..	110.8	1.6	104.8	1.6	..	..	..	..	..	..

	Expenditure				Base lending rates + 8								Effective exchange rate + 9	
	Consumer expenditure 1990 prices		Retail sales volumes 1		Fixed investments 5		General government consumption at 1990 prices		Stock changes 1990 prices 7		1990=100		1990=100	
	1990 prices		1990=100		All industries 1990 prices 6		Manufacturing industries 1990 prices 3,6		£ billion		%		%	
	£ billion	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%
1991	340.0	-2.2	98.7	-1.3	75.4	-7.9	12.8	-10.0	115.8	2.6	-4.21	10.50	100.7	0.7
1992	339.7	-0.1	99.4	0.7	74.1	-1.8	11.8	-7.6	115.7	-0.1	-0.97	7.00	96.9	-3.8
1993	348.2	2.5	102.4	3.0	73.1	-1.2	11.2	-5.1	115.5	-0.2	-0.88	5.50	88.9	-8.3
1994	357.8	2.8	106.2	3.7	76.4	4.4	12.0	6.8	118.1	2.2	3.12	6.30	89.2	0.3
1995	364.0	1.7	107.5	1.2	78.2	2.4	13.2	9.9	119.6	1.3	3.73	6.80	84.8	-4.9
1996	376.6	3.5	110.6	2.9	80.0	2.3	12.4	-5.6	122.4	2.4	1.01	5.94R	86.3	1.8
1996 Q2	93.7	3.0	110.0	2.6	20.3	2.4	2.9	-13.2	30.6	2.1	-0.49	5.92	84.8	0.6
1996 Q3	94.4	3.6	111.0R	3.4	19.8	0.6	3.0	-11.5	30.6	2.1	-0.63	5.75	85.5	1.4
1996 Q4	95.6	4.3	112.3	3.8	20.0	2.3	3.1	-6.1	30.8	2.4	1.76	5.92	91.4	9.5
1997 Q1	96.4R	3.6	113.8	4.8	20.4R	2.3	3.3	-4.5	30.7	0.9	1.41R	6.00	96.8R	15.9
1997 Q2	97.8	4.4	115.9R	5.4	20.8R	2.4	3.6R	26.7	30.8R	0.7	0.93R	6.25	99.8R	17.5
1997 Jan	..	..	113.0	4.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.00	95.9	13.0
1997 Feb	..	..	113.6	4.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.00	97.4	14.9
1997 Mar	..	..	114.5	4.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.00	97.4	16.0
1997 Apr	..	..	114.6	4.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.00	99.5	17.2
1997 May	..	..	116.0R	5.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.25	99.0	17.5
1997 Jun	..	..	116.9R	5.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.50	100.4	17.5
1997 Jul	..	..	117.4	6.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.75	104.5	18.6

	Trade in goods				Balance of payments		Prices					
	Export volume 1		Import volume 1		Trade in goods balance	Current balance	Tax and price index + 1,10		Producer price index + 1,3,10			
	1990=100		1990=100		£ billion	£ billion	Jan 1987=100		Materials and fuels		Home sales	
	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	£ billion	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%
1991	101.2	1.2	94.7	-5.3	-10.3	-8.0	126.2	5.4	97.9	-2.1	105.4	5.4
1992	103.7	2.5	100.9	6.5	-13.1	-10.1	129.8	2.9	97.4	-0.5	108.7	3.1
1993	107.4	3.6	104.8	3.9	-13.5	-10.8	131.4	1.2	101.8	4.5	112.9	3.9
1994	118.5	10.3	109.4	4.4	-11.1	-1.7r	135.2	2.9	104.4	2.6	115.6	2.6
1995	127.7	7.8	114.3	4.5	-11.6	-3.7	140.4	3.8	114.4	9.6	120.6	4.1
1996	136.3	6.7	124.1	8.6	-12.6	-0.4	142.4	1.4	113.1	-1.1	123.3	2.7
1996 Q2	136.0	9.4	123.1	8.8	-3.1	0.7	141.9	0.8	114.8	-	123.9	2.9
1996 Q3	136.9	5.8	124.7	7.0	-3.2	-0.4	142.2	0.7	111.2	-2.7	123.7	2.1
1996 Q4	139.1	6.2	126.1	7.5	-2.6	0.5	143.2	1.2	110.3	-4.6	124.4	2.0
1997 Q1	142.0	6.5	126.5	3.3	-2.1	1.5	143.4	0.8	107.9	-7.1	124.9	1.2
1997 Q2	147.3	8.3	133.2	8.2	-2.6	..	144.4	1.7	103.8	-9.6	125.1	1.0
1996 Dec	138.3	6.3	126.1	7.5	-0.9	..	143.6	1.2	110.3	-4.6	124.7	2.0
1997 Jan	144.0	5.6	128.4	8.0	-0.6	..	143.6	1.3	109.4	-5.9	125.0	1.7
1997 Feb	141.7	7.3	127.2	6.2	-0.8	..	144.2	1.3	107.9	-6.4	124.9	1.4
1997 Mar	140.4	6.6	124.0	3.4	-0.7	..	144.6	1.3	106.4	-7.1	124.8	1.2
1997 Apr	149.8r	7.3	135.7r	4.3	-0.9r	..	143.8	1.3	103.9	-8.6	125.0	1.0
1997 May	144.9	7.1	130.0	5.3	-0.7	..	144.4	1.4	104.5	-9.4	125.2	0.9
1997 Jun	147.3	8.4	134.0	8.3	-1.0	..	145.0	1.7	103.0	-9.6	125.0	1.0

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

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

EMPLOYMENT Workforce * 1.1

THOUSANDS

	Employees in employment				Self-employed persons (with or without employees) **	HM Forces #	Work-related government-supported training programmes ++	Workforce in employment ##	Workforce *	
	Male		Female							
	All	Part-time +	All	Part-time +						
UNITED KINGDOM										
Unadjusted for seasonal variation										
1993 Sep	10,993	1,104	10,663	4,808	21,656	3,196	267	306	25,424	28,336
1993 Dec	10,972	1,128	10,762	4,926	21,734	3,245	258	329	25,566	28,348
1994 Mar	10,884	1,109	10,669	4,852	21,553	3,246	254	323	25,376	28,154
1994 Jun	10,947	1,127	10,754	4,896	21,700	3,298	250	302	25,551	28,136
1994 Sep	11,079	1,148	10,759	4,858	21,838	3,306	246	289	25,679	28,259
1994 Dec	11,061	1,163	10,895	4,990	21,956	3,371	237	296	25,860	28,277
1995 Mar	11,013	1,153	10,794	4,908	21,807	3,341	233	270	25,652	28,050
1995 Jun	11,123	1,193	10,905	4,989	22,028	3,351	230	225	25,835	28,089
1995 Sep	11,158	1,179	10,855	4,895	22,013	3,330	228	222	25,793	28,085
1995 Dec	11,232	1,254	11,054	5,082	22,286	3,348	226	227	26,088	28,316
1996 Mar	11,104	1,248	10,994	5,080	22,098	3,270	225	214	25,808	28,039
1996 Jun	11,198	1,283	11,163	5,199	22,361	3,283	221	181	26,046	28,143
1996 Sep	11,300	1,305	11,234	5,217	22,534	3,373	218	189	26,314	28,418
1996 Dec	11,340	1,340	11,330	5,322	22,670	3,389	216	188	26,463	28,332
1997 Mar	11,360	1,304	11,203	5,218	22,563	3,322	214	178	26,276	28,022
1997 Jun	11,505	1,349	11,308	5,302	22,813	3,325	210	167	26,515	28,065
UNITED KINGDOM										
Adjusted for seasonal variation										
1993 Sep	10,960	1,122	10,700	4,864	21,660	3,192	267	306	25,425	28,313
1993 Dec	10,953	1,116	10,706	4,871	21,659	3,220	258	329	25,467	28,250
1994 Mar	10,943	1,119	10,714	4,871	21,656	3,274	254	323	25,508	28,236
1994 Jun	10,941	1,125	10,723	4,868	21,663	3,302	250	302	25,517	28,160
1994 Sep	11,034	1,160	10,793	4,912	21,828	3,302	246	289	25,664	28,219
1994 Dec	11,040	1,153	10,834	4,938	21,874	3,345	237	296	25,752	28,176
1995 Mar	11,079	1,166	10,844	4,929	21,923	3,371	233	270	25,797	28,149
1995 Jun	11,115	1,189	10,872	4,959	21,987	3,357	230	225	25,800	28,113
1995 Sep	11,110	1,188	10,889	4,943	21,999	3,325	228	222	25,773	28,037
1995 Dec	11,204	1,240	10,990	5,032	22,194	3,321	226	227	25,968	28,204
1996 Mar	11,165	1,260	11,056	5,110	22,221	3,302	225	214	25,962	28,149
1996 Jun	11,199	1,281	11,139	5,176	22,338	3,291	221	181	26,031	28,182
1996 Sep	11,253	1,308	11,252	5,258	22,504	3,367	218	189	26,278	28,349
1996 Dec	11,310	1,325	11,267	5,274	22,576	3,361	216	188	26,341	28,221
1997 Mar	11,425	1,318	11,267	5,249	22,692	3,355	214	178	26,439	28,150
1997 Jun										

1.2 EMPLOYMENT

Employees in employment in Great Britain

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	THOUSANDS							
	All industries and services A-Q		Manufacturing industries D		Production industries C-E		Production and construction industries C-F	
	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
1983 Jun	20,572	20,562	5,034	5,052	5,644	5,664	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	4,331	4,316	5,242	5,260
1993 Jun	21,066	21,039	3,808	3,814	4,097	4,106	4,937	4,950
1994 Jun	21,141	21,103	3,823	3,827	4,078	4,084	4,917	4,928
1995 Mar	21,238	21,353	3,893	3,912	4,129	4,148	4,932	4,961
Apr			3,881	3,909	4,113	4,142		
May			3,898	3,922	4,129	4,157		
Jun	21,452	21,410	3,918	3,922	4,149	4,155	4,963	4,973
Jul			3,930	3,922	4,159	4,153		
Aug			3,943	3,924	4,171	4,152		
Sep	21,437	21,422	3,945	3,919	4,173	4,146	4,982	4,948
Oct R			3,960	3,942	4,189	4,170		
Nov R			3,975	3,954	4,207	4,184		
Dec R	21,707	21,618	3,998	3,975	4,234	4,211	5,040	5,011
1996 Jan R			3,935	3,952	4,170	4,186		
Feb R			3,943	3,964	4,182	4,203		
Mar R	21,523	21,644	3,965	3,984	4,199	4,218	4,982	5,009
Apr R			3,938	3,964	4,169	4,197		
May R			3,941	3,964	4,172	4,195		
Jun R	21,786	21,762	3,959	3,964	4,192	4,199	4,982	4,990
Jul R			3,999	3,991	4,231	4,223		
Aug R			4,010	3,991	4,243	4,225		
Sep R	21,957	21,926	4,009	3,989	4,247	4,225	5,039	5,015
Oct R			4,017	3,998	4,256	4,237		
Nov R			4,011	3,989	4,248	4,226		
Dec R	22,083	21,993	4,013	3,989	4,249	4,224	5,066	5,035
1997 Jan R			3,985	4,002	4,225	4,240		
Feb R			3,970	3,992	4,209	4,230		
Mar R	21,981	22,109	3,976	3,995	4,216	4,235	5,019	5,046
Apr R			3,974	4,001	4,216	4,243		
May R			3,981	4,004	4,222	4,246		
Jun R	22,227	22,201	4,001	4,007	4,245	4,252	5,105	5,112
Jul P			4,003	3,995	4,243	4,237		

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	SEASONALLY ADJUSTED								
	Service Industries G-Q		Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying, supply of electricity, gas and water	Food products beverages and tobacco	Manufacture of clothing, textiles, leather and leather products	Wood and wood products	Paper, pulp, printing, publishing & recording media	Chemicals, chemical products & man-made fibres
	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	A.B 01-05	10-14,40-41	DA 15-16	DB/DC 17-19	DD 20	DE 21-22	DG 24
1983 Jun	13,541	13,502	355	610	546	550	78	459	327
1984 Jun	13,863	13,825	346	577	531	549	78	455	328
1985 Jun	14,126	14,089	348	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	87	463	317
1990 Jun	15,974	15,931	297	398	479	476	91	467	307
1991 Jun	15,849	15,802	289	373	481	404	80	456	276
1992 Jun	15,855	15,808	291	336	455	388	78	447	268
1993 Jun	15,822	15,783	307	292	442	382	84	439	255
1994 Jun	15,944	15,894	281	258	432	373	86	453	244
1995 Mar	16,063	16,136	256	236	428	367	77	456	251
Apr				234	434	362	76	455	252
May				234	433	363	77	454	252
Jun	16,236	16,184	253	233	431	358	77	459	252
Jul				231	437	358	77	453	253
Aug				229	436	357	77	453	254
Sep	16,175	16,219	255	227	432	354	77	450	253
Oct R				228	438	352	78	454	253
Nov R				230	438	353	77	459	251
Dec R	16,417	16,346	261	236	437	354	86	458	251
1996 Jan R				234	429	352	75	453	248
Feb R				239	431	362	75	455	248
Mar R	16,286	16,372	263	234	429	349	88	456	249
Apr R				233	430	351	83	455	248
May R				232	428	352	83	456	249
Jun R	16,549	16,515	258	235	427	350	78	458	249
Jul R				232	427	356	84	464	247
Aug R				234	426	356	86	460	243
Sep R	16,636	16,652	259	236	426	354	81	457	245
Oct R				239	424	356	84	459	242
Nov R				236	423	356	85	458	242
Dec R	16,767	16,697	261	235	426	352	84	458	241
1997 Jan R				238	425	363	85	462	242
Feb R				238	426	362	83	461	241
Mar R	16,705	16,797	265	240	428	361	84	461	240
Apr R				242	426	363	84	460	240
May R				242	428	362	85	461	239
Jun R	16,865	16,829	260	245	430	361	84	461	240
Jul P				242	424	357	83	461	239

EMPLOYMENT

Employees in employment in Great Britain: seasonally adjusted

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	THOUSANDS									
	Rubber and plastic products	Non-metallic mineral products, metal & metal products	Machinery and equipment nec	Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	Coke, nuclear fuel and other manufacturing nec	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade, and repairs	Hotels and restaurants	
	DH 25	DI/DJ 26-28	DK 29	DL 30-33	DM 34-35	DF, DN 23,36-37	F 45	G 50-52	H 55	
1983 Jun	196	954	504	617	583	220	1,042	3,189	917	
1984 Jun	201	925	491	615	540	217	1,040	3,268	959	
1985 Jun	202	911	492	613	523	219	1,029	3,287	989	
1986 Jun	203	866	480	596	506	223	1,002	3,287	988	
1987 Jun	208	844	475	588	485	226	1,022	3,291	993	
1988 Jun	218	854	485	586	482	232	1,063	3,395	1,068	
1989 Jun	222	870	489	582	474	238	1,101	3,530	1,158	
1990 Jun	216	856	488	550	470	238	1,116	3,597	1,216	
1991 Jun	190	765	457	488	425	209	1,028	3,532	1,188	
1992 Jun	185	722	422	447	398	203	929	3,521	1,174	
1993 Jun	188	681	381	425	353	203	844	3,500	1,139	
1994 Jun	198	690	377	440	328	207	844	3,583	1,143	
1995 Mar	219	696	389	471	340	218	813	3,624	1,206	
Apr	218	693	391	465	343	219				
May	220	693	393	468	347	222				
Jun	218	690	391	477	348	220	818	3,631	1,204	
Jul	220	689	394	474	349	220				
Aug	219	688	395	476	352	217				
Sep	220	691	395	481	353	214	802	3,621	1,202	
Oct R	222	694	396	482	355	217				
Nov R	223	696	398	484	358	215				
Dec R	222	698	398	487	363	221	800	3,669	1,196	
1996 Jan R	222	700	400	490	363	220				
Feb R	221	706	401	492	363	221				
Mar R	221	703	396	503	363	225	791	3,659	1,205	
Apr R	222	703	394	500	364	215				
May R	222	703	393	501	363	215				
Jun R	223	700	394	500	368	217	791	3,688	1,240	
Jul R	220	708	390	507	367	221				
Aug R	223	711	390	507	369	220				
Sep R	224	709	390	507	372	225	790	3,722	1,238	
Oct R	223	713	389	507	374	227				
Nov R	222	711	386	505	375	226				
Dec R	223	711	390	504	375	226	811	3,735	1,256	
1997 Jan R	223	707	392	501	378	223				
Feb R	223	706	391	499	377	223				
Mar R	223	706	392	497	377	227	812	3,810	1,264	
Apr R	223	710	392	496	379	229				
May R	222	710	392	497	379	228				
Jun R	222	712	393	493	379	230	860	3,845	1,249	
Jul P	221	713	393	494	382	227				

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	THOUSANDS									
	Transport & storage	Post and telecomm- unication	Financial intermediation	Real estate	Renting, research, computer & other business activities	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	Education	Health activities	Social work activities	Other community, social & personal activities
	I 60-63	I 64	J 65-67	K 70	K 71-74	L+ 75	M 80	N 85.1-85.2	N 85.3	O - Q 90-93
1983 Jun	881	446	811	140	1,562	1,468	1,522	1,247	568	751
1984 Jun	876	447	837	147	1,643	1,453	1,544	1,250	613	787
1985 Jun	868	442	858	152	1,719	1,424	1,570	1,296	654	831
1986 Jun	846	435	881	157	1,777	1,418	1,617	1,307	707	841
1987 Jun	832	436	920	165	1,846	1,436	1,680	1,332	767	852
1988 Jun	849	453	996	176	1,964	1,419	1,742	1,381	848	874
1989 Jun	878	463	1,038	183	2,083	1,341	1,784	1,409		

1.3 EMPLOYMENT

Employees in employment: industry: production industries: unadjusted

THOUSANDS

GREAT BRITAIN	Section, sub-section or group	June 1996 R			June 1997 R			1996						
		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Feb R All	Mar R	Apr R	May R	Jun R	Jul R	
PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES	C-E	3,015.3	1,176.5	4,191.7	3,076.0	1,168.8	4,244.9	4,181.8	4,199.3	4,169.4	4,172.5	4,191.7	4,230.8	
MINING AND QUARRYING	C	77.7	11.5	89.2	85.6	14.2	99.8	77.8	80.8	83.4	85.1	89.2	90.7	
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	48.1	8.4	56.5	54.9	10.7	65.6	47.1	48.6	51.0	52.4	56.5	57.1	
Mining	10/12	24.2	3.9	28.1	26.9	5.5	32.4	20.8	22.0	24.6	26.4	28.1	30.5	
Oil & natural gas extraction & incidental services	11	23.9	4.4	28.4	28.0	5.2	33.2	26.3	26.6	26.4	26.0	28.4	26.7	
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	29.6	3.2	32.8	30.7	3.5	34.2	30.7	32.2	32.4	32.7	32.8	33.6	
MANUFACTURING	D	2,827.7	1,130.9	3,958.7	2,880.3	1,121.0	4,001.3	3,942.5	3,965.4	3,938.1	3,941.1	3,958.7	3,992.2	
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco of food	DA	266.8	154.5	421.3	271.1	153.1	424.2	426.1	419.5	422.6	420.3	421.3	430.3	
of beverages & tobacco	15.1-15.8	228.0	139.8	367.8	236.8	134.8	371.6	373.6	366.5	369.1	367.1	367.8	373.4	
	15.9/16	38.7	14.7	53.5	34.3	18.3	52.6	52.4	53.0	53.5	53.2	53.5	55.0	
Manufacture of textiles & textile products of textiles	DB	133.0	177.5	310.5	136.1	187.3	323.4	310.9	312.5	312.0	311.8	310.5	317.6	
of made-up textile articles, except apparel	17	97.6	75.5	173.1	99.7	81.6	181.3	174.1	175.1	174.7	174.8	173.1	179.3	
of textiles, excluding made-up textiles of wearing apparel; dressing & dyeing of fur	Rest of 17	15.6	17.8	33.4	15.6	20.1	35.7	33.9	34.2	34.8	34.5	33.4	38.6	
	18	82.1	57.7	139.7	84.1	61.4	145.6	140.2	140.9	139.9	140.3	139.7	140.7	
	18	35.4	102.0	137.4	36.3	105.7	142.1	136.9	137.4	137.3	137.0	137.4	138.3	
Manufacture of leather & leather products including footwear of leather and leather goods of footwear	DC	19.4	18.6	38.1	19.2	17.9	37.1	37.4	37.0	37.3	37.2	38.1	38.4	
	19.1/19.2	7.5	6.7	14.2	6.6	6.5	13.1	13.8	13.9	13.9	13.7	14.2	14.4	
	19.3	11.9	11.9	23.8	12.6	11.4	24.0	23.6	23.1	23.4	23.6	23.8	24.0	
Manufacture of wood & wood products	DD (20)	65.3	13.9	79.2	72.0	13.0	85.0	73.2	87.7	83.4	83.6	79.2	86.0	
Manufacture of pulp, paper & paper products; publishing & printing of pulp, paper & paper products of corrugated paper & paperboard, sacks & bags, cartons, boxes, cases and other containers of pulp, paper, sanitary goods, stationery, wallpaper and paper products nec	DE	282.6	175.0	457.7	287.7	172.9	460.6	455.4	455.9	452.8	454.5	457.7	463.4	
	21	86.8	33.4	120.2	88.2	32.9	121.2	119.3	118.8	119.1	120.1	120.2	121.3	
	21.21	30.6	11.7	42.2	33.4	9.6	43.0	..	42.0	41.5	41.7	42.2	42.0	
	Rest of 21	56.2	21.8	78.0	54.8	23.3	78.2	..	76.9	77.6	78.4	78.0	79.4	
Publishing, printing & reproduction of recorded media printing & service activities related to printing publishing & reproduction of recorded media	22	195.8	141.6	337.5	199.5	140.0	339.4	336.1	337.0	333.7	334.4	337.5	342.1	
	22.2	126.8	71.1	197.9	122.6	70.2	192.8	..	199.7	196.1	196.4	197.9	199.7	
	Rest of 22	69.0	70.6	139.5	76.9	69.8	146.7	..	137.3	137.6	138.0	139.5	142.3	
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products & nuclear fuel of refined petroleum products	DF (23)	27.0	5.6	32.6	30.4	5.7	36.1	30.8	31.9	31.8	32.3	32.6	32.8	
	23.2	16.1	3.3	19.3	19.5	3.3	22.8	18.1	18.9	19.0	19.3	19.3	19.6	
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products & man-made fibres	DG (24)	172.5	76.6	249.0	170.6	69.7	240.3	246.3	248.4	247.7	248.6	249.0	247.5	
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	166.1	56.4	222.5	166.1	55.3	221.4	220.7	221.0	220.9	220.2	222.5	220.2	
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	110.7	31.9	142.6	113.2	30.5	143.7	140.6	142.9	141.6	142.0	142.6	144.7	
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products of basic metals of fabricated metal products, except machinery	DJ	470.8	87.7	558.6	483.8	85.9	569.7	561.6	558.6	558.3	559.0	558.6	565.4	
	27	120.2	14.1	134.3	121.1	12.8	133.9	135.3	134.3	133.7	134.4	134.3	134.7	
	28	350.6	73.7	424.3	362.8	73.0	435.8	426.3	424.4	424.6	424.6	424.3	430.7	
Manufacture of machinery & eqpt. nec	DK (29)	324.1	69.1	393.2	325.4	67.1	392.5	400.2	392.8	392.7	391.9	393.2	391.0	
Manufacture of electrical & optical equipment of office machinery & computers of electrical machinery & apparatus nec of electric motors, etc; control apparatus & insulated cable of accumulators, primary cells, batteries, lighting eqpt., lamps & electrical eqpt. nec of radio, television & communication eqpt. of electronic components of radio & TV and telephone apparatus; sound & video recorders etc. of medical, precision & optical eqpt; watches	DL	338.9	162.3	501.2	333.8	160.3	494.1	487.4	500.6	495.2	497.5	501.2	507.2	
	30	33.7	15.7	49.4	33.3	13.1	46.4	51.6	52.1	50.1	50.1	49.4	49.6	
	31	118.1	55.0	173.1	118.4	50.9	169.3	164.1	171.4	171.7	171.6	173.1	173.5	
	31.1-31.3	69.6	29.0	98.5	72.3	26.1	98.4	93.6	99.4	98.9	98.5	98.5	99.5	
	31.4-31.6	48.5	26.1	74.6	46.0	24.8	70.9	70.5	71.9	72.8	73.1	74.6	74.0	
	32	83.3	43.1	126.4	78.1	45.5	123.6	124.6	126.4	123.3	125.3	126.4	130.2	
	32.1	34.1	19.2	53.2	33.5	20.9	54.4	54.7	54.9	52.4	53.4	53.2	54.4	
	32.2-32.3	49.2	24.0	73.2	44.6	24.5	69.1	69.9	71.5	70.9	71.9	73.2	75.8	
	33	103.9	48.4	152.3	104.1	50.7	154.8	147.1	150.7	150.2	150.4	152.3	153.9	
Manufacture of transport equipment of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport equipment of aircraft and spacecraft of other transport equipment except aircraft & spacecraft	DM	324.7	44.3	369.0	336.1	43.9	380.0	363.0	364.3	362.1	361.7	369.0	366.6	
	34	189.8	28.8	218.6	191.3	28.2	219.6	213.2	213.4	216.8	217.4	218.6	221.5	
	35	134.9	15.5	150.4	144.8	15.6	160.4	149.8	150.9	145.3	144.3	150.4	145.1	
	35.3	80.6	10.0	90.6	86.1	10.1	96.1	..	92.8	89.3	88.1	90.6	87.8	
	Rest of 35	54.3	5.6	59.9	58.7	5.6	64.3	..	58.1	56.0	56.2	59.9	57.4	
Manufacturing nec of furniture	DN	125.9	57.4	183.2	134.6	58.5	193.2	189.0	192.2	179.7	180.5	183.2	188.0	
	36.1	78.1	29.2	107.3	84.0	29.6	113.6	110.9	109.2	106.9	106.3	107.3	109.5	
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	E	109.8	34.0	143.8	110.2	33.6	143.8	161.4	153.1	147.9	146.3	143.8	140.7	
Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply	40	78.1	23.7	101.8	78.0	23.7	101.6	119.5	110.8	107.1	104.4	101.8	99.2	
Collection, purification and distribution of water	41	31.7	10.3	42.0	32.2	10.0	42.2	42.0	42.3	40.8	41.9	42.0	41.5	

P Provisional
R Revised

EMPLOYMENT 1.3

Employees in employment: industry: production industries: unadjusted

THOUSANDS

GREAT BRITAIN	Section, sub-section or group	1996					1997						
		Aug R	Sep R	Oct R	Nov R	Dec R	Jan R	Feb R	Mar R	Apr R	May R	Jun R	Jul P
PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES	C-E	4,242.8	4,247.0	4,255.9	4,247.6	4,249.1	4,224.7	4,209.4	4,215.7	4,215.5	4,222.0	4,244.9	4,243.2
MINING AND QUARRYING	C	93.4	96.8	95.8	96.1	95.1	95.5	94.5	95.1	97.0	97.8	99.8	98.6
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	60.1	64.6	63.2	63.3	62.1	63.2	62.5	63.9	65.5	65.9	65.6	65.2
Mining	10/12	32.5	33.8	32.0	32.0	30.7	30.1	30.2	31.2	31.9	31.7	32.4	31.6
Oil & natural gas extraction & incidental services	11	27.7	30.8	31.2	31.2	31.3	33.1	32.2	32.7	33.6	34.2	33.2	33.6
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	33.3	32.2	32.6	32.8	33.0	32.3	32.0	31.1	31.5	31.9	34.2	33.3
MANUFACTURING	D	4,009.6	4,009.4	4,017.5	4,011.1	4,013.5	3,984.8	3,970.0	3,976.2	3,974.2	3,981.0	4,001.3	4,003.0
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco of food	DA	431.5	430.6	431.2	434.1	430.5	422.5	420.6	418.9	418.5	421.4	424.2	426.6
of beverages & tobacco	15.1-15.8	376.3	376.0	375.8	379.7	376.4	369.2	367.5	367.1	366.2	368.8	371.6	373.0
	15.9/16	55.3	54.6	55.4	54.5	54.0	53.3	53.1	51.8	52.2	52.6	52.6	53.7
Manufacture of textiles & textile products of textiles	DB	317.9	318.1	320.7	319.8	319.2	325.2	324.4	322.7	324.8	322.6	323.4	321.3
of made-up textile articles, except apparel	17	179.8	179.8	180.5	180.2	181.1	184.7	183.3	181.7	182.7	181.3	181.3	181.0
of textiles, excluding made-up textiles of wearing apparel; dressing & dyeing of fur	Rest of 17	38.5	36.1	37.2	36.7	36.9	38.8	37.7	35.5	34.6	33.7	35.7	35.0
	18	141.3	143.7	143.3	143.5	144.1	145.9	145.5	146.2	148.1	147.7	145.6	146.0
	18	138.1	138.3	140.2	139.6	138.1	140.5	141.1	141.0	142.1	141.3	142.1	140.3
Manufacture of leather & leather products including footwear of leather and leather goods of footwear	DC	38.4	37.3	36.9	36.7	36.2	36.9	36.5	37.9	36.9	36.5	37.1	36.2
	19.1/19.2	14.1	13.7	14.0	14.4	14.1	13.7	13.5	14.0	12.7	12.7	13.1	12.7
	19.3	24.3	23.6	22.9	22.2	22.1	23.2	22.9	24.0	24.2	23.8	24.0	23.5
Manufacture of wood & wood products	DD (20)	86.											

1.4 EMPLOYMENT

Employees in employment: unadjusted: June 1997

GREAT BRITAIN	Section sub-section group or class	June 1996 R					Mar 1997 R			June 1997				
		Male		Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male		Female		All
		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time					Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	
ALL SECTIONS	A-Q	9,675.5	1,238.1	5,806.9	5,066.0	21,786.4	11,072.8	10,908.6	21,981.4	9,913.0	1,301.7	5,846.7	5,165.8	22,227.2
AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FORESTRY	A	161.7	31.0	32.8	27.1	252.6	200.9	53.8	254.6	164.2	30.1	33.3	27.3	254.8
Agriculture, hunting and related service activities	01	155.0	30.8	31.4	26.3	243.4	194.1	51.4	245.5	157.7	29.8	31.8	26.4	245.6
FISHING	B	3.3	0.5	1.0	0.7	5.5	3.8	1.7	5.5	3.3	0.5	1.0	0.7	5.5
MINING AND QUARRYING	C	76.9	0.8	10.2	1.4	89.2	80.9	14.2	95.1	85.0	0.6	12.7	1.5	99.8
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	47.5	0.6	7.7	0.7	56.5	53.0	11.0	63.9	54.5	0.4	9.8	0.9	65.6
Oil & natural gas extraction	11	23.4	0.5	4.0	0.4	28.4	27.2	5.6	32.7	27.8	0.3	4.5	0.7	33.2
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	29.5	0.1	2.4	0.7	32.8	27.9	3.2	31.1	30.5	0.2	2.9	0.6	34.2
ENERGY & WATER SUPPLY INDUSTRIES	C,E	185.7	1.9	38.3	7.2	233.1	192.3	47.2	239.5	194.2	1.5	40.5	7.3	243.6
MANUFACTURING	D	2,776.0	51.8	915.0	215.9	3,958.7	2,858.4	1,117.8	3,976.2	2,818.6	61.7	919.1	201.9	4,001.3
Manufacture of food products; beverages and tobacco	DA	258.7	8.1	109.0	45.5	421.3	264.5	154.3	418.9	261.8	9.3	110.1	43.0	424.2
of food	15.1-15.8	220.8	7.2	97.1	42.7	367.8	230.6	136.5	367.1	227.9	8.9	94.5	40.3	371.6
of beverages & tobacco	15.9/16	37.8	0.9	11.8	2.9	53.5	34.0	17.8	51.8	34.0	0.3	15.5	2.8	52.6
Manufacture of textiles & textile products	DB	128.4	4.6	151.8	25.7	310.5	136.2	186.4	322.7	130.3	5.7	163.1	24.2	323.4
of textiles	17	95.7	1.9	63.4	12.1	173.1	100.8	80.9	181.7	96.9	2.9	68.3	13.3	181.3
of made-up textile articles	17.4	15.1	0.5	14.8	3.1	33.4	15.9	19.6	35.5	15.2	0.4	15.7	4.4	35.7
of textiles, excl. made-up textiles	Rest of 17	80.6	1.5	48.6	9.1	139.7	84.9	61.3	146.2	81.6	2.5	52.6	8.8	145.6
of wearing apparel; dressing of fur	18	32.7	2.7	88.4	13.6	137.4	35.5	105.5	141.0	33.5	2.9	94.8	10.9	142.1
Manufacture of leather & leather products including footwear of leather and leather goods	DC	18.9	0.6	15.3	3.3	38.1	19.2	18.7	37.9	18.6	0.6	14.7	3.2	37.1
of footwear	19.1/19.2	7.2	0.3	4.9	1.9	14.2	6.8	7.2	14.0	6.5	0.1	4.5	2.0	13.1
Manufacture of wood & wood products	DE	19.3	1.1	10.4	1.4	23.8	12.4	11.5	24.0	12.1	0.4	10.2	1.2	24.0
Manufacture of pulp, paper & paper products; publishing & printing	DD (20)	64.2	1.1	9.2	4.7	79.2	69.5	13.8	83.3	70.6	1.4	8.5	4.4	85.0
of pulp, paper & paper products of corrugated paper & paperboard, sacks & bags, cartons, boxes, cases and other containers	21	273.2	9.4	136.4	38.6	457.7	285.3	174.8	460.1	276.3	11.4	137.2	35.7	460.6
of pulp, paper, sanitary goods, stationery, wallpaper and paper products nec	21.21	85.8	1.0	28.8	4.6	120.2	86.4	34.4	120.8	87.7	0.5	28.9	4.0	121.2
Publishing, printing & reproduction of recorded media	Rest of 21	55.6	0.7	19.0	2.8	78.0	53.3	24.1	77.4	54.5	0.3	20.5	2.8	78.2
printing & service activities related to printing	22	187.4	8.4	107.6	34.0	337.5	198.9	140.4	339.4	188.6	10.9	108.3	31.6	339.4
publishing & reproduction of recorded media	22.2	122.6	4.3	53.1	18.0	197.9	124.1	71.1	195.2	118.5	4.1	54.4	15.7	192.8
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products & nuclear fuel	DF (23)	26.7	0.3	4.9	0.7	32.6	30.0	5.8	35.7	30.2	0.2	5.0	0.6	36.1
of refined petroleum products	23.2	15.8	0.2	2.8	0.5	19.3	18.9	3.4	22.2	19.3	0.2	2.9	0.4	22.8
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products & man-made fibres	DG (24)	170.6	1.9	65.4	11.2	249.0	169.4	69.8	239.2	168.1	2.4	60.5	9.2	240.3
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	162.2	3.9	45.3	11.2	222.5	168.2	54.2	222.5	162.5	3.6	42.5	12.8	221.4
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	109.7	1.0	26.7	5.2	142.6	111.7	30.4	142.1	112.1	1.2	26.8	3.7	143.7
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	DJ	464.4	6.4	69.6	18.1	558.6	477.7	84.1	561.8	475.8	8.1	66.2	19.6	569.7
of basic metals	27	119.6	0.6	11.7	2.4	134.3	120.8	12.8	133.6	120.4	0.6	11.3	1.6	133.9
except machinery	28	344.9	5.8	57.9	15.7	424.3	356.9	71.3	428.2	355.4	7.4	55.0	18.1	435.8
Manufacture of machinery & eqpt. nec	DK (29)	321.4	2.7	58.8	10.3	393.2	322.6	66.9	389.5	323.6	1.9	58.5	8.5	392.5
of office machinery & computers	DL	333.7	5.2	138.9	23.3	501.2	334.9	159.1	494.0	329.5	4.4	139.2	21.1	494.1
of electrical machinery nec	30	33.2	0.5	13.8	2.0	49.4	34.4	13.2	47.6	32.8	0.5	12.0	1.1	46.4
of electric motors, etc.; control apparatus, and insulated cable	31	116.2	1.8	46.5	8.5	173.1	118.9	51.5	170.3	116.6	1.8	43.7	7.2	169.3
of accumulators, primary cells, batteries, lighting eqpt., & electrical eqpt. nec	31.1-31.3	68.4	1.2	24.8	4.1	98.5	71.6	27.0	98.7	70.7	1.6	22.5	3.6	98.4
of radio, TV & communication eqpt.	31.4-31.6	47.8	0.7	21.7	4.3	74.6	47.2	24.5	71.7	45.8	0.2	21.3	3.5	70.9
of electronic components	32	82.2	1.0	38.0	5.1	126.4	78.1	44.1	122.1	77.5	0.6	41.0	4.4	123.6
of radio, TV & telephone apparatus; sound and video recorders etc.	32.1	33.6	0.4	16.7	2.5	53.2	32.5	20.3	52.8	33.3	0.2	18.4	2.5	54.4
of medical, precision & optical equipment and watches	32.2-32.3	48.6	0.6	21.4	2.6	73.2	45.5	23.8	69.3	44.2	0.4	22.7	1.9	69.1
Manufacture of transport equipment	33	102.0	1.9	40.6	7.8	152.3	103.6	50.4	153.9	102.6	1.5	42.4	8.3	154.8
of motor vehicles, trailers	DM	321.8	3.0	37.8	6.5	369.0	335.3	43.0	378.2	331.3	4.8	38.3	5.6	380.0
of other transport eqpt.	34	188.3	1.5	24.5	4.2	218.6	191.3	28.1	219.3	190.1	1.2	25.1	3.2	219.6
of aircraft and spacecraft	35	133.4	1.5	13.3	2.3	150.4	144.0	14.9	158.9	141.2	3.6	13.2	2.4	160.4
of other transport equipment except aircraft & spacecraft	35.3	80.1	0.5	9.1	0.9	90.6	85.9	9.8	95.7	85.7	0.4	9.3	0.7	96.1
Manufacturing nec	Rest of 35	53.3	1.0	4.2	1.4	59.9	58.1	5.1	63.2	55.5	3.2	3.9	1.7	64.3
of furniture	DN	122.3	3.6	45.8	11.6	183.2	133.9	56.4	190.3	127.8	6.8	48.3	10.3	193.2
	36.1	76.4	1.7	23.7	5.5	107.3	84.1	29.0	113.1	80.0	4.0	25.0	4.6	113.6
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	E	108.7	1.1	28.2	5.9	143.8	111.4	33.0	144.4	109.2	0.9	27.8	5.8	143.8
Electricity, gas, steam & hot water supply	40	77.2	0.8	19.6	4.1	101.8	78.8	23.3	102.1	77.1	0.8	19.5	4.2	101.6
Collection, purification and distribution of water	41	31.5	0.2	8.6	1.7	42.0	32.5	9.8	42.3	32.1	0.1	8.4	1.6	42.2
CONSTRUCTION	F	649.9	10.6	94.2	35.6	790.2	683.4	120.2	803.5	737.8	10.3	79.3	33.0	860.4
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	G-Q	5,900.4	1,142.7	4,726.0	4,779.9	16,548.9	7,136.4	9,568.8	16,705.2	5,997.1	1,197.8	4,774.0	4,896.0	16,864.8
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES, MOTORCYCLES & PERSONAL & HOUSEHOLD GOODS	G	1,459.5	303.1	776.8	1,139.6	3,679.0	1,831.6	1,951.8	3,783.4	1,534.3	313.9	832.4	1,157.9	3,838.4
Sale, maintenance & repair of motor vehicles; retail sale of automotive fuel	50	381.3	24.1	79.3	39.0	523.7	425.2	129.9	555.1	399.0	24.0	88.8	40.8	552.7
Sale of motor vehicles, motorcycles, fuel; & motorcycle repair	50.1/50.3/5	216.4	12.1	48.2	19.7	296.5	244.1	74.7	318.9	226.3	12.7	55.6	20.6	315.2
Maintenance & repair of motor vehicles	50.2	136.9	6.3	20.7	10.7	174.5	144.9	33.9	178.8	140.4	6.0	21.0	11.7	179.1
Sale of automotive fuel	50.5	28.0	5.7	10.4	8.6	52.7	36.1	21.2	57.3	32.3	5.3	12.2	8.5	58.4
Wholesale & Commission Trade (except motor vehicles)	51	617.4	39.4	202.2	78.9	937.8	681.0	284.1	965.1	652.1	39.2	215.5	74.1	980.9
on fee or contract basis	51.1	23.1	1.5	8.2	2.8	35.7	26.0	10.8	36.8	24.0	0.8	8.2	1.1	34.2
of agricultural materials & animals	51.2	12.7	1.3	4.4	2.0	20.4	13.5	7.2	20.7	12.3	1.5	6.1	2.6	22.2

EMPLOYMENT 1.4

Employees in employment: unadjusted: June 1997

GREAT BRITAIN	Section sub-section group or class	June 1996 R					Mar 1997 R			June 1997				
		Male		Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male		Female		All
		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time					Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	
ALL SECTIONS	A-Q	9,675.5	1,238.1	5,806.9	5,066.0	21,786.4	11,072.8	10,908.6	21,981.4	9,913.0	1,301.7	5,846.7	5,165.8	22,227.2
AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FORESTRY	A	161.7	31.0	32.8	27.1	252.6	200.9	53.8	254.6	164.2	30.1	33.3	27.	

1.5 EMPLOYMENT

Employees in employment by region*

THOUSANDS

Standard region	Unadjusted				Seasonally adjusted			Unadjusted					SIC 1992	
	Male		Female		Total	Male All	Female All	Total	Production and construction industries C-F	Production industries C-E	Manufacturing industries D	Service industries G-Q		Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing A,B
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time										
South East														
1996 Mar R	3,192	451	2,048	1,554	7,245	3,661	3,619	7,280	1,157	946	896	6,034	54	
Jun R	3,227	467	2,082	1,573	7,349	3,695	3,645	7,341	1,149	936	888	6,143	57	
Sep R	3,284	480	2,102	1,579	7,445	3,753	3,695	7,447	1,167	950	904	6,214	63	
Dec R	3,271	495	2,105	1,631	7,442	3,756	3,710	7,466	1,163	942	895	6,284	55	
1997 Mar R	3,266	488	2,092	1,605	7,452	3,774	3,717	7,490	1,160	936	889	6,234	57	
Jun	3,297	508	2,108	1,629	7,541	3,804	3,726	7,530	1,178	940	892	6,304	59	
Greater London (Included in South East)														
1996 Mar R	1,447	189	999	574	3,209	1,644	1,577	3,221	382	295	279	2,824	3	
Jun R	1,457	199	1,012	573	3,241	1,656	1,590	3,246	369	284	268	2,869	3	
Sep R	1,480	204	1,008	579	3,271	1,683	1,594	3,278	373	288	274	2,895	4	
Dec R	1,463	211	1,014	605	3,293	1,667	1,603	3,270	365	284	269	2,925	3	
1997 Mar R	1,466	216	1,012	583	3,277	1,691	1,600	3,291	372	285	270	2,901	3	
Jun	1,473	229	1,012	594	3,308	1,701	1,610	3,311	370	289	274	2,934	3	
East Anglia														
1996 Mar R	370	50	197	184	800	421	384	805	197	168	158	580	24	
Jun R	367	50	199	194	810	415	390	805	194	168	159	591	25	
Sep R	368	51	204	191	814	417	396	813	193	167	159	593	28	
Dec R	374	52	198	195	819	425	391	815	196	166	157	599	24	
1997 Mar R	376	53	199	191	819	430	394	824	192	163	154	602	25	
Jun	376	55	201	199	831	431	397	828	194	165	156	611	25	
South West														
1996 Mar R	744	104	439	433	1,721	856	882	1,738	375	321	298	1,313	34	
Jun R	748	115	440	457	1,759	866	888	1,755	370	323	301	1,355	34	
Sep R	753	113	441	459	1,766	858	899	1,757	375	322	300	1,353	38	
Dec R	752	116	440	463	1,770	871	900	1,771	376	325	302	1,361	33	
1997 Mar R	786	115	440	451	1,792	909	900	1,809	383	327	305	1,375	34	
Jun	802	120	449	453	1,824	921	894	1,815	400	333	309	1,390	34	
West Midlands														
1996 Mar R	969	99	524	458	2,050	1,070	985	2,055	639	565	548	1,389	22	
Jun R	974	104	527	468	2,073	1,076	998	2,074	638	565	548	1,412	23	
Sep R	981	101	537	468	2,086	1,082	1,007	2,089	646	576	560	1,415	25	
Dec R	994	97	542	479	2,113	1,086	1,012	2,098	659	585	570	1,432	22	
1997 Mar R	1,010	91	527	476	2,103	1,102	1,007	2,109	649	580	565	1,432	23	
Jun	1,013	90	529	486	2,118	1,103	1,019	2,123	648	578	562	1,446	24	
East Midlands														
1996 Mar R	703	91	400	374	1,568	800	778	1,578	489	438	408	1,057	23	
Jun R	708	85	404	381	1,579	792	786	1,579	496	441	406	1,060	23	
Sep R	721	86	407	384	1,598	801	792	1,593	516	459	420	1,055	26	
Dec R	724	87	412	374	1,597	808	781	1,589	521	462	423	1,052	23	
1997 Mar R	719	87	410	377	1,593	812	791	1,603	516	455	415	1,053	24	
Jun	736	92	411	384	1,623	828	796	1,624	531	462	421	1,068	24	
Yorkshire and Humberside														
1996 Mar R	841	93	462	459	1,855	938	925	1,863	510	430	409	1,325	20	
Jun R	842	95	463	467	1,867	937	927	1,864	517	434	414	1,331	19	
Sep R	827	95	457	473	1,852	918	931	1,848	512	434	414	1,317	19	
Dec R	831	102	462	461	1,855	932	920	1,852	514	433	412	1,322	20	
1997 Mar R	840	92	464	453	1,848	936	921	1,857	516	435	415	1,312	21	
Jun	837	91	461	456	1,845	929	913	1,842	509	433	413	1,317	19	
North West														
1996 Mar R	1,042	114	634	539	2,330	1,162	1,177	2,339	597	507	489	1,717	15	
Jun R	1,038	116	630	557	2,341	1,152	1,189	2,340	587	498	479	1,738	16	
Sep R	1,042	117	648	551	2,350	1,160	1,200	2,360	589	502	483	1,752	17	
Dec R	1,067	118	647	568	2,408	1,176	1,209	2,385	607	504	486	1,778	16	
1997 Mar R	1,065	114	644	557	2,379	1,185	1,205	2,389	587	495	476	1,776	16	
Jun	1,080	118	646	571	2,415	1,198	1,219	2,417	601	500	482	1,799	16	
North														
1996 Mar R	465	55	267	262	1,050	525	533	1,059	299	249	236	740	10	
Jun R	472	54	268	269	1,063	527	536	1,063	306	250	238	747	10	
Sep R	473	53	266	271	1,062	537	537	1,062	307	253	241	744	12	
Dec R	479	56	265	273	1,074	533	535	1,068	316	256	243	747	10	
1997 Mar R	475	55	266	263	1,059	535	534	1,068	310	254	241	738	10	
Jun	485	55	270	273	1,083	540	540	1,080	320	258	245	753	10	
Wales														
1996 Mar R	423	47	251	227	947	472	481	953	255	222	209	675	18	
Jun R	430	49	252	236	968	479	480	966	250	223	210	690	17	
Sep R	429	50	256	242	977	475	497	972	261	225	213	696	20	
Dec R	421	50	256	242	969	472	497	969	257	221	211	695	18	
1997 Mar R	431	48	255	233	966	481	491	973	252	217	208	696	18	
Jun	435	47	256	233	971	482	488	970	259	218	209	696	17	
Scotland														
1996 Mar R	866	97	536	458	1,957	973	1,002	1,975	466	354	314	1,458	33	
Jun R	870	104	542	464	1,980	974	1,003	1,977	466	354	314	1,483	31	
Sep R	875	114	542	468	1,999	978	1,007	1,985	471	358	316	1,497	31	
Dec R	845	119	521	499	1,984	964	1,017	1,980	459	355	314	1,497	29	
1997 Mar R	847	117	531	474	1,970	973	1,014	1,987	453	352	310	1,487	29	
Jun	853	125	516	481	1,975	978	995	1,973	465	358	313	1,481	29	
Great Britain														
1996 Mar R	9,616	1,203	5,757	4,947	21,523	10,879	10,765	21,644	4,982	4,199	3,965	16,286	254	
Jun R	9,675	1,238	5,807	5,066	21,786	10,914	10,848	21,762	4,982	4,192	3,959	16,549	256	
Sep R	9,755	1,260	5,859	5,084	21,957	10,967	10,859	21,826	4,982	4,247	4,009	16,636	282	
Dec R	9,758	1,292	5,848	5,184	22,083	11,021	10,972	21,993	5,066	4,249	4,013	16,767	250	
1997 Mar R	9,815	1,258	5,827	5,082	21,981	11,137	10,972	22,109	5,019	4,216	3,976	16,705	257	
Jun	9,913	1,302	5,847	5,166	22,227	11,214	10,987	22,201	5,105	4,245	4,001	16,865	257	
Northern Ireland														
1996 Mar R	240	45	158	133	576	286	291	577	133	110	104	423	19	
Jun R	240	45	157	133	575	285	291	576	132	110	103	424	19	
Sep R	241	45	158	133	577	285	292	578	133	110	104	425	19	
Dec R	242	47	159	138	587	288	295	583	134	111	104	434	19	
1997 Mar R	240	47	159	136	582	288	295	583	133	110	104	430	19	
Jun	243	47	159	137	585	290	296	586	135	111	104	432	19	
United Kingdom														
1996 Mar R	9,856	1,248	5,915	5,080	22,098	11,165	11,056	22,221	5,116	4,310	4,069	16,709	273	
Jun R	9,915	1,283	5,964	5,199	22,361	11,199	11,139	22,338	5,114	4,301	4,062	16,973	274	
Sep R	9,995	1,305	6,017	5,217	22,534	11,253	11,252	22,504	5,172	4,357	4,113			

1.5 EMPLOYMENT

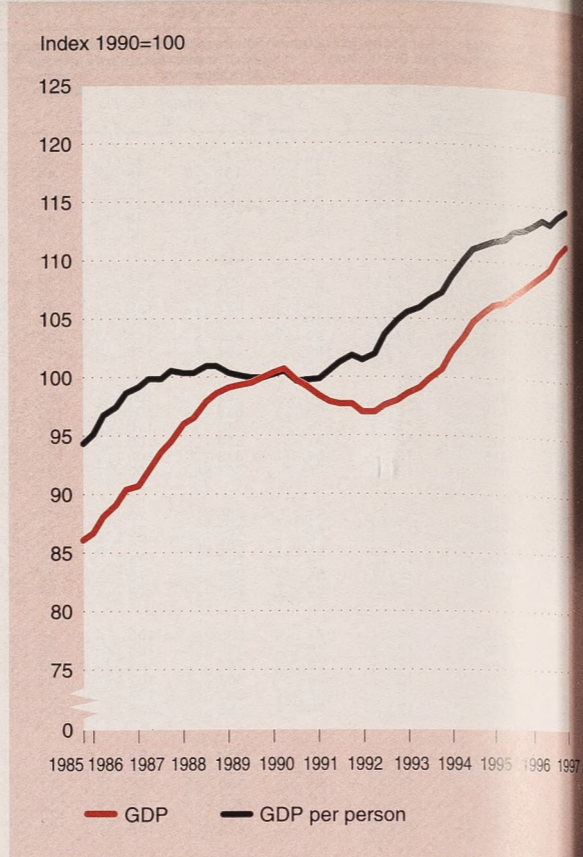
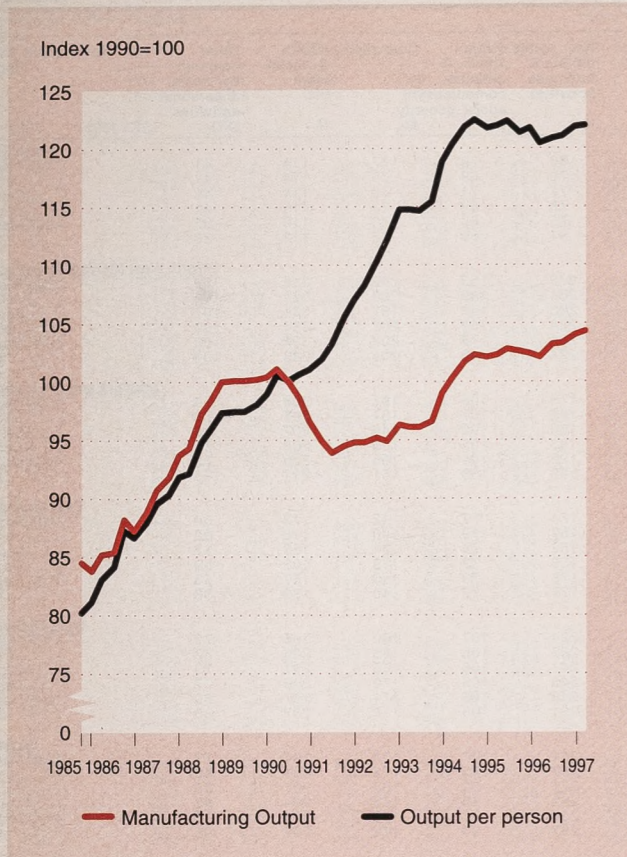
Employees in employment by region*

EMPLOYMENT 1.5

Employees in employment by region*

Government Office Region	Unadjusted		Seasonally adjusted			Unadjusted										SIC 1992	Government Office Region											
	Male		Female		Total#	Male All	Female All	Total	Production and construction industries C-F	Production industries C-E	Manufacturing industries D	Service industries G-Q	Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing A,B	Mining & quarrying C	Manufacturing D			Electricity, gas & water supply E	Construction F	Wholesale, retail trade & repairs G	Hotels & restaurants H	Transport storage & communication I	Financial intermediation J	Real estate renting & business activities K	Public admin. & defence; compulsory social security L	Education M	Health & social work N	Other community, social & personal activities O-Q
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time																								
North East																												
1996 Mar R	386	45	225	215	872	434	443	876	247	203	193	618	6	3	193	7	44	131	43	43	19	80	70	77	114	41	North East	
1996 Jun R	392	44	226	220	881	435	445	891	253	204	195	620	6	3	195	6	48	131	49	44	18	79	69	75	114	41	1996 Mar R	
1996 Sep R	393	43	223	220	879	436	443	879	254	207	198	615	6	3	198	6	47	131	48	45	18	77	71	70	114	42	1996 Jun R	
1996 Dec R	398	46	222	222	888	441	442	883	262	209	200	618	6	3	200	6	53	133	47	44	18	78	69	73	115	41	1996 Sep R	
1997 Mar R	395	45	223	214	876	442	439	881	257	207	198	610	6	3	198	6	49	132	48	46	19	75	69	73	113	35	1997 Mar R	
1997 Jun	403	45	226	222	896	448	448	895	265	210	201	621	6	3	201	6	55	136	52	45	19	81	69	72	112	36	1997 Jun	
North West (GOR) & Merseyside																												
1996 Mar R	1,122	125	676	586	2,508	1,254	1,268	2,521	650	553	532	1,840	20	3	532	18	97	426	131	143	88	278	153	202	318	102	North West (GOR) & Merseyside	
1996 Jun R	1,118	126	673	607	2,523	1,243	1,279	2,523	640	544	522	1,865	20	3	522	17	97	434	139	144	87	284	149	200	324	104	1996 Mar R	
1996 Sep R	1,122	127	691	601	2,542	1,250	1,293	2,543	642	548	526	1,880	20	3	526	18	94	437	142	146	86	283	153	197	331	107	1996 Jun R	
1996 Dec R	1,149	128	690	619	2,586	1,288	1,302	2,571	661	551	529	1,904	22	3	529	17	110	448	140	148	86	294	150	202	334	106	1996 Sep R	
1997 Mar R	1,146	124	687	606	2,562	1,277	1,299	2,576	641	542	519	1,880	20	3	519	18	99	456	142	152	82	288	148	202	332	102	1996 Dec R	
1997 Jun	1,162	128	690	622	2,602	1,290	1,312	2,602	656	547	525	1,930	20	3	525	17	109	464	150	153	85	294	146	200	333	104	1997 Mar R	
Yorkshire and the Humber																												
1996 Mar R	841	93	462	459	1,855	938	925	1,863	510	430	409	1,325	20	8	409	12	80	322	101	102	69	179	108	161	208	74	Yorkshire and the Humber	
1996 Jun R	842	95	463	467	1,867	937	927	1,864	517	434	414	1,331	20	8	414	12	83	318	109	103	68	185	107	157	207	78	1996 Mar R	
1996 Sep R	827	95	457	473	1,852	931	918	1,848	512	434	414	1,317	22	8	412	12	78	313	110	99	69	186	106	149	207	79	1996 Jun R	
1996 Dec R	831	102	462	461	1,855	932	920	1,852	514	433	412	1,322	20	8	415	12	81	313	106	97	70	193	105	155	208	75	1996 Sep R	
1997 Mar R	840	92	464	453	1,848	936	921	1,857	516	435	415	1,322	20	8	413	12	76	317	103	101	67	188	103	155	209	72	1996 Dec R	
1997 Jun	837	91	461	456	1,845	929	913	1,842	509	433	413	1,317	19	8	413	12	76	317	103	101	67	188	103	151	211	76	1997 Mar R	
East Midlands																												
1996 Mar R	703	91	400	374	1,568	800	778	1,578	489	438	408	1,057	23	18	408	12	51	265	70	75	36	164	77	142	172	54	East Midlands	
1996 Jun R	708	85	404	381	1,579	792	786	1,579	496	441	406	1,060	23	18	406	11	55	267	76	76	37	157	79	140	170	60	1996 Mar R	
1996 Sep R	721	86	407	384	1,598	801	792	1,593	516	459	420	1,055	26	18	423	11	59	265	74	76	38	159	73	139	169	59	1996 Jun R	
1996 Dec R	724	87	412	374	1,597	808	781	1,589	521	462	423	1,052	23	18	415	12	61	252	70	83	38	178	73	140	167	53	1996 Sep R	
1997 Mar R	719	87	410	377	1,593	812	791	1,603	515	455	415	1,053	24	18	421	10	69	254	74	84	40	177	72	140	169	58	1996 Dec R	
1997 Jun	736	92	411	384	1,623	828	796	1,624	531	462	421	1,068	24	18	421	10	69	254	74	84	40	177	72	140	169	58	1997 Mar R	
West Midlands																												
1996 Mar R	969	99	524	458	2,050	1,070	985	2,055	639	565	548	1,389	22	4	548	14	73	335	103	98	68	224	107	169	206	79	West Midlands	
1996 Jun R	974	104	527	468	2,073	1,076	998	2,074	638	565	548	1,412	23	4	548	13	73	337	108	100	68	237	106	168	206	82	1996 Mar R	
1996 Sep R	981	101	537	468	2,086	1,082	1,007	2,089	646	576	560	1,415	25	4	570	12	70	344	104	103	66	241	106	165	207	79	1996 Jun R	
1996 Dec R	994	97	542	479	2,113	1,086	1,012	2,098	659	585	570	1,432	22	4	565	12	68	351	102	104	63	249	105	171	207	80	1996 Sep R	
1997 Mar R	1,010	91	527	476	2,103	1,102	1,007	2,109	649	580	565	1,432	23	4	565	12	70	356	105	104	68	251	105	170	207	80	1996 Dec R	
1997 Jun	1,013	90	529	486	2,118	1,103	1,019	2,123	648	578	562	1,446	24	4	565	12	70	356	105	104	68	251	105	170	207	80	1997 Mar R	
Eastern																												
1996 Mar R	843	119	476	458	1,897	967	941	1,908	436	370	352	1,428	35	5	352	13	66	352	93	116	73	251	97	173	196	77	Eastern	
1996 Jun R	844	119	481	470	1,914	963	945	1,907	433	370	354	1,447	36	5	354	11	63	356	102	118	68	257	93	172	201	80	1996 Mar R	
1996 Sep R	850	121	491	463	1,925	966	956	1,923	436	372	356	1,453	40	5	356	11	64	360	100	117	67	271	92	163	201	83	1996 Jun R	
1996 Dec R	857	124	484	474	1,938	980	953	1,932	439	370	354	1,469	35	5	348	12	68	371	95	119	66	269	90	173	204	82	1996 Sep R	
1997 Mar R	857	121	482	469	1,930	983	958	1,941	432	364	348	1,464	37	5	349	12	74	378	105	119	67	267	90	172	202	85	1996 Dec R	
1997 Jun	863	125	488	481	1,958	989	962	1,951	440	366	349	1,484	37	5	349	12	74	378	105	119	67	267	90	172	202	85	1997 Mar R	
London																												
1996 Mar R	1,447	189	999	574	3,209	1,644	1,577	3,221	382	295	279	2,824	3	5	279	10	87	503	192	260	302	649	226	207	293	191	London	
1996 Jun R	1,457	199	1,012	573	3,241	1,656	1,590	3,246	369	284	268	2,869	3	5	288	11	85	503	195	266	303	682	221	208	297	193	1996 Mar R	
1996 Sep R	1,480	204	1,008	579	3,271	1,683	1,594	3,278	373	288	274	2,895	4	5	274	10	84	505	193	270	311	691	222	207	303	193	1996 Jun R	
1996 Dec R	1,463	211	1,014	605	3,293	1,667	1,603	3,270	365	284	269	2,925	3	5	269	10	82	523	193	273	316	697	217	210	302	193	1996 Sep R	
1997 Mar R	1,466	216	1,012	583	3,277	1,691	1,600	3,291	372	285	270	2,901	3	5	270	10	87	502	190	272	332	711	209	211	296	179	1996 Dec R	
1997 Jun	1,473	229	1,012	594	3,308	1,701	1,610	3,311	370																			

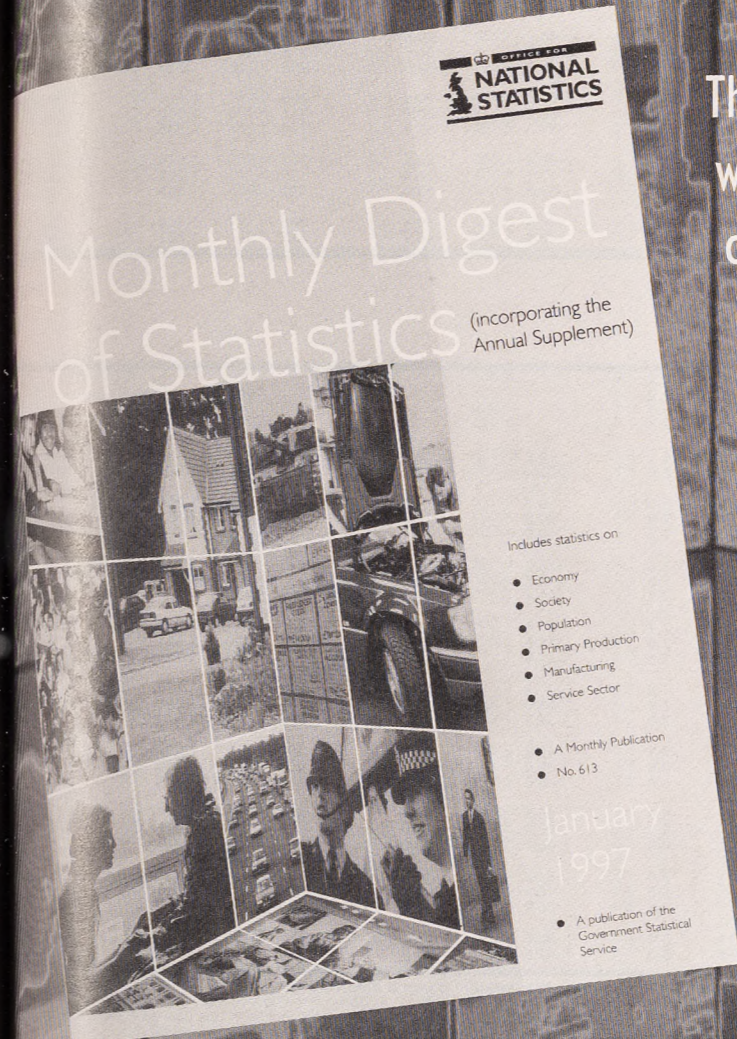
1.8 EMPLOYMENT Indices of output, employment and productivity



SIC 1992	Whole economy			Production industries			Manufacturing industries		
	Output *	Workforce in employment +	Output per person employed	Output	Workforce in employment +	Output per person employed	Output	Workforce in employment +	Output per person employed
	Seasonally adjusted (1990=100)								
1989	99.4	99.4	100.0	100.3	102.9	97.5	100.1	102.7	97.5
1990	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1991	97.9	97.1	100.8	96.6	92.5	104.6	95.0	92.3	102.9
1992	97.4	94.6	102.9	97.0	86.8	111.8	94.3	86.8	105.4
1993	99.6	93.6	106.3	99.1	83.1	119.3	96.3	83.8	114.9
1994	104.0	94.4	110.2	104.4	82.2	127.1	100.8	83.4	120.8
1995	106.9	95.2	112.3	106.7	82.4	129.4	102.5	84.2	121.8
1996	109.5	96.3	113.7	107.9	83.4	129.4	102.8	85.1	120.7
1989 Q1	99.1	98.7	100.3	99.9	103.2	96.9	100.0	102.8	97.3
1989 Q2	99.3	99.3	100.1	99.9	103.0	97.0	100.1	102.8	97.4
1989 Q3	99.5	99.6	99.9	100.5	102.9	97.7	100.1	102.8	97.4
1989 Q4	99.9	100.0	99.9	100.8	102.4	98.5	100.2	102.3	98.0
1990 Q1	100.4	100.1	100.2	100.0	101.6	98.4	100.4	101.5	98.9
1990 Q2	100.7	100.3	100.5	101.4	100.7	100.7	101.1	100.6	100.5
1990 Q3	99.7	100.1	99.6	99.7	99.7	100.0	99.9	99.8	100.1
1990 Q4	99.2	99.5	99.7	98.8	98.0	100.9	98.6	98.0	100.6
1991 Q1	98.4	98.5	99.8	97.7	95.6	102.1	96.6	95.6	101.0
1991 Q2	97.9	97.4	100.5	96.5	93.2	103.6	94.9	93.1	101.9
1991 Q3	97.7	96.6	101.2	95.7	91.3	104.8	93.9	91.0	103.2
1991 Q4	97.7	95.9	101.8	96.7	89.8	107.6	94.5	89.6	105.5
1992 Q1	97.0	95.7	101.4	96.7	88.7	109.0	94.8	88.6	107.0
1992 Q2	97.0	95.2	101.9	96.2	87.7	109.7	94.8	87.6	108.2
1992 Q3	97.6	94.2	103.6	97.2	86.2	112.8	95.2	86.3	110.3
1992 Q4	98.0	93.5	104.8	97.7	84.5	115.7	94.9	84.6	112.1
1993 Q1	98.6	93.5	105.5	98.0	83.7	117.2	96.3	84.0	114.7
1993 Q2	99.1	93.5	105.9	98.3	83.3	118.1	96.1	83.8	114.7
1993 Q3	99.9	93.7	106.6	99.4	82.9	119.9	96.1	83.8	114.6
1993 Q4	100.7	93.9	107.2	100.7	82.5	122.0	96.6	83.7	115.4
1994 Q1	102.2	94.0	108.6	102.3	82.3	124.3	99.0	83.3	118.8
1994 Q2	103.5	94.1	110.0	104.1	82.1	126.8	100.3	83.4	120.3
1994 Q3	104.8	94.5	111.0	105.6	82.1	128.7	101.7	83.5	121.8
1994 Q4	105.7	94.9	111.4	105.7	82.1	128.6	102.3	83.5	122.4
1995 Q1	106.3	95.1	111.7	106.2	82.2	129.2	102.1	83.9	121.7
1995 Q2	106.5	95.2	111.9	106.3	82.3	129.1	102.3	84.0	121.9
1995 Q3	107.1	95.1	112.6	107.1	82.2	130.3	102.8	84.0	122.3
1995 Q4	107.8	95.5	112.8	107.0	83.0	129.0	102.6	84.8	121.1
1996 Q1	108.4	95.8	113.2	107.2	83.3	128.6	102.4	84.8	120.7
1996 Q2	109.1	95.9	113.8	107.5	83.2	129.3	102.1	84.8	120.4
1996 Q3	109.7	96.6	113.5	108.2	83.4	129.7	103.2	85.4	120.8
1996 Q4	110.9	97.1	114.2	108.6	83.5	130.0	103.3	85.4	121.0
1997 Q1	111.8	97.4	114.8	108.6	83.6	129.9	104.0	85.4	121.8
1997 Q2	N/A	N/A	N/A	109.2	83.8	130.3	104.3	85.5	121.9

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

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2.1 CLAIMANT COUNT UK summary

THOUSANDS

MALE AND FEMALE									
	CLAIMANTS		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #		CLAIMANTS BY DURATION				
	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over
1993)	2,919.2	10.3	2,900.6	10.3					
1994) Annual	2,636.5	9.4	2,619.3	9.3					
1995) averages	2,325.6	8.3	2,308.2	8.2					
1996)	2,122.2	7.6	2,104.0	7.5					
1995 Aug 10	2,350.2	8.4	2,290.0	8.2	-21.0	-10.1	263	2,068	20
Sep 14	2,292.2	8.2	2,264.0	8.1	-26.0	-16.4	256	2,017	20
Oct 12	2,212.3	7.9	2,264.6	8.1	0.6	-15.5	251	1,942	19
Nov 9	2,196.1	7.8	2,244.6	8.0	-20.0	-15.1	242	1,935	19
Dec 14	2,228.2	7.9	2,235.5	8.0	-9.1	-9.5	236	1,972	19
1996 Jan 11	2,310.5	8.2	2,206.8	7.9	-28.7	-19.3	252	2,037	20
Feb 8	2,303.0	8.2	2,212.3	7.9	5.5	-10.8	243	2,039	20
Mar 14	2,230.8	7.9	2,186.7	7.8	-25.6	-16.3	206	2,005	21
Apr 11	2,223.9	7.9	2,182.4	7.8	-4.3	-8.1	236	1,968	20
May 9	2,147.4	7.6	2,166.3	7.7	-16.1	-15.3	196	1,931	20
Jun 13	2,096.3	7.5	2,150.3	7.7	-16.0	-12.1	203	1,874	19
Jul 11	2,158.1	7.7	2,126.0	7.6	-24.3	-18.8	299	1,841	19
Aug 8	2,176.4	7.7	2,108.7	7.5	-17.3	-19.2	244	1,914	19
Sep 12	2,103.7	7.5	2,070.8	7.4	-37.9	-26.5	226	1,860	18
Oct 10	1,977.2	7.0	2,025.2	7.2	-45.6	-33.6	213	1,747	17
Nov 14	1,871.4	6.7	1,929.8	6.9	-59.4	-59.6	208	1,648	15
Dec 12	1,868.2	6.6	1,883.1	6.7	-46.7	-62.6	204	1,649	15
1997 Jan 9	1,907.8	6.8	1,814.5	6.5	-68.6	-70.2	223	1,384.7	15
Feb 13	1,827.8	6.5	1,748.1	6.2	-66.4	-60.6	211	1,603	13
Mar 13	1,745.3	6.2	1,710.8	6.1	-37.3	-57.4	196	1,538	12
Apr 10	1,688.0	6.0	1,654.4	5.9	-56.4	-53.4	202	1,476	10
May 8	1,620.5	5.8	1,637.3	5.8	-17.1	-36.9	189	1,422	10
Jun 12	1,550.1	5.5	1,599.8	5.7	-37.5	-37.0	192	1,349	9
Jul 10 R	1,585.3	5.6	1,545.2	5.5	-54.6	-36.4	260	1,316	9
Aug 14 P	1,579.2	5.6	1,496.6	5.3	-48.6	-46.9	219	1,351	9

2.2 CLAIMANT COUNT GB summary

1993)	2,814.1	10.2	2,796.9	10.2					
1994) Annual	2,539.2	9.3	2,522.3	9.2					
1995) averages	2,237.4	8.2	2,220.1	8.1					
1996)	2,038.1	7.5	2,020.0	7.4					
1995 Aug 10	2,258.2	8.3	2,202.9	8.1	-19.8	-9.7	256	1,983	19
Sep 14	2,202.1	8.1	2,177.5	8.0	-25.4	-16.0	248	1,936	19
Oct 12	2,126.8	7.8	2,178.2	8.0	0.7	-14.8	244	1,864	19
Nov 9	2,111.9	7.7	2,158.2	7.9	-20.0	-14.9	236	1,857	18
Dec 14	2,144.1	7.8	2,149.2	7.9	-9.0	-9.4	231	1,894	19
1996 Jan 11	2,224.2	8.1	2,121.0	7.8	-28.2	-19.1	246	1,958	20
Feb 8	2,217.2	8.1	2,126.5	7.8	5.5	-10.6	237	1,960	20
Mar 14	2,146.4	7.9	2,101.4	7.7	-25.1	-15.9	200	1,926	20
Apr 11	2,138.4	7.8	2,096.4	7.7	-5.0	-8.2	230	1,889	19
May 9	2,064.7	7.6	2,080.6	7.6	-15.8	-15.3	191	1,854	19
Jun 11	2,011.7	7.4	2,063.6	7.6	-17.0	-12.6	195	1,799	19
Jul 11	2,067.3	7.6	2,039.3	7.5	-24.3	-19.0	288	1,762	18
Aug 8	2,083.9	7.6	2,021.3	7.4	-18.0	-19.8	238	1,828	18
Sep 12	2,014.1	7.4	1,985.0	7.3	-36.3	-26.2	218	1,778	17
Oct 10	1,895.7	6.9	1,942.8	7.1	-42.2	-32.2	207	1,672	16
Nov 14	1,797.5	6.6	1,853.8	6.8	-89.0	-55.8	203	1,580	15
Dec 12	1,836.9	6.6	1,808.8	6.6	0.0	-44.7	218	1,604	15
1997 Jan 9	1,836.9	6.7	1,743.5	6.4	-65.3	-36.8	218	1,604	15
Feb 13	1,760.2	6.4	1,679.9	6.1	-63.6	-43.0	206	1,541	13
Mar 13	1,679.5	6.1	1,643.8	6.0	-36.1	-55.0	191	1,477	12
Apr 10	1,624.1	5.9	1,589.6	5.8	-54.2	-51.3	197	1,417	10
May 8	1,559.2	5.7	1,573.1	5.8	-16.5	-35.6	184	1,365	9
Jun 12	1,489.3	5.4	1,537.2	5.6	-35.9	-35.5	185	1,295	9
Jul 10 R	1,520.1	5.6	1,484.6	5.4	-52.6	-35.0	251	1,261	8
Aug 14 P	1,513.5	5.5	1,437.0	5.3	-47.6	-45.4	213	1,292	8

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

CLAIMANT COUNT 2.1 UK summary

THOUSANDS

MALE										FEMALE									
	CLAIMANTS		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #		CLAIMANTS					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			
1993)	2,236.1	14.0	2,225.7	13.9						683.1	5.6	674.9	5.5						
1994) Annual	2,014.4	12.7	2,004.8	12.7						622.1	5.1	614.6	5.0						
1995) averages	1,770.0	11.2	1,760.2	11.2						555.6	4.5	548.1	4.4						
1996)	1,610.3	10.3	1,599.9	10.2						511.9	4.1	504.1	4.1						
1995 Aug 10	1,753.7	11.1	1,744.4	11.1						596.4	4.8	545.6	4.4	152.1					
Sep 14	1,724.0	11.0	1,727.0	11.0						568.2	4.6	537.0	4.3	139.2					
Oct 12	1,676.4	10.7	1,724.6	11.0						535.9	4.3	540.0	4.4	133.4					
Nov 9	1,670.7	10.6	1,708.9	10.9						525.5	4.3	535.7	4.3	131.1					
Dec 14	1,707.2	10.8	1,704.2	10.8						521.0	4.2	531.3	4.3	131.4					
1996 Jan 11	1,766.4	11.3	1,680.9	10.7						544.1	4.4	525.9	4.2	138.2					
Feb 8	1,761.0	11.2	1,687.2	10.8						541.9	4.4	525.1	4.2	136.6					
Mar 14	1,707.2	10.9	1,666.3	10.6						523.6	4.2	520.4	4.2	132.0					
Apr 11	1,695.5	10.8	1,659.9	10.6						528.5	4.3	522.5	4.2	138.7					
May 9	1,643.9	10.5	1,647.5	10.5						503.5	4.1	518.8	4.2	128.4					
Jun 13	1,599.5	10.2	1,631.4	10.4						496.8	4.0	518.9	4.2	125.0					
Jul 11	1,616.5	10.3	1,613.5	10.3						541.6	4.4	512.5	4.1	133.1					
Aug 8	1,614.1	10.3	1,600.0	10.2						562.4	4.5	508.7	4.1	142.9					
Sep 12	1,572.4	10.0	1,572.0	10.0						531.4	4.3	498.8	4.0	128.5					
Oct 10	1,482.6	9.5	1,537.5	9.8						484.6	3.9	487.7	3.9	116.5					
Nov 14	1,424.1	9.1	1,469.9	9.4						447.3	3.6	459.9	3.7	105.5					
Dec 12	1,430.5	9.1	1,432.9	9.1						437.7	3.5	450.2	3.6	102.5					
1997 Jan 9	1,483.5	9.3	1,384.7	8.8						444.3	3.6	429.8	3.5	104.7					
Feb 13	1,403.3	9.0	1,335.8	8.5						424.5	3.4	412.3	3.3	96.5					
Mar 13	1,342.4	8.6	1,307.5	8.3						402.9	3.2	403.3	3.2	89.9					
Apr 10	1,268.8	8.3	1,270.0	8.1						389.1	3.1	384.4	3.1	86.6					
May 8	1,248.9	8.0	1,251.4	8.0						370.6	3.0	385.9	3.1	80.9					
Jun 12	1,193.3	7.6	1,222.4	7.8						356.8	2.9	377.4	3.0	76.8					
Jul 10 R	1,201.3	7.7	1,192.2	7.6						384.0	3.1	353.0	2.8	80.4					
Aug 14 P	1,186.5	7.6	1,162.5	7.4						392.7	3.2	334.1	2.7	83.9					

CLAIMANT COUNT 2.2 GB summary

1993)	2,155.4	13.9	2,145.7	13.8						658.8	5.5	651.2	5.5			
1994) Annual	1,909.1	12.6	1,929.5	12.6						600.1	5.0	592.8	4.9			
1995) averages	1,701.4	11.1	1,691.5	11.1						536.1	4.5	528.6	4.4			
1996)	1,545.3	10.1	1,535.0	10.1						492.8	4.1	485.1	4.0			
1995 Aug 10	1,684.7	11.0	1,676.7	11.0						573.5	4.8	526.2	4.4	145.2		
Sep 14	1,655.2	10.8	1,659.6	10.9						546.9	4.5	517.9	4.3	133.5		

2.3 CLAIMANT COUNT Government Office Regions

	THOUSANDS											
	CLAIMANTS			PER CENT WORKFORCE *			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
NORTH EAST												
1993)	149.6	119.8	29.8	13.0	18.3	6.0	148.7	12.9			119.3	29.4
1994) Annual	141.6	113.5	28.1	12.4	17.8	5.6	141.2	12.4			113.3	27.9
1995) average	130.5	104.4	26.1	11.5	16.5	5.2	130.3	11.6			104.2	26.1
1996)	118.4	94.0	24.4	10.6	15.3	4.8	118.0	10.6			93.8	24.3
1996 Aug 8	118.6	92.2	26.4	10.6	15.0	5.2	117.4	10.6	-1.5	-1.5	93.3	24.1
Sep 12	115.5	90.2	25.3	10.3	14.7	5.0	115.0	10.3	-2.4	-1.7	91.0	24.0
Oct 10	108.9	85.9	23.1	9.8	14.0	4.6	112.1	10.1	-2.9	-2.3	88.6	23.5
Nov 14	105.2	83.9	21.3	9.4	13.7	4.2	107.3	9.6	-4.8	-3.4	85.5	21.8
Dec 12	104.7	84.1	20.7	9.4	13.7	4.1	105.5	9.5	-1.8	-3.2	83.6	21.9
1997 Jan 9	107.3	85.9	21.4	9.6	14.0	4.3	101.8	9.1	-3.7	-3.4	80.9	20.9
Feb 13	102.6	81.9	20.7	9.2	13.4	4.1	98.8	8.8	-3.0	-2.8	78.7	20.1
Mar 13	99.4	79.5	19.9	8.9	13.0	3.9	97.4	8.7	-1.4	-2.7	77.7	19.7
Apr 10	97.8	78.2	19.6	8.8	12.8	3.9	94.8	8.5	-2.6	-2.3	76.1	18.7
May 8	94.4	75.7	18.8	8.5	12.3	3.7	94.6	8.5	-0.2	-1.4	75.4	19.2
Jun 12	91.2	73.0	18.1	8.2	11.9	3.6	93.6	8.4	-1.0	-1.3	74.6	19.0
Jul 10 R	93.9	74.2	19.7	8.4	12.1	3.9	92.3	8.3	-1.3	-0.8	74.0	18.3
Aug 14 P	93.6	73.6	20.0	8.4	12.0	4.0	90.8	8.1	-1.5	-1.3	73.5	17.3
NORTH WEST												
1993)	248.1	192.7	55.4	9.5	13.1	4.9	246.2	9.5			191.6	54.6
1994) Annual	221.2	171.5	49.7	8.7	11.9	4.5	220.5	8.7			171.1	49.4
1995) average	192.2	148.8	43.4	7.6	10.5	3.9	188.6	7.6			148.4	40.2
1996)	175.8	136.1	39.7	6.9	9.5	3.5	175.3	6.9			135.9	39.5
1996 Aug 8	180.9	136.8	44.1	7.1	9.6	3.9	175.7	6.8	-2.5	-2.0	135.4	40.3
Sep 12	173.9	132.8	41.1	6.8	9.3	3.6	170.8	6.7	-4.9	-3.1	132.9	37.9
Oct 10	161.9	124.9	37.0	6.3	8.7	3.3	168.5	6.6	-2.3	-3.2	131.3	37.2
Nov 14	153.1	119.1	34.0	6.0	8.3	3.0	160.5	6.3	-8.0	-5.1	125.3	35.2
Dec 12	154.1	120.8	33.3	6.0	8.4	2.9	157.7	6.2	-2.8	-4.4	123.2	34.5
1997 Jan 9	160.9	125.7	35.2	6.3	8.8	3.1	151.2	5.9	-6.5	-5.8	118.6	32.6
Feb 13	154.0	120.6	33.4	6.0	8.4	2.9	142.7	5.7	-8.5	-5.9	112.2	30.5
Mar 13	146.6	115.0	31.5	5.7	8.0	2.8	141.4	5.5	-1.3	-5.4	111.0	30.4
Apr 10	141.7	111.3	30.4	5.5	7.8	2.7	137.2	5.4	-4.2	-4.7	107.6	29.6
May 8	135.2	106.7	28.5	5.3	7.5	2.5	135.6	5.3	-1.6	-2.4	106.0	29.6
Jun 12	127.6	100.3	27.3	5.0	7.0	2.4	132.0	5.1	-3.6	-3.1	102.9	29.1
Jul 10 R	131.9	101.8	30.1	5.1	7.1	2.7	128.0	5.0	-4.0	-3.1	100.7	27.3
Aug 14 P	131.1	100.3	30.8	5.1	7.0	2.7	123.1	4.8	-4.9	-4.2	97.9	25.2
MERSEYSIDE												
1993)	95.9	75.2	20.7	15.2	21.8	7.3	95.2	15.1			74.8	20.4
1994) Annual	88.5	69.2	19.3	14.9	21.5	7.1	88.2	14.9			69.0	19.2
1995) average	79.5	61.9	17.6	13.7	19.5	6.7	79.4	13.7			61.8	17.6
1996)	74.9	58.3	16.5	13.1	18.8	6.3	74.7	13.1			58.2	16.4
1996 Aug 8	76.8	58.8	18.0	13.4	18.9	6.8	75.2	13.1	-0.1	-0.2	58.4	16.8
Sep 12	75.5	58.1	17.4	13.2	18.7	6.6	74.0	12.9	-1.2	-0.6	57.7	16.3
Oct 10	71.3	55.5	15.8	12.4	17.9	6.0	73.0	12.7	-1.0	-0.8	56.9	16.1
Nov 14	68.0	53.4	14.7	11.9	17.2	5.6	70.3	12.3	-2.7	-1.6	55.1	15.2
Dec 12	68.1	53.6	14.5	11.9	17.2	5.5	69.3	12.1	-1.0	-1.6	54.3	15.0
1997 Jan 9	69.7	54.7	15.0	12.2	17.6	5.7	67.5	11.8	-1.8	-1.8	52.8	14.7
Feb 13	68.1	53.5	14.6	11.9	17.2	5.6	65.7	11.6	-1.5	-1.5	51.6	14.1
Mar 13	66.0	52.0	14.0	11.5	16.7	5.3	65.2	11.4	-0.5	-1.4	51.2	14.0
Apr 10	64.4	50.8	13.6	11.2	16.4	5.2	63.4	11.1	-1.8	-1.4	49.8	13.6
May 8	62.4	49.3	13.0	10.9	15.9	5.0	62.5	10.9	-0.9	-1.1	49.1	13.4
Jun 12	60.6	47.9	12.8	10.6	15.4	4.9	61.1	10.7	-1.4	-1.4	48.1	13.0
Jul 10 R	61.5	48.0	13.5	10.7	15.4	5.2	59.8	10.4	-1.3	-1.2	47.2	12.6
Aug 14 P	61.1	47.4	13.7	10.7	15.3	5.2	58.7	10.2	-1.1	-1.3	46.6	12.1
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER												
1993)	245.6	190.8	54.8	10.4	14.3	5.3	244.0	10.2			189.9	54.1
1994) Annual	226.4	175.2	51.2	9.7	13.5	5.0	224.8	9.6			174.3	50.5
1995) average	207.9	160.6	47.3	8.7	12.0	4.5	206.1	8.7			159.6	46.5
1996)	191.8	147.9	43.9	8.0	11.0	4.2	190.0	8.0			146.9	43.1
1996 Aug 8	195.7	146.7	49.0	8.2	10.9	4.7	190.1	8.0	-1.0	-1.5	146.7	43.4
Sep 12	188.8	143.4	45.5	7.9	10.6	4.4	186.1	7.8	-4.0	-2.4	143.8	42.3
Oct 10	178.1	136.6	41.4	7.5	10.1	4.0	183.1	7.7	-3.0	-2.7	141.3	41.8
Nov 14	170.0	131.8	38.3	7.1	9.8	3.7	175.7	7.4	-7.4	-4.8	136.1	39.6
Dec 12	172.1	134.1	38.0	7.2	10.0	3.7	172.8	7.2	-2.9	-4.4	133.7	39.1
1997 Jan 9	176.6	137.5	39.1	7.4	10.2	3.8	166.7	7.0	-6.1	-5.5	129.1	37.6
Feb 13	169.9	132.3	37.6	7.1	9.8	3.6	161.2	6.8	-5.5	-4.8	124.9	36.3
Mar 13	162.7	126.8	35.9	6.8	9.4	3.4	158.2	6.6	-3.0	-4.9	122.6	35.6
Apr 10	158.3	123.4	34.9	6.6	9.2	3.4	153.7	6.4	-4.5	-4.3	119.8	33.9
May 8	152.0	118.6	33.4	6.4	8.8	3.2	153.3	6.4	-0.4	-2.6	118.7	34.6
Jun 12	146.1	113.9	32.3	6.1	8.5	3.1	150.7	6.3	-2.6	-2.5	116.9	33.8
Jul 10 R	150.7	115.8	34.8	6.3	8.6	3.3	147.8	6.2	-2.9	-2.0	115.7	32.1
Aug 14 P	150.7	114.8	35.8	6.3	8.5	3.4	144.8	6.1	-3.0	-2.8	114.2	30.6

CLAIMANT COUNT Government Office Regions

2.3
THOUSANDS

	THOUSANDS											
	CLAIMANTS			PER CENT WORKFORCE *			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
EAST MIDLANDS												
1993)	183.8	140.8	43.0	9.6	13.0	5.1	182.5	9.5			140.1	42.4
1994) Annual	168.8	128.7	40.1	8.8	11.7	4.9	167.6	8.7			128.0	39.6
1995) average	148.3	112.5	35.7	7.7	10.3	4.2	147.2	7.6			111.9	35.3
1996)	133.6	101.0	32.5	6.9	9.4	3.8	132.5	6.8			100.4	32.1
1996 Aug 8	135.7	100.2	35.5	7.0	9.3	4.1	132.0	6.8	-1.4	-1.7	99.9	32.1
Sep 12	130.7	97.1	33.6	6.7	9.0	3.9	129.5	6.7	-2.5	-1.8	98.0	31.5
Oct 10	121.4	91.0	30.4	6.3	8.5	3.5	126.5	6.5	-3.0	-2.3	95.6	30.9
Nov 14	114.3	86.5	27.7	5.9	8.1	3.2	120.1	6.2	-6.4	-4.0	91.1	29.0
Dec 12	114.6	87.6	27.0	5.9	8.2	3.1	116.2	6.0	-3.9	-4.4	88.2	28.0
1997 Jan 9	118.8	91.2	27.7	6.1	8.5	3.2	111.4	5.8	-4.8	-5.0	84.9	26.5
Feb 13	113.8	87.5	26.3	5.9	8.1	3.0	106.5	5.5	-4.9	-4.5	81.3	25.2
Mar 13	108.7	83.5	25.2	5.6	7.8	2.9	105.0	5.4	-1.5	-3.7	79.9	25.1
Apr 10	104.8	80.5	24.3	5.4	7.5	2.8	101.7	5.3	-3.3	-3.2	77.7	24.0
May 8	99.7	76.8	22.9	5.1	7.2	2.7	100.2	5.2	-1.5	-2.1	76.4	23.8
Jun 12	94.2	72.4	21.8	4.9	6.7	2.5	98.0	5.1	-2.2	-2.3	74.6	23.4
Jul 10 R	96.6	72.8	23.8	5.0	6.8	2.8	94.6	4.9	-3.4	-2.4	72.7	21.9
Aug 14 P	95.2	70.9	24.3	4.9	6.6	2.8	90.6	4.7	-4.0	-3.2	70.1	20.5
WEST MIDLANDS												
1993)	281.9	215.6	66.3	10.9	14.6	6.1	280.6	10.8			214.9	65.8
1994) Annual	246.2	186.8	59.4	9.9	13.3	5.5	244.8	9.9			186.0	58.8
1995) average	210.3	158.6	51.7									

2.3 CLAIMANT COUNT Government Office Regions

THOUSANDS

	CLAIMANTS			PER CENT WORKFORCE *			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #					THOUSANDS		
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female		
SOUTH EAST														
1993)	318.6	244.7	73.9	8.7	12.1	4.5	316.8	8.6			243.7	73.2		
1994) Annual	272.8	208.5	64.3	7.3	10.1	3.9	271.9	7.3			208.0	63.9		
1995) average	229.0	173.8	55.1	6.2	8.4	3.4	228.6	6.2			173.5	55.2		
1996)	200.2	151.3	48.9	5.4	7.4	3.0	199.6	5.4			151.0	48.6		
1996 Aug 8	203.1	150.6	52.6	5.5	7.3	3.2	198.6	5.4	-3.4	-2.9	150.2	48.4		
Sep 12	196.0	145.4	50.6	5.3	7.1	3.1	194.5	5.2	-4.1	-3.4	146.6	47.9		
Oct 10	183.3	137.1	46.2	5.0	6.7	2.8	189.8	5.1	-4.7	-4.1	142.9	46.9		
Nov 14	171.1	129.2	42.0	4.6	6.3	2.6	178.4	4.8	-11.4	-6.7	135.2	43.2		
Dec 12	169.7	129.0	40.7	4.6	6.3	2.5	171.9	4.7	-6.5	-7.5	129.8	42.1		
1997 Jan 9	173.2	132.3	40.9	4.7	6.4	2.5	164.0	4.4	-7.9	-8.6	124.8	39.2		
Feb 13	163.5	125.2	38.4	4.4	6.1	2.3	153.3	4.2	-10.7	-8.4	116.6	36.7		
Mar 13	153.7	117.8	35.9	4.2	5.7	2.2	149.7	4.1	-3.6	-7.4	113.8	35.9		
Apr 10	146.2	112.1	34.1	4.0	5.4	2.1	143.4	3.9	-6.3	-6.9	109.4	34.0		
May 8	138.1	106.2	32.0	3.7	5.2	2.0	140.2	3.8	-3.2	-4.4	106.6	33.6		
Jun 12	129.4	99.5	30.0	3.5	4.8	1.8	136.3	3.7	-3.9	-4.5	103.6	32.7		
Jul 10 R	131.0	99.3	31.7	3.5	4.8	1.9	129.9	3.5	-6.4	-4.5	99.9	30.0		
Aug 14 P	130.5	97.8	32.8	3.5	4.7	2.0	123.8	3.4	-6.1	-5.5	95.9	27.9		
SOUTH WEST														
1993)	217.8	164.6	53.2	9.5	12.7	5.5	216.4	9.5			163.8	52.6		
1994) Annual	191.7	143.9	47.8	8.2	10.9	4.6	190.4	8.1			143.2	47.2		
1995) average	166.3	124.1	42.3	7.1	9.5	4.1	164.9	7.0			123.3	41.6		
1996)	148.2	110.3	38.0	6.3	8.4	3.6	146.9	6.2			109.5	37.4		
1996 Aug 8	147.8	108.3	39.5	6.3	8.3	3.8	146.8	6.2	-2.0	-1.9	109.4	37.4		
Sep 12	143.5	105.6	37.9	6.1	8.0	3.6	143.4	6.1	-3.4	-2.4	106.9	36.5		
Oct 10	135.5	100.3	35.2	5.7	7.6	3.4	139.8	5.9	-3.6	-3.0	104.3	35.5		
Nov 14	130.5	96.7	33.8	5.5	7.4	3.2	133.1	5.6	-6.7	-4.6	99.3	33.8		
Dec 12	131.1	97.8	33.3	5.6	7.5	3.2	129.4	5.5	-3.7	-4.7	96.4	33.0		
1997 Jan 9	135.8	101.4	34.4	5.8	7.7	3.3	124.4	5.3	-5.0	-5.1	93.0	31.4		
Feb 13	128.4	96.1	32.3	5.4	7.3	3.1	118.5	5.0	-5.9	-4.9	88.8	29.7		
Mar 13	120.0	90.2	29.8	5.1	6.9	2.8	115.1	4.9	-3.4	-4.8	85.0	29.0		
Apr 10	114.0	86.2	27.8	4.8	6.6	2.7	111.6	4.7	-3.5	-4.3	83.9	27.7		
May 8	106.2	80.6	25.6	4.5	6.1	2.4	108.9	4.6	-2.7	-3.2	81.7	27.2		
Jun 12	98.2	74.7	23.5	4.2	5.7	2.2	105.6	4.5	-3.3	-3.2	79.2	26.4		
Jul 10 R	98.7	74.0	24.7	4.2	5.6	2.4	101.1	4.3	-4.5	-3.5	76.3	24.8		
Aug 14 P	98.8	73.2	25.6	4.2	5.6	2.4	96.8	4.1	-4.3	-4.0	73.7	23.1		
WALES														
1993)	131.1	103.2	28.0	10.4	14.4	5.1	130.3	10.3			102.7	27.6		
1994) Annual	120.7	94.1	26.6	9.4	12.7	4.9	119.9	9.3			93.6	26.3		
1995) average	107.8	83.4	24.4	8.8	12.2	4.5	106.9	8.7			82.9	24.0		
1996)	102.7	79.2	23.5	8.2	11.4	4.3	101.7	8.2			78.6	23.1		
1996 Aug 8	105.3	79.1	26.2	8.5	11.4	4.7	102.0	8.2	-0.8	-0.9	78.5	23.5		
Sep 12	102.5	77.8	24.7	8.2	11.2	4.5	100.5	8.1	-1.5	-1.1	77.6	22.9		
Oct 10	96.6	74.3	22.3	7.8	10.7	4.0	99.3	8.0	-1.2	-1.2	76.7	22.6		
Nov 14	92.5	71.9	20.6	7.4	10.4	3.7	95.0	7.6	-4.3	-2.3	73.7	21.3		
Dec 12	93.1	72.6	20.5	7.5	10.5	3.7	92.8	7.4	-2.2	-2.6	71.9	20.9		
1997 Jan 9	96.4	75.3	21.1	7.7	10.9	3.8	90.0	7.2	-2.8	-3.1	70.0	20.0		
Feb 13	91.8	71.7	20.1	7.4	10.3	3.6	86.9	7.0	-3.1	-2.7	67.6	19.3		
Mar 13	87.0	68.1	18.9	7.0	9.8	3.4	85.0	6.8	-1.9	-2.6	66.2	18.8		
Apr 10	83.6	65.6	18.0	6.7	9.5	3.3	82.4	6.6	-2.6	-2.5	64.7	17.7		
May 8	80.3	63.1	17.2	6.4	9.1	3.1	82.1	6.6	-0.3	-1.6	64.0	18.1		
Jun 12	76.4	60.0	16.4	6.1	8.7	3.0	80.4	6.5	-1.7	-1.5	62.5	17.9		
Jul 10 R	79.5	61.2	18.3	6.4	8.8	3.3	77.9	6.3	-2.5	-1.5	61.1	16.8		
Aug 14 P	79.3	60.3	19.0	6.4	8.7	3.4	75.2	6.0	-2.7	-2.3	59.3	15.9		
SCOTLAND														
1993)	246.4	189.5	56.9	9.9	13.7	5.1	243.3	9.7			187.7	55.6		
1994) Annual	231.5	178.6	52.8	9.4	13.0	4.8	228.4	9.3			176.8	51.5		
1995) average	203.5	156.3	47.2	8.2	11.6	4.2	200.3	8.1			154.5	45.9		
1996)	195.1	149.3	45.7	8.0	11.3	4.1	191.9	7.9			147.5	44.4		
1996 Aug 8	206.4	152.5	53.9	8.4	11.6	4.8	194.0	7.9	-0.7	-0.9	148.2	45.8		
Sep 12	191.1	145.3	45.8	7.8	11.0	4.1	191.3	7.8	-2.7	-1.7	146.4	44.9		
Oct 10	183.4	141.2	42.2	7.5	10.7	3.7	188.9	7.7	-2.4	-1.9	145.0	43.9		
Nov 14	176.4	136.7	39.7	7.2	10.4	3.5	181.4	7.4	-7.5	-4.2	140.1	41.3		
Dec 12	178.1	138.8	39.2	7.3	10.5	3.5	178.7	7.3	-2.7	-4.2	138.3	40.4		
1997 Jan 9	185.6	144.5	41.1	7.6	11.0	3.6	173.3	7.1	-5.4	-5.2	134.5	38.8		
Feb 13	179.6	139.6	39.9	7.3	10.6	3.5	169.7	6.9	-3.6	-3.9	132.0	37.7		
Mar 13	172.1	134.1	38.0	7.0	10.2	3.4	167.6	6.9	-2.1	-3.7	130.3	37.3		
Apr 10	166.2	129.4	36.8	6.8	9.8	3.3	162.5	6.6	-5.1	-3.6	126.6	35.9		
May 8	160.3	125.1	35.3	6.6	9.5	3.1	161.6	6.6	-0.9	-2.7	125.0	36.6		
Jun 12	156.2	121.2	35.0	6.4	9.2	3.1	160.1	6.5	-1.5	-2.5	123.3	36.8		
Jul 10 R	164.0	124.3	39.7	6.7	9.4	3.5	151.7	6.2	-8.4	-3.6	120.1	31.6		
Aug 14 P	161.9	122.5	39.5	6.6	9.3	3.5	148.7	6.1	-3.0	-4.3	117.7	31.0		

CLAIMANT COUNT Government Office Regions

2.3
THOUSANDS

	CLAIMANTS			PER CENT WORKFORCE *			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #					THOUSANDS		
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female		
NORTHERN IRELAND														
1993)	105.1	80.7	24.5	14.1	18.6	7.8	103.7	13.7			80.1	23.6		
1994) Annual	97.3	75.3	21.9	12.7	16.6	6.9	97.1	12.6			75.2	21.8		
1995) average	88.2	68.7	19.5	11.4	15.3	6.0	88.1	11.4			68.6	19.5		
1996)	84.2	65.0	19.1	10.9	14.7	5.8	84.0	10.9			65.0	19.0		
1996 Aug 8	92.6	68.3	24.3	12.0	15.5	7.4	87.4	11.4	0.7	0.6	66.8	20.6		
Sep 12	89.7	67.4	22.3	11.7	15.2	6.8	85.8	11.2	-1.6	-0.3	65.9	19.9		
Oct 10	81.6	62.8	18.8	10.6	14.2	5.8	82.4	10.7	-3.4	-1.4	63.5	18.9		
Nov 14	73.9	57.8	16.2	9.6	13.1	4.9	76.0	9.9	-6.4	-3.8	59.0	17.0		
Dec 12	71.9	56.7	15.3	9.4	12.8	4.7	74.3	9.7	-1.7	-3.8	57.6	16.7		
1997 Jan 9	70.8	56.0	14.8	9.2	12.7	4.5	71.0	9.2	-3.3	-3.8	55.2	15.8		
Feb 13	67.5	53.8	13.8	8.8	12.2	4.2	68.2	8.9	-2.8	-2.6	53.2	15.0		
Mar 13	65.7	52.5	13.2	8.6	11.9	4.0	67.0	8.7	-1.2	-2.4	52.4	14.6		
Apr 10	63.8	51.1	12.7	8.3	11.6	3.9	64.8	8.4	-2.2	-2.1	51.3	13.5		
May 8	61.3	49.2	12.1	8.0	11.1	3.7	64.2	8.4	-0.6	-1.3	50.5	13.7		
Jun 12	60.8	48.2	12.6	7.9	10.9	3.8	62.6	8.1	-1.6	-1.5	49.3	13.3		
Jul 10 R	65.1	49.9	15.2	8.5	11.3	4.7	60.6	7.9	-2.0	-1.4	48.5	12.1		
Aug 14 P	65.7	50.0	15.7	8.6	11.3	4.8	59.6	7.8	-1.0	-1.5	47.9	11.7		

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

2.4 CLAIMANT COUNT

Area statistics

Claimant count by Travel-to-Work Areas* as at August 14 1997

	Male	Female	All	Rate #		Male	Female	All	Rate #		Male	Female	All	Rate #		Male	Female	All	Rate #										
				per cent employees and claimants	per cent workforce				per cent employees and claimants	per cent workforce				per cent employees and claimants	per cent workforce				per cent employees and claimants	per cent workforce									
TRAVEL TO WORK AREAS																													
England																													
Accrington and Rossendale	1,693	589	2,282	4.9	4.1	Hastings	3,370	949	4,319	8.7	6.8	Haverhill	416	201	617	4.8	4.0	Heathrow	21,261	8,041	29,302	4.2	3.6						
Alfreton and Ashfield	2,904	855	3,759	6.2	5.6	Helston	483	227	710	11.4	7.6	Hertford and Harlow	5,749	2,222	7,971	3.5	3.0	Hitchin and Letchworth	1,549	644	2,193	4.1	3.5	Holburn and Leominster	1,766	717	2,483	5.4	4.4
Alnwick and Amble	720	255	975	8.4	6.8	Hull	11,567	3,682	15,249	8.2	7.3	Hexham	554	231	785	5.3	4.0	Honiton and Axminster	445	198	643	4.1	2.8	Horncastle and Market Rasen	456	220	676	6.6	4.5
Andover	519	230	749	2.4	2.0	Huddersfield	4,562	1,631	6,193	5.6	5.0	Huntingdon and St.Neots	1,271	579	1,850	3.4	2.9	Hull	11,567	3,682	15,249	8.2	7.3	Isle of Wight	2,855	902	3,757	8.9	7.7
Ashted	1,374	458	1,832	4.9	4.1	Ipswich	4,002	1,347	5,349	5.1	4.5	King's Lynn and Hunstanton	1,738	654	2,392	6.0	4.9	Isle of Wight	2,855	902	3,757	8.9	7.7	Keighley	1,423	535	1,958	6.7	5.6
Aylesbury and Wycombe	3,474	1,204	4,678	2.7	2.3	Leek	354	129	483	4.0	3.3	Kendal	481	177	658	3.0	2.4	Keswick	73	21	94	2.5	1.8	Kettering and Market Harborough	1,035	442	1,477	3.6	3.1
Banbury	700	287	987	3.2	2.6	Leicester	10,162	3,488	13,650	5.3	4.6	Kidderminster	1,458	536	1,994	4.8	4.1	King's Lynn and Hunstanton	1,738	654	2,392	6.0	4.9	Lancaster and Morecambe	2,814	964	3,778	8.3	7.0
Barnsley	4,690	1,338	6,028	9.1	7.9	Lincoln	3,392	1,123	4,515	6.2	5.4	Lancaster and Morecambe	2,814	964	3,778	8.3	7.0	Launceston	304	125	429	6.8	4.1	Leeds	16,262	4,978	21,240	5.8	5.2
Barnstaple and Ilfracombe	1,162	353	1,515	5.4	4.1	Liverpool	35,728	10,126	45,854	11.7	10.5	Leeds	16,262	4,978	21,240	5.8	5.2	Leeds	16,262	4,978	21,240	5.8	5.2	Leicester	10,162	3,488	13,650	5.3	4.6
Barrow-in-Furness	2,267	562	2,829	8.5	7.3	Loughborough and Coalville	2,064	787	2,851	4.2	3.7	Leeds	16,262	4,978	21,240	5.8	5.2	Leeds	16,262	4,978	21,240	5.8	5.2	Leeds	16,262	4,978	21,240	5.8	5.2
Basingstoke and Alton	1,363	487	1,850	2.5	2.1	Louth and Mablethorpe	739	277	1,016	7.9	5.8	Leeds	16,262	4,978	21,240	5.8	5.2	Leeds	16,262	4,978	21,240	5.8	5.2	Leeds	16,262	4,978	21,240	5.8	5.2
Bath	2,067	831	2,898	4.2	3.6	Ludlow	424	161	585	5.9	3.9	Leeds	16,262	4,978	21,240	5.8	5.2	Leeds	16,262	4,978	21,240	5.8	5.2	Leeds	16,262	4,978	21,240	5.8	5.2
Beccles and Halesworth	790	302	1,092	7.1	5.4	Macclesfield	1,353	431	1,784	2.9	2.5	Leeds	16,262	4,978	21,240	5.8	5.2	Leeds	16,262	4,978	21,240	5.8	5.2	Leeds	16,262	4,978	21,240	5.8	5.2
Bedford	2,500	968	3,468	4.9	4.3	Malton	219	85	304	3.1	2.5	Leeds	16,262	4,978	21,240	5.8	5.2	Leeds	16,262	4,978	21,240	5.8	5.2	Leeds	16,262	4,978	21,240	5.8	5.2
Berwick-on-Tweed	316	105	421	4.3	3.6	Manchester	34,170	10,247	44,417	6.2	5.6	Leeds	16,262	4,978	21,240	5.8	5.2	Leeds	16,262	4,978	21,240	5.8	5.2	Leeds	16,262	4,978	21,240	5.8	5.2
Bicester	314	137	451	2.2	1.8	Mansfield	3,420	1,026	4,446	9.5	8.1	Leeds	16,262	4,978	21,240	5.8	5.2	Leeds	16,262	4,978	21,240	5.8	5.2	Leeds	16,262	4,978	21,240	5.8	5.2
Bideford	714	232	946	9.6	7.2	Medway and Maidstone	9,407	3,395	12,802	6.3	5.3	Leeds	16,262	4,978	21,240	5.8	5.2	Leeds	16,262	4,978	21,240	5.8	5.2	Leeds	16,262	4,978	21,240	5.8	5.2
Birmingham	40,981	13,470	54,451	7.6	6.9	Melton Mowbray	442	209	651	2.7	2.2	Leeds	16,262	4,978	21,240	5.8	5.2	Leeds	16,262	4,978	21,240	5.8	5.2	Leeds	16,262	4,978	21,240	5.8	5.2
Bishop Auckland	2,657	692	3,349	8.1	7.2	Middlesbrough	10,618	2,686	13,304	11.5	10.5	Leeds	16,262	4,978	21,240	5.8	5.2	Leeds	16,262	4,978	21,240	5.8	5.2	Leeds	16,262	4,978	21,240	5.8	5.2
Blackburn	2,921	848	3,769	5.5	4.9	Milton Keynes	2,850	1,073	3,923	3.5	3.2	Leeds	16,262	4,978	21,240	5.8	5.2	Leeds	16,262	4,978	21,240	5.8	5.2	Leeds	16,262	4,978	21,240	5.8	5.2
Blackpool	4,589	1,206	5,795	4.9	4.1	Minehead	461	153	614	7.0	5.1	Leeds	16,262	4,978	21,240	5.8	5.2	Leeds	16,262	4,978	21,240	5.8	5.2	Leeds	16,262	4,978	21,240	5.8	5.2
Blandford	184	102	286	2.8	2.2	Morpeth and Ashington	3,586	967	4,553	9.9	8.8	Leeds	16,262	4,978	21,240	5.8	5.2	Leeds	16,262	4,978	21,240	5.8	5.2	Leeds	16,262	4,978	21,240	5.8	5.2
Bodmin and Liskeard	1,179	372	1,551	6.7	4.8	Newark	995	352	1,347	6.0	4.9	Leeds	16,262	4,978	21,240	5.8	5.2	Leeds	16,262	4,978	21,240	5.8	5.2	Leeds	16,262	4,978	21,240	5.8	5.2
Bolton and Bury	7,206	2,264	9,470	5.6	4.8	Newbury	597	195	792	1.7	1.5	Leeds	16,262	4,978	21,240	5.8	5.2	Leeds	16,262	4,978	21,240	5.8	5.2	Leeds	16,262	4,978	21,240	5.8	5.2
Boston	709	281	990	4.9	3.7	Newcastle upon Tyne	22,524	6,271	28,795	8.4	7.6	Leeds	16,262	4,978	21,240	5.8	5.2	Leeds	16,262	4,978	21,240	5.8	5.2	Leeds	16,262	4,978	21,240	5.8	5.2
Bournemouth	4,580	1,315	5,895	5.6	4.4	Newmarket	774	328	1,102	4.3	3.5	Leeds	16,262	4,978	21,240	5.8	5.2	Leeds	16,262	4,978	21,240	5.8	5.2	Leeds	16,262	4,978	21,240	5.8	5.2
Bradford	11,616	3,592	15,208	7.3	6.5	Newquay	495	134	629	6.6	4.8	Leeds	16,262	4,978	21,240	5.8	5.2	Leeds	16,262	4,978	21,240	5.8	5.2	Leeds	16,262	4,978	21,240	5.8	5.2
Bridgwater	1,496	481	1,977	6.4	5.1	Newton Abbot	1,066	386	1,452	5.6	4.4	Leeds	16,262	4,978	21,240	5.8	5.2	Leeds	16,262	4,978	21,240	5.8	5.2	Leeds	16,262	4,978	21,240	5.8	5.2
Bridlington and Driffield	1,352	412	1,764	9.0	7.1	Northallerton	387	179	566	3.1	2.5	Leeds	16,262	4,978	21,240	5.8	5.2	Leeds	16,262	4,978	21,240	5.8	5.2	Leeds	16,262	4,978	21,240	5.8	5.2
Bridport	350	150	500	6.6	4.4	Northampton	3,819	1,389	5,208	4.3	3.8	Leeds	16,262	4,978	21,240	5.8	5.2	Leeds	16,262	4,978	21,240	5.8	5.2	Leeds	16,262	4,978	21,240	5.8	5.2
Brighton	9,638	3,633	13,271	8.3	6.9	Northwich	1,784	624	2,408	4.3	3.7	Leeds	16,262	4,978	21,240	5.8	5.2	Leeds	16,262	4,978	21,240	5.8	5.2	Leeds	16,262	4,978	21,240	5.8	5.2
Bristol	12,372	4,209	16,581	5.0	4.4	Norwich	6,037	2,099	8,136	5.7	4.9	Leeds	16,262	4,978	21,240	5.8	5.2	Leeds	16,262	4,978	21,240	5.8	5.2	Leeds	16,262	4,978	21,240	5.8	5.2
Bude	420	165	585	9.3	6.0	Nottingham	17,076	5,543	22,619	6.8	6.1	Leeds	16,262	4,978	21,240	5.8	5.2	Leeds	16,262	4,978	21,240	5.8	5.2	Leeds	16,262	4,978	21,240	5.8	5.2
Burnley	1,268	404	1,672	4.3	3.8	Oldham	3,727	1,115	4,842	6.2	5.5	Leeds	16,262	4,978	21,240	5.8	5.2	Leeds	16,262	4,978	21,240	5.8	5.2	Leeds	16,262	4,978	21,240	5.8	5.2
Burton-on-Trent	2,593	910	3,503	5.9	5.2	Okehampton	193	87	280	5.9	3.9	Leeds	16,262	4,978	21,240	5.8	5.2	Leeds	16,262	4,978	21,240	5.8	5.2	Leeds	16,262	4,978	21,240	5.8	5.2
Bury St.Edmunds	716	327	1,043	2.9	2.5	Oldham	3,727	1,115	4,842	6.2	5.5	Leeds	16,262	4,978	21,240	5.8	5.2	Leeds	16,262	4,978	21,240	5.8	5.2	Leeds	16,262	4,978	21,240	5.8	5.2
Buxton	625	223	848	4.3	3.3	Oswestry	682	274	956	7.1	5.6	Leeds	16,262	4,978	21,240	5.8	5.2	Leeds	16,262	4,978	21,240	5.8	5.2	Leeds	16,262	4,978	21,240	5.8	5.2
Calderdale	3,961	1,267	5,228	6.3	5.5	Oxford	3,900	1,467	5,367	2.8	2.4	Leeds	16,262	4,978	21,240	5.8	5.2	Leeds	16,262	4,978	21,240	5.8	5.2	Leeds	16,262	4,978	21,240	5.8	5.2
Cambridge	3,129	1,247	4,376	2.9	2.5	Pendle	1,215	374	1,589	5.0	4.3	Leeds	16,262	4,978	21,240	5.8	5.2	Leeds	16,262	4,978	21,240	5.8	5.2	Leeds	16,262	4,978	21,240	5.8	5.2
Canterbury	2,233	699	2,932	5.7	4.7	Penrith	303	13																					

2.9 CLAIMANT COUNT

Area statistics

Claimant count in counties and local authority districts as at August 14 1997

	Male	Female	All	Rate +	Per cent employees and claimants	Per cent workforce
SOUTH EAST						
Berkshire	7,271	2,350	9,621	2.7	2.4	
Bracknell	805	261	1,066			
Newbury	817	285	1,102			
Reading	1,909	573	2,482			
Slough	1,996	603	2,599			
Windsor and Maidenhead	1,112	388	1,500			
Wokingham	632	240	872			
Buckinghamshire (former county)						
Milton Keynes	2,621	954	3,575	3.6	3.2	
Rest of Buckinghamshire	3,805	1,358	5,163	2.8	2.3	
Aylesbury Vale	1,346	497	1,843			
Chiltern	533	207	740			
South Buckinghamshire	401	174	575			
Wycombe	1,525	480	2,005			
East Sussex (former county)						
Brighton and Hove	7,934	2,990	10,924	10.3	8.8	
Rest of East Sussex	6,700	2,157	8,857	6.1	4.7	
Eastbourne	1,332	452	1,784			
Hastings	2,411	644	3,055			
Lewes	1,104	388	1,492			
Rother	1,002	323	1,325			
Wealden	851	350	1,201			
Hampshire (former county)						
Portsmouth	4,662	1,285	5,947	7.0	6.1	
Southampton	5,093	1,300	6,393	5.9	5.0	
Rest of Hampshire	11,032	3,833	14,865	3.6	2.9	
Basingstoke and Deane	1,220	433	1,653			
East Hampshire	875	315	1,190			
Eastleigh	855	291	1,146			
Fareham	816	332	1,148			
Gosport	1,127	448	1,575			
Hart	370	156	526			
Havant	2,047	552	2,599			
New Forest	1,536	516	2,052			
Rushmoor	736	254	990			
Test Valley	733	281	1,014			
Winchester	717	255	972			
Isle of Wight	2,855	902	3,757	8.9	7.7	
Kent	27,535	8,964	36,499	6.4	5.3	
Ashford	1,414	466	1,880			
Canterbury	2,233	699	2,932			
Dartford	1,556	495	2,051			
Dover	2,370	647	3,017			
Gillingham	1,567	651	2,218			
Gravesend	1,952	642	2,594			
Maidstone	1,767	670	2,437			
Rochester-upon-Medway	3,108	1,065	4,173			
Sevenoaks	1,102	441	1,543			
Shepway	2,462	623	3,085			
Swale	2,410	798	3,208			
Thanet	3,487	997	4,484			
Tonbridge and Malling	1,078	417	1,495			
Tunbridge Wells	1,029	353	1,382			
Oxfordshire	5,079	1,930	7,009	2.7	2.2	
Cherwell	979	380	1,359			
Oxford	2,141	726	2,867			
South Oxfordshire	772	309	1,081			
Vale of White Horse	674	276	950			
West Oxfordshire	513	239	752			
Surrey	6,986	2,532	9,518	2.3	1.9	
Elmbridge	862	321	1,183			
Epsom and Ewell	514	191	705			
Guildford	911	336	1,247			
Mole Valley	423	133	556			
Reigate and Banstead	831	331	1,162			
Runnymede	527	174	701			
Spelthorne	811	267	1,078			
Surrey Heath	383	154	537			
Tandridge	520	198	718			
Waverley	667	245	912			
Woking	537	182	719			
West Sussex	6,196	2,225	8,421	2.8	2.4	
Adur	597	238	835			
Arun	1,170	406	1,576			
Chichester	865	320	1,185			
Crawley	1,011	329	1,340			
Horsham	666	238	904			
MidSussex	760	311	1,071			
Worthing	1,127	323	1,450			
LONDON						
Greater London	193,628	72,886	266,514	7.5	6.6	
Barking and Dagenham	3,552	1,162	4,714			
Barnet	5,406	2,305	7,711			
Bexley	3,757	1,509	5,266			
Brent	9,141	3,443	12,584			
Bromley	4,328	1,542	5,870			
Camden	6,603	2,845	9,448			
City of London	85	32	117			
City of Westminster	4,503	1,890	6,393			
Croydon	7,412	2,690	10,102			
Ealing	6,586	2,451	9,037			
Enfield	6,521	2,400	8,921			
Greenwich	7,425	2,632	10,057			
Hackney	10,977	4,062	15,039			
Hammersmith and Fulham	5,371	2,236	7,607			
Haringey	9,775	3,662	13,437			
Harrow	3,144	1,371	4,515			
Havering	3,103	1,097	4,200			
Hillingdon	3,389	1,236	4,625			
Hounslow	4,050	1,557	5,607			
Islington	7,938	3,317	11,255			
Kensington and Chelsea	3,448	1,642	5,090			
Kingston-upon-Thames	1,744	692	2,436			
Lambeth	11,925	4,497	16,422			
Lewisham	9,456	3,379	12,835			
Merton	3,405	1,289	4,694			
Newham	9,163	2,994	12,157			
Redbridge	5,012	1,911	6,923			
Richmond-upon-Thames	2,070	919	2,989			
Southwark	9,871	3,724	13,595			
Sutton	2,300	805	3,105			
Tower Hamlets	8,023	2,311	10,334			
Waltham Forest	6,947	2,454	9,401			
Wandsworth	7,198	2,830	10,028			
EASTERN						
Bedfordshire (former county)						
Luton	4,043	1,300	5,343	6.7	6.0	
Rest of Bedfordshire	4,263	1,805	6,068	4.4	3.7	
Mid Bedfordshire	813	446	1,259			
North Bedfordshire	2,327	875	3,202			
South Bedfordshire	1,123	484	1,607			
Cambridgeshire	8,652	3,274	11,926	3.9	3.4	
Cambridge	1,701	620	2,321			
East Cambridgeshire	538	240	778			
Fenland	1,309	483	1,792			
Huntingdon	1,328	621	1,949			
Peterborough	2,991	968	3,959			
South Cambridgeshire	785	342	1,127			
Essex	24,172	8,460	32,632	6.0	5.0	
Basildon	2,807	997	3,804			
Braintree	1,582	649	2,231			
Brentwood	620	222	842			
Castle Point	1,221	438	1,659			
Chelmsford	1,769	662	2,431			
Colchester	1,863	716	2,579			
Epping Forest	1,463	570	2,033			
Harlow	1,305	482	1,787			
Maldon	711	238	949			
Rochford	927	345	1,272			
Southern-on-Sea	4,722	1,461	6,183			
Tendring	2,277	649	2,926			
Thurrock	2,513	820	3,333			
Uttlesford	392	211	603			
Hertfordshire	10,057	3,731	13,788	3.2	2.8	
Broxbourne	1,044	382	1,426			
Dacorum	1,201	457	1,658			
East Hertfordshire	851	391	1,242			
Hertsmere	818	337	1,155			
North Hertfordshire	1,221	422	1,643			
St Albans	942	372	1,314			
Stevensage	1,280	463	1,743			
Three Rivers	715	246	961			
Watford	1,125	332	1,457			
Welwyn Hatfield	860	329	1,189			
Norfolk	13,528	4,755	18,283	6.2	5.1	
Breckland	1,429	584	2,013			
Broadland	1,187	500	1,687			
Great Yarmouth	2,514	728	3,242			
North Norfolk	1,260	430	1,690			
Norwich	3,963	1,208	5,171			
South Norfolk	1,238	552	1,790			
West Norfolk	1,937	753	2,690			
Suffolk	10,094	3,621	13,715	5.1	4.4	
Babergh	933	337	1,270			
Forest Heath	542	228	770			
Ipswich	2,654	786	3,440			
Mid Suffolk	736	338	1,074			
St Edmundsbury	1,006	469	1,475			
Suffolk Coastal	1,368	513	1,881			
Waveney	2,855	950	3,805			
SOUTH WEST						
Avon (former county)						
Bath & North East Somerset	2,229	914	3,143	4.1	3.6	
Bristol	9,526	3,057	12,583	5.6	5.2	
North Somerset	2,166	734	2,900	5.2	4.3	
South Gloucestershire	2,227	881	3,108	3.5	3.1	
Cornwall	9,437	3,289	12,726	8.0	6.0	
Caradon	1,153	439	1,592			
Carrick	1,740	602	2,342			
Isles of Scilly	6	1	7			
Kerrier	2,089	726	2,815			
North Cornwall	1,244	405	1,649			
Penwith	1,568	566	2,134			
Riostormel	1,637	550	2,187			

CLAIMANT COUNT 2.9

Area statistics

Claimant count in counties and local authority districts as at August 14 1997

	Male	Female	All	Rate +	Per cent employees and claimants	Per cent workforce
Devon	18,558	6,390	24,948	6.2	4.9	

2.9 CLAIMANT COUNT Area statistics

Claimant count in counties and local authority districts as at August 14 1997

	Male	Female	All	Rate +		Male	Female	All	Rate +		
				Per cent employees and claimants	Per cent workforce				Per cent employees and claimants	Per cent workforce	
Rochdale	4,755	1,355	6,110			Edinburgh, City of	9,839	3,269	13,108	4.8	4.6
Salford	4,676	1,332	6,008			Falkirk	3,363	1,096	4,459	8.4	7.1
Stockport	3,897	1,212	5,109			Fife	8,712	3,015	11,727	9.4	7.8
Tameside	3,709	1,263	4,972			Glasgow, City of	23,461	6,628	30,089	8.5	8.2
Trafford	3,425	1,080	4,505			Highland	5,282	1,499	6,781	8.0	8.0
Wigan	5,662	1,875	7,537			Inverclyde	2,116	627	2,743	8.6	6.9
Lancashire	22,361	6,909	29,270	4.8	4.2	Midlothian	1,302	386	1,688	8.3	6.9
Blackburn	2,830	782	3,612			Moray	1,513	650	2,163	7.0	5.9
Blackpool	3,065	758	3,823			North Ayrshire	3,913	1,390	5,303	11.2	10.1
Burnley	1,247	397	1,644			North Lanarkshire	8,824	2,655	11,479	10.4	9.3
Chorley	1,248	390	1,638			Orkney Islands	240	84	324	4.4	3.6
Fylde	477	139	616			Perthshire and Kinross	2,136	776	2,912	6.3	5.2
Hyndburn	1,075	366	1,441			Renfrewshire	4,413	1,438	5,851	6.6	6.1
Lancaster	2,827	977	3,804			Shetland Islands	282	102	384	3.6	3.2
Pendle	1,215	374	1,589			South Ayrshire	2,748	1,024	3,772	7.9	7.0
Preston	3,029	844	3,873			South Lanarkshire	6,798	2,183	8,981	8.5	7.4
Ribble Valley	312	150	462			Stirling	1,685	535	2,220	6.1	5.2
Rossendale	720	273	993			West Dunbartonshire	3,351	823	4,174	11.5	10.3
South Ribble	978	406	1,384			West Lothian	2,642	864	3,506	6.3	5.7
West Lancashire	2,176	684	2,860			Western Isles	1,023	270	1,293	13.2	9.4
Wyre	1,162	369	1,531			NORTHERN IRELAND	49,979	15,748	65,727	10.0	8.6
MERSEYSIDE						Antrim	885	347	1,232		
Merseyside	47,418	13,671	61,089	11.8	10.7	Ards	1,468	565	2,033		
Knowsley	5,912	1,546	7,458			Armagh	1,397	539	1,936		
Liverpool	20,180	5,682	25,862			Ballymena	1,202	487	1,689		
Sefton	7,475	2,211	9,686			Ballymoney	725	187	912		
St Helens	4,252	1,298	5,550			Barbridge	582	242	824		
Wirral	9,599	2,934	12,533			Belfast	11,891	3,162	15,053		
NORTH EAST						Carrickfergus	829	310	1,139		
Cleveland (former county)						Castlereagh	1,102	394	1,496		
Hartlepool	3,512	834	4,346	12.8	11.5	Coleraine	1,766	645	2,411		
Middlesbrough	5,864	1,447	7,311	11.3	10.7	Cookstown	900	299	1,199		
Redcar and Cleveland	4,535	1,156	5,691	12.0	10.5	Craigavon	1,700	602	2,302		
Stockton-on-Tees	6,043	1,627	7,670	10.0	9.0	Derry	5,001	1,240	6,241		
Durham (former county)						Down	1,666	640	2,306		
Darlington	2,710	760	3,470	7.4	7.0	Dungannon	1,541	562	2,103		
Rest of Durham	10,788	3,092	13,880	8.6	7.6	Fermanagh	2,052	646	2,698		
Chester-le-Street	1,153	355	1,508			Lame	646	222	868		
Derwentside	2,025	554	2,579			Limavady	1,151	305	1,456		
Durham	1,635	595	2,230			Lisburn	2,278	738	3,016		
Easington	2,050	494	2,544			Magherafelt	991	377	1,368		
Sedgefield	1,810	531	2,341			Moyle	621	145	766		
Teesdale	371	173	544			Newry and Moume	3,297	964	4,261		
Wear Valley	1,714	390	2,104			Newtownabbey	1,484	522	2,006		
Northumberland	6,246	1,994	8,240	7.7	6.6	North Down	1,431	654	2,085		
Alnwick	572	220	792			Omagh	1,696	556	2,252		
Benwick-upon-Tweed	346	112	458			Strabane	1,677	398	2,075		
Blyth Valley	1,950	634	2,584								
Castle Morpeth	811	291	1,102								
Tynedale	739	283	1,022								
Wansbeck	1,828	454	2,282								
Tyne and Wear	33,924	9,062	42,986	9.1	8.3						
Gateshead	5,122	1,311	6,433								
Newcastle upon Tyne	9,389	2,562	11,951								
North Tyneside	5,322	1,527	6,849								
South Tyneside	5,382	1,494	6,876								
Sunderland	8,709	2,168	10,877								
WALES	60,292	18,973	79,265	7.4	6.4						
Blaenau Gwent	2,028	536	2,564	12.2	10.7						
Bridgend	2,460	851	3,311	9.4	8.1						
Caerphilly	3,729	1,102	4,831	9.8	8.8						
Cardiff	7,464	2,147	9,611	5.6	5.1						
Cardiganshire	3,297	1,088	4,385	8.0	6.5						
Ceredigion	1,122	468	1,590	8.3	5.8						
Conwy	2,086	573	2,659	8.2	6.2						
Denbighshire	1,669	483	2,152	6.9	5.9						
Flintshire	2,118	737	2,855	5.1	4.5						
Gwynedd	3,153	947	4,100	8.9	6.9						
Isle of Anglesey	1,893	623	2,522	13.8	10.6						
Merthyr Tydfil	1,478	394	1,872	9.4	8.0						
Monmouthshire	1,074	486	1,560	5.4	4.7						
Neath Port Talbot	2,725	946	3,671	8.4	7.4						
Newport	3,320	1,067	4,387	7.1	6.5						
Pembrokeshire	3,174	904	4,078	13.0	9.1						
Powys	1,489	637	2,126	5.2	3.8						
Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	5,154	1,438	6,592	8.7	7.6						
Swansea	4,877	1,470	6,347	7.2	6.5						
The Vale of Glamorgan	2,203	792	2,995	5.9	5.2						
Torfaen	1,763	570	2,333	6.2	5.3						
Wrexham	2,016	708	2,724	5.4	4.7						
SCOTLAND	122,489	39,457	161,946	7.5	6.6						
Aberdeen, City of	3,212	1,173	4,385	2.6	2.4						
Aberdeenshire	2,001	930	2,931	4.2	3.7						
Angus	2,450	1,048	3,498	10.6	9.3						
Argyll and Bute	1,950	593	2,543	7.9	6.1						
Borders, The Scottish	1,215	454	1,669	4.5	3.6						
Clackmannanshire, The	1,246	410	1,656	12.5	8.3						
Dumfries and Galloway	3,216	1,101	4,317	7.8	6.4						
Dundee, City of	5,451	1,639	7,090	8.8	8.4						
East Ayrshire	3,683	1,133	4,816	12.0	10.0						
East Dunbartonshire	1,766	723	2,489	10.4	8.8						
East Lothian	1,404	393	1,797	8.1	4.3						
East Renfrewshire	1,252	546	1,798	11.1	8.7						

+ Claimant count rates are calculated as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of employees in employment, 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 claimants only. All the county rates shown are calculated using mid-1996 based denominators.

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2.10 CLAIMANT COUNT

Area statistics

Claimant count in Parliamentary constituencies as at August 14 1997

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
SOUTH EAST							
Berkshire							
Bracknell	777	260	1,037	Beckenham	1,886	638	2,524
Maidenhead	729	221	950	Bethnal Green and Bow	4,883	1,442	6,325
Newbury	598	192	790	Bexleyheath and Crayford	1,232	532	1,764
Reading East	1,166	357	1,523	Brent East	3,501	1,320	4,821
Reading West	1,036	314	1,350	Brent North	1,633	705	2,338
Slough	1,870	554	2,424	Brent South	4,007	1,418	5,425
Windsor	686	278	964	Brentford and Isleworth	2,081	906	2,987
Wokingham	409	174	583	Bromley and Chislehurst	1,241	439	1,680
Isle of Wight							
Isle of Wight	2,855	902	3,757	Camberwell and Peckham	4,051	1,499	5,550
Kent							
Ashford	1,414	466	1,880	Carshalton and Wallington	1,368	463	1,831
Canterbury	1,591	526	2,117	Chingford and Woodford Green	1,319	570	1,889
Chatham and Aylesford	1,612	526	2,138	Chipping Barnet	1,353	603	1,956
Dartford	1,667	538	2,205	Cities of London and Westminster	2,362	923	3,285
Dover	2,220	602	2,822	Croydon Central	2,672	905	3,577
Faversham and Mid Kent	1,206	460	1,666	Croydon North	3,611	1,386	4,997
Folkestone and Hythe	2,462	623	3,085	Croydon South	1,129	399	1,528
Gillingham	1,567	651	2,218	Dagenham	1,627	519	2,146
Gravesham	1,952	642	2,594	Dulwich and West Norwood	3,460	1,446	4,906
Maidstone and The Weald	1,187	418	1,605	Ealing, Acton and Shepherd's Bush	3,725	1,413	5,138
Medway	1,803	668	2,471	Ealing North	2,152	801	2,953
North Thanet	2,337	618	2,955	Ealing Southall	2,807	1,025	3,832
Sevenoaks	844	343	1,187	East Ham	3,798	1,196	4,994
Sittingbourne and Sheppey	1,925	636	2,561	Edmonton	2,703	965	3,668
South Thanet	1,942	597	2,539	Eltham	1,990	681	2,671
Tonbridge and Malling	918	343	1,261	Enfield North	2,080	700	2,780
Tunbridge Wells	888	307	1,195	Enfield, Southgate	1,738	735	2,473
Oxfordshire							
Banbury	852	336	1,188	Erith and Thamesmead	3,226	1,125	4,351
Henley	489	194	683	Feltham and Heston	1,969	620	2,589
Oxford East	1,833	576	2,409	Finchley and Golders Green	1,844	821	2,665
Oxford West and Abingdon	715	315	1,030	Greenwich and Woolwich	3,651	1,316	4,967
Wantage	646	260	906	Hackney North and Stoke Newington	5,404	2,114	7,518
Witney	544	249	793	Hackney South and Shoreditch	5,573	1,948	7,521
Buckinghamshire							
Aylesbury	1,060	361	1,421	Hammersmith and Fulham	3,273	1,448	4,721
Beaconsfield	548	247	795	Hampstead and Highgate	2,790	1,356	4,146
Buckingham	455	199	654	Harrow East	1,836	816	2,652
Chesham and Amersham	529	204	733	Harrow West	1,308	555	1,863
Milton Keynes South West	1,426	520	1,946	Hayes and Harlington	1,455	509	1,964
North East Milton Keynes	1,195	434	1,629	Hendon	2,209	881	3,090
Wycombe	1,213	347	1,560	Holborn and St Pancras	3,813	1,489	5,302
East Sussex							
Bexhill and Battle	875	300	1,175	Hornchurch	1,050	390	1,440
Brighton Kempdown	2,680	916	3,596	Hornsey and Wood Green	3,680	1,552	5,232
Brighton Pavilion	3,330	1,326	4,656	Ilford North	1,539	632	2,171
Eastbourne	1,378	471	1,849	Ilford South	2,951	1,029	3,980
Hastings and Rye	2,621	705	3,326	Islington North	4,387	1,845	6,232
Hove	2,260	845	3,105	Islington South and Finsbury	3,551	1,472	5,023
Lewes	841	330	1,171	Kensington and Chelsea	1,772	925	2,697
Wealden	649	254	903	Kingston and Surbiton	1,356	524	1,880
Hampshire							
Aldershot	855	293	1,148	Lewisham, Deptford	4,026	1,509	5,535
Basingstoke	973	327	1,300	Lewisham East	2,348	840	3,188
East Hampshire	1,001	309	1,310	Lewisham West	3,082	1,030	4,112
Eastleigh	772	258	1,030	Leyton and Wanstead	3,011	981	3,992
Fareham	718	295	1,013	Mitcham and Morden	2,191	781	2,972
Gosport	1,225	485	1,710	North Southwark and Bermondsey	4,193	1,487	5,680
Havant	1,618	440	2,058	Old Bexley and Sidcup	1,083	487	1,570
New Forest East	783	269	1,052	Orpington	1,201	465	1,666
New Forest West	753	247	1,000	Poplar and Canning Town	4,493	1,313	5,806
North East Hampshire	554	235	789	Putney	1,635	682	2,317
North West Hampshire	598	263	861	Regent's Park and Kensington North	3,902	1,716	5,618
Portsmouth North	1,602	463	2,065	Richmond Park	1,271	579	1,850
Portsmouth South	3,060	822	3,882	Romford	1,018	362	1,380
Romsey	695	237	932	Ruislip - Northwood	866	304	1,170
Southampton Itchen	2,378	566	2,944	Streatham	4,604	1,759	6,363
Southampton Test	2,485	656	3,141	Sutton and Cheam	932	342	1,274
Winchester	717	255	972	Tooting	2,927	1,069	4,006
Surrey							
East Surrey	629	240	869	Tottenham	6,095	2,110	8,205
Epsom and Ewell	708	244	952	Twickenham	1,187	508	1,695
Esher and Walton	719	260	979	Uppminster	1,035	345	1,380
Guildford	732	277	1,009	Uxbridge	1,068	423	1,491
Mole Valley	471	160	631	Vauxhall	5,488	2,030	7,518
Reigate	587	250	837	Walthamstow	3,139	1,153	4,292
Runnymede and Weybridge	670	235	905	West Ham	4,012	1,354	5,366
South West Surrey	570	207	777	Wimbledon	1,214	508	1,722
Spelthorne	811	267	1,078	EASTERN			
Surrey Heath	524	193	717	Cambridgeshire			
Woking	565	199	764	Cambridge	1,557	546	2,103
West Sussex							
Arundel and South Downs	466	196	662	Huntingdon	993	460	1,453
Bognor Regis and Littlehampton	882	289	1,171	North East Cambridgeshire	1,593	567	2,070
Chichester	835	306	1,141	North West Cambridgeshire	1,097	417	1,514
Crawley	1,011	329	1,340	Peterborough	2,152	678	2,830
East Worthing and Shoreham	972	344	1,316	South Cambridgeshire	624	277	901
Horsham	571	249	820	South East Cambridgeshire	726	329	1,055
Mid Sussex	586	243	829	Essex			
Worthing West	873	269	1,142	Basildon	1,853	678	2,531
LONDON							
Barking	1,925	643	2,568	Billericay	1,362	487	1,849
Battersea	2,636	1,049	3,685	Braintree	1,277	505	1,782
Hertfordshire							
Broxbourne	1,072	392	1,464	Brentwood and Ongar	766	281	1,047
Hemel Hempstead	948	336	1,284	Castle Point	1,221	438	1,659
Hertford and Stortford	686	305	991	Colchester	1,476	552	2,028
Hertfordshire							
Broxbourne	1,072	392	1,464	Epping Forest	1,223	481	1,704
Hemel Hempstead	948	336	1,284	Harlow	1,399	512	1,911
Hertford and Stortford	686	305	991	Harwich	1,904	520	2,424
Hertfordshire							
Broxbourne	1,072	392	1,464	Maldon and East Chelmsford	1,058	378	1,436
Hemel Hempstead	948	336	1,284	North Essex	760	293	1,053
Hertford and Stortford	686	305	991	Rayleigh	896	360	1,256
Hertfordshire							
Broxbourne	1,072	392	1,464	Rochford and Southend East	3,154	929	4,083
Hemel Hempstead	948	336	1,284	Saffron Walden	697	355	1,052
Hertford and Stortford	686	305	991	Southend West	1,838	617	2,455
Hertfordshire							
Broxbourne	1,072	392	1,464	Thurrock	2,105	652	2,757
Hemel Hempstead	948	336	1,284	West Chelmsford	1,183	422	1,605
Hertford and Stortford	686	305	991	Hertfordshire			
Hertfordshire							
Broxbourne	1,072	392	1,464	Hertfordshire			
Hemel Hempstead	948	336	1,284	Hertfordshire			
Hertford and Stortford	686	305	991	Hertfordshire			

CLAIMANT COUNT 2.10

Area statistics

Claimant count in Parliamentary constituencies as at August 14 1997

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
Hertfordshire							
Broxbourne	1,072	392	1,464	Hertfordshire			
Hemel Hempstead	948	336	1,284	Hertfordshire			
Hertford and Stortford	686	305	991	Hertfordshire			
Hertfordshire							
Broxbourne	1,072	392	1,464	Hertfordshire			
Hemel Hempstead	948	336	1,284	Hertfordshire			
Hertford and Stortford	686	305	991	Hertfordshire			
Hertfordshire							
Broxbourne	1,072	392	1,464	Hertfordshire			
Hemel Hempstead	948	336	1,284	Hertfordshire			
Hertford and Stortford	686	305	991	Hertfordshire			
Hertfordshire							
Broxbourne	1,072	392	1,464	Hertfordshire			
Hemel Hempstead	948	336	1,284	Hertfordshire			
Hertford and Stortford	686	305	991	Hertfordshire			
Hertfordshire							
Broxbourne	1,072	392	1,464	Hertfordshire			
Hemel Hempstead	948	336	1,284	Hertfordshire			
Hertford and Stortford	686	305	991	Hertfordshire			
Hertfordshire							
Broxbourne	1,072	392	1,464	Hertfordshire			
Hemel Hempstead	948	336	1,284	Hertfordshire			
Hertford and Stortford	686	305	991	Hertfordshire			
Hertfordshire							
Broxbourne	1,072	392	1,464	Hertfordshire			
Hemel Hempstead	948	336	1,284	Hertfordshire			
Hertford and Stortford	686	305	991	Hertfordshire			
Hertfordshire							
Broxbourne	1,072	392	1,464	Hertfordshire			
Hemel Hempstead	948	336	1,284	Hertfordshire			
Hertford and Stortford	686	305	991	Hertfordshire			
Hertfordshire							
Broxbourne	1,072	392	1,464	Hertfordshire			
Hemel Hempstead	948	336	1,284	Hertfordshire			
Hertford and Stortford	686	305	991	Hertfordshire			
Hertfordshire							
Broxbourne	1,072	392	1,464	Hertfordshire			
Hemel Hempstead	948	336	1,284	Hertfordshire			
Hertford and Stortford	686	305	991	Hertfordshire			
Hertfordshire							
Broxbourne	1,072	392	1,464	Hertfordshire			
Hemel Hempstead	948	336	1,284	Hertfordshire			
Hertford and Stortford	686	305	991	Hertfordshire			
Hertfordshire							
Broxbourne	1,072	392	1,464	Hertfordshire			
Hemel Hempstead	948	336	1,284	Hertfordshire			
Hertford and Stortford	686	305	991	Hertfordshire			
Hertfordshire							
Broxbourne	1,072	392	1,464	Hertfordshire			
Hemel Hempstead	948	336	1,284	Hertfordshire			
Hertford and Stortford	686	305	991	Hertfordshire			
Hertfordshire							
Broxbourne	1,072	392	1				

2.10 CLAIMANT COUNT

Area statistics

Claimant count in Parliamentary constituencies as at August 14 1997

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
North East Derbyshire	1,736	557	2,293	Ashton under Lyne	1,877	569	2,446
South Derbyshire	1,348	487	1,835	Bolton North East	1,837	452	2,289
West Derbyshire	863	399	1,262	Bolton South East	1,872	490	2,362
Leicestershire				Bolton West	926	367	1,293
Blaby	660	293	953	Bury North	917	342	1,259
Bosworth	678	312	990	Bury South	1,196	450	1,646
Charnwood	767	348	1,115	Cheadle	709	298	1,007
Harborough	775	381	1,156	Denton and Reddish	1,425	472	1,897
Leicester East	2,025	758	2,783	Eccles	1,688	482	2,170
Leicester South	3,033	893	3,926	Hazel Grove	908	301	1,209
Leicester West	2,823	797	3,620	Heywood and Middleton	2,107	657	2,764
Loughborough	1,265	527	1,792	Leigh	1,596	531	2,127
North West Leicestershire	1,032	378	1,410	Makerfield	1,559	529	2,088
Rutland and Melton	598	283	881	Manchester Blackley	2,955	706	3,661
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER				Manchester Central	4,844	1,303	6,147
Humberside (former county)				Manchester Gorton	3,553	1,098	4,651
Beverley and Holderness	1,413	595	2,008	Manchester Withington	2,768	1,058	3,826
Brigg and Goole	1,555	503	2,058	Oldham East and Saddleworth	1,621	520	2,141
Cleethorpes	2,145	717	2,862	Oldham West and Royton	1,976	575	2,551
East Yorkshire	1,532	516	2,048	Rochdale	2,484	652	3,136
Great Grimsby	3,352	836	4,188	Salford	2,308	598	2,906
Haltemprice and Howden	827	419	1,246	Stalybridge and Hyde	1,593	570	2,163
Kingston upon Hull East	2,959	813	3,772	Stockport	1,691	447	2,138
Kingston upon Hull North	3,528	1,033	4,561	Stretford and Urmston	2,004	583	2,587
Kingston upon Hull West and Hessle	2,974	903	3,877	Wigan	1,822	603	2,425
Scunthorpe	1,883	613	2,496	Worsley	1,365	464	1,829
North Yorkshire				Wythenshawe and Sale East	2,524	640	3,164
Harrogate and Knaresborough	921	408	1,329	Lancashire			
Richmond	905	406	1,311	Blackburn	2,363	606	2,969
Ryedale	714	287	1,001	Blackpool North and Fleetwood	1,676	436	2,112
Scarborough and Whitby	1,905	619	2,524	Blackpool South	2,153	526	2,679
Selby	1,268	517	1,785	Burnley	1,247	397	1,644
Skipton and Ripon	713	298	1,011	Chorley	1,248	390	1,638
Vale of York	666	338	1,004	Fylde	724	225	949
York, City of	2,233	673	2,906	Hyndburn	1,224	410	1,634
South Yorkshire				Lancaster and Wyre	1,264	530	1,794
Barnsley Central	2,112	536	2,648	Moresdale and Lunesdale	1,942	584	2,526
Barnsley East and Mexborough	2,303	663	2,966	Pendle	1,215	374	1,589
Barnsley West and Penistone	1,665	547	2,212	Preston	2,677	728	3,405
Don Valley	2,085	570	2,655	Ribble Valley	612	265	877
Doncaster Central	3,219	879	4,098	Rossendale and Darwen	1,038	405	1,443
Doncaster North	2,453	637	3,090	South Ribble	923	383	1,306
Rother Valley	2,044	668	2,712	West Lancashire	2,055	630	2,685
Rotherham	2,926	759	3,685	MERSEYSIDE			
Sheffield Attercliffe	2,124	690	2,814	Merseyside			
Sheffield Brightside	3,245	810	4,055	Birkenhead	3,728	962	4,690
Sheffield Central	4,567	1,365	5,932	Bootle	3,464	784	4,248
Sheffield Hallam	1,164	563	1,727	Crosby	1,632	565	2,197
Sheffield Heeley	2,647	790	3,437	Knowsley North and Sefton East	2,969	882	3,851
Sheffield Hillsborough	1,935	731	2,666	Knowsley South	3,618	942	4,560
Wentworth	2,429	630	3,059	Liverpool Garston	2,833	802	3,635
West Yorkshire				Liverpool Riverside	5,280	1,587	6,867
Batley and Spen	1,614	437	2,051	Liverpool Walton	4,072	1,097	5,169
Bradford North	3,053	867	3,920	Liverpool Wavertree	3,841	1,093	4,934
Bradford South	2,266	608	2,874	Liverpool West Derby	4,154	1,103	5,257
Bradford West	3,652	1,157	4,809	Southport	1,704	584	2,288
Calder Valley	1,486	564	2,050	St Helens North	1,947	619	2,566
Colne Valley	1,470	558	2,028	St Helens South	2,305	679	2,984
Dewsbury	1,483	440	1,923	Wallasey	2,986	873	3,859
Elmet	1,190	435	1,625	Wirral South	1,356	518	1,874
Halifax	2,475	703	3,178	Wirral West	1,529	581	2,110
Hemsworth	1,838	573	2,411	NORTH EAST			
Huddersfield	2,570	853	3,423	Cleveland (former county)			
Keighley	1,477	550	2,027	Hartlepool	3,512	834	4,346
Leeds Central	4,222	1,063	5,285	Middlesbrough	4,485	1,099	5,584
Leeds East	3,108	780	3,888	Middlesbrough South and East	2,730	751	3,481
Leeds North East	1,967	713	2,680	Redcar	3,184	753	3,937
Leeds North West	1,354	593	1,947	Stockton North	3,497	877	4,374
Leeds West	2,297	675	2,972	Stockton South	2,546	750	3,296
Morley and Rothwell	1,501	471	1,972	Northumberland			
Normanton	1,290	461	1,751	Berwick-upon-Tweed	1,256	439	1,695
Pontefract and Castleford	1,819	515	2,334	Blyth Valley	1,950	634	2,584
Pudsey	891	336	1,227	Hexham	864	352	1,216
Shipley	1,303	503	1,806	Wansbeck	2,176	569	2,745
Wakefield	2,075	660	2,735	Durham			
NORTH WEST				Bishop Auckland	1,987	531	2,518
Cheshire				Darlington	2,567	713	3,280
Chester, City of	1,532	486	2,018	Durham City of	1,635	595	2,230
Congleton	843	329	1,172	Easington	1,823	439	2,262
Crewe and Nantwich	1,523	505	2,028	North Durham	1,991	555	2,546
Eddisbury	1,003	361	1,364	North West Durham	1,968	554	2,522
Ellesmere Port and Neston	1,529	483	2,012	Sedgefield	1,527	465	1,992
Halton	2,288	667	2,955	Tyne and Wear			
Macclesfield	958	306	1,264	Blaydon	1,785	527	2,312
Tatton	785	259	1,044	Gateshead East and Washington West	1,925	554	2,479
Warrington North	1,534	489	2,023	Houghton and Washington East	2,100	568	2,668
Warrington South	1,217	455	1,672	Jarrow	2,424	656	3,080
Weaver Vale	1,912	643	2,555	Newcastle upon Tyne Central	2,772	876	3,648
Cumbria				Newcastle upon Tyne East and Wallsen	3,088	835	3,923
Barrow and Furness	2,228	546	2,774	Newcastle upon Tyne North	2,096	557	2,653
Carlisle	1,626	487	2,113	North Tyneside	2,544	701	3,245
Copeland	2,147	571	2,718	South Shields	3,181	889	4,070
Penrith and The Border	758	311	1,069	Sunderland North	2,573	596	3,169
Westmorland and Lonsdale	616	233	849	Sunderland South	3,361	767	4,128
Workington	2,238	597	2,835	Tyne Bridge	3,933	890	4,823
Greater Manchester				Tynemouth	2,142	646	2,788
Altrincham and Sale West	1,077	378	1,455				

CLAIMANT COUNT 2.10

Area statistics

Claimant count in Parliamentary constituencies as at August 14 1997

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
WALES				Paisley South	2,112	611	2,723
Aberavon	1,301	423	1,724	Perth	1,469	498	1,967
Alyn and Deeside	1,119	411	1,530	Ross Skye and Inverness West	1,936	546	2,482
Blaenau Gwent	2,028	536	2,564	Roxburgh and Berwickshire	722	263	985
Brecon and Radnorshire	921	399	1,320	Stirling	1,360	435	1,795
Bridgend	1,394	521	1,915	Strathkelvin and Bearsden	1,463	553	2,016
Caernarfon	2,122	607	2,729	Tweddale Ettrick and Lauderdale	703	262	965
Caerphilly	2,104	706	2,810	West Aberdeenshire and Kincardine	593	339	932
Cardiff Central	895	299	1,194	West Renfrewshire	1,117	387	1,504
Cardiff North	2,517	617	3,134	Western Isles	1,023	270	1,293
Cardiff South and Penarth	2,231	626	2,857	NORTHERN IRELAND			
Cardiff West	1,077	394	1,471	Belfast East	2,307	659	2,966
Cardiff West	1,781	503	2,284	Belfast North	3,429	774	4,203
Cardiff West	1,122	468	1,590	Belfast South	2,839	1,342	4,181
Cardiff West	1,021	384	1,405	Belfast West	4,900	790	5,690
Cardiff West	1,109	340	1,449	East Antrim	2,179	726	2,905
Cardiff West	1,822	502	2,324	East Londonderry	2,917	950	3,867
Carmarthen East and Dinefwr	1,077	394	1,471	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	2,956	1,026	3,982
Carmarthen West and South	1,781	503	2,284	Lagan Valley	5,001	1,240	6,241
Ceredigion	1,122	468	1,590	Mid Ulster	1,502	645	2,147
Ceredigion	1,021	384	1,405	Newry and Armagh	2,528	858	3,386
Ceredigion	1,109	340	1,449	North Antrim	3,626	1,093	4,719
Ceredigion	1,822	502	2,324	North Down	2,548	819	3,367
Ceredigion	1,077	394	1,471	North Down	1,649	764	2,413
Ceredigion	1,781	503	2,284	South Antrim	1,665	675	2,340
Ceredigion	1,122	468	1,590	South Down	2,675	1,000	3,675
Ceredigion	1,021	384	1,405	Strangford	1,838	693	2,531
Ceredigion	1,109	340	1,449	Upper Bann	2,047	740	2,787
Ceredigion	1,822	502	2,324	West Tyrone	3,373	954	4,327
Ceredigion	1,077	394	1,471				
Ceredigion	1,781	503	2,284				
Ceredigion	1,122	468	1,590				
Ceredigion	1,021	384	1,405				
Ceredigion	1,109	340	1,449				
Ceredigion	1,822	502	2,324				
Ceredigion	1,077	394	1,471				
Ceredigion	1,781	503	2,284				
Ceredigion	1,122	468	1,590				
Ceredigion	1,021	384	1,405				
Ceredigion	1,109	340	1,449				
Ceredigion	1,822	502	2,324				
Ceredigion	1,077	394	1,471				
Ceredigion	1,781	503	2,284				
Ceredigion	1,122	468	1,590				
Ceredigion	1,021	384	1,405				
Ceredigion	1,109	340	1,449				
Ceredigion	1,822	502	2,324				

2.18 UNEMPLOYMENT

Selected countries

												THOUSANDS	
	EU average	Major 7 nations (G7)	United Kingdom *	Australia ##	Austria #	Belgium ++	Canada ##	Denmark ++	Finland ++	France ++	Germany # (FR)		
STANDARDISED RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)													
1992	9.3	6.9	10.1	10.7	..	7.3	11.2	9.2	13.0	10.4	6.6		
1993	10.7	7.2	10.4	10.8	4.0	8.9	11.2	10.1	17.5	11.7	7.9		
1994	11.1	7.0	9.6	9.8	3.8	10.0	10.3	8.2	17.9	12.3	8.4		
1995	10.8	6.8	8.7	8.6	3.9	9.9	9.5	7.2	16.6	11.7	8.2		
1996	10.9	6.8	8.2	8.6	4.4	9.8	9.7	6.9	15.9	12.4	9		
1996 Jul	10.9	6.8	8.2	8.5	4.4	9.7	9.9	7.3	15.3	12.5	8.8		
Aug	10.9	6.7	8.2	8.8	4.4	9.8	9.5	7.1	15.7	12.5	8.9		
Sep	10.9	6.8	8.3	8.7	4.4	9.7	10.0	6.6	15.1	12.6	9.1		
Oct	10.9	6.8	8.0	8.8	4.4	9.6	10.0	6.5	15.1	12.6	9.2		
Nov	10.8	6.8	7.7	8.5	4.3	9.5	10.0	6.4	15.3	12.6	9.3		
Dec	10.8	6.8	7.7	8.6	4.3	9.5	9.7	6.3	14.9	12.5	9.4		
1997 Jan	10.8	6.8	7.6	8.6	4.4	9.5	9.7	6.6	15.3	12.5	9.6		
Feb	10.8	6.8	7.4	8.8	4.4	9.5	9.7	6.4	15.1	12.5	9.5		
Mar	10.8	6.7	7.5	8.8	4.4	9.6	9.3	6.3	15.1	12.5	9.6		
Apr	10.8	6.6	7.3	8.8	4.4	9.6	9.6	6.2	15.3	12.5	9.5		
May	10.8	6.6	7.2	8.8	4.4	9.6	9.5	6.2	16.4	12.6	9.6		
Jun	10.7	6.7	7.0	8.5	4.5	9.6	9.1	6.1	14.3	12.6	9.7		
Jul	10.6	6.6	6.9	8.7	4.5	9.6	9	6.1	12.5	12.6	9.7		
Aug	10.6	6.6	6.9	8.7	4.5	9.6	9	6.1	12.5	12.6	9.7		
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
1996 Aug		2109	806	229	588	1432	246	446	3092	3963			
Sep		2071	800	226	581	1510	235	443	3115	4009			
Oct		2025	804	228	573	1526	233	440	3112	4057			
Nov		1930	779	226	571	1532	229	439	3122	4118			
Dec		1883	792	220	570	1485	228	439	3082	4165			
1997 Jan		1815	791	230	565	1481	232	435	3100	4311			
Feb		1748	811	235	576	1477	226	430	3092	4313			
Mar		1711	803	231	577	1418	223	425	3088	4291			
Apr		1654	802	235	579	1464	223	420	3081	4302			
May		1637	810	234	574	1453	224	416	3114	4363			
Jun		1600	778	236	580	1396	..	413	3131	4379			
Jul		1545	801	237	..	1384	..	408	3113	4407			
Aug		1497	799	..	..	1388	..	403	..	4456			
% rate: latest month		5.3	8.7	7.2	13.6	9.0	8.1	15.9	12.5	11.6			
Latest 3 months: change on previous 3 months		-0.4	-0.1	0.1	-4.5	-0.5	-0.2	-0.5	N/C	0.2			
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
1992		2779	925	193	473	1640	315	328	2818	2993			
1993		2919	939	222	550	1649	345	441	2999	3443			
1994		2639	856	215	589	1541	340	453	3094	3693			
1995		2326	766	216	597	1422	285	427	2976	3622			
1996		2122	783	231	588	1469	242	405	3063	3980			
1996 Aug		2176	771	190	620	1453	249	440	3039	3902			
Sep		2104	800	192	608	1379	221	427	3150	3948			
Oct		1977	765	214	590	1397	218	425	3179	3967			
Nov		1871	737	235	579	1447	214	428	3197	3942			
Dec		1868	806	261	580	1412	214	468	3189	4148			
1997 Jan		1908	854	302	579	1578	259	453	3264	4658			
Feb		1828	906	289	572	1566	245	438	3205	4672			
Mar		1745	845	252	560	1530	237	424	3120	4477			
Apr		1688	800	236	551	1493	227	410	3020	4347			
May		1621	792	211	537	1469	211	395	2982	4256			
Jun		1550	751	194	541	1378	..	421	2947	4222			
Jul		1585	751	193	..	1431	..	428	..	4354			
Aug		1579	765	..	..	1394	..	396	..	4372			
% rate: latest month		5.6	8.4	5.8	12.7	8.8	7.6	15.6	N/A	11.4			
Latest month: change on a year ago		-2.1	-0.1	0.2	-0.1	-0.5	-0.7	-1.7	N/A	1.2			

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

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.18

Selected countries

												THOUSANDS	
	Greece +	Irish Republic +	Italy **	Japan **	Luxembourg #	Netherlands ++	Norway ++	Portugal #	Spain +	Sweden ##	Switzerland ++	United States ##	
STANDARDISED RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)													
1992	7.9	15.4	9.0	2.2	2.1	5.6	5.9	4.2	18.5	5.8	2.9	7.4	
1993	8.6	15.6	10.3	2.5	2.7	6.6	6.0	5.7	22.8	9.5	3.8	6.8	
1994	8.9	14.3	11.4	2.9	3.2	7.1	5.5	7.0	24.1	9.8	3.6	6.1	
1995	9.2	12.3	11.9	3.1	2.9	6.9	5.0	7.3	22.9	9.2	3.3	5.6	
1996	9.6	11.8	12.0	3.4	3.3	6.3	..	7.3	22.1	10.0	5.4		
1996 Jul	..	11.9	12.0	3.4	3.3	6.4	..	7.3	22.0	10.1	..	5.4	
Aug	..	12.5	12.1	3.3	3.3	6.4	4.8	7.3	22.0	10.1	..	5.2	
Sep	..	11.8	11.9	3.3	3.3	6.3	..	7.1	22.1	10.2	..	5.2	
Oct	..	11.5	12.0	3.3	3.4	6.2	..	7.1	21.7	10.0	..	5.2	
Nov	..	11.3	12.0	3.3	3.5	6.2	4.7	7.1	21.6	10.2	..	5.3	
Dec	..	11.2	12.0	3.3	3.6	6.1	..	7.1	21.4	10.6	..	5.3	
1997 Jan	..	11.2	12.2	3.3	3.6	5.9	..	7.2	21.2	10.4	..	5.4	
Feb	..	11.0	12.2	3.3	3.6	5.7	4.1	7.3	21.2	10.9	..	5.3	
Mar	..	11.1	12.3	3.2	3.6	5.5	..	7.0	21.2	10.9	..	5.2	
Apr	..	10.9	12.4	3.3	3.7	5.5	..	6.7	21.0	10.7	..	4.9	
May	..	10.8	..	3.6	3.7	5.5	4.5	6.5	20.9	10.9	..	4.8	
Jun	..	10.8	..	3.5	3.7	5.7	..	6.4	20.2	10.8	..	5.0	
Jul	..	10.8	..	3.4	3.8	..	6.3	19.9	10.5	..	..	4.8
Aug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
1996 Aug	178	283	..	2220	5.7	441	90	..	2144	..	170	6910	
Sep	183	281	..	2210	5.7	441	89	..	2195	..	174	7043	
Oct	183	274	2729	2270	5.9	433	88	..	2235	..	180	7019	
Nov	180	269	..	2180	6.0	431	87	..	2251	..	184	7187	
Dec	181	267	..	2220	6.3	428	84	..	2216	..	188	7167	
1997 Jan	191	263	2817	2220	6.2	417	82	..	2257	..	194	7268	
Feb	191	260	..	2280	6.2	398	81	..	2263	..	195	7205	
Mar	212	261	..	2190	6.1	387	81	..	2227	..	196	7144	
Apr	204	257	2864	2250	6.4	385	78	..	2182	..	195	7144	
May	212	256	..	2380	6.5	395	..	..	2124	..	194	6534
Jun	..	256	..	2360	6.4	395	..	..	2123	..	192	6836
Jul	..	255	..	..	..	386	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aug	..	254	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
% rate: latest month	N/A	N/A	12.4	3.5	N/A	..	3.4	..	13.3	..	5.3	5.0	
Latest 3 months: change on previous 3 months	N/A	N/A	0.2	0.2	N/A	..	-0.1	..	-0.7	..	N/C	-0.4	
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
1992	185	283	2549	1421	2.7	337	114	317	2260	232	92	9384	
1993	176	294	2335	1656	3.5	417	118	347	2538	356	163	8734	
1994	180	282	2561	1920	4.6	485	110	396	2647	340	171	7997	
1995	184	278	2724	2098	5.1	462	102	430	2449	332	153	7404	
1996	185	279	2763	2250	5.7	441	91	468	2275	346	169	7236	
1996 Aug	152	288	..	2240	5.1	441	98	453	2144	431	164	6868	

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CLAIMANT COUNT **2.19**
Flows: standardised, not seasonally adjusted * THOUSANDS

UNITED KINGDOM Year ending	INFLOW +						
	Male and Female		Male		Female		Married
	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	
Aug 8	308.7	-27.5	199.8	-19.4	108.9	-8.1	31.6
Sep 12	280.7	-38.4	188.9	-26.9	91.8	-11.5	23.5
Oct 10	279.0	-41.7	194.7	-29.1	84.3	-12.6	21.1
Nov 14	268.7	-43.2	190.3	-28.7	78.3	-14.6	21.2
Dec 12	257.7	-30.6	189.9	-22.9	67.8	-7.7	17.9
Jan 9	303.3	-18.9	215.0	-8.6	88.3	-10.4	25.3
Feb 13	292.3	-16.9	206.6	-13.1	85.7	-3.8	23.0
Mar 13	263.4	-6.1	188.2	-1.9	75.1	-4.3	21.4
Apr 10	270.4	-21.0	190.2	-10.4	80.2	-10.6	25.2
May 8	257.0	3.9	185.0	5.7	71.9	-1.8	20.8
Jun 12	261.9	6.4	186.6	9.0	75.3	-2.7	20.5
Jul 10	338.0	-26.4	223.7	-9.2	114.3	-17.1	26.3
Aug 14	289.6	-19.1	194.3	-5.6	95.3	-13.6	25.1

UNITED KINGDOM Year ending	OUTFLOW +						
	Male and Female		Male		Female		Married
	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	
Aug 8	288.8	-32.2	202.5	-22.0	86.3	-10.3	21.0
Sep 12	343.7	-25.6	225.1	-16.5	118.6	-9.1	36.0
Oct 10	416.0	8.8	281.1	5.7	134.9	3.0	34.1
Nov 14	360.4	31.0	249.7	24.5	110.7	6.5	30.8
Dec 12	261.1	0.7	182.9	1.8	78.2	-1.2	21.2
Jan 9	260.5	27.3	179.4	19.9	81.1	7.4	23.0
Feb 13	361.6	44.3	258.8	33.3	102.8	11.0	30.1
Mar 13	352.8	20.7	254.2	17.4	98.5	3.3	28.5
Apr 10	332.5	33.7	237.4	24.1	95.1	9.6	28.5
May 8	330.0	-5.9	238.1	2.9	92.0	-8.8	26.9
Jun 12	322.9	23.1	235.6	19.6	87.3	3.5	24.0
Jul 10	299.9	2.5	215.0	0.5	84.9	2.0	22.3
Aug 14	294.9	6.0	207.1	4.7	87.7	1.4	22.1

The claimant count flow statistics are described in *Employment Gazette*, August 1983, pp 351-358. Flow figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard 4 1/3 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.

2.20 CLAIMANT COUNT

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

INFLOW Month ending	Age group										All ages
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over		
MALE											
1997 Mar 13	5.0	17.3	37.7	31.0	24.0	32.1	24.9	8.9	2.7	183.6	
Apr 10	4.8	16.2	36.0	30.6	24.2	33.1	27.9	10.1	3.1	186.0	
May 8	5.2	16.7	35.7	30.7	23.6	31.7	25.1	9.0	2.7	180.4	
Jun 12	4.9	16.9	38.5	30.8	23.8	31.2	23.9	8.4	2.6	181.1	
Jul 10	4.8	21.8	59.0	35.8	26.1	33.2	25.3	8.6	2.7	217.3	
Aug 14	4.8	19.5	45.5	31.4	23.5	30.8	23.3	7.9	2.4	189.1	
FEMALE											
1997 Mar 13	3.7	10.3	15.9	10.5	7.1	10.9	11.5	3.4	0.0	73.2	
Apr 10	3.5	9.3	15.7	11.0	7.6	12.7	13.9	4.2	0.0	77.9	
May 8	3.9	9.1	14.5	10.3	6.6	10.7	11.4	3.4	0.0	69.8	
Jun 12	3.6	9.4	17.1	10.5	6.8	10.5	11.1	3.4	0.0	72.4	
Jul 10	3.7	14.1	37.1	14.8	8.6	13.6	13.3	3.7	0.0	108.9	
Aug 14	3.5	12.7	25.6	12.8	7.7	13.0	13.1	3.7	0.0	92.0	
Changes on a year earlier											
MALE											
1997 Mar 13	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.2	-0.2	-0.5	-1.6	-0.4	-0.7	-1.8	
Apr 10	1.2	0.9	-1.1	-0.4	-0.7	-1.1	-5.5	-1.8	-1.3	-9.7	
May 8	1.0	1.2	-0.1	-0.4	-0.7	0.8	0.1	0.0	-0.6	5.5	
Jun 12	1.3	1.9	0.4	1.7	1.8	1.6	0.7	0.2	-0.3	9.2	
Jul 10	0.9	-0.4	-8.4	-0.4	0.3	0.4	-1.0	-0.1	-0.4	-9.1	
Aug 14	0.9	-0.1	-3.0	-0.9	-0.3	0.0	-1.3	-0.6	-0.7	-6.1	
FEMALE											
1997 Mar 13	0.6	0.3	-1.2	-0.9	-0.5	-1.2	-0.8	0.0	0.0	-3.9	
Apr 10	0.8	0.2	-1.8	-1.5	-1.1	-2.7	-3.0	-0.7	0.0	-9.9	
May 8	0.7	0.2	-1.3	-0.7	-0.6	-0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	-1.7	
Jun 12	0.8	0.6	-1.5	-0.3	-0.3	-0.9	-0.5	0.2	0.0	-1.9	
Jul 10	0.9	-1.2	-9.3	-1.6	-1.2	-1.9	-1.4	-0.1	0.0	-15.9	
Aug 14	0.4	-0.5	-3.7	-1.3	-1.6	-3.5	-3.2	-0.5	0.0	-13.8	

OUTFLOW Month ending	Age group										All ages
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54 +	55-59 +	60 and over +		
MALE											
1997 Mar 13	4.3	17.4	49.1	41.0	32.6	43.2	34.6	12.8	5.5	240.4	
Apr 10	4.3	16.3	45.1	37.2	29.3	39.2	31.9	12.7	5.0	221.0	
May 8	4.3	16.3	44.0	36.8	29.0	38.7	31.6	13.6	4.8	219.1	
Jun 12	4.5	16.9	44.8	37.0	29.2	38.6	30.7	11.8	4.2	217.6	
Jul 10	4.1	15.6	43.4	34.4	27.1	35.8	27.9	10.4	3.5	202.3	
Aug 14	3.8	15.3	44.8	33.1	25.7	34.2	26.2	9.5	3.2	195.9	
FEMALE											
1997 Mar 13	3.1	10.8	21.7	14.0	9.3	13.9	15.0	4.9	0.2	92.9	
Apr 10	3.1	10.0	20.0	13.2	8.8	13.2	14.5	5.2	0.2	88.1	
May 8	3.2	9.8	19.0	12.6	8.2	12.6	13.9	5.3	0.2	84.9	
Jun 12	3.5	9.6	18.5	12.0	7.9	12.0	13.1	4.5	0.2	81.1	
Jul 10	3.0	9.4	20.1	11.8	7.3	11.7	12.2	4.0	0.1	79.5	
Aug 14	2.8	9.6	23.8	11.7	7.4	11.4	11.7	3.7	0.1	82.2	
Changes on a year earlier											
MALE											
1997 Mar 13	0.7	1.2	0.0	1.0	1.1	2.5	2.9	1.3	0.3	10.9	
Apr 10	1.2	1.8	1.7	2.1	1.5	2.8	3.0	0.5	0.2	14.8	
May 8	0.9	0.9	-2.0	-1.6	-1.0	-1.3	-1.6	-2.2	-0.8	-8.6	
Jun 12	1.5	2.2	1.1	1.6	1.2	1.4	0.6	-0.6	-0.7	8.3	
Jul 10	1.2	0.8	-2.9	-1.5	-0.7	-0.8	-0.8	-0.6	-1.0	-6.3	
Aug 14	1.1	1.4	-1.6	-0.6	-0.1	0.3	-0.5	-0.8	-0.9	-1.8	
FEMALE											
1997 Mar 13	0.4	0.4	-1.5	-0.1	0.0	0.1	1.2	0.8	-0.1	1.2	
Apr 10	0.8	0.4	-0.8	0.2	0.8	1.5	2.1	0.9	-0.1	5.8	
May 8	0.7	0.0	-3.4	-1.8	-1.3	-2.7	-2.4	-0.4	-0.1	-11.6	
Jun 12	1.2	0.8	-0.7	-0.2	-0.2	-0.6	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.2	
Jul 10	0.8	0.6	-1.6	-0.7	-0.7	0.4	0.6	0.3	-0.1	-0.5	
Aug 14	0.7	0.2	-2.4	-0.6	-0.4	0.3	0.7	0.2	-0.1	-1.4	

* 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.

CLAIMANT COUNT 2.21

Average duration of claims terminating in the quarter ending July 1997

Age (years)	Off-flows (thousands)			Mean Duration (weeks)			Median Duration (weeks)		
	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All
England & Wales									
1997 Mar 13	9.8	13.0	22.8	8	7	7	5	5	5
Apr 10	29.7	50.5	80.2	16	17	17	9	10	9
May 8	59.7	136.7	196.4	22	27	25	9	12	11
Jun 12	37.5	111.5	149.0	26	37	34	10	14	13
Jul 10	24.2	88.1	112.3	30	46	42	11	16	15
Aug 14	18.8	65.4	84.2	28	49	44	10	16	14
1997 Mar 13	18.6	51.2	69.8	29	49	44	10	15	13
Apr 10	20.6	46.7	67.4	31	50	47	11	15	13
May 8	19.5	45.8	65.3	35	47	44	12	15	14
Jun 12	14.1	36.8	50.9	54	64	61	20	21	21
Jul 10	0.5	12.8	13.3	164	54	58	86	18	19
Aug 14	252.9	658.6	911.5	27	39	36	10	13	12
Scotland									
1997 Mar 13	0.7	1.1	1.8	7	7	7	5	5	5
Apr 10	1.8	3.1	4.9	17	19	19	9	12	11
May 8	2.9	7.6	10.5	23	28	27	9	13	12
Jun 12	1.6	5.9	7.4	24	39	35	10	14	13
Jul 10	1.1	4.8	5.9	26	44	40	10	14	13
Aug 14	0.9	4.0	4.9	27	43	40	10	12	11
1997 Mar 13	0.9	3.2	4.1	31	39	37	10	10	10
Apr 10	1.0	3.0	4.0	32	41	39	11	10	10
May 8	0.9	2.9	3.8	35	41	40	14	12	12
Jun 12	0.6	2.3	2.9	65	66	66	24	16	18
Jul 10	0.0	0.7	0.8	187	68	71	87	16	17
Aug 14	12.3	38.6	51.0	26	38	35	10	12	11
Northern Ireland									
1997 Mar 13	1.1	1.4	2.5	7	7	7	5	5	5
Apr 10	3.0	5.5	8.5	15	16	15	9	9	9
May 8	5.8	14.9	20.7	18	23	22	7	11	10
Jun 12	3.1	11.5	14.6	31	29	29	9	13	12
Jul 10	2.2	10.8	12.9	25	38	35	9	14	13
Aug 14	1.7	6.1	7.8	23	40	36	9	14	13
1997 Mar 13	1.7	4.8	6.5	22	42	37	8	13	12
Apr 10	1.9	4.4	6.2	25	42	37	8	14	12
May 8	1.8	4.4	6.2	26	37	34	10	13	12
Jun 12	1.2	3.3	4.5	46	55	53	16	17	17
Jul 10	0.0	1.1	1.1	202	43	47	67	13	14
Aug 14	23.4	66.0	89.4	22	32	30	8	12	11
London									
1997 Mar 13	0.3	0.4	0.7	8	7	8	5	5	5
Apr 10	1.0	1.6	2.7	21	21	21	13	14	13
May 8	2.0	4.4	6.4	28	36	33	13	18	16
Jun 12	1.1	3.5	4.6	32	48	44	14	20	18
Jul 10	0.6	2.7	3.3	33	59	54	14	20	19
Aug 14	0.5	2.0	2.5	34	62	56	10	21	18
1997 Mar 13	0.5	1.5	2.0	37	72	63	17	21	19
Apr 10	0.5	1.3	1.8	37	67	59	13	19	16
May 8	0.5	1.3	1.8	42	63	57	13	19	17
Jun 12	0.4	1.1	1.5	75	81	80	27	24	25
Jul 10	0.0	0.3	0.4	132	71	73	96	19	20
Aug 14	7.4	20.3	27.7	32	51	46	13	18	17
Yorkshire & the Humber									
1997 Mar 13	1.1	1.5	2.6	7	7	7	5	5	5
Apr 10	2.9	4.9	7.8	17	17	17	9	10	9
May 8	5.5	13.9	19.5	22	26	25	9	11	10
Jun 12	3.2	11.0	14.2	25	35	33	9	13	12
Jul 10	2.0	8.3	10.2	29	43	40	11	14	14
Aug 14	1.7	6.2	7.9	26	43	39	9	14	13
1997 Mar 13	1.7	4.9	6.7	26	42	38	11	12	12
Apr 10	1.8	4.6	6.4	32	43	40	11	12	12
May 8	1.7	4.4	6.1	32	43	40	12	13	13
Jun 12	1.2	3.7	4.9	52	61	64	20	22	21
Jul 10	0.0	1.2	1.2	163	55	59	75	20	21
Aug 14	22.9	64.5	87.4	26	37	34	10	12	12
West Midlands									
1997 Mar 13	0.6	0.8	1.4	8	8	8	6	6	6
Apr 10	2.0	3.4	5.5	15	16	16	9	9	9
May 8	4.0	9.1	13.1	21	26	25	9	12	

2.21 CLAIMANT COUNT

Average duration

Average duration of claims terminating in the quarter ending July 1997

Age (years)	Off-flows (thousands)			Mean Duration (weeks)			Median Duration (weeks)		
	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All
London									
16-17	0.8	0.8	1.7	9	8	8	6	6	6
18-19	3.2	4.8	8.0	19	19	19	11	11	11
20-24	8.6	15.3	24.0	29	33	32	13	14	14
25-29	7.3	15.9	23.2	33	46	42	13	19	19
30-34	4.7	13.8	18.5	38	59	54	14	24	24
35-39	3.0	9.6	12.6	38	66	59	15	26	26
40-44	2.6	6.6	9.2	42	68	60	14	25	25
45-49	2.7	5.3	8.0	41	66	58	15	25	25
50-54	2.5	4.7	7.1	45	64	57	16	24	24
55-59	1.8	4.1	5.9	59	74	69	26	31	31
60 & over	0.1	1.6	1.7	138	65	69	95	26	29
All ages	37.4	82.6	120.0	35	52	47	13	20	20
South East (GOR)									
16-17	0.8	1.1	1.9	7	7	7	4	5	5
18-19	2.6	4.6	7.2	15	15	15	8	8	8
20-24	5.3	12.7	18.0	20	24	23	8	10	10
25-29	3.5	10.6	14.2	24	32	30	9	12	12
30-34	2.4	8.6	11.0	27	37	32	10	14	14
35-39	1.8	6.4	8.2	24	42	38	10	14	14
40-44	1.9	5.5	7.4	28	38	33	10	14	14
45-49	2.2	5.2	7.4	26	43	38	10	14	14
50-54	2.2	5.3	7.5	30	41	38	11	15	15
55-59	1.6	3.9	5.5	49	51	50	17	17	17
60 & over	0.1	1.5	1.5	167	44	48	99	14	14
All ages	24.3	65.4	89.6	25	35	32	9	12	12
South West									
16-17	0.7	0.9	1.6	7	7	7	5	6	6
18-19	2.3	4.1	6.4	15	15	15	8	9	9
20-24	4.7	10.7	15.4	21	25	23	10	11	11
25-29	3.0	8.5	11.5	25	34	31	10	13	13
30-34	1.9	6.9	8.8	28	41	38	12	14	14
35-39	1.5	5.0	6.5	31	45	42	12	15	15
40-44	1.5	4.0	5.5	30	43	39	11	15	15
45-49	1.8	3.9	5.7	31	48	43	11	15	15
50-54	1.7	4.1	5.8	35	42	40	13	15	15
55-59	1.2	3.1	4.3	47	55	52	21	19	19
60 & over	0.0	1.0	1.0	105	40	42	56	16	17
All ages	20.3	52.4	72.7	26	36	33	10	13	12
Wales									
16-17	0.6	0.8	1.4	7	7	7	5	5	5
18-19	1.6	3.0	4.6	17	17	17	10	10	10
20-24	3.2	7.7	10.9	21	26	24	9	12	12
25-29	1.7	5.7	7.4	22	34	31	8	14	14
30-34	1.1	4.4	5.4	26	44	40	11	16	16
35-39	0.9	3.3	4.2	24	40	37	9	14	14
40-44	1.0	2.5	3.5	26	45	40	9	15	15
45-49	1.1	2.4	3.5	27	46	40	10	15	15
50-54	1.0	2.4	3.4	33	43	40	14	17	17
55-59	0.6	2.0	2.6	44	55	52	21	19	19
60 & over	0.0	0.5	0.5	185	55	58	94	19	20
All ages	12.8	34.7	47.5	24	36	32	9	13	12
Scotland									
16-17	1.8	2.4	4.2	8	8	8	5	5	5
18-19	3.2	5.5	8.7	15	17	17	9	10	10
20-24	5.8	14.6	20.4	18	24	23	7	12	12
25-29	3.8	11.9	15.7	21	32	29	8	13	13
30-34	2.5	9.1	11.5	25	37	34	9	13	13
35-39	2.2	7.1	9.3	21	38	34	7	12	12
40-44	2.2	5.6	7.8	21	38	33	7	11	11
45-49	2.4	5.0	7.4	26	40	36	8	12	12
50-54	2.2	4.8	7.0	28	42	38	9	14	14
55-59	1.6	3.9	5.5	51	59	56	17	17	17
60 & over	0.0	1.3	1.4	210	50	55	100	18	19
All ages	27.6	71.3	98.9	22	33	30	8	12	11
Northern Ireland									
16-17	0.0	0.1	0.1	6	6	6	4	5	4
18-19	1.0	1.5	2.4	16	17	16	10	10	10
20-24	2.3	4.0	6.3	20	31	27	6	13	10
25-29	1.1	2.8	3.9	30	54	47	9	19	15
30-34	0.7	2.3	2.9	39	90	78	11	25	21
35-39	0.5	1.7	2.2	45	117	101	10	33	25
40-44	0.5	1.2	1.7	48	149	121	9	33	23
45-49	0.4	1.0	1.5	61	154	126	12	41	28
50-54	0.4	0.9	1.3	71	149	123	14	32	26
55-59	0.4	0.9	1.3	116	169	152	35	58	50
60 & over	0.0	0.3	0.3	262	142	148	120	25	26
All ages	7.3	16.5	23.8	37	82	68	9	20	16

Notes: 1 Claims in this Table terminated in the May 1997 - July 1997 accounting months.
2 Totals might not sum exactly due to rounding.

CLAIMANT COUNT 2.24

By sought and usual occupation

United Kingdom as at August 14 1997

Description	SOC Sub-major groups	Usual occupation				Sought occupation							
		Men		Women		All		Men		Women		All	
		Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent
Corporate managers and administrators	10-15&19	33.1	2.8	9.2	2.4	42.3	2.7	36.1	3.1	10.9	2.8	47.0	3.0
Managers, proprietors in agriculture and services	16-17	17.0	1.4	5.1	1.3	22.1	1.4	17.3	1.5	5.6	1.5	23.0	1.5
Science and engineering professionals	20-21	13.4	1.1	2.0	0.5	15.4	1.0	16.6	1.4	3.1	0.8	19.7	1.3
Health professionals	22	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.1	1.1	0.1
Teaching professionals	23	13.8	1.2	14.8	3.8	28.6	1.8	15.3	1.3	16.7	4.3	32.1	2.0
Other professional occupations	24-29	9.1	0.8	3.9	1.0	13.0	0.8	11.5	1.0	5.6	1.4	17.1	1.1
Science and engineering associate professionals	30-32	13.4	1.1	2.0	0.5	15.4	1.0	17.5	1.5	2.7	0.7	20.2	1.3
Health associate professionals	34	1.3	0.1	2.9	0.8	4.3	0.3	1.7	0.1	3.6	0.9	5.3	0.3
Other associate professional occupations	33&35-39	37.5	3.2	17.2	4.4	54.7	3.5	48.4	4.1	23.8	6.1	72.2	4.6
General occupations	40-44&49	108.2	9.2	64.6	16.6	172.8	11.0	137.6	11.7	79.7	20.5	217.3	13.9
Elementary occupations	45-46	1.7	0.1	16.3	4.2	18.0	1.1	1.9	0.2	18.4	4.7	20.3	1.3
Unskilled construction trades	50	68.2	5.8	0.5	0.1	68.7	4.4	71.5	6.1	0.6	0.2	72.1	4.6
Unskilled engineering trades	51-52	37.1	3.1	0.6	0.2	37.7	2.4	39.5	3.4	0.8	0.2	40.2	2.6
Other skilled trades	53-59	98.0	8.3	8.2	2.1	106.2	6.8	104.7	8.9	8.5	2.2	113.2	7.2
Protective service occupations	60-61	15.3	1.3	0.9	0.2	16.2	1.0	16.3	1.4	1.1	0.3	17.4	1.1
Personal service occupations	62-69	43.3	3.7	48.3	12.4	91.6	5.8	47.3	4.0	58.7	15.1	106.0	6.8
Travel, brokers and sales representatives	70-71	12.7	1.1	2.3	0.6	15.0	1.0	13.7	1.2	2.6	0.7	16.3	1.0
Other sales occupations	72-73&79	45.3	3.8	49.0	12.6	94.3	6.0	55.7	4.7	64.9	16.7	120.5	7.7
Operational plant and machine operators, assemblers	80-86&89	51.7	4.4	14.7	3.8	66.5	4.2	52.8	4.5	14.6	3.8	67.4	4.3
Trucks and mobile machine operators	87-88	79.3	6.7	2.1	0.5	81.4	5.2	95.3	8.1	2.8	0.7	98.1	6.3
Other occupations in agriculture, forestry & fishing	90	12.1	1.0	2.2	0.6	14.3	0.9	13.0	1.1	2.8	0.7	15.9	1.0
Other elementary occupations	91-99	331.2	28.1	54.3	14.0	385.5	24.6	347.5	29.5	55.1	14.2	402.6	25.7
Previous occupation/unsought occupation unknown		134.6	11.4	67.6	17.4	202.2	12.9	16.3	1.4	6.0	1.6	22.3	1.4
Total		1,178.0		389.1		1,567.1		1,178.0		389.1		1,567.1	

Excludes clerically operated claims.
Not seasonally adjusted.

2.32 REDUNDANCIES IN GREAT BRITAIN

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

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

2.33 REDUNDANCIES BY REGION

		Great Britain	Northern	Yorkshire and Humberside	East Midlands	East Anglia	South East	South East excluding Greater London	Greater London	South West	West Midlands	North West	Wales	Scotland
Redundancies (thousands)														
All		225	16	19	16	13	70	40	30	16	17	23	10	25
Winter 1995		207	11	16	13	11	61	39	22	17	22	26	11	21
Spring 1996		208	13	19	17	11	55	39	16	16	19	25	13	23
Summer 1996		185	10	20	15	11	58	37	21	15	15	19	11	23
Autumn 1996		186	10	13	18	11	54	40	15	12	19	25	11	23
Winter 1996		206	17	20	18	11	61	40	21	13	18	24	11	18
Spring 1997														
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)														
All		10	14	10	10	15	10	9	11	9	8	10	10	13
Winter 1995		9	10	8	8	11	9	8	10	11	11	11	11	11
Spring 1996		9	11	10	10	11	8	9	6	9	7	11	13	11
Summer 1996		8	10	11	9	10	8	8	8	8	8	8	11	11
Autumn 1996		8	11	10	10	10	8	8	8	9	9	10	11	11
Winter 1996		9	14	11	10	11	6	6	8	7	9	10	11	9
Spring 1997														

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

2.34 REDUNDANCIES BY AGE

Ages	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 and over	All ages
Redundancies (thousands)						
Winter 1995		56	59	43	33	34
Spring 1996		41	49	46	44	27
Summer 1996		47	48	45	42	25
Autumn 1996		41	52	31	38	22
Winter 1996		39	48	39	38	22
Spring 1997		39	50	48	41	28
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)						
Winter 1995	16	10	8	7	14	10
Spring 1996	12	8	9	9	11	9
Summer 1996	13	8	9	9	11	9
Autumn 1996	11	8	7	8	9	8
Winter 1996	11	8	7	8	9	8
Spring 1997	11	8	9	8	11	9

2.35 REDUNDANCIES BY INDUSTRY

SIC 1992 #	Agriculture & fishing (A,B)	Energy and water (C,E)	Manufacturing (D)	Construction (F)	Distribution, hotels & restaurants (G,H)	Transport (I)	Banking, finance & insurance (J,K)	Public admin, education & health (L,M,N)	Other services (O,P,Q)
Redundancies (thousands)									
Winter 1995	66	30	44	15	34	16	10
Spring 1996	64	24	42	14	31	14	11
Summer 1996	64	20	43	12	27	14	11
Autumn 1996	44	20	44	12	28	19	11
Winter 1996	56	23	37	15	26	17	11
Spring 1997	61	25	43	17	28	19	11
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)									
Winter 1995	14	30	10	11	11	3	..
Spring 1996	14	26	10	10	9	3	..
Summer 1996	14	21	10	8	10	3	..
Autumn 1996	9	20	10	8	9	3	..
Winter 1996	12	23	8	10	8	3	..
Spring 1997	13	26	9	12	9	3	..

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

2.36 REDUNDANCIES BY OCCUPATION

SOC	Managers and administrators	Professional	Associate professional and technical	Clerical and secretarial	Craft related	Personal and protective services	Sales	Plant and machine operatives	Other
Redundancies (thousands)									
Winter 1995	32	..	12	33	36	14	24	41	23
Spring 1996	27	15	10	33	30	16	20	30	23
Summer 1996	33	11	12	28	37	17	23	30	16
Autumn 1996	26	11	11	28	30	15	19	22	20
Winter 1996	22	..	11	30	31	16	17	32	19
Spring 1997	26	..	12	32	43	14	15	36	19
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)									
Winter 1995	10	..	6	9	16	6	13	18	12
Spring 1996	8	7	5	9	14	6	11	14	12
Summer 1996	10	5	6	8	17	7	12	14	9
Autumn 1996	7	5	6	8	14	6	10	10	11
Winter 1996	8	..	5	8	14	6	9	15	10
Spring 1997	8	..	6	9	19	5	7	17	10

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

VACANCIES 3.1

UK vacancies at Jobcentres:* seasonally adjusted

THOUSANDS

MONTH	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
Annual averages	127.8			185.6		183.7		138.1	
1994	158.0			211.4		208.1		160.6	
1995	182.8			235.5		225.5		170.9	
1996	225.8			203.0		196.9		139.0	
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
Jan	187.3	-1.0	-1.1	217.1	-4.7	219.3	-4.2	167.0	-4.2
Feb	187.9	0.6	-1.4	225.7	-3.1	225.4	-2.9	166.8	-3.9
Mar	195.1	7.2	2.3	224.7	1.1	219.7	-0.6	158.5	-2.9
Apr	197.0	1.9	3.2	228.0	3.6	222.7	1.1	157.8	-3.1
May	205.1	8.1	5.7	228.6	1.0	222.4	-1.0	157.3	-3.2
Jun	218.8	13.7	7.9	218.1	-2.2	206.9	-4.3	145.3	-4.4
Jul	230.1	11.3	11.0	223.1	-1.6	212.4	-3.4	147.7	-3.4
Aug	237.0	6.9	10.6	218.7	-3.3	212.1	-3.4	147.3	-3.3
Sep	253.6	16.6	11.6	220.6	0.8	207.1	0.1	143.8	-0.5
Oct	262.6	9.0	10.8	202.2	-7.0	193.6	-6.3	131.7	-5.3
Nov	268.7	6.1	10.6	229.6	3.6	220.9	2.9	145.2	-0.7
Dec	266.3	-2.4	4.2	225.7	1.7	234.4	9.1	160.0	5.4
Jan	263.1	-3.2	0.2	204.1	0.6	213.5	6.6	150.0	6.1
Feb	271.6	8.5	1.0	243.4	4.6	236.6	5.2	160.6	5.1
Mar	275.3	3.7	3.0	250.4	8.2	255.6	7.1	173.1	4.4
Apr	274.6	-0.7	3.8	238.2	11.4	240.3	8.9	163.7	4.6
May	274.3	-0.3	0.9	239.0	-1.5	239.0	0.8	163.2	0.9
Jun	282.9	8.6	2.5	225.9	-8.2	217.7	-12.6	141.1	-10.7
Jul R	285.1	2.2	3.5	224.2	-4.7	224.6	-5.2	137.5	-8.7
Aug P	292.0	6.9	5.9	217.7	-7.1	211.1	-9.3	120.0	-14.4

* 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 1990. For further details, see Employment Gazette, p 143, October 1995. The latest national and regional seasonally adjusted vacancy figures are provisional and subject to revision, mainly in the following month. Revised.

VACANCIES 3.2

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

THOUSANDS

	North East	North West	Mersey-side	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	Eastern	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
Aug	6.3	18.9	4.3	13.5	13.2	15.1	14.6	15.5	21.9	14.4	13.5	24.0	175.6	7.4	183.0
Sep	6.4	19.2	4.2	14.2	13.4	16.6	14.6	16.9	22.6	15.4	14.3	24.4	185.0	8.1	193.1
Oct	6.4	19.5	4.2	13.9	13.3	16.7	14.6	17.5	22.0	15.9	14.0	24.2	183.2	7.5	190.7
Nov	6.5	19.4	4.2	13.7	13.0	16.7	15.0	18.1	22.7	16.1	14.1	23.9	184.6	7.4	192.0
Dec	6.4	18.8	4.1	13.6	12.5	15.9	14.3	18.8	23.3	15.9	13.5	23.7	180.9	7.4	188.3
Jan	6.4	18.9	4.1	13.8	12.5	16.0	14.5	18.4	23.7	15.5	13.4	23.5	180.1	7.2	187.3
Feb	6.6	18.7	4.0	13.9	12.7	16.0	14.6	19.5	24.1	15.4	13.2	23.5	180.9	7.0	187.9
Mar	6.8	19.4	4.5	14.6	13.0	16.5	15.3	21.0	24.8	16.6	13.5	23.1	187.9	7.2	195.1
Apr	6.6	19.0	4.8	15.0	13.0	16.5	14.6	21.6	26.4	17.0	13.3	22.9	190.0	7.0	197.0
May	7.2	20.2	4.7	15.3	13.1	17.4	16.3	25.1	25.7	17.3	13.4	23.4	198.3	6.8	205.1
Jun	7.9	21.5</													

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

	North East	North West	Mersey-side	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	Eastern	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
THOUSANDS															
Vacancies at Jobcentres: total +															
1993) Annual	4.9	13.7	3.2	9.9	8.8	8.9	10.2	10.0	15.3	9.6	9.6	18.5	122.7	4.0	126.6
1994) Annual	5.6	16.8	3.6	11.8	10.8	12.2	13.0	13.1	20.8	12.4	11.2	19.8	150.3	5.0	155.4
1995) averages	6.4	18.7	4.0	13.5	12.8	15.3	14.8	16.5	22.8	14.4	13.3	23.2	175.6	5.8	181.2
1996)	8.1	22.0	4.9	16.7	14.9	18.9	17.8	28.9	28.2	19.2	14.5	25.6	219.6	5.6	225.1
1996 Aug	8.8	22.3	5.1	18.1	14.6	19.3	18.5	30.8	29.8	20.3	15.1	26.3	228.9	4.9	233.8
Sep	10.3	26.1	5.8	20.5	17.5	21.7	21.5	35.0	33.5	23.2	16.7	29.8	261.7	5.8	267.4
Oct	10.9	28.1	6.0	21.7	19.7	24.0	23.3	39.6	35.9	23.7	17.3	30.8	281.1	6.1	287.2
Nov	10.4	27.0	6.3	20.9	19.4	23.1	22.6	41.3	34.6	23.2	16.2	29.8	274.7	6.6	281.3
Dec	9.1	24.0	5.5	18.1	18.0	21.0	21.2	38.6	30.8	21.3	14.5	27.2	249.2	6.0	255.2
1997 Jan	8.6	22.3	5.3	17.3	16.2	19.3	19.6	36.5	28.0	19.9	14.2	24.9	232.1	5.4	237.5
Feb	9.0	23.5	5.6	18.7	17.1	20.3	21.7	35.1	29.3	21.9	15.9	25.9	244.1	5.5	249.5
Mar	9.4	24.2	5.7	19.6	17.7	21.4	21.7	35.0	32.5	24.1	16.8	27.2	255.3	5.6	260.6
Apr	9.6	24.6	6.1	20.8	18.3	22.6	22.0	35.4	34.0	26.3	17.6	28.7	265.9	5.4	271.3
May	10.0	24.8	6.6	20.4	18.7	23.0	21.8	34.9	34.2	25.9	18.2	28.7	267.2	5.7	272.9
Jun	10.4	27.6	7.0	21.1	19.7	23.8	23.7	35.6	36.2	28.8	19.2	31.4	284.5	5.9	290.4
Jul	10.5	26.9	7.0	21.3	19.4	24.3	23.2	34.9	35.0	27.0	18.5	32.1	280.1	5.8	285.8
Aug	10.6	29.5	7.2	21.8	20.0	23.5	23.9	34.6	34.2	26.0	19.0	34.5	284.6	5.6	290.3
Vacancies at careers offices															
1993) Annual	—	—	—	0.4	0.3	0.8	—	1.7	—	0.5	0.1	0.5	6.6	0.6	7.2
1994) Annual	—	—	—	0.3	0.3	0.8	—	1.4	—	0.7	0.1	0.6	6.5	0.8	7.2
1995) averages	—	—	—	0.4	0.4	0.6	—	0.8	—	0.8	0.2	0.6	6.8	0.7	7.5
1996)	0.2	1.0	0.1	1.3	0.5	1.4	1.4	2.0	2.3	0.9	0.2	0.6	11.9	0.8	12.7
1996 Aug	0.3	1.7	0.2	1.5	0.6	1.1	1.8	2.9	2.3	1.4	0.5	0.8	15.0	0.8	15.8
Sep	0.2	1.8	0.2	1.9	0.6	1.1	1.8	2.9	2.3	1.1	0.3	0.6	14.9	0.9	15.9
Oct	0.2	1.1	0.2	2.2	0.6	1.3	1.7	3.4	2.2	1.1	0.3	0.8	14.9	1.0	15.8
Nov	0.2	1.2	0.2	1.8	0.5	1.2	1.5	2.9	2.0	1.1	0.2	0.6	13.4	1.1	14.5
Dec	0.2	1.1	0.2	1.4	0.5	0.9	1.4	3.0	1.8	0.9	0.1	0.5	11.9	1.0	12.9
1997 Jan	0.1	1.0	0.1	1.3	0.5	1.0	1.3	0.5	1.9	0.9	0.2	0.5	9.4	0.9	10.2
Feb	0.2	1.4	0.2	1.5	0.6	1.1	1.4	3.1	2.1	0.9	0.2	0.6	13.1	0.9	14.0
Mar	0.2	1.6	0.2	1.7	0.6	1.3	1.2	3.2	0.8	1.1	0.2	0.7	12.8	0.9	13.6
Apr	0.2	2.0	0.2	1.9	0.7	1.2	1.7	3.0	2.8	1.2	0.3	0.7	15.9	0.8	16.7
May	0.2	2.0	0.2	1.9	0.7	1.2	1.7	3.0	2.1	1.2	0.3	0.7	15.2	0.9	16.0
Jun	0.2	1.3	0.2	1.6	0.6	1.0	1.7	2.6	2.2	1.1	0.4	1.1	14.1	0.9	15.0
Jul	0.3	2.0	0.4	1.6	1.0	1.4	1.7	4.4	3.8	1.7	0.4	1.0	19.7	0.9	20.6
Aug	0.3	2.1	0.3	1.8	0.6	0.8	2.2	5.7	3.7	1.7	0.3	1.2	20.7	0.9	21.5

Note: 1 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.

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

3 Annual averages for vacancies at careers offices for GORs are unavailable prior to 1996. Excluding vacancies on government programmes. See note to Table 3.1.

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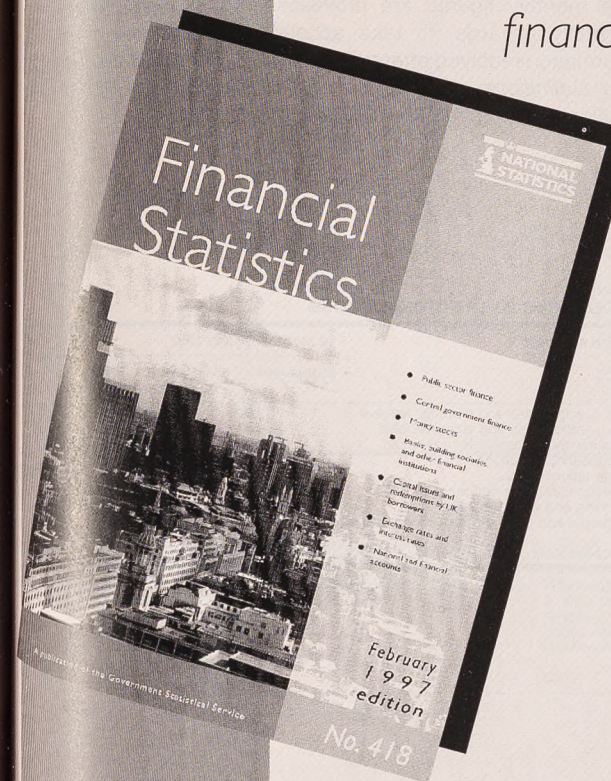
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4.1 LABOUR DISPUTES

Stoppages of work

Stoppages in progress: industry

SIC 1992	12 months to July 1996			12 months to July 1997(P)		
	Stop-pages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stop-pages	Workers involved	Working days lost
United Kingdom						
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	1	100	100	-	-	-
Mining and quarrying	5	600	1,600	4	900	2,600
Manufacturing of:						
food, beverages and tobacco;	11	2,000	10,200	7	3,000	7,300
textiles and textile products;	10	9,300	4,800	3	300	900
leather and leather products;	-	-	-	-	-	-
wood and wood products;	-	-	-	-	-	-
pulp, paper and paper products; printing and publishing;	1	100	4,500	-	-	-
coke, refined petroleum products, nuclear fuels;	2	2,500	8,400	1	3,000	9,000
chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres;	4	1,900	5,100	-	-	-
rubber and plastics;	3	200	1,000	-	-	-
other non-metallic mineral products;	1	100	400	2	800	6,500
basic metals and fabricated metal products;	11	1,300	7,800	7	500	4,400
machinery and equipment nec;	10	3,200	7,200	7	700	7,500
electrical and optical equipment;	5	2,200	2,500	7	700	3,100
transport equipment; manufacturing nec.	15	18,700	21,800	25	16,000	70,700
Electricity, gas and water supply	1	200	200	4	1,600	21,400
Construction	12	3,800	11,200	4	1,900	2,800
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	4	-	-	-	-	-
Hotels and restaurants	4	500	10,100	-	-	-
Transport, storage and communication	59	147,600	420,700	75	137,400	536,400
Financial intermediation	1	100	100	2	30,000	19,000
Real estate, renting and business activities	5	400	600	4	100	200
Public administration and defence	26	33,200	164,100	22	38,200	109,700
Education	26	2,800	23,600	43	133,200	146,300
Health and social work	12	2,900	15,300	11	8,700	14,300
Other community, social and personal service activities	14	1,500	2,300	9	1,500	5,300
All industries and services	238*	235,000	723,600	234*	378,400	967,400

* Some stoppages which affected more than one industry group have been counted under each of the industries but only once in the total for all industries and services.
+ Less than 50 workers involved.
Less than 50 working days lost.

Stoppages: July 1997 (P)

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	14	7,300	7,200
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month	13	5,800*	5,900
Continuing from earlier months	1	1,500**	1,300

* All directly involved
** Includes 660 involved for the first time in the month.

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

Stoppages in progress: cause

United Kingdom	12 months to July 1997		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels	78	243,600	723,800
extra wage and fringe benefits	12	37,100	32,500
Duration and pattern of hours worked	17	11,400	18,400
Redundancy questions	41	45,400	75,600
Trade union matters	13	2,200	4,900
Working conditions and supervision	12	15,300	74,800
Manning and work allocation	34	17,000	31,100
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	27	6,400	10,300
All causes	234	378,400	967,400

LABOUR DISPUTES * 4.2

Stoppages of work: summary

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages		Number of workers (000)		Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period (000)	
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	All involvement in period	All industries and services	All manufacturing industries
1994	203	205	107	107	278	58
1995	232	235	170	174	415	65
1996	230	244	353	364	1303	97
1994 Jul	22	28	8.1	14.6	31.7	8.1
Aug	12	18	10.9	15.1	39.0	8.3
Sep	12	19	5.4	9.6	19.6	2.6
Oct	16	19	6.9	9.9	14.5	1.1
Nov	17	19	5.5	6.9	17.0	3.8
Dec	15	21	8.4	10.4	22.6	4.8
1995 Jan	12	15	14.7	17.9	24.3	4.5
Feb	16	19	20.9	22.1	18.0	0.3
Mar	16	17	7.0	19.0	28.3	1.3
Apr	22	26	18.1	20.4	33.9	5.4
May	24	29	26.1	29.8	51.3	11.1
Jun	16	23	2.5	4.3	16.0	5.4
Jul	25	29	16.5	16.9	32.2	1.6
Aug	24	31	9.9	10.5	18.5	3.0
Sep	24	35	4.7	13.4	24.5	1.6
Oct	13	25	4.0	10.4	30.6	7.3
Nov	21	34	21.7	30.4	77.2	13.5
Dec	19	32	24.4	29.0	59.6	9.9
1996 Jan	10	24	5.6	17.1	51.3	5.9
Feb	26	36	6.3	9.8	36.0	2.7
Mar	16	27	4.2	5.1	15.2	9.3
Apr	18	27	6.1	8.3	13.2	3.5
May	14	23	2.5	4.1	7.6	0.6
Jun	32	43	138.6	140.4	241.0	8.7
Jul	14	28	6.5	127.2	148.6	7.6
Aug	25	33	22.4	135.7	442.2	3.5
Sep	19	29	5.4	120.7	121.9	8.4
Oct	20	26	3.8	16.5	39.3	13.7
Nov	24	34	124.4	127.1	162.1	23.0
Dec	12	23	27.1	28.8	24.9	9.8
1997 Jan	20	30	18.2	19.5	23.4	10.4
Feb	12	27	5.8	8.1	13.9	3.7
Mar	22	35	25.6	32.1	36.2	4.2
Apr	26	35	13.1	14.6	47.4	27.4
May	20r	32r	9.4r	14.1r	35.9r	19.2r
Jun	19r	19r	3.5	5.0r	13.0r	6.4
Jul	13	14	6.4	7.3	7.2	1.2

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

United Kingdom	Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	Manufacturing	Construction	Wholesale & retail trade; repairs; hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage & communication	Finance, real estate, renting & business activities	Public administration and defence	Education	Health and social work	Other community, social and personal service activities O,P,Q
SIC 1992	A,B	C,E	D	F	G,H	I	J,K	L	M	N	
1994	-	1	58	5	1	110	7	11	70	5	11
1995	-	1	65	10	6	120	10	95	67	16	23
1996	-	2	97	8	5	884	11	158	129	8	3
1994 Jul	-	-	8.1	-	-	15.9	-	2.3	4.4	-	0.9
Aug	-	-	8.3	-	-	18.2	-	6.2	4.6	1.6	-
Sep	-	-	2.6	-	-	13.0	1.1	0.3	1.8	0.1	0.6
Oct	-	-	1.1	0.3	-	3.5	-	-	9.5	-	0.1
Nov	-	0.3	3.8	-	-	1.4	-	0.1	9.8	0.5	1.0
Dec	-	0.3	4.8	-	-	6.4	-	0.5	10.2	0.4	-
1995 Jan	-	-	4.5	-	-	13.6	-	1.0	5.3	-	-
Feb	-	0.1	0.3	-	-	1.0	-	0.9	6.9	-	0.2
Mar	-	0.1	1.3	5.0	-	1.7	2.5	-	20.1	-	6.2
Apr	-	-	5.4	0.9	0.2	11.8	-	0.6	13.9	0.3	0.8
May	-	1.0	11.1	0.2	0.1	24.0	6.5	2.8	4.5	0.9	0.1
Jun	-	-	5.4	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.1	5.4	0.6	0.8	6.4
Jul	-	-	1.6	0.1	-	18.5	0.7	0.6	1.5	0.1	9.1
Aug	-	0.2	3.0	-	-	4.9	-	7.7	-	2.6	0.1
Sep	-	0.1	1.6	0.3	-	4.4	0.1	8.0	5.5	4.4	0.1
Oct	-	-	7.3	-	1.3	7.8	0.1	9.0	1.6	3.7	-
Nov	-	-	13.5	2.4	2.2	27.9	-	26.4	4.3	0.1	0.4
Dec	-	-	9.9	0.5	2.0	4.1	-	36.7	2.8	3.4	0.1
1996 Jan	-	-	5.9	-	2.2	9.2	-	33.0	0.9	-	0.2
Feb	0.1	-	2.7	5.2	2.2	2.8	0.2	21.8	0.4	0.1	0.5
Mar	-	1.3	9.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.8	1.0	0.5	0.5
Apr	-	-	3.5	2.5	-	1.8	-	3.7	1.1	0.5	-
May	-	-	0.6	0.1	-	0.9	-	3.9	2.1	-	-
Jun	-	-	8.7	0.2	-	221.0	-	8.1	2.9	-	0.2
Jul	-	-	7.6	-	-	135.7	-	4.0	1.1	-	0.2
Aug	-	-	3.5	-	-	394.0	0.1	44.6	-	-	-
Sep	-	-	8.4	-	-	98.9	-	13.0	0.3	1.3	-
Oct	-	0.3	13.7	0.1	-	1.6	-	23.0	0.1	0.5	-
Nov	-	-	23.0	-	-	16.1	-	0.6	117.1	3.8	1.4
Dec	-	0.2	9.8	-	-	1.5	10.0	0.1	1.5	1.7	-
1997 Jan	-	-	10.4	-	-	0.5	9.0	-	2.6	0.3	0.6
Feb	-	-	3.7	-	-	1.9	-	0.3	0.7	4.5	2.8
Mar	-	-	4.2	-	-	3.8	-	19.4	6.9	1.8	0.1
Apr	-	2.1	27.4	1.1	-	4.6	-	4.0	7.8	0.5	-
May	-	-	19.2r	1.6	-	5.4	-	4.5r	5.2	-	-
Jun	-	-	6.4	-	-	2.7	-	-	3.8	-	-
Jul	-	-	1.2	-	-	5.4	-	0.2	0.2	-	0.2

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

5.3 EARNINGS

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

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Agriculture and forestry (E&W)	Mining and quarries	Food products; beverages and tobacco	Textiles	Clothing leather and footwear	Wood, wood products and other manu'ing n.e.c. (20,23,36,37)	Pulp, paper products and publishing (21,22)	Chemicals and chemical products (24)	Rubber and plastic products (25)	Other non-metallic mineral products (26)	Basic metals (27)	Fabric'd metal products (excl. machinery) (28)	Machinery and equipment n.e.c. (29)
1990=100	(01,02)	(10-14)	(15,16)	(17)	(18,19)	(20,23,36,37)	(21,22)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
1993) annual	117.7	126.1	125.0	123.2	117.7	114.5	118.9	121.2	122.6	115.3	115.6	119.2	122.7
1994) averages	121.5	136.2	130.6	128.7	123.6	120.0	123.6	125.6	128.4	120.6	123.7	127.4	128.2
1995)	126.4	139.0	136.2	132.7	129.3	123.9	128.5	131.7	133.7	124.8	131.8	133.4	134.3
1996)	133.7	142.2	140.9	138.8	134.1	131.2	133.9	137.1	137.7	128.7	137.8	139.0	139.8
1993 Jan	109.7	122.5	120.4	119.0	115.2	110.7	114.5	119.4	118.1	112.2	117.8	114.9	120.3
1993 Feb	108.9	122.2	123.9	119.3	117.1	114.0	115.4	119.2	120.8	114.3	108.9	115.6	121.5
1993 Mar	113.0	125.9	129.2	121.2	116.0	114.9	118.8	130.4	124.1	114.1	111.0	118.3	124.5
1993 Apr	114.4	126.3	123.3	121.5	116.9	112.2	117.3	118.6	120.2	114.2	116.0	120.3	121.0
1993 May	114.7	125.0	125.9	123.4	117.1	116.6	118.5	118.9	122.5	114.8	113.5	120.1	121.5
1993 June	118.6	126.1	123.7	125.8	118.7	114.2	119.5	120.9	123.8	117.4	112.4	120.4	123.5
1993 July	124.1	128.1	123.9	123.8	120.5	115.5	119.0	120.5	124.0	115.9	123.8	120.3	124.0
1993 Aug	134.7	123.2	123.5	124.0	117.4	119.4	118.2	120.9	118.5	115.9	110.5	119.1	121.1
1993 Sep	126.0	125.3	123.2	124.4	118.8	114.4	120.8	118.6	123.3	115.8	114.8	118.9	122.6
1993 Oct	121.2	126.8	123.6	125.4	118.0	114.2	120.6	119.2	123.4	115.3	124.4	120.0	123.6
1993 Nov	117.8	128.5	129.0	125.3	117.5	116.1	121.1	124.4	123.3	116.0	113.8	120.9	124.9
1993 Dec	108.7	133.5	130.3	125.4	119.1	118.3	122.1	126.5	126.2	118.1	117.8	121.1	124.4
1994 Jan	112.6	131.5	126.0	124.8	119.6	114.9	120.2	123.2	124.4	116.9	122.4	121.4	125.2
1994 Feb	112.5	129.4	126.2	125.4	122.9	120.4	119.9	124.1	125.0	118.4	114.8	125.3	126.7
1994 Mar	121.6	132.2	137.4	129.0	125.4	118.9	124.5	134.4	129.4	120.2	118.9	126.5	130.3
1994 Apr	117.1	132.9	127.8	127.1	123.8	116.6	120.8	123.1	126.4	120.6	126.8	124.0	127.7
1994 May	119.4	189.4	129.6	127.8	123.1	121.1	123.4	123.0	130.2	121.2	119.4	126.9	128.3
1994 June	121.3	131.1	129.3	130.7	123.5	118.4	125.0	126.4	128.9	122.5	118.2	128.3	127.1
1994 July	127.7	133.2	129.9	130.9	121.8	119.5	122.9	123.8	129.8	123.1	138.7	127.3	127.9
1994 Aug	134.9	126.9	130.1	128.1	122.3	120.2	123.3	122.0	126.6	119.5	120.5	126.3	126.3
1994 Sep	130.6	129.4	129.1	128.2	123.3	119.5	125.2	123.7	128.6	120.0	121.2	129.0	127.8
1994 Oct	124.7	129.6	129.7	130.2	124.9	119.7	124.8	123.7	129.3	120.4	133.1	130.3	129.0
1994 Nov	119.4	131.1	135.7	130.3	124.7	123.9	125.9	126.7	130.7	121.3	122.6	131.1	130.3
1994 Dec	115.9	137.5	136.5	132.2	128.0	127.1	127.1	133.6	131.6	123.6	128.1	132.4	131.2
1995 Jan	118.1	139.7	132.7	129.3	126.8	119.1	124.7	128.5	130.3	121.5	133.8	128.4	129.9
1995 Feb	114.7	142.2	132.4	131.0	128.2	124.5	125.8	134.0	132.2	124.3	124.7	132.3	131.7
1995 Mar	122.4	141.0	142.7	134.0	130.9	122.7	129.3	141.8	135.0	125.0	128.0	137.0	135.2
1995 Apr	129.5	135.7	133.3	130.7	128.0	121.6	128.6	129.4	132.8	124.6	139.9	132.4	131.7
1995 May	124.9	137.6	135.4	133.6	129.5	124.6	127.9	129.0	134.5	124.6	126.6	133.6	133.0
1995 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
1995 July	123.0	134.5	136.1	133.4	127.8	123.7	128.9	129.7	135.4	127.5	148.7	134.0	136.2
1995 Aug	141.0	135.8	135.8	132.3	128.6	122.8	127.5	127.2	132.4	123.0	124.4	131.4	133.0
1995 Sep	143.5	138.2	133.8	131.5	129.5	123.0	129.5	128.0	133.4	124.0	125.3	133.6	134.6
1995 Oct	135.1	140.9	134.0	132.6	129.7	123.9	129.2	128.2	133.5	124.7	143.2	134.1	136.5
1995 Nov	122.9	141.0	140.6	134.1	130.9	125.9	128.8	131.1	134.6	124.9	126.7	135.8	136.6
1995 Dec	121.2	137.1	142.7	135.2	132.3	132.1	129.8	141.9	136.8	127.5	133.4	135.0	138.8
1996 Jan	116.0	142.1	136.5	132.5	131.6	126.8	129.8	133.2	133.5	125.1	137.2	134.7	136.2
1996 Feb	123.1	144.8	137.0	133.9	134.8	132.4	131.3	134.5	137.8	126.9	133.1	137.4	140.8
1996 Mar	133.1	148.9	145.9	136.9	134.3	129.7	135.9	149.2	139.1	129.3	132.8	142.3	142.1
1996 Apr	129.6	144.2	138.0	135.7	132.9	128.9	132.0	135.8	136.9	129.8	146.0	137.8	138.8
1996 May	133.8	140.5	139.6	137.9	133.3	131.5	132.6	134.4	137.1	128.8	132.5	136.6	139.0
1996 June	126.8	136.5	139.0	144.1	134.9	131.1	136.7	136.7	138.0	128.6	132.8	138.6	139.5
1996 July	134.1	139.3	142.9	140.3	133.6	131.7	133.2	136.8	137.4	131.1	151.8	138.6	141.1
1996 Aug	151.4	134.4	140.3	138.3	132.8	128.4	133.1	133.0	136.7	127.7	132.9	138.1	137.8
1996 Sep	153.1	140.4	138.9	139.2	135.1	130.7	134.6	134.2	137.4	128.1	133.6	140.1	138.7
1996 Oct	136.4	140.8	138.3	141.7	135.1	131.5	134.4	134.3	137.9	128.8	144.3	139.9	138.7
1996 Nov	130.5	146.3	146.9	141.7	134.9	132.3	135.2	137.2	139.5	129.9	135.7	142.1	141.8
1996 Dec	135.9	148.4	147.4	143.8	136.4	138.8	137.9	145.6	141.3	130.8	141.3	142.4	143.1
1997 Jan	123.1	147.6	140.2	139.9	137.1	132.0	136.4	138.0	139.7	129.2	144.8	140.6	139.5
1997 Feb	128.6	147.1	142.7	141.1	141.8	138.9	137.3	141.2	141.9	130.4	137.0	144.2	145.0
1997 Mar	137.7	152.6	155.4	143.5	143.2	137.4	140.3	155.4	145.2	133.8	141.4	148.3	145.1
1997 Apr	136.0	150.7	146.0	142.1	140.1	133.7	138.3	140.8	140.5	133.1	147.1	142.3	143.6
1997 May	136.4	149.5	144.4	142.5	138.9	138.8	139.6	139.6	142.2	133.2	140.1	142.6	143.8
1997 Jun	129.5	143.2	143.6	145.3	140.8	138.0	140.7	143.3	142.5	135.2	137.1	142.8	145.9
1997 Jul P	141.6	151.8	147.6	144.4	139.8	136.5	138.8	141.2	144.3	134.4	152.4	144.2	145.9

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 p S84.

EARNINGS 5.3

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

Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	Electricity, gas and water supply	Construction	Wholesale trade	Retail trade and repairs	Hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication +	Financial intermediation	Real estate renting and business activities	Public administration services	Education health and social work	Other services #	GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992
(30-33)	(34,35)	(40,41)	(45)	(51)	(50,52)	(55)	(60-64)	(65-67)	(70-74)	(75)	(80-85)	(90-93)	1990=100
121.7	119.2	123.1	116.5	114.9	112.3	118.0	119.9	119.1	113.2	119.3	120.2	117.3	1993) Annual
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)
140.2	140.4	138.7	127.8	130.2	123.2	125.3	132.5	140.5	124.3	128.7	128.5	136.1	1996)
117.8	114.9	120.5	114.9	113.5	110.9	115.7	119.1	113.8	111.0	117.2	118.7	118.6	1993 Jan
119.1	117.3	121.1	114.6	114.3	110.4	117.4	116.7	119.1	111.2	118.4	118.5	118.1	1993 Feb
122.7	120.4	121.9	119.0	117.4	113.8	117.7	118.7	127.6	116.6	118.7	118.7	117.8	1993 Mar
120.1	117.7	122.9	116.5	115.9	111.6	116.8	117.5	117.5	114.6	117.6	118.5	118.5	1993 Apr
123.4	118.4	121.7	115.9	113.3	111.2	118.1	119.2	118.3	112.7	119.5	119.3	118.1	1993 May
122.2	120.7	121.5	119.0	112.8	113.8	118.1	120.6	116.5	111.2	120.1	119.7	114.3	1993 June
122.8													

5.8 UNIT WAGE COSTS *

All employees: index for main industrial sectors

UNITED KINGDOM		Manufacturing	Energy and water supply	Production industries	Construction	Whole economy	
SIC 1992 1990=100	Per cent change from a year earlier					Per cent change from a year earlier	
1985	82.2	5.0	80.9	72.5	67.3	69.8	5.4
1986	85.5	4.0	76.2	75.0	70.2	73.0	4.6
1987	87.4	2.1	84.9	79.4	71.7	76.7	5.1
1988	89.5	2.4	95.2	84.6	77.6	82.3	7.2
1989	93.8	4.8	96.2	93.7	90.7	90.6	10.2
1990	100.0	6.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	10.4
1991	105.2	5.2	111.3	101.3	107.7	106.8	6.8
1992	105.5	0.3	113.0	105.2	104.1	110.4	3.4
1993	105.0	-0.5	105.6	103.8	99.2	110.2	-0.1
1994	104.5	-0.4	97.8	100.6	98.9	109.5	-0.7
1995	108.4	3.7	..	..	..	111.3	1.6
1996	114.1	5.3	..	..	..	113.0	1.6
1992 Q1	106.0	2.3	..	..	..	110.1	5.0
1992 Q2	105.5	-0.1	..	..	..	111.0	4.7
1992 Q3	105.4	-0.6	..	..	..	110.4	2.6
1992 Q4	105.0	-0.5	..	..	..	110.1	1.3
1993 Q1	103.4	-2.4	..	..	..	108.6	-0.5
1993 Q2	104.5	-1.0	..	..	..	110.4	-0.6
1993 Q3	105.9	0.5	..	..	..	110.6	0.2
1993 Q4	106.1	1.0	..	..	..	110.3	0.3
1994 Q1	104.4	1.0	..	..	..	110.2	0.5
1994 Q2	104.2	-0.3	..	..	..	109.1	-1.2
1994 Q3	104.2	-1.6	..	..	..	109.0	-1.4
1994 Q4	105.3	-0.8	..	..	..	109.6	-0.7
1995 Q1	106.8	2.3	..	..	..	110.5	0.3
1995 Q2	107.7	3.4	..	..	..	111.0	1.7
1995 Q3	108.3	3.9	..	..	..	111.1	1.9
1995 Q4	110.7	5.1	..	..	..	112.4	2.6
1996 Q1	112.4	5.2	..	..	..	112.2	1.5
1996 Q2	113.7	5.5	..	..	..	112.1	1.1
1996 Q3	114.6	5.9	..	..	..	113.4	2.1
1996 Q4	115.8	4.7	..	..	..	114.2	1.6
1997 Q1	116.2	3.3	..	..	..	115.2	2.7
1997 Q2	117.0	2.9	..	..	..	N/A	N/A
1994 Dec	106.4	1.4	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Jan	106.8	2.3	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Feb	106.4	2.2	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Mar	107.3	2.5	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Apr	107.8	3.3	..	..	..	..	..
1995 May	107.6	3.5	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Jun	107.8	3.3	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Jul	108.6	4.6	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Aug	107.8	3.7	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Sep	108.4	3.4	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Oct	109.6	4.8	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Nov	110.1	5.1	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Dec	112.2	5.5	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Jan	111.8	4.6	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Feb	112.6	5.8	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Mar	112.9	5.3	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Apr	113.6	5.6	..	..	..	..	..
1996 May	113.5	5.5	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Jun	113.8	5.5	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Jul	114.2	5.1	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Aug	114.9	6.6	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Sep	114.8	5.9	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Oct	115.0	4.9	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Nov	115.8	5.2	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Dec	116.7	3.9	..	..	..	..	..
1997 Jan	116.0	3.8	..	..	..	..	..
1997 Feb	116.2	3.2	..	..	..	..	..
1997 Mar	116.3	2.9	..	..	..	..	..
1997 Apr	115.8	1.8	..	..	..	..	..
1997 May	117.7	3.7	..	..	..	..	..
1997 Jun	117.5	3.3	..	..	..	..	..
1997 Jul	116.7	2.2	..	..	..	..	..
Three months ending: 1994 Oct	104.4	-1.7	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Nov	104.7	-1.6	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Dec	105.3	-0.8	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Jan	106.0	0.7	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Feb	106.5	2.0	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Mar	106.8	2.3	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Apr	107.1	2.7	..	..	..	..	..
1995 May	107.5	3.1	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Jun	107.7	3.4	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Jul	108.0	3.8	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Aug	108.1	3.9	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Sep	108.3	3.9	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Oct	108.6	4.0	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Nov	109.4	4.4	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Dec	110.7	5.1	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Jan	111.4	5.1	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Feb	112.2	5.3	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Mar	112.4	5.2	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Apr	113.1	5.5	..	..	..	..	..
1996 May	113.4	5.4	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Jun	113.7	5.5	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Jul	113.8	5.4	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Aug	114.3	5.8	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Sep	114.6	5.9	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Oct	114.9	5.8	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Nov	115.2	5.3	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Dec	115.8	4.7	..	..	..	..	..
1997 Jan	116.2	4.3	..	..	..	..	..
1997 Feb	116.3	3.7	..	..	..	..	..
1997 Mar	116.2	3.3	..	..	..	..	..
1997 Apr	116.1	2.7	..	..	..	..	..
1997 May	116.6	2.8	..	..	..	..	..
1997 Jun	117.0	2.9	..	..	..	..	..
1997 Jul	117.3	3.1	..	..	..	..	..

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

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

EARNINGS 5.9

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

	Great Britain (1,2)	Belgium (7,8)	Canada (8)	Denmark (6,8)	France (4)	Germany (FR) (4)	Greece (8)	Irish Republic (8)	Italy (4)	Japan (2,5)	Netherlands (4)	Spain (2,8,9)	Sweden (6,8)	United States (8,10)
1990=100														
Annual averages														
1990	100.0	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1991	108.2	105	104.8	104.5	104.6	106.6	117	105	109.8	103.5	104.0	108.2	105.5	103.0
1992	115.4	110	108.4	107.9	108.7	114.2	133	110	115.7	104.6	108.3	116.5	110.3	106.0
1993	120.5	114	110.7	110.6	111.1	120.4	147	117	120.0	104.7	111.3	124.4	113.9	108.0
1994	126.2	117	112.5	113.2	113.4	123.9	166	118	124.0	106.9	113.7	130.0	118.6	111.0
1995	131.9	118	114.1	117.6	116.1	128.0	188	123	127.8	110.4	115.0	136.4	124.9	114.0
1996	137.8	120	117.7	122.4	119.0	134.7	..	..	130.1	113.1	117.2	143.6	133.1	118.0
Quarterly averages														
1995 Q1	130.1	118.0	113.4	115.5	114.5	125.2	179.0	119.0	126.4	110.3	114.5	133.4	121.2	113.0
1995 Q2	131.3	118.0	113.5	115.1	115.5	126.3	186.0	119.0	126.7	111.4	114.9	135.4	124.5	114.0
1995 Q3	132.4	118.0	114.1	117.6	116.3	129.3	190.0	120.0	128.7	108.5	115.3	137.0	126.0	115.0
1995 Q4	134.0	118.0	115.3	118.2	116.8	131.4	196.0	123.0	129.5	111.0	115.3	139.2	127.9	115.0
1996 Q1	135.6	120.0	115.4	120.4	117.1	134.1	198.0	122.0	128.8	112.2	116.3	140.7	129.6	116.0
1996 Q2	136.8	120.0	116.9	124.3	118.1	134.7	202.0	124.0	129.3	113.2	116.7	143.0	135.1	118.0
1996 Q3	138.4	121.0	118.4	122.3	119.3	134.9	..	124.0	130.9	113.8	117.4	144.4	133.0	118.0
1996 Q4	140.1	121.0	120.0	122.7	119.8	135.2	..	..	131.6	113.5	118.2	145.9	134.7	120.0
1997 Q1	141.5	121.0	119.2	..	120.6	135.2	..	..	133.9	118.0	119.1	147.2	136.6	120.0
1997 Q2	142.7	..	..	..	121.3	..	..	..	116.0	..	..	..	..	121.0
Monthly														
1995 Feb	130.2	..	113.6	115.5	..	..	..	..	126.4	110.6	115.0	..	121.2	113.0
1995 Mar	130.4	..	113.2	..	..	..	..	119.0	126.5	110.9	115.0	..	121.4	113.0
1995 Apr	131.1	..	113.4	..	115.7	126.3	..	..	126.6	111.1	115.1	..	124.4	113.0
1995 May	131.2	..	113.5	118.6	..	..	..	..	126.7	110.5	115.1	..	122.2	113.0
1995 Jun	131.5	118.0	113.5	..	..	..	..	119.0	126.7	116.8	115.1	..	125.1	114.0
1995 Jul	132.2	..	113.0	..	116.3	129.3	..	..	128.5	106.1	115.5	..	127.2	114.0
1995 Aug	132.4	..	114.3	117.6	..	..	..	..	128.5	106.2	115.5	..	123.8	114.0
1995 Sep	132.7	118.0	114.7	..	..	..	..	120.0	129.2	111.0	115.5	..	126.8	115.0
1995 Oct	133.6	..	114.8	..	116.8	131.4	..	..	129.4	111.4	115.5	..	126.8	115.0
1995 Nov	133.7	..	114.9	118.2	..	..	..	..	129.5	110.8	115.4	..	127.1	115.0
1995 Dec	134.6	118.0	116.3	..	..	..	..	123.0	129.5	110.5	115.5	..	129.7	116.0
1996 Jan	134.9	..	115.2	..	117.1	134.1	..	..	128.8	110.2	116.2	..	129.3	117.0
1996 Feb	135.8	..	115.7	120.4	..	..	..	..	128.8	112.9	116.4	..	129.3	116.0
1996 Mar	136.2	120.0	115.4	..	..	..	..	122.0	128.8	113.0	116.4	..	130.4	116.0
1996 Apr	136.5	..	115.2	..	118.1	134.7	..	..	129.1	112.8	116.7	..	134.5	118.0
1996 May	136.7	..	116.8	124.3	..	..	..	..	129.2	112.7	116.7	..	136.1	117.0
1996 Jun	137.3	120.0	118.7	..	..							

6.1 RETAIL PRICES Summary of recent movements

	All items (RPI)		All items excluding		Mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIX)		Mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY)		Housing	
	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months
1996 Aug	153.1	2.1	152.8	2.8	148.7	2.4	149.7	2.6	149.7	2.6
Sep	153.8	2.1	153.6	2.9	149.6	2.5	150.5	2.5	150.5	2.5
Oct	153.8	2.7	153.6	3.3	149.6	3.0	150.5	2.9	150.5	2.9
Nov	153.9	2.7	153.7	3.3	149.7	3.0	150.6	2.9	150.6	2.9
Dec	154.4	2.5	154.2	3.1	149.5	2.7	151.6	3.0	151.6	3.0
1997 Jan	154.4	2.8	153.9	3.1	149.3	2.8	150.7	2.7	150.7	2.7
Feb	155.0	2.7	154.5	2.9	149.9	2.5	151.3	2.5	151.3	2.5
Mar	155.4	2.6	154.9	2.7	150.3	2.3	151.7	2.2	151.7	2.2
Apr	156.3	2.4	155.8	2.5	150.8	2.0	152.2	2.1	152.2	2.1
May	156.9	2.6	156.3	2.5	151.3	2.0	152.7	2.1	152.7	2.1
Jun	157.5	2.9	156.7	2.7	151.8	2.2	153.0	2.2	153.0	2.2
Jul	157.5	3.3	156.4	3.0	151.0	2.2	152.6	2.2	152.6	2.2
Aug	158.5	3.5	157.1	2.8	151.8	2.1	153.5	2.5	153.5	2.5

6.2 RETAIL PRICES Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for August 12 1997

	Index Jan 1987=100		Percentage change over			Index Jan 1987=100		Percentage change over	
	1 month	12 months	1 month	12 months		1 month	12 months		
ALL ITEMS	158.5	0.6	3.5		Tobacco	207.8	1.3	3.2	
Food and catering	151.1	0.1	0.5		Cigarettes	210.5		8	
Alcohol and tobacco	184.8	0.5	4.5		Tobacco	185.4		5	
Housing and household expenditure	159.8	0.8	4.2		Housing	182.6	0.9	7.8	
Personal expenditure	136.4	1.4	2.6		Rent	217.7		3	
Travel and leisure	160.4	0.6	4.7		Mortgage interest payments	189.2		20	
Consumer durables	116.1	1.5	0.4		Depreciation (Jan1995=100)	110.2		6	
Seasonal food	120.0	0.6	-5.1		Community charge and rates/council tax	154.4		7	
Food excluding seasonal	146.3	0	0.3		Water and other payments	257.8		4	
All items excluding seasonal food	159.4	0.6	3.7		Repairs and maintenance charges	179.0		6	
All items excluding food	161.5	0.7	4.1		Do-it yourself materials	155.2		3	
					Dwelling insurance & ground rent	186.5		2	
Other indices					Fuel and light	131.2	0.0	-2.8	
All items excluding:					Coal and solid fuels	125.9		1	
mortgage interest payments (RPIX)	157.1	0.4	2.8		Electricity	140.5		-5	
housing	153.5	0.6	2.5		Gas	124.2		0	
mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIX)[1]	151.8	0.5	2.1		Oil and other fuels	117.5		0	
mortgage interest payments and council tax	157.1	0.5	2.7		Household goods	138.9	1.2	0.9	
mortgage interest payments and depreciation	157.1	0.5	2.8		Furniture	142.2		3	
Food	142.3	0.1	-0.4		Furnishings	143.7		3	
Bread	138.4	0	0		Electrical appliances	99.5		-5	
Cereals	141.7	0	1		Other household equipment	140.9		0	
Biscuits and cakes	154.0	0	0		Household consumables	157.3		-1	
Beef	129.4	1	-5		Pet care	145.6		3	
Lamb	151.8	1	-2		Household services	144.1	0.2	1.7	
of which, home-killed lamb	148.2	-2	-9		Postage	153.0		0	
Pork	148.1	1	-2		Telephones, telemessages, etc	103.9		-3	
Bacon	163.4	2	2		Domestic services	182.8		4	
Poultry	114.3	-2	-2		Fees and subscriptions	164.3		4	
Other meat	133.5	0	0		Clothing and footwear	118.2	2.0	1.6	
Fish	125.4	2	2		Men's outerwear	115.4		0	
of which, fresh fish	129.8	4	4		Women's outerwear	101.4		2	
Butter	166.1	0	0		Children's outerwear	122.6		4	
Oil and fats	138.9	3	3		Other clothing	153.9		4	
Cheese	169.5	3	3		Footwear	119.3		-1	
Eggs	144.3	-4	-4		Personal goods and services	170.8	0.6	4	
Milk fresh	152.9	0	0		Personal articles	121.0		1	
Milk products	144.3	-3	-3		Chemists goods	179.5		5	
Tea	152.2	0	0		Personal services	222.6		5	
Coffee and other hot drinks	134.2	12	12		Motoring expenditure	167.1	0.7	6.2	
Soft drinks	180.0	3	3		Purchase of motor vehicles	142.1		1	
Sugar and preserves	156.0	-1	-1		Maintenance of motor vehicles	188.3		5	
Sweets and chocolates	148.5	2	2		Petrol and oil	186.8		15	
Potatoes	141.6	-19	-19		Vehicles tax and insurance	191.2		3	
of which, unprocessed potatoes	145.2	-30	-30		Fares and other travel	171.0	0.1	3.4	
Vegetables	112.1	-1	-1		Rail fares	187.7		3	
of which, other fresh vegetables	97.4	4	4		Bus and coach fares	184.4		4	
Fruit	134.9	5	5		Other travel costs	151.3		3	
of which, fresh fruit	132.6	2	2		Leisure goods	123.9	0.0	0.2	
Other foods	147.7	2	2		Audio-visual equipment	64.9		-5	
Catering	183.0	0.2	3.4		Tapes and discs	119.7		0	
Restaurant meals	180.5	3	3		Toys, photographic and sports goods	120.4		-1	
Canteen meals	200.3	5	5		Books and newspapers	183.0		4	
Take-aways and snacks	179.5	3	3		Gardening products	144.3		1	
Alcoholic drinks	175.2	0.1	2.8		Leisure services	184.0	0.8	5.6	
Beer	185.8	4	4		Television licences and rentals	125.7		2	
on sales	191.5	4	4		Entertainment and other recreation	222.7		5	
off sales	152.8	3	3		Foreign holidays (Jan 1993 = 100)	119.8		8	
Wine and spirits	160.6	1	1		UK holidays (Jan 1994 = 100)	109.8		4	
on sales	180.3	4	4						
off sales	149.4	0	0						

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

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

RETAIL PRICES 6.3 Average retail prices of selected items

Average retail prices on August 12 for a number of important items derived from prices collected by the Office for National Statistics for the purpose of the General Index of Retail Prices in more than 146 areas in the United Kingdom are given below.

Average prices on August 12 1997

Item	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)	Item	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)
Beef: home-killed, per kg				Margarine			
Best beef mince	667	373	218-534	Margarine/Low fat spread, per 500g	246	72	41-99
Topside	666	593	479-699	Cheese, per kg			
Brisket (without bone)	498	408	349-499	Cheddar type	238	540	438-685
Rump steak*	675	883	745-1003	Eggs			
Stewing steak	669	450	284-695	Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	234	156	124-182
Lamb: home-killed, per kg				Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	241	136	95-159
Loin (with bone)	581	833	657-1029	Milk			
Shoulder (with bone)	560	350	253-459	Pasteurised, per pint +	283	35	27-35
Lamb: imported (frozen), per kg				Tea			
Loin (with bone)	151	519	409-625	Loose, per 125g	246	67	55-84
Leg (with bone)	171	458	416-504	Tea bags, per 250g	257	134	99-165
Pork: home-killed, per kg				Coffee			
Loin (with bone)	675	511	373-629	Pure, instant, per 100g	277	209	195-255
Shoulder (without bone)	493	324	218-430	Ground (filter fine), 227g/per 8oz	249	240	163-299
Bacon, per kg				Sugar			
Strakky*	573	453	328-621	Granulated, per kg	261	77	63-79
Gammon*	595	596	441-744	Fresh vegetables			
Back*	640	601	438-916	Potatoes, old loose, 454g/per lb	310	24	15-35
Ham				Potatoes, new loose, 454g/per lb	480	13	9-25
Ham (not shoulder), 113g/per 4oz	600	91	59-119	Tomatoes, 454g/per lb	606	52	45-78
Sausages, 454g/per lb				Cabbage, hearted, 454g/per lb	586	29	19-39
Pork	599	137	99-160	Cauliflower, each	583	50	39-59
Canned meats				Brussels sprouts, 454g/per lb	-	-	-
Comed beef, 340g	251	94	65-117	Carrots, 454g/per lb	603	26	18-29
Chicken: roasting, oven ready, per kg				Onions, 454g/per lb	602	30	25-38
Frozen	200	172	119-215	Mushrooms, 113g/per 4oz	601	35	29-40
Fresh or chilled	658	238	182-265	Cucumber, each	582	46	39-59
Fresh and smoked fish, per kg				Lettuce - iceberg, each	586	55	45-69
Cod filets	422	582	419-750	Leeks, 454g/per lb	537	69	49-80
Rainbow trout	389	505	353-585	Fresh fruit			
Bread				Apples, cooking, 454g/per lb	562	57	48-60
White loaf, sliced, 800g	239	53	42-81	Apples, dessert, 454g/per lb	605	55	45-60
Brown loaf, sliced, 400g	211	71	55-89	Pears, dessert, 454g/per lb	580	50	39-63
Brown loaf, unsliced, 800g	228	73	55-91	Oranges, each	594	22	17-29
Flour				Bananas, 454g/per lb	601	49	44-55
Self raising, per 1.5kg	239	60	39-79	Grapes, 454g/per lb	590	109	89-145
Butter				Avocado pear, each	464	57	45-75
Home produced, per 250g	231	84	78-91	Grapefruit, each	593	29	22-35
Imported, per 250g	247	85	82-99	Items other than food			
				Draught bitter, per pint	566	165	141-190
				Draught lager, per pint	571	184	164-210
				Whisky per nip	570	130	110-150
				Cigarettes 20 king size filter	843	297	253-317
				Coal, per 50kg	219	650	500-890
				Smokeless fuel per 50kg	262	937	796-1225
				4-star petrol, per litre	549	70	67-72
				Derv per litre	544	65	62-67
				Unleaded petrol ord. per litre	547	64	62-67
				Unleaded petrol ord. per litre	553	63	60-65

* Or Scottish equivalent.

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

General Notes - Retail Prices

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

Structure

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

6.4 RETAIL PRICES

General index of retail prices

UNITED KINGDOM January 13 1987 = 100		ALL ITEMS	All items except food	All items except seasonal food +	All items except housing	All items except mortgage interest	National- ised industries**	Consumer durables	Food	Catering	Alcoholic drink
								All	Seasonal + Non-seasonal + food		
1987	Weights	1,000	833	974	843	956	57	139	167	26	141
1988		1,000	837	975	840	959	54	141	163	25	138
1989		1,000	846	977	825	940	46	135	154	23	131
1990		1,000	842	976	815	925	—	132	158	24	134
1991		1,000	849	976	808	924	—	128	151	24	127
1992		1,000	848	978	828	936	—	127	152	22	130
1993		1,000	856	979	836	952	—	127	144	21	123
1994		1,000	859	980	842	956	—	127	142	20	122
1995		1,000	861	978	813	958	—	123	139	22	117
1996		1,000	857	978	810	958	—	116	143	22	117
1997		1,000	864	981	814	961	—	122	136	19	117
1987	Annual averages	101.9	102.0	101.9	101.6	101.9	100.9	101.2	101.1	101.6	101.0
1988		106.9	107.3	107.0	105.8	106.6	106.7	103.7	104.6	105.0	102.8
1989		115.2	116.1	115.5	111.5	112.9	—	107.2	105.5	111.6	109.6
1990		126.1	127.4	126.4	119.2	122.1	—	111.3	119.4	116.4	112.9
1991		133.5	135.1	133.8	128.3	130.3	—	114.8	125.6	126.3	116.5
1992		138.5	140.5	139.1	134.3	136.4	—	115.5	128.3	114.7	119.9
1993		140.7	142.6	141.4	138.4	140.5	—	115.9	130.6	111.4	126.2
1994		144.1	146.5	144.8	141.6	143.8	—	115.5	131.9	117.7	134.3
1995		149.1	151.4	149.6	145.4	147.9	—	116.2	137.0	127.2	162.1
1996		152.7	154.9	153.4	149.3	152.3	—	117.1	141.4	125.4	169.0
1997		169.2	171.7	170.0	165.9	167.7	—	124.2	152.3	144.2	179.5
1987	Jan 13	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
1989	Jan 17	111.0	111.7	111.2	108.5	109.4	110.9	104.5	107.4	103.2	113.1
1990	Jan 16	119.5	120.2	119.6	114.6	116.1	—	108.0	116.0	116.3	116.0
1991	Jan 15	130.2	131.6	130.4	122.7	126.0	—	110.7	122.9	121.2	123.1
1992	Jan 14	135.6	137.1	135.9	131.6	133.1	—	113.2	128.4	125.2	129.0
1993	Jan 12	137.9	139.7	138.6	135.0	137.4	—	112.8	128.8	112.2	131.7
1994	Jan 18	141.3	143.5	141.3	139.3	141.3	—	113.0	130.0	110.3	133.5
1995	Jan 17	146.0	148.3	146.5	142.9	145.2	—	113.2	134.1	126.3	135.3
1996	Aug 15	149.9	152.1	150.3	145.9	148.6	—	114.9	138.7	132.2	139.6
1996	Sep 12	150.6	152.8	151.0	146.7	149.2	—	117.5	139.1	132.0	140.1
1996	Oct 17	149.8	152.1	150.5	146.2	148.7	—	117.2	137.5	122.0	140.2
1996	Nov 14	149.8	152.2	150.5	146.2	148.8	—	118.1	137.6	121.2	140.5
1996	Dec 12	150.7	152.9	151.3	147.2	149.6	—	119.0	138.8	126.2	140.9
1996	Jan 16	150.2	152.3	150.7	146.8	149.3	—	113.8	139.6	128.5	141.4
1996	Feb 13	150.9	152.8	151.3	147.6	150.2	—	115.5	141.1	131.8	142.5
1996	Mar 12	151.5	153.3	151.9	148.4	150.9	—	117.4	142.3	134.9	143.3
1996	Apr 16	152.6	154.6	153.0	149.0	152.0	—	117.5	142.3	132.3	143.8
1996	May 14	152.9	154.8	153.3	149.5	152.5	—	118.0	143.3	134.9	144.5
1996	Jun 11	153.0	154.9	153.5	149.7	152.6	—	118.0	143.2	132.1	144.9
1996	Jul 16	152.4	154.5	153.2	148.8	151.9	—	114.1	141.3	120.1	145.0
1996	Aug 13	153.1	155.1	153.7	149.7	152.8	—	115.6	142.9	126.5	145.8
1996	Sep 10	153.8	156.2	154.7	150.5	153.6	—	118.5	141.4	119.2	145.5
1996	Oct 15	153.8	156.4	154.8	150.5	153.6	—	118.1	140.3	114.4	145.0
1996	Nov 12	153.9	156.6	154.9	150.6	153.7	—	119.3	139.7	113.7	144.5
1996	Dec 16	154.4	157.2	155.4	151.1	154.2	—	120.0	139.9	116.0	144.2
1997	Jan 14	154.4	157.0	155.3	150.7	153.9	—	114.2	141.0	120.3	144.7
1997	Feb 11	155.0	157.7	156.0	151.3	154.5	—	115.5	140.8	116.9	145.1
1997	Mar 11	155.4	158.4	156.5	151.7	154.9	—	117.9	140.0	113.9	144.7
1997	Apr 15	156.3	159.3	157.4	152.2	155.8	—	117.8	140.4	114.4	145.2
1997	May 13	156.9	159.8	157.9	152.7	156.3	—	118.3	141.5	117.0	146.0
1997	Jun 10	157.5	160.3	158.4	153.0	156.7	—	117.9	142.8	122.9	146.3
1997	Jul 15	157.5	160.4	158.4	152.6	156.4	—	114.4	142.2	119.3	146.3
1997	Aug 12	158.5	161.5	159.4	153.5	157.1	—	116.1	142.3	120.0	146.3

+ For the February, March and April 1988 indices the weights used for seasonal and non-seasonal food were 24 and 139 respectively. Thereafter the weight for home-killed lamb (a seasonal item) was increased by 1 and that for imported lamb (a non-seasonal item) correspondingly reduced by 1, in the light of new information about the relative shares of household expenditure.

** The nationalised industries index is no longer published from December 1989, see also General Notes under Table 6.3.

RETAIL PRICES 6.4

General index of retail prices

Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expenditure	Fares and other travel	Leisure goods	Leisure services
1987	Weights	157	61	73	44	74	38	127	22	47
1988		160	55	74	41	72	37	132	23	47
1989		175	54	71	41	73	37	128	23	47
1990		185	50	71	40	69	39	131	21	48
1991		192	46	77	45	63	38	141	20	48
1992		172	47	77	47	58	39	143	20	47
1993		164	46	79	47	58	39	136	21	46
1994		158	45	76	47	58	37	142	20	48
1995		187	45	77	47	54	39	125	19	46
1996		190	43	72	48	54	38	124	17	45
1997		186	41	72	52	56	40	128	20	47
1987	Annual averages	103.3	99.1	102.1	101.9	101.1	101.9	103.4	101.5	101.6
1988		112.5	101.6	105.9	106.8	104.4	106.8	108.1	107.5	104.2
1989		135.3	107.3	110.1	112.5	109.9	114.1	114.0	115.2	107.4
1990		163.7	115.9	115.4	119.6	115.0	122.7	120.9	123.4	112.4
1991		160.8	125.1	126.3	129.5	118.5	133.4	129.9	135.5	117.7
1992		159.6	127.8	126.5	137.0	118.8	142.2	138.7	143.9	120.8
1993		151.0	126.2	128.0	141.9	119.8	147.9	144.7	151.4	122.5
1994		156.0	131.7	128.4	142.0	120.4	153.3	149.7	155.4	121.8
1995		166.4	134.5	133.1	141.6	120.6	158.2	152.4	159.3	121.7
1996		168.6	134.8	137.5	141.7	119.7	164.1	157.0	164.1	123.6
1987	Jan 13	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1988	Jan 12	103.9	98.3	103.3	105.0	101.1	104.3	105.1	105.1	102.8
1989	Jan 17	105.6	104.6	107.5	110.3	105.9	110.4	110.6	112.9	105.1
1990	Jan 16	106.3	104.6	107.5	110.3	105.9	110.4	110.6	112.9	105.1
1991	Jan 15	106.3	104.6	107.5	110.3	105.9	110.4	110.6	112.9	105.1
1992	Jan 14	106.3	104.6	107.5	110.3	105.9	110.4	110.6	112.9	105.1
1993	Jan 12	106.3	104.6	107.5	110.3	105.9	110.4	110.6	112.9	105.1
1994	Jan 18	106.3	104.6	107.5	110.3	105.9	110.4	110.6	112.9	105.1
1995	Jan 17	106.3	104.6	107.5	110.3	105.9	110.4	110.6	112.9	105.1
1996	Aug 15	106.3	104.6	107.5	110.3	105.9	110.4	110.6	112.9	105.1
1996	Sep 12	106.3	104.6	107.5	110.3	105.9	110.4	110.6	112.9	105.1
1996	Oct 17	106.3	104.6	107.5	110.3	105.9	110.4	110.6	112.9	105.1
1996	Nov 14	106.3	104.6	107.5	110.3	105.9	110.4	110.6	112.9	105.1
1996	Dec 12	106.3	104.6	107.5	110.3	105.9	110.4	110.6	112.9	105.1
1996	Jan 16	106.3	104.6	107.5	110.3	105.9	110.4	110.6	112.9	105.1
1996	Feb 13	106.3	104.6	107.5	110.3	105.9	110.4	110.6	112.9	105.1
1996	Mar 12	106.3	104.6	107.5	110.3	105.9	110.4	110.6	112.9	105.1
1996	Apr 16	106.3	104.6	107.5	110.3	105.9	110.4	110.6	112.9	105.1
1996	May 14	106.3	104.6	107.5	110.3	105.9	110.4	110.6	112.9	105.1
1996	Jun 11	106.3	104.6	107.5	110.3	105.9	110.4	110.6	112.9	105.1
1996	Jul 16	106.3	104.6	107.5	110.3	105.9	110.4	110.6	112.9	105.1
1996	Aug 13	106.3	104.6	107.5	110.3	105.9	110.4	110.6	112.9	105.1
1996	Sep 10	106.3	104.6	107.5	110.3	105.9	110.4	110.6	112.9	105.1
1996	Oct 15	106.3	104.6	107.5	110.3	105.9	110.4	110.6	112.9	105.1
1996	Nov 12	106.3	104.6	107.5	110.3	105.9	110.4	110.6	112.9	105.1
1996	Dec 16	106.3	104.6	107.5	110.3	105.9	110.4	110.6	112.9	105.1
1997	Jan 14	106.3	104.6	107.5	110.3	105.9	110.4	110.6	112.9	105.1
1997	Feb 11	106.3	104.6	107.5	110.3	105.9	110.4	110.6	112.9	105.1
1997	Mar 11	106.3	104.6	107.5	110.3	105.9	110.4	110.6	112.9	105.1</

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

1985=100	European Comm (15) ³	United Kingdom	Austria	Belgium	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany
Annual averages								
1995	97.7 e	N/A	98.3	98.3	98.1	98.5	98.0	98.8
1996	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Monthly								
1995	97.6 e	N/A	98.2	98.1	98.5	98.5	97.8	98.7
May	97.8 e	N/A	98.4	98.1	98.3	98.7	97.8	99.0
Jun								
Jul	97.7 e	N/A	98.4	98.4	97.7	98.7	97.6	99.2
Aug	97.9 e	N/A	98.4	98.7	97.9	98.5	98.1	99.1
Sep	98.2 e	N/A	98.5	98.6	98.5	98.7	98.5	99.0
Oct	98.3 e	N/A	98.4	98.4	98.5	98.8	98.6	98.9
Nov	98.4 e	N/A	98.4	98.5	98.7	98.6	98.7	98.8
Dec	98.6 e	N/A	98.4	98.7	98.6	98.5	98.8	99.1
1996	98.8 p	98.5	99.1	99.1	98.4	99.2	98.9	99.2
Jan	99.2	98.9	99.4	99.2	99.0	99.5	99.3	99.7
Feb	99.6 p	99.3	99.6	99.5	99.6	99.7	100.0	99.8
Mar								
Apr	99.9 p	99.9	99.7	100.0	99.9	99.9	100.1	99.8
May	100.1	100.2	99.5	100.1	100.1	100.3	100.3	100.0
Jun	100.2 p	100.3	100.0	100.0	100.1	100.3	100.2	100.1
Jul	100.1 p	99.7	100.3	99.9	99.9	100.1	100.0	100.4
Aug	100.1	100.2	100.3	99.9	100.1	99.9	99.8	100.3
Sep	100.4 p	100.7	100.5	100.1	100.6	100.2	100.1	100.1
Oct	100.5 p	100.7	100.5	100.6	100.8	100.4	100.4	100.1
Nov	100.5	100.7	100.6	100.6	100.8	100.2	100.3	100.1
Dec	100.7 p	101.0	100.6	100.8	100.7	100.2	100.5	100.3
1997	100.9	100.6	100.7	101.3	101.0	99.9	100.7	100.9
Jan	101.1	100.9	100.9	101.2	101.0	100.2	101.0	101.3
Feb	101.3	101.1	100.8	100.8	101.1	100.6	101.1	101.1
Mar	101.4	101.5	101.1	100.9	101.4	100.9	101.1	101.0
Apr	101.6	101.8	101.1	101.6	102.0	101.2	101.2	101.4
May	101.7	102.0	101.1	101.6	102.3	101.4	101.2	101.6
Jun	101.8 p	101.7	101.1 p	101.8	102.0	101.2	101.1	102.2
Jul								
Increases on a year earlier								
Annual averages								
1996	2.4 p	N/A	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.5	2.1	1.2
Monthly								
1996	2.6 p	N/A	1.3	2.0	1.6	1.8	2.6	1.3
May	2.4 p	N/A	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.6	2.5	1.1
Jun								
Jul	2.4 p	N/A	1.8	1.5	2.3	1.4	2.5	1.2
Aug	2.2 p	N/A	1.5	1.2	2.2	1.4	1.7	1.2
Sep	2.2 p	N/A	1.4	1.5	2.1	1.5	1.6	1.1
Oct	2.3 p	N/A	1.7	2.2	2.3	1.6	1.8	1.2
Nov	2.2 p	N/A	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.3
Dec	2.1 p	N/A	2.3	2.1	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.2
1997	2.2 p	2.1	1.2	2.2	2.6	0.7	1.8	1.7
Jan	2.0	2.0	1.4	2.0	2.0	0.6	1.7	1.6
Feb	1.7 p	1.8	1.2	1.3	1.5	0.8	1.1	1.3
Mar	1.5 p	1.6	1.2	0.9	1.5	0.9	1.0	1.2
Apr	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.9	0.9	0.9	1.4
May	1.6 p	1.7	1.0	1.6	2.2	1.1	1.0	1.5
Jun	1.7 p	2.0	0.9 p	1.9	2.1	1.1	1.1	1.8
Jul								

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

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

1985=100	Greece	Irish Republic ²	Italy ³	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden
Annual averages								
1995	92.7	NA	96.2 e	98.8 p	98.6	97.2	96.6	99.2
1996	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Monthly								
1995	93.0	98.0	95.9 e	98.7 p	98.9	97.2	96.4	99.5
May	93.5	N/A	96.5 e	98.8 p	98.7	96.9	96.5	99.3
Jun								
Jul	91.8	N/A	96.7 e	98.8 p	98.0	96.9	96.5	99.0
Aug	91.9	98.0	96.9 e	98.8 p	98.1	97.3	96.8	99.0
Sep	94.1	N/A	97.2 e	98.9 p	99.0	97.5	97.2	99.9
Oct	94.8	N/A	97.5 e	99.1 p	99.0	97.8	97.3	100.0
Nov	95.2	98.4	98.1 e	99.2 p	99.0	97.9	97.6	100.0
Dec	96.7	N/A	98.2 e	99.3 p	98.5	97.9	97.9	99.7
1996	96.3	N/A	98.6	99.4	98.9	98.3	98.5	99.1
Jan	96.1	99.1	99.0	99.5	99.3	98.8	98.7	99.3
Feb	98.9	N/A	99.3	99.6	100.3	99.0	99.1	100.0
Mar								
Apr	99.9	N/A	99.7	99.8	100.5	99.8	99.7	100.4
May	100.7	100.0	100.1	99.9	100.2	100.2	100.1	100.5
Jun	100.9	N/A	100.3	99.9	99.7	100.2	100.0	100.1
Jul	99.1	N/A	100.2	100.0	99.5	100.4	100.1	99.9
Aug	99.0	100.2	100.3	100.1	99.4	100.7	100.4	99.6
Sep	101.3	N/A	100.4	100.1	100.4	100.7	100.7	100.4
Oct	102.1	N/A	100.5	100.3	100.8	100.5	100.8	100.4
Nov	102.2	100.7	100.9	100.6	100.7	100.7	100.8	100.2
Dec	103.4	N/A	101.0	100.6	100.5	100.7	101.1	100.2
1997	102.7	100.3	101.2	100.7	100.7	101.1	101.3	100.4
Jan	102.3	100.9	101.3	101.0	100.9	101.2	101.2	100.4
Feb	104.7	101.0	101.5	100.9	101.6	101.3	101.3	101.0
Mar	105.6	101.0	101.6	100.9	101.7	101.4	101.3	101.6
Apr	106.1	101.1	101.8	101.0	101.9	102.1	101.4	101.7
May	106.5	101.4	101.9	101.1	101.4	101.8	101.4	101.8
Jun	106.5	101.4	101.9	101.1	101.4	101.8	101.4	101.8
Jul	104.3	101.2	101.9	101.3	101.6	101.8	101.6	101.7
Increases on a year earlier								
Annual averages								
1996	7.9	N/A	4.0	1.2	1.5	2.9	3.6 p	0.8
Monthly								
1996	8.3	2.0	4.4	1.2	1.3	3.1	3.8	1.0
May	7.9	N/A	3.9	1.1	1.0	3.4	3.6	0.8
Jun								
Jul	8.0	N/A	3.6	1.2	1.5	3.6	3.7	0.9
Aug	7.7	2.2	3.5	1.3	1.3	3.5	3.7	0.6
Sep	7.7	N/A	3.3	1.2	1.4	3.3	3.6	0.5
Oct	7.7	N/A	3.1	1.2	1.8	2.8	3.6	0.4
Nov	7.4	2.3	2.9	1.4	1.7	2.9	3.3	0.2
Dec	6.9	N/A	2.9	1.3	2.0	2.9	3.3	0.5
1997	6.6	N/A	2.6	1.3	1.8	2.8	2.8	1.3
Jan	6.5	1.7	2.3	1.5	1.6	2.4	2.5	1.1
Feb	5.9	N/A	2.2	1.3	1.3	2.3	2.2	1.0
Mar	5.7	N/A	1.9	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.2
Apr	5.4	1.4	1.7	1.1	1.7	1.9	1.3	1.2
May	5.6	NA	1.6	1.2	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.7
Jun	5.2	NA	1.7	1.3	2.1	1.4	1.5	1.8
Jul								

Source: Office for National Statistics/Eurostat

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

1990=100	United Kingdom ¹	Germany (West) ¹	France ¹	Italy ¹	United States	Japan	Canada
Annual averages							
1993	116.1	111.0	107.5	116.7	110.3	105.9	109.5
1994	118.8	113.9	109.2	121.4	112.9	106.3	109.6
1995	122.0	115.7 P	111.1	127.7	115.9	105.8	112.5
1996	125.3	117.1 P	113.3 P	132.6 P	119.2	105.8	114.9
Monthly							
1996 Feb	123.8	116.4 P	112.5	131.1 P	117.6	105.2	113.4
Mar	124.5	116.7 P	113.2	131.5 P	118.3	105.4	114.0
Apr	125.0	117.2 P	113.4	132.2 P	118.9	106.2	114.6
May	125.4	117.7 P	113.6	132.7 P	119.2	106.4	115.0
Jun	125.6	117.8 P	113.5	133.0 P	119.2	105.9	114.9
Jul	124.8	117.8 P	113.3	132.8 P	119.2	105.6	114.9
Aug	125.6	117.1 P	113.0	132.9 P	119.3	105.5	115.0
Sep	126.3	117.1 P	113.4	133.3 P	119.8	105.9	115.2
Oct	126.3	117.2 P	113.7	133.4 P	120.3	106.1	115.4
Nov	126.3	117.1 P	113.7 P	133.8 P	120.6	105.8	116.3
Dec	126.8	117.2 P	113.7 P	133.9 P	120.7	105.9	116.2
1997 Jan	126.4	118.4 P	113.7 P	133.9 P	120.9	105.1 P	116.5
Feb	126.9	118.4 P	113.7 P	133.9 P	121.1	104.8 P	116.7
Mar	127.3	118.5 P	113.9 P	133.9 P	121.1	104.9 P	117.0
Apr	127.7	118.7 P	114.4 P	134.8 P	121.5	107.6 P	117.0
May	128.1	119.2 P	114.6 P	135.1 P	121.5	107.6 P	117.2
Jun	128.4	119.8 P	114.6 P	135.1 P	121.5	..	117.6
Jul	128.0	119.8 P	..	135.1 P	121.4	..	117.5
Increases on a year earlier							
Annual averages							
1993	3.0	3.6	2.2	4.4	3.0	1.0	2.0
1994	2.3	2.6	1.6	4.0	2.4	0.4	0.2
1995	2.7	1.6 P	1.7	5.2	2.6	-0.5	2.6
1996	2.7	1.2 P	2.0	3.8 P	2.8	0.0	2.1
Monthly							
1996 Feb	2.7	0.9 P	1.9	4.9 P	2.4	-0.5	1.6
Mar	2.7	1.0 P	2.3	4.5 P	2.6	-0.2	1.9
Apr	2.8	1.2 P	2.3	4.6 P	2.8	0.2	1.9
May	2.5	1.5 P	2.3	4.4 P	2.8	0.1	2.0
Jun	2.7	1.2 P	2.3	3.9 P	2.7	-0.3	1.9
Jul	2.6	1.3 P	2.3	3.6 P	2.8	0.3	1.7
Aug	2.6	1.4 P	1.6	3.4 P	2.7	0.2	2.0
Sep	2.6	1.4 P	1.6	3.4 P	2.8	0.0	1.9
Oct	2.9	1.5 P	1.8	3.1 P	2.9	0.5	2.3
Nov	3.0	1.5 P	1.7 P	2.7 P	3.3	0.5	2.8
Dec	2.6	1.4 P	1.6 P	2.6 P	3.4	0.6	3.1
1997 Jan	2.7	1.9 P	1.4 P	2.4 P	3.1	-0.3 P	2.9
Feb	2.5	1.7 P	1.1 P	2.1 P	3.0	-0.4 P	2.9
Mar	2.2	1.6 P	0.6 P	1.8 P	2.4	-0.6 P	2.4
Apr	2.1	1.3 P	0.9 P	2.0 P	2.2	1.3 P	2.1
May	2.1	1.3 P	0.9 P	1.8 P	1.9	1.1 P	1.9
Jun	2.2	1.7 P	1.0	1.6	1.9	..	2.4
Jul	2.6	1.7 P	..	1.7	1.8	..	2.2

Per cent

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

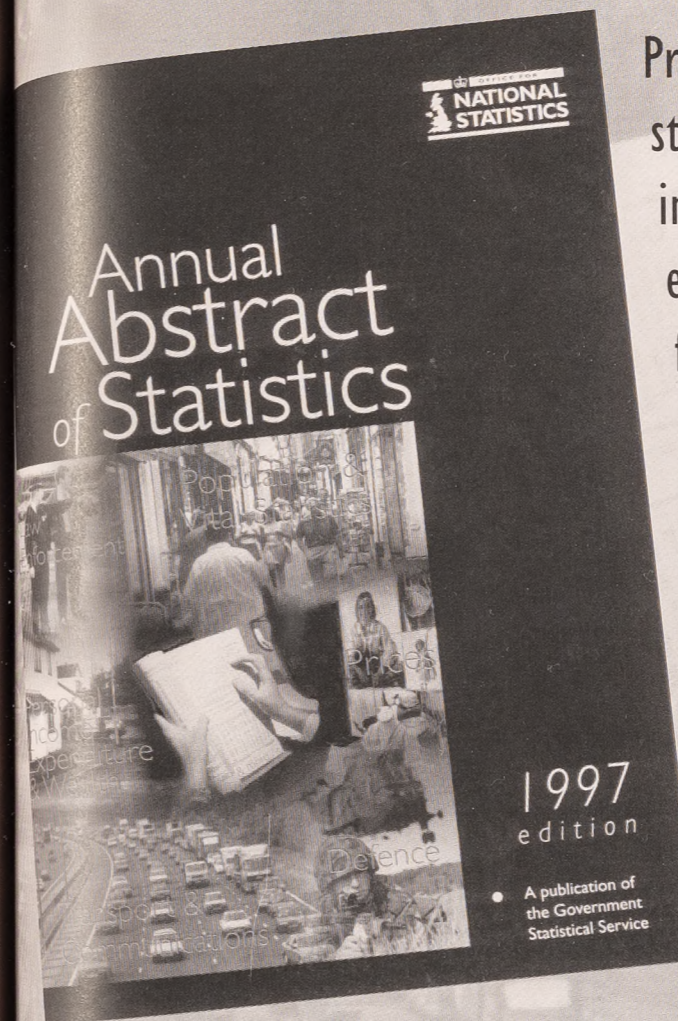
Notes: 1 Comparisons of consumer price indices are affected by differences in national concepts and definitions especially in the treatment of housing costs. Consumer price indices excluding housing costs are therefore given as the best available basis for comparison for non-EU countries. This is in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

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

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

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7.1 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

Economic activity, + seasonally adjusted §§

GREAT BRITAIN	In employment #				ILO unemployed	Total economically active	Economically inactive	All aged 16 and over
	Employees	Self-employed	Govt-supported training and employment programmes §	Unpaid family workers **				
ALL								
Spr 1979	22,600	1,769	..	..	24,369	1,466 X	25,836 X	15,310 X
Spr 1981	21,574	2,191	..	..	23,765	2,521 X	26,286 X	15,654 X
Spr 1983	21,446	2,292	366	..	23,103	2,891 X	25,994 X	16,399 X
Spr 1984	20,673	2,606	321	..	23,626	2,964 X	26,590 X	16,130 X
Spr 1985	20,673	2,606	321	..	23,626	3,143	26,768	15,951
Spr 1986	20,890	2,703	402	..	23,995	3,026	27,021	15,990
Spr 1987	20,982	2,718	414	..	24,117	3,031	27,148	16,100
Spr 1988	21,010	2,957	513	..	24,489	2,946	27,435	16,053
Spr 1989	21,708	3,136	541	..	25,389	2,424	27,813	15,852
Spr 1990	22,269	3,193	490	..	26,195	2,021	28,216	15,623
Spr 1991	22,488	3,471	458	..	26,421	1,925	28,346	15,616
Spr 1992	22,132	3,318	418	..	25,883	2,361	28,243	15,835
Spr 1993	21,577	3,147	356	176	25,255	2,745	28,000	16,159
Sum 1993	21,371	3,109	333	145	24,959	2,909	27,868	16,349
Aut 1993	21,363	3,111	329	151	24,953	2,879	27,832	16,398
Win 1993/4	21,404	3,140	323	140	25,007	2,851	27,858	16,388
Spr 1994	21,404	3,193	323	135	25,055	2,798	27,853	16,409
Sum 1994	21,475	3,219	315	140	25,150	2,716	27,865	16,412
Aut 1994	21,557	3,220	296	138	25,211	2,667	27,878	16,415
Win 1994/5	21,597	3,263	291	142	25,293	2,523	27,816	16,507
Spr 1995	21,644	3,289	277	128	25,338	2,457	27,795	16,557
Sum 1995	21,737	3,274	267	133	25,412	2,435	27,846	16,534
Aut 1995	21,894	3,242	254	125	25,515	2,408	27,923	16,487
Win 1995/6	21,945	3,238	246	131	25,560	2,383	27,944	16,504
Spr 1996	22,085	3,213	225	118	25,634	2,321	27,968	16,517
Sum 1996	22,096	3,289	225	114	25,724	2,255	27,978	16,556
Aut 1996	22,252	3,283	200	115	25,851	2,221	28,072	16,527
Win 1996/7	22,401	3,277	199	108	25,985	2,111	28,096	16,542
Spr 1997	22,507	3,260	197	111	26,076	2,037	28,113	16,564
Changes								
Win 96/7 - Spr 97	106	-17	-1	3	91	-74	17	22
Per cent	0.5	-0.5	-0.6	2.7	0.4	-3.5	0.1	0.1
MEN								
Spr 1979	13,381	1,449	..	..	14,830	787 X	15,617 X	4,067 X
Spr 1981	12,427	1,753	..	..	14,180	1,583 X	15,763 X	4,324 X
Spr 1983	11,672	1,993	221	..	13,651	1,838 X	15,490 X	4,842 X
Spr 1984	11,643	1,988	201	..	13,651	1,802 X	15,647 X	4,872 X
Spr 1985	11,643	1,988	201	..	13,651	1,802 X	15,647 X	4,872 X
Spr 1986	11,683	2,039	255	..	13,977	1,818	15,795	4,886
Spr 1987	11,583	2,057	278	..	13,920	1,817	15,736	5,071
Spr 1988	11,487	2,231	329	..	14,052	1,755	15,807	5,138
Spr 1989	11,836	2,375	339	..	14,525	1,425	15,978	5,074
Spr 1990	11,944	2,626	313	..	14,928	1,173	16,101	5,058
Spr 1991	12,082	2,647	296	..	15,029	1,122	16,150	5,251
Spr 1992	11,803	2,535	252	..	14,598	1,470	15,068	5,509
Spr 1993	11,363	2,374	234	54	14,025	1,835	15,860	5,730
Spr 1994	11,154	2,321	219	41	13,735	1,955	15,690	5,782
Sum 1993	11,147	2,331	219	47	13,744	1,907	15,651	5,782
Aut 1993	11,178	2,346	215	42	13,781	1,882	15,663	5,785
Win 1993/4	11,189	2,393	218	37	13,826	1,837	15,663	5,801
Spr 1994	11,209	2,414	207	47	13,877	1,797	15,673	5,806
Sum 1994	11,252	2,425	219	49	13,920	1,774	15,693	5,801
Aut 1994	11,313	2,458	192	44	14,007	1,664	15,670	5,846
Win 1994/5	11,317	2,478	187	41	14,022	1,611	15,633	5,904
Spr 1995	11,380	2,480	173	40	14,073	1,582	15,655	5,904
Sum 1995	11,447	2,447	160	44	14,098	1,566	15,664	5,916
Aut 1995	11,469	2,448	158	42	14,117	1,542	15,660	5,945
Win 1995/6	11,459	2,419	148	35	14,125	1,539	15,664	5,965
Spr 1996	11,521	2,403	142	40	14,227	1,525	15,662	5,992
Sum 1996	11,542	2,466	143	37	14,287	1,472	15,659	6,019
Aut 1996	11,637	2,459	122	40	14,258	1,432	15,690	6,014
Win 1996/7	11,743	2,454	119	37	14,353	1,326	15,679	6,050
Spr 1997	11,817	2,421	121	37	14,395	1,294	15,689	6,064
Changes								
Win 96/7 - Spr 97	74	-33	2	0	42	-32	11	14
Per cent	0.6	-1.4	1.6	-1.2	0.3	-2.4	0.1	0.2
WOMEN								
Spr 1979	9,220	319	..	..	9,539	679 X	10,218 X	11,243 X
Spr 1981	9,147	438	..	..	9,585	937 X	10,522 X	11,330 X
Spr 1983	8,774	533	145	..	9,452	1,053 X	10,505 X	11,557 X
Spr 1984	9,030	619	120	..	9,780	1,162 X	10,943 X	11,258 X
Spr 1985	9,207	664	147	..	10,018	1,282	11,138	11,330
Spr 1986	9,399	661	136	..	10,197	1,214	11,226	11,104
Spr 1987	9,522	727	185	..	10,437	1,191	11,628	10,915
Spr 1988	9,872	761	202	..	10,836	999	11,835	10,778
Spr 1989	10,285	803	177	..	11,267	848	12,116	10,565
Spr 1990	10,406	824	162	..	11,393	803	12,196	10,517
Spr 1991	10,329	784	166	..	11,285	891	12,176	10,584
Spr 1992	10,214	773	122	122	11,230	910	12,140	10,650
Spr 1993	10,217	788	114	104	11,224	954	12,178	10,619
Sum 1993	10,215	780	110	104	11,210	972	12,182	10,616
Aut 1993	10,226	794	108	98	11,226	969	12,195	10,603
Win 1993/4	10,216	810	105	98	11,229	961	12,190	10,608
Spr 1994	10,265	806	108	93	11,273	919	12,192	10,606
Sum 1994	10,305	794	103	89	11,291	893	12,185	10,613
Aut 1994	10,284	805	99	98	11,286	859	12,146	10,661
Win 1994/5	10,327	810	90	93	11,316	845	12,161	10,653
Spr 1995	10,357	795	93	93	11,359	853	12,191	10,631
Sum 1995	10,447	795	94	81	11,417	842	12,259	10,571
Aut 1995	10,476	789	89	88	11,443	841	12,284	10,559
Win 1995/6	10,539	800	87	83	11,509	796	12,305	10,551
Spr 1996	10,534	810	83	82	11,509	796	12,305	10,564
Sum 1996	10,554	823	82	77	11,537	782	12,319	10,562
Aut 1996	10,615	824	79	71	11,593	789	12,382	10,513
Win 1996/7	10,658	824	79	71	11,632	785	12,417	10,492
Spr 1997	10,690	840	76	75	11,681	743	12,424	10,500
Changes								
Win 96/7 - Spr 97	32	16	-3	3	49	-42	7	7
Per cent	0.3	2.0	-3.8	4.7	0.4	-5.4	0.1	0.1

+ Since 1984 the definitions used in the Labour Force Survey (LFS) have been fully in line with international recommendations. For details see 'The quarterly Labour Force Survey: a new dimension to labour market statistics', *Employment Gazette*, October 1992, pp 483-490.
 # People in full-time education who also did some paid work in the reference week have been classified as in employment since spring 1983.
 \$ Those on employment and training programmes have been classified as in employment since spring 1983. Some of those on government-supported training programmes may consider themselves to be employees or self-employed and so appear in other categories. Full information on those on government-supported training programmes is in Table 8.1.
 X The Labour Force (LF) definition of unemployment and inactivity applies for these years. LF unemployment is based on a one week job search period, rather than four weeks with the ILO definition.
 ** Unpaid family workers have been classified as in employment since spring 1992.
 ++ Includes those who did not state whether they were employees or self-employed.
 §§ Revised April 1997.

7.2 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

Economic activity, + not seasonally adjusted

GREAT BRITAIN	In employment #				ILO unemployed	Total economically active	Economically inactive	All aged 16 and over
	Employees	Self-employed	Govt-supported training and employment programmes §	Unpaid family workers**				
ALL								
Spr 1979	22,432	1,778	..	..	24,210	1,428 X	25,638 X	15,507 X
Spr 1981	21,405	2,201	..	..	23,606	2,483 X	26,089 X	15,851 X
Spr 1983	20,288	2,301	355	..	22,944	2,853 X	25,797 X	15,596 X
Spr 1984	20,515	2,616	311	..	23,467	2,926 X	26,393 X	16,327 X
Spr 1985	20,515	2,616	311	..	23,467	3,105	26,571	16,148
Spr 1986	20,746	2,713	390	..	23,850	2,990	26,840	16,171
Spr 1987	20,852	2,729	400	..	23,984	2,996	26,979	16,267
Spr 1988	20,892	2,969	498	..	24,368	2,912	27,280	16,208
Spr 1989	21,601	3,148	527	..	25,279	2,392	27,671	15,994
Spr 1990	22,167	3,441	478	..	26,093	1,989	28,083	15,757
Spr 1991	22,388	3,482	448	..	26,324	1,894	28,218	15,745
Spr 1992	22,034	3,330	412	..	25,792	2,329	28,121	15,257
Spr 1993	21,550	3,147	364	176	25,206	2,584	27,890	16,269
Sum 1993	21,313	3,1						

7.3 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

Economic activity,† by age

GREAT BRITAIN	SEASONALLY ADJUSTED §§			NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED							THOUSANDS
	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	22 022	13 845	8 780	22 022	8 19	1 956	2 092	5 189	7 878	4 780	722
Spr 1985	22 283	14 092	9 018	22 283	8 54	2 023	2 118	5 318	8 042	4 803	774
Spr 1986	22 544	14 349	9 148	22 544	8 89	2 054	2 203	5 457	8 176	4 814	787
Spr 1987	22 805	14 606	9 278	22 805	9 24	2 085	2 292	5 596	8 304	4 825	800
Spr 1988	23 066	14 863	9 408	23 066	9 59	2 116	2 381	5 735	8 432	4 836	811
Spr 1989	23 327	15 120	9 538	23 327	9 94	2 147	2 470	5 874	8 540	4 847	822
Spr 1990	23 588	15 377	9 668	23 588	10 29	2 178	2 559	6 013	8 644	4 858	833
Spr 1991	23 849	15 634	9 798	23 849	10 64	2 209	2 648	6 152	8 748	4 869	844
Spr 1992	24 110	15 891	9 928	24 110	10 99	2 240	2 737	6 291	8 852	4 880	855
Spr 1993	24 371	16 148	10 058	24 371	11 34	2 271	2 826	6 430	8 956	4 891	866
Spr 1994	24 632	16 405	10 188	24 632	11 69	2 302	2 915	6 569	9 060	4 902	877
Aut 1994	24 893	16 662	10 318	24 893	12 04	2 333	3 004	6 708	9 164	4 913	888
Win 1994/5	25 154	16 919	10 448	25 154	12 39	2 364	3 093	6 847	9 268	4 924	899
Spr 1995	25 415	17 176	10 578	25 415	12 74	2 395	3 182	6 986	9 372	4 935	910
Sum 1995	25 676	17 433	10 708	25 676	13 09	2 426	3 271	7 125	9 476	4 946	921
Aut 1995	25 937	17 690	10 838	25 937	13 44	2 457	3 360	7 264	9 580	4 957	932
Win 1995/6	26 198	17 947	10 968	26 198	13 79	2 488	3 449	7 403	9 684	4 968	943
Spr 1996	26 459	18 204	11 098	26 459	14 14	2 519	3 538	7 542	9 788	4 979	954
Sum 1996	26 720	18 461	11 228	26 720	14 49	2 550	3 627	7 681	9 892	4 990	965
Aut 1996	26 981	18 718	11 358	26 981	14 84	2 581	3 716	7 820	9 996	5 001	976
Win 1996/7	27 242	18 975	11 488	27 242	15 19	2 612	3 805	7 959	10 100	5 012	987
Spr 1997	27 503	19 232	11 618	27 503	15 54	2 643	3 894	8 098	10 204	5 023	998
ILO unemployed*											
Spr 1984	1 143	716	447	1 143	227	551	590	723	991	450	22
Spr 1985	1 144	717	448	1 144	228	552	591	724	992	451	23
Spr 1986	1 145	718	449	1 145	229	553	592	725	993	452	24
Spr 1987	1 146	719	450	1 146	230	554	593	726	994	453	25
Spr 1988	1 147	720	451	1 147	231	555	594	727	995	454	26
Spr 1989	1 148	721	452	1 148	232	556	595	728	996	455	27
Spr 1990	1 149	722	453	1 149	233	557	596	729	997	456	28
Spr 1991	1 150	723	454	1 150	234	558	597	730	998	457	29
Spr 1992	1 151	724	455	1 151	235	559	598	731	999	458	30
Spr 1993	1 152	725	456	1 152	236	560	599	732	1000	459	31
Spr 1994	1 153	726	457	1 153	237	561	600	733	1001	460	32
Spr 1995	1 154	727	458	1 154	238	562	601	734	1002	461	33
Aut 1995	1 155	728	459	1 155	239	563	602	735	1003	462	34
Win 1995/6	1 156	729	460	1 156	240	564	603	736	1004	463	35
Spr 1996	1 157	730	461	1 157	241	565	604	737	1005	464	36
Sum 1996	1 158	731	462	1 158	242	566	605	738	1006	465	37
Aut 1996	1 159	732	463	1 159	243	567	606	739	1007	466	38
Win 1996/7	1 160	733	464	1 160	244	568	607	740	1008	467	39
Spr 1997	1 161	734	465	1 161	245	569	608	741	1009	468	40
Economic activity rate † per cent											
Spr 1984	76.5	76.5	76.5	76.5	81.5	81.5	81.5	78.8	89.9	89.9	3.3
Spr 1985	76.6	76.6	76.6	76.6	81.6	81.6	81.6	78.9	90.0	90.0	3.3
Spr 1986	76.7	76.7	76.7	76.7	81.7	81.7	81.7	79.0	90.1	90.1	3.3
Spr 1987	76.8	76.8	76.8	76.8	81.8	81.8	81.8	79.1	90.2	90.2	3.3
Spr 1988	76.9	76.9	76.9	76.9	81.9	81.9	81.9	79.2	90.3	90.3	3.3
Spr 1989	77.0	77.0	77.0	77.0	82.0	82.0	82.0	79.3	90.4	90.4	3.3
Spr 1990	77.1	77.1	77.1	77.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	79.4	90.5	90.5	3.3
Spr 1991	77.2	77.2	77.2	77.2	82.2	82.2	82.2	79.5	90.6	90.6	3.3
Spr 1992	77.3	77.3	77.3	77.3	82.3	82.3	82.3	79.6	90.7	90.7	3.3
Spr 1993	77.4	77.4	77.4	77.4	82.4	82.4	82.4	79.7	90.8	90.8	3.3
Spr 1994	77.5	77.5	77.5	77.5	82.5	82.5	82.5	79.8	90.9	90.9	3.3
Aut 1994	77.6	77.6	77.6	77.6	82.6	82.6	82.6	79.9	91.0	91.0	3.3
Win 1994/5	77.7	77.7	77.7	77.7	82.7	82.7	82.7	80.0	91.1	91.1	3.3
Spr 1995	77.8	77.8	77.8	77.8	82.8	82.8	82.8	80.1	91.2	91.2	3.3
Sum 1995	77.9	77.9	77.9	77.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	80.2	91.3	91.3	3.3
Aut 1995	78.0	78.0	78.0	78.0	83.0	83.0	83.0	80.3	91.4	91.4	3.3
Win 1995/6	78.1	78.1	78.1	78.1	83.1	83.1	83.1	80.4	91.5	91.5	3.3
Spr 1996	78.2	78.2	78.2	78.2	83.2	83.2	83.2	80.5	91.6	91.6	3.3
Sum 1996	78.3	78.3	78.3	78.3	83.3	83.3	83.3	80.6	91.7	91.7	3.3
Aut 1996	78.4	78.4	78.4	78.4	83.4	83.4	83.4	80.7	91.8	91.8	3.3
Win 1996/7	78.5	78.5	78.5	78.5	83.5	83.5	83.5	80.8	91.9	91.9	3.3
Spr 1997	78.6	78.6	78.6	78.6	83.6	83.6	83.6	80.9	92.0	92.0	3.3
ILO unemployment rate † per cent											
Spr 1984	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8	21.7	22.0	17.6	12.2	8.1	8.6	7.5
Spr 1985	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	21.8	22.1	17.7	12.3	8.2	8.7	7.5
Spr 1986	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	21.9	22.2	17.8	12.4	8.3	8.8	7.5
Spr 1987	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	22.0	22.3	17.9	12.5	8.4	8.9	7.5
Spr 1988	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	22.1	22.4	18.0	12.6	8.5	9.0	7.5
Spr 1989	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.3	22.2	22.5	18.1	12.7	8.6	9.1	7.5
Spr 1990	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	22.3	22.6	18.2	12.8	8.7	9.2	7.5
Spr 1991	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	22.4	22.7	18.3	12.9	8.8	9.3	7.5
Spr 1992	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	22.5	22.8	18.4	13.0	8.9	9.4	7.5
Spr 1993	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	22.6	22.9	18.5	13.1	9.0	9.5	7.5
Spr 1994	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	22.7	23.0	18.6	13.2	9.1	9.6	7.5
Aut 1994	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	22.8	23.1	18.7	13.3	9.2	9.7	7.5
Win 1994/5	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	22.9	23.2	18.8	13.4	9.3	9.8	7.5
Spr 1995	13.1	13.1	13.1	13.1	23.0	23.3	18.9	13.5	9.4	9.9	7.5
Sum 1995	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2	23.1	23.4	19.0	13.6	9.5	10.0	7.5
Aut 1995	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	23.2	23.5	19.1	13.7	9.6	10.1	7.5
Win 1995/6	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.4	23.3	23.6	19.2	13.8	9.7	10.2	7.5
Spr 1996	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5	23.4	23.7	19.3	13.9	9.8	10.3	7.5
Sum 1996	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.6	23.5	23.8	19.4	14.0	9.9	10.4	7.5
Aut 1996	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.7	23.6	23.9	19.5	14.1	10.0	10.5	7.5
Win 1996/7	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	23.7	24.0	19.6	14.2	10.1	10.6	7.5
Spr 1997	13.9	13.9	13.9	13.9	23.8	24.1	19.7	14.3	10.2	10.7	7.5

* The economic activity rate is the percentage of people aged 16 and over who are economically active.
† See corresponding notes to Table 1.
‡ The ILO unemployment rate is the percentage of economically active people who are unemployed on the ILO measure.
§§ Revised April 1997.

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY 7.4

Full-time/ Part-time workers and second jobs (all in employment)

GREAT BRITAIN	All Full-time +			All Part-time in main job +			All persons with second job #			THOUSANDS
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	
Seasonally adjusted										
Spr 1984	18 657	13 322	5 435	4 872	592	4 310	701	378	323	
Spr 1985	19 006	13 677	5 329	4 977	613	4 415	789	402		

7.5 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

Alternative measures of unemployment

GREAT BRITAIN	ILO unemployment measure				Claimant unemployment measure +				
	Seasonally adjusted				Total #	Not ILO unemployed			Total
	Claimants	Non claimants	Total	Difference		ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	In employment	
ALL									
Spr 1984			3,143	369	2,774				
Spr 1985			3,026	115	2,911				
Spr 1986			3,031	38	2,993				
Spr 1987			2,946	147	2,799				
Spr 1988			2,424	154	2,270				
Spr 1989			2,021	279	1,742				
Spr 1990			1,925	422	1,502				
Spr 1991			2,361	294	2,067				
Spr 1992	1,798	947	2,745	157	2,588	1,798	496	294	790
Sum 1992	1,828	957	2,785	126	2,659	1,828	568	264	831
Aut 1992	1,883	974	2,857	94	2,763	1,883	543	337	980
Win 1992/3	1,938	1,027	2,965	104	2,861	1,938	584	339	980
Spr 1993	1,909	1,000	2,909	72	2,837	1,909	574	354	928
Sum 1993	1,862	1,017	2,879	72	2,807	1,862	633	312	945
Aut 1993	1,820	1,031	2,851	104	2,747	1,820	584	343	927
Win 1993/4	1,762	1,036	2,798	123	2,675	1,762	583	330	913
Spr 1994	1,698	1,018	2,716	119	2,597	1,698	559	340	899
Sum 1994	1,657	1,016	2,673	150	2,523	1,657	544	317	861
Aut 1994	1,551	972	2,523	105	2,417	1,551	536	330	866
Win 1994/5	1,480	977	2,457	149	2,307	1,480	544	284	828
Spr 1995	1,443	991	2,435	189	2,246	1,443	500	303	803
Sum 1995	1,399	1,009	2,408	191	2,217	1,399	519	299	818
Aut 1995	1,412	971	2,383	212	2,171	1,412	494	265	759
Win 1995/6	1,379	956	2,334	202	2,132	1,379	474	279	753
Spr 1996	1,327	994	2,321	229	2,093	1,327	468	297	766
Sum 1996	1,255	999	2,255	213	2,041	1,255	481	305	786
Aut 1996	1,176	1,046	2,221	293	1,928	1,176	452	300	752
Win 1996/7	1,060	1,050	2,111	367	1,744	1,060	412	272	684
Spr 1997	1,036	1,001	2,037	435	1,602	1,036	299	267	566
Changes									
Win 96/7 - Spr 97	-24	-49	-74		-142	-24	-113	-5	-118
Spr 96 - Spr 97	-291	6	-285		-491	-291	-169	-31	-200
MEN									
Spr 1984			1,861	-95	1,956				
Spr 1985			1,818	-208	2,026				
Spr 1986			1,817	-251	2,067				
Spr 1987			1,755	-188	1,943				
Spr 1988			1,425	-150	1,575				
Spr 1989			1,173	-62	1,234				
Spr 1990			1,122	22	1,100				
Spr 1991			1,470	-92	1,562				
Spr 1992	1,409	426	1,835	-146	1,981	1,409	354	218	572
Sum 1992	1,437	420	1,857	-181	2,038	1,437	404	197	601
Aut 1992	1,482	436	1,919	-202	2,120	1,482	379	259	638
Win 1992/3	1,516	467	1,983	-212	2,195	1,516	420	259	679
Spr 1993	1,481	474	1,955	-221	2,176	1,481	416	280	695
Sum 1993	1,443	464	1,907	-247	2,154	1,443	468	243	711
Aut 1993	1,403	479	1,882	-224	2,106	1,403	434	269	703
Win 1993/4	1,364	473	1,837	-217	2,053	1,364	431	259	690
Spr 1994	1,320	476	1,797	-194	1,990	1,320	396	274	670
Sum 1994	1,287	487	1,774	-149	1,923	1,287	385	251	636
Aut 1994	1,217	446	1,664	-182	1,846	1,217	372	257	629
Win 1994/5	1,147	465	1,611	-149	1,761	1,147	393	221	614
Spr 1995	1,129	452	1,582	-131	1,712	1,129	345	238	583
Sum 1995	1,084	482	1,566	-122	1,688	1,084	369	235	604
Aut 1995	1,092	451	1,542	-110	1,653	1,092	357	204	561
Win 1995/6	1,085	454	1,539	-85	1,624	1,085	330	209	539
Spr 1996	1,034	491	1,525	-66	1,591	1,034	336	221	557
Sum 1996	987	485	1,472	-76	1,548	987	335	226	561
Aut 1996	918	514	1,432	-32	1,464	918	324	222	546
Win 1996/7	814	512	1,326	-4	1,329	814	312	204	515
Spr 1997	803	491	1,294	69	1,225	803	229	193	422
Changes									
Win 96/7 - Spr 97	-11	-20	-32		-104	-11	-83	-10	-93
Spr 96 - Spr 97	-232	1	-231		-367	-232	-108	-27	-135
WOMEN									
Spr 1984			1,282	464	817				
Spr 1985			1,208	323	885				
Spr 1986			1,214	288	926				
Spr 1987			1,191	335	856				
Spr 1988			999	304	695				
Spr 1989			848	340	508				
Spr 1990			803	401	402				
Spr 1991			891	386	505				
Spr 1992	389	520	910	303	607	389	142	76	218
Sum 1992	391	537	928	307	622	391	164	67	242
Aut 1992	401	538	938	295	643	401	164	78	244
Win 1992/3	422	560	982	316	665	422	164	80	244
Spr 1993	428	526	954	294	661	428	158	75	232
Sum 1993	418	553	972	319	653	418	165	70	234
Aut 1993	417	552	969	328	641	417	151	74	223
Win 1993/4	398	563	961	340	621	398	152	72	228
Spr 1994	378	541	919	313	607	378	163	65	225
Sum 1994	370	524	893	299	595	370	159	66	238
Aut 1994	334	525	859	287	572	334	165	73	214
Win 1994/5	333	512	845	299	547	333	151	63	220
Spr 1995	314	539	853	319	533	314	154	65	214
Sum 1995	316	527	842	313	529	316	150	64	214
Aut 1995	320	521	841	322	519	320	137	61	198
Win 1995/6	294	502	796	287	509	294	144	71	215
Spr 1996	293	504	796	295	501	293	132	77	209
Sum 1996	268	514	782	289	493	268	146	80	206
Aut 1996	258	532	790	326	464	258	128	78	168
Win 1996/7	247	538	785	370	415	247	100	68	144
Spr 1997	233	509	743	365	377	233	70	74	144
Changes									
Win 96/7 - Spr 97	-13	-29	-42		-49	131	133	2	-95
Spr 96 - Spr 97	-59	6	-53		-136	85	102	-7	-135

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

7.6 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

Alternative measures of unemployment

GREAT BRITAIN	ILO unemployment measure				Claimant unemployment measure +				
	Not seasonally adjusted				Total #	Not ILO unemployed			Total
	Claimants	Non claimants	Total	Difference		ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	In employment	
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	-44	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	1,318	947	2,265	149	2,116	1,318	489	310	798
Sum 1996	1,259	1,068	2,327	273	2,054	1,259	487	309	796
Aut 1996	1,162	1,063	2,226	323	1,902	1,162	445	295	740
Win 1996/7	1,079	987	2,066	269	1,798	1,079	433	286	718
Spr 1997	1,027	953	1,980	359	1,621	1,027	314	280	594
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	8			

7.7 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

Job-related training received by employees

GREAT BRITAIN	All who received job-related training in the last 4 weeks					
	Seasonally adjusted		Not seasonally adjusted			
	All of working age +	Age groups				
16-19		20-24	25-34	35-49	50-59/64	
ALL						
Spr 1986	2,032	2,213	374	470	613	598
Spr 1987	2,196	2,430	363	504	694	694
Spr 1988	2,585	2,833	411	565	793	849
Spr 1989	2,905	3,136	407	594	881	983
Spr 1990	3,132	3,381	421	614	973	1,067
Spr 1991	2,944	3,209	364	529	960	306
Spr 1992	2,829	3,064	296	504	918	286
Spr 1993	2,826	3,057	258	496	940	275
Spr 1994	3,041	3,267	287	500	1,051	311
Spr 1995 \$	2,806	3,026	222	431	980	313
Aut 1995 \$	2,952	3,030	255	447	952	295
Win 1995/6 \$	2,978	2,988	275	444	948	302
Spr 1996 \$	3,003	3,208	286	463	1,024	300
Sum 1996 \$	3,047	2,724	226	395	879	276
Aut 1996 \$	3,043	3,116	285	416	1,013	303
Win 1996/7 \$	3,116	3,137	310	428	1,094	321
Spr 1997 \$	3,157	3,384	356	463	1,056	348
Men						
Spr 1986	1,170	1,308	224	267	374	348
Spr 1987	1,225	1,373	212	282	415	368
Spr 1988	1,417	1,569	236	312	455	448
Spr 1989	1,557	1,706	230	320	517	498
Spr 1990	1,669	1,825	253	324	534	542
Spr 1991	1,565	1,717	207	292	531	512
Spr 1992	1,488	1,608	167	256	505	533
Spr 1993	1,457	1,573	142	261	501	522
Spr 1994	1,538	1,649	137	238	568	549
Spr 1995 \$	1,422	1,529	118	215	526	514
Aut 1995 \$	1,507	1,536	136	221	518	518
Win 1995/6 \$	1,506	1,513	147	229	520	467
Spr 1996 \$	1,511	1,615	157	239	555	521
Sum 1996 \$	1,544	1,395	126	192	475	462
Aut 1996 \$	1,499	1,524	149	200	519	505
Win 1996/7 \$	1,531	1,538	161	211	514	500
Spr 1997 \$	1,553	1,665	177	234	543	533
Women						
Spr 1986	863	906	150	202	239	249
Spr 1987	971	1,057	150	222	279	326
Spr 1988	1,168	1,264	176	253	338	401
Spr 1989	1,349	1,430	177	273	364	485
Spr 1990	1,463	1,556	168	290	439	524
Spr 1991	1,379	1,493	157	237	428	539
Spr 1992	1,341	1,456	129	248	413	534
Spr 1993	1,370	1,484	116	235	439	566
Spr 1994	1,503	1,618	130	261	483	538
Spr 1995 \$	1,383	1,497	104	216	455	567
Aut 1995 \$	1,444	1,493	119	225	434	563
Win 1995/6 \$	1,472	1,475	128	215	429	552
Spr 1996 \$	1,492	1,594	129	223	470	615
Sum 1996 \$	1,503	1,329	100	194	496	496
Aut 1996 \$	1,544	1,592	136	217	493	590
Win 1996/7 \$	1,585	1,599	148	217	464	601
Spr 1997 \$	1,604	1,719	179	229	513	627

GREAT BRITAIN	% of all employees #					
	Seasonally adjusted		Not seasonally adjusted			
	All of working age +	Age groups				
16-19		20-24	25-34	35-49	50-59/64	
ALL						
Spr 1986	9.9	10.9	22.3	16.3	12.6	8.6
Spr 1987	10.7	11.9	21.6	17.2	14.0	9.9
Spr 1988	12.2	13.4	23.4	18.9	15.1	11.8
Spr 1989	13.4	14.5	23.3	19.4	16.1	13.3
Spr 1990	14.3	15.5	25.5	20.6	17.0	14.2
Spr 1991	13.7	15.0	24.4	19.0	16.7	14.0
Spr 1992	13.5	14.6	23.4	19.2	16.1	14.0
Spr 1993	13.6	14.7	23.8	19.6	16.1	14.3
Spr 1994	14.6	15.0	23.0	20.6	17.6	14.4
Spr 1995 \$	13.2	14.3	20.1	18.5	16.2	13.8
Aut 1995 \$	13.8	14.1	21.5	18.7	15.6	13.7
Win 1995/6 \$	13.8	13.9	23.2	19.1	15.5	12.8
Spr 1996 \$	13.9	14.9	23.9	20.3	16.7	14.2
Sum 1996 \$	14.1	12.6	17.2	16.4	14.3	12.0
Aut 1996 \$	14.0	14.3	18.3	16.3	13.8	13.5
Win 1996/7 \$	14.3	14.4	24.3	19.0	15.8	13.7
Spr 1997 \$	14.4	15.5	27.7	20.8	16.9	14.4
Men						
Spr 1986	10.2	11.5	26.8	17.7	13.1	9.3
Spr 1987	10.8	12.1	25.9	18.2	14.4	9.9
Spr 1988	12.1	13.5	26.6	19.9	15.1	11.8
Spr 1989	13.2	14.5	26.7	20.0	16.8	12.9
Spr 1990	14.0	15.4	30.3	20.8	16.7	13.8
Spr 1991	13.4	14.8	27.8	20.3	16.6	13.2
Spr 1992	13.3	14.4	26.8	19.3	16.2	13.6
Spr 1993	13.2	14.3	27.3	20.1	15.8	13.5
Spr 1994	13.9	14.9	25.9	19.2	14.1	13.0
Spr 1995 \$	12.6	13.7	21.9	17.6	16.0	12.8
Aut 1995 \$	13.3	13.5	23.2	17.6	15.7	12.8
Win 1995/6 \$	13.2	13.4	25.1	19.0	15.7	11.5
Spr 1996 \$	13.2	14.2	26.2	20.3	16.6	12.8
Sum 1996 \$	13.5	12.1	19.0	15.8	14.2	11.3
Aut 1996 \$	13.1	13.2	23.2	16.8	15.5	11.3
Win 1996/7 \$	13.2	13.3	25.5	17.9	15.2	12.2
Spr 1997 \$	13.3	14.3	27.7	19.9	16.0	12.9
Women						
Spr 1986	9.6	10.1	17.8	14.7	11.9	4.3
Spr 1987	11.6	11.6	17.5	16.0	13.4	7.0
Spr 1988	12.3	13.4	20.2	17.9	15.0	11.8
Spr 1989	13.7	14.6	20.0	18.8	15.2	13.9
Spr 1990	14.7	15.7	20.6	20.4	17.4	14.7
Spr 1991	13.9	15.1	20.9	17.7	16.8	14.8
Spr 1992	13.7	14.9	20.2	19.1	15.9	14.4
Spr 1993	13.0	14.3	20.6	19.0	16.4	14.4
Spr 1994	15.3	16.4	24.2	22.1	17.8	15.6
Spr 1995 \$	13.9	15.1	18.4	19.4	16.4	14.9
Aut 1995 \$	14.3	14.8	19.7	19.8	15.5	14.6
Win 1995/6 \$	14.5	14.6	21.4	19.1	15.3	14.2
Spr 1996 \$	14.7	15.8	21.6	20.2	16.9	15.7
Sum 1996 \$	14.8	13.0	15.4	17.0	14.5	12.7
Aut 1996 \$	15.1	15.6	21.4	19.9	14.9	14.9
Win 1996/7 \$	15.5	15.6	23.2	20.2	16.4	15.2
Spr 1997 \$	15.6	16.8	27.8	21.8	18.1	16.0

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

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY 7.8

Average actual weekly hours⁺ of work by industry sector

GREAT BRITAIN	SIC 92 (Standard Industrial Classification)													
	Seasonally adjusted		Not seasonally adjusted		Agriculture and fishing	Energy and water	Manufacturing	Construction	Distribution hotels & catering	Transport & comms	Banking, finance & insurance etc	Public admin education & health	Other services	Total Services
	Total (millions) #	Average	Total (millions) #	Average										
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	832	33.1	835	33.3	45.8	37.0	36.2	37.1	32.1	37.7	33.1	28.8	30.6	33.2
Spr 1993	829	33.1	828	32.9	45.7	36.9	35.8	37.7	32.1	37.3	32.8	27.3	30.5	31.0
Sum 1992	826	33.2	853	34.1	43.7	37.6	37.4	38.5	32.3	38.3	33.8	30.0	31.1	32.3
Aut 1992	822	33.1	795	32.2	40.4	36.2	34.5	35.0	31.0	36.3	32.3	28.6	29.6	30.9
Win 1992/3	820	33.0	833	33.6	43.3	37.5	36.9	38.2	31.9	38.0	33.4	29.3	30.8	31.8
Spr 1993	823	33.1	811	32.5	42.5	37.1	35.1	37.7	31.6	37.7	32.5	27.1	30.1	30.7
Aut 1993	820	32.9	846	33.9	42.5	38.2	37.3	39.2	32.0	38.4	33.7	29.8	30.3	32.0
Win 1993/4	829	33.2	801	32.3	40.3	35.1	34.9	35.3	31.2	38.0	32.7	28.6	28.3	31.0
Spr 1994	829	33.2	845	33.8	44.4	36.9	37.2	38.5	32.0	38.9	34.0	29.5	29.2	32.0
Spr 1995	835	33.3	824	32.6	46.5	36.0	35.4	38.5	31.6	38.4	32.9	27.1	29.5	30.8
Spr 1996	840	33.3	867	34.3	45.0	38.1	37.8	39.7	32.4	39.1	34.4	30.2		

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

Period ending	Training For Work			Youth Training (including credits)			Modern Apprenticeships			THOUSANDS
	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	
1990-91*	114.7	10.3	124.9	193.2	16.4	209.5				
1991-92*	127.7	11.5	139.2	233.2	16.5	249.6				
1992-93#	133.4	12.6	145.2	231.8	14.8	246.9				
1993-94	124.4	8.7	133.1	234.1	16.1	250.2				
1994-95	94.9	8.6	103.4	224.2	15.3	239.5				
1995-96	68.2	4.7	72.8	211.0	13.2	224.2	24.8	3.0	27.8	
1996-97+	53.5	3.8	57.2	192.6	14.8	207.4	75.9	6.1	82.0	
1995 23 Apr	75.4	6.6	82.0	213.0	14.6	227.6	1.3	0.4	1.7	
21 May	72.9	6.3	79.2	212.4	15.1	227.5	1.4	0.4	1.7	
18 Jun	69.7	6.1	75.8	210.7	15.1	225.8	1.5	0.3	1.8	
16 Jul	63.3	5.0	68.3	220.9	15.5	236.3	2.1	0.3	2.4	
13 Aug	60.1	4.7	64.9	223.5	15.5	239.0	2.8	0.4	3.2	
13 Sep	58.4	4.5	62.9	223.8	15.5	239.3	5.6	0.5	6.1	
08 Oct	61.6	4.8	66.4	229.0	16.0	244.9	9.7	1.4	11.1	
05 Nov	63.5	5.0	68.5	229.4	16.0	245.4	12.3	1.8	14.2	
03 Dec	65.3	5.0	70.3	228.1	15.9	243.9	14.9	2.0	16.9	
31 Dec	60.7	4.8	65.5	223.7	15.5	239.2	16.8	2.1	18.9	
1996 28 Jan	63.9	4.8	68.7	216.6	14.6	231.2	18.9	2.1	21.0	
25 Feb	66.9	4.9	71.8	214.5	13.3	227.8	21.4	2.7	24.1	
24 Mar	68.2	4.7	72.8	211.0	13.2	224.2	24.8	3.0	27.8	
28 Apr	62.1	4.3	66.4	202.6	12.8	215.3	27.1	3.4	30.5	
26 May	61.9	4.1	66.0	199.5	12.9	212.3	29.0	3.5	32.5	
23 Jun	60.9	4.0	64.9	199.2	13.1	212.0	31.0	4.0	35.0	
21 Jul	58.8	3.5	62.3	208.9	13.1	222.0	35.0	3.8	38.8	
18 Aug	56.5	3.4	59.9	210.6	13.6	224.3	39.1	4.7	43.8	
15 Sep	56.1	3.4	59.5	212.3	13.9	226.1	47.3	4.7	52.0	
13 Oct	58.1	3.8	61.9	213.5	14.4	228.0	53.6	5.3	58.9	
10 Nov	59.0	3.9	62.8	213.0	14.9	227.9	58.7	5.5	64.2	
08 Dec	59.4	3.9	63.3	211.3	15.2	226.5	63.2	5.8	69.0	
1997 05 Jan	53.4	3.6	57.0	206.1	15.1	221.3	64.9	5.7	70.6	
02 Feb	57.2	3.8	61.0	204.5	15.1	219.5	68.4	6.1	74.5	
02 Mar	58.3	4.0	62.3	199.7	14.9	214.7	72.7	6.1	78.8	
30 Mar	53.5	3.8	57.2	192.6	14.8	207.4	75.9	6.1	82.0	
04 May	49.5	3.7	53.2	182.2	14.2	196.4	77.7	6.1	83.7	
01 Jun	48.4	3.5	51.9	178.2	13.8	192.0	78.3	6.1	84.4	
29 Jun	49.1	2.0	51.1	180.4	14.2	194.6	77.6	6.2	83.8	

Source: TEC Management Information, the Welsh Office

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

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

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

Period ending	Training For Work*			Youth Training (including credits)			Modern Apprenticeships			THOUSANDS
	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	
1990-91	280.2	24.4	304.6	225.9	18.2	244.1				
1991-92	253.2	24.0	277.2	227.4	17.9	245.3				
1992-93	291.2	27.2	318.4	236.4	15.3	251.7				
1993-94	290.7	19.1	309.8	238.7	17.6	256.3				
1994-95	269.8	19.3	289.1	251.8	16.7	268.5				
1995-96	212.4	12.1	224.4	250.7	17.4	268.1	25.8	2.6	28.4	
1996-97	215.9	12.5	228.4	235.1	21.5	256.6	69.7	5.3	75.0	
1995 23 Apr	11.2	0.7	12.0	11.5	1.0	12.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	
21 May	14.9	0.8	15.7	11.7	1.1	12.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	
18 Jun	14.6	0.9	15.4	13.6	1.0	14.6	0.2	0.0	0.2	
16 Jul	15.2	0.9	16.1	34.7	1.9	36.6	0.6	0.0	0.6	
13 Aug	13.9	0.8	14.7	25.0	1.7	26.6	0.8	0.0	0.8	
13 Sep	14.5	0.8	15.2	26.1	1.9	28.0	2.8	0.1	2.9	
08 Oct	20.3	1.5	21.8	32.9	2.3	35.1	4.3	0.7	5.0	
05 Nov	18.2	1.2	19.4	21.0	1.6	22.6	2.8	0.3	3.0	
03 Dec	18.5	1.0	19.5	17.2	1.3	18.5	2.7	0.2	2.9	
31 Dec	10.2	0.6	10.8	10.2	0.7	10.9	2.2	0.2	2.4	
1996 28 Jan	17.6	1.0	18.6	15.6	1.0	16.6	2.4	0.2	2.6	
25 Feb	20.6	0.9	21.5	16.2	0.9	17.1	2.9	0.4	3.3	
24 Mar	22.7	0.9	23.7	16.8	1.0	17.8	4.0	0.4	4.4	
28 Apr	18.4	0.9	19.3	15.1	1.0	16.1	3.2	0.3	3.5	
26 May	17.2	1.0	18.2	12.0	0.9	12.9	2.5	0.3	2.7	
23 Jun	16.2	0.9	17.1	16.7	1.2	17.9	2.8	0.2	3.0	
21 Jul	17.1	0.9	18.0	33.8	1.7	35.5	4.9	0.4	5.3	
18 Aug	15.5	0.9	16.3	22.6	1.7	24.4	5.1	0.4	5.5	
15 Sep	16.2	1.0	17.2	28.8	2.2	31.0	9.7	1.0	10.7	
13 Oct	19.8	1.5	21.3	24.5	2.1	26.7	8.2	0.8	9.0	
10 Nov	18.3	1.1	19.4	17.9	1.8	19.6	6.8	0.6	7.3	
08 Dec	17.6	1.1	18.7	15.5	1.6	17.1	6.4	0.4	6.7	
1997 05 Jan	7.1	0.4	7.5	7.1	0.7	7.8	3.0	0.2	3.2	
02 Feb	18.0	1.1	19.0	15.2	1.2	16.5	5.5	0.3	5.8	
02 Mar	18.7	1.2	19.9	13.1	1.2	14.3	6.3	0.3	6.6	
30 Mar	16.0	0.6	16.6	12.8	1.5	14.3	5.6	0.3	5.9	
04 May	17.6	1.0	18.6	12.8	1.2	14.1	5.7	0.2	5.9	
01 Jun	13.5	0.6	14.1	9.9	1.0	10.8	3.3	0.1	3.5	
29 Jun	13.9	0.5	14.4	15.0	1.4	16.4	3.3	0.2	3.4	

Source: TEC Management Information, the Welsh Office

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

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

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

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

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

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

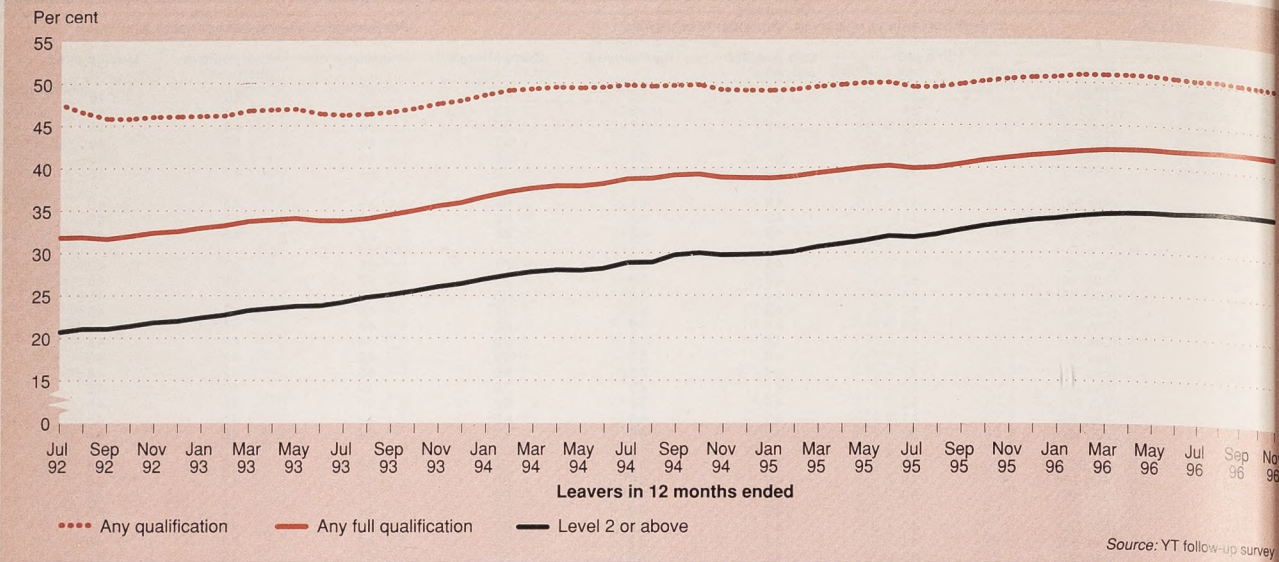
** In a positive outcome = in a job, full-time education or other government-supported training. Figures for 1990-1993 are for ET.

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

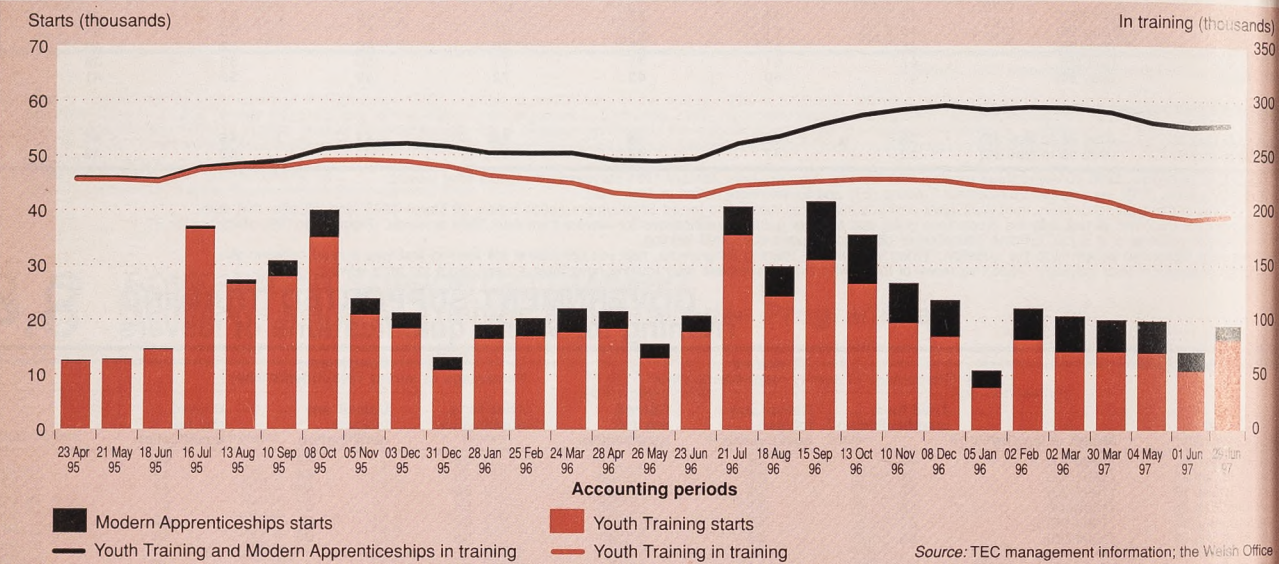
GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING Training for Work: qualifications of leavers 8.4

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

YT leavers gaining qualifications (smoothed); England and Wales



Participation in youth programmes; England and Wales



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



GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING Youth Training: destination of leavers 8.5

ENGLAND and WALES		All leavers Percentage of survey respondents who were:				Completers Percentage of those who completed who were:		
Month of survey*	Month of leaving	In a job	In a positive outcome#	Unemployed	Completers**	In a job	In a positive outcome#	Unemployed
Oct 92 to Sep 93	(1992-93)	50	67	28	43	67	76	20
Oct 93 to Sep 94	(1993-94)	53	70	25	46	68	78	18
Oct 94 to Sep 95	(1994-95)	58	72	22	46	72	81	14
Oct 95 to Sep 96	(1995-96)	63	76	18	52	75	85	11
1994 Oct	(Apr 94)	54	67	27	35	67	75	20
Nov	(May 94)	53	66	28	37	66	74	21
Dec	(Jun 94)	63	74	21	59	73	81	14
1995 Jan	(Jul 94)	61	75	20	56	71	82	14
Feb	(Aug 94)	53	74	21	47	68	81	14
Mar	(Sep 94)	54	76	17	48	69	83	13
Apr	(Oct 94)	55	69	25	37	71	79	16
May	(Nov 94)	56	68	25	37	73	80	16
Jun	(Dec 94)	60	70	23	45	76	81	14
Jul	(Jan 95)	57	68	26	40	74	80	15
Aug	(Feb 95)	59	70	23	43	74	80	15
Sep	(Mar 95)	64	75	20	51	78	84	12
Oct	(Apr 95)	59	71	22	43	70	78	16
Nov	(May 95)	60	72	22	42	72	80	15
Dec	(Jun 95)	65	76	19	58	76	84	12
1996 Jan	(Jul 95)	61	76	18	55	72	84	12
Feb	(Aug 95)	57	76	17	50	70	85	10
Mar	(Sep 95)	57	79	15	53	70	85	10
Apr	(Oct 95)	63	75	19	46	80	86	9
May	(Nov 95)	64	75	19	48	78	85	10
Jun	(Dec 95)	68	77	16	57	79	85	10
Jul	(Jan 96)	64	75	20	49	78	85	11
Aug	(Feb 96)	67	76	18	54	79	85	11
Sep	(Mar 96)	68	79	15	56	79	86	9
Oct	(Apr 96)	65	77	16	49	77	85	10
Nov	(May 96)	65	77	17	48	77	85	11
Dec	(Jun 96)	68	80	15	60	79	87	9
1997 Jan	(Jul 96)	63	78	16	58	74	85	11
Feb	(Aug 96)	59	81	13	54	71	88	8
Mar	(Sep 96)	59	81	13	55	71	88	7
Apr	(Oct 96)	64	77	17	49	77	86	9
May	(Nov 96)	66	76	17	49	79	86	10
Current and previous year to date								
Jun 95 to May 96	(Dec 94 to Nov 95)	61	75	19	49	74	84	12
Jun 96 to May 97	(Dec 95 to Nov 96)	64	78	16	54	76	86	9

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

GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING Youth Training: qualifications of leavers 8.6

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

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

A.1 OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES

Jobseekers with disabilities: placement into employment

Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service, 9 August 1997 - 5 September 1997 +

6,259

+ Not including placings through displayed vacancies.

A.2 OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES

Regional Selective Assistance: April - June 1997*

	East	East Midlands	London	Mersey-side	North East	North West	South East	South West	West Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	England	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
Number of Offers	3	26	7	14	45	26	16	6	44	35	222	35	29	286
Value of Offers (£,000)	820	1,365	1,399	569	4,319	2,802	1,696	529	2,741	2,902	19,142	13,985	5,687	38,814

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

A.3 OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES

Regional Selective Assistance: Offers of £75,000 or more: April - June 1997*

Region and company	Travel-to-work area	Total amount of assistance offered (£)	Project category +	SIC 1992 description
EAST				
Dagless Ltd	Wisbech	80,000	A	Mfr of other furniture
Fisher Chilled Foods Ltd	Wisbech	650,000	A	Proc/preserving fruit & veg nes
Fountain Foods Ltd	Wisbech	90,000	A	Processing & preserving of potatoes
Total		820,000		
EAST MIDLANDS				
Imex Ltd	Alfreton & Ashfield	90,000	A	Mfr of underwear
Neil Martin International Ltd	Alfreton & Ashfield	75,000	A	Repair nes
Roy Lowe & Sons Ltd	Mansfield	200,000	A	Mfr of knitted & crocheted hosiery
S P Fabrications (Ollerton) Ltd	Mansfield	135,000	A	Mfr of steel tubes
Savanna Rags International Ltd	Mansfield	150,000	A	Agents: sale of textiles, clothing
Stanley Cole (Wainfleet) Ltd	Skegness	200,000	A	Mfr of locks and hinges
Total		850,000		
LONDON				
Avimo Europe Ltd	London	450,000	B	General mechanical engineering
Johnson Controls Automotive (UK) Ltd	London	450,000	A	Mfr parts/access's for motor vehs
Marcantonio Foods Ltd	London	130,000	A	Mfr biscuits/pres'vd pastry/cakes
Platform Pressing Ltd	London	176,000	A	Forging/pressing metal, powder met
Spurway Catering Ltd	London	80,000	A	Mfr mch for food, bev'ge, tobacco
Stone Foundries Ltd	London	98,600	B	Forging/pressing metal, powder met
Total		1,384,600		
MERSEYSIDE				
OBG Pharmaceuticals Ltd	Liverpool	100,000	A	Mfr of basic pharmaceutical prods
Total		100,000		
NORTH EAST				
Able UK Ltd	Hartlepool	850,000	A	Building & repairing ships
Bentwood Brothers (Manchester) Ltd	Middlesbrough	250,000	A	Mfr of other outerwear
R F Hydraulic Supplies Ltd	Morpeth & Ashington	150,000	A	Mfr of machine tools
British Engines Ltd	Newcastle upon Tyne	700,000	A	Mfr of machine tools
Chromex (North East) Ltd	Newcastle upon Tyne	225,000	A	Mfr of tools
Jackel International Ltd	Newcastle upon Tyne	229,000	A	Mfr of other plastic products
ARD Components Ltd	Sunderland	80,000	A	Forging/pressing metal, powder met
G T Group Ltd	Sunderland	135,000	A	Mfr of other rubber products
Helena Haemostasis Systems Ltd	Sunderland	450,000	A	Mfr of medical & surgical equip
Hilary's Blinds Ltd	Sunderland	90,000	A	Mfr of other plastic products
Komatsu UK Ltd	Sunderland	350,000	A	Mfr mch mining/earth-moving/roadwks
Total		3,509,000		
NORTH WEST				
Scott Ltd	Barrow-in-Furness	1,500,000	B	Mfr corrugated paper, sacks, boxes
M & A Pharmachem Ltd	Bolton & Bury	120,000	A	Mfr of medicaments & non-medicaments
Plastic Card Co Ltd	Liverpool	95,000	A	Printing nes
Weir Pumps Ltd	Manchester	200,000	A	Mfr of pumps & compressors
Corby Chilled Distribution Ltd	Rochdale	185,000	A	Freight transport by road
De Roma Ice Cream Ltd	Wigan & St Helens	85,000	A	Mfr of ice cream
Grasshopper Babywear (Cumbria) Ltd	Workington	80,000	A	Mfr of hats, other apparel, access
Total		2,265,000		
SOUTH EAST				
Hastings Insurance Services Ltd	Hastings	970,000	A	Non-life insurance
Multiserv Ltd	Sittingbourne & Sheerness	80,000	A	Recycling of metal waste & scrap
Regis Furniture Ltd	Sittingbourne & Sheerness	240,000	A	Mfr furns, sacks, hhold textiles
Churchill House School of Eng Lang	Thanet	100,000	B	Other adult & other education nes
Total		1,390,000		
SOUTH WEST				
Western Mortgage Services Ltd	Plymouth	200,000	A	Acts aux to financial intermed nes
Lucas Control Systems Products	St Austell	200,000	B	Mfr elec distrib'n & control gear
Total		400,000		
WEST MIDLANDS				
Benjamin Priest Ltd	Birmingham	500,000	B	Forging/pressing metal, powder metal
Inalfa UK Ltd	Birmingham	350,000	A	Mfr of motor vehicles
William Morris Rolling Mills Ltd	Birmingham	85,000	A	Copper production
Rainford Group (Coventry) Plc	Coventry & Hinckley	300,000	A	Mfr other fabricated metal prods
Ionic Surface Treatments Ltd	Dudley & Sandwell	85,000	A	Mfr elec distrib'n & control gear
Samuel Groves & Co Ltd	Dudley & Sandwell	80,000	A	Mfr non-domestic cool'g & vent'g
Grafton Eng Ltd	Walsall	75,000	A	Wh'sale furn/other hhold goods nes
Orbik Electronics Ltd	Walsall	225,000	A	Mfr instruments: measuring etc
Total		1,700,000		

OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES A.3

Regional Selective Assistance: Offers of £75,000 or more: April - June 1997*

Region and company	Travel-to-work area	Total amount of assistance offered (£)	Project category +	SIC 1992 description
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE				
Stuileigh-Royal Ltd	Barnsley	750,000	A	Bacon & ham production
Bencap UK Ltd	Hull	450,000	A	Mfr of light metal packaging
VTP Ltd	Hull	120,000	A	Other wholesale
Eveport Ltd	Rotherham & Mexborough	125,000	A	Mfr of other fabricated metal prods
Fine Electro Mechanics Co Ltd	Rotherham & Mexborough	140,000	A	Mfr of elec valves, tubes, others
P J Electronics (UK) Ltd	Rotherham & Mexborough	185,000	A	Mfr of other elec equip nes
Care 2000 UK	Sheffield	110,000	A	Hospital activities
Charles Day (Steels) Ltd	Sheffield	100,000	A	Software consultancy & supply
Calder Textiles Ltd	Wakefield & Dewsbury	75,000	A	Mfr of carpets & rugs
Craven Fawcett (1997) Ltd	Wakefield & Dewsbury	245,000	B	General mechanical engineering
Ultima Furniture Systems Ltd	Wakefield & Dewsbury	75,000	A	Mfr of other furniture
Total		2,190,000		
SCOTLAND				
Monsanto Plc	Ayr	1,428,000	B	Mfr of plastics in primary forms
Cambridge Fluid Systems	Bathgate	120,000	A	Transport via pipelines
Petroleum Manuf Services Ltd	Bathgate	550,000	A	Mfr of taps & valves
Quintiles Scotland Ltd	Bathgate	3,600,000	A	Mfr of medicaments & non-medicaments
Level Nine Europe Ltd	Dundee	180,000	A	Software consultancy & supply
Samuel Bros Ltd	Dundee	75,000	A	Mfr other office & shop furniture
Gog Bros (Bakers) Ltd	Falkirk	75,000	A	Mfr bread/frsh pastry goods/cakes
Algar M Jamieson TA Jamieson Welding	Girvan	85,000	A	Mfr of steel drums & similar
Checkgraph Ltd	Glasgow	190,000	B	Mfr furns, sacks, hhold, textiles
Gulf Coast Seal Inc	Glasgow	120,000	A	Mfr of other rubber products
H Morris & Co	Glasgow	370,000	B	Mfr of other furniture
Hazelwood Grocery Ltd	Glasgow	500,000	B	Mfr of other furniture
Jack Sakol Ltd	Glasgow	120,000	A	Bacon & ham production
P & C Morris (Fish & Game) Ltd	Glasgow	510,000	A	Mfr other arts of paper & board nes
Robert Cullen & Sons Ltd	Glasgow	1,232,000	A	Mfr of aircraft & spacecraft
Rolls Royce Plc	Glasgow	3,000,000	A	Mfr of elec valves, tubes, others
Smart Modular Technologies	Glasgow	85,000	A	Mfr other arts of paper & board nes
C V Labels Ltd	Irvine	85,000	A	Mfr computers & oth inf proc equip
Arco Computers Ltd	Kirkcaldy	200,000	A	Other publishing
Logic Allen (Kirkcaldy) Ltd	Kirkcaldy	150,000	B	Mfr of elec valves, tubes, others
J R Reid Printers Ltd	Lanarkshire	150,000	A	Printing nes
Mackinnon of Scotland Ltd	Lanarkshire	200,000	B	Mfr of knitted & crocheted
TFC (Eng) Ltd	Lanarkshire	360,000	A	Mfr of elec valves, tubes, others
Total		13,515,000		
WALES				
Purpax Accessories Ltd	Aberdare	90,000	A	Mfr of plastic products
Northern Engraving Graphics Ltd	Blaenau Gwent Abergavenny	1,500,000	A	Printing nes
Willy Valley Foods Ltd	Blaenau Gwent Abergavenny	250,000	A	Bacon & ham production
Plas Farm Ltd	Holyhead	75,000	A	Other retail: food, bev'ges spec
Hoover Ltd	Merthyr & Rhymney	800,000	A	Mfr of electronic domestic appls
Okridge Direct Ltd	Merthyr & Rhymney	240,000	A	Retail sale via mail order houses
Goodard Bindery Ltd	Newport	100,000	A	Bookbinding & finishing
EP Doncasters Ltd	Pontypool & Cwmbran	800,000	B	Mfr of aircraft & spacecraft
Karavale Enterprises (Wales) Ltd	Pontypool & Cwmbran	700,000	A	Mfr of elec valves, tubes, others
Silflex Ltd	Pontypridd & Rhondda	80,000	A	Mfr of rubber products
Leewood Construction Ltd	South Pembrokeshire	125,000	A	General mechanical engineering
Ethnic Cuisine Ltd	Swansea	155,000	A	Mfr of other food products nes
Genice Foods Ltd	Wrexham	75,000	B	Mfr of milk products
Monospec Ltd	Wrexham	180,000	A	Mfr of plastic plates, sheets, tubes
Total		5,170,000		

* Date of first payment. Payment of RSA is made in instalments, typically over several years as jobs and capital expenditure targets laid down in the offer are met. The amounts quoted above therefore represent the maximum grant potentially payable if the project is satisfactorily completed, and not the amount actually paid to date.

+ A = Employment created, B = Employment safeguarded.

Note: Enquiries regarding this table should be addressed to:

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

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

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

DEFINITIONS

CLAIMANT COUNT

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

EARNINGS

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

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE

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

ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE

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

EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

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

FULL-TIME WORKERS

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

GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

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

HM FORCES

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

ILO UNEMPLOYED

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

LABOUR DISPUTES

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

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

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

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

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

MANUAL WORKERS (OPERATIVES)

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

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

SIC 1992 Section D.

NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

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

OVERTIME

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

CONVENTIONS

The following standard symbols are used:

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

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

PART-TIME WORKERS

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

PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES

SIC 1992 Sections C-E.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Adjusted for regular seasonal variations.

SELF-EMPLOYED PEOPLE

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

SERVICE INDUSTRIES

SIC 1992 Sections G-Q.

SHORT-TIME WORKING

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

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC)

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

TAX AND PRICE INDEX

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

TEMPORARILY STOPPED

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

VACANCY

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

WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

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

WORKFORCE

Workforce in employment plus the claimant unemployed as defined above.

WORKFORCE IN EMPLOYMENT

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

WORK-RELATED GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING PROGRAMMES

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

REGULARLY PUBLISHED statistics

	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page		Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page
SUMMARY TABLES				OUTPUT PER HEAD			
Labour Force Survey: UK	M	Oct 97	0.1	Output per head: quarterly and annual indices	M(Q)	Oct 97	1.8
Workforce: UK	M	Oct 97	0.2	Wages and salaries per unit of output			
Labour Force Survey: GB	M	Oct 97	0.3	Manufacturing index, time series	M	Oct 97	5.8
Workforce: GB	M	Oct 97	0.4	Quarterly and annual indices	M	Oct 97	5.8
BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS				LABOUR COSTS			
	M	Oct 97	0.5	Survey results 1992 Quadrennial		Sep 94	313
EMPLOYMENT AND WORKFORCE				Annual update	A	Feb 96	5.7
Workforce: UK and GB				RETAIL PRICES			
Quarterly series	M(Q)	Oct 97	1.1	General index (RPI)			
Labour force estimates, projections		Feb 97	51	Latest figures: detailed indices	M	Oct 97	6.2
Employees in employment industry: GB				: percentage changes	M	Oct 97	6.2
All industries: by division, class or group	Q	Oct 97	1.4	Recent movements and the index			
: time series, by order group	M	Oct 97	1.2	excluding seasonal foods	M	Oct 97	6.1
Manufacturing: by division, class or group	M	Oct 97	1.3	Main components: time series and weights	M	Oct 97	6.4
Administrative, technical and clerical in manufacturing	D	Dec 94	1.10	Changes on a year earlier: time series	M	Oct 97	6.5
Local authorities manpower	D	Jan 94	1.7	Food prices	M	Oct 97	6.3
Employees in employment by region and sector	B(Q)	Oct 97	1.5	International comparisons	M	Oct 97	6.8
Census of Employment				All items excluding housing costs	M	Oct 97	6.9
UK and regions by industry (Sept 1993)		Oct 95	369	LABOUR FORCE SURVEY			
GB and regions by industry (Sept 1993)		Oct 95	369	Economic activity: seasonally adjusted	M	Oct 97	7.1
International comparisons	Q	Aug 97	1.9	Economic activity: not seasonally adjusted	M	Oct 97	7.2
Registered disabled in the public sector	A	Aug 96	325	Economic activity by age: not seasonally adjusted	M	Oct 97	7.3
Trade union membership	A	Jun 97	231	Full-time and part-time workers	M	Oct 97	7.4
Tourism-related industries in Great Britain	Q	Aug 97	1.14	Alternative measures of unemployment (seasonally adjusted)	M	Oct 97	7.5
CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES				Alternative measures of unemployment (not seasonally adjusted)	M	Oct 97	7.6
Claimant unemployment				Job-related training received by employees	M	Oct 97	7.7
Summary: UK	M	Oct 97	2.1	Average actual weekly hours of work by industry sector	M	Oct 97	7.8
: GB	M	Oct 97	2.2	Additional Labour Force Survey tables	D	Dec 95	7.6-7.23
Age and duration: UK	Q	Sep 97	2.5	Labour market and educational status of young people	D	Mar 96	7.24
Broad category: UK	M	Oct 97	2.1	LABOUR DISPUTES: STOPPAGES OF WORK			
Detailed category: GB	M	Oct 97	2.2	Summary: latest figures	M	Oct 97	4.1
Region: summary	Q	Sep 97	2.6	: time series	M	Oct 97	4.2
Age: time series UK	Q	Sep 97	2.7	Latest year and annual series	A	Jun 97	217
: estimated rates	Q	Sep 97	2.15	Industry			
Duration: time series UK	Q	Sep 97	2.8	Monthly: broad sector time series	M	Oct 97	4.1
Region and area				Annual: detailed	A	Jun 97	217
Time series summary: by region	M	Oct 97	2.3	: prominent stoppages	A	Jun 97	217
: assisted areas, travel-to work areas	M	Oct 97	2.4	Main causes of stoppage			
: counties, local areas	M	Oct 97	2.9	Cumulative	M	Oct 97	4.1
: parliamentary constituencies	M	Oct 97	2.10	Latest year for main industries	A	Jun 97	217
Age and duration: summary	Q	Sep 97	2.6	Size of stoppages	A	Jun 97	217
Flows				Days lost per 1,000 employees in recent years by industry	A	Jun 97	217
UK, time series	M	Oct 97	2.19	International comparisons	A	Apr 97	129
Age time series	M	Oct 97	2.20	GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING			
Mean duration	Q	Oct 97	2.21	Participants in the programmes	M	Oct 97	8.1
Claim history: number of previous claims	Q	Aug 97	2.22	Number of starts on the programmes	M	Oct 97	8.2
Claim history: interval between claims	Q	Sep 97	2.23	Training for work: destination of leavers	M	Oct 97	8.3
By sought and usual occupation	M	Oct 97	2.24	Training for work: qualifications of leavers	M	Oct 97	8.4
Students: by region	D	Mar 93	2.13	Youth training: destination of leavers	M	Oct 97	8.5
Disabled jobseekers: GB	M	Oct 97	A.1	Youth training: qualifications of leavers	M	Oct 97	8.6
International comparisons	M	Oct 97	2.18	Participants in the programmes	D	Jun 97	8.1
Ethnic origin	A	Jun 96	259	New starts on the programmes	D	Jun 97	8.2
Temporarily stopped				Destinations and qualifications			
Latest figures: by UK region	D	Nov 93	2.14	TFW/ET leavers	D	Jun 97	8.3
Vacancies				YT leavers	D	Jun 97	8.4
Unfilled, inflow, outflow and placings seasonally adjusted	M	Oct 97	3.1	TFW/ET leavers completing agreed training	D	Jun 97	8.5
Unfilled seasonally adjusted by region	M	Oct 97	3.2	YT leavers completing agreed training	D	Jun 97	8.6
Unfilled unadjusted by region	M	Oct 97	3.3	Characteristics of TFW/ET starts for England and Wales	D	Apr 97	8.7
REDUNDANCIES				Characteristics of young people leaving YT for England and Wales	D	Apr 97	8.8
In Great Britain	M	Oct 97	2.32	Characteristics of young people starting Modern Apprenticeships for England and Wales	D	Apr 97	8.9
by region	M	Oct 97	2.33	Destinations and qualifications of TFW/ET by their characteristics for England and Wales	D	Apr 97	8.10
by age	M	Oct 97	2.34	Destinations and qualifications of YT leavers by their characteristics for England and Wales	D	Apr 97	8.11
by industry	M	Oct 97	2.35	DISABLED JOB SEEKERS			
by occupation	M	Oct 97	2.36	Registrations and placements into employment	M	Oct 97	A.1
EARNINGS AND HOURS				REGIONAL AID			
Average earnings (index)				Selective Assistance by region	Q	Oct 97	A.2
Whole economy				Selective Assistance by region and company	Q	Oct 97	A.3
Main industrial sectors	M	Oct 97	5.1	Development Grants by region	D	Aug 97	A.4
Industries	M	Oct 97	5.3	Development Grants by region and company	D	Aug 97	A.5
Underlying trends	Q	Feb 96	75	*Frequency of publication, frequency of compilation shown in brackets (if different).			
Levels of earnings and hours for main industrial sectors and industries				A Annual. S Six monthly. Q Quarterly. M Monthly. B Bi-monthly. D Discontinued.			
Manual employees	Q(A)	Aug 97	5.4				
Non manual employees	Q(A)	Aug 97	5.5				
All employees	Q(A)	Aug 97	5.6				
Quarterly estimates of levels	Q	May 97	180				
International comparisons (index)							
Manufacturing	M	Oct 97	5.9				
Overtime and short-time: manufacturing							
Latest figures: industry	D	Dec 96	1.11				
Regions: summary	D	Dec 96	1.13				
Hours of work: manufacturing	D	Sep 95	1.12				

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