

MAY 1997

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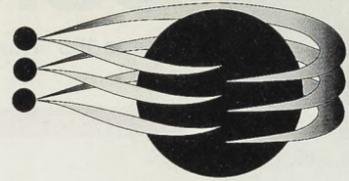
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ILO news

International labour statistics

THE INTERNATIONAL Labour Organisation has published the 55th edition of the *Yearbook of Labour Statistics*. The *Yearbook* is the world's foremost work of statistical reference on labour questions, bringing together in systematic form a mass of data from a vast network of authoritative sources of information in some 180 countries.

The new edition contains 31 tables corresponding to nine major substantive chapters on the following:

- economically active population;
- employment;
- unemployment;
- hours of work;
- wages;
- labour cost;
- consumer prices;
- occupational injuries; and
- strikes and lockouts.

New tables have been introduced this year, showing the educational level achieved by the economically active population and unemployed people; and on strikes and lockouts. Data on paid employment, hours of work and wages are presented for economic activities not previously covered. The *Yearbook* is accompanied by a methodological volume, *Sources and Methods: Labour Statistics*. Gradually all the subjects in the *Yearbook* will be covered by a volume which includes information

on the method of data collection, coverage, concepts and definitions, classifications, historical changes, technical references, etc.

- *Yearbook of Labour Statistics 1996*. ISBN 92-2-010370-2. *Sources and Methods: Labour Statistics Volume 5*. ISBN 92-2-010384-2. International Labour Office. Price £113.40. Available from International Labour Office, Vincent House, Vincent Square, London SW1P 2NB, tel 0171 828 6401.

New research

Managers' changing perceptions

Men and women managers believe that they are fast achieving equality in today's workplace, according to a new report from the Institute of Management (IM) and FI Group plc.

The report, which is based on a survey of 1,800 IM members of both sexes, found that over 80 per cent of respondents believe that all managers should receive equal treatment in the workplace. Most agree that women managers are no different to men in the way that they manage. The majority of both male and female

managers - 52 per cent and 60 per cent respectively - said that they focus on team work, using a participatory style of management. Only 15 per cent, however, said that their company has a culture that encourages participation, while 32 per cent felt their organisation is bureaucratic and 28 per cent that it is highly political.

The report finds considerable similarity in the overall views of most managers on professional and personal values. In all, 63 per cent see their home and work lives as equally important, and both men and

women embrace the opportunities offered by more flexible working practices. Flexitime and the chance to work at home on a formal or informal basis were the most popular. Almost half of managers said that they wanted to see paid paternity leave, and almost a third agreed that their organisations should provide maternity entitlement above the statutory minimum. Both men and women were motivated by the same factors when looking for a new job, wanting more challenge, greater responsibility and the chance to develop new skills. Managers

generally saw determination, interpersonal qualities and having the right skills as central to career success.

The report concluded that progress had been made since earlier IM research - in 1992 - when women were not readily acknowledged to be equal partners in the workplace.

- *A Question of Balance?*. ISBN 0 85946 289 7. £25 (IM members), £50 (non-members). Available from the Institute of Management, 2 Savoy Court, Strand, London WC2R 0EZ, tel 0171 497 0580.

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

A selection of recent Parliamentary Questions concerning labour market statistics answered in letters from Dr Tim Holt, Director General of the Office for National Statistics. The date on which the answer was given is at the end of each PQ.

Full-time jobs

NICK AINGER (Pembroke) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer, how many full-time permanent jobs have been (a) lost or (b) created in each of the last 10 years, and what is his Department's estimate of the number of full-time permanent jobs which will be created over the next five years.

TIM HOLT: Information is available only for the net change in employees between 1986 and 1996. This is provided in the table. The Office for National Statistics does not produce projections of employment levels.

Full-time permanent employees in Great Britain: at spring (unadjusted)

	Thousands	
	Level	Net change
1986	15,792	
1987	15,750	-42
1988	16,316	566
1989	16,704	388
1990	16,879	175
1991	16,529	-350
1992	15,626	-904
1993	15,322	-303
1994	15,232	-91
1995	15,355	123
1996	15,451	97

Source: Labour Force Survey
(26 February)

Working parents

DAVID CLELLAND (Tyne Bridge) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer, if he will make a statement on the proportion of (a) lone parents (broken down by gender) and (b) married/cohabiting mothers who are currently in work.

TIM HOLT: The estimates available for Great Britain from the summer 1996 Labour Force Survey are shown in the table below.

Employment rate^a for lone parents and married/cohabiting women with dependent children^b

Great Britain, summer 1996	Per cent
All lone parents	42.3
Male lone parents	51.0
Female lone parents	41.4
Married/cohabiting mothers	66.4

Source: Labour Force Survey

a Those in employment as a percentage of all those in the relevant population.
b Children aged 0-15 and 16-18 years olds in full-time education.

(25 February)

Never worked

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

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

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

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

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

Summer 1996, thousands, not seasonally adjusted

	Total	Male	Female
Total	1,675	624	1,051
16-17	308	170	138
Economically inactive	1,329	371	958

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

Summer 1996, thousands, not seasonally adjusted

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

(18 March)

Status of 18 to 24 year olds

STEPHEN BYERS (Wallsend) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to list the percentage of 18 to 24 year olds who are (a) full-time students, (b) in employment (c) unemployed and (d) in other categories in (i) the United Kingdom, (ii) France and (iii) Germany at the latest date for which information is available.

TIM HOLT: The table below gives estimates from the Labour Force Survey for the United Kingdom for spring 1996. Please note that full-time students can be employed, unemployed or economically inactive.

Comparisons between European Union countries are published in the annual Eurostat Labour Force Survey Results. The latest edition is for 1995. Breakdowns by age are given for employment in table 18, unemployment in table 20 and economically inactive in table 22. Table 24 gives rates on participation in education for young people. Unfortunately the tables do not give the precise age group you have specified. This Eurostat publication is available in the House of Commons Library.

18-24 year old by economic and educational status; United Kingdom

Spring 1996, per cent (all 18-24 year olds = 100 per cent)

	All persons (of whom):	Full-time student	Not full-time student
All persons (of whom):	100.0	23.6	76.4
In employment	64.7	8.3	56.4
ILO unemployed	10.5	0.9	9.7
Inactive	24.8	14.4	10.3

Source: Labour Force Survey

(25 February)

Average earnings in Wales

SIR WYN ROBERTS (Conwy) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer, what are the latest available figures for average weekly earnings in (a) Wales and (b) the United Kingdom for (i) males and (ii) females.

TIM HOLT: In April 1996, average gross weekly earnings of full time employees on adult rates, whose pay for the survey period was unaffected by absence were as follows:

	Wales (£)	United Kingdom (£)
Males	345.5	389.9
Females	250.5	282.3
All	313.1	350.3

Source: New Earnings Survey

(24 February)

LABOUR MARKET UPDATE



Prepared by the Government Statistical Service

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

LABOUR MARKET OVERVIEW

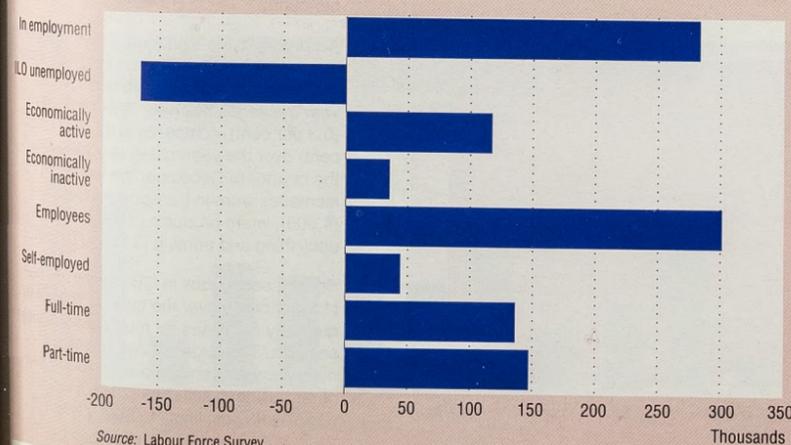
- The latest set of statistics reflected continuing growth in the economy. Claimant unemployment fell for the twelfth month in a row, while the number of vacancies notified to Jobcentres was the highest ever. Manufacturing employment is stable and there was a third successive quarterly rise in employment in the services sector. While underlying earnings have increased, the majority of this can be attributed to bonuses in the service sector.
- In February, claimant unemployment in the UK (seasonally adjusted) fell by 68,200, taking the level to 1,746,300. However, claimant unemployment figures continue to be affected by the introduction of Jobseekers Allowance (see unemployment section for more details).
- February's was the third largest monthly fall since the series began, and represented an annual decrease of 466,000. The fall was widespread in all regions, and among both sexes - down 50,200 for men and 18,000 for women.
- The UK claimant unemployment rate was 6.2 per cent in February, down 0.3 percentage points on the month and 1.7 points on the year, and the lowest rate for over six years.
- The average monthly fall in claimant unemployment over the year to February was 38,800, with average falls over the last six months of 60,400, and over the last three months of 61,200.
- The estimate of the workforce in employment in the UK was 26,147,000 in December, a rise of 47,000 over the quarter (from a revised September figure) and 222,000 over the year. The number of employees in employment increased by 54,000 over the quarter to December, with self-employment up by 1,000 over the same period.
- Notifications of new vacancies to UK Jobcentres (seasonally adjusted) rose by 40,600 in February to 244,700 - the highest level since the series began in January 1980. The stock of unfilled vacancies increased by 7,800 over the month to 270,900, again the highest level since the series began. Placings by the Employment Service rose by 9,300 over the month to 159,300.
- The number of working days lost to labour disputes in January was provisionally estimated to be 22,000 - 3,000 less than the revised figure for the previous month, and less than half the January 1996 figure. The number of stoppages in January was 26, compared with 23 in December (revised) and 24 in January 1996.
- In the year to January, the number of working days lost was estimated to be 1,274,000, compared with 442,000 in the 12 months to December. There were 245 stoppages over the year, compared with 233 for the same period in 1995/6.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Figure 1. Tables 7.1-7.3

- The economic activity rate for all people in GB aged 16 and over from the autumn 1996 LFS (seasonally adjusted) increased by 0.2 per cent on summer 1996 to 63.0 per cent, a return to the autumn 1995 level. (Table 7.3)
- The autumn Labour Force Survey (LFS) recorded 85.1 per cent of men of working age as economically active (seasonally adjusted), compared with 72.0 per cent of women. The difference between the rates for men and women has decreased over both the year and quarter to autumn 1996. The rate for men was 0.2 per cent lower than in autumn 1995, while the rate for women was 0.4 per cent higher than in both autumn 1995 and summer 1996. (Table 7.3)
- The LFS shows that the net increase in the number in employment of 283,000 over the year to autumn 1996 was balanced by a decrease in the ILO unemployed of 166,000, an increase in the number economically inactive of 35,000 and an increase in the total population (aged 16 and over) of 151,000 (all seasonally adjusted).
- In an analysis by age band, the LFS shows that the economic activity rate was highest for men among those aged 25 to 34 and for women among those aged 35 to 49 (at 93.5 per cent and 77.5 per cent respectively in autumn 1996).
- The LFS regional analysis showed that the economic activity rate among people of working age was highest in East Anglia (at 81.6 per cent) and lowest in Wales (at 74.4 per cent). The economic activity rate for all persons aged 16 and over was highest in the South East (65.7 per cent).

Figure 1 Changes in economic activity between autumn 1995 and autumn 1996; Great Britain; not seasonally adjusted



HOURS OF WORK

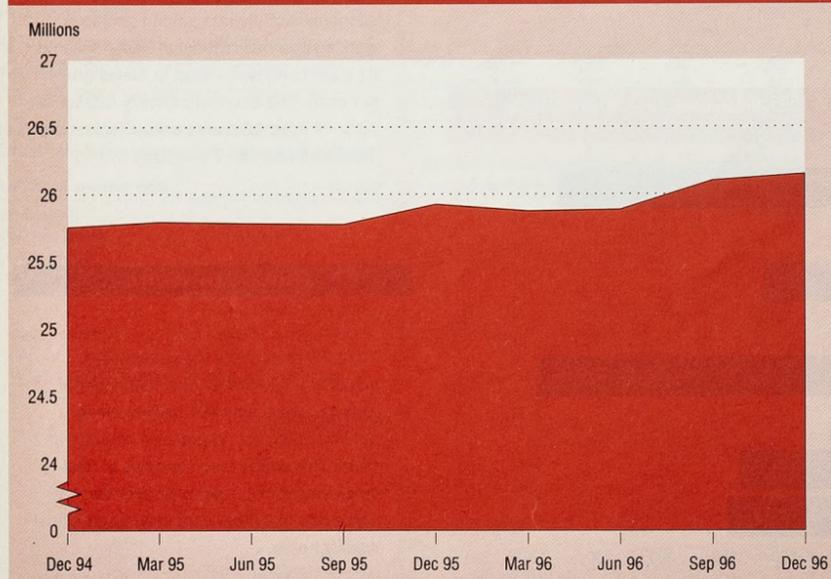
- The LFS estimate of the seasonally-adjusted total number of actual hours of work per week was 861 million during autumn 1996, up 1.5 per cent on autumn 1995. This was a result of a rise in total employment of 1.1 per cent over the year and a rise of 0.3 per cent in average actual weekly hours.

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

Tables 0.5, 6.1-6.5

- Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the fourth quarter of 1996 was 0.8 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 2.6 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and gas, GDP in the fourth quarter of 1996 was 0.7 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 2.5 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Retail sales volumes in the three months to February were 0.6 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 4.0 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Manufacturing output in the three months to January was 0.3 per cent higher than in the previous three months and up 1.1 per cent on a year earlier.
- Construction output in the fourth quarter of 1996 was 1.1 per cent higher on the previous quarter and 1.6 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Manufacturing investment in the third quarter of 1996 was 1.6 per cent lower than the previous quarter but 15.8 per cent lower than a year earlier.
- Government consumption in the fourth quarter of 1996 was 0.2 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 1.0 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- The balance of trade in goods in the three months to December was in deficit by £2.6 billion. This is down from £3.0 billion in the previous three months and from £3.2 billion a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics, export volumes in the three months to December were up 0.1 per cent on the previous three months and 8.1 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics, import volumes in the three months to December were 1.1 per cent up on the previous three months and 9.3 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- In the twelve months to February, the all-items RPI rose by 2.7 per cent, compared to the 12-month increase to January of 2.8 per cent. The fall in the all-items 12-month rate was largely attributable to food prices, particularly seasonal foods. Other smaller downward effects came from household goods' prices and personal goods' prices. There were, however, upward effects on the 12-month rate from housing and motoring costs, and from clothing and footwear prices.
- Over the month the all-items RPI rose by 0.4 per cent to stand at 155.0 for February.
- Excluding mortgage interest payments (RPIX), the 12-month rate of price increases was 2.9 per cent for February, down from 3.1 per cent for January.
- 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 2.5 per cent, down from 2.8 per cent for January.
- The 12-month rate of increase in the output price index for home sales of manufactured products was provisionally estimated at 1.3 per cent for February, compared with a 1.5 per cent (provisional) increase for January. The input price index for materials and fuels purchased by the manufacturing industry provisionally decreased by 6.6 per cent over the year to February, compared with a provisional decrease of 6.5 per cent for January.

Figure 2 Workforce in Employment; December 1994 to December 1996; 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 LFS for Great Britain, carried out in autumn (Sep to Nov) 1996, showed that total employment (seasonally adjusted) rose by 130,000 since summer (Jun to Aug) 1996, and 283,000 since autumn 1995, to stand at 25,845,000. Both male and female employment increased. The number of men in employment was up over the quarter by 66,000, and over the year by 134,000, to 14,249,000. The number of women in employment has risen by 64,000 over the quarter, and 149,000 over the year to 11,596,000.
- The UK workforce in employment rose by 47,000 (0.2 per cent) over the quarter to December and by 222,000 over the year to 26,147,000. This is the third quarterly rise in a row. It included increases for employees (54,000), the self-employed (1,000) and falls for participants in work-related government-supported training schemes (7,000) and armed forces (1,000). (Table 1.1)
- According to the LFS, the number of employees in GB had risen by 301,000 to 22,241,000 (seasonally adjusted) between autumn 1995 and autumn 1996, while the number of self-employed has risen by 44,000 to 3,291,000 over the same period. Since summer 1996 the numbers of employees has risen by 157,000 and the number of self-employed remained fairly stable (a rise of 1,000). (Tables 0.3 & 7.1)
- The LFS also showed that the numbers in both full-time and part-time employment (seasonally adjusted) rose over the year (by 136,000 and 147,000) to autumn 1996. The totals now stand at 19,410,000 for full-time and 6,433,000 for part-time.
- In an analysis by occupation, the LFS shows that over the year to autumn 1996, the number in employment in non-manual occupations (not seasonally adjusted) at 15,426,000, was 2.8 per cent higher than in autumn 1995, while the number in manual occupations was 0.8 per cent lower at 10,283,000. The numbers of men in non-manual and manual occupations both increased over the year to autumn 1996 (by 1.9 and 0.5 per cent respectively). For women the numbers in non-manual occupations increased (by 3.3 per cent) but decreased in manual occupations (by 3.5 per cent).
- According to the workforce in employment estimates, jobs in manufacturing rose by 15,000 in January to 3,945,000. Over the year the series has now risen by 11,000 (0.3 per cent), compared to 42,000 (1.1 per cent) over the year to January 1996. Over the quarter to December the largest increases were in transport equipment (4,000), wood products (3,000) and paper, publishing and printing (3,000). (Table 1.2)
- Service sector jobs in GB rose by 279,000 (1.7 per cent) over the quarter. There were quarterly increases for most service industry sections. The largest being in renting of machinery and equipment, computers and other business activities (23,000) and in social work activities (12,000). (Table 1.2)

UNEMPLOYMENT

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

- Claimant count unemployment figures continue to be affected by distortions associated with the introduction of Jobseekers Allowance. These relate to changes in operational procedures, in the benefit regime itself and in labour market behaviour; it is not possible to adjust the statistics fully for all these effects. Nevertheless, the recorded unemployment falls sustained over the last six months suggest that the rate of fall in unemployment is now higher than it was in mid-1996. That is, it is higher than the 15,000 to 20,000 per month previously reported by the ONS.
- The UK seasonally adjusted level of claimant unemployment fell by 68,200 in February 1997 to stand at 1,746,300. (Table 2.1)
- The unemployment level was 152,400 (10 per cent) higher than in April 1990 when claimant unemployment reached its last trough, but 1,234,800 (41 per cent) lower than in December 1992 when unemployment last reached a peak.
- The seasonally adjusted rate of claimant unemployment, at 6.2 per cent of the workforce, was down 0.3 per cent on the previous month. This was the lowest rate since October 1990. (Table 2.1)
- The UK unemployment rate was 1.7 per cent lower than 12 months ago and, over the year, has fallen in every region for both men and women. (Tables 2.1 & 2.3)
- Between January and February 1997 the total level of seasonally adjusted claimant unemployment fell in every region. The largest regional percentage falls were in East Anglia, Northern Ireland, East Midlands, the South East and the South West. (Table 2.3)
- Over the month the rate of seasonally adjusted unemployment fell in every region. (Table 2.3)
- The UK unadjusted level of claimant unemployment fell by 475,182 (1.7 per cent) over the year to stand at 1,827,784 (6.8 per cent of the workforce). (Table 2.1)
- On the ILO basis, seasonally adjusted unemployment in GB (autumn 1996) stood at 2.23 million (or 7.9 per cent), which is 302,000 higher than the GB claimant count for the same period.
- LFS recorded that the seasonally adjusted ILO unemployment fell by 32,000 over the quarter, and 166,000 over the year to autumn 1996.
- The ILO unemployment rate (seasonally adjusted) fell over the quarter by 0.1 per cent and the year by 0.6 per cent to autumn 1996 and now stands at 7.9 per cent.
- The LFS recorded ILO unemployment of 718,000 among young people (those aged 16 to 24) in autumn 1996, 6,000 more than in autumn 1995. The youth ILO unemployment rate was 15.7 per cent.
- The LFS reports a fall in the number of long term (over one year) ILO unemployed over the 12 months to autumn 1996, both in total (by 109,000 to 843,000) and as a proportion of all ILO unemployed (by 2.1 per cent to 37.9 per cent).

Figure 3 Regional claimant unemployment; February 1997; United Kingdom; seasonally adjusted



Figure 4 Regional unfilled vacancies at jobcentres; February 1997; United Kingdom; seasonally adjusted



JOBCENTRE VACANCIES

Figure 4. Tables 3.1-3.3

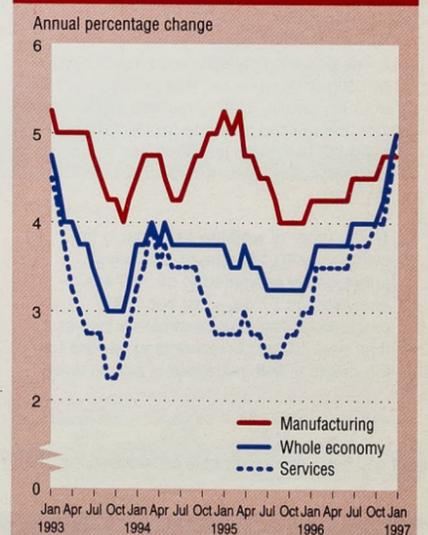
- The number of vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres (UK seasonally adjusted) increased by 7,800 to 270,900 in February 1997. (Tables 3.1)
- The seasonally adjusted number of new vacancies notified to Jobcentres in February increased by 40,600 to 244,700. (Table 3.1)
- On a seasonally adjusted basis, the number of people placed into jobs by the Employment Service increased by 9,300 to 159,300. (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 January 1997 was provisionally estimated to be 5 per cent. This was 1/4 per cent higher than the December figure which was revised up by 1/2 per cent. (Table 5.1)
- The actual increase in whole economy average earnings was 4.9 per cent. (Table 5.1)
- In the manufacturing industries, the underlying increase was 4% per cent. This was unchanged from the December figure. The final rate for November was 4% per cent. (Table 5.1)
- The September to December 1995 and November 1993 rates are the lowest since 1967.
- The production industries increase in average earnings was 5 per cent. This was 1/4 per cent higher than the December figure. (Table 5.1)
- In the service industries the increase was 5 per cent. This was 1/4 per cent higher than the December figure which was revised up by 1/2 per cent. (Table 5.1)

Figure 5 Underlying average earnings index; Great Britain



PRODUCTIVITY AND UNIT WAGE COSTS

Figure 6. Tables 1.8, 5.8

- Manufacturing output was 1.1 per cent higher in the three months ending January 1997, compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)
- Manufacturing productivity in terms of output per head was 1.4 per cent higher in the three months ending January 1997, compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)
- Manufacturing unit wage costs rose by 3.1 per cent in the three months ending January 1997, compared with a year earlier. (Table 5.8)
- Whole economy output per head was 1.5 per cent higher in the third quarter of 1996, compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)
- Whole economy unit wage costs were 1.7 per cent higher in the third quarter of 1996, compared with a year earlier. (Table 5.8)

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



LABOUR DISPUTES

Figure 7. Tables 4.1-4.2

- It was provisionally estimated that 22,000 working days were lost due to stoppages of work in January 1997. This was slightly lower than the revised estimate for December 1996 (25,000), and less than half the corresponding figure for January 1996 (51,000).
- The number of working days lost in the twelve months to January 1997 was provisionally estimated to be 1,274,000 - equivalent to 57 days lost per 1,000 employees. The latest estimate is higher than each of the corresponding periods for the previous five years and is almost three

TRAINING

Tables 8.1-8.11

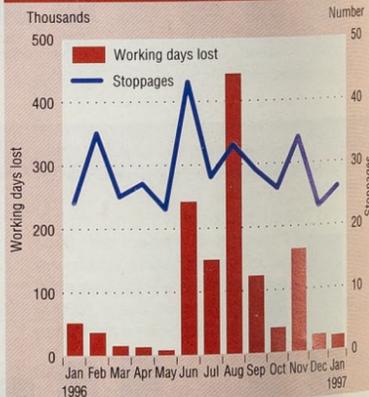
- According to the autumn 1996 LFS, three million (14.0 per cent) employees of working age (seasonally adjusted) had received job-related training in the last four weeks - a very slight decrease on summer 1996.
- The number participating in Training for Work (TFW) decreased slightly between November and December 1996. The number of participants was 6 per cent down on the number participating in December 1995. (Table 8.1)
- The proportion of leavers from TFW between April 1996 and June 1996 (40 per cent) who were in a job six months after leaving was 3 per cent higher than the equivalent figure for April 1995 and June 1995 (38 per cent). This proportion continues to show an upward trend. The proportion who gained a qualification in the same period was 9 per cent lower than the equivalent for leavers a year earlier. (Table 8.3)
- The number of Youth Training (YT) participants increased slightly between November and December 1996. The number of participants was 4 per cent lower than in December 1995. (Table 8.1)
- The proportion of YT leavers between April 1996 and June 1996 (68 per cent) who were in a job six months after leaving was 4 per cent higher than for leavers between April and June 1995 (65 per cent). This proportion continues to show an upward trend. (Table 8.4)
- The proportion of YT leavers between April 1996 and June 1996 who gained a qualification while on the programme was 2 per cent lower than the corresponding figure for the same period in 1995. (Table 8.4)
- The number of people on Modern Apprenticeships in Great Britain was 69,600 in December 1996. The programme is continuing steadily to increase in size. (Table 8.1)

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

Tables 2.18, 5.9, 6.8-6.9

- Among our European Union (EU) partners, the internationally comparable ILO unemployment rate for the UK (using OECD figures) is lower than in Spain, Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, Sweden, Belgium and Germany. (Table 2.18)
- However, the UK ILO rate is still higher than in the Netherlands, Portugal, Denmark, Austria and Luxembourg. (Table 2.18)
- The UK rate is below the EU average using the latest available data (7.3 per cent for the UK in January 1997, compared to 10.8 per cent for the EU as a whole). (Table 2.18)
- The manufacturing average earnings increase was higher for GB than in 10 OECD countries. (Table 5.9)
- Harmonised indices of consumer prices (HICPs) are being calculated in each member state of the EU 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 EU member states on 7 March 1997. To coincide with the transmission of UK HICP indices to Eurostat, UK HICP figures were released by the ONS on 26 February in First Release ONS (97) 50. A more detailed breakdown of the UK HICP is given in the RPI Business Monitor MM23. For non-EU countries, consumer price indices excluding housing costs remain the best available basis of comparison. The RPI remains the best indicator of UK consumer price inflation.
- In EU countries there was an average rise in consumer prices of 2.2 per cent (provisional) over the 12 months to January, compared with an increase of 2.1 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in France by 1.8 per cent and in Germany by 1.7 per cent. Outside the EU, consumer prices rose by 3.1 per cent in USA, by 2.9 per cent in Canada and by 0.4 per cent in Japan. [It should be noted that these comparisons can be affected by variations in the way national indices are compiled. In particular, the treatment of housing costs differs between countries.]

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



HELP-LINE

0171 533 6180

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.

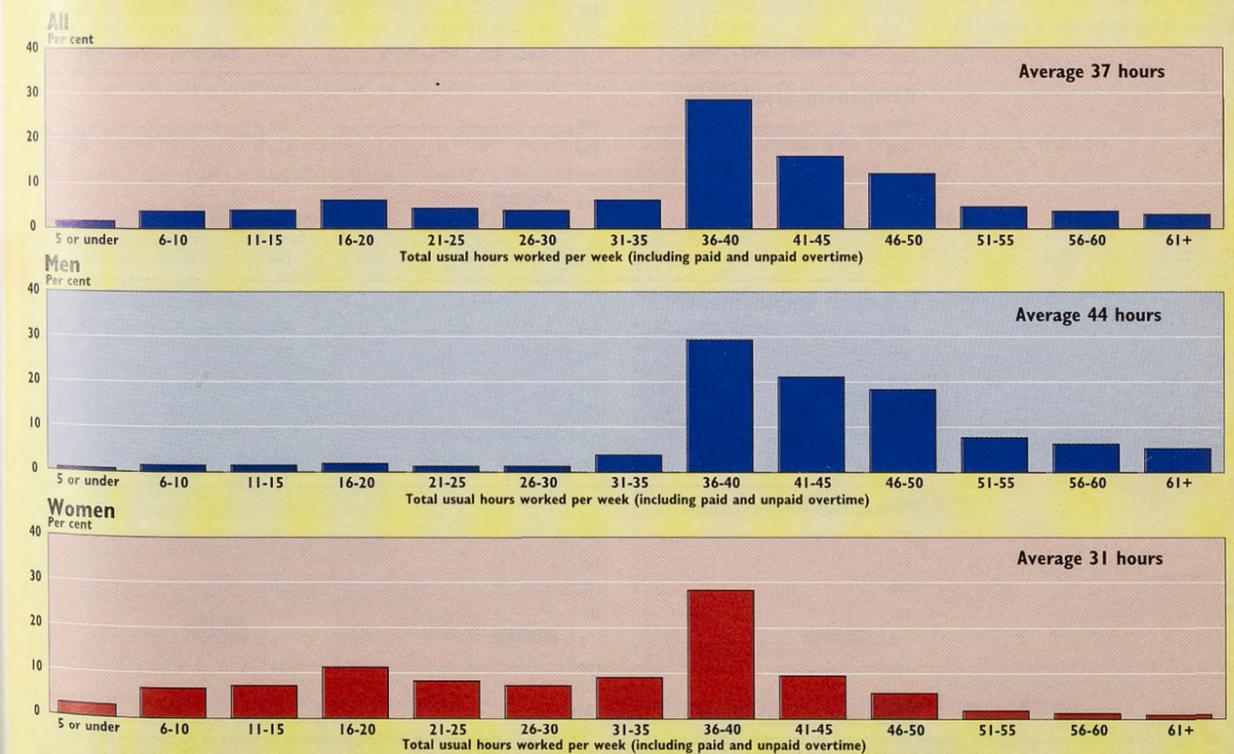
CONTENTS FOR APRIL 1997 - PRESENTING RESULTS FROM AUTUMN (SEPTEMBER TO NOVEMBER) 1996 LFS

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| 1 Total usual weekly hours worked | 6 Job related training |
| 2 Changes in employment | 7 Economic activity of young people |
| 3 Women in employment | 8 Economically inactive people |
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1 TOTAL USUAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

Information available from the LFS 1996 there were 22 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. For both men and women, around three in ten employees usually worked between 36 and 40 hours a week. In autumn 1996 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, autumn 1996, 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

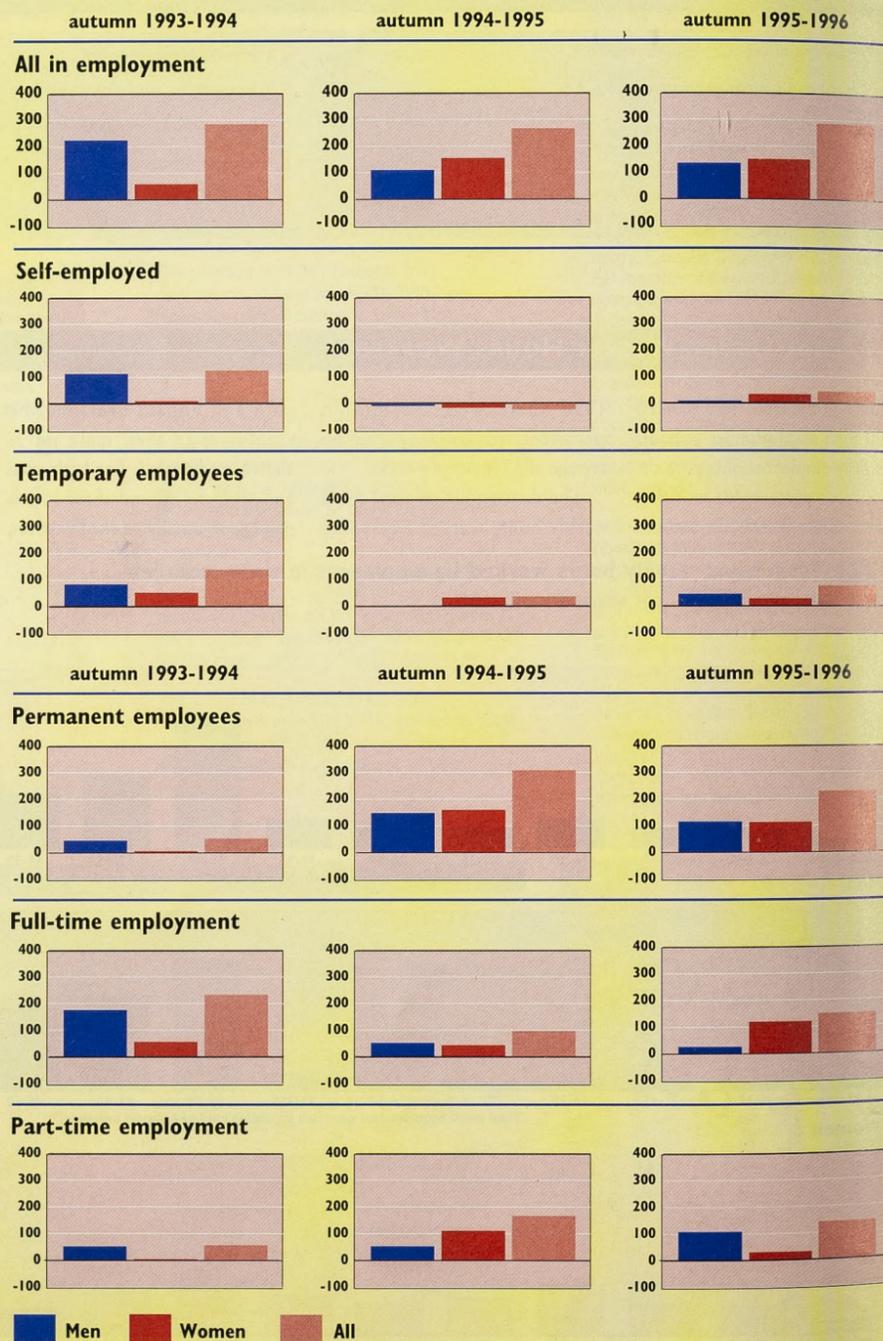
Figure 2 shows the year on year changes of the number of people in employment, by type of employment, between autumn 1993 and autumn 1996 (not seasonally adjusted). The figures show that employment as a whole rose between autumn 1995 and autumn 1996, as it had done over the one year periods to autumn 1994 and autumn 1995. Between autumn 1995 and autumn 1996 the increases of those in part-time and those in full-time employment were approximately the same, although the increase in full-time jobs was greater for women, while the increase in part-time jobs was greater for men.

Employment troughed in winter 1992/3. Table 1 gives the seasonally adjusted changes of those in employment between the trough and autumn 1996. It shows that total employment has risen by 898,000 since winter 1992/3 with the greatest increases being among employees and people with part-time jobs. It also shows that two thirds of the net increase in the number of self-employed people were men.

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

(Thousands)	Total	Employees	Self-employed	Other	Full-time	Part-time
All	898	856	207	-165	387	513
Men	481	439	134	-92	212	270
Women	417	417	73	-73	175	243

Figure 2 Changes in employment: autumn 1993 to autumn 1996 (Great Britain, thousands, not seasonally adjusted)



3 WOMEN IN EMPLOYMENT

Among the most frequent topics of enquiry on the LFS Helpline are questions about the labour market characteristics of women. In autumn 1996 there were 10.64 million women employees (not

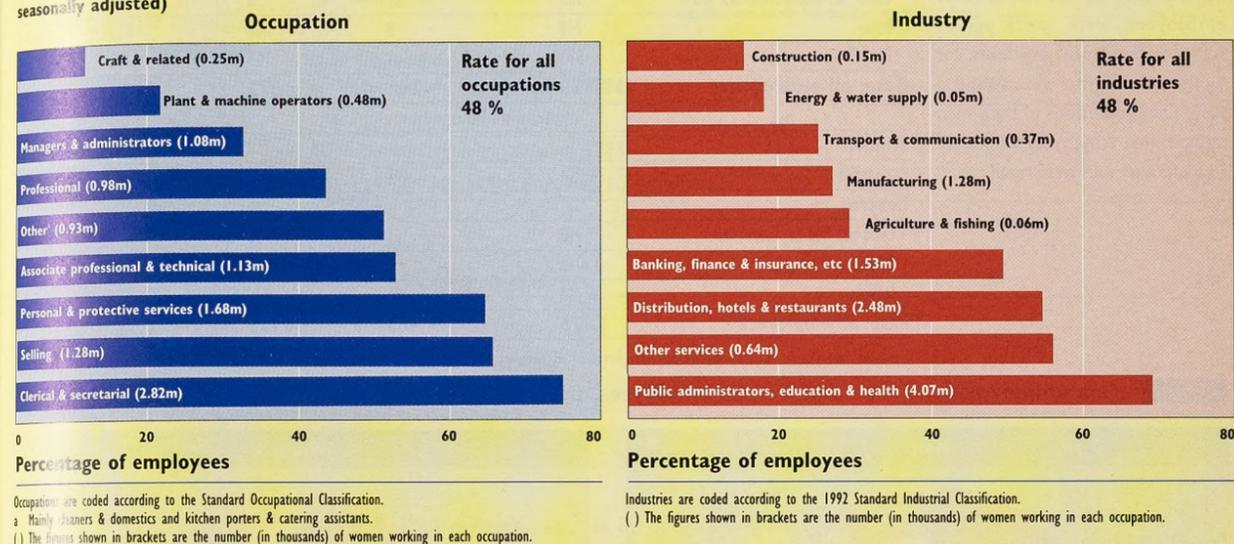
seasonally adjusted) accounting for 48 per cent of all employees. Enquirers are interested in the types of jobs held by women relative to those held by men. Figure 3 shows the percentage of

employees (both full-time and part-time) who are women, within each occupation and industry group.

There was a clear distinction between industries such as agriculture, construction, transport

and communication and the manufacturing industries, where less than one third of all employees are women, compared with most of the service industries where more than half are women.

Figure 3 Percentage of employees that are women, by occupation and industry (Great Britain, autumn 1996, 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 women 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 women working in each occupation.

4 SICKNESS ABSENCE

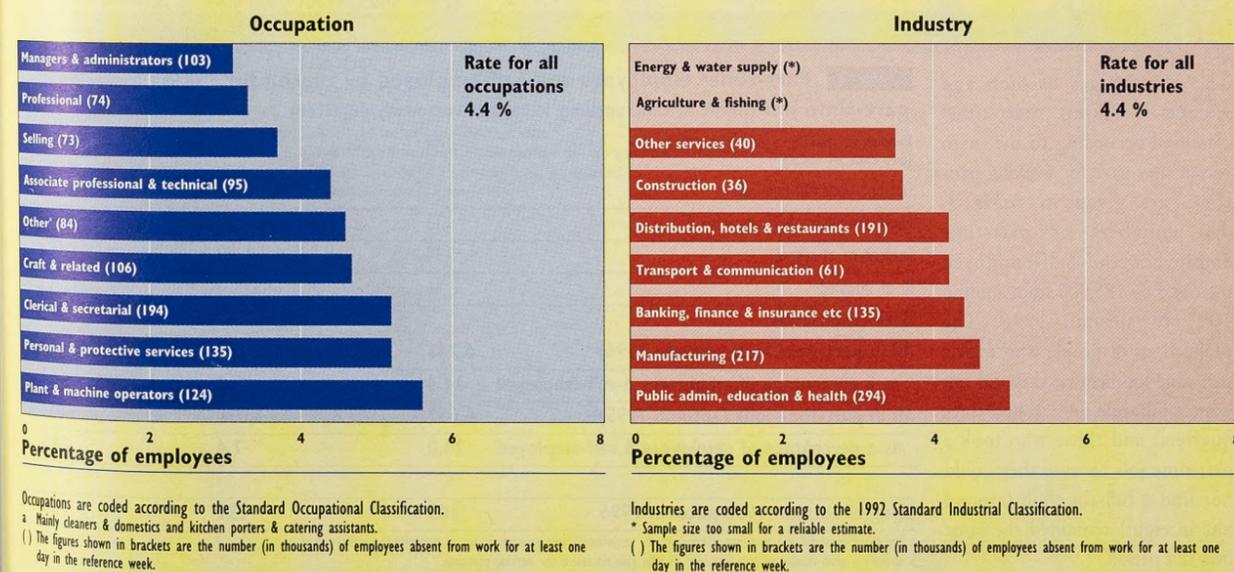
The LFS is a regular source of information about people's absences from work caused by sickness or injury. Many companies telephone the LFS Helpline to enquire whether LFS data can help them to assess the levels of sickness absence in

their company compared to the national picture.

Figure 4 shows the percentages of employees absent for at least one

day in the reference week in different occupational and industry groups.

Figure 4 Percentage of employees absent from work for at least one day in the reference week due to sickness or injury, by occupation and industry (Great Britain, autumn 1996, 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.
* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.
() The figures shown in brackets are the number (in thousands) of employees absent from work for at least one day in the reference week.

5 FLEXIBLE LABOUR MARKET

(a) MAIN EMPLOYMENT OF MEN AND WOMEN

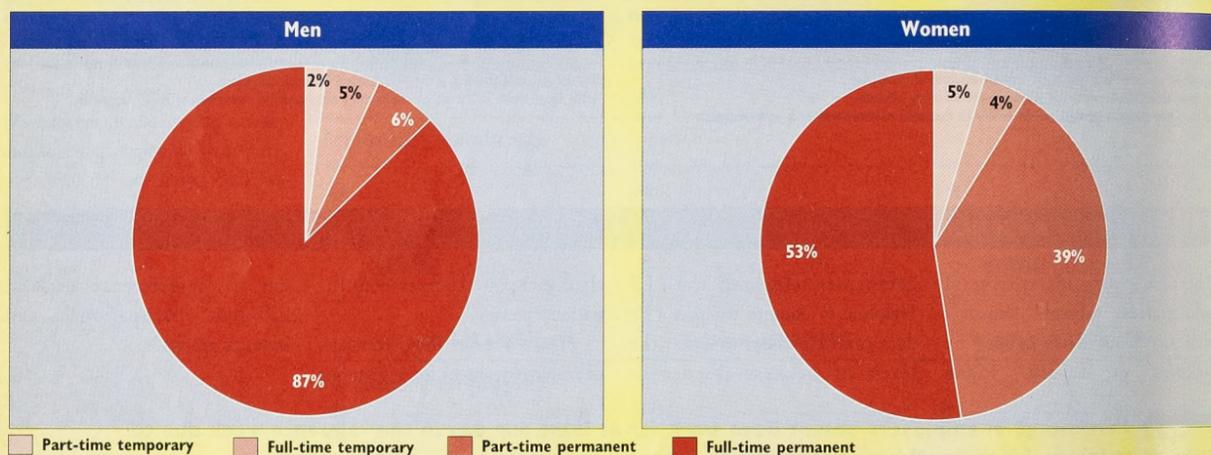
Table 2 and figure 5 give breakdowns of the different types of employment for men and women in their main job. Figure 5 shows that in Great Britain in autumn 1996, while around nine out of ten of male employees were working in full-time permanent positions, for women the figure was around a half. The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

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

	Full-time	Could not find full-time job	Part time		Total	Base: All employees Thousands
			Other	Total		
Men						
Permanent	10,063	174	510	684	10,747	
Temporary						
Could not find permanent job	309	59	8	67	376	
Other	249	8	147	155	404	
Total	558	67	155	222	780	
Base: all employees^a	10,725	241	675	917	11,643	
Women						
Permanent	5,554	395	3,704	4,099	9,654	
Temporary						
Could not find permanent job	178	67	78	145	323	
Other	210	18	364	381	591	
Total	388	85	441	526	914	
Base: all employees^a	5,976	483	4,178	4,662	10,639	

^a 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, autumn 1996, not seasonally adjusted)



(b) PART-TIME WORKERS

The percentages of men and women working part-time, classified according to the main reason they gave for working part-time, are given in table 3. The numbers of part-time employees and self-employed increased by 185,000 from autumn 1995 to autumn 1996. The proportions of people who took a part-time job because they did not want a full-time job (around three quarters) 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 reason for taking a part-time job (Great Britain, autumn 1996, not seasonally adjusted)

Reason for taking a part-time main job (per cent of total)	All	Men	Women
Did not want full-time job	72	38	79
Could not find a full-time job	13	26	10
Student or at school	14	33	9
Ill or disabled	1	3	1
Base (thousands)			
All in part-time jobs (autumn 1996)^{bc}	6,241	1,165	5,076
as a percentage of employees & self-employed	24.4	8.2	44.3
All in part-time jobs (autumn 1995)^{bc}	6,057	1,035	5,022
as a percentage of employees & self-employed	24.0	7.4	44.5
Change: autumn 1995-autumn 1996	185	130	55

^a The definition of full- and part-time is based on the respondent's own assessment, not on the number usually worked.
^b Includes a small number of part-time workers who gave no reason for working part-time.
^c The figures for part-time workers do not include unpaid family workers or those on government employment and training programmes.

(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 has increased by 77,000 from autumn 1995 to autumn 1996. Table 4 shows the reasons people give for taking a temporary job rather than a permanent one. Around a third of women were in temporary employment because they did not want a permanent job compared with around a fifth of men. On the other hand, around a 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, autumn 1996, not seasonally adjusted)

Main reason for taking a temporary main job (per cent of total)	All	Men	Women
Could not find a permanent job	41	48	35
Did not want permanent job	27	21	32
Contract including training	6	7	5
Some other reason	26	24	28
Base (thousands)			
All in temporary jobs (autumn 1996)	1,695	780	914
as a percentage of employees	7.6	6.7	8.3
All in temporary jobs (autumn 1995)	1,618	732	886
as a percentage of employees & self-employed	7.4	6.4	8.4
Change:			
autumn 1995-autumn 1996	77	49	28

(c) SECOND JOBS

Each quarter the LFS provides new information of interest to many regular users about the number of people who have more than one job. Such people are counted only once in the LFS employment totals. The alternative source of employment statistics, the Workforce in Employment series, counts all jobs and so people with two jobs are counted twice. The numbers of second jobs held in autumn 1996 as shown by the LFS are given in table 5. In autumn 1996 around five per cent of all people in employment had a second job.

Table 5 Employment status of people with more than one job (Great Britain, autumn 1996, 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	760	271	1,032	21,244	22,282
Self-employed	89	99	189	3,122	3,311
On government employment and training programmes	*	*	10	193	204
Unpaid family workers	+	+	+	+	115
All (autumn 1996)	858	371	1,231	24,558	25,912
All (autumn 1995)	900	405	1,305	24,182	25,625
Change:					
autumn 95-autumn 96	-42	-34	-74	377	288

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

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 summer 1996, 3.0 million employees of working age received job-related training in the four

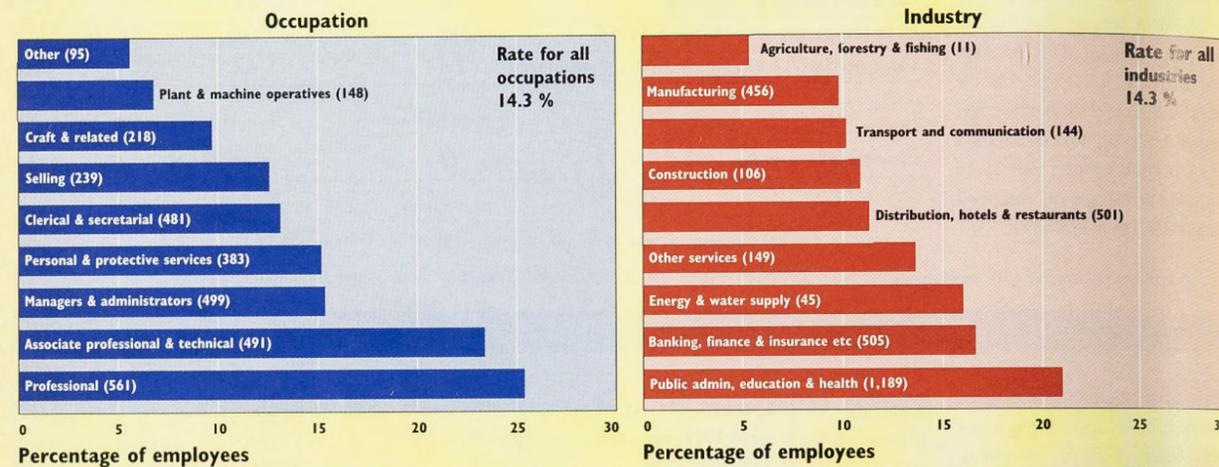
weeks prior to interview, 14.0 per cent of all such employees (seasonally adjusted).

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 a higher proportion of women employees of working age received job-related training - 15.6 per cent of female employees compared with 13.2 per cent of male employees in autumn 1996 (not seasonally adjusted).

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



Occupations are coded according to the Standard Occupational Classification. () The figures shown in brackets are 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 7 shows the economic activity of people who were aged between 16 and 19

on the previous 31 August. The table shows that out of the 2.7 million people aged 16-19, approximately half were in full-time education (FTE). Of the 1.3

million people in full-time education, the figures around two in five were in employment and around one in 12 were ILO unemployed. Of the similar number of people not in

full-time education, the figures were two thirds and around one in six respectively. The numbers of men and women in full-time education were similar.

Table 6 Young people by academic age (Great Britain, not seasonally adjusted, autumn 1996)

(Thousands)	All persons				Men		Women	
	16	17	18	19	16-19	16-19	16-19	
In employment								
All	299	414	369	352	732	702		
Not in FTE	116	201	271	293	482	399		
In FTE	183	213	98	59	250	303		
ILO unemployed								
All	104	74	81	91	204	146		
Not in FTE	50	45	64	76	141	93		
In FTE	55	29	17	15	63	53		
Economically inactive								
All	302	208	186	173	424	445		
Not in FTE	47	34	58	59	71	128		
In FTE	255	174	128	114	353	317		

(Thousands)	All persons				Men		Women	
	16	17	18	19	16-19	16-19	16-19	
Total								
All	706	696	637	616	1,361	1,294		
Not in FTE	213	280	393	428	694	621		
In FTE	492	416	244	188	667	673		
Economic activity rate (%)								
All	57.2	70.0	70.8	72.0	68.8	65.6		
Not in FTE	77.8	87.8	85.1	86.3	89.8	79.4		
In FTE	48.2	58.1	47.6	39.4	47.0	52.8		
ILO unemployment rate (%)								
All	25.9	15.1	18.0	20.6	21.8	17.2		
Not in FTE	30.1	18.2	19.0	20.7	22.7	18.9		
In FTE	23.0	11.9	15.1	20.2	20.1	14.8		

8 ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE PEOPLE

Table 7 includes a breakdown of '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 137,000 discouraged workers in autumn 1996, six 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, autumn 1996, not seasonally adjusted)

(Thousands)	All	Men	Women
Total economically inactive who would like to work	2,415	974	1,441
Seeking work but not available to start in 2 weeks	169	79	90
Student	69	36	33
Other	100	43	57
Not seeking work but would like to work (available and not available)^a	2,247	895	1,352
Available to start in next 2 weeks	897	336	560
Believe no jobs are available (discouraged workers)	123	73	51
Long-term sick/disabled	117	69	48
Looking after family/home	264	16	248
Student	126	68	58
Other	267	111	156

(Thousands)	All	Men	Women
Not available in next 2 weeks	1,339	555	784
Believe no jobs are available (discouraged workers)	14	*	*
Long-term sick/disabled	583	371	212
Looking after family/home	467	49	418
Student	108	57	51
Other	168	71	97
Not seeking work, does not want work	14,046	5,021	9,024
Does not need/want job	183	45	138
Long-term sick/disabled	1,628	865	763
Looking after family/home	1,818	94	1,724
Student	1,028	520	508
Other	9,389	3,496	5,892

Base:

All economically inactive^b (autumn 1996)	16,461	5,995	10,466
All economically inactive^b (autumn 1995)	16,440	5,927	10,513
Change: autumn 1995 - autumn 1996	20	68	-47

^a Includes a few people who could not state whether or not they were available.
^b Does not include people under 16 years of age.
* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

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

Self-employment: into the 1990s	June 1992	Mothers in the labour market	November 1994
Projected trends in the regional labour force 1992-2001	June 1992	Trade union recognition	December 1994
The National Education and Training Targets - methods for monitoring the targets	July 1992	Income and earnings data from the LFS	December 1994
Measures of unemployment: the claimant count and the Labour Force Survey	July 1992	Part-time working in Great Britain	December 1994
Training - a key to the future	August 1992	Foreign workers in the UK	January 1995
Redundancies in Great Britain: results from the 1991 Labour Force Survey	August 1992	Redundancies in Great Britain	January 1995
How unemployment is measured in different countries	September 1992	Apprentices and other long-term trainees	February 1995
Women and the labour market: results from the 1991 Labour Force Survey	September 1992	Progress towards a flexible labour market	February 1995
The Quarterly LFS: a new dimension to Labour market statistics	October 1992	Older workers	April 1995
Hours of work in Great Britain and Europe	November 1992	British Labour Force projections 1995-2006	April 1995
Lone parents and the labour market	November 1992	Trade Union membership and recognition	May 1995
Workplace injury: A view from HSE's trailer to the 1990 LFS	December 1992	An analysis of working time, 1979-1994	May 1995
Union density across the workforce	January 1993	Revisions to the Quarterly LFS: reweighting and seasonal adjustment review	May 1995
Ethnic origins and the labour market	February 1993	Ethnic groups and the labour market	June 1995
Labour Force trends in the regions 1984-1992	March 1993	Labour Force Projections for countries and regions in the UK 1995-2006	August 1995
Labour Force projections 1993-2006	April 1993	Disability and the labour market	December 1995
A guide to 'seasonal adjustment' and its application to labour market statistics	April 1993	Measuring employment: comparison of official sources	January 1996
Membership of trade unions	May 1993	Redundancies in Great Britain	February 1996
Part-time employment and attitudes to part-time work	May 1993	Membership of trade unions in 1994	February 1996
Older workers - an overview of recent research	June 1993	Women in the labour market	March 1996
Characteristics of the ILO unemployed	June 1993	Earnings data from the LFS on New Earnings Survey	April 1996
Economic activity of 16 to 17 year olds	July 1993	Longitudinal data from the LFS	April 1996
The National Education and Training Targets	August 1993	British labour force projections: 1996-2006	May 1996
Using the LFS to estimate Britain's ethnic minority populations	September 1993	Trade union memberships and regulations: an analysis of data from the 1995 LFS	May 1996
Estimating employment: a comparison of household and employer based surveys	October 1993	The new LFS local area database	May 1996
Measures of unemployment: the claimant count and the LFS compared	October 1993	Ethnic minority participation in the labour market: trends from the LFS 1984-1995	June 1996
Women in the labour market	November 1993	The identification of full-time students in the Labour Force Survey	July 1996
Sunday working in Britain	November 1993	Annualised redundancy data: calculated from the LFS	July 1996
Redundancies in Great Britain	January 1994	Disability and the labour market	September 1996
Irish nationals in the British labour market	January 1994	The Labour Force Survey in Northern Ireland	November 1996
Comparison of the 1991 LFS and Census of Population	March 1994	Parental employment in the European Union	December 1996
British labour force projections 1994 to 2006	April 1994	Labour market recoveries in the UK and other OECD countries	December 1996
Ethnic groups and the labour market	May 1994	Spotlight on the South West	January 1997
Trade union membership and density 1992-1993	June 1994	British labour force projections 1997-2006	February 1997
Economic activity in local areas	June 1994	Women in the labour market: results from the spring 1996 LFS	March 1997
Flexible workforce and patterns of working hours in the UK	July 1994	Data on households and families from the LFS	March 1997
Characteristics of the ILO unemployed	July 1994	Redundancies in Great Britain: results from the LFS	April 1997
Working parents: trends in 1980s	October 1994		
Women and training	November 1994		

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

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Labour market status (Mar '97)

Part-time workers
main reasons for working part-time (Nov '92, Standard)
hours worked (Standard from Jan '93 - Jul '93 and from Jul '95 to Oct '95)
length of time with employer (Mar '93)
managers in 1984, 1990 and 1992 (May '93)
by age and sex (Nov '93)
by age (Sep '95, Mar '96)
by region (Sep '94)

Population structure
by sex, age and economic activity (Mar '93)

Public and Private sectors
by region (Aug '94, Aug '96)
by occupation (Aug '94, Aug '96)
public sector employees by type of employment (May '95)
sickness absence (Mar '96)

Qualifications
ILO unemployment rates (Nov '92, Jun '93, Mar '95)
by economic activity of 16/17 year olds (Jun '93)
nursing qualifications by region (Dec '93)
of men and women managers (Feb '94)
National Targets for Education and Training Achievement by industry (May '94)
average gross weekly income of full-time employees by highest qualification (May '95)
National targets for Education and Training (Jun '95)
people studying towards qualifications (Nov '95)
highest qualification held, by ethnic origin (Feb '96)

Redundancy
by region of residence (Nov '92, Jan, Apr, Jul & Oct '93, Jan, Apr, Jul & Oct '94, Jan & Apr '95)

Retirement
people of retirement age in employment (Dec '95)

Second jobs
employment status of jobs (Nov '92, Jan, Apr, Jul & Oct '93, Jan, Apr, Jul & Oct '94, Jan, Apr, Jul & Oct '95)

by occupation (Dec '93)
employment status in main & second job (Aug '94)
change in employment and second jobs (Jun '95)

Self-employment
by ethnic origin (Aug '93, Standard from Oct '93)
by region (Standard from Oct '93)

Shift workers
frequency of working night shifts (Dec '92)
nightshift workers by industry and occupation (Nov '94)
Shift pattern and occupation of shift workers (Nov '96)

Sickness absence
by industry (Nov '92, Standard)
by occupation (Nov '92, Standard)
by industry & occupation (% of working days lost) (Dec '92)
by sex and managerial responsibility (Feb '93)
in local/central government by sex (May '93)
by region (Dec '93, Nov '95)
by age (Nov '94)
public/private sector employees (Mar '96)
manual/non manual employees (Mar '96)

Size of workplace
by industry (Jun '93, Aug '95, Aug '96)
by occupation (Jun '93, Aug '95, Aug '96)
ethnic origin in large and small workplaces (Dec '93)
by region (Dec '94)

Sunday working
Sunday working (Nov '93, Nov '95)

Temporary workers
main reasons for temporary work (Nov '92, Standard)
by industry (Mar '94)
by region (Aug '94)
length of time in job (Nov '94)
by industry and occupation (Mar '95)
in the EU (Sept '95)
expected duration of job (Nov '95)
changes in levels by occupation (May '96)

Time with employer
by FT/PT and sex (Mar '93)
by age and sex (Aug '94, Aug '96)
of temporary workers (Nov '94)
by industry (Dec '95)
by size of workplace (Dec '95)

Travel
usual method and time taken travelling to work by region of workplace (May '96)

Unemployment
see ILO unemployment

Unpaid family workers
effect of classification (May '93)

Union density
by region (Jun '93, Jun '94)

Weekend working
frequency of (Nov '92)
of 16-24 year olds in full-time education (Nov '93)
Sunday working (Nov '93)
Saturday and Sunday working (Nov '95)
Saturday and Sunday working of 16-24 year olds (Nov '96)

Women
by industry (Feb '93, Standard from Jul '93)
by industry & full/part-time (Aug '93)
by occupation (Feb '93, Standard from Jul '93)
economic activity according to that of husband (Jun '93)
managers (Sep '93)

Young people
economic activity and qualification of 16/17 year olds (Jun '93)
weekend working of 16-24 year olds in full-time education (Nov '93)
economic activity rate by individual ages and sex (Sep '93)
percentage working part-time by age and sex (Sep '93)
economic activity, by academic age (Mar '96)
Saturday and Sunday working of 16-24 year olds (Nov '96)
Young people by academic age (Mar '96, May '96, standard from Jul '96)

Note: 'Standard' articles appear in January, April, July and October each year, from January 1993 to present, unless otherwise stated.

International comparisons of labour disputes in 1995



Photo: Jean-Marc Armani/Rapho/Network

In 1995, the number of working days lost through labour disputes in the UK rose slightly to 0.4 million from an all-time low level in 1994. But how does this compare with what happened to labour disputes in other countries in the EU and the OECD and what do we know about strike activity internationally over the last ten years?

By Kate Sweeney and Jackie Davies, Socio-Economic Division, Office for National Statistics.

Key findings

- In 1995, the UK had the fourth lowest strike rate (defined as the number of working days lost due to labour disputes per thousand employees) in the OECD.
- Fourteen of the 22 OECD countries where data is available saw a rise in their strike rates between 1994 and 1995.
- The UK strike rate has been below the OECD average since 1990 and below the EU average since 1986.
- The average UK strike rate for the five years 1991 to 1995 was 82 per cent lower than the previous five year period (1986-1990). The equivalent fall over the OECD was 53 per cent.
- Over the ten year period 1986 to 1995, the OECD strike rate for the

production and construction industries was more than double the rate in the service sector. A similar relationship was seen in the UK between 1986 and 1990. However, over the period from 1991 to 1995, the UK strike rate in the production and construction industries was very similar to the rate in the service sector.

- The UK strike rate for the production and construction industries for the five years from 1991 to 1995 was 87 per cent lower than the rate for the previous five year period. This compares with a fall of 40 per cent in the OECD and 51 per cent in the EU. The equivalent falls in the service sector were 79 per cent in the UK, 69 per cent in the OECD and 75 per cent in the EU.

Introduction

THIS ARTICLE continues a regular series of international labour dispute features which have appeared in *Labour Market Trends* (and formerly *Employment Gazette*) and presents data on labour disputes in countries in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) between 1986 and 1995. More up-to-date statistics for the UK can be found in tables 4.1 and 4.2 of the Labour Market Data section and a detailed analysis of disputes in the UK in 1996 will be presented in the June edition of *Labour Market Trends*.

The statistics presented in this article are useful for showing relative levels of working days lost through disputes in each country and how these levels have changed over time. However, an exact comparison between countries is not possible because there are important differences in the

methods used for compiling statistics on labour disputes in the individual countries (these differences in coverage are discussed in the second half of the article).

Readers should also note that, although these articles appear annually and cover ten year periods, there are often revisions to previous years' data in the current article. Generally these revisions will only affect recent years and will arise because either the data on working days lost or employment has been revised by the individual countries during the year. However, in some cases the revisions can be quite large and users should take particular care when making comparisons between articles. This year in particular, a more comprehensive source of data for France has been used which includes most public sector workers and has led to upward revisions to the data for each year from 1986. The data for Iceland has also been substantially revised as the previously published data was incorrect.

Overall comparisons

Table 1 shows the number of working days lost through labour disputes per thousand employees for each of the OECD countries over the ten year period 1986 to 1995. This shows that, of countries with

data available, the UK had the fourth lowest strike rate in 1995, an improvement of two places since 1994 despite an increase in the rate itself. Of all the countries with relatively low strike rates (below 100 in the 1990s) only Portugal, Norway and Switzerland saw a fall in strike activity between 1994 and 1995. Over the OECD as a whole, 14 countries saw a rise in the rate over the year, seven saw a fall and one showed no change. The UK rate has now been below the OECD average since 1990.

Figure 1 shows the strike rates in 1995 for each of the EU countries with the UK having the third lowest rate. Figure 2 displays the UK rate against the EU average for each year from 1986 to 1995 showing that the UK rate has been below the EU average since 1986. Within the EU, the countries with consistently high rates over the latest ten year period have been Greece and Spain while Austria and Germany have generally shown a very low rate. It is noticeable that France and the Netherlands saw very large increases in their rates in 1995 with both experiencing the highest level of strike activity for over ten years. By contrast, Italy and Spain which have typically seen high strike levels saw a marked fall in 1995.

In most countries, there has been

considerable variation in the rates from year to year and some years have been dominated by a small number of very large strikes. Examples of these are the general strikes in Greece in 1987 and 1990 and the public sector strike in France in 1995. To diminish the weight of a single year's data, comparisons can be made over a number of years.

Figure 3 shows average strike rates in the UK, the EU and the OECD over rolling five-year periods from 1986. This shows the overall decline in strike activity over the decade with the UK rate consistently below both the EU and OECD average. The average rates for the periods 1986 to 1990 and 1991 to 1995 are also shown in table 1. Over this period, the average rate in both the OECD and the EU more than halved and the only countries to see an increase in their rate were Austria, Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland and Iceland. Of these, only Iceland has seen particularly high rates and is peculiarised by very high figures for 1987 to 1989 and 1994 to 1995. Between 1991 and 1995 the average rate in the UK was 24 working days lost per thousand employees, a fall of 82 per cent over the previous five-year period with only New Zealand seeing a sharper fall in the same period.

Table 1 Labour disputes: working days not worked per 1,000 employees^a in all industries and services 1986-95

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Average ^b		
											1986-1990	1991-1995	1986-1995
United Kingdom	90	164	166	182	83	34	24	30	13	19	137	24	81
[UK ranking]	[9]	[14]	[14]	[17]	[14]	[12]	[8]	[13]	[6]	[4]	[13]	[6]	[11]
Austria	1	2	3	1	3	19	8	4	0	0	2	6	4
Belgium	..	..	66	44	34	22	65	18	24	33	(48)	32	(38)
Denmark	40	59	41	23	42	30	27	50	33	88	41	45	43
Finland	1,353	64	88	98	446	230	41	10	309	515	410	218	321
France	107	99	107	177	65	46	36	48	39	302	111	94	102
Germany ^d	1	1	2	4	15	5	47	18	7	8	5	17	12
Greece	712	9,938	3,545	4,946	12,040	3,024	1,460	809	330	219	6,316	1,148	3,641
Ireland	378	324	177	62	266	100	218	68	27	134	242	109	172
Italy	390	319	226	300	342	195	180	235	236	65	315	183	249
Luxembourg	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	..	0	(0)	(0)
Netherlands	9	11	2	4	37	17	15	8	8	119	13	33	24
Portugal	137	40	67	127	44	37	58	25	31	20	82	34	57
Spain	300	632	1,399	417	283	486	701	248	728	169	602	469	534
Sweden	171	4	199	101	191	5	7	54	15	182	134	50	94
EU Average	164	313	257	229	316	128	125	81	102	99	257	107	178
Iceland	10	883	929	747	2	31	3	1	867	1,929	518	572	545
Norway	575	7	45	9	79	1	207	19	54	28	142	62	102
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	1
Turkey	..	..	264	415	480	536	151	74	31	599	(489)	276	(352)
Australia	242	221	266	184	210	250	148	100	76	80	224	130	176
Canada	655	340	423	312	427	216	183	130	136	130	429	159	292
Japan	6	6	4	5	3	2	5	2	2	..	5	(3)	(4)
New Zealand	1,052	287	313	163	279	87	99	20	31	42	425	55	242
United States	119	44	42	153	54	43	37	37	45	50	82	42	62
OECD Average	149	165	144	170	174	92	78	53	63	93	161	75	117

Sources: Working days not worked; International Labour Office (ILO) Geneva; Statistical Office of the European Communities (SOEC) Luxembourg; Employees in Employment: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Paris.

a Employees in Employment; some figures have been estimated.
b Annual averages for those years within each period for which data are available, weighted for employment.
c Among countries with available data
d From 1993 data cover the entire Federal Republic of Germany; earlier data represented West Germany only.
() Brackets indicate averages based on incomplete data.
.. Not available.

Figure 1 Working days not worked per 1,000 employees (strike rate): EU; 1995

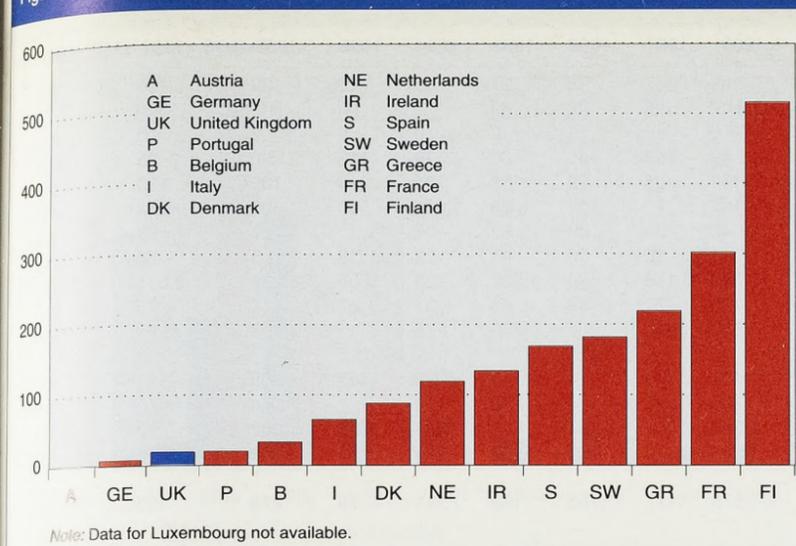


Figure 2 UK and EU strike rates 1986-1995

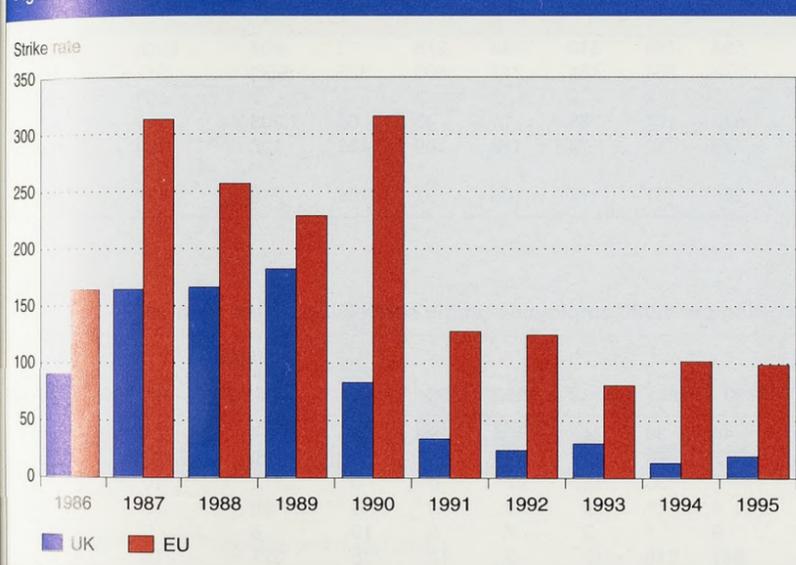
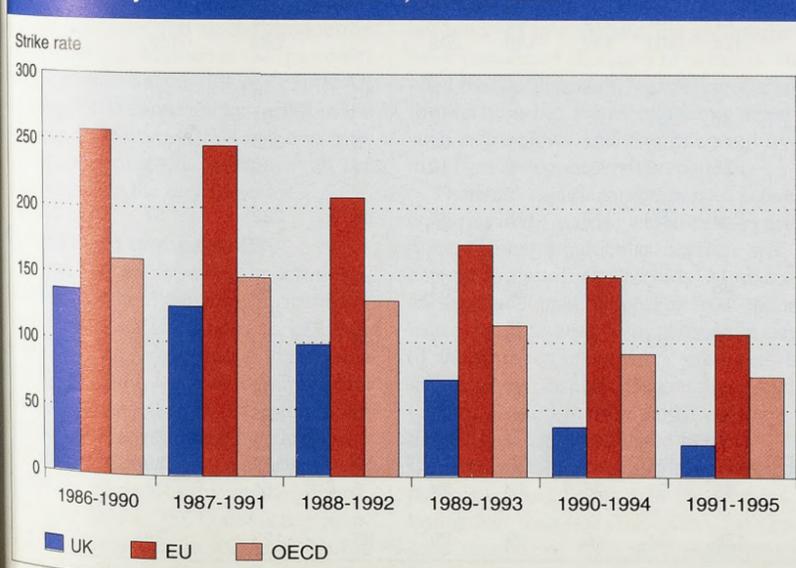


Figure 3 Five year strike rates in the UK, EU and OECD



Comparisons by industry

One particular characteristic of labour disputes is the variation in the incidence of strikes between industries: some industries such as manufacturing and transport have consistently high strike rates while others like agriculture have very low ones. Since the industrial composition of employment can vary quite significantly between countries this can sometimes explain why one country has a particularly high or low ranking compared to another.

Because of the different industrial classifications and groupings used by the separate countries when compiling statistics on labour disputes, it is only possible to compare strike rates by industry at a broad level. Table 2 shows working days lost per thousand employees for the production and construction industries for each OECD country where data is available for 1986 to 1995. Table 3 shows the equivalent for the service industries. In 1995, the UK had the fourth lowest strike rate in the production and construction industries and the seventh lowest in the service sector.

In most cases, the ranking of an individual country is broadly similar over the two industry groups since a country with a high incidence of strikes generally tends to have a high rate for both the production and services sector. Two exceptions to this are New Zealand and Turkey which have the second and third highest rates in the production and construction industries but have middle-ranking rates for the service sector.

Over the ten year period from 1986 to 1995, the strike rate in the production and construction industries in the EU averaged at 50 per cent higher than the service industry rate. In the OECD as a whole over the same period, the production and construction rate was more than double the rate in the service sector. The UK fell somewhere in between with 70 per cent more days lost on average in the production sector. Nineteen of the OECD countries where data is available had a higher average rate in the production and construction industries between 1986 and 1995 than the service industries.

Figures 4 and 5 show the UK strike rates in the two industry groups for each year from 1986 to 1995 and the equivalent figures for the OECD. In both cases, this shows a general decline in both the production and construction, and the service sector rates. However, interestingly, in the UK over the 1990s the rates for the production and service sectors have been very similar, whereas in the OECD as a whole, the production and construction rate remains significantly higher than the rate for the service sector.

Tables 2 and 3 also show average rates by industry for the five-year periods 1986 to 1990 and 1991 to 1995. Between these periods, the OECD saw a 40 per cent reduction in the production sector rate and a 69 per cent fall in the service industries. The equivalent figures for the EU were

Table 2 Labour disputes: working days not worked per 1,000 employees^a in the production and construction industries 1986-95

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Average ^b		
											1986-1990	1991-1995	1986-1995
United Kingdom	195	133	297	149	189	47	25	27	13	15	193	26	117
[UK ranking]	[9]	[11]	[14]	[13]	[13]	[8]	[5]	[6]	[5]	[4]	[10]	[5]	[9]
Austria	0	1	1	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1
Belgium	..	..	187	118	99	68	155	60	78	113	(134)	95	(110)
Denmark	114	114	120	59	102	95	79	159	101	218	102	130	116
Finland	2,313	145	224	166	101	71	112	28	1,041	30	607	244	451
France	74	67	134	114	46	56	46	62	77	..	87	(49)	(68)
Germany ^d	2	3	4	6	11	10	30	41	12	19	5	22	15
Greece	622	6,657	4,947	2,931	11,245	3,156	3,694	1,537	823	665	5,284	2,037	3,745
Ireland	195	515	262	102	735	171	43	43	31	62	364	70	213
Italy	368	441	263	288	630	310	281	356	278	..	398	(306)	(358)
Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	25	9	3	8	127	40	24	10	8	465	35	104	70
Portugal	125	44	48	99	60	46	64	42	53	..	74	(51)	(64)
Spain	318	849	1,079	711	360	765	497	412	323	306	662	475	571
Sweden	3	11	949	40	8	14	0	183	29	14	201	46	132
EU Average	187	298	324	207	375	177	166	139	111	79	279	138	209
Iceland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	1,190	3	5	6	112	0	47	11	26	1	271	17	152
Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkey	..	..	582	971	1,096	1,186	124	156	54	1,075	(880)	509	(640)
Australia	674	601	732	415	594	756	313	243	216	..	602	(383)	(509)
Canada	..	..	..	548	1,378	264	464	244	260	325	(956)	311	(511)
Japan	8	6	4	3	2	2	2	2	2	..	5	(2)	(3)
New Zealand	3,259	435	933	233	846	121	338	11	40	66	1,203	110	691
United States	269	108	96	138	28	60	74	112	109	185	127	109	118
OECD Average	206	186	211	188	266	151	117	108	91	185	212	127	169

See footnotes to table 1.

Table 3 Labour disputes: working days not worked per 1,000 employees^a in the service industries 1986-95

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Average ^b		
											1986-1990	1991-1995	1986-1995
United Kingdom	46	181	116	199	44	30	24	32	13	20	117	24	69
[UK ranking]	[6]	[13]	[16]	[17]	[10]	[8]	[9]	[14]	[10]	[7]	[13]	[8]	[11]
Austria	2	2	5	2	1	33	12	7	0	0	2	10	6
Belgium	..	..	10	10	4	1	26	0	0	0	(8)	6	(7)
Denmark	3	16	4	7	9	1	2	7	5	10	8	5	7
Finland	863	22	19	65	641	315	12	3	12	738	321	215	270
France	98	78	85	203	63	30	23	41	24	..	105	(24)	(62)
Germany ^d	0	0	0	3	17	1	61	3	4	1	4	14	10
Greece	796	12,556	2,776	6,362	12,862	3,024	270	487	116	32	7,202	738	3,684
Ireland	499	242	142	44	27	67	315	82	26	174	189	132	159
Italy	422	239	177	315	174	101	112	149	208	..	264	(142)	(208)
Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	2	13	1	3	2	8	12	7	9	13	4	10	7
Portugal	157	36	90	143	36	33	57	15	17	..	91	(31)	(61)
Spain	282	481	699	184	214	193	404	121	62	76	365	171	261
Sweden	254	1	2	143	275	2	10	9	10	244	135	53	95
EU Average	146	320	155	242	289	90	72	48	38	35	232	57	139
Iceland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	338	9	63	11	69	2	264	22	64	37	96	78	87
Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkey	..	..	38	8	16	69	5	9	7	148	(21)	48	(38)
Australia	77	81	95	104	80	96	99	55	34	..	88	(71)	(80)
Canada	196	256	372	220	96	202	97	99	100	70	225	113	166
Japan	4	5	4	6	4	2	6	2	2	..	4	(3)	(4)
New Zealand	80	247	76	149	90	74	26	23	26	29	129	35	80
United States	68	21	21	152	62	38	25	12	24	6	65	21	43
OECD Average	94	138	82	161	136	61	46	29	29	25	123	38	80

See footnotes to table 1.

Figure 4 United Kingdom strike rate in the service sector and production and construction industries

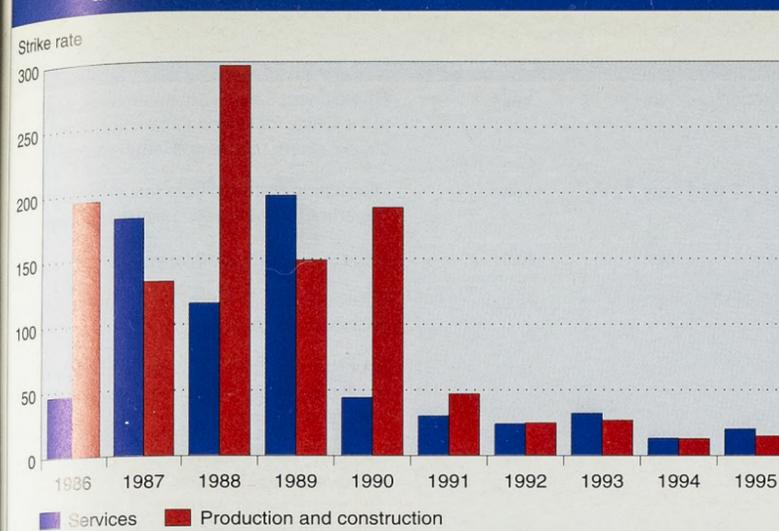
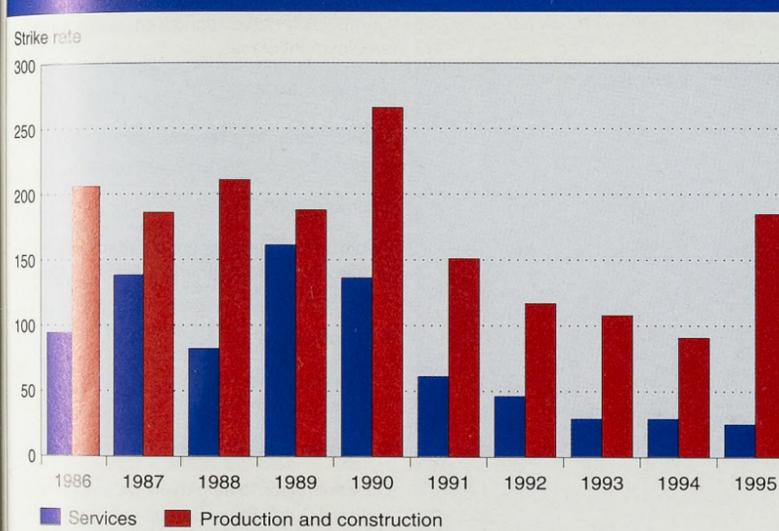


Figure 5 OECD average strike rate in the service sector and production and construction industries



falls of 51 per cent and 75 per cent respectively. Over the same period, the UK actually saw a sharper fall in the production and construction industries (87 per cent) than the service sector (79 per cent). All but three OECD countries saw a fall in the strike rate for the production and construction industries over the period and all but four saw a fall in the service sector.

Coverage and comparability

Because of the differences in definitions and coverage, international comparisons of labour dispute statistics need to be made with care: in particular, small differences in the rates in tables 1-3 may be significant when coverage is taken into account. Most countries rely on voluntary notification of disputes to a national or local government department, backed up by media reports. None of the 24 OECD countries mentioned in this article aims to record the full effects of stoppages of work. For example,

most countries do not measure working time lost at establishments whose employees are not involved in a dispute, but are unable to work because of shortages of materials supplied by establishments which are on strike. Similarly, other forms of labour dispute, such as go-slows, work-to-rules and overtime bans are not generally reported.

There are significant differences between countries in the criteria which exist to determine whether a particular stoppage will be entered in the official records. Most countries exclude small stoppages from the statistics, the threshold being defined in terms of the number of workers involved, the length of the dispute, the number of days lost, or a combination of all or some of these. These are summarised in table 4. The United Kingdom, for example, excludes disputes involving fewer than ten workers or lasting less than one day, unless the aggregate number of days lost exceeds 100. Germany adopts the same criteria but has

other exclusions that make direct comparisons with the UK difficult. A number of other countries' thresholds are similar but any differences in thresholds affect the number of working days lost that are recorded.

There are two countries where the threshold used is particularly high: the United States and Denmark. In 1981 the United States revised its coverage of industrial stoppages statistics to include only those disputes involving more than 1,000 workers, whereas previously the threshold had been six workers. It is estimated that this change reduced the recorded number of working days lost by between 30 and 40 per cent. In Denmark the threshold used is 100 working days lost. Hence, the strike rates for the United States and Denmark are clearly not directly comparable with those for the UK, Germany and other countries with similar thresholds.

There are a number of other important differences which may be significant when making international comparisons. Some countries exclude the effects of disputes in certain industrial sectors. For example, Portugal omits public sector strikes and general strikes and Japan excludes days lost in unofficial disputes. Political stoppages are not included in the figures for the UK, Turkey and the United States. In the UK this is insignificant; the last identified political strike in the UK was in 1986 (resulting from a visit by an MP to the coal industry) and the total number of working days lost amounted to less than 1,000.

The inclusion or omission of those workers indirectly involved in a stoppage (those who are unable to work because others at their workplace are on strike) varies between countries. Half the countries listed in table 4 - including, the UK, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Australia, New Zealand and the USA - attempt to include them. Among the countries which exclude them are Germany, Canada, Italy and Japan. This leads these countries to record a lower number of working days lost than countries that include indirectly affected workers in their statistics. Consequently, even though Germany for example, has a similar threshold for inclusion of disputes to that used in the UK, comparisons between the two countries' records should be made with care. It is worth noting however, that evidence from the UK suggests that working days lost by workers indirectly affected by strikes are small: from the total number of working days lost in 1995, less than 3 per cent were lost by workers indirectly involved in strike action. ■

Footnotes

- 1 Production and construction industries includes mining and quarrying, energy and water supply, manufacturing and construction.
- 2 Service industries includes sales, hotels and catering, transport, storage and communication, finance, business services, public administration, education, health and social services.

Table 4 Technical note: labour disputes; comparisons of coverage and methodology

	Minimum criteria for inclusion in statistics	Are political stoppages included?	Are indirectly affected workers included?	Sources and notes
United Kingdom	Ten workers involved and of one day duration unless 100 workdays not worked.	No	Yes	Employment Service Jobcentres make reports to the Office for National Statistics, which also checks press, unions and large employers.
Australia	Ten workdays not worked.	Yes	Yes	Information gathered from Industrial Relations Department, employers, unions and press.
Austria	No restrictions on size.	Yes	No	Trade unions provide information.
Belgium	No restrictions on size. Excluding public sector stoppages.	Yes	No	Questionnaires to employers following police or media coverage.
Canada	Half a day duration plus 10 workdays not worked.	Yes	No	Reports from Canada Manpower Centres, provincial Labour Departments, conciliation services and press.
Denmark	100 workdays not worked.	Yes	Yes	Voluntary reports submitted annually by employers' organisations.
Finland	One hour duration.	Yes	Yes	Principally, returns from employers (+90%); some reports from employees and press.
France	One workday not worked. Excluding agriculture and public administration.	Yes	Yes	Labour inspectors' reports.
Germany	Ten workers involved and one day duration or 100 workdays not worked. Excluding the civil service. From 1993 data cover the entire FRG; earlier data represented West Germany only.	Yes	No	Compulsory notification by employers to local employment offices.
Greece	One hour duration. Excluding public administration.	Yes	Yes	Labour inspectors' reports, unions and press.
Iceland	No information.	Not known	No	No information.
Ireland	Ten workdays not worked or one day duration.	Yes	Yes	Reports from Department of Enterprise and Employment, Department of Social Welfare and press.
Italy	No restrictions on size.	Yes	No	No information.
Japan	Half a day duration. Excluding unofficial disputes.	Yes	No	Legal requirement to report to Labour Relations Commission.
Luxembourg	No information.	Not known	Not known	No information.
Netherlands	No restrictions on size.	Yes	Yes	Questionnaires to employers following a strike. National Dutch Press Bureau collects relevant news items on a contractual basis for CBS.
New Zealand	Ten workdays not worked. Prior to 1988 excluding public sector stoppages.	Yes	Yes	Information initially from press reports, employee and employer organisations, labour inspectors, and subsequently from employer report forms.
Norway	One day duration.	Yes	No	Employers' reports to Department of Labour, and press.
Portugal	Strikes only. No restriction on size. Excluding general strikes at the national level; excluding public administration.	Yes	No	Legal obligation on trade unions to notify Ministry of Labour and Social Security.
Spain	Strikes only prior to 1990. One hour duration. Prior to 1989, excluding the civil service.	Yes	No	Legal obligation on party instigating strike to notify competent labour authority.
Sweden	Eight hours not worked.	Yes	No	Information gathered following press reports.
Switzerland	One day duration.	Yes	Yes	Federal Office for Industry, Crafts, Occupations and Employment requests returns from employers and unions following press reports.
Turkey	No restrictions on size. Excluding energy services and most public services; excluding general strikes.	No	Yes	Legal obligation on the part of trade unions to notify Regional Directorates of Labour.
United States	One day or one shift duration and one thousand workers involved.	No	Yes	Reports from press, employers, unions and agencies.

Source: ILO Sources and methods: Labour Statistics, Vol 7. Strikes and lockouts (Geneva, 1993)

Redundancies in Great Britain

The number of redundancies in spring 1996 was 50 per cent lower than at the peak in 1991, but still higher than the level recorded when redundancy questions were added to the Labour Force Survey in 1989. This article examines recent trends in redundancy, and considers which groups of the workforce were most likely to be made redundant in spring 1996.

By Kelly Field,
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Office for National Statistics.



Photo: Mike Goldwater/Network

Key findings

- Redundancies peaked at 391,000 in spring 1991 and then fell for the following three years to just above 200,000. The level has remained relatively stable since then.

In the three months prior to the spring 1996 Labour Force Survey:

- 207,000 people were made redundant - 13,000 fewer than during spring 1995 and comprising 143,000 men and 64,000 women;
- over a third of those made redundant had found paid employment

by the time they were interviewed for the survey;

- men were twice as likely to be made redundant as women;
- one person in every four made redundant was aged over 50;
- more than a quarter of all redundancies occurred in the South East, although the incidence of redundancy in this region was one of the lowest; and
- employees in the construction industry or in manual occupations were more likely to be made redundant than in any other industry or occupation.

Introduction

THE ONS's main source of redundancy statistics is the Labour Force Survey (LFS). The LFS is a household survey which, as well as giving overall redundancy figures, enables the characteristics of those made redundant to be examined. The LFS asks people whether they were made redundant in the three months prior to their interview.

Redundancy questions were introduced in 1989, at which point the survey was conducted annually in the spring. Since 1992 it has been conducted on a quarterly basis. To allow comparisons of trends over time, free of any possible seasonal effects, this article only looks at the spring quarters of each year.

This article also examines the employment status, gender, age, region of residence, industry, and occupation of those made redundant, using results from the spring 1996 survey.

For the purpose of this article, redundancies are considered in two ways. In the first part the absolute levels of redundancy are examined, while the second part concentrates on the incidence of redundancy.

Redundancy levels

Redundancies peaked in spring 1991, with the LFS recording a level more than double that of the previous year. Between 1991 and 1994 the number of redundancies reduced by almost a half (186,000). Since 1994, redundancies have remained relatively stable (see table 1).

Characteristics of those made redundant

In spring 1996, as in 1995, redundancy pay was given to around 40 per cent of those made redundant, with approximately 10 per cent receiving pay in lieu of notice. However, over one-third of people received no payment after redundancy. Of those made redundant, approximately one quarter left their job because their employer was closing down, while around two-thirds of redundancies were due to staff cut-backs.

The number of men made redundant in spring 1996 (143,000) was around double the number of women made redundant – a similar proportion to that recorded in previous years. For both sexes, redundancies in 1996 were around half the levels recorded at the peak in 1991 (see table 1 and figure 1).

74,000, or 36 per cent, of those made redundant in the three months prior to spring 1996 were in employment by the time they were interviewed. This proportion was higher than the average for the preceding seven-year period. The number of people not finding work has been on quite a steep downwards trend since 1991. However, the number of those made redundant finding re-employment has remained reasonably steady irrespective of the overall level of redundancies (see table 1 and figure 2).

One person in every four made redundant in spring 1996 was aged over 50 (the highest proportion since 1992), while one in five was aged between 16 and 24. These proportions were similar when analysed by gender (see table 2).

Between spring 1995 and 1996 only the 50 and over age group recorded a rise in redundancies, due entirely to an increase of nearly a quarter in the number of men in that age group being made redundant (see table 2).

The prospects of finding employment after redundancy are related to age – in spring 1996 26 per cent of those over 50 who were made redundant had found work when interviewed, but for the rest of the

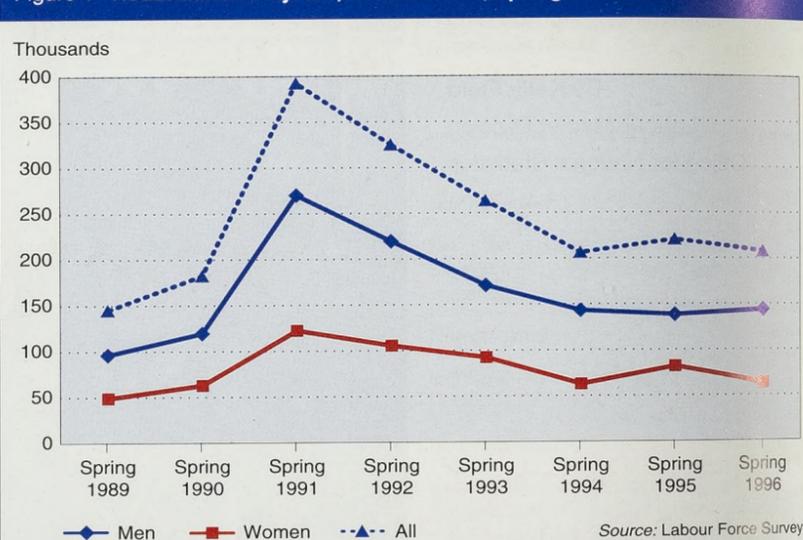
Table 1 Redundancies^a by sex and current employment status; Great Britain; spring 1989 to 1996

	Thousands and percentages							
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Number of redundancies								
Men	95	118	269	218	170	142	137	143
Women	49	63	122	106	92	63	82	64
All	144	181	391	324	262	205	220	207
In paid employment^b								
Men	30	42	69	54	36	36	56	54
Women	19	21	31	25	23	14	30	20
All	49	63	99	79	59	50	87	74
Not in paid employment^b								
Men	65	76	200	164	134	107	81	89
Women	29	42	92	81	70	49	52	44
All	95	119	292	245	204	156	133	133
Percentage in paid employment								
Men	32	36	26	25	21	25	41	38
Women	39	33	25	24	25	22	37	31
All	34	35	25	24	23	24	40	36

Source: Labour Force Survey

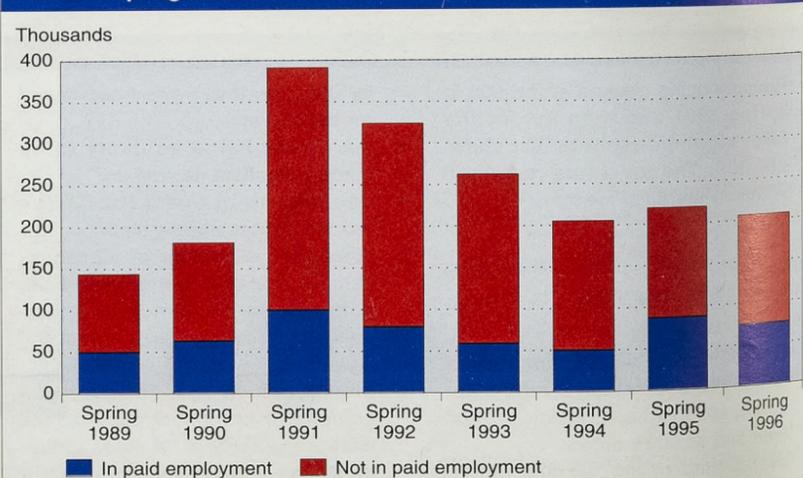
a Figures show the numbers of people who were made redundant in the three months prior to their interview.
b At the time of the interview.

Figure 1 Redundancies by sex; Great Britain; spring 1989 to 1996



Source: Labour Force Survey

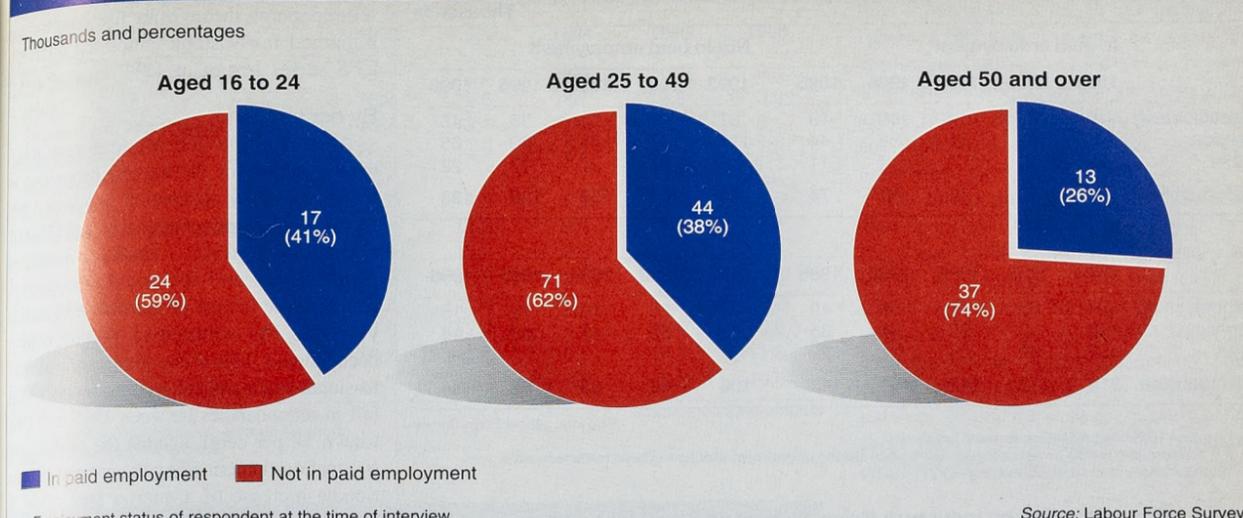
Figure 2 Redundancies by current employment status^a; Great Britain; spring 1989 to 1996



a Employment status of respondent at the time of interview.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 3 Redundancies by current employment status^a and age; Great Britain; spring 1996



a Employment status of respondent at the time of interview.

Source: Labour Force Survey

workforce the proportion was 39 per cent. Of those made redundant who were re-employed, 18 per cent were aged 50 or over, but of those who had not found a job 28 per cent were in this age group (see figure 3 and table 3).

Distribution of redundancies

By industry

The service industries accounted for over half of all redundancies in spring 1996 – 109,000 or 53 per cent. In 1995 this proportion was 63 per cent, with the services being the only sector to experience a decrease in redundancies between spring 1995 and 1996. The levels of redundancies in the manufacturing and 'other' sectors have remained relatively flat since 1994 (see figure 4).

The proportions of redundancies in each industry sector differ between the sexes. More than two-thirds of the women made redundant in spring 1996 were in the service sector, compared with under a half of men. In contrast, one-third of men were in manufacturing industries when they were made redundant, compared with just under a quarter of women (see table 4).

People made redundant from the service industries were most likely to quickly find employment – in spring 1996 the proportion was two-fifths, compared with under a third for the other sectors (see table 4).

A more detailed analysis of redundancies by industry showed that about a fifth were in the distribution, hotels and restaurants sector. This excludes the agriculture and fishing, and energy and water, industries as there were fewer than 10,000 redundancies in these sectors in spring 1996 (see table 5).

By region

In spring 1996, 61,000 redundancies (29 per cent) occurred in the South East (including Greater London), with East

Table 2 Redundancies by age and sex; Great Britain; spring 1992 to 1996

	Men					Women				
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
16-24	50	35	25	33	29	21	26	13	17	13
25-49	118	96	85	75	78	62	48	34	45	37
50+	51	40	32	29	36	22	18	16	18	15
All ages	218	170	142	137	143	106	92	63	82	64

Source: Labour Force Survey

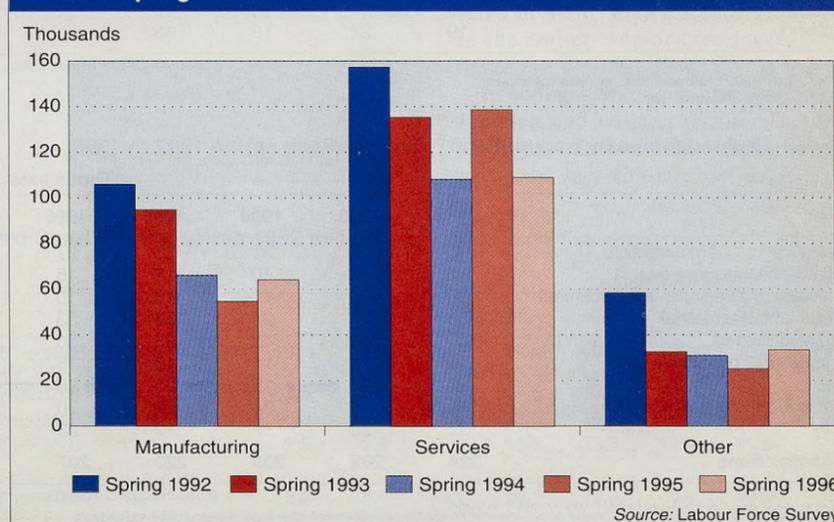
Table 3 Redundancies by age and current employment status; Great Britain, spring 1992 to 1996

	In paid employment					Not in paid employment				
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
16-24	16	17	11	20	17	56	43	27	30	24
25-49	48	36	34	52	44	132	108	86	68	71
50+	16	*	*	14	13	57	53	43	35	37
All ages	79	59	50	87	74	245	204	156	133	133

Source: Labour Force Survey

* Less than 10,000 redundancies: estimate not shown.

Figure 4 Redundancies by broad industry groupings; Great Britain; spring 1992 to 1996



Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 4 Redundancies by broad industry groupings^{a,b}, sex and employment status; Great Britain; spring 1992 to 1996

	Thousands									
	In paid employment					Not in paid employment				
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Manufacturing	19	19	14	19	19	87	74	52	36	45
Services	44	32	31	58	44	112	102	77	80	65
Other	12	*	*	*	11	46	27	27	17	22
All industries	79	59	50	87	74	245	204	156	133	133

	Men					Women				
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
	Manufacturing	74	68	47	39	49	31	26	19	15	15
Services	90	73	65	75	65	66	62	43	63	44
Other	52	29	29	21	29	*	*	*	*	*
All industries	218	170	142	137	143	106	92	63	82	64

Source: Labour Force Survey

* Less than 10,000 redundancies: estimate not shown.
 a It is assumed that people do not change industry when starting employment after having been made redundant.
 b 1992 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC).

Table 5 Redundancies by industry^a; Great Britain; spring 1992 to 1996

SIC 92 ^b	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Agriculture and fishing (A, B)	*	*	*	*	*
Energy and water (C, E)	15	*	*	*	*
Manufacturing (D)	106	93	66	55	64
Construction (F)	40	24	21	20	24
Distribution, hotels, restaurants (G, H)	74	62	39	55	42
Transport (I)	23	23	17	17	14
Banking, finance, insurance (J, K)	38	21	28	31	27
Public admin, education, health (L, M, N)	10	16	16	22	14
Other services (O, P, Q)	11	12	*	14	10
All industries	324	262	205	220	207

Source: Labour Force Survey

* Less than 10,000 redundancies: estimate not shown.
 a It is assumed that people do not change industry when starting employment after having been made redundant.
 b SIC 92 section references in brackets.

Table 6 Redundancies by region of residence^a; spring 1992 to 1996

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Great Britain	324	262	205	220	207
North	19	18	14	11	11
Yorkshire and Humberside	31	25	21	19	16
East Midlands	32	23	15	19	13
East Anglia	14	*	*	11	*
South East	102	78	62	61	61
South East excluding Greater London	65	48	39	36	39
Greater London	38	30	23	25	22
South West	25	22	15	17	17
West Midlands	32	27	21	23	22
North West	32	29	21	26	26
Wales	16	11	10	15	11
Scotland	19	22	19	18	21

Source: Labour Force Survey

* Less than 10,000 redundancies: estimate not shown.
 a For Standard Statistical Regions.

Table 7 Redundancies by occupation^{a, b}; Great Britain; spring 1992 to 1996

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
All occupations	324	262	205	220	207
Managers and administrators	36	25	31	33	27
Professional occupations	14	13	10	12	15
Associate professional and technical	20	16	11	16	10
Clerical and secretarial	54	36	28	38	33
Craft and related	70	49	42	35	30
Personal and protective	16	16	14	15	16
Sales	27	28	18	23	20
Plant and machine operatives	49	48	34	28	30
Other	32	28	17	19	23

Source: Labour Force Survey

a It is assumed that people do not change occupation when starting employment after having been made redundant.
 b Standard Occupation Classification (SOC).

Anglia having the smallest share of less than five per cent. The regional balance of redundancies throughout the country has remained fairly stable since the quarterly LFS series began in 1992 (see table 6).

By occupation

As in 1995, the clerical and secretarial sector accounted for the highest proportion of redundancies by occupation in spring 1996, representing 16 per cent of the total (33,000). For the first time, associate professional and technical occupations recorded the lowest proportion (in previous years this has occurred in the professional occupations). This is due to the associate professional and technical group showing a large fall in redundancies between 1995 and 1996 (down 38 per cent), against the professional occupations experiencing the greatest proportionate increase of a quarter (see table 7).

Incidence of redundancy

Looking at the level of redundancies and the characteristics of those made redundant does not take into account the number of people in that subgroup at risk of unemployment. The calculation of redundancy rates combines redundancy levels with employee totals, and so indicates the incidence of redundancy for different groups of the population.

In the three months prior to spring 1996, 9 employees out of every 1,000 were made redundant in Great Britain. This rate was the lowest since the quarterly LFS began in 1992 (see table 8).

By region of residence

Wales had the highest redundancy rate in spring 1996 (11.3 per 1,000 employees). This is due to the region recording the highest rate in the country for the dominant services sector – a third higher than the national average. The East Midlands had the lowest rate (7.8 per 1,000 employees) in spring 1996, due largely to the region having a very low rate for manufacturing industries (see table 8 and figure 5).

Scotland was the only region to have a redundancy rate higher in spring 1996 than in 1992, due largely to a sharp increase in the rate between 1995 and 1996 (up 15 per cent), whereas in both Yorkshire and Humberside and the East Midlands the rate in 1996 was less than half that in 1992 (see table 8).

By age and gender

Results from the spring 1996 LFS indicated that men were twice as likely as women to be made redundant, with rates of 12.5 and 6.1 per 1,000 employees respectively. The contrast in rates between the sexes was broadly similar for all age groups. The redundancy rate for women was the lowest since the series became quarterly. The rate for men rose slightly in 1996, but was still much lower than the rate in 1992 (19.3 per 1,000 employees) (see table 9).

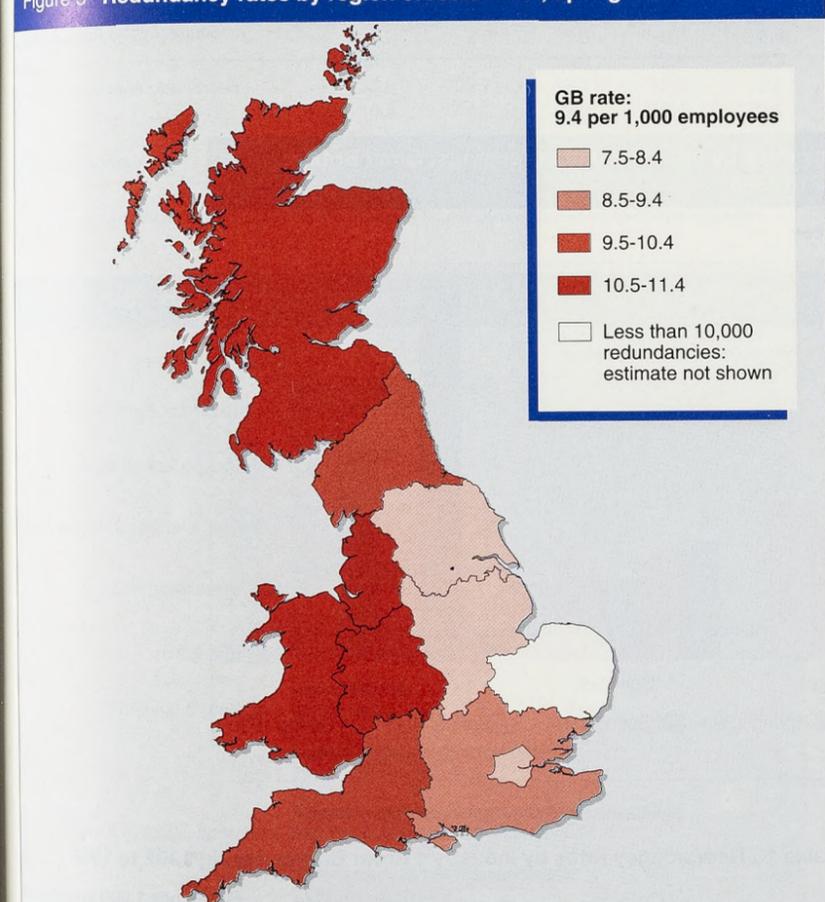
Table 8 Redundancy rates by region of residence^a; spring 1992 to 1996

	Rates per 1,000 employees				
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Great Britain	15.1	12.3	9.6	10.2	9.4
North	16.8	16.5	12.7	9.8	9.9
Yorkshire and Humberside	16.3	13.1	11.0	10.1	8.1
East Midlands	20.1	13.9	9.7	11.5	7.8
East Anglia	17.7	*	*	13.7	*
South East	14.7	11.2	9.1	8.8	8.5
South East excluding Greater London	14.8	11.2	9.1	8.2	8.7
Greater London	14.6	11.2	9.3	9.9	8.1
South West	14.5	12.5	8.8	9.6	9.6
West Midlands	16.2	13.9	10.7	11.1	10.7
North West	13.6	12.4	8.9	10.9	10.8
Wales	16.2	11.4	10.8	14.7	11.3
Scotland	9.5	11.3	9.5	9.2	10.6

Source: Labour Force Survey

* Less than 10,000 redundancies: estimate not shown.
 a For Standard Statistical Regions.

Figure 5 Redundancy rates by region of residence^a; spring 1996



a For Standard Statistical Regions.

Source: Labour Force Survey

In spring 1996, older and younger workers were more likely to be made redundant than those in the 25 to 49 age group. This followed the pattern of previous years, and applied to both sexes. However, between 1995 and 1996 the rate for the 16 to 24 age group fell by nearly a fifth, while the rate for those over 50 stayed the same (see table 9 and figure 6).

The group most likely to be made redundant in spring 1996 was men aged 16 to 24 (15.9 per 1,000 employees), closely followed by men aged 50 and over (15.6 per 1,000 employees). This has been the pattern since 1992, except in 1994 when men over 50 had the highest chance of redundancy. As in previous years, women aged between 25 and 49 were least likely to lose their jobs, with a rate of 5.5 per 1,000 employees (see table 9).

By industry

In spring 1996, workers in the construction industry had the highest chance of becoming redundant, with the rate of 25.5 per 1,000 employees being almost twice that of the industry with the next highest rate (manufacturing with 14 per 1,000 employees). Construction employees have been the most likely to experience redundancy since the LFS became quarterly in 1992. The rate for the construction industry in spring 1996, although higher than in 1995, had fallen by over a third from that recorded in 1992 (see table 10).

Following the trend of previous years, those employed in the public administration, education and health industry were least likely to be made redundant in spring 1996 (2.5 per 1,000 employees). This sector also recorded the largest percentage decrease in the rate between 1995 and 1996 (down by 34 per cent), but is the only one where the rate was higher in 1996 than in 1992 (see table 10).

When industries were grouped into the three main categories, employees in the service sector were least likely to be made redundant in spring 1996, with a rate of 6.9 per 1,000 employees compared with rates of 14 in manufacturing and 22.9 in the 'other' sector (see table 11 and figure 7).

In spring 1996, a gap between the rates for men and women in manufacturing emerged – in previous years the rates had been very similar, but in 1996 they

Table 9 Redundancy rates by age and sex; Great Britain; spring 1992 to 1996

	Rates per 1,000 employees														
	Men					Women					All				
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
16-24	25.9	18.7	13.7	18.5	15.9	11.1	14.1	7.5	10.1	7.3	18.5	16.4	10.7	14.4	11.7
25-49	16.8	13.7	12.0	10.4	10.6	9.9	7.6	5.3	6.9	5.5	13.5	10.8	8.8	8.7	8.2
50+	21.2	17.6	14.5	13.2	15.6	11.1	9.4	7.9	9.8	7.0	16.6	13.8	11.4	11.5	11.5
All ages	19.3	15.3	12.8	12.2	12.5	10.4	9.1	6.2	8.0	6.1	15.1	12.3	9.6	10.2	9.4

Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 6 Redundancy rates by age; Great Britain; spring 1992 to 1996

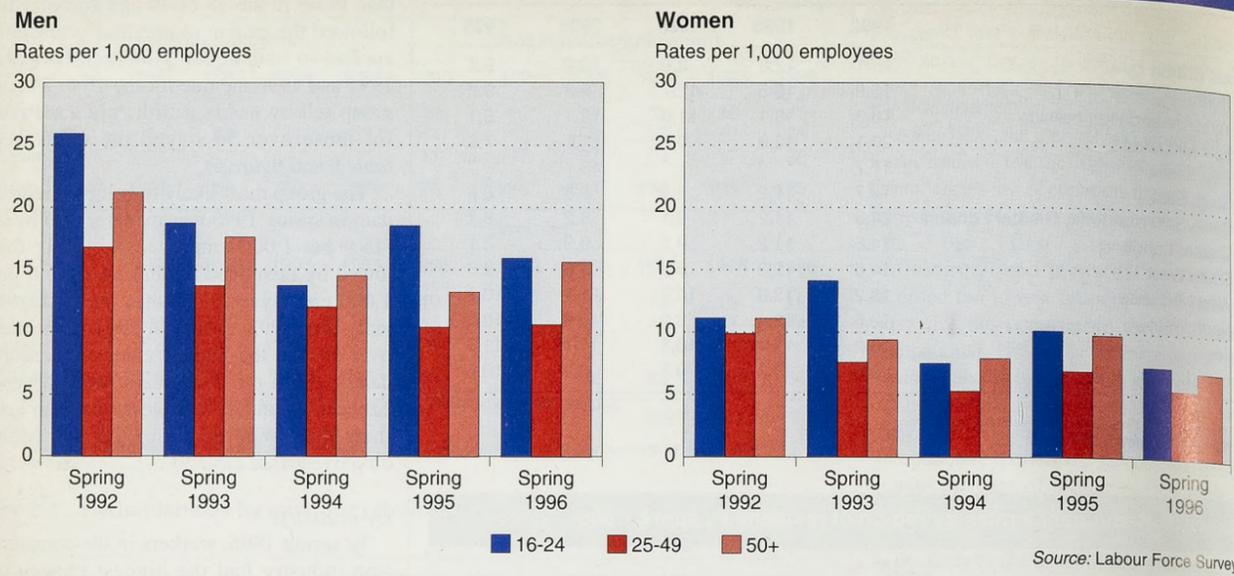
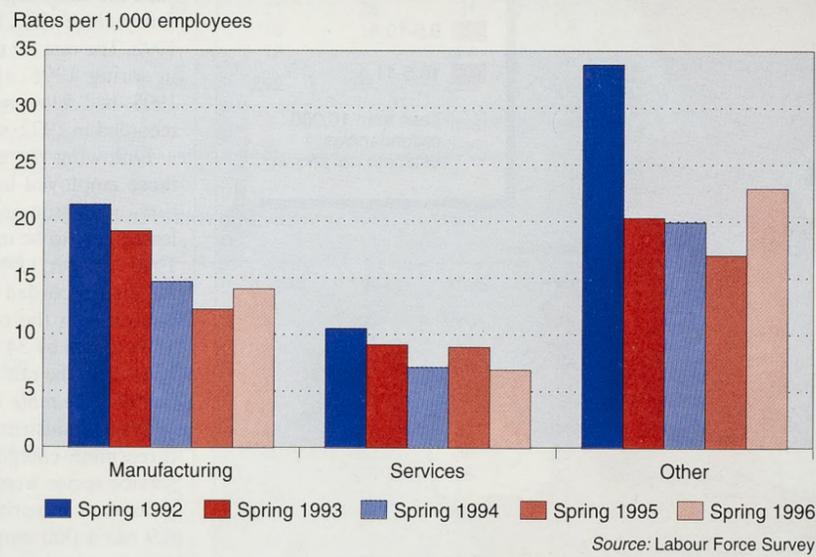


Figure 7 Redundancy rates by broad industry groupings; Great Britain; spring 1992 to 1996



were 14.7 and 11.9 per 1,000 employees respectively. In the last five years, men in the service sector were between one and a half and two times as likely as women to be made redundant (see table 11). This applied across all age groups, but the differential was highest for those over 50.

By occupation

Those in craft and related occupations and plant and machine operatives were most likely to lose their job, with redundancy rates of 13.8 and 13.5 per 1,000 employees respectively. This meant that employees in manual occupations had a greater chance of becoming redundant than those in non-manual ones, following the

Table 10 Redundancy rates by industry^a; Great Britain; spring 1992 to 1996

SIC 92 ^b	Rates per 1,000 employees				
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Agriculture and fishing (A, B)	*	*	*	*	*
Energy and water (C, E)	32.5	*	*	*	*
Manufacturing (D)	21.4	19.1	14.6	12.2	14.0
Construction (F)	39.5	24.6	20.7	20.2	25.5
Distribution, hotels, restaurants (G, H)	17.4	15.1	9.4	12.6	9.5
Transport (I)	15.7	16.2	12.5	12.1	9.9
Banking, finance, insurance (J, K)	14.6	8.0	10.0	10.2	9.1
Public admin, education, health (L, M, N)	1.8	2.9	2.8	3.8	2.5
Other services (O, P, Q)	10.9	11.6	*	12.1	8.4
All industries	15.1	12.3	9.6	10.2	9.4

* Less than 10,000 redundancies: estimate not shown.
 a It is assumed that people do not change industry when starting employment after having been made redundant.
 b SIC 92 section references in brackets.

Table 11 Redundancy rates by broad industry groupings^a and sex; Great Britain; spring 1992 to 1996

	Rates per 1,000 employees														
	Men					Women					All				
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Manufacturing	21.1	19.4	14.7	12.2	14.7	22.2	18.6	14.4	12.3	11.9	21.4	19.1	14.6	12.2	14.0
Services	14.1	11.6	9.8	11.1	9.4	7.8	7.3	5.0	7.1	4.9	10.5	9.1	7.1	8.9	6.9
Other	36.5	21.9	22.9	17.6	24.4	*	*	*	*	*	33.8	20.3	19.9	17.0	22.9
All industries	19.3	15.3	12.8	12.2	12.5	10.4	12.3	6.2	8.0	6.1	15.1	12.3	9.6	10.2	9.4

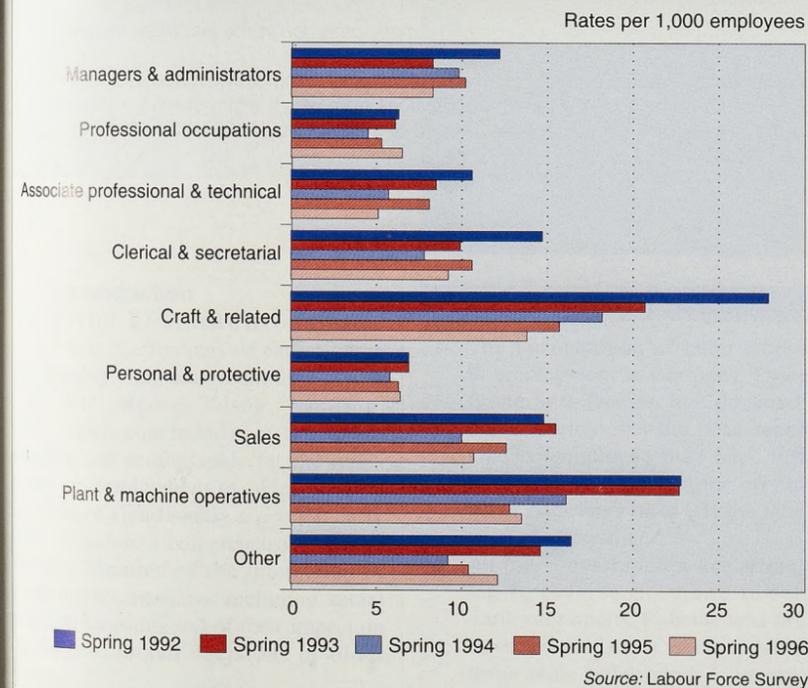
* Less than 10,000 redundancies: estimate not shown.
 a It is assumed that people do not change industry when starting employment after having been made redundant.

Table 12 Redundancy rates by occupation^a; Great Britain; spring 1992 to 1996

	Rates per 1,000 employees				
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Managers and administrators	12.2	8.3	9.8	10.2	8.3
Professional occupations	6.3	6.1	4.5	5.3	6.5
Associate professional and technical	10.6	8.5	5.7	8.1	5.1
Clerical and secretarial	14.7	9.9	7.8	10.6	9.2
Craft and related	27.9	20.7	18.2	15.7	13.8
Personal and protective	6.9	6.9	5.8	6.3	6.4
Sales	14.8	15.5	10.0	12.6	10.7
Plant and machine operatives	22.8	22.7	16.1	12.8	13.5
Other	16.4	14.6	9.2	10.4	12.1
All occupations	15.1	12.3	9.6	10.2	9.4

* Less than 10,000 redundancies: estimate not shown.
 a It is assumed that people do not change occupation when starting employment after having been made redundant.

Figure 8 Redundancy rates by occupation; Great Britain; spring 1992 to 1996



trend of previous years. However, since 1992 the rate for the craft and related occupations has decreased by half, and for plant and machine operatives by two-fifths (see table 12 and figure 8).

The associate professional and technical occupations had the lowest rate in spring 1996 of 5.1 per 1,000 employees. This rate has fallen by a half over the last five years. However, the professional occupational group experienced its highest redundancy rate since the LFS became quarterly in 1992 – 6.5 per 1,000 employees (see table 12 and figure 8).

Conclusion

Over the past three years, the number of redundancies appears to have levelled out following falls in 1992, 1993 and 1994. The level in spring 1996 was 50 per cent below the 1991 peak, but higher than the number recorded in 1989 – when redundancy questions were added to the LFS. ■

Technical note

The Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act 1978 gives a broad definition of the term 'redundancy' as being a dismissal caused by an employer's need to reduce their workforce. Redundancy may arise because a workplace is closing down, or because fewer employees of a particular kind are (or are expected to be) needed. There must be a net loss of jobs in the business, and normally the employee's job must have disappeared. The Department of Trade and Industry provides a free helpline to answer any queries, on 0800 848 489.

The Labour Force Survey is a quarterly sample survey of around 60,000 households. The estimates given in this article are derived from interviews with individuals during the spring quarter – conducted during March, April and May each year. The findings presented are based on the respondent's self-assessment. The sample results are weighted and grossed to give a distribution equating to the known population resident in private households in Great Britain during the survey period. As with all sample surveys, these results are subject to sampling error.

The respondents were asked questions concerning the occurrence of redundancy during the three months prior to the survey reference week (i.e. the week preceding the interview). Therefore each quarterly survey counts all those made redundant in a variable three-month period – beginning in the three months prior to the first month of the survey, and ending in the last month of the survey. This means that the spring quarter will include people made redundant between December and May, and periods of redundancy will vary between one day

and three months. Individuals were also asked about their economic activity during the reference week.

In the case of people in paid employment at the time of their interview, it is assumed that the person was made redundant from the industry and occupation in which they are currently employed, whilst the figures for those not in employment reflect the industry and occupation in which they were last employed.

It should be noted that the redundancy time series was analysed last year for

seasonal patterns, with the conclusion being that there were not enough observations to determine any seasonality.

Quarterly unadjusted data is published in *table 21* of the March 1997 LFS Quarterly Bulletin, and in *tables 2.32 to 2.36* in the 'Labour Market Data' section of *Labour Market Trends*, with the full quarterly series appearing in *table 21* of the LFS Historical Supplement.

Since spring 1995, the relevant parts of the questions from which redundancy estimates are extracted have been:

For people who started their present job in the three months prior to the reference week:

"Have you left any paid job within the last three months?"

If so, "Could you tell me the reason you left your last job?"

"you were made redundant or took voluntary redundancy?"

"some other reason (dismissed; temporary job ended; resigned; health, family or personal reasons; early or statutory retirement; other)?"

If so, go to (i)

(i) "Have you been made redundant from any other job in the last three months?"

For people not in paid employment who left their last job in the three months prior to the reference week:

"Could you tell me the reason you left your last job?"

"you were made redundant or took voluntary redundancy?"

"some other reason (dismissed; temporary job ended; resigned; health, family or personal reasons; early or statutory retirement; other)?"

If so, go to (i)

(i) "Have you been made redundant from any other job in the last three months?"

The redundancy section of the LFS questionnaire was completely revised in spring 1995. For more details on this, and the questions from which estimates were obtained prior to then, see the 'Technical Note' on p48 of the February 1996 issue of *Labour Market Trends*.

Special feature

Employment policies and practices towards older workers: France, Germany, Spain and Sweden

This article presents the findings from research commissioned by the Department for Education and Employment which considers employer and government policies and practices towards older workers. The four countries were chosen as they provide contrasting labour markets as well as differing government and employer policies and practices towards older workers.

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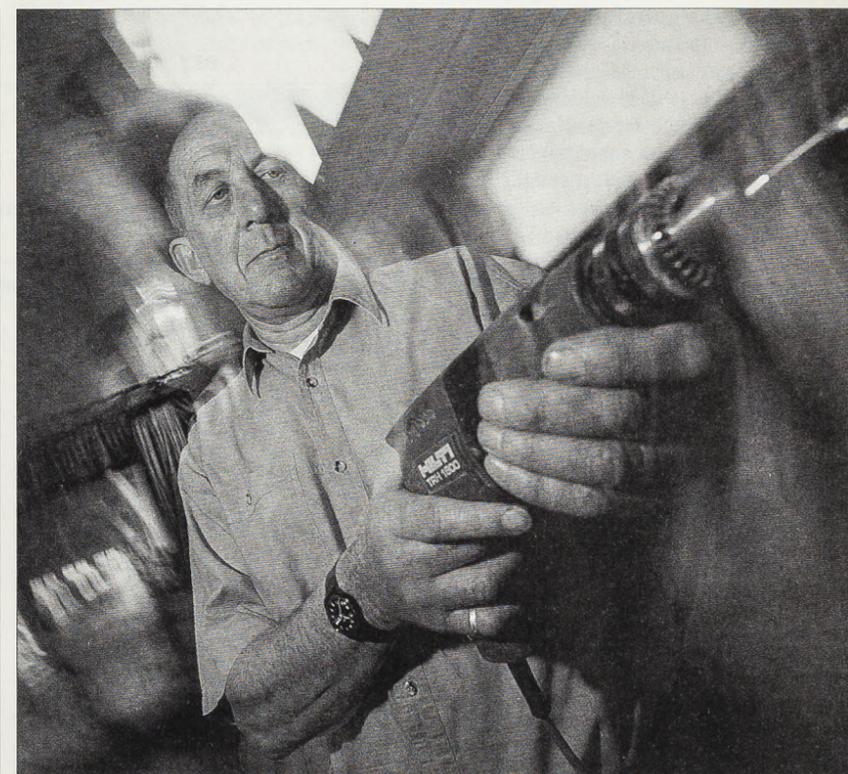


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Introduction

THIS RESEARCH originated from the findings of earlier, more wide ranging comparative studies (Kohli *et al.*, 1991; Moore, Tilson, Whitting, 1994), which concluded that the socio-economic and demographic factors influencing the employment of older workers had changed significantly since the early 1980s. Therefore a comprehensive assessment was required of the interaction of labour market measures including social protection measures and of their impact on the motivation and decisions of older workers.

France, Germany, Spain and Sweden were chosen for this study, because these countries provide contrasting experiences in terms of macro-economic trends, government approaches to intervention in employment policy, the role of labour law and collective agreements in employment regulation, the degree of labour market flexibility, and the type and extent of government measures which are perceived to

Key findings

- The participation of older workers in employment in Germany, France, Spain and Sweden has declined in each country over the past decade. Once unemployed they have found it harder to gain further employment and many have left the labour market altogether.
- All four governments are attempting to reverse the trend towards early retirement. Policies and practices towards older workers fall into three main categories: i) measures to encourage the early exit of older workers; ii) measures to encourage partial retirement or part-time employment for older workers already in retirement; iii) measures to encourage the retention or recruitment of older workers.
- Attempts to reduce expenditure on passive, in favour of active, labour market policy measures² have been hampered by the economic situation which brought about an overall low level of recruitment; it is therefore conceivable that active incentives will become more effective as the labour market situation improves.
- Employer policies towards older workers have been influenced by restructuring: often they have involved developing generous redundancy schemes for older workers and have been less concerned with recruitment and retention. There are some indications, however, that this is changing. As government measures make the use of the benefit system for early pensioning difficult and employers recognise the need to retain long established experience, employers are taking more account of the benefits of partial retirement systems and flexible working time arrangements.

affect the position of older workers in the labour market¹.

Research methodology

The research team initially identified a range of data indicators that could be used to examine the socio-economic and wider policy context for the study of policies and practices towards older workers. These indicators included economic, population and employment data and projections; information on education and training; the legislative, policy, benefits, retirement and redundancy framework; regulations covering health and safety and working conditions; as well as cultural factors. An analysis of these factors was regarded to be crucial in the assessment of the success or failure of policies towards older workers. Information collected from primary and secondary sources was supplemented by face-to-face interviews with a small sample of employers in different economic sectors, in order to examine their approaches to the employment of older workers. Where possible, a small number of employees over 50 were also interviewed. The following summarises the main research findings by country. Tables 1, 2 and 3 provide data on economic activity rates and unemployment for the case study countries.

France

Macro-economic trends

Over the last 10 years the French government's primary concern has been the high levels of unemployment, with youth unemployment affecting approximately 30 per cent of under 25 year olds in 1994. Unemployment among older workers is 8.9 per cent for over 50 year old men and women. In France older workers over 50 represent 17.1 per cent of the total workforce. Labour force participation falls dramatically after age 55 and among 60-64 year old men, only 13 per cent remained economically active in 1994 (Labour Force Survey, 1994). Data show that older workers tend to exit the labour force rather than become unemployed.

Government approaches to intervention in employment policy

Historically, labour market policy in France was overwhelmingly characterised by passive measures with an emphasis on unemployment benefit and incentives for early retirement. More recently, attempts have been made to shift the emphasis towards active labour market policies targeting in particular long-term unemployment among younger and older workers. Measures include vocational training initiatives, such as the promotion of recruitment and the re-targeting of so-called solidarity contracts which benefit long-term unemployed, workers over 50, disabled people, disadvantaged younger

Table 1 Economic activity rates, men, 1994

Age group	France	Germany	Spain	Sweden
15-19	12.5	36.4	25.3	34.5 ^a
20-24	63.5	75.7	69.2	76.8
25-29	95.0	86.3	90.7	89.9
30-34	96.9	95.3	95.0	93.5
35-39	96.6	96.5	95.1	94.4
40-44	96.2	97.0	94.8	95.7
45-49	94.7	95.3	93.1	94.9
50-54	90.0	91.6	88.0	92.8
55-59	60.6	72.3	72.8	86.0
60-64	13.0	28.3	42.1	60.8
65-69	4.1	6.9	5.7	^b
70+	1.5	2.6	1.3	^b
Total	63.7	69.4	62.8	84.0^c

^a Data for ages 16-19 only.
^b Data unavailable for these age groups.
^c Data for ages 16-64 only.

Source: EUROSTAT: The Labour Force Survey (1994)

Table 2 Economic activity rates, women, 1994

Age group	France	Germany	Spain	Sweden
15-19	8.6	29.9	19.7	38.7 ^a
20-24	57.0	71.4	58.4	73.3
25-29	80.1	74.2	70.4	83.9
30-34	77.0	73.7	62.3	88.1
35-39	77.6	74.5	59.5	91.3
40-44	79.1	76.5	51.9	92.9
45-49	76.1	73.5	41.7	92.1
50-54	66.3	67.1	32.5	88.4
55-59	41.8	44.4	23.7	79.4
60-64	11.6	9.0	15.9	52.7
65-69	2.5	2.7	3.3	^b
70+	0.4	1.0	0.6	^b
Total	47.9	47.8	35.0	79.9^c

^a Data for ages 16-19 only.
^b Data unavailable for these age groups.
^c Data for ages 16-64 only.

Source: EUROSTAT: The Labour Force Survey (1994)

Table 3 Unemployment by age group

Age group	France men (women)	Germany men (women)	Spain men (women)	Sweden men (women)
15-19	33.1 (41.7)	6.8 (5.9)	47.7 (58.1)	11.6 (9.1) ^a
20-24	26.1 (29.1)	10.6 (9.3)	39.1 (46.8)	13.4 (8.2)
25-29	13.9 (17.8)	8.2 (9.9)	26.3 (37.8)	8.1 (5.9)
30-34	9.6 (15.5)	7.3 (10.7)	18.3 (31.1)	6.3 (3.9)
35-39	8.5 (12.6)	6.6 (10.3)	14.4 (26.2)	4.5 (2.9)
40-44	8.1 (11.2)	6.1 (9.8)	12.9 (23.9)	3.9 (2.5)
45-49	8.2 (9.2)	6.1 (10.0)	12.0 (22.4)	3.1 (2.1)
50-54	8.2 (9.9)	6.2 (11.2)	12.3 (18.3)	2.7 (1.6)
55-59	7.8 (7.2)	11.6 (15.3)	16.7 (12.0)	3.1 (2.2)
60-64	3.6 (2.8)	7.7 (6.4)	9.6 (5.9)	3.9 (3.2)

Note: Data only available for 15-64 age group.

^a Data for ages 16-19 only.

Source: EUROSTAT: The Labour Force Survey (1994)

workers and those receiving the RMI (occupational integration minimum income). Re-employment contracts which provide for a period of exemption from employer social security contributions also give priority to the long-term unemployed. Other recent measures provide assistance

to unemployed people who start their own business.

Government legislative measures affecting older workers and their labour market impact

Measures in France can be separated

into three distinct types. The first type has enabled early exit of older workers from the labour force and includes the operation of the unemployment insurance system (UNEDIC) and the state pre-retirement scheme (FNE). The former currently accounts for two thirds of early retirements in France. However, in recent years the government has sought to restrict the use of this scheme by changing eligibility criteria and introducing penalties for employers making workers over the age of 50 redundant.

The second category of measures encourages partial early retirement of older workers or part-time working for those already in retirement. Part-time job share arrangements encourage employees aged 55 or over to take partial retirement while receiving 80 per cent of their full-time salary. The level of the employer's contribution to this scheme depends on whether a younger worker is taken on at the same time. The reduced activity measure allows unemployed older persons to supplement their unemployment benefit with a part-time job.

The third category of measures actively encourages employers to retain and employ older workers by providing subsidies or permanent exemptions from contributions (e.g. social security).

Initiatives to limit the number of redundancies among 55-60 years olds have shown some positive effect. However, the same measures have not affected the rate of entry into unemployment among workers aged between 50-54. The overall deterioration of the labour market in France is an important factor to take into account when analysing the data. There is little conclusive evidence on the employer take-up of government subsidies, solidarity contracts and other measures to encourage the retention or recruitment of older workers. There is, however, some evidence that employers are beginning to act on concerns over corporate memory loss (Gaullier, 1993), as well as a growing appreciation of partial retirement schemes. The latter, however, are more attractive to low skilled workers and women, because they are less reluctant to work part-time (DARES Demoscopie, 1992).

Employer policies and practices towards older workers and their impact

A recent survey (*Les préretraites en 1993*, DARES, 1994) showed that the majority of companies continue to prefer the use of voluntary early retirement and redundancy measures to restructure their workforce rather than carrying out internal measures such as retraining. Partial retirement is becoming more acceptable because of its potential logistical and financial benefits; changes are, however, needed to reverse the generally negative attitude towards part-time work which exist among the workforce (Ministère du Travail, de l'Emploi et de la Formation Professionnelle,

1992). Part-time workers are perceived to be over qualified and often marginalised in the workplace.

Concerns over corporate memory loss have led a number of companies to institute special training and promotion measures for workers over 50. Older workers are often used as a memory and knowledge 'bank' to help to train younger workers. French companies are also increasingly experimenting with workplace flexibility, for example, through the introduction of 'time saving' measures. These enable older workers in partial retirement schemes to work full-time for the first year and acquire 'time savings' to take early full retirement without a loss of pension.

Germany

Macro-economic trends

In Germany unemployment increased steadily after 1991 and only began to fall in 1994, (but unemployment has since resumed its upwards path reaching higher levels). However, compared with other member states of the European Union in 1994, Germany experienced relatively low levels of unemployment among all age groups. In 1994 the male unemployment rate was 7.5 per cent, the rate of unemployment among women was 10.3 per cent. Both male and female unemployment levels were higher for those in the older age groups than among younger workers. Unemployment among workers aged between 55-59 was higher than for any other age group and in 1994 stood at 11.6 per cent among men and 15.3 per cent among women.

Another important characteristic of the German labour market is the difference in unemployment rates between the West and the former East Germany. Interestingly, while in 1994 unemployment rates stood at 8.2 per cent in the West and 13.5 per cent in the East, the increase in employment over the year was mainly attributable to positive labour market trends in East Germany. High unemployment remains a key issue for German labour market policy.

Older workers account for 23.4 per cent of total employment. Until 1992, Germany showed higher economic activity rates among older workers than France and Spain, but has since fallen behind Spain; 72.3 per cent of German men aged between 55-59 remain economically active compared to 72.8 per cent of men in Spain.

Government approaches to intervention in employment policy

In Germany, labour market policies have responded to the new challenges posed by reunification and the resulting fluctuations in the labour market. While passive labour market policy continues to take up a higher percentage of total government expenditure on employment policy, active labour market measures are becoming increasing-

ly important. This is particularly the case for those sections of the labour market and geographical areas most affected by industrial and economic decline. Target groups for training support are long-term unemployed people, older workers, younger workers and workers in small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). Active labour market policy has traditionally provided unemployed workers with structured work experience and training, leading to recognised qualifications.

With the change in the economic climate the debate over the competitive viability of Germany as a location for industrial production and service provision is increasingly influencing the labour market debate. Thus, political currency has been lent to the recommendations of the 'Commission on Deregulation' which in 1991 called for the deregulation of many labour market measures. Many of its proposals, such as the legalisation on private employment agencies, and the extension of the use of temporary contracts have now been translated into legislation. New government initiatives encourage the creation of part-time employment.

Government legislative measures towards older workers and their labour market impact

Since the mid-1980s the German government has tried to solve the problem of increasing levels of youth unemployment by resorting to a plethora of early retirement measures. The government is now seeking to reverse the trend towards early retirement as the funding of public pensions increases. Much of current retirement practice retains the legacy of the mid-80s to early 1990s when a variety of state sponsored (but implemented through collective bargaining) early retirement schemes were in place. These schemes attracted a total of approximately one million workers between 55 and 60.

More recently the government has sought to encourage partial retirement among 58-60 year olds (either working 33 per cent, 50 per cent or 66 per cent of previous working time while receiving a partial pension). However, the take-up of these measures has been negligible for a variety of reasons. Firstly, schemes were targeted at an age group which is increasingly under-represented in many, particularly larger companies. Secondly, the financial incentives were considered by many to be insufficient as they only offered marginally more income than unemployment benefit while at the same time reducing the level of the full retirement pension. Many other factors were seen to impact on decisions whether to take partial or full retirement such as the rules affecting occupational pension schemes, the availability of generous early retirement packages offered by many employers, tax issues, other transfers in

cash and kind, allowed earnings ceilings in retirement, and the earnings potential outside of the official economy.

A number of measures were instituted which encourage the retention and/or employment of older workers through employment subsidies (Law on Employment Promotion). Other incentives include funding for job trial periods and introductory courses. Impact of these measures on the labour market situation of older workers has also been marginal. Schemes remain under-utilised due to the overall low levels of recruitment. Employers tend to be committed to employing their own trainees before other categories of the labour force.

The German government has also introduced a number of measures acting as disincentives to the take-up of employers' early retirement options. The Pensions Reform Act 1992 tightens eligibility criteria and stipulates the phasing out of early retirement options and the raising of the retirement age from the year 2001. The government has also attempted to curtail companies using unemployment benefit legislation in combination with their own early retirement packages, by stipulating that any employer who makes an older worker redundant will be liable to reimburse the unemployment benefit element (small employers are exempt). However, a number of get-out clauses are available which have been interpreted widely by a number of employers.

Employer policies and practices towards older workers and their impact

In spite of the government trying to extend people's working lives, companies, often with the tacit agreement of works councils, have continued to encourage early retirement with comparatively generous early retirement packages (Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung, 1988 as quoted in Bäcker and Naegelé, 1993). In view of the deteriorating labour market situation and changing aspirations with regard to the balance between work and leisure time, these packages have come to be viewed as 'perks' of employment, particularly with larger companies. Some companies have attempted to introduce schemes offering older workers a choice of vocational training rather than early retirement compensation, but these have suffered from very low take-up on the part of older workers. Since the government restriction on the use of the unemployment benefit system, in conjunction with early retirement packages, many companies have begun to rethink their strategies. A number of companies are furthermore attempting to safeguard against redundancy with changes in working-time that involve a reduction of working-time for older workers.

Despite the many advantages of phased retirement (Bäcker and Naegelé, 1993) and the lip service paid to this option by many

companies (Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung, 1988 as quoted in Bäcker and Naegelé, 1993), very few companies are willing to consider such options in practice. Objections include the perceived additional cost incurred through the need for organisational changes, additional social charges, and problems with finding suitable 'partners' to make such job-sharing arrangements work.

Spain

Macro-economic trends

Spain experienced a deep recession in the early to mid-1990s, with an unemployment rate substantially higher than the EU average. Unemployment levels, already high at the beginning of the 1980s, increased sharply across all age groups, with young people being particularly hard hit (39.1 per cent of 20-24 year old males were unemployed in 1994). Spain has a comparatively low female labour market participation rate (35 per cent in 1994). Workers over 50 account for 22.5 per cent of total employment. Labour market participation of men declines steadily after age 49 (88 per cent) and more rapidly after age 59 (42.1 per cent).

Government approaches to intervention in labour market policy

Legislation aimed at improving the functioning of the labour market has become a priority in recent years because of perceived inefficiencies in its operation. Training measures have been enhanced considerably. However, although there is now a wide array of employment promotion measures, expenditure on active labour market policies remains low compared with expenditure on passive measures. The extremely high unemployment rate among young people has meant that government measures have concentrated on improving employment prospects for this age group. This has had a displacement effect on older workers, leading to their further marginalisation.

Government legislative measures towards older workers and their labour market impact

Many of the changes in Spanish labour market policy are aimed at improving the job prospects of young people. The encouragement of early retirement therefore remains paramount in government legislative measures towards older workers. The take-up of an employment subsidy seeking to encourage phased retirement, while at the same time recruiting an unemployed younger worker, has been limited. Another scheme which offers a subsidy to employers taking on workers above 45 years of age has also experienced a low take-up.

Employer policies and practices towards older workers and their impact

A survey commissioned by the Spanish Ministry of Labour and Social Security (Ministerio de Trabajo y Seguridad Social, 1987) showed that most companies had undertaken redundancies in recent years preceding the survey. The overall low levels of recruitment meant that few companies (12 per cent) were taking on workers over 50 and indeed, most were involved in the introduction of early retirement schemes to assist their restructuring process. Overall, the effects of company practices together with the outcomes of government schemes which encourage early retirement in favour of recruiting younger workers, has led to a further marginalisation of older workers in the Spanish labour market.

Sweden

Macro-economic trends

The pattern of older worker participation in the Swedish labour force needs to be set in the context of recent changes in the economy. Due to a severe contraction in the economy since 1990, there has been a shift from an economy characterised by persistent low levels of unemployment (just over 1 per cent with practically no long-term unemployment) to one of relatively high unemployment (on average 8 per cent of the labour force were registered unemployed in 1993). Although unemployment among older workers remains lower than among the younger age group, it has increased dramatically over the past few years and there has been an emergence of long-term unemployment. Part of the increase in unemployment can be attributed to the decline in employment in the traditionally large public sector. However, among the countries under study, Sweden retains the highest economic activity rates among workers aged between 60-64 (60.8 per cent for men in 1992) and by far the lowest levels of unemployment (3.9 per cent for the same age group).

Government approaches to intervention in labour market policy

Sweden distinguishes itself in policy terms from the other case study countries through its long experience and extensive commitment to active labour market policies. Labour market policy in Sweden is interventionist and closely integrated with broader-based economic and social policy objectives. Active labour market measures include employment training, wage subsidies and youth measures. With the rise in unemployment the Swedish government has recently redoubled its active labour market policies and the number of those enrolled in such measures has increased dramatically. However, despite this emphasis on active measures, the rapid increase in unemployment in the 1990s has

inevitably shifted the balance of spending towards income maintenance measures. At the same time the effectiveness of active labour market policies leading to permanent jobs has declined (Wadensjö, Thoursie and ECOTEC Research and Consulting Ltd., 1996).

Government legislative measures towards older workers and their labour market impact

Active labour market policy measures are open to all and have been very effective in ensuring the participation of older workers in the labour market. They include job matching programmes, programmes to influence labour supply, measures to influence demand for labour and programmes for people with disabilities. Older workers were provided with a range of incentives to go back to or continue their working lives, including rehabilitation programmes and provisions for occupationally disabled people. High participation rates by older workers were also ensured through employment protection legislation, such as the application of the 'last in, first out' rule for redundancies. The necessity for consultation with the social partners when shedding longer serving staff has provided a framework through which older workers' jobs are preserved, as well as a framework for negotiating compensation for those affected.

Employer policies and practices towards older workers and their impact

Albeit to a much more limited extent than in the other three countries, Swedish employer policies and practices towards older workers have tended to focus on the management of retirement or redundancy provisions, the development of existing staff and health and safety at work initiatives, rather than the recruitment of older workers. A 1992 study by the Swedish Employers' Confederation (published in 1994) found isolated examples of proactive recruitment towards older workers; however, in general this has not been a priority because of low levels of recruitment in the economy as a whole. Although there were few measures actively targeting older workers, many companies had strong life-long learning and health and safety at work initiatives which were open to all employees and increased the opportunities for the retention and re-employment among older workers.

Conclusions

There are a number of common trends which influence employment policy options for older workers across the four countries under study (and indeed most western European countries). Data show an increasing trend towards early retirement among men with, at the same time, rising participation rates of women, including older women. Data appear to indicate that

unemployment rates for older workers are lower than those for younger workers. These figures, however, have to be treated with caution since legislation does not always require older workers to register as unemployed and many discouraged older workers would not be actively seeking work. There is, nevertheless, a clear indication that long-term unemployment is more prevalent among older workers, posing grave social and economic problems for the individual (for example, short-falls in pension contributions) as well as for government (for example, higher expenditure on unemployment and other benefits)⁴.

Government approaches to labour market policies towards older workers in these four countries have been characterised by two main concerns: the increasing expenditure on public pensions and the desire to counter this trend by maintaining older workers in employment (this is not the case in Spain); the urgent need to reverse the trend towards early retirement through an increased emphasis on active labour market policies and greater labour market flexibility.

In order to achieve this goal, two main policy approaches have been employed:

Incentives: These include financial incentives to older workers for working beyond retirement age (e.g. Sweden) and financial incentives to companies for taking on older workers (e.g. Spain, France), and the encouragement of part-retirement with incentives both to older workers and other employees (in the latter case often tied to taking on a younger unemployed worker or trainee).

Disincentives: Such measures include for example, stricter eligibility criteria for the receipt of pensions (e.g. Sweden, Germany); the indexing of pensions with retail prices rather than wages, thus making early retirement less financially viable (e.g. Germany); changes in unemployment benefit legislation to restrict the use of this system as a method of early pensioning (e.g. Germany); measures to limit redundancies among older workers (e.g. France); and legislation which makes older workers less likely to be selected for redundancy, such as the 'last in, first out' rule (e.g. Germany, Sweden).

The study made it clear, however, that the success of many policies is contingent on employer and older worker responses. Most employers in the study were affected by the global trend towards downsizing, recession and low recruitment. The emphasis of employer policies therefore remained on the encouragement of early retirement as a means to avoid large-scale redundancies or to rejuvenate the age profile of the workforce. Employers sought to avoid measures making it harder for them to make older workers redundant⁵ and there was evidence of hidden discrimination in recruitment as well as training practices⁶

There continues to be a widespread perception that older workers were less likely to be able to update their skills (even in companies which had a strong commitment to lifelong learning). In Germany unemployment benefit legislation was regularly used as part of generous early retirement packages, highlighting the often counterproductive relationship between government policies towards older workers and benefit. Importantly, employers also displayed a reluctance to create suitable part-time jobs, the latter being a crucial ingredient in the take-up of part pensions.

Nevertheless some changes were becoming apparent, with certain companies offering flexible retirement patterns to retain expertise in the company (e.g. France, Germany), and some companies restructuring working time to suit the needs of older (and younger) workers (e.g. Germany). Government legislation and the recession are leading to employers offering less generous early retirement packages.

The interplay between government measures for older workers' and other legislation (i.e. pensions, benefits, employment protection) and collective agreements, as well as employer policies, crucially influence whether or not older workers take early or part-retirement. Evidence from the study shows that despite the multitude of government measures seeking to reverse the trend towards early retirement, the latter continued to be the preferred option among older workers. Older workers' decisions were influenced by a number of external and internal factors. Internal factors relate to the individual's health and family status, pension contributions record, financial security, employment, availability of company schemes and their perception of the trade-off between money and increased leisure time. In assessing the financial and other benefits of staying at work, as opposed to accepting early retirement, most found the latter more attractive (despite evidence of the benefits of phased retirement), as they saw their labour market opportunities decrease. However, as the generosity of early retirement schemes decreased, so did the willingness of older workers to take up these options. Part-pension remains unpopular because of the lack of appropriate part-time jobs, status, and, importantly, the fact that the targeting of such measures currently in operation ignores the age profile of many large companies.

The overall low levels of recruitment in all countries during the time of the study impaired older workers' employment opportunities. Even the assumption that older workers are, in future, going to be required to make up the shortfall of younger workers has been questioned as other groups (such as women and migrants) are increasingly entering the labour market. Government policies seeking to encourage older workers' continued participation were largely

unsuccessful because targeting often ignored the current age profile of companies; the interaction between these measures and the benefits framework was not sufficiently acknowledged. The study also found a widespread ignorance of government policies by employers which also hampered the implementation of these targeted policies.

There is, however, some evidence that targeted policies are working. Smaller companies were found to be more likely to wish to retain older workers. Evidence also showed an ignorance of policies at this level and, therefore, more effort needs to be made to target policies at the smaller employers. ■

Footnotes

- 1 The case study work was completed in conjunction with Solon Ardittis, Florence Lieux, Carlos Garcia Serrano, Miguel Angel Malo Ocana, Peter Westerholm.
- 2 The term 'passive labour market policy' is one commonly used for the provision of income replacement benefits, i.e. unemployment benefit; whereas 'active labour market policy' generally refers to training and job creation measures.
- 3 A copy of the full report is available from Kate Murray, Department for Education and Employment, AS:SAR2, Level 1, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF. Please note that this article builds on and updates the main report which uses data from 1992.
- 4 Commission of the European Communities, *Social Protection in Europe*, 1995.
- 5 For example, using loopholes in the law to avoid more stringent requirements for the reimbursement of unemployment benefit.
- 6 Interviews with employers revealed a reluctance to consider applications from jobseekers over the age of 45. They also perceived the provision of training for workers over 50 to offer a limited return on investment.

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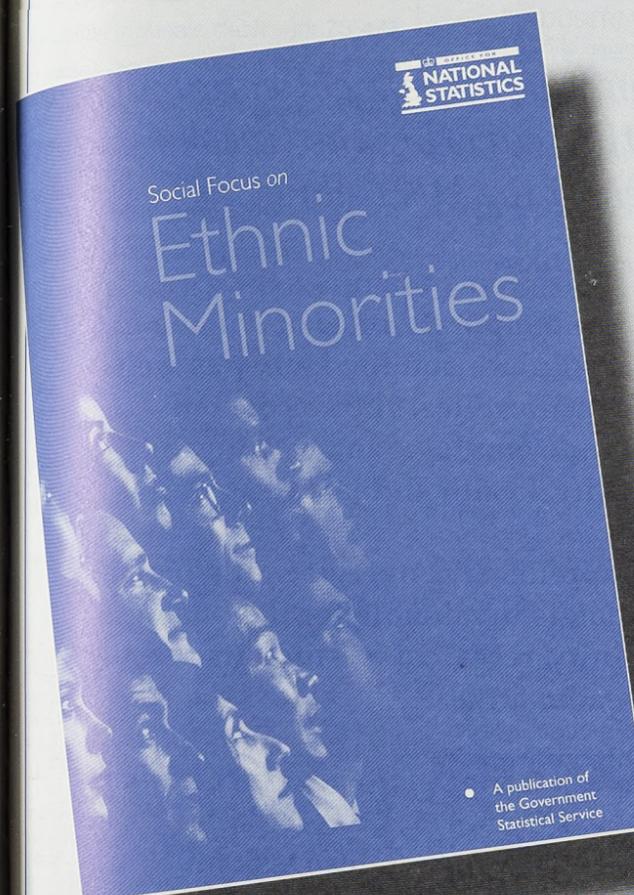
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- One in eight Black households in England and Wales was burgled in 1993 which was twice the proportion in both the Pakistani/Bangladeshi and White groups.
- Unemployment rates for both the Black and Pakistani/Bangladeshi groups were around 25 per cent in spring 1995 - double the rate for the Indian group and three times the rate for the White group.
- Indians are more likely to be owner-occupiers than any other ethnic group. Around 83 per cent of Indian households were either buying their own homes or owned them outright in 1994-95 compared with only 36 per cent of Bangladeshi households.
- South Asian ethnic groups have the largest household. In particular, Bangladeshi households contained an average of more than five people in 1991 - twice the size of households in the Black and the White groups.



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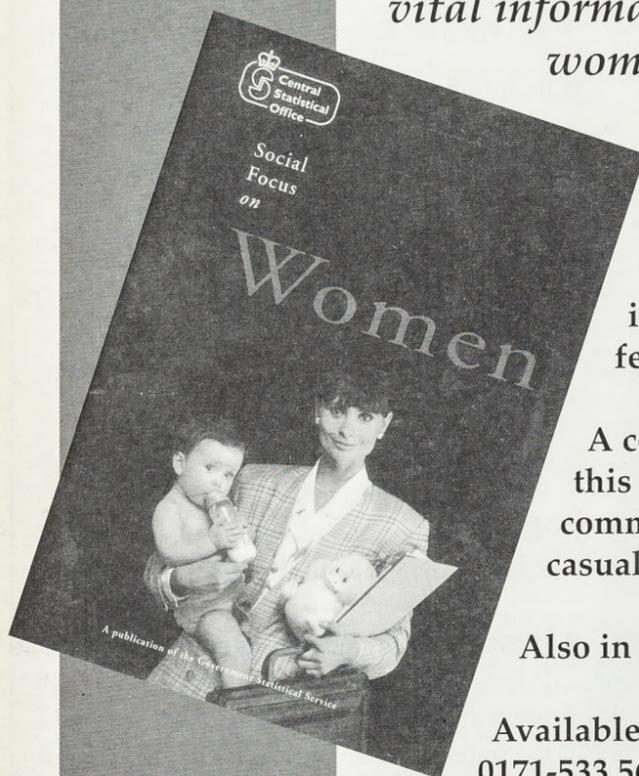
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Industrial and Employment Appeal Tribunal statistics, 1994-95 and 1995-96

In the year to March 1996 the industrial tribunals dealt with 73,472 cases, an increase of some 6,000 over the previous year. This article presents information on the outcome of those cases and appeals to the Employment Appeal Tribunal (EAT) between April 1995 and March 1996 and compares statistics with the previous year.

By the **Employment
Tribunals Service**

Introduction

INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNALS hear a wide range of employment-related disputes. Although unfair dismissal is the most significant type of case, they also hear complaints from employees about equal pay, sex and race discrimination, unlawful deduction from wages, breach of employment contract, redundancy payment and a variety of other matters.

Industrial tribunals are independent judicial bodies. There are separate organisations for England and Wales and Scotland, each with its own President and central office. There are 29 offices in England, Wales and Scotland, based in the main centres of population. Hearings also take place in a number of other towns.

The administrative support to industrial tribunals and the Employment Appeal Tribunal became an executive agency, the Employment Tribunals Service, on 1 April 1997.

ACAS

The Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service (ACAS), a state-

funded body which operates independently of the tribunals, has a statutory duty to offer conciliation in most cases dealt with by industrial tribunals with a view to settling the matter without an industrial tribunal hearing.

Pre-hearing reviews

Pre-hearing reviews replaced pre-hearing assessments on 16 December 1993 in a move to strengthen industrial tribunal procedures in order to deter and weed out cases at an early stage. If it appears that a case has little prospect of success, the party concerned may be ordered to pay a deposit of up to £150 as a condition of continuing to proceed with or defend the case. If the party subsequently loses and has costs awarded against him or her, the deposit will go towards payment of those costs.

Appeals

Parties who are dissatisfied with an industrial tribunal decision may normally appeal, on a point of law only, to the EAT. ■

Key findings

- About two-thirds of all cases dealt with by industrial tribunals in 1995-96 did not reach a hearing because they were resolved either through ACAS conciliation or withdrawn, for example, as a result of a private settlement (table 1). This is in line with previous years.
- The total number of registered cases disposed of by industrial tribunals was 9 per cent higher in 1995-96 than in 1994-95 (table 1).
- The percentage of cases relating to unfair dismissal fell slightly to 52 per cent from 59 per cent in 1994-95 (table 1).
- In the second full year of operation, there were 795 pre-hearing reviews compared to 601 in 1994-95. Of the 402 cases where a deposit was required, 305 did not proceed to a full hearing (table 7).
- The EAT disposed of 15 per cent more appeals in 1995-96 than in 1994-95 (table 11).

Statistical tables

Table 1 shows the outcome of all industrial tribunal applications dealt with in 1994-95 and 1995-96.

Table 2 gives details of the outcomes of all unfair dismissal cases which reached a hearing and shows the remedies for the successful applicants.

Table 3 shows the amounts awarded by tribunals in successful unfair dismissal cases.

Tables 4 and 5 show the amounts awarded in race and sex discrimination cases respectively.

Table 6 shows cases by representation and outcome.

Table 7 sets out details of pre-hearing reviews.

Table 8 shows details of costs awarded by industrial tribunals where a party has acted frivolously, vexatiously, abusively, disruptively or otherwise unreasonably.

Tables 9, 10 and 11 show the number of cases registered and dealt with by the EAT at preliminary and full hearings.

Table 1 Outcomes of industrial tribunal cases, 1994-96

	Great Britain							
	All registered cases disposed of		ACAS conciliated settlements ^a		Withdrawal			
	1994-95	1995-96	1994-95	1995-96	1994-95	1995-96		
Unfair dismissal	40,039	38,557	15,485	14,682	11,389	11,526		
Other provisions of the Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act 1978	1,872	3,621	270	559	1,029	1,666		
Redundancy provisions of the Employment Protection Act 1975	553	400	120	110	247	177		
Equal pay	418	694	98	128	286	456		
Insolvency pay	474	234	0	0	179	57		
Redundancy pay	6,926	6,390	0	0	3,013	3,443		
Race discrimination	1,365	1,737	325	405	507	656		
Sex discrimination	4,052	3,677	1,005	1,464	2,276	1,508		
Wages Act	10,119	14,391	2,664	3,825	3,950	6,118		
Breach of contract	597	3,495	262	1,338	221	1,141		
Others	910	276	84	8	362	105		
All	67,325	73,472	20,313	22,519	23,459	26,853		
	Successful at tribunal hearing		Dismissed at tribunal hearing (out of scope)		Dismissed at tribunal hearing (other reasons)		Disposed of otherwise	
	1994-95	1995-96	1994-95	1995-96	1994-95	1995-96	1994-95	1995-96
Unfair dismissal	4,829	4,325	1,334	1,218	6,130	5,838	872	968
Other provisions of the Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act 1978	253	362	70	69	162	366	88	599
Redundancy provisions of the Employment Protection Act 1975	135	83	9	2	25	24	17	4
Equal pay	8	36	4	15	13	31	9	28
Insolvency pay	153	81	17	15	108	70	17	11
Redundancy pay	2,463	1,863	213	182	969	687	268	215
Race discrimination	72	109	78	78	312	375	71	114
Sex discrimination	340	218	52	67	298	289	81	131
Wages Act	2,096	2,543	216	256	1,128	1,222	65	427
Breach of contract	47	535	13	56	36	319	18	106
Other	26	64	21	9	119	77	298	13
All	10,422	10,219	2,027	1,967	9,300	9,298	1,804	2,616

Source: industrial tribunals

a Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (ACAS) does not conciliate in the following jurisdictions: redundancy pay, insolvency pay, written statements of terms of employment, paid time off for safety representatives and certain health and safety matters.

Table 2 All unfair dismissal cases proceeding to a tribunal hearing, 1994-96

	Great Britain					
	Number		Percentage of unfair dismissal cases proceeding to a hearing		Percentage of all unfair dismissal applications	
	1994-95	1995-96	1994-95	1995-96	1994-95	1995-96
					100% = 40,039	100% = 38,557
Cases dismissed						
Out of scope	1,334	1,218	10.9	10.7	3.3	3.2
Other reasons	6,130	5,838	49.9	51.3	15.3	15.1
All cases dismissed	7,464	7,056	60.8	62.0	18.6	18.3
Cases upheld						
Reinstatement or re-engagement	78	68	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2
Remedy left to parties	1,638	1,476	13.3	12.97	4.1	3.8
Compensation	2,998	2,099	24.4	18.44	7.5	5.4
No award made	115	682	0.9	5.99	0.3	1.8
All cases upheld	4,829	4,325	39.2	38.0	12.1	11.2
All cases proceeding to a hearing	12,293	11,381	100	100	30.7	29.5

Source: industrial tribunals

Table 3 Compensation awarded to people by tribunals - unfair dismissal cases, 1994-96

Compensation (£)	Great Britain			
	1994-95		1995-96	
	Numbers	Per cent	Numbers	Per cent
Less than 100	9	0.4	12	0.6
100-149	22	0.9	22	1.1
150-199	23	0.9	29	1.4
200-299	80	3.1	67	3.2
300-399	68	2.6	55	2.6
400-499	65	2.5	41	2.0
500-749	181	7.0	140	6.7
750-999	138	5.3	123	5.9
1,000-1,499	254	9.8	236	11.3
1,500-1,999	181	7.0	165	7.9
2,000-2,499	148	5.7	151	7.3
2,500-2,999	157	6.1	107	5.1
3,000-3,999	227	8.8	202	9.7
4,000-4,999	195	7.5	125	6.0
5,000-5,999	135	5.2	129	6.2
6,000-6,999	111	4.3	82	3.9
7,000-7,999	90	3.5	61	2.9
8,000-8,999	76	2.9	50	2.4
9,000 and over	426	16.5	284	13.6
All	2,586	100	2,081	100
Median award	£3,289		£2,499	

Source: industrial tribunals

Note: These figures do not cover unfair dismissal on grounds of trade union membership or activities, or non-membership of a trade union; pregnancy, or refusal of the right to return to work after pregnancy; or in a strike or lock out situation.

Table 4 Compensation awarded to people by tribunals - race discrimination cases, 1994-96

Compensation (£)	Great Britain			
	1994-95		1995-96	
	Numbers	Per cent	Numbers	Per cent
Less than 100	0	0.0	2	6.1
100-149	0	0.0	0	0.0
150-199	0	0.0	0	0.0
200-299	1	4.4	1	3.0
300-399	0	0.0	0	0.0
400-499	0	0.0	0	0.0
500-749	2	8.7	4	12.1
750-999	2	8.7	0	0.0
1,000-1,499	0	0.0	2	6.1
1,500-1,999	2	8.7	3	9.1
2,000-2,999	6	26.1	7	21.2
3,000-3,999	2	8.7	1	3.0
4,000-4,999	3	13.0	2	6.1
5,000-5,999	0	0.0	1	3.0
6,000-6,999	0	0.0	1	3.0
7,000-7,999	1	4.4	1	3.0
8,000 and over	4	17.4	8	24.2
All	23	100	33	100
Median award	£2,750		£2,714	

Source: industrial tribunals

Table 5 Compensation awarded to people by tribunals – sex discrimination cases, 1994-96

Compensation (£)	Great Britain			
	1994-95		1995-96	
	Numbers	Per cent	Numbers	Per cent
Less than 100	1	0.8	4	5.1
100-149	0	0.0	1	1.3
150-199	2	1.5	1	1.3
200-299	1	0.8	5	6.5
300-399	0	0.0	2	2.6
400-499	1	0.8	0	0.0
500-749	7	5.2	2	2.6
750-999	3	2.2	7	9.1
1,000-1,499	12	8.9	5	6.5
1,500-1,999	7	5.2	5	6.5
2,000-2,999	13	9.7	12	15.6
3,000-3,999	7	5.2	9	11.7
4,000-4,999	10	7.5	3	3.9
5,000-5,999	5	3.7	4	5.2
6,000-6,999	7	5.2	2	2.6
7,000-7,999	2	1.5	2	2.6
8,000 and over	56	41.8	13	16.9
All	134	100	77	100
Median award	£5,700		£2,708	

Source: industrial tribunals

Note: The median award for 1994-95 was affected by a number of very high awards to ex-servicewomen.

Table 6 Representation of parties at tribunal hearings, all jurisdictions, 1994-96

Respondent	Great Britain					
	Cases successful at tribunal hearings, 1994-95					
	Applicant					
	None ^a	Self	TU	Legal	Other	All
None ^a	140	215	16	83	99	553
Self	22	3,389	400	725	1,078	5,614
Trade union	1	64	68	57	49	239
Legal	11	639	321	1,251	506	2,728
Other	3	580	175	216	314	1,288
All	177	4,887	980	2,332	2,046	10,422
Cases dismissed at tribunal hearings, 1994-95						
	Applicant					
	None ^a	Self	TU	Legal	Other	All
None ^a	232	86	5	39	33	395
Self	49	2,585	463	474	610	4,181
Trade union	6	122	270	70	80	548
Legal	74	1,758	838	1,315	1,053	5,038
Other	20	470	109	180	386	1,165
All	381	5,021	1,685	2,078	2,162	11,327
Cases successful at tribunal hearings, 1995-96						
	Applicant					
	None ^a	Self	TU	Legal	Other	All
None ^a	171	316	38	127	156	808
Self	25	3,165	282	640	1,076	5,188
Trade union	1	38	30	26	28	123
Legal	10	577	404	1,152	459	2,602
Other	9	685	160	308	336	1,498
All	216	4,781	914	2,253	2,055	10,219
Cases dismissed at tribunal hearings, 1995-96						
	Applicant					
	None ^a	Self	TU	Legal	Other	All
None ^a	247	155	51	38	37	528
Self	43	2,412	254	434	670	3,813
Trade union	4	116	137	43	48	348
Legal	55	1,738	859	1,544	778	4,974
Other	27	548	159	208	395	1,337
All	376	4,969	1,460	2,267	1,928	11,000

Source: industrial tribunals

^a 'None' denotes those hearings where the applicant (person making claim) or respondent (persons against whom claim is made) failed to attend.

Table 7 Analysis of pre-hearing reviews, 1994-96

	Great Britain	
	1994-95	1995-96
Number of pre-hearing reviews (PHRs)		
initiated by applicant	16	8
initiated by respondent	400	439
initiated by tribunal	185	348
All	601	795
PHRs heard by Chairman alone	343	615
PHRs heard by Chairman and Lay Members	258	180
All	601	795
Outcome where deposits ordered		
withdrawn/settled before full hearing	58	72
struck out – no deposit paid	229	233
proceeded to a full hearing	43	97
All	330	402
Outcome where no deposits ordered		
withdrawn/settled before full hearing	89	107
proceeded to a full hearing	182	286
All	271	393
Outcome at full hearing (where no deposit ordered)		
applicant won	48	65
applicant lost	134	221
All	182	286
Number of cases where costs awarded	8	28

Source: industrial tribunals

Note: A party wanting to continue a case that is judged at a pre-hearing review to have little prospect of success, may have to pay a deposit of up to £150.

Table 8 Costs awarded in industrial tribunal cases – all jurisdictions, 1994-96

Costs (£)	Great Britain	
	Number of cases	
	1994-95	1995-96
0-25	55	25
26-50	38	19
51-75	6	6
76-100	31	31
101-150	12	23
151-200	12	37
201-300	27	18
301-400	5	48
401-500	25	21
501-1,000	2	53
Over 1,000	4	16
All	217	297

Source: industrial tribunals

Table 9 Registered appeals to Employment Appeal Tribunal by jurisdiction, 1994-96

Jurisdiction	Great Britain			
	1994-95		1995-96	
	No. of cases registered	Per cent	No. of cases registered	Per cent
Unfair dismissal	695	53.5	669	50.5
Redundancy pay	32	2.5	42	3.0
Sex discrimination	123	9.5	127	9.3
Equal pay	3	0.2	6	0.4
Race discrimination	80	6.2	112	8.2
Others	365	28.1	402	29.6
All	1,298	100	1,358	100

Source: Employment Appeal Tribunal

Table 10 Preliminary hearings disposed of by Employment Appeal Tribunal, 1994-96

	Great Britain					
	Appeals					
	By employers		By employees		All	
	1994-95	1995-96	1994-95	1995-96	1994-95	1995-96
Dismissed at preliminary hearings	113	88	269	238	382	326
Allowed to proceed to full hearing	70	80	166	199	236	279
All appeals at preliminary hearing	183	168	435	437	618	605

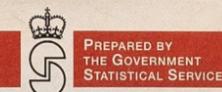
Source: Employment Appeal Tribunal

Table 11 Employment Appeal Tribunal appeals disposed of at full hearing, 1994-96

	Great Britain					
	Appeals					
	By employers		By employees		All	
	1994-95	1995-96	1994-95	1995-96	1994-95	1995-96
Appeals registered	478	552	573	806	1,051	1,358
Appeals disposed of of which	439	476	429	522	868	998
Withdrawn	202	240	155	190	357	430
Dismissed at hearing	146	161	188	231	334	392
Allowed/remitted	91	75	86	101	177	176

Source: Employment Appeal Tribunal

LABOUR MARKET data



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Labour market statistics

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

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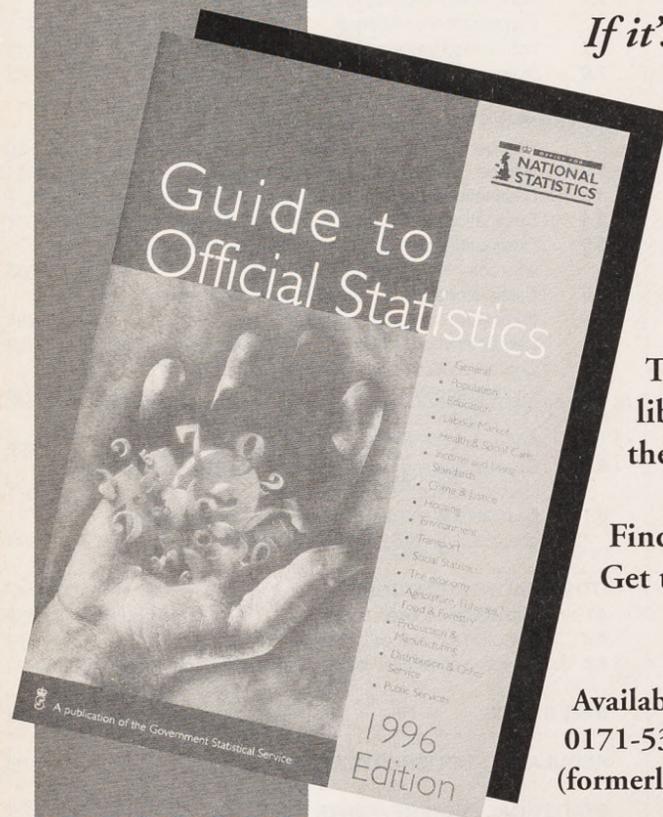
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The Guide to Official Statistics

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NOTES ON SUMMARY TABLES

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

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

EMPLOYMENT

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

GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT

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

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

STRENGTHS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THOUSANDS

		In employment				ILO unemployed	Total econ. active	Econ. inactive	All aged 16 & over
		Employees	Self-employed	Government-supported training programmes	Unpaid family workers					Total
All									
1992	Spr	22,082	3,216	376	181	25,855	2,832	28,687	45,310
1993	Spr	21,875	3,174	354	151	25,554	2,999	28,552	45,400
1994	Spr	21,970	3,290	333	146	25,740	2,799	28,539	45,465
1995	Aut	22,458	3,335	263	135	26,189	2,477	28,666	45,645
1995/96	Win	22,648	3,301	261	122	26,333	2,371	28,704	45,685
1996	Spr	22,637	3,279	245	127	26,289	2,383	28,671	45,725
1996	Sum	22,629	3,370	250	118	26,365	2,335	28,701	45,775
1996	Aut	22,775	3,381	221	122	26,499	2,302	28,801	45,816
Changes									
Spr95-Spr96		317	46	-42	-13	310	-175	135	171
Males									
1992	Spr	11,637	2,436	245	55	14,374	1,891	16,265	21,924
1993	Spr	11,430	2,382	232	43	14,087	2,012	16,099	21,985
1994	Spr	11,477	2,478	219	49	14,224	1,851	16,075	22,050
1995	Aut	11,722	2,530	169	43	14,464	1,608	16,073	22,180
1995/96	Win	11,822	2,490	161	36	14,509	1,566	16,076	22,208
1996	Spr	11,842	2,463	155	41	14,503	1,566	16,069	22,232
1996	Sum	11,817	2,533	158	38	14,545	1,527	16,072	22,262
1996	Aut	11,902	2,537	134	41	14,615	1,495	16,109	22,288
Changes									
Spr95-Spr96		180	7	-35	-2	151	-113	36	108
Females									
1992	Spr	10,445	780	130	126	11,481	941	12,422	23,386
1993	Spr	10,445	792	123	108	11,467	986	12,453	23,415
1994	Spr	10,493	811	115	97	11,516	948	12,464	23,416
1995	Aut	10,736	805	94	91	11,726	867	12,593	22,465
1995/96	Win	10,826	811	100	86	11,823	805	12,628	23,479
1996	Spr	10,794	816	90	85	11,786	816	12,602	23,493
1996	Sum	10,812	837	92	81	11,821	808	12,629	23,512
1996	Aut	10,873	844	87	81	11,884	808	12,692	23,527
Changes									
Spr95-Spr96		137	39	-7	-10	158	-59	99	1,062

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

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

THOUSANDS

		Workforce in employment				Total	Claimant unemployed	Workforce
		Employees in Employment	Self-employed	Work-related Government-supported training	HM forces			
All								
1993	Dec	21,658	3,224	329	258	25,469	2,784	28,253
1994	Dec	21,871	3,352	296	237	25,755	2,424	28,179
1995	Dec	22,142	3,330	227	226	25,925	2,236	28,160
1996	Jun	22,194	3,276	193	221	25,884	2,150	28,035
1996	Sep	22,308	3,368	206	218	26,100	2,071	28,171
1996	Dec	22,363	3,369	199	216	26,147	1,880	28,027
Changes								
Sep 96 - Dec 96		54	1	-7	-1	47	-191	-144
Dec 95 - Dec 96		221	39	-28	-9	222	-356	-134
Males								
1993	Dec	10,959	2,419	210	240	13,821	2,139	15,961
1994	Dec	11,038	2,534	186	220	13,978	1,851	15,829
1995	Dec	11,205	2,525	145	210	14,085	1,704	15,789
1996	Jun	11,202	2,460	121	206	13,989	1,631	15,620
1996	Sep	11,259	2,531	129	203	14,123	1,572	15,695
1996	Dec	11,326	2,530	124	201	14,182	1,430	15,612
Changes								
Sep 96 - Dec 96		67	-1	-5	-1	59	-142	-83
Dec 95 - Dec 96		121	5	-21	-9	96	-274	-177
Females								
1993	Dec	10,706	805	119	18	11,648	644	12,293
1994	Dec	10,833	818	110	17	11,777	573	12,350
1995	Dec	10,937	805	82	16	11,840	531	12,371
1996	Jun	10,991	817	72	16	11,896	519	12,415
1996	Sep	11,049	837	76	15	11,977	499	12,476
1996	Dec	11,037	839	75	15	11,966	449	12,415
Changes								
Sep 96 - Dec 96		-12	2	-2	-0	-12	-50	-62
Dec 95 - Dec 96		100	34	-7	-1	126	-82	44

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

THOUSANDS

		In employment				ILO unemployed	Total econ. active	Econ. inactive	All aged 16 & over
		Employees	Self-employed	Government-supported training programmes	Unpaid family workers					Total
All									
1995	Aut	21,939	3,247	245	131	25,562	2,396	27,959	44,447
1995/96	Win	22,106	3,219	237	118	25,680	2,302	27,982	44,485
1996	Spr	22,102	3,199	222	122	25,646	2,313	27,959	44,522
1996	Sum	22,084	3,290	227	114	25,715	2,263	27,978	44,560
1996	Aut	22,241	3,291	198	115	25,845	2,230	28,075	44,599
Changes									
Sum 96-Aut 96		157	1	-29	1	130	-32	98	39
Aut 95-Aut 96		301	44	-47	-16	283	-166	117	151
Males									
1995	Aut	11,462	2,454	157	42	14,115	1,552	15,667	21,604
1995/96	Win	11,547	2,421	147	35	14,150	1,515	15,665	21,629
1996	Spr	11,571	2,394	141	40	14,146	1,514	15,660	21,654
1996	Sum	11,538	2,465	144	37	14,183	1,478	15,662	21,678
1996	Aut	11,625	2,464	120	40	14,249	1,445	15,694	21,703
Changes									
Sum 96-Aut 96		87	-1	-24	3	66	-34	32	25
Aut 95-Aut 96		163	10	-36	-3	134	-108	26	99
Females									
1995	Aut	10,478	793	89	88	11,447	844	12,291	22,843
1995/96	Win	10,559	798	90	83	11,530	787	12,317	22,856
1996	Spr	10,531	805	81	82	11,500	799	12,298	22,869
1996	Sum	10,546	825	83	77	11,532	784	12,316	22,881
1996	Aut	10,616	827	78	75	11,596	786	12,382	22,895
Changes									
Sum 96-Aut 96		69	2	-5	-2	64	2	66	14
Aut 95-Aut 96		138	34	-10	-13	149	-58	90	52

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

SUMMARY TABLE The Workforce in Great Britain: seasonally adjusted

THOUSANDS

		Workforce in employment				Total	Claimant unemployed	Workforce
		Employees in Employment	Self-employed	Work-related Government-supported training	HM forces			
All								
1995	Sep	21,422	3,249	205	228	25,105	2,178	27,283
1996	Dec	21,566	3,247	210	226	25,249	2,149	27,399
1996	Mar	21,559	3,219	198	222	25,199	2,101	27,300
1996	Jun	21,620	3,199	177	221	25,217	2,064	27,281
1996	Sep	21,732	3,290	185	218	25,425	1,985	27,410
1996	Dec	21,784	3,291	178	216	25,469	1,809	27,278
Changes								
Sep 96 - Dec 96		51	1	-7	-1	44	-176	-132
Dec 95 - Dec 96		218	44	-32	-9	220	-340	-120
Males								
1995	Sep	10,822	2,450	134	212	13,617	1,660	15,277
1996	Dec	10,919	2,454	135	210	13,718	1,637	15,355
1996	Mar	10,899	2,421	125	207	13,652	1,600	15,252
1996	Jun	10,918	2,394	111	206	13,628	1,565	15,193
1996	Sep	10,974	2,465	116	203	13,758	1,506	15,264
1996	Dec	11,039	2,464	111	201	13,815	1,375	15,190
Changes								
Sep 96 - Dec 96		65	-1	-5	-1	57	-131	-74
Dec 95 - Dec 96		120	10	-24	-9	97	-262	-165
Females								
1995	Sep	10,600	800	72	16	11,488	518	12,006
1996	Dec	10,647	793	76	16	11,532	512	12,044
1996	Mar	10,660	798	73	16	11,547	502	12,048
1996	Jun	10,702	805	66	16	11,589	499	12,088
1996	Sep	10,758	825	69	15	11,668	479	12,147
1996	Dec	10,745	827	67	15	11,655	434	12,088
Changes								
Sep 96 - Dec 96		-13	2	-2	-0	-13	-45	-59
Dec 95 - Dec 96		98	34	-8	-			

0.5 BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS *

Seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM

	Output						Income					
	GDP		GDP 1990 prices		Index of output UK		Index of production OECD countries 1		Real personal disposable income		Gross trading profits of companies 4	
	1990=100		£ billion		1990=100		1990=100		1990=100		£ billion	
		%		%		%		%		%		%
1991	98.0	468.9	-2.1	96.3	-3.7	94.6	-5.4	99.6	-0.4	100.0	68.0	-0.4
1992	97.5	466.5	-0.5	96.2	-0.1	94.0	-0.6	99.2	-0.4	102.0	67.7	-0.4
1993	99.5	476.8	2.2	98.3	2.2	95.3	1.4	98.6	-0.6	103.8	75.2	11.0
1994	103.4	495.7	4.0	103.2	5.0	99.3	4.2	102.9	4.4	105.1	85.4	13.6
1995	105.9	508.4	2.6	105.9	2.6	101.5	2.2	106.0	3.0	108.2	89.2	4.5
1996	108.3	520.3	2.3	107.2R	1.2	102.0	0.5	108.1	2.0	108.2	89.2	4.5
1995 Q4	106.7	128.1	1.9	106.4r	1.9	101.9r	1.0	106.5	1.1	110.2	22.3	2.1
1996 Q1	107.3	128.8	2.1	106.6	1.3	101.6	1.0	106.6	0.9	110.9	23.7	9.0
Q2	108.0	129.6	2.3	106.9	1.1	101.4	-0.2	107.5R	1.7	111.8	24.0	7.3
Q3	108.5	130.4	2.4	107.4	0.8	102.2	0.2	108.8	2.5	112.7	24.6	7.3
Q4	109.3	131.5	2.7	108.0	1.5	102.6	0.7	109.6	2.9	112.7	24.6	7.3
1996 Jul	..	..	..	107.5r	1.4	102.4r	0.1	109.1	2.4	..	..	..
Aug	..	..	..	107.1	1.1	102.1	..	108.5	2.3	..	..	..
Sep	..	..	..	107.5	0.8	102.3	0.3	108.7	2.5	..	..	..
Oct	..	..	..	107.4	0.8	102.7	0.2	109.4R	2.5	..	..	..
Nov	..	..	..	108.0	1.1	102.4	0.4	109.6R	2.9	..	..	..
Dec	..	..	..	108.6	1.5	102.7	0.7	109.9	3.0	..	..	..
1997 Jan	..	..	..	108.6	1.8	103.0	1.0	..	..	..	..	..

	Expenditure						Income							
	Consumer expenditure 1990 prices		Retail sales volumes 1		Fixed investments 5		General government consumption at 1990 prices		Stock changes 1990 prices 7		Base lending rates + 8		Effective exchange rate + 9	
	1990=100		1990=100		1990=100		1990=100		1990=100		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	98.9	-3.8
1993	348.0	2.5	102.4	3.0	73.1	-1.2	11.2	-5.1	115.6	-0.1	-0.88	5.50	88.9	-8.3
1994	356.9	2.6	106.2	3.7	75.1	2.7	12.0	6.8	117.6	1.7	3.13	6.30	89.2	0.3
1995	363.7	1.9	107.5	1.2	75.4	0.4	12.5	4.4	119.2	1.4	2.80	6.80	84.8	-4.9
1996	374.4	3.0	110.6	2.9	..	..	11.4	-9.1	120.2	0.8	0.54P	5.96	86.3	1.8
1995 Q4	91.4	1.4	108.2	1.1	18.9	-1.4	3.1	-1.6	29.9	1.4	0.82	6.70	89.5	-6.3
1996 Q1	92.5	2.5	108.5R	2.0	19.2	1.4	3.0	-0.9	29.9	1.0	0.91	6.23	89.5	-4.2
Q2	93.1R	2.4	110.2	2.8	19.6	4.0	2.8	-10.8	29.9R	0.2	-0.15	5.92	84.8	0.6
Q3	94.0	3.2	111.1	3.4	19.1	2.0	2.7	-15.8	30.1	1.0	-0.90	5.75	85.5	1.5
Q4	94.8	3.7	112.3	3.8	..	..	2.9	-8.6	30.2	1.0	0.67P	5.92	91.4	9.5
1996 Jul	..	..	110.5	2.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.75	86.7	1.7
Aug	..	..	111.5	3.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.75	84.7	1.7
Sep	..	..	111.3	3.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.75	86.1	1.5
Oct	..	..	111.9	4.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.77	88.4	2.2
Nov	..	..	113.1r	4.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.00	92.0	5.6
Dec	..	..	112.1	3.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.00	93.8	9.5
1997 Jan	..	..	112.9	4.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.00	95.9	13.0

	Visible trade				Balance of payments				Prices			
	Export volume 1,11		Import volume 1,11		Visible ¹¹ balance		Current ¹¹ balance		Tax and price index + 1,10		Producer price index + 1,3,10	
	1990=100		1990=100		1990=100		1990=100		Jan 1987=100		1990=100	
		%		%	£ billion	£ billion				%		%
1991	101.2	1.2	94.7	-5.3	-10.3	-8.0	126.2	5.4	97.9	-2.1	105.4	5.4
1992	103.7	2.5	100.9	6.5	-13.1	-10.1	129.8	2.9	97.4	-0.5	108.7	3.1
1993	107.4	3.6	104.8	3.9	-13.5	-10.8	131.4	1.2	101.8	4.5	112.9	3.9
1994	118.5	10.3	109.2	4.2	-10.8	-2.4	135.2	2.9	104.4	2.6	115.8	2.6
1995	127.1	7.3	113.8	4.2	-11.6	-3.9	140.4	3.8	114.4	9.6	120.6	4.1
1996	136.6	7.5	123.9	8.9	-12.5	..	142.4	1.4	113.1	-1.1	123.8	2.7
1995 Q4	128.8	4.1	115.8	2.0	-3.2	-1.2	141.5	3.5	115.5	6.4	121.9	4.4
1996 Q1	133.3	5.4	122.4r	10.6	-3.8r	-1.3r	142.3	3.1	116.1	3.0	123.4	3.8
Q2	136.0r	9.4	123.0	9.0	-3.1	0.4	141.9	0.8	114.8	..	123.9	2.9
Q3	137.3	6.5	124.5	7.4	-3.0	-0.1	142.2	0.7	111.2	-2.7	123.7	2.1
Q4	139.6	8.4	125.9	8.7	-2.6	..	143.2	1.2	110.2R	-4.6	124.4R	2.0
1996 Jul	137.5r	8.3	126.5r	9.2	-1.2r	..	141.5	0.7	111.6	-1.5	123.5	2.5
Aug	137.2	7.2	121.9	7.6	-0.7	..	142.2	0.7	110.9	-2.5	123.6	2.3
Sep	137.3	6.6	125.2	7.5	-1.1	..	143.0	0.7	111.2	-2.7	124.0	2.1
Oct	142.0	8.0	125.2	6.0	-0.8	..	143.0	0.9	111.2	-2.7	124.2	2.2
Nov	137.7	7.1	126.4	7.5	-1.0	..	143.1	1.1	109.3	-3.5	124.3	2.2
Dec	139.2	8.4	126.0	8.7	-0.8	..	143.6	1.2	110.1R	-4.6	124.7R	2.0
1997 Jan	..	..	..	..	..	..	143.6	1.3	109.2P	-6.0	125.0P	1.7

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

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

EMPLOYMENT Workforce * 1.1

THOUSAND

	Employees in employment				Self-employed persons (with or without employees) **	HM Forces #	Work-related government training programmes ++	Workforce in employment ##	Workforce * THOUSAND
	Male		Female						
	All	Part-time +	All	Part-time +					
	All	Part-time +	All	Part-time +					
UNITED KINGDOM									
Unadjusted for seasonal variation									
1993 Mar	10,916	1,083	10,552	4,766	21,468	3,141	275	354	25,238
Jun	10,952	1,093	10,660	4,827	21,613	3,189	271	311	25,384
Sep	10,993	1,104	10,663	4,808	21,656	3,196	267	306	25,424
Dec	10,971	1,127	10,762	4,926	21,733	3,245	258	329	25,564
1994 Mar	10,883	1,108	10,668	4,851	21,551	3,246	254	323	25,374
Jun	10,945	1,127	10,753	4,895	21,698	3,298	250	302	25,548
Sep	11,077	1,148	10,758	4,856	21,835	3,306	246	289	25,676
Dec	11,059	1,162	10,893	4,989	21,952	3,371	237	296	25,857
1995 Mar	11,011	1,153	10,793	4,906	21,804	3,341	233	270	25,648
Jun	11,121	1,192	10,903	4,987	22,024	3,351	230	227	25,832
Sep	11,156	1,179	10,855	4,894	22,010	3,330	228	220	25,789
Dec	11,232	1,252	10,998 R	5,031	22,230	3,348	226	227 R	26,032
1996 Mar R	11,112	1,243	10,900	4,983	22,013	3,270	222	215	25,721
Jun R	11,205	1,283	11,013	5,053	22,218	3,283	221	193	25,915
Sep R	11,306	1,303	11,024	5,018	22,330	3,373	218	206	26,127
Dec	11,367	1,333	11,100	5,079	22,467	3,389	216	199	26,272
UNITED KINGDOM									
Adjusted for seasonal variation									
1993 Mar	10,970	1,089	10,589	4,780	21,559	3,167	275	354	25,356
Jun	10,951	1,086	10,636	4,809	21,588	3,181	271	311	25,351
Sep	10,960	1,122	10,700	4,864	21,660	3,193	267	306	25,426
Dec	10,953	1,115	10,706	4,871	21,658	3,224	258	329	25,469
1994 Mar	10,942	1,119	10,713	4,870	21,655	3,274	254	323	25,506
Jun	10,939	1,124	10,722	4,867	21,661	3,290	250	302	25,503
Sep	11,032	1,159	10,792	4,911	21,824	3,307	246	289	25,664
Dec	11,038	1,153	10,833	4,936	21,871	3,352	237	296	25,755
1995 Mar	11,077	1,165	10,843	4,927	21,920	3,371	233	270	25,794
Jun	11,113	1,189	10,871	4,956	21,984	3,343	230	227	25,984
Sep	11,108	1,188							

1.2 EMPLOYMENT

Employees in employment in Great Britain

GREAT BRITAIN		All industries and services A-Q		Manufacturing industries D		Production industries C-E		Production and construction industries C-F	
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	
1983 Jun	20,572	20,562	5,034	5,052	5,644	5,664	6,685	6,706	
1984 Jun	20,741	20,735	4,928	4,946	5,504	5,524	6,542	6,564	
1985 Jun	20,920	20,909	4,882	4,895	5,431	5,446	6,457	6,474	
1986 Jun	20,886	20,874	4,763	4,777	5,262	5,277	6,263	6,280	
1987 Jun	21,080	21,071	4,697	4,713	5,174	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	21,729	21,707	4,196	4,215	4,566	4,588	5,592	5,616	
1992 Jun	21,387	21,359	3,983	3,995	4,316	4,331	5,242	5,260	
1993 Jun	21,066	21,039	3,808	3,814	4,097	4,106	4,937	4,950	
1994 Jun	21,141	21,103	3,823	3,827	4,078	4,084	4,917	4,928	
1994 Sep	21,276	21,265	3,872	3,846	4,120	4,092	4,974	4,940	
Oct			3,859	3,842	4,104	4,085			
Nov			3,879	3,856	4,122	4,098			
Dec	21,382	21,303	3,891	3,875	4,133	4,115	4,973	4,949	
1995 Jan			3,873	3,892	4,110	4,128			
Feb			3,889	3,908	4,126	4,142			
Mar	21,238	21,353	3,893	3,912	4,129	4,148	4,932	4,961	
Apr			3,881	3,909	4,113	4,142			
May			3,898	3,922	4,129	4,157			
Jun	21,452	21,410	3,918	3,922	4,149	4,155	4,963	4,973	
Jul			3,930	3,922	4,159	4,153			
Aug			3,943	3,924	4,171	4,152			
Sep	21,437	21,422	3,945	3,919	4,173	4,146	4,982	4,948	
Oct			3,955	3,938	4,180	4,161			
Nov			3,965	3,942	4,188	4,163			
Dec	21,651	21,566	3,981	3,962	4,204	4,184	5,014	4,991	
1996 Jan			3,915	3,934	4,133	4,150			
Feb			3,918	3,936	4,135	4,149			
Mar	21,439 R	21,559 R	3,932	3,950	4,148	4,166	4,940	4,967	
Apr			3,903	3,930	4,089	4,118			
May			3,902	3,924	4,085	4,112			
Jun	21,645 R	21,620 R	3,913	3,919	4,102	4,111	4,904	4,909	
Jul			3,950	3,942	4,128	4,125			
Aug			3,955	3,935	4,133	4,115			
Sep R	21,756	21,732	3,950	3,933	4,136	4,119	4,944	4,924	
Oct R			3,959	3,938	4,146	4,124			
Nov R			3,952	3,929	4,138	4,113			
Dec	21,884	21,784	3,955	3,930	4,141	4,114	4,971	4,936	
1997 Jan P			3,928	3,945	4,118	4,133			

GREAT BRITAIN		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED								
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	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	CE 10-12,40-41	DA 15-16	DB/DC 17-19	DD 20	DE 21-22	DG 24	
1983 Jun	13,541	13,502	355	610	546	550	78	459	327	
1984 Jun	13,863	13,825	346	577	531	549	78	455	326	
1985 Jun	14,126	14,089	346	550	525	552	80	458	322	
1986 Jun	14,297	14,261	334	500	508	557	83	448	313	
1987 Jun	14,584	14,549	325	461	504	548	85	454	306	
1988 Jun	15,198	15,166	317	437	495	549	89	457	311	
1989 Jun	15,596	15,563	303	419	485	519	92	466	317	
1990 Jun	15,974	15,931	297	398	479	476	91	467	305	
1991 Jun	15,849	15,802	289	373	481	404	80	456	276	
1992 Jun	15,855	15,808	291	373	455	388	78	447	268	
1993 Jun	15,822	15,783	307	292	442	382	84	439	255	
1994 Jun	15,944	15,894	281	258	432	373	86	453	244	
1994 Sep	16,006	16,053	273	247	431	372	82	455	244	
Oct				244	428	372	80	446	247	
Nov				242	430	370	80	447	248	
Dec	16,158	16,092	263	240	429	371	80	454	247	
1995 Jan				235	432	369	78	454	253	
Feb				234	435	368	79	454	256	
Mar	16,063	16,136	256	236	428	367	77	456	251	
Apr				234	434	362	76	455	252	
May				234	433	363	77	454	253	
Jun	16,236	16,184	253	233	431	358	77	459	252	
Jul				231	437	358	77	453	253	
Aug				229	436	357	77	453	254	
Sep	16,175	16,219	255	227	432	354	77	450	253	
Oct				223	438	351	78	454	253	
Nov				221	440	351	78	455	252	
Dec	16,389	16,317	259	222	442	353	86	454	252	
1996 Jan				216	434	352	75	449	250	
Feb				214	436	350	74	450	250	
Mar	16,250 R	16,332 R	259	215	438	349	87	450	251	
Apr				187	439	352	82	446	250	
May				188	439	352	82	446	252	
Jun	16,493 R	16,461 R	250	192	439	349	77	447	253	
Jul				183	439	355	84	451	251	
Aug				180	440	354	85	447	248	
Sep	16,540 R	16,560 R	248	186	441	352	79	440	250	
Oct R				186	439	354	83	443	246	
Nov R				184	438	352	84	442	245	
Dec	16,671	16,596	252	184	440	350	83	443	246	
1997 Jan P				188	439	362	84	448	247	

EMPLOYMENT

Employees in employment in Great Britain: seasonally adjusted

GREAT BRITAIN		Rubber and plastic products	Non-metallic mineral products, metal & metal products	Machinery and equipment nec	Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	Coke, nuclear fuel and other manufacturing nec	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade, and repairs	Hotels and restaurants
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	DH 25	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	3,288	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	
1994 Sep	207	684	382	447	328	212	847	3,613	1,171	
Oct						213				
Nov	208	685	383	449	331	213				
Dec	210	686	383	453	332	215	834	3,619	1,177	
1995 Jan	213	691	385	458	333	214				
Feb						218				
Mar	216	694	385	456	336	218	813	3,624	1,206	
Apr						221				
May	217	695	386	459	339	221				
Jun	219	696	389	471	340	218				
Jul						219				
Aug	218	693	391	465	343	222				
Sep	220	693	393	468	347	222	818	3,631	1,204	
Oct						220				
Nov	218	689	394	474	349	220				
Dec	220	688	395	476	352	217	802	3,621	1,202	
1996 Jan	220	691	403	482	354	215				
Feb	221	694	399	482	356	211	806	3,662	1,203	
Mar	221	693	400	485	359	218				
Apr						214				
May	221	691	405	486	359	211	802	3,654	1,216	
Jun	220	690	401	493	357	214				
Jul						202				
Aug	221	689	400	491	357	202				
Sep	221	687	399	492	355	200	798	3,690	1,255	
Oct						200				
Nov	219	689	399	496	358	202				
Dec	221	689	399	494	359	199	805	3,714	1,262	
1997 Jan P	221	688	401	494	360	202				
Feb						204				
Mar	221	690	399	495	363	204	822	3,720	1,271	
Apr						204				
May	221	688	399	493	364	204				
Jun	221	688	399	493	364	204				
Jul						201				

GREAT BRITAIN		Transport & storage	Post and telecommunication	Financial intermediation	Real estate	Renting, research, computer & other business activities	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	Education	Health activities	Social work activities	Other community social & personal activities
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	I 60-63	64	J 65-67	K 70	L 71-74	L 75	M 80	N 851-852	853	O 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	
198											

1.3 EMPLOYMENT

Employees in employment: industry: production industries: unadjusted

GREAT BRITAIN	Section, sub-section or group	THOUSANDS											
		Dec 1995			Dec 1996 R			1995					
		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Aug All	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan
PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES	C-E	3,004.7	1,199.4	4,204.1	2,977.4	1,163.4	4,140.8	4,171.0	4,173.4	4,179.7	4,188.1	4,204.1	4,133.4
MINING AND QUARRYING	C	57.5	7.9	65.4	53.5	9.3	62.7	65.2	66.2	64.6	64.3	65.4	63.7
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	30.8	4.7	35.6	30.5	5.5	35.9	36.4	36.2	35.3	35.0	35.6	34.8
Mining	10/12	10.5	0.6	11.1	9.0	0.6	9.5	10.8	10.9	10.9	11.0	11.1	10.9
Oil & natural gas extraction & incidental services	11	20.3	4.1	24.4	21.5	4.9	26.4	25.6	25.3	24.3	24.1	24.4	23.9
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	26.7	3.2	29.9	23.0	3.8	26.8	28.9	29.9	29.4	29.3	29.9	28.8
MANUFACTURING	D	2,826.2	1,154.6	3,980.8	2,828.1	1,126.7	3,954.8	3,942.7	3,944.7	3,955.5	3,965.0	3,980.8	3,915.1
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	DA	277.5	168.0	445.4	277.5	168.3	445.8	442.0	437.3	446.7	451.4	445.4	431.6
of food	15.1-15.8	236.6	152.8	389.4	238.9	151.3	390.2	384.5	379.4	389.7	394.4	389.4	378.2
of beverages & tobacco	15.9/16	40.9	15.2	56.1	38.6	17.0	55.6	57.5	57.3	57.0	57.0	56.1	53.4
Manufacture of textiles & textile products	DB	133.8	186.1	319.9	131.8	189.1	320.9	319.7	318.7	315.7	316.8	319.9	314.3
of textiles	17	96.7	77.7	174.5	93.6	80.1	173.7	175.5	175.3	174.6	175.0	174.4	172.5
of made-up textile articles, except apparel	17.4	14.7	19.5	34.2	14.3	21.6	35.9	33.5	33.1	34.3	34.8	34.2	34.1
of textiles, excluding made-up textiles of wearing apparel; dressing & dyeing of fur	Rest of 17	82.1	58.2	140.2	79.3	58.5	137.8	142.0	142.3	140.4	140.2	140.2	138.4
of wearing apparel; dressing & dyeing of fur	18	37.1	108.4	145.5	38.2	109.0	147.2	144.1	143.4	141.1	141.8	145.5	141.9
Manufacture of leather & leather products including footwear	DC	20.2	16.7	36.9	19.3	13.7	32.9	37.8	38.1	37.2	37.1	36.9	36.3
of leather and leather goods of footwear	19.1/19.2	7.9	5.3	13.2	8.2	4.1	12.3	12.9	13.6	13.2	13.3	13.2	13.0
	19.3	12.3	11.4	23.7	11.1	9.6	20.6	24.8	24.4	24.0	23.8	23.7	23.3
Manufacture of wood & wood products	DD (20)	63.9	22.2	86.1	67.1	15.9	82.9	76.8	77.5	77.0	76.8	86.1	73.6
Manufacture of pulp, paper & paper products; publishing & printing	DE	288.0	167.8	455.8	283.5	161.7	445.2	454.9	454.1	453.8	456.3	455.8	447.2
of pulp, paper & paper products of corrugated paper & paperboard, sacks & bags, cartons, boxes, cases and other containers	21	82.3	35.2	117.5	82.2	35.1	117.3	120.7	120.0	120.0	118.3	117.5	115.5
of pulp, paper, sanitary goods, stationery, wallpaper and paper products nec	21.21	..	..	..	33.0	10.2	43.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rest of 21	..	..	..	49.2	24.9	74.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Publishing, printing & reproduction of recorded media	22	205.7	132.6	338.4	201.3	126.6	327.9	334.2	334.1	333.8	338.0	338.4	331.8
printing & service activities related to printing	22.2	..	..	..	135.8	57.7	193.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
publishing & reproduction of recorded media	Rest of 22	..	..	..	65.5	68.9	134.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products & nuclear fuel	DF (23)	24.5	5.2	29.7	23.6	4.8	28.3	29.1	30.0	29.4	29.2	29.7	28.9
of refined petroleum products	23.2	14.3	3.1	17.4	13.8	3.0	16.7	16.7	17.6	17.1	16.9	17.4	16.9
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products & man-made fibres	DG (24)	175.1	77.6	252.7	173.6	72.6	246.2	256.7	252.1	253.7	252.3	252.7	248.0
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	165.3	56.5	221.8	169.2	52.5	221.6	220.8	220.8	222.6	223.9	221.8	221.2
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	107.1	30.5	137.6	104.2	29.4	133.6	145.4	144.7	142.9	141.6	137.6	136.8
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	DJ	469.3	87.8	557.1	468.9	87.8	556.8	547.0	549.5	550.3	552.5	557.1	550.7
of basic metals	27	118.5	15.1	133.5	115.3	14.0	129.3	133.5	132.8	135.2	134.0	133.5	133.2
of fabricated metal products, except machinery	28	350.8	72.7	423.5	353.6	73.9	427.5	413.5	416.6	415.1	418.5	423.5	417.5
Manufacture of machinery & eqpt. nec	DK (29)	325.0	76.0	401.0	327.9	72.4	400.2	396.0	395.6	398.9	401.4	401.0	403.3
Manufacture of electrical & optical equipment	DL	326.0	162.4	488.4	330.4	165.4	495.9	476.9	486.7	484.1	484.2	488.4	481.8
of office machinery & computers	30	36.1	15.6	51.7	37.3	13.8	51.1	51.4	51.8	52.3	52.0	51.7	52.2
of electrical machinery & apparatus nec	31	117.1	57.2	174.3	120.5	60.5	181.1	163.0	168.1	168.8	169.4	174.3	167.6
of electric motors, etc; control apparatus & insulated cable of accumulators, primary cells, batteries, lighting eqpt., lamps & electrical eqpt. nec	31.1-31.3	69.5	33.8	103.2	72.9	35.0	107.9	94.7	99.8	99.3	100.0	103.2	97.8
of radio, television & communication eqpt.	31.4-31.6	47.6	23.4	71.1	47.6	25.5	73.1	68.3	68.4	69.5	69.4	71.1	69.8
of electronic components	32	75.4	43.3	118.7	74.0	44.8	118.7	121.1	122.0	121.6	121.1	118.7	120.1
of radio & TV and telephone apparatus; sound & video recorders etc.	32.1	32.9	19.1	52.0	32.9	18.9	51.8	53.6	54.1	53.9	54.3	52.0	53.4
of medical, precision & optical eqpt; watches	32.2-32.3	42.5	24.1	66.6	41.0	25.9	67.0	67.5	67.8	67.6	66.8	66.6	66.7
	33	97.4	46.3	143.7	98.6	46.4	144.9	141.4	144.8	141.4	141.7	143.7	141.9
Manufacture of transport equipment	DM	315.8	44.4	360.1	320.1	45.4	365.5	350.2	354.5	355.1	356.5	360.1	359.0
of motor vehicles, trailers	34	181.0	26.5	207.5	180.9	28.4	209.3	200.6	203.4	204.7	205.4	207.1	207.1
of other transport equipment of aircraft and spacecraft	35	134.8	17.9	152.7	139.2	17.0	156.2	149.5	151.0	150.5	151.1	152.7	151.8
of other transport equipment except aircraft & spacecraft	35.3	..	..	..	87.7	11.6	99.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rest of 35	..	..	..	51.4	5.5	56.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing nec of furniture	DN	134.8	53.5	188.3	131.2	47.8	179.0	189.4	185.4	188.0	185.0	188.3	182.2
	36.1	86.1	24.8	110.9	88.4	24.9	113.3	107.6	107.7	108.1	108.8	110.9	109.5
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	E	120.9	37.0	157.9	95.8	27.4	123.2	163.0	162.5	159.6	158.8	157.9	154.6
Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply	40	88.9	25.9	114.8	65.0	17.0	82.0	120.5	117.8	116.5	116.2	114.8	112.6
Collection, purification and distribution of water	41	32.0	11.1	43.1	30.8	10.4	41.2	42.6	44.7	43.1	42.6	43.1	42.0

P Provisional
R Revised

EMPLOYMENT 1.3

Employees in employment: industry: production industries: unadjusted

THOUSANDS

GREAT BRITAIN	Section sub-section or group	THOUSANDS											
		1996			1997								
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep R	Oct R	Nov R	Dec R	Jan P
PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES	C-E	4,135.5	4,148.5	4,088.7	4,084.6	4,101.7	4,128.5	4,133.1	4,135.9	4,146.4	4,138.4	4,140.8	4,118.3
MINING AND QUARRYING	C	63.5	63.4	63.4	62.3	63.3	62.2	62.0	62.5	63.0	63.1	62.7	64.1
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	35.2	34.2	34.3	33.4	35.1	33.4	34.0	36.1	36.4	36.4	35.9	37.7
Mining	10/12	10.9	10.2	10.7	10.6	10.3	10.7	10.7	10.0	10.1	10.1	9.5	9.5
Oil & natural gas extraction & incidental services	11	24.3	24.0	23.6	22.8	24.8	22.7	23.3	26.1	26.3	26.3	26.4	28.2
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	28.3	29.2	29.1	28.9	28.2	28.8	28.0	26.4	26.7	26.7	26.8	26.4
MANUFACTURING	D	3,917.8	3,931.7	3,903.5	3,901.5	3,912.6	3,949.8	3,955.2	3,950.0	3,958.5	3,952.3	3,954.8	3,927.5
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	DA	432.5	426.8	431.6	430.7	432.3	443.3	445.8	446.1	446.7	449.7	445.8	437.2
of food	15.1-15.8	379.5	373.5	377.3	376.5	378.4	387.1	389.2	390.0	389.6	393.7	390.2	382.3
of beverages & tobacco	15.9/16	53.0	53.3	54.4	54.2	54.0	56.2	56.6	56.1	57.1	56.1	55.6	54.9
Manufacture of textiles & textile products	DB	311.8	313.5	313.2	313.1	312.0	319.3	319.7	320.1	322.6	321.7	320.9	327.2
of textiles	17	171.1	171.5	170.5	170.0	167.7	173.3	173.2	172.6	173.2	172.9	173.7	177.1
of made-up textile articles, except apparel	17.4	33.5	33.7	34.3	33.9	32.7	37.9	37.7	35.2	36.1	35.7	35.9	37.6
of textiles, excluding made-up textiles of wearing apparel; dressing & dyeing of fur	Rest of 17	137.6	137.8	136.2	136.1	135.0	135.4	135.5	137.4	137.0	137.3	137.8	139.5
of wearing apparel; dressing & dyeing of fur	18	140.7	142.0	142.7	143.1	144.3	146.0	146.5	147.5	149.4	148.8	147.2	150.1
Manufacture of leather & leather products including footwear	DC	36.0	35.3	35.4	35.0	35.6	35.7	35.4	34.0	33.6	33.3	32.9	33.8
of leather and leather goods of footwear	19.1/19.2	13.1	13.0	12.8	12.4	12.9	12.9	12.4	11.8	12.2	12.7	12.3	12.2
	19.3	23.0	22.4	22.5	22.6	22.7	22.8	23.0	22.1	21.4	20.7	20.6	21.6
Manufacture of wood & wood products	DD (20)	72.8	87.0	82.7	82.9	78.4	85.2	85.2	79.6</				

1.4 EMPLOYMENT

Employees in employment: unadjusted: December 1996

GREAT BRITAIN	Section sub-section group or class	THOUSANDS												
		Dec 1995				Sep 1996				Dec 1996				
		Male		Female		All		Male		Female		All		
SIC 1992		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	
ALL SECTIONS	A-Q	9,738.7	1,206.5	5,808.2	4,897.7	21,651.0	11,021.3	10,734.4	21,755.7	9,792.7	1,285.8	5,862.1	4,943.4	21,884.0
AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FORESTRY	A	150.3	38.9	29.0	24.2	242.4	209.3	57.0	266.3	147.1	39.4	27.2	23.2	236.9
Agriculture, hunting and related service activities	01	143.2	38.8	27.6	23.5	233.1	202.1	54.9	257.0	140.0	39.3	25.8	22.5	227.6
FISHING	B	3.8	0.1	0.8	0.3	5.0	3.9	1.1	5.0	3.8	0.1	0.8	0.3	5.0
MINING AND QUARRYING	C	57.2	0.3	6.7	1.2	65.4	54.1	8.4	62.5	52.8	0.7	7.6	1.7	62.7
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	30.7	0.2	4.2	0.6	35.6	31.2	4.9	36.1	30.1	0.4	4.5	1.0	35.9
Oil & natural gas extraction	11	20.2	0.1	3.7	0.4	24.4	21.6	4.5	26.1	21.2	0.4	4.1	0.8	26.4
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	26.5	0.1	2.5	0.6	29.9	22.9	3.5	26.4	22.7	0.3	3.1	0.7	26.8
ENERGY & WATER SUPPLY INDUSTRIES	C,E	177.2	1.3	37.4	7.5	223.3	149.3	36.6	185.8	147.3	1.9	31.1	5.5	185.9
MANUFACTURING	D	2,777.0	49.3	930.8	223.7	3,980.8	2,819.3	1,130.8	3,950.0	2,767.3	60.8	915.9	210.9	3,954.8
Manufacture of food products; beverages and tobacco	DA	268.7	8.8	115.8	52.2	445.4	278.3	167.9	446.1	266.1	11.4	115.5	52.8	445.8
Manufacture of food	15.1-15.8	228.4	8.2	103.6	49.2	389.4	238.4	151.6	390.0	228.0	10.8	102.2	49.1	390.2
Manufacture of beverages & tobacco	15.9/16	40.3	0.6	12.2	3.0	56.1	39.8	16.3	56.1	38.1	0.5	13.3	3.7	55.6
Manufacture of textiles & textile products	DB	130.9	3.0	160.1	26.0	319.9	133.1	187.0	320.1	128.5	26.4	68.9	11.2	320.9
of textiles	17	95.2	1.6	66.1	11.6	174.5	94.0	78.6	172.6	91.7	1.9	68.9	11.2	173.7
of made-up textile articles	17.4	14.2	0.5	16.3	3.2	34.2	13.8	21.4	35.2	14.0	0.3	18.9	2.7	35.9
of textiles, excl. made-up textiles of wearing apparel; dressing of fur	Rest of 17	81.0	1.1	49.8	8.4	140.2	80.2	57.2	137.4	77.7	1.5	50.1	8.4	137.8
Manufacture of leather & leather products including footwear of leather and leather goods	DC	19.4	0.7	14.2	2.5	36.9	19.4	14.6	34.0	18.2	1.0	11.6	2.1	32.9
of footwear	19.1/19.2	7.8	0.1	4.3	1.0	13.2	7.8	4.1	11.8	8.1	0.2	3.1	1.0	12.3
of leather and leather goods	19.3	11.7	0.6	10.0	1.5	23.7	11.6	10.5	22.1	10.2	0.9	8.4	1.1	20.6
Manufacture of wood & wood products	DD (20)	62.1	1.8	9.5	12.7	86.1	64.3	15.2	79.6	64.8	2.3	11.3	4.5	82.9
Manufacture of pulp, paper & paper products; publishing & printing	DE	277.9	10.1	131.4	36.4	455.8	282.1	162.2	444.3	270.3	13.2	129.1	32.6	445.2
Manufacture of pulp, paper & paper products of corrugated paper & paperboard, sacks & bags, cartons, boxes, cases and other containers of pulp, paper, sanitary goods, stationery, wallpaper and paper products nec	21	81.5	0.8	30.1	5.1	117.5	81.9	35.1	117.0	81.6	0.6	29.0	6.1	117.3
Publishing, printing & reproduction of recorded media	21.21	..	..	..	..	..	30.8	10.9	41.7	32.8	0.1	9.0	1.2	43.2
Printing & service activities related to printing	Rest of 21	..	..	..	..	..	51.1	24.2	75.3	48.7	0.5	20.0	4.9	74.1
Printing & reproduction of recorded media	22	196.4	9.4	101.3	31.3	338.4	200.2	127.1	327.3	188.7	12.6	100.0	26.6	327.9
Printing & reproduction of recorded media	22.2	..	..	..	..	..	137.0	59.4	196.4	130.5	5.3	45.5	12.2	193.5
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products & nuclear fuel of refined petroleum products	DF (23)	24.3	0.2	4.5	0.7	29.7	23.9	4.8	28.7	23.4	0.1	4.1	0.6	28.3
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products & man-made fibres	DG (24)	173.0	2.1	67.1	10.5	252.7	173.9	75.2	249.1	171.9	1.6	63.0	9.6	246.2
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	162.3	3.1	44.2	12.3	221.8	169.3	53.6	222.8	163.9	5.3	41.3	11.2	221.6
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	105.7	1.3	26.3	4.3	137.6	102.8	29.9	132.7	102.3	2.0	24.6	4.7	133.6
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products of basic metals	DJ	464.0	5.3	70.7	17.0	557.1	469.2	86.3	555.6	463.2	5.7	71.5	16.3	556.8
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery	27	117.7	0.8	12.3	2.7	133.5	115.0	14.3	129.4	114.6	0.7	11.6	2.4	129.3
Manufacture of machinery & eqpt. nec	28	346.3	4.5	58.4	14.3	423.5	354.2	72.0	426.2	348.6	5.0	59.9	13.9	427.5
Manufacture of electrical & optical equipment	DK (29)	322.3	2.7	64.5	11.5	401.0	326.9	74.4	401.3	325.8	2.0	62.6	9.8	400.2
Manufacture of office machinery & computers	DL	321.9	4.0	139.4	23.0	488.4	334.0	165.5	499.5	323.6	6.9	140.5	24.9	495.9
Manufacture of electrical machinery nec	30	35.8	0.3	14.0	1.7	51.7	35.7	15.1	50.9	36.5	0.8	12.6	1.2	51.1
Manufacture of electric motors, excl. control apparatus, and insulated cable of accumulators, primary cells, batteries, lighting eqpt., & electrical eqpt. nec	31	115.9	1.2	48.7	8.5	174.3	122.7	59.4	182.1	118.3	2.2	49.2	6.3	181.1
Manufacture of radio, TV & communication eqpt. of electronic components	31.1-31.3	69.0	0.5	29.1	4.7	103.2	74.8	34.7	109.6	71.1	1.8	29.0	6.0	107.9
Manufacture of sound and video recorders etc. of medical, precision & optical equipment and watches	31.4-31.6	47.0	0.7	19.7	3.8	71.1	47.9	24.6	72.5	47.2	0.4	20.2	5.3	73.1
Manufacture of transport equipment of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport eqpt. of aircraft and spacecraft	32	74.4	1.1	37.6	5.7	118.7	76.4	44.3	120.7	72.8	1.2	39.7	5.1	118.7
Manufacture of other transport equipment except aircraft & spacecraft	32.1	32.6	0.3	16.1	3.0	52.0	33.0	19.3	52.3	32.8	0.2	16.3	2.5	51.8
Manufacturing nec of furniture	32.2-32.3	41.7	0.8	21.5	2.7	66.6	43.4	25.0	68.4	40.0	1.0	23.4	2.5	67.0
Manufacturing nec of furniture	33	95.9	1.5	39.1	7.2	143.7	99.2	46.7	145.9	95.9	2.6	39.0	7.3	144.9
Manufacture of transport equipment of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport eqpt. of aircraft and spacecraft	DM	313.5	2.3	39.3	5.1	360.1	314.8	46.5	361.3	317.3	2.7	38.7	6.7	365.5
Manufacturing nec of furniture	34	179.9	1.1	23.7	2.8	207.5	179.0	29.2	208.3	180.0	0.9	23.4	5.0	209.3
Manufacturing nec of furniture	35	133.6	1.2	15.6	2.3	152.7	135.8	17.3	153.1	137.4	1.8	15.3	1.7	156.2
Manufacturing nec of furniture	35.3	..	..	..	..	..	83.3	11.6	94.9	86.7	1.0	10.5	1.1	99.3
Manufacturing nec of furniture	Rest of 35	..	..	..	..	..	52.5	5.7	58.2	50.7	0.8	4.8	0.6	56.9
Manufacturing nec of furniture	DN	130.9	3.9	43.7	9.7	188.3	127.1	47.7	174.8	127.9	3.3	39.4	8.4	179.0
Manufacturing nec of furniture	36.1	84.7	1.4	20.5	4.3	110.9	83.8	25.2	108.9	87.1	1.3	20.8	4.0	113.3
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	E	120.0	1.0	30.7	6.3	157.9	95.1	28.2	123.3	94.6	1.3	23.5	3.8	123.2
Electricity, gas, steam & hot water supply	40	88.3	0.6	21.5	4.4	114.8	65.0	17.4	82.4	63.9	1.1	14.6	2.4	82.0
Collection, purification and distribution of water	41	31.6	0.4	9.2	1.9	43.1	30.1	10.8	40.9	30.6	0.2	8.9	1.5	41.2
CONSTRUCTION	F	662.5	11.3	92.9	43.4	810.2	671.2	137.1	808.3	678.0	11.3	97.7	43.4	830.4
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	G-Q	5,968.0	1,105.6	4,717.2	4,598.5	16,389.4	7,168.4	9,371.9	16,540.3	6,049.2	1,172.3	4,789.4	4,660.1	16,670.9
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES, MOTORCYCLES & PERSONAL & HOUSEHOLD GOODS	G	1,457.3	303.6	784.5	1,176.7	3,722.1	1,780.8	1,914.0	3,694.8	1,496.3	325.8	803.1	1,158.5	3,783.7
Sale, maintenance & repair of motor vehicles; retail sale of automotive fuel	50	346.6	23.3	79.3	48.1	497.3	375.4	128.2	503.6	346.8	20.9	78.0	47.5	493.2
Sale of motor vehicles, motorcycles, fuel; & motorcycle repair	50.1/50.3/5	..	..	..	..	..	216.2	67.3	283.5	203.4	11.1	43.7	22.0	280.3
Maintenance & repair of motor vehicles	50.2	131.2	4.4	19.3	11.1	166.0	136.1	30.3	166.4	126.6	3.7	17.5	12.5	160.3
Sale of automotive fuel	50.5	..	..	..	..	..	23.1	30.6	53.7	16.8	6.1	16.7	13.0	52.7
Wholesale & Commission Trade (except motor vehicles) on fee or contract basis	51	612.2	29.0	217.6	88.7	947.5	638.3	303.9	942.2	626.6	28.8	216.8	88.1	960.3
Wholesale & Commission Trade (except motor vehicles) on fee or contract basis	51.1	24.8	0.6	10.8	4.0	40.2	26.4	14.5	40.8	26.4	0.4	11.5	3.1	41.4
Wholesale & Commission Trade (except motor vehicles) on fee or contract basis	51.2	11.7	1.5	5.1	2.1	20.4	12.2	8.1	20.2	10.9	0.9	4.7	2.9	19.4

EMPLOYMENT 1.4

Employees in employment: unadjusted: December 1996

GREAT BRITAIN	Section sub-section group or class	THOUSANDS												
		Dec 1995				Sep 1996				Dec 1996				
		Male		Female		All		Male		Female		All		
SIC 1992		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	
ALL SECTIONS	A-Q	9,738.7	1,206.5	5,808.2	4,897.7	21,651.0	11,021.3	10,734.4	21,755.7	9,792.7	1,285.8	5,862.1	4,943.4	21,884.0
of food, beverages and tobacco of household goods	51.3	110.7	9.8	37.0	24.5	182.0	116.5	61.0	177.5	109.6	9.4	36.5	24.6	180.1
of non-agricultural intermediate products, waste and scrap of machinery, eqpt. and supplies	51.4	109.6	7.4	61.8	25.0	203.8	122.							

1.5 EMPLOYMENT

Employees in employment by region*

Standard region	Unadjusted				Seasonally adjusted			Unadjusted					THOUSAND	
	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										
SIC 1992														
South East														
1995 Sep	3,201	426	2,053	1,470	7,150	3,620	3,544	7,164	1,147	935	883	5,944	58	
Dec R	3,189	454	2,046	1,530	7,218	3,634	3,549	7,183	1,156	948	898	6,014	48	
1996 Mar R	3,164	443	2,027	1,515	7,149	3,627	3,551	7,178	1,146	938	889	5,954	49	
Jun R	3,178	455	2,046	1,515	7,194	3,631	3,556	7,187	1,125	916	878	6,019	50	
Sep R	3,218	464	2,055	1,500	7,237	3,670	3,572	7,242	1,139	927	890	6,045	54	
Dec	3,234	478	2,062	1,530	7,304	3,700	3,565	7,266	1,133	918	881	6,124	47	
Greater London (Included in South East)														
1995 Sep	1,468	177	1,012	534	3,192	1,648	1,557	3,205	377	287	270	2,813	3	
Dec R	1,466	193	1,013	560	3,232	1,648	1,558	3,206	385	296	279	2,844	3	
1996 Mar R	1,450	184	1,002	556	3,193	1,645	1,559	3,203	377	291	274	2,813	3	
Jun R	1,458	191	1,015	546	3,210	1,651	1,564	3,215	357	273	261	2,850	3	
Sep R	1,482	193	1,012	544	3,232	1,673	1,564	3,237	359	276	264	2,871	3	
Dec	1,487	199	1,016	554	3,257	1,674	1,556	3,231	351	271	259	2,903	2	
East Anglia														
1995 Sep	373	46	198	177	795	417	378	794	194	168	157	574	27	
Dec R	380	49	197	184	810	429	378	807	194	167	157	594	22	
1996 Mar R	371	52	197	180	799	425	378	804	194	165	155	583	22	
Jun R	369	52	197	189	808	422	384	807	188	162	154	597	22	
Sep R	370	55	202	185	811	423	388	810	186	160	152	601	24	
Dec	373	57	199	189	817	427	386	813	189	159	150	608	21	
South West														
1995 Sep	763	102	457	420	1,742	856	877	1,733	384	324	300	1,321	37	
Dec R	766	103	456	425	1,750	871	879	1,749	385	327	304	1,332	32	
1996 Mar R	760	103	454	420	1,738	873	890	1,763	379	324	301	1,326	33	
Jun R	770	116	461	436	1,784	883	891	1,774	375	326	306	1,376	33	
Sep R	783	115	469	435	1,802	890	903	1,793	383	327	308	1,384	36	
Dec	781	116	469	437	1,803	897	904	1,801	383	330	310	1,388	32	
West Midlands														
1995 Sep	972	96	515	436	2,018	1,065	956	2,021	636	563	543	1,358	25	
Dec R	981	99	526	451	2,057	1,073	970	2,043	649	568	548	1,387	21	
1996 Mar R	965	101	520	452	2,039	1,071	972	2,043	635	556	537	1,383	21	
Jun R	967	109	520	459	2,056	1,081	981	2,061	630	549	532	1,404	22	
Sep R	972	107	529	456	2,063	1,078	989	2,067	637	555	539	1,404	23	
Dec	986	109	535	463	2,092	1,086	990	2,076	650	566	549	1,421	20	
East Midlands														
1995 Sep	704	80	403	359	1,546	779	764	1,543	480	425	406	1,041	25	
Dec R	711	90	406	372	1,579	798	771	1,569	481	427	408	1,076	21	
1996 Mar R	694	90	401	369	1,554	773	753	1,562	466	416	398	1,067	22	
Jun R	693	84	405	374	1,556	780	779	1,559	458	406	391	1,076	22	
Sep R	701	84	407	372	1,565	780	781	1,561	467	414	399	1,074	24	
Dec	702	84	412	369	1,567	782	776	1,558	472	417	402	1,074	21	
Yorkshire and Humberside														
1995 Sep	865	93	472	445	1,874	953	921	1,873	504	423	404	1,349	22	
Dec R	868	95	477	453	1,893	964	925	1,888	513	425	405	1,360	20	
1996 Mar R	864	94	473	446	1,877	965	923	1,888	506	420	401	1,351	20	
Jun R	876	96	480	448	1,899	968	924	1,892	510	417	402	1,370	19	
Sep R	874	98	477	446	1,896	967	927	1,894	504	412	398	1,369	22	
Dec	871	98	479	452	1,900	969	926	1,895	507	411	396	1,375	19	
North West														
1995 Sep	1,054	110	626	532	2,322	1,161	1,160	2,321	599	510	491	1,706	17	
Dec R	1,051	123	629	537	2,341	1,169	1,161	2,330	603	517	498	1,723	15	
1996 Mar R	1,044	124	624	534	2,325	1,173	1,159	2,332	600	513	495	1,710	15	
Jun R	1,039	130	615	549	2,334	1,172	1,165	2,337	591	505	489	1,728	15	
Sep R	1,044	137	628	538	2,347	1,181	1,168	2,349	594	512	497	1,736	17	
Dec	1,066	139	635	548	2,389	1,197	1,176	2,373	612	514	500	1,763	15	
North														
1995 Sep	471	51	275	249	1,046	521	525	1,045	300	245	233	735	11	
Dec R	470	58	277	261	1,066	526	535	1,062	299	248	236	757	10	
1996 Mar R	464	61	274	259	1,058	530	534	1,065	293	246	234	755	10	
Jun R	471	61	279	262	1,074	531	541	1,072	298	248	235	767	10	
Sep R	472	63	281	260	1,076	534	542	1,076	296	251	237	769	11	
Dec	477	67	280	265	1,088	541	542	1,083	304	253	239	774	10	
Wales														
1995 Sep	432	44	251	218	946	472	470	942	260	223	208	667	19	
Dec R	431	47	250	222	949	477	472	949	258	222	207	673	18	
1996 Mar R	426	46	251	222	945	476	475	951	252	222	208	671	19	
Jun R	434	49	253	230	966	483	480	963	261	222	210	688	17	
Sep R	435	49	255	231	970	480	485	965	263	225	213	687	20	
Dec	426	49	249	228	952	475	478	953	260	222	212	674	19	
Scotland														
1995 Sep	900	87	551	461	1,999	979	1,008	1,986	479	357	319	1,480	39	
Dec R	892	88	545	464	1,988	979	1,007	1,986	475	356	318	1,475	39	
1996 Mar R	877	84	540	455	1,955	970	1,003	1,973	467	350	314	1,451	38	
Jun R	885	85	546	460	1,975	967	1,001	1,968	468	350	316	1,469	38	
Sep R	893	88	545	462	1,988	971	1,003	1,974	474	353	318	1,473	41	
Dec	877	90	542	462	1,971	964	1,002	1,967	461	350	315	1,471	38	
Great Britain														
1995 Sep	9,735	1,135	5,801	4,766	21,437	10,822	10,600	21,422	4,982	4,173	3,945	16,175	280	
Dec R	9,739	1,206	5,808	4,898	21,651	10,919	10,647	21,566	5,014	4,204	3,981	16,389	247	
1996 Mar R	9,630	1,198	5,760	4,851	21,439	10,899	10,660	21,559	4,940	4,148	3,932	16,250	248	
Jun R	9,682	1,238	5,802	4,922	21,645	10,918	10,702	21,620	4,904	4,102	3,913	16,493	248	
Sep R	9,763	1,258	5,847	4,887	21,756	10,974	10,758	21,732	4,944	4,136	3,950	16,540	271	
Dec	9,793	1,286	5,862	4,943	21,884	11,039	10,745	21,784	4,971	4,141	3,955	16,671	242	
Northern Ireland														
1995 Sep	242	44	160	127	573	285	288	574	134	110	104	420	19	
Dec	241	46	159	133	579	286	290	576	133	110	103	427	19	
1996 Mar R	239	45	157	132	574	286	290	576	132	109	102	423	19	
Jun R	239	45	157	131	573	284	289	574	131	108	102	423	19	
Sep R	240	45	158	131	574	285	291	576	132	109	103	424	19	
Dec	241	47	159	136	583	287	292	579	133	110	103	432	19	
United Kingdom														
1995 Sep	9,977	1,179	5,961	4,894	22,010	11,108	10,889	21,996	5,116	4,284	4,048	16,595	299	
Dec R	9,980													

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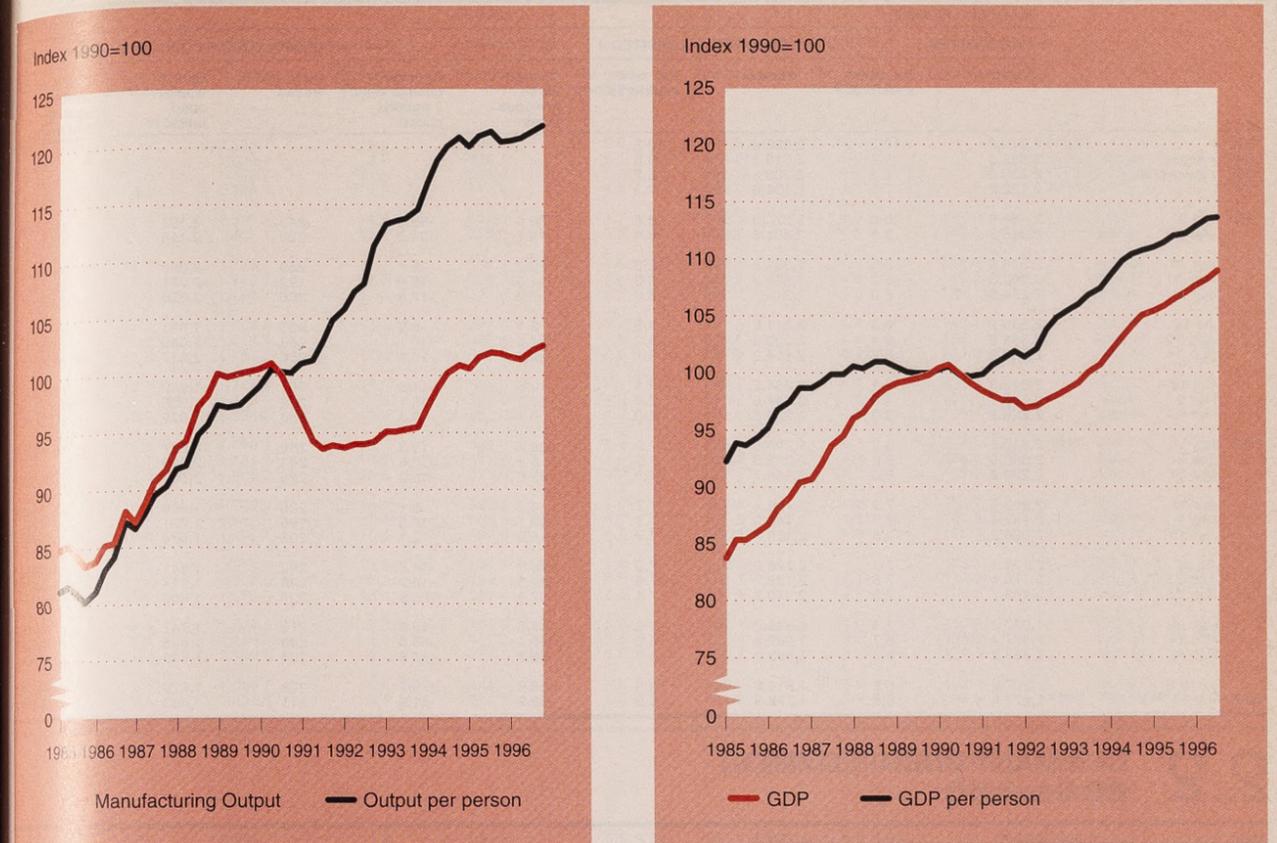
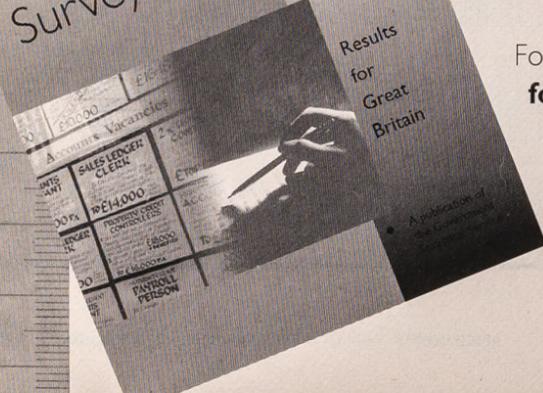
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Annual
Employment
Survey 1995



UNITED KINGDOM	Whole economy			Production industries			Manufacturing industries		
	Output *	Workforce in employment +	Output per person employed	Output	Workforce in employment +	Output per person employed	Output	Workforce in employment +	Output per person employed
SIC 1992									
1989	99.4	99.4	100.0	100.3	102.9	97.5	100.2	102.7	97.6
1990	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1991	97.9	97.1	100.8	96.3	92.5	104.2	94.6	92.3	102.5
1992	97.4	94.6	102.9	96.2	86.8	111.0	94.0	86.8	108.4
1993	99.6	93.6	106.3	98.3	83.1	118.3	95.3	83.8	113.7
1994	103.5	94.4	109.7	103.2	82.2	125.7	99.3	83.4	119.1
1995	106.2	95.2	111.5	105.9	82.3	128.6	101.5	84.1	120.7
1996	NA	NA	NA	106.2	82.4	128.9	102.0	84.2	121.1
1988 Q3	97.9	97.0	100.9	99.4	103.0	96.5	97.3	102.6	94.8
Q4	98.6	97.8	100.9	99.6	103.1	96.6	98.3	102.6	95.7
1989 Q1	99.1	98.7	100.4	99.9	103.2	96.9	100.2	102.8	97.4
Q2	99.3	99.3	100.0	99.9	103.0	96.9	99.9	102.8	97.2
Q3	99.5	99.6	99.9	100.5	102.9	97.7	100.2	102.8	97.4
Q4	99.8	100.0	99.9	100.8	102.4	98.5	100.4	102.3	98.2
1990 Q1	100.4	100.1	100.2	100.3	101.6	98.7	100.6	101.5	99.0
Q2	100.7	100.3	100.5	101.6	100.7	101.1	101.1	100.6	100.5
Q3	99.8	100.1	99.7	99.8	99.7	100.1	100.1	99.8	100.3
Q4	99.1	99.5	99.6	98.3	98.0	100.4	98.3	98.0	100.2
1991 Q1	98.4	98.5	99.8	97.6	95.6	102.1	96.6	95.6	101.0
Q2	98.0	97.4	100.6	96.1	93.2	103.1	94.3	93.1	101.3
Q3	97.6	96.6	101.1	95.4	91.3	104.6	93.6	91.0	102.9
Q4	97.6	95.9	101.8	96.2	89.8	107.1	93.9	89.6	104.8
1992 Q1	96.9	95.7	101.3	95.9	88.7	108.1	93.7	88.6	105.8
Q2	97.1	95.2	102.0	95.6	87.7	109.0	94.0	87.6	107.3
Q3	97.6	94.2	103.7	96.4	86.2	111.8	94.0	86.3	109.0
Q4	98.0	93.5	104.7	97.2	84.5	115.0	94.2	84.6	111.3
1993 Q1	98.5	93.5	105.4	97.0	83.7	115.9	95.1	84.0	113.2
Q2	99.0	93.5	105.9	97.5	83.3	117.0	95.1	83.8	113.5
Q3	100.0	93.7	106.7	98.8	82.9	119.2	95.3	83.8	113.7
Q4	100.7	93.9	107.3	100.0	82.5	121.2	95.8	83.7	114.5
1994 Q1	101.8	94.0	108.3	100.9	82.3	122.6	97.3	83.3	116.8
Q2	103.1	94.1	109.6	103.1	82.1	125.6	98.9	83.4	118.6
Q3	104.1	94.5	110.3	104.5	82.1	127.3	100.2	83.5	120.0
Q4	105.0	94.9	110.6	104.4	82.1	127.1	100.9	83.5	120.8
1995 Q1	105.4	95.1	110.9	105.2	82.2	127.9	100.6	83.9	120.0
Q2	105.8	95.1	111.3	105.7	82.3	128.3	101.6	84.0	120.9
Q3	106.4	95.1	111.9	106.5	82.2	129.5	102.0	84.0	121.3
Q4	107.0	95.4	112.1	106.4	82.6	128.8	101.9	84.6	120.4
1996 Q1	107.6	95.5	112.7	106.6	82.5	129.1	101.6	84.3	120.5
Q2	108.2	95.5	113.4	106.9	81.8	130.7	101.4	84.0	120.7
Q3	108.9	95.0	113.5	107.4	81.5	131.8	102.2	84.3	121.3
Q4	NA	NA	NA	108.0	81.5	132.5	102.6	84.2	121.8

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

2.1 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT UK Summary

MALE AND FEMALE THOUSANDS									
	UNEMPLOYED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #				UNEMPLOYED 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) Annual	2,919.2	10.3	2,900.6	10.3					
1994) averages	2,836.5	9.4	2,619.3	9.3					
1995) averages	2,325.6	8.3	2,308.2	8.2					
1996) averages	2,122.2	7.6	2,104.0	7.5					
1995 Feb 9	2,458.8	8.8	2,370.9	8.5	-30.4	-33.6	243	2,193	23
Mar 9	2,398.3	8.6	2,351.8	8.4	-19.1	-24.0	222	2,154	23
Apr 13	2,375.3	8.5	2,331.8	8.3	-20.0	-23.2	259	2,095	23
May 11	2,302.3	8.2	2,320.3	8.3	-11.5	-16.9	199	2,081	23
Jun 8	2,254.5	8.0	2,313.1	8.3	-7.2	-12.9	208	2,026	21
Jul 13	2,336.2	8.3	2,311.0	8.2	-2.1	-6.9	325	1,991	21
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	8.0	2,235.5	8.0	-9.1	-9.5	236	1,972	19
1996 Jan 11	2,310.5	8.2	2,206.8	7.9	-28.7	-19.3	252	2,037	20
Feb 8	2,303.0	8.2	2,212.3	7.9	5.5	-10.8	243	2,039	21
Mar 14	2,230.8	8.0	2,186.7	7.8	-25.6	-16.3	206	2,005	20
Apr 11	2,223.9	7.9	2,182.4	7.8	-4.3	-8.1	236	1,968	20
May 9	2,147.4	7.7	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	7.8	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	7.1	2,025.2	7.2	-45.6	-33.6	213	1,747	17
Nov 14	1,871.4	6.7	1,929.8	6.9	-95.4	-59.6	208	1,648	15
Dec 12	1,868.2	6.7	1,883.1	6.7	-46.7	-62.6	204	1,649	15
Jan 9 R	1,907.8	6.8	1,814.5	6.5	-68.6	-70.2	223	1,670	15
1997 Feb 13 P	1,827.8	6.5	1,746.3	6.2	-68.2	-61.2	211	1,603	13

2.2 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary

1993) Annual	2,814.1	10.2	2,796.9	10.2					
1994) averages	2,539.2	9.3	2,522.3	9.2					
1995) averages	2,237.4	8.2	2,220.1	8.1					
1996) averages	2,038.1	7.5	2,020.0	7.4					
1995 Feb 9	2,368.3	8.7	2,280.2	8.4	-29.7	-32.6	237	2,109	23
Mar 9	2,309.3	8.5	2,262.1	8.3	-18.1	-23.2	216	2,071	22
Apr 13	2,287.2	8.4	2,243.1	8.2	-19.0	-22.3	252	2,014	21
May 11	2,216.6	8.1	2,232.0	8.2	-11.1	-16.1	194	2,001	21
Jun 8	2,169.0	8.0	2,225.5	8.2	-6.5	-12.2	201	1,947	20
Jul 13	2,244.3	8.2	2,222.7	8.2	-2.8	-6.8	315	1,909	19
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	7.8	2,158.2	7.9	-20.0	-14.9	236	1,857	18
Dec 14	2,144.1	7.9	2,149.2	7.9	-9.0	-9.4	231	1,894	19
1996 Jan 11	2,224.2	8.2	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	7.0	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	6.7	1,808.8	6.6	0.0	-44.7	218	1,604	15
Jan 9 R	1,836.9	6.7	1,743.5	6.4	-65.3	-36.8	218	1,604	15
1997 Feb 13 P	1,760.2	6.5	1,678.4	6.2	-65.1	-43.5	206	1,541	13

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

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT UK Summary 2.1

MALE THOUSANDS										FEMALE THOUSANDS									
	UNEMPLOYED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #				UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION				UNEMPLOYED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #				MARRIED		
	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over		Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number		
1993) Annual	2,236.1	14.0	2,225.7	13.9						683.1	5.6	674.9	5.5						
1994) averages	2,014.4	12.7	2,004.8	12.7						622.1	5.1	614.6	5.0						
1995) averages	1,770.0	11.3	1,760.2	11.1						555.6	4.5	548.1	4.4						
1996) averages	1,610.3	10.3	1,599.9	10.2						511.9	4.2	504.1	4.1						
1995 Feb 9	1,882.3	12.0	1,810.6	11.5	-33.6	-33.6	243	2,193	23	576.5	4.7	560.3	4.5	153.6					
Mar 9	1,838.8	11.7	1,797.1	11.4	-19.1	-24.0	222	2,154	23	559.5	4.5	554.7	4.5	147.8					
Apr 13	1,815.5	11.6	1,778.3	11.3	-20.0	-23.2	259	2,095	23	559.8	4.5	553.5	4.5	150.9					
May 11	1,766.1	11.3	1,769.4	11.3	-11.5	-16.9	199	2,081	23	536.2	4.4	550.9	4.5	141.1					
Jun 8	1,728.9	11.0	1,763.7	11.2	-7.2	-12.9	208	2,026	21	525.6	4.3	549.4	4.5	136.7					
Jul 13	1,758.6	11.2	1,759.6	11.2	-2.1	-6.9	325	1,991	21	577.5	4.7	551.4	4.5	143.1					
Aug 10	1,753.7	11.2	1,744.4	11.1	-21.0	-10.1	263	2,068	20	596.4	4.8	545.6	4.4	152.1					
Sep 14	1,724.0	11.0	1,727.0	11.0	-26.0	-16.4	256	2,017	20	568.2	4.6	537.0	4.4	139.2					
Oct 12	1,676.4	10.7	1,724.6	11.0	0.6	-15.5	251	1,942	19	535.9	4.3	540.0	4.4	133.4					
Nov 9	1,670.7	10.6	1,708.9	10.9	-20.0	-15.1	242	1,935	19	525.5	4.3	535.7	4.3	131.1					
Dec 14	1,707.2	10.9	1,704.2	10.9	-9.1	-9.5	236	1,972	19	521.0	4.2	531.3	4.3	131.4					
1996 Jan 11	1,766.4	11.3	1,680.9	10.7	-28.7	-19.3	252	2,037	20	544.1	4.4	525.9	4.3	138.2					
Feb 8	1,761.0	11.1	1,687.2	10.7	5.5	-10.8	243	2,039	21	541.9	4.4	525.1	4.3	136.6					
Mar 14	1,707.2	10.9	1,666.3	10.6	-25.6	-16.3	206	2,005	20	523.6	4.2	520.4	4.2	132.0					
Apr 11	1,695.5	10.8	1,659.9	10.6	-4.3	-8.1	236	1,968	20	528.5	4.3	522.5	4.2	138.7					
May 9	1,643.9	10.5	1,647.5	10.4	-16.1	-15.3	196	1,931	20	503.5	4.1	518.8	4.2	128.4					
Jun 13	1,599.5	10.2	1,631.4	10.4	-16.0	-12.1	203	1,874	19	496.8	4.0	518.9	4.2	125.0					
Jul 11	1,616.5	10.3	1,613.5	10.3	-24.3	-18.8	299	1,841	19	541.6	4.4	512.5	4.2	133.1					
Aug 8	1,614.1	10.3	1,600.0	10.2	-17.3	-19.2	244	1,914	19	562.4	4.6	508.7	4.1	142.9					
Sep 12	1,572.4	10.0	1,572.0	10.0	-37.9	-26.5	226	1,860	18	531.4	4.3	498.8	4.0	128.5					
Oct 10	1,492.6	9.5	1,537.5	9.8	-45.6	-33.6	213	1,747	17	484.6	3.9	487.7	4.0	116.5					
Nov 14	1,424.1	9.1	1,469.9	9.4	-95.4	-59.6	208	1,648	15	447.3	3.6	459.9	3.7	105.5					
Dec 12	1,430.5	9.1	1,432.9	9.1	-46.7	-62.6	204	1,649	15	437.7	3.6	450.2	3.7	102.5					
Jan 9 R	1,463.5	9.3	1,384.7	8.8	-68.6	-70.2	223	1,670	15	444.3	3.6	429.8	3.5	104.7					
1997 Feb 13 P	1,403.3	8.9	1,334.5	8.5	-68.2	-61.2	211	1,603	13	424.5	3.4	411.8	3.3	96.5					

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary 2.2

1993) Annual	2,155.4	13.9	2,145.7	13.8						658.8	5.5	651.2	5.5			
1994) averages	1,939.1	12.6	1,929.5	12.6						600.1	5.0	592.8	4.9			
1995) averages	1,701.4	11														

2.3 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

THOUSANDS

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			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)	929.9	700.3	229.6	10.2	13.5	5.8	925.6	10.2			698.0	227.6		
1994) Annual	828.3	622.2	206.1	9.0	12.1	5.1	824.1	9.0			619.9	204.2		
1995) average	725.2	542.0	183.1	7.9	10.6	4.5	720.9	7.9			539.7	181.1		
1996)	648.5	482.1	166.3	7.1	9.5	4.1	644.0	7.1			479.7	164.3		
1996 Feb 8	703.8	527.7	176.1	7.7	10.3	4.4	683.1	7.5	-2.7	-5.7	510.3	172.8		
Mar 14	684.7	513.9	170.8	7.5	10.1	4.2	674.5	7.4	-8.6	-7.0	503.8	170.7		
Apr 11	679.4	508.3	171.1	7.4	10.0	4.2	668.3	7.3	-6.2	-5.8	498.8	169.5		
May 9	660.0	494.6	165.3	7.2	9.7	4.1	663.3	7.3	-5.0	-6.6	494.6	168.7		
Jun 13	644.9	481.9	163.0	7.1	9.4	4.0	657.7	7.1	-5.6	-5.6	489.0	168.7		
Jul 11	654.6	483.2	171.4	7.2	9.5	4.3	650.0	7.1	-7.7	-6.1	483.6	166.4		
Aug 8	661.1	483.3	177.8	7.2	9.5	4.4	643.5	7.0	-6.5	-6.6	478.8	164.7		
Sep 12	644.8	471.8	173.0	7.1	9.3	4.3	632.1	6.9	-11.4	-8.5	469.9	162.2		
Oct 10	607.2	447.7	159.5	6.7	8.8	4.0	615.5	6.7	-16.6	-11.5	457.5	158.0		
Nov 14	570.1	422.9	147.2	6.2	8.3	3.7	585.7	6.4	-29.8	-19.3	436.0	149.7		
Dec 12	563.8	420.4	143.4	6.2	8.2	3.6	568.4	6.2	-17.3	-21.2	422.0	146.4		
Jan 9 R	563.8	422.6	141.2	6.2	8.3	3.5	546.2	6.0	-22.2	-23.1	407.1	139.1		
1997 Feb 13 P	539.5	404.8	134.7	5.9	7.9	3.3	522.8	5.7	-23.4	-21.0	389.9	132.9		
GREATER LONDON (included in South East)														
1993)	469.6	348.6	121.0	11.6	14.9	7.1	467.9	11.6			347.8	120.2		
1994) Annual	434.6	322.7	111.9	10.7	14.1	6.3	432.8	10.7			321.8	111.0		
1995) average	394.7	292.1	102.6	9.7	12.7	5.8	392.8	9.7			291.2	101.7		
1996)	360.1	265.2	95.0	8.9	11.6	5.4	358.2	8.8			264.2	94.0		
1996 Feb 8	381.2	282.6	98.6	9.4	12.3	5.6	377.4	9.3	-2.3	-2.3	279.1	98.3		
Mar 14	373.8	277.4	96.3	9.2	12.1	5.5	372.5	9.2	-4.9	-3.3	275.4	97.1		
Apr 11	372.7	275.8	96.9	9.2	12.0	5.5	368.7	9.1	-3.8	-3.7	272.2	96.5		
May 9	364.7	270.4	94.2	9.0	11.8	5.3	365.7	9.0	-3.0	-3.9	270.0	95.7		
Jun 13	360.9	267.0	93.9	8.9	11.6	5.3	363.8	8.9	-1.9	-2.9	268.0	95.8		
Jul 11	364.9	267.3	97.6	9.0	11.6	5.5	360.6	8.9	-3.2	-2.7	265.6	95.0		
Aug 8	368.9	267.8	101.0	9.1	11.7	5.7	358.5	8.8	-2.1	-2.4	264.1	94.4		
Sep 12	362.8	263.5	99.3	8.9	11.5	5.6	353.4	8.7	-5.1	-3.5	260.1	93.3		
Oct 10	343.7	251.5	92.2	8.5	11.0	5.2	344.8	8.5	-8.6	-5.3	254.2	90.6		
Nov 14	324.6	238.5	86.1	8.0	10.4	4.9	330.4	8.1	-14.4	-9.4	243.5	86.9		
Dec 12	320.8	236.5	84.3	7.9	10.3	4.8	323.1	8.0	-7.3	-10.1	237.6	85.5		
Jan 9 R	315.8	233.8	82.0	7.8	10.2	4.6	313.0	7.7	-10.1	-10.6	230.8	82.2		
1997 Feb 13 P	304.3	225.4	78.9	7.5	9.8	4.5	301.8	7.4	-11.2	-9.5	222.6	79.2		
EAST ANGLIA														
1993)	84.0	63.1	20.9	8.2	10.7	4.7	83.4	8.1			62.8	20.6		
1994) Annual	74.2	55.3	18.9	7.1	9.5	4.1	73.6	7.1			55.0	18.6		
1995) average	65.9	48.7	17.2	6.2	8.4	3.6	65.4	6.4			48.4	17.0		
1996)	60.6	44.9	15.7	5.7	7.8	3.3	60.1	5.7			44.7	15.4		
1996 Feb 8	67.2	50.1	17.1	6.4	8.7	3.6	62.7	5.9	-0.1	-0.5	46.6	16.1		
Mar 14	64.9	48.6	16.3	6.2	8.4	3.4	61.7	5.8	-1.0	-0.8	45.9	15.8		
Apr 11	64.1	47.9	16.2	6.1	8.3	3.4	61.5	5.8	-0.2	-0.4	45.8	15.7		
May 9	61.6	46.0	15.6	5.8	8.0	3.3	61.5	5.8	0.0	-0.4	45.7	15.8		
Jun 13	58.9	44.0	14.9	5.6	7.6	3.1	61.0	5.8	-0.5	-0.2	45.4	15.6		
Jul 11	60.1	44.2	15.9	5.7	7.7	3.3	60.7	5.8	-0.3	-0.3	45.1	15.6		
Aug 8	60.9	44.2	16.7	5.8	7.7	3.5	60.7	5.8	0.0	-0.3	45.0	15.7		
Sep 12	59.2	43.2	16.0	5.6	7.5	3.4	59.8	5.7	-0.9	-0.4	44.3	15.5		
Oct 10	55.3	40.7	14.6	5.2	7.0	3.1	58.4	5.5	-1.4	-0.8	43.4	15.0		
Nov 14	53.5	39.7	13.7	5.1	6.9	2.9	56.0	5.3	-2.4	-1.6	41.7	14.3		
Dec 12	53.9	40.3	13.6	5.1	7.0	2.9	54.5	5.2	-1.5	-1.8	40.5	14.0		
Jan 9 R	56.1	42.1	14.0	5.3	7.3	2.9	51.8	4.9	-2.7	-2.2	38.6	13.2		
1997 Feb 13 P	53.4	40.0	13.4	5.1	6.9	2.8	49.3	4.7	-2.5	-2.2	36.8	12.5		
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	7.0	9.4	4.0	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 Feb 8	167.1	124.7	42.4	7.1	9.5	4.0	155.9	6.6	0.3	-1.3	116.6	39.3		
Mar 14	159.7	119.3	40.4	6.7	9.1	3.8	153.4	6.5	-2.5	-1.6	114.5	38.9		
Apr 11	156.5	117.2	39.3	6.6	8.9	3.7	153.3	6.5	-0.1	-0.8	114.2	39.1		
May 9	149.6	112.4	37.1	6.3	8.6	3.5	152.4	6.4	-0.9	-1.2	113.6	38.8		
Jun 13	142.9	107.4	35.6	6.0	8.2	3.4	150.5	6.4	-1.9	-1.0	111.9	38.6		
Jul 11	146.4	108.3	38.2	6.2	8.2	3.6	148.8	6.3	-1.7	-1.5	110.6	38.2		
Aug 8	147.8	108.3	39.5	6.2	8.2	3.7	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	3.3	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	5.5	7.4	3.2	129.4	5.5	-3.7	-4.7	96.4	33.0		
Jan 9 R	135.8	101.4	34.4	5.7	7.7	3.3	124.4	5.3	-5.0	-5.1	93.0	31.4		
1997 Feb 13 P	128.4	96.1	32.3	5.4	7.3	3.1	118.5	5.0	-5.9	-4.9	88.8	29.7		

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Regions 2.3

THOUSANDS

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			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		
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	8.4	11.2	4.8	209.0	8.4			158.0	51.1		
1996)	188.6	142.0	46.6	7.6	10.0	4.4	187.4	7.5			141.3	46.1		
1996 Feb 8	204.4	155.0	49.4	8.2	10.9	4.6	198.2	8.0	0.8	-1.2	149.6	48.6		
Mar 14	198.1	150.3	47.7	8.0	10.6	4.5	195.7	7.9	-2.5	-1.7	147.6	48.1		
Apr 11	197.7	149.4	48.3	7.9	10.5	4.5	195.2	7.8	-0.5	-0.7	147.2	48.0		
May 9	191.7	145.6	46.1	7.7	10.3	4.3	194.1	7.8	-1.1	-1.4	146.5	47.6		
Jun 13	188.1	142.5	45.6	7.6	10.0	4.3	192.5	7.7	-1.6	-1.1	145.0	47.5		
Jul 11	193.1	143.8	49.3	7.8	10.1	4.6	189.2	7.6	-3.3	-2.0	142.6	46.6		
Aug 8	194.7	143.6	51.2	7.8	10.1	4.8	186.7	7.5	-2.5	-2.5	140.7	46.0		
Sep 12	188.6	139.8	48.8	7.6	9.8	4.6	183.3	7.4	-3.4	-3.1	138.2	45.1		
Oct 10	175.9	131.8	44.1	7.1	9.3	4.1	179.5	7.2	-3.8	-3.2	135.3	44.2		
Nov 14	164.0	123.8	40.2	6.6	8.7	3.8	170.7	6.9	-8.8	-5.3	129.0	41.7		
Dec 12	162.6	123.7	38.9	6.5	8.7	3.6	166.0	6.7	-4.7	-5.8	125.4	40.6		
Jan 9 R	165.9	126.6	39.4	6.7	8.9	3.7	160.1	6.4	-5.9	-6.5	121.2	38.9		
1997 Feb 13 P	159.2	121.5	37.7	6.4	8.6	3.5	153.9	6.2	-6.2	-5.6	116.6	37.3		
EAST MIDLANDS														
1993)	183.8	140.8	43.0	9.6	13.0	5.1	182.5	9.5						

2.4 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

Area statistics

Unemployment by Travel-to-Work Areas* as at February 13 1997

	Male	Female	All	Rate #		Male	Female	All	Rate #		
				per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce				per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce	
South Tyneside	5,789	1,515	7,304	13.8	12.5	South Pembrokeshire	1,644	517	2,161	16.8	12.8
Southampton	8,974	2,425	11,399	6.7	5.6	Swansea	6,638	1,681	8,319	8.3	7.4
Southern	17,209	5,433	22,642	9.3	7.7	Welshpool	234	116	350	4.5	3.2
Spalding & Holbeach	755	255	1,010	4.1	3.2	Wrexham	2,598	787	3,385	6.6	5.7
St.Austell	1,735	636	2,371	9.9	7.5						
Stafford	2,110	710	2,820	4.6	3.9						
Stamford	563	247	810	4.6	3.7						
Stockton-on-Tees	6,194	1,639	7,833	10.0	9.3						
Stoke	8,658	2,616	11,274	6.4	5.6						
Stroud	1,433	527	1,960	5.3	4.1						
						Scotland					
Sudbury	776	251	1,027	6.6	5.0	Aberdeen	5,146	1,715	6,861	3.4	3.1
Sunderland	13,130	3,125	16,255	10.4	9.5	Alloa	1,554	402	1,956	11.5	10.0
Swindon	3,601	1,221	4,822	4.4	3.7	Annan	493	216	709	7.9	6.6
Taunton	2,008	633	2,641	5.2	4.3	Arbroath	823	369	1,192	13.2	10.7
Telford & Bridgnorth	2,901	871	3,772	4.7	4.1	Ayr	2,984	988	3,972	8.8	7.7
						Badenoch	286	138	424	9.7	7.6
Thanet	4,473	1,187	5,660	14.6	11.6	Banff	371	126	497	4.7	3.7
Thetford	976	390	1,366	5.8	4.8	Bathgate	3,147	829	3,976	7.8	7.2
Thirsk	167	80	247	2.8	2.3	Berwickshire	3,008	113	3,121	8.0	5.9
Tiverton	431	167	598	5.3	4.0	Blairgowrie and Pitlochry	584	232	816	7.6	5.9
Torbay	4,033	1,253	5,286	11.3	8.4						
						Brechin and	846	310	1,156	8.3	6.7
Torrington	290	132	422	8.4	5.4	Buckie	292	107	399	8.8	7.4
Totnes	465	212	677	8.2	5.7	Campbeltown	314	110	424	12.1	8.7
Trowbridge & Frome	2,004	702	2,706	5.5	4.5	Creeff	218	92	310	7.0	5.6
Truro	1,377	496	1,873	7.3	5.7	Cumnock and	1,724	343	2,067	17.6	14.4
Tunbridge Wells	2,796	868	3,664	3.9	3.1						
						Dumbarton	2,456	696	3,152	10.9	9.7
Uttoxeter & Ashbourne	371	191	562	4.0	3.4	Dumfries	1,321	443	1,764	7.7	6.6
Wakefield & Dewsbury	7,208	1,875	9,083	8.2	7.4	Dundee	6,530	1,721	8,251	9.8	8.8
Walsall	9,375	2,762	12,137	8.5	7.5	Dunfermline	3,721	1,025	4,746	10.0	8.7
Wareham & Swanage	442	144	586	5.3	4.1	Dunoon and Bute	814	287	1,101	13.5	9.8
Warminster	301	115	416	6.1	4.6						
						Edinburgh	14,021	3,955	17,976	6.1	5.5
Warrington	3,312	1,047	4,359	5.1	4.7	Elgin	937	357	1,294	7.3	6.3
Warwick	2,200	769	2,969	3.7	3.1	Falkirk	4,039	1,079	5,118	9.4	8.3
Watford & Luton	11,876	3,630	15,506	5.0	4.3	Forfar	547	234	781	8.1	6.7
Wellingborough & Rushden	1,847	604	2,451	5.0	4.4	Forres	341	97	438	12.7	10.3
Wells	1,233	474	1,707	6.7	5.2						
						Fraserburgh	278	73	351	5.6	4.3
Weston-super-Mare	2,508	840	3,348	7.6	6.2	Galashiels	503	157	660	4.0	3.4
Whitby	638	227	865	11.8	8.1	Girvan	378	126	504	16.3	12.4
Whitchurch & Market Drayton	465	184	649	4.4	3.2	Glasgow	40,214	10,393	50,607	9.2	8.3
Whitehaven	2,316	625	2,941	8.3	8.4	Greenock	2,477	579	3,056	7.8	7.0
Widnes & Runcorn	4,152	1,204	5,356	9.8	9.1						
						Haddington	558	170	728	6.1	5.1
Wigan & St.Helens	11,926	3,362	15,288	9.8	8.7	Hawick	366	114	480	5.9	5.2
Winchester & Eastleigh	1,506	467	1,973	2.5	2.1	Huntly	212	82	294	7.0	5.6
Windermere	193	74	267	3.1	2.4	Invergordon and Dingwall	1,360	384	1,744	13.8	11.9
Wirral & Chester	14,814	4,239	19,053	9.8	8.8	Inverness	2,606	837	3,443	9.1	7.9
Wisbech	1,073	364	1,437	8.2	6.4						
						Irvine	4,366	1,309	5,675	12.2	10.7
Wolverhampton	8,494	2,431	10,925	8.8	7.9	Islay/Mid Argyll	328	134	460	9.7	8.0
Woodbridge & Leiston	973	281	1,254	5.3	4.3	Keith	314	123	437	7.8	6.4
Worcester	2,345	799	3,144	4.8	4.2	Kelso and Jedburgh	156	72	228	4.2	3.5
Workington	2,473	669	3,142	12.2	10.1	Kilmarnock	2,619	806	3,425	11.8	10.3
Worksop	1,729	445	2,174	8.9	8.1						
						Kirkcaldy	5,083	1,553	6,636	11.6	9.8
Worthing	2,846	826	3,672	5.0	4.1	Linarkshire	12,323	2,916	15,239	11.4	10.0
Yeovil	1,514	574	2,088	4.4	3.6	Lochaber	519	300	819	10.4	8.5
York	3,842	1,361	5,203	5.1	4.4	Lockerbie	280	111	391	10.1	7.6
						Newton Stewart	350	128	478	17.1	11.4
						North East Fife	982	335	1,317	7.8	6.2
						Oban	433	249	682	8.4	6.4
						Orkney Islands	314	125	439	5.7	5.0
						Peebles	198	80	278	6.3	5.2
						Perth	1,696	496	2,192	6.9	6.0
Wales						Peterhead	595	175	770	5.3	4.5
Aberdare	1,509	366	1,875	13.0	11.0	Shetland Islands	351	105	456	4.4	3.8
Aberystwyth	612	201	813	7.0	5.6	Skye and Wester Ross	599	326	925	13.5	10.6
Bangor & Caernarfon	2,628	685	3,313	11.2	9.5	Stewartry	459	199	658	9.3	6.9
Blaenau Gwent & Abergavenn	2,718	707	3,425	11.0	9.4	Stirling	1,763	553	2,316	6.8	5.8
Brecon	312	126	438	4.9	3.7						
						Stranraer	672	209	881	11.6	9.5
Bridgend	2,957	882	3,839	6.9	6.1	Sutherland	489	216	705	16.0	12.4
Cardiff	12,660	3,298	15,958	7.6	6.8	Thurso	440	125	565	10.8	8.7
Cardigan	607	225	832	10.4	6.8	Western Isles	1,086	283	1,369	12.7	11.2
Carmarthen	847	271	1,118	6.0	4.6	Wick	455	106	561	12.5	9.8
Conwy & Colwyn	2,499	758	3,257	10.1	8.0						
Denbigh	597	226	823	7.9	5.7						
Dolgellau & Barmouth	352	127	479	7.7	5.7						
Fishguard	308	99	407	14.0	8.4						
Haverfordwest	1,807	486	2,293	12.5	10.1						
Holyhead	1,932	578	2,510	15.9	12.7						
						Northern Ireland					
Lampeter & Aberaeron	489	156	645	11.3	7.5	Ballymena	1,329	435	1,764	6.8	5.7
Llandello	244	96	340	10.0	6.9	Belfast	25,676	6,976	32,652	8.9	7.7
Llandrindod Wells	369	158	527	5.5	3.9	Coleraine	3,435	876	4,311	12.6	10.5
Llanelli	2,511	777	3,288	10.8	9.2	Cookstown	1,079	268	1,347	14.7	11.8
Machynlleth	327	137	464	13.4	9.0	Craigavon	4,058	1,141	5,199	8.4	7.1
Merthyr & Rhymney	4,248	922	5,170	11.4	10.0	Dungannon	1,667	437	2,104	12.6	10.3
Monmouth	223	90	313	7.1	5.1	Enniskillen	2,190	550	2,740	13.7	10.9
Neath & Port Talbot	2,754	729	3,483	8.5	7.7	Londonderry	6,283	1,316	7,579	14.8	12.7
Newport	5,036	1,447	6,483	7.7	7.0	Magherafelt	1,099	276	1,375	10.6	8.6
Newtown	238	78	316	3.1	2.3	Newry	3,465	748	4,213	14.5	12.0
Pontypool & Cwmbran	2,206	614	2,820	7.3	6.5	Omagh	1,818	444	2,262	12.9	10.4
Pontypridd & Rhondda	4,154	1,100	5,254	8.6	7.6	Strabane	1,708	292	2,000	17.9	14.6
Porthmadoc & Ffestiniog	542	232	774	10.6	8.5						
Pwllheli	497	193	690	9.3	7.1						
Shotton, Flint & Rhyl	4,355	1,284	5,639	6.7	5.8						

* Travel-to-Work Areas (TTWA's) are defined in the supplement to the September 1984 *Employment Gazette*, with slight amendments as given in the October 1984 (p 467), March 1985 (p 126), February 1986 (p 86) and December 1987 (p S25) issues.
 # Unemployment rates are calculated as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of employees in employment, unemployment claimants, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related participants on work-related Government-supported training programmes) and as a percentage of estimates of employees in employment and the unemployed only. Data on claimant unemployment for Assisted Areas, which were redefined on 1 August 1993, are available from the Office for National Statistics NOMIS database. Unemployment rates are available only for those Assisted Areas which map precisely to Travel-to-Work Areas. All the TTWA rates shown are calculated using mid-1995 based denominators.

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

Area statistics

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts as at February 13 1997

	Male	Female	All	Rate +		Male	Female	All	Rate +	
				Per						

2.9 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts as at February 13 1997

	Male	Female	All	Rate +		Male	Female	All	Rate +		
				Per cent employees and unem- ployed	Per cent workforce				Per cent employees and unem- ployed	Per cent workforce	
Torbay	3,898	1,205	5,103			Rutland	214	73	287		
Torridge	1,195	505	1,700			Lincolnshire	12,283	4,092	16,375	7.3	5.9
West Devon	712	284	996			Boston	1,235	324	1,559		
Dorset	12,157	3,726	15,883	6.4	5.0	East Lindsey	2,908	1,039	3,947		
Bournemouth	4,591	1,237	5,828			Lincoln	3,230	884	4,114		
Christchurch	613	197	810			North Kesteven	1,169	430	1,599		
East Dorset	774	317	1,091			South Holland	792	271	1,063		
North Dorset	448	187	635			South Kesteven	1,533	607	2,140		
Poole	2,407	655	3,062			West Lindsey	1,416	537	1,953		
Purbeck	598	190	788			Northamptonshire	9,420	3,086	12,506	5.0	4.4
West Dorset	1,081	446	1,527			Corby	1,109	349	1,458		
Weymouth and Portland	1,645	497	2,142			Daventry	690	307	997		
Gloucestershire	9,075	3,068	12,143	5.4	4.4	East Northamptonshire	781	257	1,038		
Cheltenham	2,213	664	2,877			Kettering	1,172	380	1,552		
Cotswold	658	255	913			Northampton	3,958	1,183	5,141		
Forest of Dean	1,264	468	1,732			South Northamptonshire	971	809	1,780		
Gloucester	2,621	818	3,439			Wellingborough	1,159	372	1,531		
Stroud	1,409	527	1,936			Nottinghamshire	28,535	7,966	36,501	8.4	7.4
Tewkesbury	910	336	1,246			Ashfield	2,987	745	3,732		
Somerset	8,512	2,993	11,505	6.2	5.0	Bassetlaw	2,756	829	3,585		
Mendip	1,783	675	2,458			Broxtowe	1,953	694	2,647		
Sedgemoor	2,076	678	2,754			Gedling	2,284	737	3,021		
South Somerset	1,966	736	2,702			Mansfield	2,890	749	3,639		
Taunton Deane	1,948	606	2,554			Newark	2,134	647	2,781		
West Somerset	739	298	1,037			Nottingham	11,994	3,046	15,040		
Wiltshire	8,098	2,821	10,919	4.6	3.6	Rushcliffe	1,537	519	2,056		
Kennet	819	341	1,160			YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE					
North Wiltshire	1,381	529	1,910			Humberside (Former county)	25,754	7,287	33,041	7.4	6.4
Salisbury	1,306	393	1,699			East Riding of Yorkshire	5,863	2,063	7,926		
Thamesdown	2,929	965	3,894			Kingston-upon-Hull	10,323	2,680	13,003		
West Wiltshire	1,663	593	2,256			North East Lincolnshire	6,008	1,501	7,509		
WEST MIDLANDS						North Lincolnshire	3,560	1,043	4,603		
Hereford and Worcester	11,334	4,141	15,475	5.8	4.8	North Yorkshire	8,325	3,288	11,613	5.5	4.4
Bromsgrove	1,311	507	1,818			Craven	471	169	640		
Hereford	1,202	457	1,659			Hambleton	975	426	1,401		
Leominster	636	243	879			Harrogate	1,620	718	2,338		
Malvern Hills	1,174	413	1,587			Richmondshire	449	215	664		
Redditch	1,666	643	2,309			Ryedale	599	257	856		
South Herefordshire	772	282	1,054			Scarborough	2,865	1,007	3,872		
Worcester	1,701	526	2,227			Selby	1,346	496	1,842		
Wychavon	1,256	519	1,775			South Yorkshire	42,447	11,208	53,655	10.8	9.5
Wyre Forest	1,616	551	2,167			Barnsley	6,357	1,533	7,890		
Shropshire	6,076	1,904	7,980	4.8	4.0	Doncaster	10,161	2,512	12,673		
Bridgnorth	565	202	767			Rotherham	8,486	2,137	10,623		
North Shropshire	607	232	839			Sheffield	17,443	5,026	22,469		
Oswestry	625	237	863			West Yorkshire	52,502	14,721	67,223	7.4	6.6
Shrewsbury and Atcham	1,337	364	1,701			Bradford	13,020	3,600	16,620		
South Shropshire	545	179	724			Calderdale	4,395	1,353	5,748		
The Wrekin	2,396	690	3,086			Kirkstall	8,487	2,466	10,953		
Staffordshire	18,408	5,894	24,302	6.3	5.4	Leeds	18,272	5,028	23,300		
Cannock Chase	1,745	547	2,292			Wakefield	8,328	2,274	10,602		
East Staffordshire	2,194	708	2,902			York	3,310	1,093	4,403	5.3	4.3
Lichfield	1,101	437	1,538			NORTH WEST					
Newcastle-under-Lyme	1,970	634	2,604			Cheshire	17,696	5,423	23,119	5.8	5.1
South Staffordshire	1,591	557	2,148			Chester	2,098	653	2,751		
Stafford	1,624	539	2,163			Congleton	964	340	1,304		
Staffordshire Moorlands	1,179	468	1,647			Crewe and Nantwich	1,863	570	2,433		
Stoke-on-Trent	5,625	1,537	7,162			Ellesmere Port and Neston	1,694	494	2,188		
Tamworth	1,369	467	1,836			Halton	3,951	1,132	5,083		
Warwickshire	7,123	2,518	9,641	4.9	4.2	Macclesfield	1,824	530	2,354		
North Warwickshire	860	302	1,162			Vale Royal	1,990	657	2,647		
Nuneaton and Bedworth	2,201	719	2,920			Warrington	3,312	1,047	4,359		
Rugby	1,374	505	1,879			Greater Manchester	63,160	16,870	80,030	7.5	6.8
Stratford-on-Avon	1,091	458	1,549			Bolton	5,499	1,243	6,742		
Warwick	1,597	534	2,131			Bury	2,696	795	3,491		
West Midlands	78,531	23,279	101,810	8.7	7.9	Manchester	18,640	4,954	23,594		
Birmingham	35,928	10,463	46,391			Oldham	4,964	1,348	6,312		
Coventry	8,041	2,291	10,332			Rochdale	5,300	1,402	6,702		
Dudley	6,670	2,168	8,838			Salford	5,555	1,362	6,917		
Sandwell	9,427	2,855	12,282			Stockport	4,582	1,187	5,769		
Solihull	3,646	1,298	4,944			Tameside	4,680	1,369	6,049		
Walsall	7,366	2,107	9,473			Trafford	4,105	1,147	5,252		
Wolverhampton	7,453	2,097	9,550			Wigan	7,139	2,063	9,202		
EAST MIDLANDS						Lancashire	27,974	7,677	35,651	6.6	5.7
Derbyshire	21,687	6,221	27,908	7.7	6.8	Blackburn	3,251	737	3,988		
Amber Valley	1,974	612	2,586			Blackpool	4,974	1,339	6,313		
Boiscover	2,018	433	2,451			Burnley	1,367	361	1,728		
Chesterfield	2,904	798	3,702			Chorley	1,577	465	2,042		
Derby	7,057	1,952	9,009			Fylde	671	194	865		
Derbyshire Dales	807	311	1,118			Hyndburn	1,259	364	1,623		
Erewash	2,222	652	2,874			Lancaster	3,432	995	4,427		
High Peak	1,411	421	1,832			Pendle	1,377	362	1,739		
North East Derbyshire	2,072	625	2,697			Preston	3,416	846	4,262		
South Derbyshire	1,222	417	1,639			Ribble Valley	414	141	555		
Leicestershire	15,561	4,939	20,500	5.1	4.6	Rossendale	829	239	1,068		
Blaby	873	348	1,221			South Ribble	1,253	393	1,646		
Charnwood	1,992	730	2,722			West Lancashire	2,491	735	3,226		
Harborough	512	171	683			Wyre	1,663	506	2,169		
Hinckley and Bosworth	923	314	1,237			Merseyside	53,494	14,585	68,079	12.8	11.4
Leicester	8,693	2,522	11,215			Knowsley	6,511	1,686	8,197		
Melton	464	195	659			Liverpool	22,200	6,051	28,251		
North West Leicestershire	1,320	368	1,688								
Oadby and Wigston	570	218	788								

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.9

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts as at February 13 1997

	Male	Female	All	Rate +		Male	Female	All	Rate +		
				Per cent employees and unem- ployed	Per cent workforce				Per cent employees and unem- ployed	Per cent workforce	
Sefton	8,726	2,387	11,113			NORTHERN IRELAND	53,787	13,759	67,546	10.3	8.7
St Helens	4,994	1,349	6,343			Antrim	1,006	299	1,305		
Wirral	11,063	3,112	14,175			Ards	1,583	487	2,070		
NORTH						Armagh	1,527	446	1,973		
Cleveland (Former County)	21,150	5,164	26,314			Ballymena	1,329	435	1,764		
Hartlepool	3,657	794	4,451	13.2	12.0	Ballymoney	837	173	1,010		
Middlesborough	6,309	1,511	7,820	11.6	10.9	Banbridge	631	206	837		
Redcar and Cleveland	4,990	1,220	6,210	12.6	11.4	Belfast	12,847	2,923	15,770		
Stockton-on-Tees	6,194	1,639	7,833	10.0	9.0	Carrickfergus	887	272	1,159		
Cumbria	11,729	3,435 </									

2.10 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at February 13 1997

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
SOUTH EAST				Kensington	2,595	1,201	3,796
Bedfordshire				Kingston-upon-Thames	1,182	415	1,597
Luton South	3,007	834	3,841	Lewisham East	2,795	877	3,672
Mid Bedfordshire	1,383	511	1,894	Lewisham West	3,598	1,176	4,774
North Bedfordshire	2,150	724	2,874	Lewisham Deptford	4,628	1,573	6,201
North Luton	1,905	664	2,569	Leyton	3,805	1,215	5,020
South West Bedfordshire	1,385	492	1,877	Mitcham and Morden	2,708	887	3,595
Berkshire				Newham North East	3,556	1,025	4,581
East Berkshire	1,250	365	1,615	Newham North West	3,624	1,086	4,710
Newbury	973	301	1,274	Newham South	3,410	1,028	4,438
Reading East	1,549	391	1,940	Norwood	4,389	1,613	6,002
Reading West	1,470	396	1,866	Old Bexley and Sidcup	979	361	1,340
Slough	2,554	698	3,252	Orpington	1,053	332	1,385
Windsor and Maidenhead	1,155	361	1,516	Peckham	4,456	1,538	5,994
Wokingham	716	230	946	Putney	1,994	787	2,781
Buckinghamshire				Ravensbourne	989	330	1,319
Aylesbury	1,344	424	1,768	Richmond-upon-Thames and Barnes	1,214	498	1,712
Beaconsfield	755	278	1,033	Romford	1,146	357	1,503
Buckingham	606	203	809	Ruislip-Northwood	882	331	1,213
Chesham and Amersham	662	184	846	Southwark and Bermondsey	4,175	1,388	5,563
Milton Keynes N.E. CC	1,450	475	1,925	Streatham	3,810	1,498	5,308
Milton Keynes S.W. BC	1,937	579	2,516	Surbiton	894	350	1,244
Wycombe	1,461	392	1,853	Sutton and Cheam	1,239	423	1,662
East Sussex				Tooting	3,286	1,203	4,489
Bexhill and Battle	1,140	395	1,535	Tottenham	6,755	2,181	8,936
Brighton Kempiton	3,482	1,129	4,611	Twickenham	1,398	483	1,881
Brighton Pavilion	3,388	1,243	4,631	Uxbridge	1,418	455	1,873
Eastbourne	1,936	621	2,557	Vauxhall	1,388	474	1,862
Hastings and Rye	3,093	856	3,949	Walthamstow	5,279	1,932	7,211
Hove	2,965	1,055	4,020	Wanstead and Woodford	2,760	946	3,706
Lewes	1,538	453	1,991	Westminster North	1,302	524	1,826
Wealden	858	318	1,176	Wimbledon	2,992	1,269	4,261
Essex				Woolwich	1,517	542	2,059
Basildon	2,778	879	3,657	Hampshire	3,612	1,174	4,786
Billerica	1,673	599	2,272	Aldershot	1,079	363	1,442
Braintree	1,708	587	2,295	Basingstoke	1,294	425	1,719
Brentwood and Ongar	1,066	328	1,394	East Hampshire	1,144	384	1,528
Castle Point	1,689	567	2,256	Eastleigh	1,683	484	2,167
Chelmsford	1,708	602	2,310	Fareham	1,245	430	1,675
Epping Forest	1,496	538	2,034	Gosport	1,452	502	1,954
Harlow	1,956	678	2,634	Havant	2,138	500	2,638
Harwich	2,633	707	3,340	New Forest	1,168	420	1,588
North Colchester	1,668	543	2,211	North West Hampshire	685	246	931
Rochford	1,596	546	2,142	Portsmouth North	2,394	684	3,078
Saffron Walden	1,019	419	1,438	Portsmouth South	3,537	926	4,463
South Colchester and Maldon	2,011	631	2,642	Romsey and Waterside	1,361	442	1,803
Southend East	3,245	927	4,172	Southampton Itchen	3,044	699	3,743
Southend West	2,258	694	2,952	Southampton Test	2,729	691	3,420
Thurrock	2,704	845	3,549	Winchester	1,003	339	1,342
Greater London				Hertfordshire	1,629	584	2,213
Barking	2,306	712	3,018	Broxbourne	952	381	1,333
Battersea	3,110	1,173	4,283	Hertford and Stortford	1,200	410	1,610
Beckenham	2,104	696	2,800	Hertsmere	1,564	492	2,056
Bethnal Green and Stepney	4,850	1,244	6,094	North Hertfordshire	1,031	303	1,334
Bexleyheath	1,235	463	1,698	South West Hertfordshire	840	284	1,124
Bow and Poplar	4,731	1,241	5,972	St Albans	1,933	566	2,499
Brent East	4,250	1,433	5,683	Stevenage	1,559	421	1,980
Brent North	2,122	875	2,997	Watford	1,559	421	1,980
Brent South	4,194	1,406	5,600	Welwyn Hatfield	1,086	334	1,420
Brentford and Isleworth	2,324	818	3,142	West Hertfordshire	1,396	400	1,796
Carshalton and Wallington	1,714	569	2,283	Isle of Wight	4,087	1,429	5,516
Chelsea	1,486	746	2,232	Isle of Wight			
Chingford	1,612	519	2,131	Kent	1,933	556	2,489
Chipping Barnet	1,247	415	1,662	Ashford	2,084	626	2,710
Chislehurst	1,167	399	1,566	Canterbury	2,028	624	2,652
City of London	1,974	790	2,764	Dartford	2,798	725	3,523
and Westminster South				Dover	2,951	929	3,880
Croydon Central	2,108	668	2,776	Faversham	3,043	749	3,792
Croydon North East	2,815	960	3,775	Folkestone and Hythe	1,984	683	2,667
Croydon North West	2,789	943	3,732	Gillingham	2,439	783	3,222
Croydon South	1,001	347	1,348	Gravesham	1,655	556	2,211
Dagenham	2,029	587	2,616	Maidstone	2,140	725	2,865
Dulwich	2,635	1,031	3,666	Medway	1,954	605	2,559
Ealing North	2,517	833	3,350	Mid Kent	3,030	765	3,795
Ealing Acton	2,534	964	3,498	North Thanet	1,132	381	1,513
Ealing Southall	2,730	846	3,576	Sevenoaks	2,531	689	3,220
Edmonton	3,239	1,025	4,264	South Thanet	1,371	451	1,822
Eltham	2,147	653	2,800	Tonbridge and Malling	1,399	407	1,806
Enfield North	2,498	783	3,281	Oxfordshire	1,128	395	1,523
Enfield Southgate	1,972	743	2,715	Banbury	681	240	921
Erith and Crayford	2,405	786	3,191	Henley	1,973	629	2,602
Feltham and Heston	2,989	976	3,965	Oxford East	1,009	314	1,323
Finchley	1,589	701	2,290	Oxford West and Abingdon	791	295	1,086
Fulham	2,522	1,094	3,616	Wantage	865	329	1,194
Greenwich	2,560	898	3,458	Surrey	1,030	363	1,393
Hackney North and Stoke Newington	6,002	2,199	8,201	Chertsey and Walton	742	244	986
Hackney South and Shoreditch	6,352	2,076	8,428	East Surrey	909	292	1,201
Hammersmith	3,787	1,489	5,276	Epsom and Ewell	605	221	826
Hampstead and Highgate	2,740	1,376	4,116	Esher	605	221	826
Harrow East	2,095	789	2,884	Guildford	877	266	1,143
Harrow West	1,559	576	2,135	Mole Valley	608	188	796
Hayes and Harlington	1,758	564	2,322	North West Surrey	885	281	1,166
Hendon North	1,758	615	2,373	Reigate	988	300	1,288
Hendon South	1,606	640	2,246	South West Surrey	705	200	905
Holborn and St Pancras	4,432	1,597	6,029	Spelthorne	1,132	387	1,519
Hornchurch	1,351	435	1,786	Woking	925	247	1,172
Hornsey and Wood Green	4,359	1,751	6,110				
Ilford North	1,632	571	2,203				
Ilford South	2,631	893	3,524				
Islington North	4,934	1,959	6,893				
Islington South and Finsbury	4,073	1,515	5,588				

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10

Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at February 13 1997

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
West Sussex				Leominster	1,268	480	1,748
Arundel	1,597	443	2,040	Mid Worcestershire	2,150	837	2,987
Chichester	1,132	340	1,472	South Worcestershire	1,330	487	1,817
Crawley	1,470	474	1,944	Worcester	1,841	589	2,430
Horsham	906	312	1,218	Wyre Forest	1,616	551	2,167
Mid Sussex	913	307	1,220	Shropshire			
Shoreham	1,062	343	1,405	Ludlow	1,110	381	1,491
Worthing	1,433	415	1,848	North Shropshire	1,390	519	1,909
EAST ANGLIA				Shrewsbury and Atcham	1,337	364	1,701
Cambridgeshire				The Wrekin	2,239	640	2,879
Cambridge	1,765	585	2,350	Staffordshire			
Huntingdon	1,426	575	2,001	Burton	2,194	708	2,902
North East Cambridgeshire	1,875	668	2,543	Cannock and Burntwood	1,684	568	2,252
Peterborough	3,302	991	4,293	Mid Staffordshire	1,250	446	1,696
South East Cambridgeshire	1,025	396	1,421	Newcastle-under-Lyme	1,547	462	2,009
South West Cambridgeshire	1,197	462	1,659	South East Staffordshire	1,606	563	2,169
Norfolk				South Staffordshire	1,591	557	2,148
Great Yarmouth	3,532	1,152	4,684	Stafford	1,391	464	1,855
Mid Norfolk	1,550	547	2,097	Staffordshire Moorlands	1,179	468	1,647
North Norfolk	1,699	602	2,301	Stoke-on-Trent Central	2,415	627	3,042
North West Norfolk	2,060	666	2,726	Stoke-on-Trent North	1,773	522	2,295
Norwich North	1,951	612	2,563	Stoke-on-Trent South	1,778	509	2,287
Norwich South	2,931	777	3,708	Warwickshire			
South Norfolk	1,517	591	2,108	North Warwickshire	1,505	529	2,034
South West Norfolk	1,612	621	2,233	Nuneaton	1,651	522	2,173
Suffolk				Rugby and Kenilworth	1,479	553	2,032
Bury St Edmunds	1,505	536	2,041	Stratford-on-Avon	1,091	458	1,549
Central Suffolk	1,560	579	2,139	Warwick and Leamington	1,397	456	1,853
Ipswich	2,541	675	3,216	West Midlands			
South Suffolk	1,659	568	2,227	Aldridge-Brownhills	1,466	471	1,937
Suffolk Coastal	561	231	792	Birmingham Edgbaston	1,900	629	2,529
Waveney	3,541	1,197	4,738	Birmingham Erdington	2,456	746	3,202
SOUTH WEST				Birmingham Hall Green	2,256	632	2,888
Avon (Former county)				Birmingham Hodge Hill	3,134	856	3,990
Bath	2,209	754	2,963	Birmingham Ladywood	4,546	1,389	5,935
Bristol East	2,754	3,536	6,290	Birmingham Northfield	2,998	844	3,842
Bristol North West	2,337	597	2,934	Birmingham Perry Barr	3,621	980	4,601
Bristol South	3,127	760	3,887	Birmingham Small Heath	4,761	1,277	6,038
Bristol West	2,913	1,059	3,972	Birmingham Sparkbrook	4,187	1,166	5,353
Kingston	1,905	587	2,492	Birmingham Yardley</			

2.10 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at February 13 1997

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
Nottinghamshire				Littleborough and Saddleworth	1,233	400	1,633
Ashfield	2,563	650	3,213	Makerfield	1,854	613	2,467
Bassetlaw	2,440	648	3,088	Manchester Central	4,281	1,013	5,294
Broxtowe	1,638	576	2,214	Manchester Blackley	2,682	617	3,299
Gedling	1,874	628	2,502	Manchester Gorton	4,024	1,133	5,157
Mansfield	2,502	666	3,168	Manchester Withington	3,295	1,079	4,374
Newark	1,841	630	2,471	Manchester Wythenshawe	2,745	594	3,339
Nottingham East	4,880	1,328	6,208	Oldham Central and Royton	2,381	491	2,872
Nottingham North	3,680	826	4,506	Oldham West	1,835	593	2,428
Nottingham South	3,434	892	4,326	Rochdale	2,669	675	3,344
Rushcliffe	1,537	519	2,056	Salford East	2,439	575	3,014
Sherwood	2,146	603	2,749	Stalybridge and Hyde	1,976	589	2,565
				Stockport	1,501	399	1,900
				Stretford	3,073	921	3,994
				Wigan	2,733	759	3,492
				Worsley	1,769	484	2,253
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE							
Humberside (Former county)				Lancashire			
Beverley	1,501	587	2,088	Blackburn	2,725	572	3,297
Booth Ferry	1,979	690	2,669	Blackpool North	2,566	665	3,231
Bridlington	2,767	888	3,655	Blackpool South	2,408	674	3,082
Brigg and Cleethorpes	2,899	888	3,787	Burnley	1,379	365	1,744
Glanford and Scunthorpe	2,375	679	3,054	Chorley	1,675	508	2,183
Great Grimsby	3,910	875	4,785	Fylde	788	221	1,009
Kingston-upon-Hull East	3,294	810	4,104	Hyndburn	1,259	364	1,623
Kingston-upon-Hull North	3,908	1,040	4,948	Lancaster	1,574	502	2,076
Kingston-upon-Hull West	3,121	830	3,951	Morecambe and Lunesdale	1,985	546	2,531
				Pendle	1,377	362	1,739
North Yorkshire				Preston	3,001	694	3,695
Harrogate	1,242	524	1,766	Ribble Valley	700	262	962
Richmond	1,324	587	1,911	Rosendale and Darwen	1,355	404	1,759
Ryedale	1,322	555	1,877	South Ribble	1,253	393	1,646
Scarborough	2,613	916	3,529	West Lancashire	2,393	692	3,085
Selby	1,610	589	2,199	Wyre	1,536	453	1,989
Skipton and Ripon	888	386	1,274				
York	2,636	824	3,460	Merseyside			
				Birkenhead	4,238	989	5,227
South Yorkshire				Bootle	4,592	1,025	5,617
Barnsley Central	2,253	486	2,739	Crosby	2,059	674	2,733
Barnsley East	2,146	502	2,648	Knowsley North	3,013	817	3,830
Barnsley West and Penistone	1,958	545	2,503	Knowsley South	3,498	869	4,367
Don Valley	2,979	780	3,759	Liverpool Broadgreen	3,821	1,044	4,865
Doncaster Central	3,704	950	4,654	Liverpool Garston	2,851	753	3,604
Doncaster North	3,478	782	4,260	Liverpool Mossley Hill	3,107	994	4,101
Rother Valley	2,508	713	3,221	Liverpool Riverside	4,288	1,142	5,430
Rotherham	3,208	760	3,968	Liverpool Walton	4,542	1,199	5,741
Sheffield Central	4,464	1,138	5,602	Liverpool West Derby	3,591	919	4,510
Sheffield Attercliffe	2,451	694	3,145	Southport	2,075	688	2,763
Sheffield Brightside	3,606	849	4,455	St Helens North	2,272	649	2,921
Sheffield Hallam	1,613	740	2,353	St Helens South	2,722	700	3,422
Sheffield Heeley	3,061	825	3,886	Wallasey	3,454	996	4,450
Sheffield Hillsborough	2,248	780	3,028	Wirral South	1,620	503	2,123
Wentworth	2,770	664	3,434	Wirral West	1,751	624	2,375
				NORTH			
West Yorkshire				Cleveland (Former county)			
Batley and Spen	2,236	591	2,827	Hartlepool	3,657	794	4,451
Bradford North	3,399	813	4,212	Langbaugh	3,165	868	4,033
Bradford South	2,678	694	3,372	Middlesbrough	4,351	980	5,331
Bradford West	3,917	1,075	4,992	Redcar	3,251	731	3,982
Calder Valley	1,658	586	2,244	Stockton North	3,624	910	4,534
Colne Valley	1,624	549	2,173	Stockton South	3,102	881	3,983
Dewsbury	1,840	489	2,329				
Elmet	1,399	428	1,827	Cumbria			
Halifax	2,737	767	3,504	Barrow and Furness	2,662	621	3,283
Hemsworth	2,064	537	2,601	Barriele	2,083	608	2,691
Huddersfield	2,787	837	3,624	Copeland	2,407	654	3,061
Keighley	1,562	550	2,112	Penrith and the Border	1,247	544	1,791
Leeds Central	4,041	966	5,007	Westmorland	1,002	370	1,372
Leeds East	3,388	839	4,227	Workington	2,328	638	2,966
Leeds North East	2,127	704	2,831				
Leeds North West	1,565	521	2,086	Durham			
Leeds West	2,535	603	3,138	Bishop Auckland	2,328	580	2,908
Morley and Leeds South	1,926	540	2,466	City of Durham	1,864	508	2,372
Normanton	1,590	498	2,088	Darlington	2,907	702	3,609
Pontefract and Castleford	2,383	620	3,003	Easington	1,944	411	2,355
Pudsey	1,019	340	1,359	North Durham	2,476	595	3,071
Shipley	1,464	468	1,932	North West Durham	2,122	528	2,650
Wakefield	2,563	706	3,269	Sedgefield	1,444	353	1,797
				Northumberland			
NORTH WEST				Berwick-upon-Tweed	1,762	540	2,302
Cheshire				Blyth Valley	2,254	719	2,973
City of Chester	1,784	539	2,323	Hexham	1,068	374	1,442
Congleton	1,020	364	1,384	Wansbeck	2,556	668	3,224
Crewe and Nantwich	1,807	546	2,353				
Eddisbury	1,514	498	2,012	Tyne and Wear			
Ellesmere Port and Neston	1,833	542	2,375	Blaydon	2,088	542	2,630
Halton	3,199	907	4,106	Gateshead East	2,299	562	2,861
Macclesfield	1,215	351	1,566	Houghton and Washington	2,801	743	3,544
Tatton	1,260	404	1,664	Jarrow	2,693	696	3,389
Warrington North	2,148	621	2,769	Newcastle upon Tyne Central	2,643	733	3,376
Warrington South	1,916	651	2,567	Newcastle upon Tyne East	3,127	834	3,961
				Newcastle upon Tyne North	2,446	586	3,032
Greater Manchester				South Shields	3,096	819	3,915
Altrincham and Sale	1,193	375	1,568	Sunderland North	3,473	749	4,222
Ashton-under-Lyne	1,771	483	2,254	Sunderland South	3,613	843	4,456
Bolton North East	1,790	380	2,160	Tyne Bridge	3,942	793	4,735
Bolton South East	2,177	469	2,646	Tynemouth	2,835	818	3,653
Bolton West	1,542	394	1,936	Wallsend	2,969	852	3,821
Bury North	1,235	350	1,585				
Bury South	1,461	445	1,906				
Cheadle	827	284	1,111				
Davyhulme	1,452	369	1,821				
Denton and Reddish	2,098	537	2,635				
Eccles	1,859	437	2,296				
Hazel Grove	1,089	264	1,353				
Heywood and Middleton	2,146	591	2,737				
Leigh	2,040	557	2,597				

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10 Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at February 13 1997

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
WALES				Orkney and Shetland Islands	665	230	895
Aberavon	1,623	432	2,055	Paisley North	2,191	601	2,792
Alyn and Deeside	1,416	429	1,845	Paisley South	1,932	520	2,452
Blaenau Gwent	2,136	523	2,659	Perth and Kinross	1,920	591	2,511
Brecon and Radnor	1,004	375	1,379	Renfrew West and Inverclyde	1,215	350	1,565
Bridgend	1,453	466	1,919	Ross, Cromarty and Skye	2,620	948	3,568
Caerphilly	2,012	617	2,629	Roxburgh and Berwickshire	830	299	1,129
Caerwent	2,447	557	3,004	Stirling	1,548	510	2,058
Cardiff Central	2,344	730	3,074	Strathkelvin and Bearsden	1,458	410	1,868
Cardiff North	1,088	320	1,408	Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale	701	237	938
Cardiff South and Penarth	3,013	647	3,660	Western Isles	1,086	283	1,369
Cardiff West	2,766	703	3,469				
Cardiff East	1,781	584	2,365	NORTHERN IRELAND			
Ceredigion and Pembroke North	1,737	588	2,325	Belfast East	2,260	601	2,861
Clyde North West	2,503	677	3,180	Belfast North	3,475	693	4,168
Clyde South West	1,412	495	1,907	Belfast South	2,849	1,042	3,891
Conwy	2,192	641	2,833	Belfast West	4,466	646	5,112
Cynon Valley	1,775	420	2,195	East Antrim	2,400	661	3,061
Delyn	1,588	473	2,061	East Londonderry	4,084	1,078	5,162
Gower	1,406	433	1,839	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	3,857	987	4,844
Islwyn	1,311	363	1,674	Foyle	5,784	1,167	6,951
Llanelli	2,130	650	2,780	Lagan Valley	2,477	702	3,179
Meirionnydd Nant Conwy	1,156	472	1,628	Mid-Ulster	3,995	911	4,906
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	2,342	468	2,810	Newry and Armagh	3,862	884	4,746
Monmouth	1,231	418	1,649	North Antrim	2,868	751	3,619
Montgomery	568	231	799	North Down	2,044	744	2,788
Neath	1,642	412	2,054	South Antrim	2,044	744	2,788
Newport East	1,944	576	2,520	South Down	3,211	1,002	4,213
Newport West	2,355	625	2,980	Strangford	1,980	640	2,620
Ogmore	1,414	353	1,767	Upper Bann	2,270	612	2,882
Pembroke	3,494	1,015	4,509				
Pontryan	1,717	518	2,235				
Rhondda	2,054	500	2,554				
Swansea East	2,141	453	2,594				
Swansea West	2,259	616	2,875				
Torfaen	1,998	529	2,527				
Valley of Glamorgan	2,248	652	2,900				
Wrexham	1,650	486	2,136				
Ynys Mon	2,302	680	2,982				
				SCOTLAND			

2.18 UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

		EC average	Major 7 nations (G7)	United Kingdom *	Australia ##	Austria #	Belgium ++	Canada ##	Denmark ++	Finland ++	France ++	THOUSANDS 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	..	8.9	11.2	10.1	17.5	11.7	8.9
1994		11.1	7.0	9.6	9.7	..	10.0	10.3	8.2	17.9	12.3	7.9
1995		10.7	6.8	8.8	8.5	3.8	9.9	9.5	7.1	16.6	11.6	8.4
1996	Jan	10.8	6.9	8.4	8.5	4.0	10.1	9.5	6.5	16.1	12.0	8.7
	Feb	10.9	6.9	8.4	8.4	4.1	10.0	9.5	6.4	15.6	12.1	8.9
	Mar	11.0	6.9	8.4	8.5	4.3	9.9	9.3	6.4	16.3	12.1	9.0
	Apr	10.9	6.8	8.4	8.5	4.2	10.0	9.4	6.3	15.8	12.1	8.9
	May	10.9	6.9	8.3	8.5	4.1	9.8	9.4	6.1	16.6	12.2	8.9
	Jun	10.9	6.8	8.3	8.3	4.1	9.7	10.0	6.0	16.1	12.3	8.9
	Jul	10.9	6.8	8.2	8.5	4.1	9.7	9.8	6.4	15.5	12.5	8.9
	Aug	10.9	6.7	8.2	8.7	4.1	9.8	9.4	6.1	15.7	12.3	8.9
	Sep	10.9	6.8	8.4	8.7	4.1	9.7	9.9	5.7	15.1	12.4	8.9
	Oct	10.8	6.8	8.1	8.8	4.1	9.6	10.0	5.6	15.0	12.4	9.0
	Nov	10.8	6.8	7.8	8.4	4.0	9.5	10.0	5.5	15.3	12.5	9.1
	Dec	10.8	6.8	7.5	8.6	4.0	9.5	9.7	5.5	15.0	12.4	9.3
1997	Jan	10.8	..	7.3	..	4.1	9.4	..	5.5	..	12.4	9.3
	Feb	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.6
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED												
1992		2,765	925	..	193	473	1,640	315	328	2,818	2,993	3,924
1993		2,901	939	..	550	1,649	345	444	2,999	3,426	3,693	4,622
1994		2,618	856	..	589	1,541	340	456	3,094	3,693	3,622	4,622
1995		2,308	766	..	597	1,422	285	430	2,976	3,324	3,324	4,622
1996	Feb	2,212	767	236	605	1,447	256	453	3,032	3,324	3,324	4,622
	Mar	2,187	771	242	603	1,407	254	452	3,027	3,324	3,324	4,622
	Apr	2,182	805	236	599	1,421	249	453	3,012	3,324	3,324	4,622
	May	2,166	774	232	593	1,418	247	452	3,043	3,324	3,324	4,622
	Jun	2,150	757	232	589	1,510	243	451	3,066	3,324	3,324	4,622
	Jul	2,126	773	231	587	1,488	255	449	3,046	3,324	3,324	4,622
	Aug	2,109	807	231	584	1,432	246	445	3,085	3,324	3,324	4,622
	Sep	2,071	799	230	581	1,510	235	442	3,113	3,324	3,324	4,622
	Oct	2,025	807	230	576	1,526	233	440	3,101	3,324	3,324	4,622
	Nov	1,929	775	228	572	1,532	229	440	3,122	3,324	3,324	4,622
	Dec	1,883	795	219	568	1,485	226	443	3,093	3,324	3,324	4,622
1997	Jan	1,815	792	..	..	..	..	..	3,100	3,324	3,324	4,622
	Feb	1,746	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,316
% rate:latest month												
Latest 3 months:change on previous 3 months												
		-0.7	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3	0.2	-0.6	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.6
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED												
1996	Feb	2,303	857	294	604	1,539	275	463	3,127	3,324	3,324	4,270
	Mar	2,231	811	264	584	1,551	271	452	3,049	3,324	3,324	4,141
	Apr	2,224	793	237	574	1,460	257	444	2,957	3,324	3,324	4,067
	May	2,147	758	208	555	1,444	233	432	2,910	3,324	3,324	3,818
	Jun	2,096	731	189	545	1,467	225	459	2,879	3,324	3,324	3,785
	Jul	2,158	732	187	599	1,540	243	468	2,919	3,324	3,324	3,912
	Aug	2,176	771	190	620	1,453	249	440	3,039	3,324	3,324	3,902
	Sep	2,104	800	192	608	1,379	221	427	3,150	3,324	3,324	3,848
	Oct	1,977	765	214	590	1,397	218	425	3,179	3,324	3,324	3,857
	Nov	1,871	737	235	579	1,447	214	428	3,197	3,324	3,324	3,842
	Dec	1,868	806	261	588	1,412	214	468	3,189	3,324	3,324	4,148
1997	Jan	1,908	854	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,258
	Feb	1,828	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,579
% rate:latest month												
Latest month:change on a year ago												
		-1.7	0.1	-0.2	-0.9	0.2	-1.2	-0.6	N/A	1.1	1.1	1.1

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

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.18 Selected countries

		Greece +	Irish Republic +	Italy **	Japan **	Luxembourg #	Netherlands ++	Norway ++	Portugal #	Spain +	Sweden ##	Switzerland ++	United States ##
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	7.3
1993		8.6	15.6	10.3	2.5	2.7	6.6	6.0	5.7	22.8	9.5	3.8	6.7
1994		8.9	14.3	11.4	2.9	3.2	7.1	5.4	7.0	24.1	9.8	3.6	6.0
1995		9.7	12.4	11.9	3.1	2.9	7.0	4.9	7.3	22.9	9.2	..	5.5
1996	Jan	..	12.4	12.0	3.4	3.0	6.8	..	7.2	22.6	9.3	..	5.7
	Feb	..	12.5	12.0	3.3	3.0	6.7	5.1	7.3	22.6	9.7	..	5.5
	Mar	..	12.4	12.0	3.1	3.0	6.7	..	7.5	22.7	9.7	..	5.6
	Apr	..	12.5	12.0	3.4	3.1	6.7	..	7.5	22.4	10.1	..	5.5
	May	..	12.4	12.0	3.6	3.1	6.5	5.0	7.4	22.2	10.2	..	5.5
	Jun	..	12.5	12.0	3.5	3.1	6.5	..	7.3	22.3	9.9	..	5.3
	Jul	..	12.5	12.1	3.4	3.1	6.7	..	7.4	22.1	10.0	..	5.4
	Aug	..	12.5	12.1	3.3	3.1	6.7	4.8	7.3	22.0	10.1	..	5.2
	Sep	..	12.4	11.9	3.3	3.2	6.7	..	7.2	22.1	10.2	..	5.2
	Oct	..	12.1	11.9	3.4	3.2	6.4	..	7.1	21.7	9.9	..	5.2
	Nov	..	11.9	..	3.2	3.3	6.5	..	7.2	21.7	10.2	..	5.3
	Dec	..	11.8	..	3.3	3.5	6.4	..	7.2	21.6	10.6	..	5.3
1997	Jan	..	11.7	..	..	3.4	..	..	7.2	21.6	10.3	..	..
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
1992		185	283	2,549	1,421	2.7	337	114	317	2,260	..	92.3	9,384
1993		176	294	2,335	1,656	3.5	417	118	347	2,538	..	163.1	8,734
1994		180	282	2,561	1,920	4.6	485	110	396	2,647	..	171.0	7,997
1995		184	278	2,724	2,098	5.1	462	102	430	2,449	..	153.3	7,404
1996	Feb	179	282	..	2,200	5.4	452	91	..	2,356	..	156	7,364
	Mar	190	279	..	2,100	5.4	454	94	..	2,347	..	160	7,402
	Apr	187	282	2,804	2,310	5.6	446	94	..	2,302	..	162	7,302
	May	180	282	..	2,350	5.7	437	96	..	2,274	..	164	7,331
	Jun	193	285	..	2,350	5.6	432	91	..	2,262	..	166	7,119
	Jul	182	286	2,754	2,310	5.6	438	91	..	2,254	..	167	7,276
	Aug	175	284	..	2,220	5.6	441	90	..	2,239	..	172	6,910
	Sep	182	281	..	2,210	5.6	442	89	..	2,243	..	174	7,043
	Oct	191	274	2,729	2,270	5.8	432	88	..	2,244	..	180	7,019
	Nov	185	269	..	2,180	6.0	432	87	..	2,228	..	183	7,187
	Dec	183	266	..	2,220	6.3	..	84	..	2,192	..	188	7,167
1997	Jan	..	262	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Feb	..	260	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
% rate:latest month													
Latest 3 months:change on previous 3 months													
		N/A	N/A	12.0	3.3	N/A	..	3.6	..	13.7	..	5.2	5.3
		N/A	N/A	N/C	N/C	N/A	..	-0.1	..	-0.4	..	0.4	N/C
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
1996	Feb	221	287	..	2,240	5.9	469	98	484	2,427	325	166	7,858
	Mar	210	281	..	2,290	5.7	465	95	487	2,406	309	165	7,700
	Apr	189	281	2,816	2,350	5.5	441	92	488	2,335	312	164	7,124
	May	157	275	..	2,400	5.3	418	88	478	2,268	324	162	

2.19 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

Flows: standardised, not seasonally adjusted *

THOUSANDS

UNITED KINGDOM		INFLOW +						
Month ending		Male and Female		Male		Female		Married
		All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	
1996	Feb 8	309.2	0.8	219.7	3.0	89.5	-2.2	24.7
	Mar 14	269.5	-13.7	190.1	-10.8	79.4	-2.9	24.2
	Apr 11	291.4	-14.2	200.6	-13.7	90.8	-0.6	31.7
	May 9	253.1	1.1	179.3	0.5	73.7	0.6	21.7
	Jun 13	255.5	-9.8	177.6	-9.6	78.0	-0.1	22.0
	Jul 11	364.4	-14.4	232.9	-14.1	131.4	-0.4	30.6
	Aug 8	308.7	-27.5	199.8	-19.4	108.9	-8.1	31.6
	Sep 12	280.7	-38.4	188.9	-26.9	91.8	-11.5	23.5
	Oct 10	279.0	-41.8	194.7	-29.1	84.3	-12.6	21.1
	Nov 14	268.7	-43.1	190.3	-28.7	78.3	-14.6	21.2
	Dec 12	257.7	-30.6	189.9	-22.9	67.8	-7.7	17.9
	1997	Jan 9	303.3	-19.0	215.0	-8.6	88.3	-10.4	25.3
	Feb 13	292.3	-16.9	206.6	-13.1	85.7	-3.8	23.0

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

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.20

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

THOUSANDS

INFLOW Month ending	Age group										
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages	
MALE 1996	Sep 12	3.7	21.2	41.9	30.2	22.3	29.3	24.0	8.2	2.9	183.7
	Oct 10	3.8	18.7	42.3	31.9	23.1	30.4	26.5	9.4	3.2	189.3
	Nov 14	4.0	16.4	39.6	31.2	23.7	31.7	25.9	10.0	3.3	185.9
	Dec 12	4.2	16.7	39.1	31.6	24.5	32.7	25.0	8.7	2.9	185.5
1997	Jan 9	3.9	17.9	43.3	35.8	28.4	37.1	30.1	10.3	3.5	210.4
	Feb 13	6.2	20.2	42.7	33.9	25.9	33.9	26.4	9.4	3.1	201.7
FEMALE 1996	Sep 12	2.9	14.6	22.7	12.6	7.8	11.9	12.1	3.3	0.0	88.0
	Oct 10	3.0	11.9	20.7	12.2	7.6	11.1	11.4	3.4	0.0	81.4
	Nov 14	3.0	9.8	17.8	11.3	6.8	11.3	12.2	3.9	0.0	76.0
	Dec 12	2.8	9.0	14.8	9.6	6.3	9.8	10.4	3.1	0.0	65.9
1997	Jan 9	2.9	10.9	20.4	12.9	8.1	13.0	13.6	3.9	0.0	85.7
	Feb 13	4.5	12.3	19.4	12.1	7.7	11.9	12.0	3.5	0.0	83.4
Changes on a year earlier											
MALE 1996	Sep 12	-0.8	-3.1	-7.2	-3.9	-3.2	-4.1	-2.6	-1.0	-0.3	-26.1
	Oct 10	-0.4	-2.6	-7.5	-4.2	-3.6	-5.2	-3.3	-1.1	-0.5	-28.5
	Nov 14	0.1	-2.7	-7.1	-4.3	-3.6	-4.6	-3.9	-0.7	-0.8	-27.8
	Dec 12	0.4	-1.0	-4.5	-3.7	-3.4	-3.8	-3.9	-1.6	-0.7	-22.2
1997	Jan 9	0.0	0.2	-2.7	-0.4	0.0	-1.2	-2.4	-0.7	-0.7	-7.8
	Feb 13	0.6	0.7	-2.1	-1.9	-2.2	-3.3	-3.0	-1.0	-0.5	-12.7
FEMALE 1996	Sep 12	-0.5	-2.7	-3.6	-1.3	-0.9	-1.5	-0.7	-0.1	0.0	-11.3
	Oct 10	-0.2	-2.1	-4.3	-2.0	-1.2	-1.4	-1.2	-0.1	0.0	-12.4
	Nov 14	0.2	-1.8	-4.7	-2.1	-1.6	-2.1	-1.8	-0.2	0.0	-14.2
	Dec 12	0.3	-0.6	-2.6	-1.5	-0.9	-1.2	-1.0	-0.1	0.0	-7.7
1997	Jan 9	0.1	-0.9	-3.0	-1.3	-1.3	-1.8	-1.4	-0.2	0.0	-9.8
	Feb 13	0.7	-0.1	-1.4	-0.8	-0.9	-0.7	-0.6	0.2	0.0	-3.7

OUTFLOW Month ending	Age group										
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54 +	55-59 +	60 and over +	All ages	
MALE 1996	Sep 12	3.3	17.2	52.9	37.2	28.0	36.2	28.4	10.2	4.4	217.9
	Oct 10	4.1	24.7	67.4	45.1	33.7	42.6	32.8	11.6	4.7	266.7
	Nov 14	3.6	17.3	51.9	40.2	30.7	39.9	31.8	11.9	4.9	232.0
	Dec 12	2.3	12.4	37.1	29.0	22.4	30.0	24.8	9.2	4.1	171.3
1997	Jan 9	2.9	11.2	33.8	27.9	21.7	29.0	24.0	8.9	3.9	163.4
	Feb 13	4.4	16.7	49.1	42.1	33.9	45.0	35.3	12.7	5.8	244.9
FEMALE 1996	Sep 12	2.6	11.5	32.2	16.1	10.3	17.6	17.4	4.7	0.2	112.7
	Oct 10	3.3	17.1	37.7	18.4	11.6	16.4	16.1	4.8	0.3	125.7
	Nov 14	2.8	11.9	27.0	15.5	9.9	14.3	15.2	4.9	0.2	101.7
	Dec 12	1.8	8.2	18.7	11.4	7.1	10.4	11.2	3.8	0.2	72.7
1997	Jan 9	2.3	7.3	17.2	11.7	7.7	10.9	11.5	3.8	0.2	72.6
	Feb 13	3.4	10.6	22.9	15.2	10.1	14.4	15.2	4.8	0.2	96.8
Changes on a year earlier											
MALE 1996	Sep 12	-0.2	-2.0	-6.3	-2.2	-1.8	-2.1	-1.0	-0.5	-0.1	-16.2
	Oct 10	0.5	-1.5	-2.6	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.6	0.4	0.1	1.0
	Nov 14	0.7	-0.2	0.4	3.4	2.5	3.4	2.8	1.0	0.2	14.2
	Dec 12	0.3	-0.7	-3.0	-0.3	-0.1	0.0	0.2	-0.2	0.1	-3.7
1997	Jan 9	0.4	0.6	1.3	1.8	1.0	1.4	1.7	0.5	0.2	8.8
	Feb 13	1.3	2.0	3.0	4.2	4.0	5.4	4.4	1.6	0.6	26.4
FEMALE 1996	Sep 12	-0.3	-1.7	-4.4	-1.6	-0.6	-0.9	0.4	0.1	0.0	-8.9
	Oct 10	0.4	-1.8	-1.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	1.3	0.3	0.0	0.2
	Nov 14	0.5	-0.4	-1.3	0.7	0.6	0.3	1.0	0.6	0.0	2.0
	Dec 12	0.2	-1.2	-3.1	-0.4	-0.2	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.0	-3.4
1997	Jan 9	0.3	0.2	-0.1	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	2.1
	Feb 13	0.9	0.6	0.0	1.2	0.9	1.6	2.4	0.9	0.0	8.5

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

2.21 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

Mean duration of claims terminating in the quarter ending January 1997

Age (years)	Off-flows (thousands)			Mean Duration (weeks)		
	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All
Great Britain						
16-17	7.4	9.6	17	10	8	9
18-19	28.4	42.3	70.7	17	17	17
20-24	65.7	129.7	195.3	23	27	26
25-29	40.8	101.8	142.6	27	39	36
30-34	24.9	78.2	103.1	28	44	40
35-39	19.2	58.5	77.7	29	47	43
40-44	18.3	46.7	65	28	45	41
45-49	21.6	43.2	64.8	30	46	40
50-54	20.3	42.5	62.8	39	46	44
55-59	12.2	32.1	44.3	49	57	54
60 & over	1.4	14.6	16	163	56	66
All ages	260	599.2	859.2	28	39	35
South East						
16-17	1.4	2	3.4	10	10	10
18-19	7.4	10.3	17.7	17	17	17
20-24	19.8	34.8	54.5	25	30	28
25-29	14.3	30.3	44.5	30	45	40
30-34	8.5	24	32.5	31	50	45
35-39	5.5	18	23.4	36	59	54
40-44	5	12.8	17.8	37	55	50
45-49	6	12.4	18.4	30	54	43
50-54	6.2	12.2	18.3	43	54	50
55-59	3.7	9.1	12.8	50	57	55
60 & over	*	3.9	4.3	*	63	73
All ages	78.1	169.5	247.6	31	45	40
East Anglia						
16-17	*	*	*	*	*	*
18-19	2.4	1.4	2.4	17	18	17
20-24	1.2	4.4	6.8	17	19	18
25-29	*	2.4	3.6	21	33	29
30-34	*	2.1	2.9	21	46	39
35-39	*	1.7	2.3	29	29	26
40-44	*	1.4	1.9	27	46	42
45-49	1	1.3	2.3	27	43	36
50-54	*	1.5	2.5	*	34	32
55-59	*	1.1	1.7	*	46	40
60 & over	*	*	*	*	40	29
All ages	9.3	18.3	27.5	22	32	31
South West						
16-17	*	*	1.3	*	*	7
18-19	2.2	3.6	5.8	18	15	16
20-24	5	9.2	14.2	21	22	21
25-29	3.3	7.5	10.9	22	30	28
30-34	1.9	6.1	8	26	31	30
35-39	1.7	4.6	6.3	32	46	42
40-44	1.6	3.6	5.2	27	35	32
45-49	2.1	3.1	5.2	23	49	39
50-54	1.9	3.8	5.7	30	50	43
55-59	1	2.8	3.8	41	55	51
60 & over	*	1.4	1.6	*	30	32
All ages	21.6	46.5	68.1	24	34	31
West Midlands						
16-17	*	*	1.3	*	*	7
18-19	2.7	4.1	6.8	18	16	17
20-24	6.3	12.6	18.9	30	31	31
25-29	3.6	9.6	13.2	30	46	42
30-34	2.4	6.6	9	30	54	47
35-39	1.7	4.5	6.2	40	51	48
40-44	1.7	4.1	5.8	37	56	51
45-49	2.1	3.8	6	33	52	46
50-54	2.1	3.4	5.5	51	53	52
55-59	1.1	2.5	3.6	47	75	67
60 & over	*	1.3	1.4	*	69	95
All ages	24.3	53.2	77.5	34	45	41
East Midlands						
16-17	*	*	*	*	*	*
18-19	2.1	2.7	4.8	20	17	18
20-24	4.1	8.4	12.4	21	29	26
25-29	2.1	6.3	8.4	29	37	35
30-34	1.7	4.9	6.6	26	39	35
35-39	1	3.2	4.2	27	41	38
40-44	1.5	2.8	4.3	20	57	44
45-49	1.6	3.1	4.7	41	39	40
50-54	1.5	2.9	4.4	38	40	38
55-59	*	1.8	2.5	56	54	56
60 & over	*	1.1	1.1	*	68	68
All ages	16.8	37.5	54.3	29	37	35
Yorks & Humberside						
16-17	*	1.4	2.3	*	8	9
18-19	3.1	4.9	7.9	15	17	16
20-24	6.3	12.7	19	20	27	25
25-29	3.6	10	13.6	32	37	36
30-34	2.1	7.7	9.7	31	44	41
35-39	1.8	5.4	7.2	31	49	45
40-44	1.8	4.4	6.2	24	34	31
45-49	1.4	4.1	5.4	32	45	42
50-54	1.6	4.5	6	27	43	39
55-59	1.1	3.3	4.4	69	53	57
60 & over	*	1.8	1.9	*	64	75
All ages	23.8	59.9	83.7	27	37	34
North West						
16-17	*	1.4	2.2	*	7	8
18-19	3.7	6	9.6	15	18	17
20-24	8.2	17.2	25.4	21	26	24
25-29	4.4	13.1	17.6	27	40	36
30-34	2.2	10	12.2	22	43	39
35-39	2.4	7.3	9.7	20	36	32
40-44	2.1	6	8	19	48	41
45-49	2.5	4.9	7.4	25	49	41
50-54	2.2	4.9	7.1	31	38	36
55-59	1.5	4.1	5.6	35	70	60
60 & over	*	1.6	1.8	*	44	51
All ages	30.3	76.4	106.7	23	37	33

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.21

Mean duration of claims terminating in the quarter ending January 1997

Age (years)	Off-flows (thousands)			Mean Duration (weeks)		
	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All
Northern						
16-17	*	*	1.5	*	*	8
18-19	2.3	2.4	4.7	16	19	18
20-24	3.8	8.8	12.6	26	29	28
25-29	2.3	6.2	8.5	22	39	35
30-34	1.3	5.3	6.6	29	56	51
35-39	1.4	4.4	5.8	18	43	37
40-44	1.1	3.7	4.9	29	42	39
45-49	1.3	2.8	4.1	30	38	36
50-54	*	3	4	*	41	41
55-59	*	2.2	2.9	*	45	47
60 & over	*	*	*	*	*	*
All ages	15.8	40.5	56.3	25	40	36
Wales						
16-17	1.7	2.4	4.1	16	16	16
18-19	3.4	6.9	10.3	21	25	24
20-24	2.1	5.4	7.5	24	30	28
25-29	1.4	3.5	4.9	26	41	37
30-34	1	2.9	3.9	34	39	37
35-39	1.1	2.5	3.6	24	32	29
40-44	1.3	2.4	3.7	30	29	30
45-49	1.2	2.6	3.8	36	37	37
50-54	*	1.3	1.9	*	50	50
55-59	*	*	*	*	*	*
60 & over	14.3	31.1	45.4	26	32	30
All ages	25.9	66.1	92	24	30	28
Scotland						
16-17	1.3	1.5	2.8	13	8	10
18-19	2.4	4.4	6.8	17	19	18
20-24	6.5	14.6	21	18	22	21
25-29	3.8	11	14.8	17	30	27
30-34	2.6	8	10.6	23	27	26
35-39	2.1	6.6	8.7	18	34	30
40-44	2	5.4	7.3	24	29	28
45-49	2.2	7.4	9.6	29	43	39
50-54	1.7	3.7	5.4	49	45	46
55-59	1.2	3.9	5.1	53	46	48
60 & over	*	1.6	1.7	*	40	48
All ages	25.9	66.1	92	24	30	28

Note 1: JUVOS cohort is a 5% sample of computerised claims. These figures should be used with caution as the sample variance is large. Claims in this table terminated between 10 October 1996 and 9 January 1997.
 Note 2: Totals might not sum exactly due to rounding.
 Note 3: Off-flows have been grossed by a factor of 20 to represent the population. These estimates are unreliable due to a sample size of less than 50.

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.24

United Kingdom as at February 13 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	40.8	2.9	10.0	2.4	50.8	2.8	41.9	3	10.6	2.5	52.5	2.9
Managers/proprietors in agriculture and services	16-17	21.7	1.6	6.4	1.5	28.1	1.5	20.7	1.5	6.2	1.5	26.9	1.5
Science and engineering professionals	20-21	15.5	1.1	1.9	0.4	17.3	1	17.5	1.3	2.6	0.6	20.1	1.1
Health professionals	22	0.6	0	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.6	0	0.4	0.1	1.0	0.1
Teaching professionals	23	11.3	0.8	9.6	2.3	20.9	1.2	12.2	0.9	10.3	2.4	22.4	1.2
Other professional occupations	24-29	10.1	0.7	3.4	0.8	13.5	0.7	11.6	0.8	4.4	1	15.9	0.9
Science and engineering associate professionals	30-32	14.6	1	1.9	0.5	16.5	0.9	17.6	1.3	2.3	0.6	20.0	1.1
Health associate professionals	34	1.6	0.1	3.4	0.8	4.9	0.3	1.7	0.1	3.5	0.8	5.2	0.3
Other associate professional occupations	33&35-39	41.8	3	18.2	4.3	59.9	3.3	51.9	3.7	23.7	5.6	75.6	4.2
Clerical occupations	40-44&49	120.8	8.7	72.8	17.3	193.6	10.7	154.0	11.1	88.0	21	242.0	13.3
Secretarial occupations	45-46	2.0	0.1	20.3	4.8	22.3	1.2	2.0	0.1	22.4	5.3	24.4	1.3
Skilled construction trades	50	97.3	7	0.6	0.1	97.9	5.4	99.4	7.1	0.7	0.2	10	

2.32 REDUNDANCIES IN GREAT BRITAIN

		THOUSANDS											
		1994 Spring	1994 Summer	1994 Autumn	1994 Winter	1995 Spring	1995 Summer	1995 Autumn	1995 Winter	1996 Spring	1996 Summer	1996 Autumn	
Now in employmentAll	50 (found new job since redundancy)	49	61	53	87	80	82	77	74	84	76		
Not in employmentAll	156	129	66	133	130	131	148	133	124	109			
All people	All	205	194	190	119	220	210	213	225	207	208	185	
	Men	142	132	129	80	137	132	135	149	143	136	116	
	Women	63	62	61	39	82	78	78	75	64	72	69	

Note 1: Figures are based on estimates from the Labour Force Survey, and show the numbers of people who were made redundant in the three months prior to their interview. They differ from the estimates previously published in tables 2.30 and 2.31, which were based on statutory reports from employers.
Note 2: All estimates have been reweighted to take account of Office for National Statistics (formerly OPCS) revised population estimates, following the 1991 Census of population.

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	213	15	16	18	*	70	45	25	14	20	21	11	20
Autumn 1995	225	16	19	16	13	70	40	30	16	17	23	10	25
Winter 1995	207	11	16	13	*	61	39	22	17	22	26	11	21
Spring 1996	208	13	19	17	*	55	39	16	16	19	25	13	23
Summer 1996	185	*	20	15	*	58	37	21	15	15	19	*	22
Autumn 1996													
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)													
All	9.7	13.0	8.4	10.9	*	9.9	10.2	9.5	7.7	9.6	9.0	11.2	10.0
Autumn 1995	10.2	14.2	9.8	9.5	15.1	9.8	8.9	11.3	9.1	8.1	10.8	9.6	12.5
Winter 1995	9.4	9.9	8.1	7.8	*	8.5	8.7	8.1	9.6	10.7	10.8	11.3	10.6
Spring 1996	9.4	11.1	9.9	9.8	*	7.8	8.8	6.0	8.8	9.4	10.6	12.7	11.4
Summer 1996	8.3	*	10.6	8.7	*	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.0	7.1	7.9	*	10.9

Note: Refer to note 2 of Table 2.32.
* 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)						
Autumn 1995		47		46	25	213
Winter 1995		56		59	34	225
Spring 1996		41		49	27	207
Summer 1996		47		48	25	208
Autumn 1996		41		52	22	185
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)						
Autumn 1995		12.8		7.5	10.2	9.7
Winter 1995		15.6		9.7	7.1	14.1
Spring 1996		11.7		8.0	9.2	10.2
Summer 1996		13.4		7.9	8.9	9.4
Autumn 1996		11.3		8.5	9.3	8.3

Note: Refer to note 2 of Table 2.32.

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)									
Autumn 1995	*	*	63	18	46	16	28	26	*
Winter 1995	*	*	66	30	44	15	34	16	*
Spring 1996	*	*	64	24	42	14	27	14	10
Summer 1996	*	*	64	20	43	12	31	20	11
Autumn 1996	*	*	44	20	44	12	28	19	*
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)									
Autumn 1995	*	*	13.6	18.9	10.5	11.0	9.1	4.5	*
Winter 1995	*	*	14.3	30.4	10.1	10.5	11.3	2.7	10.8
Spring 1996	*	*	14.0	25.5	9.5	9.9	9.1	2.5	8.4
Summer 1996	*	*	13.6	20.6	9.7	8.4	10.3	3.4	9.6
Autumn 1996	*	*	9.4	20.4	9.8	8.1	9.0	3.2	*

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

2.36 REDUNDANCIES BY OCCUPATION

SOC	Managers and administrators	Professional	Associate professional and technical	Clerical and secretarial	Craft and related	Personal and protective services	Sales	Plant and machine operatives	Other
Redundancies (thousands)									
Autumn 1995	31	12	14	38	31	17	19	31	19
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
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)									
Autumn 1995	9.5	5.3	7.1	10.4	14.0	6.6	9.9	13.9	10.0
Winter 1995	9.7	*	6.0	9.2	16.0	5.5	13.2	18.1	12.4
Spring 1996	8.3	6.5	5.1	9.2	13.8	6.4	10.7	13.5	12.1
Summer 1996	10.1	4.8	5.9	7.7	16.8	6.5	12.1	13.7	8.5
Autumn 1996	7.9	4.9	5.5	7.7	13.6	5.9	10.2	10.1	10.6

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

VACANCIES 3.1

UK vacancies at jobcentres* seasonally adjusted

THOUSANDS

UNITED KINGDOM	UNFILLED VACANCIES			INFLOW		OUTFLOW		of which PLACINGS	
	Level	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended
1993 Annual averages	127.8			185.6		183.7		138.1	
1994 Annual averages	158.0			211.4		208.1		160.6	
1995 Annual averages	182.8			223.5		222.5		170.9	
1996 Annual averages	225.8			203.0		196.9		139.0	
1995 Feb	174.3	-0.9	-0.9	219.5	-1.2	220.6	-0.3	169.1	-0.4
1995 Mar	174.6	0.3	-1.0	218.0	-2.9	218.0	-3.0	167.8	-1.8
1995 Apr	182.0	7.4	2.3	217.9	-0.1	216.6	-0.8	165.9	-0.1
1995 May	179.9	-2.1	1.9	219.6	0.0	217.9	-0.9	167.1	-0.7
1995 Jun	180.1	0.2	1.8	219.7	0.6	219.4	0.5	170.9	1.0
1995 Jul	180.8	0.7	-0.4	223.9	2.0	222.5	2.0	172.9	2.3
1995 Aug	183.0	2.2	1.0	229.8	3.4	227.7	3.3	176.1	3.1
1995 Sep	193.1	10.1	4.3	228.0	2.8	221.2	0.6	170.0	-0.4
1995 Oct	190.7	-2.4	3.3	231.2	2.4	231.9	3.1	179.7	2.0
1995 Nov	192.0	1.3	3.0	235.1	1.8	234.0	2.1	178.9	0.7
1995 Dec	188.3	-3.7	-1.6	221.4	-2.2	221.4	0.1	167.3	-0.8
1996 Jan	187.3	-1.0	-1.1	217.1	-4.7	219.3	-4.2	167.0	-4.2
1996 Feb	187.9	0.6	-1.4	225.7	-3.1	225.4	-2.9	166.8	-3.9
1996 Mar	195.1	7.2	2.3	224.7	1.1	219.7	-0.6	158.5	-2.9
1996 Apr	197.0	1.9	3.2	228.0	3.6	222.7	1.1	157.8	-3.1
1996 May	205.1	8.1	5.7	228.6	1.0	222.4	-1.0	157.3	-3.2
1996 Jun	218.8	13.7	7.9	218.1	-2.2	206.9	-4.3	145.3	-4.4
1996 Jul	230.1	11.3	11.0	223.1	-1.6	212.4	-3.4	147.7	-3.4
1996 Aug	237.0	6.9	10.6	218.7	-3.3	212.1	-3.4	147.3	-3.3
1996 Sep	253.6	16.6	11.6	220.6	0.8	207.1	0.1	143.8	-0.5
1996 Oct	262.6	9.0	10.8	202.2	-7.0	193.6	-6.3	131.7	-5.3
1996 Nov	268.7	6.1	10.6	229.6	3.6	220.9	2.9	145.2	-0.7
1996 Dec	266.3	-2.4	4.2	225.7	1.7	234.4	9.1	160.0	5.4
1997 Jan R	263.1	-3.2	0.2	204.1	0.6	213.5	6.6	150.0	6.1
1997 Feb R	270.9	7.8	0.7	244.7	5.0	233.1	4.1	159.3	4.7

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

Revised.

VACANCIES 3.2

Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at jobcentres* seasonally adjusted

THOUSANDS

	South East	Greater London +	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
1995 Feb	46.6	15.5	5.9	13.3	14.0	12.1	12.8	20.2	7.6	12.8	21.7	166.9	7.4	174.3
1995 Mar	46.3	15.2	6.0	13.4	14.3	12.1	12.7	19.9	7.6	12.6	22.4	167.2	7.4	174.6
1995 Apr	48.5	16.4	6.3	13.7	15.4	12.7	13.5	20.6	7.9	13.1	22.9	174.6	7.4	182.0
1995 May	48.2	16.3	6.4	13.4	15.0	12.7	12.9	20.8	7.8	12.9	22.6	172.7	7.2	179.9
1995 Jun	47.3	16.0	6.6	13.7	14.9	12.9	12.6	21.3	7.5	13.1	23.1	172.9	7.2	180.1
1995 Jul	45.7	15.7	6.5	14.3	14.9	12.8	13.5	21.4	7.6	13.1	23.6	173.5	7.3	180.8
1995 Aug	45.4	15.5	6.8	14.4	15.1	13.2	13.5	21.9	7.8	13.5	24.0	175.6	7.4	183.0
1995 Sep	48.5	16.9	7.2	15.4	16.6	13.4	14.2	23.0	8.1	14.3	24.4	185.0	8.1	193.1
1995 Oct	47.8	17.5	6.9	15.9	16.7	13.3	13.9	22.5	8.1	14.0	24.2	183.2	7.5	190.7
1995 Nov	49.4	18.1	6.9	16.1	16.7	13.0	13.7	22.5	8.2	14.1	23.9	184.6	7.4	192.0
1995 Dec	50.3	18.8	6.3	15.9	15.9	12.5	13.6	21.3	7.9	13.5	23.7	180.9	7.4	188.3
1996 Jan	50.0	18.4	6.2	15.5	16.0	12.5	13							

3.3 VACANCIES

Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at jobcentres and careers offices

THOUSANDS														
	South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
Vacancies at Jobcentres: total +														
1993) Annual	31.4	10.0	4.2	9.6	8.9	8.8	9.9	15.7	6.1	9.6	18.5	122.7	4.0	126.6
1994) Annual	41.1	13.1	5.4	12.4	12.2	10.8	11.8	19.0	6.8	11.2	19.8	150.3	5.0	155.4
1995) averages	47.6	16.5	6.5	14.4	15.3	12.8	13.5	21.3	7.8	13.3	23.2	175.6	5.8	181.2
1996) averages	67.1	28.9	7.8	19.2	18.9	14.9	16.7	24.9	10.1	14.5	25.6	219.6	5.6	225.1
1996 Feb	46.2	18.3	5.2	13.2	14.6	11.3	12.3	18.9	7.1	11.9	21.2	162.1	5.2	167.2
Mar	50.8	20.8	6.0	15.8	15.8	12.1	13.5	20.6	7.7	13.0	22.0	177.2	5.4	182.6
Apr	55.9	21.5	6.6	17.8	16.5	13.1	15.1	21.8	8.1	13.7	23.0	191.7	5.5	197.2
May	59.8	25.1	8.0	18.3	17.7	13.1	15.3	23.1	9.0	13.9	24.0	202.3	5.3	207.5
Jun	67.1	28.7	8.8	20.7	18.9	14.1	16.2	24.8	10.0	15.0	25.7	221.4	5.5	226.9
Jul	69.1	29.8	8.5	20.3	19.4	14.5	16.8	25.5	10.8	15.0	26.1	226.0	5.3	231.3
Aug	70.7	30.8	8.4	20.3	19.3	14.6	18.1	25.3	10.9	15.1	26.3	228.9	4.9	233.8
Sep	80.5	35.0	9.7	23.2	21.7	17.5	20.5	29.3	12.8	16.7	29.8	261.7	5.8	267.4
Oct	88.9	39.6	9.9	23.7	24.0	19.7	21.7	31.4	13.7	17.3	30.8	281.1	6.1	287.2
Nov	89.3	41.3	9.2	23.2	23.1	19.4	20.9	30.8	12.8	16.2	29.8	274.7	6.6	281.3
Dec	82.3	38.6	8.4	21.3	21.0	18.0	18.1	27.5	11.0	14.5	27.2	249.2	6.0	255.2
Jan	76.2	36.5	7.9	19.9	19.3	16.2	17.3	25.9	10.4	14.2	24.9	232.1	5.4	237.5
1997 Feb	76.8	35.1	9.3	21.9	20.3	17.1	18.7	27.1	10.9	15.9	25.9	244.1	5.5	249.5
Vacancies at careers offices														
1993) Annual	2.8	1.7	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.5	6.6	0.6	7.2
1994) Annual	2.8	1.4	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.6	6.5	0.8	7.2
1995) averages	3.1	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.6	6.8	0.7	7.5
1996) averages	5.1	2.0	0.5	0.9	1.4	0.5	1.3	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.6	11.9	0.8	12.7
1996 Feb	2.6	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	5.4	0.6	6.0
Mar	2.8	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.4	5.9	0.6	6.5
Apr	2.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.5	6.2	0.7	6.9
May	3.5	1.1	0.4	0.9	2.0	0.5	1.3	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.7	10.5	0.8	11.3
Jun	5.7	2.6	0.8	1.1	6.1	0.6	1.6	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.8	18.7	0.8	19.5
Jul	11.1	1.7	0.8	1.3	1.1	0.7	1.8	1.4	0.4	0.3	0.8	19.7	0.8	20.5
Aug	6.3	2.9	0.7	1.4	1.1	0.6	1.5	1.8	0.3	0.5	0.8	15.0	0.8	15.8
Sep	6.4	2.9	0.6	1.1	1.1	0.6	1.9	1.9	0.3	0.3	0.6	14.9	0.9	15.9
Oct	6.5	3.4	0.7	1.1	1.3	0.6	2.2	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.8	14.9	1.0	15.8
Nov	5.9	2.9	0.6	1.1	1.2	0.5	1.8	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.6	13.4	1.1	14.5
Dec	5.7	3.0	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.5	1.4	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	11.9	1.0	12.9
Jan	3.2	0.5	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.5	1.3	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	9.4	0.9	10.2
1997 Feb	6.0	3.1	0.5	0.9	1.1	0.6	1.5	1.5	0.2	0.2	0.6	13.1	0.9	14.0

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

* Included in South East.

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

LABOUR DISPUTES

Stoppages of work 4.1

Stoppages in progress: industry

United Kingdom	12 months to January 1996			12 months to January 1997		
	Stop-pages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stop-pages	Workers involved	Working days lost
SIC 1992						
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	1	100	100
Mining and quarrying	4	400	400	6	900	1,800
Manufacturing of food, beverages and tobacco	12	2,200	8,300	2	100	2,500
Textiles and textile products	5	7,400	2,500	8	2,100	2,900
Leather and leather products	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wood and wood products	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulp, paper and paper products; printing and publishing	2	400	1,200	1	100	4,500
Coke, refined petroleum products, nuclear fuels	-	-	-	2	2,500	8,400
Chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	2	1,700	4,700	2	200	400
Rubber and plastics; other non-metallic mineral products	-	-	-	3	200	1,000
Basic metals and fabricated metal products	10	2,400	7,700	9	600	4,200
Machinery and equipment nec	9	1,500	8,400	9	2,900	8,000
Electrical and optical equipment	11	3,500	4,000	6	1,300	1,900
Transport equipment; manufacturing nec	15	12,700	29,000	21	18,000	41,000
Electricity, gas and water supply	1	300	100	4	1,500	21,500
Construction	9	2,000	10,200	10	3,100	8,100
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	1	+	200	-	-	-
Hotels and restaurants	5	900	7,800	2	100	2,100
Transport, storage and communication	55	47,800	116,000	69	141,000	875,000
Financial intermediation	3	9,600	9,100	3	30,100	19,100
Real estate, renting and business activities	5	1,000	1,000	5	300	500
Public administration and defence	25	26,800	126,900	22	32,000	124,700
Education	25	26,400	62,700	36	123,700	130,200
Health and social work	17	3,800	16,300	11	5,000	8,700
Other community, social and personal service activities	20	10,000	23,600	13	2,200	3,300
All industries and services	233*	162,900	441,700	245*	368,500	1,273,500

* 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: January 1997

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	26	19,200	22,300
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month	17	17,900*	20,100
Continuing from earlier months	9	1,300	2,200

* All directly involved.

The monthly figures are provisional and subject to revision, normally upwards, to take account of additional or revised information received after going to press. For notes on coverage, see *Definitions* page at the end of the *Labour Market Data* section. The figures for 1996 and 1997 are provisional.

Stoppages in progress: cause

United Kingdom	12 months to January 1997		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels	69	247,300	1,006,200
extra wage and fringe benefits	20	42,400	38,400
Duration and pattern of hours worked	15	8,700	46,800
Redundancy questions	41	22,000	43,000
Trade union matters	16	2,500	5,000
Working conditions and supervision	19	19,700	91,000
Manning and work allocation	38	17,900	33,000
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	27	8,000	10,100
All causes	245	368,500	1,273,500

4.2 LABOUR DISPUTES * 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	87.0	107.0	278.0	58.0
1995	232	235	169.0	174.0	415.0	65.0
1994	Jan 10	12	1.8	1.9	2.5	0.9
	Feb 7	9	3.2	3.5	4.2	1.3
	Mar 19	22	5.2	8.0	8.5	1.3
	Apr 19	22	4.5	5.0	15.1	2.7
	May 25	33	18.1	19.0	33.4	13.0
	Jun 29	36	29.0	42.4	70.5	10.0
	Jul 22	28	8.1	14.6	31.7	8.1
	Aug 12	18	10.9	15.1	39.0	8.3
	Sep 12	19	5.4	9.6	19.6	2.6
	Oct 16	19	6.9	9.9	14.5	1.1
	Nov 17	19	5.5	6.9	17.0	3.8
	Dec 15	21	8.4	10.4	22.6	4.8
1995	Jan 12	15	14.7	17.9	24.3	4.5
	Feb 16	19	20.9	22.1	18.0	0.3
	Mar 16	17	7.0	19.0	28.3	1.3
	Apr 22	26	18.1	20.4	33.9	5.4
	May 24	29	26.1	29.8	51.3	11.1
	Jun 16	23	2.5	4.3	16.0	5.4
	Jul 25	29	16.5	16.9	32.2	1.6
	Aug 24	31	9.9	10.5	18.5	3.0
	Sep 24	35	4.7	13.4	24.5	1.6
	Oct 13	25	4.0	10.4	7.3	7.3
	Nov 21	34	21.7	30.4	77.2	13.5
1996	Jan 10	24	5.6	17.1	51.3	5.9
	Feb 25	35	6.2r	9.8r	35.8r	2.7r
	Mar 15	25	4.1r	5.0	14.9	9.3
	Apr 18	27	6.1	8.3	13.2	3.5
	May 14r	23r	2.5r	4.1r	7.6r	0.6r
	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 20r	26r	3.8	16.5	39.3	13.7
	Nov 24r	34r	124.4r	127.1r	162.1r	23
	Dec 12	23r	27r	28.7r	24.6r	9.5
1997	Jan 17	26	17.9	19.2	22.3	9.4

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 C, 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
1994	Jan	-	0.9	-	-	-	0.1	0.6	0.5	-	0.4
	Feb	-	1.3	-	-	-	2.4	-	0.4	-	-
	Mar	-	1.3	-	0.7	1.6	2.4	-	0.6	0.5	1.4
	Apr	-	2.7	0.2	-	8.7	0.7	0.2	0.5	-	2
	May	-	13.0	0.1	-	13.0	-	-	4.0	1.3	2.1
	Jun	-	10.0	4.3	0.7	27.9	0.1	0.8	23.9	0.4	2.3
	Jul	-	8.1	-	-	15.9	-	2.3	4.4	-	0.9
	Aug	-	8.3	-	-	18.2	-	6.2	4.6	1.6	-
	Sep	-	2.6	-	-	13.0	1.1	0.3	1.8	0.1	0.6
	Oct	-	1.1	0.3	-	3.5	-	-	9.5	-	0.1
	Nov	-	0.3	3.8	-	1.4	-	0.1	9.8	0.5	1
	Dec	-	0.3	4.8	-	6.4	-	0.5	10.2	0.4	-
1995	Jan	-	4.5	-	-	13.6	-	1.0	5.3	-	-
	Feb	-	0.1	0.3	-	1.0	-	0.9	6.9	-	6.2
	Mar	-	0.1	1.3	5.0	1.7	-	-	20.1	-	0.2
	Apr	-	5.4	0.9	0.2	11.8	-	0.6	13.9	0.3	0.8
	May	-	11.1	0.2	0.1	24.0	6.5	2.8	4.5	0.9	0.1
	Jun	-	5.4	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.1	1.1	0.6	0.8	6.4
	Jul	-	1.6	0.1	-	18.5	0.7	0.6	1.5	0.1	9.1
	Aug	-	0.2	3.0	-	4.9	-	7.7	-	2.6	0.1
	Sep	-	0.1	1.6	0.3	4.4	0.1	8.0	5.5	4.4	0.1
	Oct	-	7.3	-	-	1.3	7.8	0.1	9.0	1.6	3.7
	Nov	-	13.5	2.4	2.2	27.9	-	26.4	4.3	0.1	0.4
	Dec	-	9.9	0.5	2.0	4.1	-	36.7	2.8	3.4	0.1
1996	Jan	-	5.9	-	2.2	9.2	-	33	0.9	-	0.2
	Feb	0.1	2.7r	5.2	2.1r	2.8	0.2	21.8	0.4	0.1	0.5
	Mar	-	9.3	-	0.2	1.8	0.2	1.8	1.0	0.5	0.5
	Apr	-	3.5	2.5	-	1.8	-	3.7	1.1	0.5	-
	May	-	0.8r	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	-	-	16.1r	-	0.6	117.1r	3.8r	1.4r
	Dec	-	9.5	-	-	1.5	10	0.1	1.5	1.7r	-
1997	Jan	-	9.4	-	0.5	9	-	2.6	0.3	0.6	-

* See 'Definitions' page at the end of 'Labour Market Data' section for notes of coverage. The figures for 1996 and 1997 are provisional.

Average Earnings Index: all employees: main industrial sectors 5.1

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Whole economy (Divisions 01-93)		Manufacturing industries (Divisions 15-37)		Production industries (Divisions 10-41)		Service industries (Divisions 50-93)	
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
	Per cent change over previous 12 months		Per cent change over previous 12 months		Per cent change over previous 12 months		Per cent change over previous 12 months	
	Underlying *		Underlying *		Underlying *		Underlying *	
1980=100								
1993) Annual	118.5		120.5		121.0		117.5	
1994)	123.2		126.2		126.9		121.7	
1995) averages	127.4		131.9		132.4		125.1	
1996)	132.3		137.8		138.1		129.7	
1993	Jan 116.1	117.0	4.5	4 3/4	117.1	118.2	4.9	5 1/4
	Feb 116.7	117.2	4.0	4 1/2	118.3	118.7	4.9	5
	Mar 119.6	117.2	2.8	4	121.9	118.8	3.9	5
1993	Apr 117.5	117.6	4.0	4	119.0	119.2	5.4	5
	May 118.0	117.9	3.5	3 3/4	120.4	120.1	4.9	5
	Jun 118.5	118.3	3.6	3 3/4	120.9	120.4	5.0	5
	Jul 119.5	118.8	3.8	3 1/2	121.8	121.0	4.9	4 3/4
	Aug 118.2	118.9	3.3	3 1/4	119.5	121.2	3.8	4 1/2
	Sep 118.0	119.2	3.1	3	120.1	121.9	4.6	4 1/4
1993	Oct 118.4	119.7	2.1	3	121.3	122.1	3.8	4 1/4
	Nov 120.0	120.4	3.3	3	122.4	122.6	4.1	4
	Dec 121.6	120.5	3.2	3 1/4	123.5	122.5	3.9	4 1/4
1994	Jan 120.3	121.2	3.6	3 3/4	122.6	123.7	4.7	4 1/2
	Feb 122.0	122.2	4.3	3 3/4	123.5	123.6	4.2	4 3/4
	Mar 124.9	121.8	3.9	4	128.4	124.7	5.0	4 3/4
1994	Apr 121.6	121.7	3.5	3 3/4	124.6	124.7	4.6	4 3/4
	May 123.5	123.3	4.6	4	125.6	125.4	4.4	4 1/2
	Jun 123.0	123.0	3.9	3 3/4	126.2	125.8	4.5	4 1/4
1994	Jul 124.0	123.3	3.8	3 3/4	126.9	126.1	4.2	4 1/4
	Aug 122.8	123.7	4.1	3 3/4	125.0	126.9	4.8	4 1/2
	Sep 122.7	124.1	4.1	3 3/4	125.6	127.6	4.7	4 3/4
1994	Oct 122.9	124.4	3.9	3 3/4	127.2	128.2	5.0	4 3/4
	Nov 124.0	124.6	3.5	3 3/4	128.5	128.9	5.1	5
	Dec 127.0	125.8	4.4	3 3/4	130.8	129.5	5.7	5
1995	Jan 124.8	125.7	3.8	3 3/4	128.4	129.6	4.8	5 1/4
	Feb 125.9	125.9	3.0	3 1/2	130.4	130.2	5.3	5
	Mar 130.3	126.5	3.8	3 1/2	134.5	130.4	4.5	5 1/4
1995	Apr 126.2	126.3	3.8	3 3/4	131.1	131.1	5.1	4 3/4
	May 127.0	126.8	2.8	3 1/2	131.1	131.2	4.6	4 3/4
	Jun 126.8	127.0	3.2	3 1/2	131.8	131.5	4.5	4 1/2
1995	Jul 127.9	127.2	3.2	3 1/4	133.2	132.2	4.9	4 1/2
	Aug 126.6	127.8	3.3	3 1/4	130.2	132.4	4.3	4 1/4
	Sep 126.6	128.1	3.2	3 1/4	130.5	132.7	4.0	4
1995	Oct 127.2	128.8	3.6	3 1/4	132.3	133.6	4.2	4
	Nov 128.3	129.0	3.6	3 1/4	133.2	133.7	3.8	4
	Dec 130.6	129.4	2.8	3 1/4	136.1	134.6	3.9	4
1996	Jan 128.9	129.9	3.3	3 1/2	133.6	134.9	4.1	4 1/4
	Feb 130.8	130.6	3.7	3 3/4	136.4	135.8	4.4	4 1/4
	Mar 135.5	131.1	3.7	3 3/4	140.7	136.2	4.4	4 1/4
1996	Apr 131.4	131.6	4.1	3 3/4	136.7	136.5	4.2	4 1/4
	May 131.0	130.8	3.2	3 3/4	136.4	136.7	4.2	4 1/4
	Jun 131.6	131.9	3.9	3 3/4	137.5	137.3	4.4	4 1/4
1996	Jul 133.1	132.4	4.1	4	139.0	137.9	4.3	4 1/2
	Aug 131.3	132.7	3.9	4	136.1	138.4	4.6	4 1/2
	Sep 131.9	133.4	4.2	4	136.6</			

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'g n.e.c. (20,23,36,37)	Pulp, paper products and publishing (21,22)	Chemicals and chemical products	Rubber and plastic products	Other non-metallic mineral products	Basic metals	Fabric'd metal products (excl. machinery)	Machinery and equipment n.e.c.
1990=100	(01,02)	(10-14)	(15,16)	(17)	(18,19)	(20,23,36,37)	(21,22)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
1993) annual	117.7	126.1	125.0	123.2	117.7	114.5	118.9	121.2	122.6	115.3	115.6	119.2	122.7
1994) averages	121.5	136.2	130.6	128.7	123.6	120.0	123.6	125.6	128.4	120.6	123.7	127.4	128.2
1995)	126.4	139.0	136.2	132.7	129.3	123.9	128.5	131.7	133.7	124.8	131.8	133.4	134.3
1996)	133.7	142.2	140.9	138.8	134.1	131.2	133.9	137.1	137.7	128.7	137.8	139.0	139.8
1993 Jan	109.7	122.5	120.4	119.0	115.2	110.7	114.5	119.4	118.1	112.2	117.8	114.9	120.3
1993 Feb	108.9	122.2	123.9	119.3	117.1	114.0	115.4	119.2	120.8	114.3	108.9	115.6	121.5
1993 Mar	113.0	125.9	129.2	121.2	116.0	114.9	118.8	130.4	124.1	114.1	111.0	118.3	124.5
1993 Apr	114.4	126.3	123.3	121.5	116.9	112.2	117.3	118.6	120.2	114.2	116.0	120.3	121.0
1993 May	114.7	125.0	125.9	123.4	117.1	116.6	118.5	118.9	122.5	114.8	113.5	120.1	121.5
1993 June	118.6	126.1	123.7	125.8	118.7	114.2	119.5	120.9	123.8	117.4	112.4	120.4	123.5
1993 July	124.1	128.1	123.9	123.8	120.5	115.5	119.0	120.2	124.0	115.9	123.8	120.3	124.0
1993 Aug	134.7	123.2	123.5	124.0	117.4	113.2	119.4	118.5	120.9	115.9	110.5	119.1	121.1
1993 Sep	126.0	125.3	123.2	124.4	118.8	114.4	120.8	118.6	123.3	115.8	114.8	118.9	122.6
1993 Oct	121.2	126.8	123.6	125.4	118.0	114.2	120.6	119.2	123.4	115.3	124.4	120.0	123.6
1993 Nov	117.8	128.5	129.0	125.3	117.5	116.1	121.1	124.4	123.3	116.0	113.8	120.9	124.9
1993 Dec	108.7	133.5	130.3	125.4	119.1	118.3	122.1	126.5	126.2	118.1	117.8	121.1	124.4
1994 Jan	112.6	131.5	126.0	124.8	119.6	114.9	120.2	123.2	124.4	116.9	122.4	121.4	125.2
1994 Feb	112.5	129.4	126.2	125.4	122.9	120.4	119.9	124.1	125.0	118.4	114.8	125.3	126.7
1994 Mar	121.6	132.2	137.4	129.0	125.4	118.9	124.5	134.4	129.4	120.2	118.9	126.5	130.3
1994 Apr	117.1	132.9	127.8	127.1	123.8	116.6	120.8	123.1	126.4	120.6	126.8	124.0	127.7
1994 May	119.4	189.4	129.6	127.8	123.1	121.1	123.4	123.0	130.2	121.2	119.4	126.9	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	138.2
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	140.6
1996 Mar	133.1	148.9	145.9	136.9	134.3	129.7	135.9	149.2	139.1	129.3	132.8	142.3	142.1
1996 Apr	129.6	144.2	138.0	135.7	132.9	128.9	132.0	135.8	136.9	129.8	146.0	137.8	138.8
1996 May	133.8	140.5	139.6	137.9	133.3	131.5	132.6	134.4	137.1	128.8	132.5	136.6	139.0
1996 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 P	123.4	146.8	140.3	139.9	137.1	132.0	136.4	138.0	139.7	129.2	144.5	140.6	139.4

Notes:
 1 Figures for the years 1985 to 1989 on a 1985=100 basis were published in *Employment Gazette* in October 1989; the 1985=100 series was discontinued after July 1989.
 2 Figures on a 1988=100 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette* in September 1993.
 3 The Index has been reclassified from SIC 1980 to SIC 1992, in common with other economic series in the national accounts. Figures on an SIC 1980 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette*, May 1995.
 4 Industrial groupings which have not changed are: Agriculture and forestry, Chemical and man-made fibres (now called Chemicals and chemical products), Mechanical engineering (Machinery and equipment nes), Electrical, electronic and instrument engineering (Electrical and optical equipment), Food, drink and tobacco (Food products, beverages and tobacco), Paper products, printing and publishing (Pulp, paper products, printing and publishing), Construction, Hotels and catering (Hotels and restaurants), Transport and communication (transport, storage and communication), Public administration, Education and health services (Education, health and social work).
 5 For enquiries, see telephone numbers on final pink page.

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	133.4	128.2	119.3	126.0	124.6	129.5	1995)
140.2	140.4	138.7	127.8	130.2	123.2	125.3	132.5	140.5	124.3	128.7	128.5	136.1	1996)
117.8	114.9	120.5	114.9	113.5	110.9	115.7	119.1	113.8	111.0	117.2	118.7	118.6	1993 Jan
119.1	117.3	121.1	114.6	114.3	110.4	117.4	116.7	119.1	111.2	118.4	118.5	118.1	1993 Feb
122.7	120.4	121.9	119.0	117.4	113.8	117.7	118.7	127.6	116.6	117.8	118.7	117.8	1993 Mar
120.1	117.7	122.9	116.5	115.9	111.6	116.8	117.5	117.5	114.6	117.6	118.5	118.5	1993 Apr
123.4	118.4	121.7	115.9	113.3	111.2	118.1	119.2	118.3	112.7	119.5	119.3	118.1	1993 May
122.2	120.7	121.5	119.0	112.8	113.8	118.1	120.6	116.5	111.2	120.1	119.7	114.3	1993 June
122.8	122.1	125.2	116.5	119.6	113.2	117.3	120.9	118.5	112.8	119.5	122.3	114.4	1993 July
120.9	118.8	122.7	115.2	113.6	111.3	117.2	118.2	116.5	112.3	120.3	124.4	114.1	1993 Aug
120.5	118.6	122.5	114.9	111.5	112.3	119.6	118.7	117.3	110.8	119.5	121.8	114.9	1993 Sept
122.5	119.9	124.1	115.3	113.4	111.8	116.4	119.3	117.5	112.6	120.2	120.2	115.8	1993 Oct
123.7	120.5	127.3	117.3	115.2	111.6	116.8	122.1	124.0	113.7	121.1	120.4	119.5	1993 Nov
124.1	121.2	125.2	118.8	117.8	115.5	124.4	127.2	123.1	118.5	120.4	119.9	123.9	1993 Dec
124.2	121.6												

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

UNITED KINGDOM SIC 1992 1990=100	Manufacturing		Energy and water supply	Production industries	Construction	Whole economy	
		Per cent change from a year earlier					Per cent change from a year earlier
1982	74.9	4.5	80.1	67.7	60.0	60.3	5.2
1983	75.7	1.1	76.3	67.1	61.1	62.6	3.8
1984	78.3	3.6	84.5	66.2	63.9	66.7	6.5
1985	82.2	5.0	80.9	72.5	67.3	70.2	5.4
1986	85.5	4.0	76.2	75.0	70.2	73.5	4.6
1987	87.5	2.3	84.9	79.4	71.7	77.2	5.1
1988	89.8	2.7	95.2	84.6	77.6	82.8	7.2
1989	93.7	4.3	96.2	93.7	90.7	91.0	9.9
1990	100.0	6.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	9.9
1991	105.6	5.6	111.3	101.3	107.7	107.0	7.0
1992	106.5	0.8	113.0	105.2	104.1	110.9	3.6
1993	106.0	-0.4	105.6	103.8	99.2	111.0	0.1
1994	106.0	0.0	97.8	100.6	98.9	110.7	-0.3
1995	109.3	3.1	..	..	..	112.3	1.5
1996	113.8	4.1	..	..	..	NA	NA
1991 Q4	106.2	3.1	..	..	..	109.0	5.6
1992 Q1	107.1	3.4	..	..	..	110.5	5.1
1992 Q2	106.4	0.1	..	..	..	111.2	4.5
1992 Q3	106.6	0.3	..	..	..	110.7	2.9
1992 Q4	105.8	-0.4	..	..	..	111.0	1.8
1993 Q1	104.7	-2.3	..	..	..	110.7	0.2
1993 Q2	105.6	-0.7	..	..	..	111.3	0.1
1993 Q3	106.8	0.2	..	..	..	111.2	0.4
1993 Q4	106.9	1.1	..	..	..	110.8	-0.2
1994 Q1	106.2	1.4	..	..	..	110.8	0.1
1994 Q2	105.6	-0.0	..	..	..	110.4	-0.8
1994 Q3	105.7	-1.0	..	..	..	110.7	-0.4
1994 Q4	106.7	-0.2	..	..	..	110.7	-0.0
1995 Q1	108.4	2.1	..	..	..	111.7	0.8
1995 Q2	108.5	2.8	..	..	..	112.0	1.5
1995 Q3	109.1	3.2	..	..	..	112.1	1.3
1995 Q4	111.2	4.3	..	..	..	113.3	2.3
1996 Q1	112.6	3.9	..	..	..	113.3	1.5
1996 Q2	113.4	4.5	..	..	..	113.2	1.1
1996 Q3	114.1	4.6	..	..	..	114.1	1.7
1996 Q4	115.1	3.4	..	..	..	NA	NA
1994 Oct	106.1	-1.7	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Nov	106.2	-1.0	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Dec	107.6	2.0	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Jan	108.9	2.5	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Feb	107.9	2.2	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Mar	108.4	1.6	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Apr	108.5	2.5	..	..	..	..	..
1995 May	108.5	3.3	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Jun	108.7	2.5	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Jul	109.5	3.7	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Aug	108.7	3.2	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Sep	109.3	2.8	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Oct	110.4	4.0	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Nov	110.7	4.2	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Dec	112.7	4.7	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Jan	112.2	3.0	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Feb	112.7	4.4	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Mar	112.9	4.2	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Apr	113.3	4.4	..	..	..	..	..
1996 May	113.3	4.4	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Jun	113.6	4.6	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Jul	113.8	3.9	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Aug	114.3	5.2	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Sep	114.3	4.6	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Oct	114.3	3.6	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Nov	115.1	4.0	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Dec	115.8	2.8	..	..	..	..	..
1997 Jan	115.2	2.7	..	..	..	..	..
Three months ending:							
1994 Oct	105.9	-1.2	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Nov	106.2	-1.0	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Dec	106.7	-0.2	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Jan	107.6	1.2	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Feb	108.1	2.2	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Mar	108.4	2.1	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Apr	108.3	2.1	..	..	..	..	..
1995 May	108.5	2.5	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Jun	108.5	2.8	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Jul	108.9	3.2	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Aug	108.9	3.1	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Sep	109.1	3.2	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Oct	109.4	3.3	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Nov	110.1	3.7	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Dec	111.2	4.3	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Jan	111.8	3.9	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Feb	112.5	4.0	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Mar	112.6	3.9	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Apr	112.9	4.3	..	..	..	..	..
1996 May	113.1	4.3	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Jun	113.4	4.5	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Jul	113.6	4.3	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Aug	113.9	4.6	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Sep	114.1	4.6	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Oct	114.3	4.5	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Nov	114.6	4.1	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Dec	115.1	3.4	..	..	..	..	..
1997 Jan	115.3	3.1	..	..	..	..	..

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

1980=100	Great Britain (1,2)	Belgium (7,8)	Canada (8)	Denmark (6,8)	France (4)	Germany (FR) (4)	Greece (8)	Irish Republic (8)	Italy (4)	Japan (2,5)	Netherlands (4)	Spain (2,8,9)	Sweden (6,8)	United States (8,10)
Annual averages	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
1990	108.2	105	104.8	104.5	104.6	106.6	117	105	109.8	103.5	104.0	108.2	105.5	103.0
1991	115.3	110	108.4	107.9	108.7	114.2	133	110	115.7	104.6	108.3	116.5	110.3	106.0
1992	120.5	114	110.6	110.6	111.1	120.4	147	117	120.0	104.7	111.9	124.4	113.9	108.0
1993	126.2	117	112.4	113.2	113.4	123.9	166	118	124.0	106.9	113.9	130.0	118.6	111.0
1994	131.9	118	114.1	117.6	116.1	128.0	188	123	127.8	110.4	115.2	136.4	124.9	114.0
1995	137.8	120	..	..	118.6	..	..	..	130.1	113.1	..	..	..	118.0
Quarterly averages														
1994 Q3	42.5	115.0	111.4	113.0	113.5	124.9	168.0	117.0	124.3	104.5	114.0	130.3	118.7	111.0
1994 Q4	128.8	118.0	113.0	113.3	114.0	124.9	174.0	118.0	124.6	108.1	114.1	131.8	120.5	113.0
1995 Q1	130.1	118.0	113.4	115.5	114.5	125.2	179.0	119.0	126.4	110.3	114.6	133.5	121.2	113.0
1995 Q2	131.3	118.0	113.5	119.1	115.5	126.3	186.0	119.0	126.7	112.5	115.1	135.5	124.5	114.0
1995 Q3	132.4	118.0	114.1	117.6	116.3	129.3	190.0	120.0	128.7	107.8	115.5	136.7	126.0	115.0
1995 Q4	134.0	118.0	115.3	118.2	116.8	131.4	196.0	123.0	129.5	110.9	115.5	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	112.3	116.3	140.7	129.6	116.0
1996 Q2	136.8	120.0	116.9	124.3	118.1	134.7	202.0	..	129.3	114.4	116.8	143.2	135.2	118.0
1996 Q3	138.9	121.0	118.4	122.3	119.3	134.9	..	..	130.9	113.0	..	144.1	133.1	118.0
1996 Q4	140.1	..	..	..	119.8	..	..	..	131.6	113.5	..	..	..	120.0
Monthly														
1994 Sep	127.6	..	111.8	..	..	..	..	117.0	124.3	108.9	114.0	..	118.7	112.0
1994 Oct	128.2	..	112.1	..	115.0	124.9	..	..	124.5	109.3	114.0	..	120.0	112.0
1994 Nov	128.9	..	113.0	113.3	..	..	..	..	124.6	109.8	114.0	..	119.9	112.0
1994 Dec	129.5	..	113.8	..	..	..	..	118.0	124.6	105.7	114.0	..	121.5	113.0
1995 Jan	129.6	..	113.5	..	115.3	125.2	..	..	126.4	111.0	115.0	..	121.1	113.0
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	..	..	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	..	..	..	..	..	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	113.4	116.4	..	129.3	116.0
1996 Mar	136.2	120.0	115.4	..	..	..	..	122.0	128.8	113.5	116.4	..	130.4	116.0
1996 Apr	136.5	..	115.2	..	118.1	134.7	..	..	129.1	113.0	116.8	..	134.5	118.0
1996 May	136.7	..	116.8	124.3	..	..						

6.1 RETAIL PRICES Summary of recent movements

	All items (RPI)		All items excluding					
	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Mortgage interest payments (RPIX)	Percentage change over 12 months	Mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY)	Housing	Percentage change over 12 months	
1996 Feb	150.9	2.7	150.2	2.9	146.2	2.5	147.6	2.7
Mar	151.5	2.7	150.9	2.9	146.9	2.6	148.4	2.7
Apr	152.6	2.4	152.0	2.9	147.9	2.6	149.0	2.8
May	152.9	2.2	152.5	2.8	148.4	2.3	149.5	2.5
Jun	153.0	2.1	152.6	2.8	148.5	2.3	149.7	2.5
Jul	152.4	2.2	151.9	2.8	147.7	2.4	148.8	2.6
Aug	153.1	2.1	152.8	2.8	148.7	2.4	149.7	2.6
Sep	153.8	2.1	153.6	2.9	149.6	2.5	150.5	2.6
Oct	153.8	2.7	153.6	3.3	149.6	3.0	150.5	2.9
Nov	153.9	2.7	153.7	3.3	149.7	3.0	150.6	3.0
Dec	154.4	2.5	154.2	3.1	149.5	2.7	151.6	2.6
1997 Jan	154.4	2.8	153.9	3.1	149.3	2.8	150.7	2.7
Feb	155.0	2.7	154.5	2.9	149.9	2.5	151.3	2.5

6.2 RETAIL PRICES Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for February 11 1997

	Index Jan 1987=100	Percentage change over		Index Jan 1987=100	Percentage change over	
		1 month	12 months		1 month	12 months
ALL ITEMS	155.0	0.4	2.7			
Food and catering	149.2	-0.1	0.8			
Alcohol and tobacco	180.7	0.6	4.1			
Housing and household expenditure	154.8	0.5	2.2			
Personal expenditure	135.0	1.0	1.7			
Travel and leisure	157.3	0.4	4.7			
Consumer durables	115.5	1.1	0.0			
Seasonal food	116.9	-2.8	-11.3			
Food excluding seasonal	145.1	0.3	1.8			
All items excluding seasonal food	156.0	0.5	3.1			
All items excluding food	157.7	0.4	3.2			
Other indices						
All items excluding:						
mortgage interest payments (RPIX)	154.5	0.4	2.9			
housing	151.3	0.4	2.5			
mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY)[1]	149.9	0.4	2.5			
mortgage interest payments and council tax	154.7	0.4	2.8			
mortgage interest payments and depreciation	154.5	0.4	2.9			
Food	140.8	-0.1	-0.2			
Bread	137.0	-2	-2			
Cereals	140.4	-2	-2			
Biscuits and cakes	152.9	2	2			
Beef	135.5	-2	-2			
Lamb	160.0	20	20			
of which, home-killed lamb	165.7	12	12			
Pork	148.8	6	6			
Bacon	159.3	8	8			
Poultry	114.1	7	7			
Other meat	133.2	3	3			
Fish	126.1	0	0			
of which, fresh fish	129.0	0	0			
Butter	166.9	1	1			
Oil and fats	139.5	3	3			
Cheese	164.0	2	2			
Eggs	152.3	6	6			
Milk fresh	154.5	1	1			
Milk products	143.4	-3	-3			
Tea	149.5	3	3			
Coffee and other hot drinks	116.7	-4	-4			
Soft drinks	181.1	5	5			
Sugar and preserves	156.9	2	2			
Sweets and chocolates	144.9	4	4			
Potatoes	128.1	-23	-23			
of which, unprocessed potatoes	92.3	-49	-49			
Vegetables	116.7	-12	-12			
of which, other fresh vegetables	104.3	-16	-16			
Fruit	124.4	-1	-1			
of which, fresh fruit	120.8	-1	-1			
Other foods	145.7	3	3			
Catering	179.7	0.3	3.9			
Restaurant meals	177.3	3	3			
Canteen meals	195.4	5	5			
Take-aways and snacks	176.7	4	4			
Alcoholic drink	172.2	0.6	3.1			
Beer	182.3	4	4			
on sales	185.8	4	4			
off sales	155.2	4	4			
Wines and spirits	158.3	2	2			
on sales	176.3	3	3			
off sales	147.9	1	1			
Tobacco	200.9	0.4	6.4			
Cigarettes	203.4	2	2			
Tobacco	180.9	4	4			
Housing	172.8	0.4	6.9			
Rent	212.6	0	0			
Mortgage interest payments	165.3	0	0			
Depreciation (Jan 1995 = 100)	107.2	0	0			
Community charge and rates/council tax	144.4	7	7			
Water and other payments	247.3	6	6			
Repairs and maintenance charges	175.5	9	9			
Do-it yourself materials	153.0	2	2			
Dwelling insurance & ground rent	185.4	0	0			
Fuel and Light	133.2	0.0	-1.3			
Coal and solid fuels	131.0	2	2			
Electricity	143.2	-3	-3			
Gas	124.3	0	0			
Oil and other fuels	129.8	10	10			
Household goods	136.7	0.8	0.9			
Furniture	138.0	1	1			
Furnishings	140.1	1	1			
Electrical appliances	100.9	-3	-3			
Other household equipment	140.5	2	2			
Household consumables	155.4	-1	-1			
Pet care	144.1	4	4			
Household services	143.0	0.2	6.9			
Postage	152.6	4	4			
Telephones, telemessages, etc	104.4	-3	-3			
Domestic services	179.2	4	4			
Fees and subscriptions	162.5	2	2			
Clothing and footwear	118.0	1.5	0.5			
Men's outerwear	116.4	-1	-1			
Women's outerwear	102.1	1	1			
Children's outerwear	119.0	2	2			
Other clothing	152.4	4	4			
Footwear	119.2	-4	-4			
Personal goods and services	167.0	0.2	3.3			
Personal articles	118.6	1	1			
Chemists goods	176.0	4	4			
Personal services	216.1	5	5			
Motoring expenditure	163.7	0.5	6.4			
Purchase of motor vehicles	141.5	4	4			
Maintenance of motor vehicles	184.6	6	6			
Petrol and oil	176.6	11	11			
Vehicles tax and insurance	193.3	5	5			
Fares and other travel costs	167.3	0.4	3.7			
Rail fares	187.5	2	2			
Bus and coach fares	180.8	3	3			
Other travel costs	146.8	4	4			
Leisure goods	124.2	0.4	0.9			
Audio-visual equipment	66.0	-6	-6			
Tapes and discs	118.5	3	3			
Toys, photographic and sport goods	121.4	0	0			
Books and newspapers	180.1	4	4			
Gardening products	146.7	2	2			
Leisure services	178.1	0.2	4.1			
Television licences and rentals	124.4	3	3			
Entertainment and other recreation	217.2	5	5			
Foreign holidays (Jan 1993 = 100)	114.1	1	1			
UK holidays (Jan 1994 = 100)	106.6	3	3			

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 February 11 for a number of important items derived from prices collected by the Office for National Statistics for the purpose of the General Index of Retail Prices in more than 180 areas in the United Kingdom are given below.

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

Average prices on February 11 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)
FOOD ITEMS				Margarine			
Beef: home-killed, per kg				Margarine/Low fat spread, per 500g	244	72	41- 99
Best beef mince	667	378	218- 514	Cheese, per kg			
Topside	616	651	485- 729	Cheddar type	235	508	355- 681
Risket (with bone)	517	454	379- 532	Eggs			
Rump steak *	657	879	749- 986	Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	235	167	118- 198
Stewing steak	648	491	309- 697	Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	226	141	95- 178
Lamb: home-killed, per kg				Milk			
Loin (with bone)	542	872	659- 1049	Pasteurised, per pint +	286	35	28- 35
Shoulder (with bone)	513	414	321- 496	Tea			
Lamb: imported (frozen), per kg				Loose, per 125g	235	63	46- 79
Loin (with bone)	142	527	394- 622	Tea bags, per 250g	256	132	94- 169
Leg (with bone)	130	451	395- 503	Coffee			
Pork: home-killed, per kg				Pure, instant, per 100g	273	185	173- 219
Loin (with bone)	655	484	332- 629	Ground (filter fine), 227g per 8oz	241	182	124- 219
Shoulder (without bone)	490	361	249- 441	Sugar			
Bacon, per lb				Granulated, per kg	264	77	63- 80
Sreaky *	563	428	306- 585	Fresh vegetables			
Gammon *	591	593	438- 723	Potatoes, old loose, 454g per lb	401	16	10- 20
Back *	627	585	438- 833	Potatoes, new loose, 454g per lb	417	30	19- 40
Ham				Tomatoes, 454g per lb	602	44	35- 69
Ham (not shoulder), 113g per 8oz	588	89	58- 115	Cabbage, hearted, 454g per lb	578	31	19- 39
Sausages, 454g per lb				Cauliflower, each	566	83	65- 99
Pork	591	140	199- 168	Brussels sprouts, 454g per lb	565	46	30- 59
Canned meats				Carrots, 454g per lb	599	18	16- 25
Comed beef, 340g	257	94	68- 115	Onions, 454g per lb	596	21	18- 29
Chicken: roasting, oven ready, per kg				Mushrooms, 113g per 4oz	600	34	25- 40
Frozen	191	177	150- 199	Cucumber, each	593	70	59- 79
Fresh or chilled	656	236	179- 269	Lettuce - iceberg, each	576	71	49- 79
Fresh and smoked fish, per kg				Leeks, 454g per lb	588	59	49- 69
Cod fillets	345	593	417- 772	Fresh fruit			
Rainbow trout	362	461	353- 585	Apples, cooking, 454g per lb	572	50	39- 59
Bread				Apples, dessert, 454g per lb	588	48	38- 59
White loaf, sliced, 800g	243	53	39- 82	Pears, dessert, 454g per lb	581	50	39- 69
White loaf, unwrapped, 800g	222	69	49- 88	Oranges, each	575	21	17- 29
Brown loaf, sliced, 400g	232	54	48- 66	Bananas, 454g per lb	575	42	39- 49
Brown loaf, unsliced, 800g	230	69	49- 91	Grapes, 454g per lb	519	119	99- 149

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	958	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	858	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	121
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	102.8
1988		106.9	107.3	107.0	105.8	106.6	106.7	103.7	104.6	102.4	105.0
1989		115.2	116.1	115.5	111.5	112.9	—	107.2	110.5	105.0	116.6
1990		126.1	127.4	126.4	119.2	122.1	—	111.3	119.4	116.4	126.4
1991		133.5	135.1	133.8	128.3	130.3	—	114.8	125.6	121.6	126.3
1992		138.5	140.5	139.1	134.3	136.4	—	115.5	128.3	114.7	130.6
1993		140.7	142.6	141.4	138.4	140.5	—	115.9	130.6	111.4	134.0
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	138.5
1996		152.7	154.9	153.4	149.3	152.3	—	117.1	141.4	125.4	144.2
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	108.2	109.6
1990	Jan 16	119.5	120.2	119.6	114.6	116.1	—	108.0	116.0	116.3	116.5
1991	Jan 15	130.2	131.6	130.4	122.7	126.0	—	110.7	122.9	116.4	119.9
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	138.6	138.6	135.0	137.4	—	112.8	128.8	112.2	129.0
1994	Jan 18	141.3	143.5	142.1	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
	Feb 14	146.9	149.2	147.3	143.7	146.0	—	114.8	135.0	128.5	135.9
	Mar 14	147.5	149.8	148.0	144.5	146.6	—	116.2	135.9	130.0	136.7
	Apr 11	149.0	151.5	149.4	145.0	147.7	—	116.5	135.8	130.3	136.4
	May 16	149.6	151.8	150.0	145.8	148.4	—	117.2	138.1	135.6	138.2
	Jun 13	149.8	152.2	150.4	145.8	148.5	—	116.9	137.0	129.2	139.0
	Jul 18	149.1	151.6	149.9	145.0	147.7	—	113.4	135.9	116.9	139.3
	Aug 15	149.9	152.1	150.3	145.9	148.6	—	114.9	138.7	132.2	139.6
	Sep 12	150.6	152.8	151.0	146.7	149.2	—	117.5	139.1	132.0	140.1
	Oct 17	149.8	152.1	150.5	146.2	148.7	—	117.2	137.5	122.0	140.2
	Nov 14	149.8	152.2	150.5	146.2	148.8	—	118.1	137.6	121.2	140.5
	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
	Feb 13	150.9	152.8	151.3	147.6	150.2	—	115.5	141.1	131.8	142.5
	Mar 12	151.5	153.3	151.9	148.4	150.9	—	117.4	142.3	134.9	143.3
	Apr 16	152.6	154.6	153.0	149.0	152.0	—	117.5	142.3	132.3	143.8
	May 14	152.9	154.8	153.3	149.5	152.5	—	118.0	143.3	134.9	144.5
	Jun 11	153.0	154.9	153.5	149.7	152.6	—	118.0	143.2	132.1	144.9
	Jul 16	152.4	154.5	153.2	149.8	151.9	—	114.1	141.3	120.1	145.0
	Aug 13	153.1	155.1	153.7	149.7	152.8	—	115.6	142.9	126.5	145.8
	Sep 10	153.8	156.2	154.7	150.5	153.6	—	118.5	141.4	119.2	145.5
	Oct 15	153.8	156.4	154.8	150.5	153.6	—	118.1	140.3	114.4	145.0
	Nov 12	153.9	156.6	154.9	150.6	153.7	—	119.3	139.7	113.7	144.5
	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
	Feb 11	155.0	157.7	156.0	151.3	154.5	—	115.5	140.8	116.9	145.1

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

RETAIL PRICES 6.4

General index of retail prices

Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expendi- ture	Fares and other travel	Leisure goods	Leisure services	Weights
38	157	61	73	44	74	38	127	22	47	30	1987
36	160	55	74	41	72	37	132	23	50	29	1988
34	175	54	71	41	73	37	128	23	47	29	1989
36	185	50	71	40	69	37	131	21	48	30	1990
32	192	46	70	45	63	38	141	20	48	30	1991
36	172	47	77	48	59	40	143	20	47	32	1992
34	184	46	79	47	58	39	136	21	46	62	1993
35	158	45	76	47	58	37	142	20	48	71	1994
34	187	45	77	47	54	39	125	19	46	66	1995
35	190	43	72	48	54	38	124	17	45	65	1996
34	186	41	72	52	56	40	128	20	47	59	1997
100.1	103.3	99.1	102.1	101.9	101.1	101.9	103.4	101.5	101.6	101.6	1987
103.4	112.5	101.6	105.9	106.8	104.4	106.8	108.1	107.5	104.2	108.1	1988
106.4	135.3	107.3	110.1	112.5	109.9	114.1	114.0	115.2	107.4	115.1	1989
113.6	163.7	115.9	115.4	119.6	115.0	122.7	120.9	123.4	112.4	124.5	1990
123.8	180.8	125.1	122.5	129.5	118.5	133.4	129.9	135.5	117.7	138.8	1991
129.9	160.8	126.5	126.5	137.0	118.8	142.2	138.7	143.9	120.8	150.0	1992
144.2	159.6	128.2	128.0	141.9	119.8	147.9	144.7	151.4	122.5	156.7	1993
156.4	151.0	131.7	128.4	142.0	120.4	153.3	149.7	155.4	121.8	162.5	1994
168.2	166.4	134.5	133.1	141.6	120.6	158.2	152.4	159.3	121.7	167.7	1995
179.5	168.6	134.8	137.5	141.7	119.7	164.1	157.0	164.1	123.6	173.8	1996
191.5	168.6	134.8	137.5	141.7	119.7	164.1	157.0	164.1	123.6	173.8	1997
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1987
101.4	103.9	98.3	103.3	105.0	101.1	104.3	105.1	105.1	102.8	103.6	1988
105.6	124.6	104.2	107.5	110.3	105.9	110.4	110.6	112.9	105.1	112.1	1989
108.3	145.8	110.6	112.0	116.3	110.8	118.6	115.0	117.5	110.1	119.6	1990
118.2	170.6	121.6	116.7	125.5	114.2	127.2	122.8	130.8	114.9	130.8	1991
137.4	156.0	127.7	123.9	135.3	115.7	138.4	134.0	140.9	119.3	145.5	1992
150.0	151.6	127.1	125.8	139.8	114.9	144.7	137.9	148.6	121.3	153.6	1993
166.5	150.2	125.4	126.1	142.4	116.2	149.5	147.5	154.0	122.3	160.1	1994
175.6	160.6	134.1	128.3	141.9	117.1	154.9	150.9	157.5	121.2	165.0	1995
177.2	162.0	134.3	130.1	142.0	118.5	154.9	151.4	158.7	121.5	166.0	1996
177.4	161.7	134.5	132.0	142.3	120.2	155.9	152.6	158.2	121.6	165.0	1997
179.1	169.1	134.7	132.1	142.9	121.8	156.8	152.9	158.9	121.5	166.0	1998
180.0	167.8	134.4	133.5	142.9	122.1	158.0	153.1	159.2	121.3	166.6	1999
180.2	168.8	134.3	133.4	142.7	121.8	157.8	153.9	159.3	121.6	167.2	2000
180.2	168.8	134.3	133.4	142.7	121.8	157.8	153.9	159.3	121.6	167.2	2001
180.2	168.8	134.3	133.4	142.7	121.8	157.8	153.9	159.3	121.6	167.2	2002
180.2	168.8	134.3	133.4	142.7	121.8	157.8	153.9	159.3	121.6	167.2	2003
180.2	168.8	134.3	133.4	142.7	121.8	157.8	153.9	159.3	121.6	167.2	2004
180.2	168.8	134.3	133.4	142.7	121.8	157.8	153.9	159.3	121.6	167.2	2005
180.2	168.8	134.3	133.4	142.7	121.8	157.8	153.9	159.3	121.6	167.2	2006
180.2	168.8	134.3	133.4	142.7	121.8	157.8	153.9	159.3	121.6	167.2	2007
180.2	168.8	134.3	133.4	142.7	121.8	157.8	153.9	159.3	121.6	167.2	2008
180.2	168.8	134.3	133.4	142.7	121.8	157.8	153.9	159.3	121.6	167.2	2009
180.2	168.8	134.3	133.4	142.7	121.8	157.8	153.9	159.3	121.6	167.2	2010
180.2	168.8	134.3	133.4	142.7	121.8	157.8	153.9	159.3			

6.8 RETAIL PRICES

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

1985=100	European Comm (15) ²	United Kingdom	Austria	Belgium	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany
Annual averages								
1995	97.7 e	NA	98.3	98.3	98.1	98.5	98.0	98.8
1996	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Monthly								
1995 Jan	96.2 e	NA	97.8	97.8	97.2	97.8	97.0	98.0
Feb	96.7 e	NA	98.0	97.9	97.6	98.2	97.3	98.5
Mar	97.0 e	NA	98.1	97.9	97.9	98.3	97.5	98.4
Apr	97.4 e	NA	98.1	98.0	98.2	98.4	97.7	98.6
May	97.6 e	NA	98.2	98.1	98.5	98.5	97.8	98.7
Jun	97.8 e	NA	98.4	98.1	98.3	98.7	97.8	99.0
Jul	97.7 e	NA	98.4	98.4	97.7	98.7	97.6	99.2
Aug	97.9 e	NA	98.4	98.7	97.9	98.5	98.1	99.1
Sep	98.2 e	NA	98.5	98.6	98.5	98.7	98.5	99.0
Oct	98.3 e	NA	98.4	98.4	98.5	98.8	98.6	98.9
Nov	98.4 e	NA	98.4	98.5	98.7	98.6	98.7	98.8
Dec	98.6 e	NA	98.4	98.7	98.6	98.5	98.8	99.1
1996 Jan	98.8 p	98.5	99.1 p	99.1	98.4	99.2	98.9	99.2
Feb	99.2 p	98.9	99.4 p	99.2	99.0	99.5	99.3	99.7
Mar	99.6 p	99.3	99.6 p	99.5	99.6	99.7	100.0	99.8
Apr	99.9 p	99.9	99.7 p	100.0	99.9	99.9	100.1	99.8
May	100.1 p	100.2	99.5 p	100.1	100.1	100.3	100.3	100.0
Jun	100.2 p	100.3	100.0 p	100.0	100.1	100.3	100.2	100.1
Jul	100.1 p	99.7	100.3 p	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.4
Aug	100.1 p	100.2	100.3 p	99.9	100.1	99.9	99.8	100.3
Sep	100.4 p	100.7	100.5 p	100.1	100.6	100.2	100.1	100.1
Oct	100.5 p	100.7	100.5 p	100.6	100.8	100.4	100.4	100.1
Nov	100.5 p	100.7	100.6 p	100.6	100.8	100.2	100.3	100.1
Dec	100.7 p	101.0	100.6 p	100.8	100.7	100.2	100.5	100.3
1997 Jan	100.9 p	100.6	100.7 p	101.3	101.0	100.1	100.7	100.9
Increases on a year earlier								
Annual averages								
1996	2.4 e	NA	1.8 p	1.8	1.9	1.5	2.1	1.2
Monthly								
1996 Jan	2.7 e	NA	1.3 p	1.3	1.2	1.4	2.0	1.2
Feb	2.6 e	NA	1.4 p	1.3	1.4	1.3	2.1	1.2
Mar	2.6 e	NA	1.5 p	1.6	1.7	1.4	2.6	1.4
Apr	2.6 e	NA	1.6 p	2.0	1.7	1.5	2.5	1.2
May	2.6 e	NA	1.3 p	2.0	1.6	1.8	2.6	1.3
Jun	2.4 e	NA	1.6 p	1.9	1.8	1.6	2.5	1.1
Jul	2.4 e	NA	1.9 p	1.5	2.3	1.4	2.5	1.2
Aug	2.2 e	NA	1.9 p	1.2	2.2	1.4	1.7	1.2
Sep	2.2 e	NA	2.0 p	1.5	2.1	1.5	1.6	1.1
Oct	2.3 e	NA	2.1 p	2.2	2.3	1.6	1.8	1.2
Nov	2.2 e	NA	2.2 p	2.1	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.3
Dec	2.1 e	NA	2.2 p	2.1	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.2
1997 Jan	2.2 p	2.1	1.6 p	2.2	2.6	0.9	1.8	1.7

Source: Office for National Statistics/Eurostat

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

6.8 RETAIL PRICES

EU countries - Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices (HICPs)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 p	99.2
1996	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Monthly								
1995 Jan	89.3	NA	93.3 e	98.4 p	97.6	95.9	94.9 p	97.9
Feb	88.9	97.0	94.0 e	98.5 p	98.2	96.4	95.3 p	98.3
Mar	91.1	NA	94.8 e	98.6 p	98.9	96.8	95.9 p	98.8
Apr	92.1	NA	95.3 e	98.6 p	99.1	97.3	96.4 p	99.4
May	93.0	98.0	95.9 e	98.7 p	98.9	97.2	96.4 p	99.5
Jun	93.5	NA	96.5 e	98.8 p	98.7	96.9	96.5 p	99.3
Jul	91.8	NA	96.7 e	98.8 p	98.0	96.9	96.5 p	99.0
Aug	91.9	98.0	96.9 e	98.8 p	98.1	97.3	96.8 p	99.0
Sep	94.1	NA	97.2 e	98.9 p	99.0	97.5	97.2 p	99.9
Oct	94.8	NA	97.5 e	99.1 p	99.0	97.8	97.3 p	100.0
Nov	95.2	98.4	98.1 e	99.2 p	99.0	97.9	97.6 p	100.0
Dec	96.7	NA	98.2 e	99.3 p	98.5	97.9	97.9 p	99.7
1996 Jan	96.3	NA	98.6	99.4	98.9	98.3	98.5 p	99.1
Feb	96.1	99.1	99.0	99.5	99.3	98.8	98.7 p	99.3
Mar	98.9	NA	99.3	99.6	100.3	99.0	99.1 p	100.0
Apr	99.9	NA	99.7	99.8	100.5	99.8	99.7 p	100.4
May	100.7	100.0	100.1	99.9	100.2	100.2	100.1 p	100.5
Jun	100.9	NA	100.3	99.9	99.7	100.2	100.0 p	100.1
Jul	99.1	NA	100.2	100.0	99.5	100.4	100.1 p	99.9
Aug	99.0	100.2	100.3	100.1	99.4	100.7	100.4 p	99.6
Sep	101.3	NA	100.4	100.1	100.4	100.7	100.7 p	100.4
Oct	102.1	NA	100.5	100.3	100.8	100.5	100.8 p	100.4
Nov	102.2	100.7	100.9	100.6	100.7	100.7	100.8 p	100.2
Dec	103.4	NA	101.0	100.6	100.5	100.7	101.1 p	100.2
1997 Jan	102.7	100.2	101.2	100.7	100.7	101.1	101.3 p	100.4
Increases on a year								
Annual averages								
1996	7.9	NA	4.0 e	1.2 p	1.5	2.9	3.6 p	0.8
Monthly								
1996 Jan	7.8	NA	5.7 e	1.0 p	1.3	2.5	3.8 p	1.2
Feb	8.1	2.2	5.3 e	1.0 p	1.1	2.5	3.6 p	1.0
Mar	8.6	NA	4.7 e	1.0 p	1.4	2.3	3.3 p	1.2
Apr	8.5	NA	4.6 e	1.2 p	1.4	2.6	3.4 p	1.0
May	8.3	2.0	4.4 e	1.2 p	1.3	3.1	3.8 p	1.0
Jun	7.9	NA	3.9 e	1.1 p	1.0	3.4	3.6 p	0.8
Jul	8.0	NA	3.6 e	1.2 p	1.5	3.6	3.7 p	0.9
Aug	7.7	2.2	3.5 e	1.3 p	1.3	3.5	3.7 p	0.6
Sep	7.7	NA	3.3 e	1.2 p	1.4	3.3	3.6 p	0.5
Oct	7.7	NA	3.1 e	1.2 p	1.8	2.8	3.6 p	0.4
Nov	7.4	2.3	2.9 e	1.4 p	1.7	2.9	3.3 p	0.2
Dec	6.9	NA	2.9 e	1.3 p	2.0	2.9	3.3 p	0.5
1997 Jan	6.6	1.9 p	2.6	1.3	1.8	2.8	2.8 p	1.3

Source: Office for National Statistics/Eurostat

6.9 RETAIL PRICES

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

1990=100	United Kingdom ¹	Germany (West) ¹	France ¹	Italy ¹
Annual averages				
1993	116.1	111.0	107.5	116.7
1994	118.8	113.9	109.2	121.4
1995	122.0	115.7 P	111.1	127.7
1996	125.3	117.1 P	113.3 P	132.6 P
Monthly				
1995 Dec	123.5	115.6 P	111.9	130.4
1996 Jan	123.2	116.2 P	112.1	130.7 P
Feb	123.8	116.4 P	112.5	131.1 P
Mar	124.5	116.7 P	113.2	131.5 P
Apr	125.0	117.2 P	113.4	132.2 P
May	125.4	117.7 P	113.6	132.7 P
Jun	125.6	117.8 P	113.5	133.0 P
Jul	124.8	117.8 P	113.3	132.8 P
Aug	125.6	117.1 P	113.0	132.9 P
Sep	126.3	117.1 P	113.4	133.3 P
Oct	126.3	117.2 P	113.7	133.4 P
Nov	126.3	117.1 P	113.7 P	133.8 P
Dec	126.8	117.2 P	113.7 P	133.9 P
1997 Jan	126.4	118.4 P	113.7 p	133.9 P
Increases on a Annual averages				
1993	3.0	3.6	2.2	4.4
1994	2.3	2.6	1.6	4.0
1995	2.7	1.6 P	1.7	5.2
1996	2.7	1.2 P	2.0	3.8 P
Monthly				
1995 Dec	3.0	1.0 P	2.0	5.6
1996 Jan	2.7	0.9 P	1.9	5.4 P
Feb	2.7	0.9 P	1.9	4.9 P
Mar	2.7	1.0 P	2.3	4.5 P
Apr	2.8	1.2 P	2.3	4.6 P
May	2.5	1.5 P	2.3	4.4 P
Jun	2.7	1.2 P	2.3	3.9 P
Jul	2.6	1.3 P	2.3	3.6 P
Aug	2.6	1.4 P	1.6	3.4 P
Sep	2.6	1.4 P	1.6	3.4 P
Oct	2.9	1.5 P	1.8	3.1 P
Nov	3.0	1.5 P	1.7 P	2.7 P
Dec	2.6	1.4 P	1.6 P	2.7 P
1997 Jan	2.7	1.9 P	1.4 p	2.4 P

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

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

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

RETAIL PRICES 6.9

Selected countries: all items excluding housing costs

1990=100	United States	Japan	Canada
Annual averages			
1993	110.3	105.9	109.5
1994	112.9	106.3	109.6
1995	115.9	105.8	112.5
1996	119.2	105.8	114.9
Monthly			
1995 Dec	116.7	105.6	112.8
1996 Jan	117.2	105.4	113.2
Feb	117.6	105.2	113.4
Mar	118.3	105.4	114.0
Apr	118.9	106.2	114.6
May	119.2	106.4	115.0
Jun	119.2	105.9	114.9
Jul	119.2	105.6	114.9
Aug	119.3	105.5	115.0
Sep	119.8	105.9	115.2
Oct	120.3	106.1	115.4
Nov	120.6	105.8	116.3
Dec	120.7	105.9	116.2
1997 Jan	120.9	105.8	116.5
Increases on a year earlier Annual averages			
1993	3.0	1.0	2.0
1994	2.4	0.4	0.2
1995	2.6	-0.5	2.6
1996	2.8	0.0	2.1
Monthly			
1995 Dec	2.3	-0.6	2.1
1996 Jan	2.4	-0.8	2.0
Feb	2.4	-0.5	1.6
Mar	2.6	-0.2	1.9
Apr	2.8	0.2	1.9
May	2.8	0.1	2.0
Jun	2.7	-0.3	1.9
Jul	2.8	0.3	1.7
Aug	2.7	0.0	2.0
Sep	2.8	-0.4	1.9
Oct	2.9	0.2	2.3
Nov	3.3	0.3	2.8
Dec	3.4	0.3	3.0
1997 Jan	3.1	0.4	2.9

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

7.1 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

Economic activity *, seasonally adjusted §§

GREAT BRITAIN	In employment #					ILO unemployed	Total economically active	Economically inactive	All aged 16 and over
	Employees	Self-employed	Govt-supported training and employment programmes §	Unpaid family workers **	All ++				
ALL	22,600	1,769	..	..	24,369	1,466 X	25,836 X	15,310 X	41,146
Spr 1979	21,574	2,191	..	..	23,765	2,521 X	26,286 X	15,654 X	41,940
Spr 1981	20,446	2,292	366	..	23,103	2,891 X	25,994 X	16,399 X	42,394
Spr 1983	20,673	2,606	321	..	23,626	2,964 X	26,590 X	16,130 X	42,720
Spr 1984	20,673	2,606	321	..	23,626	3,143	26,768	15,951	42,720
Spr 1985	20,890	2,703	402	..	23,995	3,026	27,021	15,990	43,011
Spr 1986	20,982	2,718	414	..	24,117	3,031	27,148	16,100	43,246
Spr 1987	21,010	2,957	513	..	24,489	2,946	27,435	16,053	43,487
Spr 1988	21,708	3,136	541	..	25,389	2,424	27,813	15,852	43,665
Spr 1989	22,269	3,429	490	..	26,195	2,021	28,216	15,623	43,839
Spr 1990	22,488	3,471	458	..	26,421	1,925	28,346	15,616	44,159
Spr 1991	22,132	3,318	418	..	25,883	2,361	28,243	15,835	44,078
Spr 1992	21,586	3,140	356	176	25,258	2,737	27,995	16,164	44,159
Aut 1992	21,441	3,088	343	176	25,048	2,859	27,907	16,283	44,190
Win 1992/3	21,385	3,084	326	152	24,947	2,957	27,905	16,299	44,203
Spr 1993	21,382	3,101	333	145	24,960	2,903	27,863	16,353	44,217
Sum 1993	21,360	3,113	329	151	24,953	2,876	27,828	16,402	44,217
Aut 1993	21,402	3,143	323	140	25,009	2,855	27,864	16,382	44,230
Win 1993/4	21,425	3,193	324	135	25,077	2,786	27,863	16,399	44,246
Spr 1994	21,486	3,208	315	140	25,149	2,712	27,861	16,417	44,262
Sum 1994	21,545	3,224	298	138	25,206	2,669	27,875	16,419	44,277
Aut 1994	21,593	3,269	290	142	25,294	2,532	27,826	16,496	44,293
Win 1994/5	21,675	3,289	278	129	25,371	2,436	27,806	16,445	44,322
Spr 1995	21,748	3,260	265	133	25,407	2,432	27,839	16,542	44,352
Sum 1995	21,874	3,249	257	125	25,505	2,416	27,921	16,489	44,381
Aut 1995	21,939	3,247	245	131	25,562	2,396	27,959	16,489	44,410
Win 1995/6	22,106	3,219	237	118	25,680	2,302	27,982	16,503	44,447
Spr 1996	22,102	3,199	222	122	25,646	2,313	27,959	16,564	44,485
Sum 1996	22,084	3,290	227	114	25,715	2,263	27,978	16,582	44,522
Aut 1996	22,241	3,291	198	115	25,845	2,230	28,075	16,523	44,599
Changes									
Sum 96 - Aut 96	157	0	-29	1	130	-32	98	-59	39
Per cent	0.7	-0.1	-12.7	1.2	0.5	-1.4	0.3	-0.4	0.1
MEN	13,381	1,449	..	..	14,830	787 X	15,617 X	4,067 X	16,684
Spr 1979	12,427	1,753	..	..	14,180	1,583 X	15,763 X	4,324 X	20,087
Spr 1981	11,672	1,759	221	..	13,651	1,838 X	15,480 X	4,842 X	20,332
Spr 1983	11,643	1,988	201	..	13,845	1,802 X	15,647 X	4,872 X	20,519
Spr 1984	11,643	1,988	201	..	13,845	1,861	15,707	4,813	20,519
Spr 1985	11,683	2,039	255	..	13,977	1,818	15,795	4,866	20,681
Spr 1986	11,583	2,057	278	..	13,920	1,817	15,736	5,071	20,806
Spr 1987	11,487	2,231	329	..	14,052	1,755	15,807	5,138	20,945
Spr 1988	11,836	2,375	339	..	14,552	1,425	15,978	5,074	21,052
Spr 1989	11,984	2,626	215	..	14,828	1,173	16,101	5,058	21,158
Spr 1990	12,082	2,647	206	..	15,029	1,222	16,150	5,099	21,249
Spr 1991	11,803	2,535	252	..	14,598	1,470	16,068	5,251	21,118
Spr 1992	11,377	2,371	234	54	14,037	1,827	15,864	5,505	21,369
Spr 1993	11,244	2,320	221	55	13,841	1,919	15,760	5,635	21,395
Win 1992/3	11,186	2,330	206	46	13,768	1,981	15,750	5,658	21,407
Spr 1993	11,168	2,316	219	41	13,744	1,948	15,692	5,728	21,420
Sum 1993	11,146	2,331	219	47	13,742	1,904	15,647	5,786	21,432
Aut 1993	11,173	2,349	215	42	13,779	1,885	15,693	5,785	21,448
Win 1993/4	11,199	2,347	217	37	13,837	1,831	15,687	5,796	21,464
Spr 1994	11,223	2,406	207	47	13,883	1,790	15,673	5,806	21,479
Sum 1994	11,246	2,427	195	49	13,916	1,775	15,691	5,804	21,495
Aut 1994	11,306	2,462	191	44	14,004	1,670	15,673	5,843	21,516
Win 1994/5	11,333	2,480	186	41	14,039	1,597	15,636	5,901	21,537
Spr 1995	11,393	2,470	173	40	14,076	1,577	15,653	5,906	21,559
Sum 1995	11,436	2,450	163	44	14,092	1,572	15,665	5,915	21,580
Aut 1995	11,462	2,454	157	42	14,115	1,552	15,667	5,937	21,604
Win 1995/6	11,547	2,421	147	35	14,150	1,515	15,668	5,964	21,629
Spr 1996	11,571	2,394	141	40	14,146	1,514	15,660	5,993	21,654
Sum 1996	11,538	2,465	144	37	14,183	1,478	15,662	6,017	21,678
Aut 1996	11,625	2,464	120	40	14,249	1,445	15,694	6,010	21,703
Changes									
Sum 96 - Aut 96	87	-1	-24	3	66	-34	32	-7	25
Per cent	0.8	-0.1	-16.4	8.5	0.5	-2.3	0.2	-0.1	0.1
WOMEN	9,220	319	..	..	9,539	679 X	10,218 X	11,243 X	21,462
Spr 1979	9,147	438	..	..	9,585	937 X	10,522 X	11,330 X	21,852
Spr 1981	8,774	533	145	..	9,452	1,053 X	10,505 X	11,557 X	22,062
Spr 1983	9,030	619	120	..	9,780	1,162 X	10,943 X	11,258 X	22,200
Spr 1984	9,030	619	120	..	9,780	1,282	11,062	11,138	22,300
Spr 1985	9,207	664	147	..	10,018	1,208	11,226	11,104	22,330
Spr 1986	9,369	681	136	..	10,197	1,214	11,411	11,029	22,440
Spr 1987	9,522	727	185	..	10,437	1,191	11,628	10,915	22,543
Spr 1988	9,872	761	202	..	10,836	999	11,835	10,778	22,613
Spr 1989	10,285	803	177	..	11,267	848	12,116	10,565	22,681
Spr 1990	10,406	824	162	..	11,393	803	12,196	10,517	22,710
Spr 1991	10,329	784	166	..	11,285	891	12,176	10,584	22,760
Spr 1992	10,208	769	122	122	11,221	910	12,131	10,659	22,790
Aut 1992	10,197	768	121	105	11,207	939	12,147	10,648	22,790
Win 1992/3	10,199	754	120	105	11,179	976	12,155	10,641	22,796
Spr 1993	10,214	784	114	104	11,216	955	12,171	10,625	22,797
Sum 1993	10,214	782	110	104	11,210	972	12,182	10,616	22,798
Aut 1993	10,229	795	108	98	11,230	971	12,201	10,597	22,798
Win 1993/4	10,226	809	107	98	11,240	955	12,196	10,602	22,798
Spr 1994	10,263	802	108	93	11,266	921	12,187	10,611	22,798
Sum 1994	10,300	798	103	89	11,290	894	12,184	10,614	22,798
Aut 1994	10,286	807	99	88	11,291	862	12,153	10,653	22,798
Win 1994/5	10,342	809	93	88	11,332	838	12,170	10,644	22,798
Spr 1995	10,355	791	92	88	11,331	856	12,187	10,636	22,814
Sum 1995	10,438	800	94	81	11,413	844	12,257	10,574	22,830
Aut 1995	10,478	793	89	88	11,447	844	12,291	10,552	22,830
Win 1995/6	10,559	798	90	83	11,530	786	12,316	10,539	22,856
Spr 1996	10,531	805	81	82	11,500	799	12,298	10,570	22,869
Sum 1996	10,546	825	83	77	11,532	784	12,316	10,565	22,881
Aut 1996	10,616	827	78	75	11,596	786	12,382	10,514	22,895
Changes									
Sum 96 - Aut 96	69	2	-5	-2	64	2	66	-52	14
Per cent	0.7	0.2	-6.3	-2.2	0.6	0.2	0.5	-0.5	0.1

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

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 ++				
ALL	22,432	1,778	..	..	24,210	1,428 X	25,638 X	15,507 X	41,146
Spr 1979	21,405	2,201	..	..	23,606	2,483 X	26,089 X	15,851 X	41,940
Spr 1981	20,288</								

7.5 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Alternative measures of unemployment

THOUSANDS

GREAT BRITAIN	ILO unemployment measure				Claimant unemployment measure +				
	Seasonally adjusted				Not ILO unemployed				
	Claimants	Non claimants	Total	Difference	Total #	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	In employment	Total
ALL									
Spr 1984			3,143	369	2,774				
Spr 1985			3,026	115	2,911				
Spr 1986			3,031	38	2,993				
Spr 1987			2,946	147	2,799				
Spr 1988			2,424	154	2,270				
Spr 1989			2,021	279	1,742				
Spr 1990			1,925	422	1,502				
Spr 1991			2,361	294	2,067				
Spr 1992	1,804	933	2,737	149	2,588	1,804	492	292	784
Aut 1992	1,877	981	2,859	95	2,763	1,877	547	339	886
Win 1992/3	1,937	1,021	2,957	96	2,861	1,937	585	339	924
Spr 1993	1,915	989	2,903	66	2,837	1,915	570	352	923
Sum 1993	1,861	1,015	2,876	69	2,807	1,861	634	312	946
Aut 1993	1,815	1,041	2,855	108	2,747	1,815	588	345	932
Win 1993/4	1,757	1,029	2,786	111	2,675	1,757	586	332	918
Spr 1994	1,702	1,010	2,712	115	2,597	1,702	557	339	895
Sum 1994	1,657	1,012	2,669	151	2,518	1,657	544	316	860
Aut 1994	1,546	986	2,532	114	2,417	1,546	540	332	836
Win 1994/5	1,471	964	2,435	128	2,307	1,471	549	287	800
Spr 1995	1,445	987	2,432	186	2,246	1,445	498	302	812
Sum 1995	1,405	1,012	2,416	199	2,217	1,405	516	297	786
Aut 1995	1,406	991	2,396	225	2,171	1,406	498	267	766
Win 1995/6	1,365	937	2,302	170	2,132	1,365	483	285	748
Spr 1996	1,325	988	2,313	220	2,093	1,325	469	298	727
Sum 1996	1,260	1,002	2,263	221	2,041	1,260	478	303	781
Aut 1996	1,143	1,087	2,230	302	1,928	1,143	472	313	784
Changes									
Sum 96 - Aut 96	-117	85	-32		-114	-117	-6	9	3
Aut 95 - Aut 96	-262	96	-166		-243	-262	-27	45	19
MEN									
Spr 1984			1,861	-95	1,956				
Spr 1985			1,818	-208	2,026				
Spr 1986			1,817	-251	2,067				
Spr 1987			1,755	-188	1,943				
Spr 1988			1,425	-150	1,575				
Spr 1989			1,173	-62	1,234				
Spr 1990			1,122	22	1,100				
Spr 1991			1,470	-92	1,562				
Spr 1992	1,413	414	1,827	-154	1,981	1,413	352	216	568
Aut 1992	1,479	440	1,919	-201	2,120	1,479	381	260	641
Win 1992/3	1,516	465	1,981	-214	2,195	1,516	420	259	679
Spr 1993	1,484	464	1,948	-228	2,176	1,484	414	278	692
Sum 1993	1,444	460	1,904	-250	2,154	1,444	468	242	710
Aut 1993	1,401	484	1,885	-222	2,106	1,401	435	270	705
Win 1993/4	1,361	469	1,831	-223	2,053	1,361	433	260	692
Spr 1994	1,321	469	1,790	-200	1,990	1,321	395	274	669
Sum 1994	1,290	485	1,775	-148	1,923	1,290	383	250	633
Aut 1994	1,214	455	1,670	-176	1,846	1,214	374	258	631
Win 1994/5	1,142	455	1,597	-164	1,761	1,142	396	223	619
Spr 1995	1,129	447	1,577	-136	1,712	1,129	345	238	583
Sum 1995	1,090	482	1,572	-115	1,688	1,090	365	233	598
Aut 1995	1,088	464	1,552	-100	1,653	1,088	359	206	564
Win 1995/6	1,075	440	1,515	-108	1,624	1,075	336	213	548
Spr 1996	1,033	482	1,514	-77	1,591	1,033	337	221	559
Sum 1996	992	486	1,478	-70	1,548	992	332	224	556
Aut 1996	890	554	1,445	-20	1,464	890	342	231	574
Changes									
Sum 96 - Aut 96	-102	68	-34		-84	-102	10	7	18
Aut 95 - Aut 96	-198	90	-108		-189	-198	-16	26	9
WOMEN									
Spr 1984			1,282	464	817				
Spr 1985			1,208	323	885				
Spr 1986			1,214	288	926				
Spr 1987			1,191	335	856				
Spr 1988			999	304	695				
Spr 1989			848	340	508				
Spr 1990			803	401	402				
Spr 1991			891	386	505				
Spr 1992	391	519	910	303	607	391	141	75	216
Aut 1992	398	541	939	296	643	398	166	79	245
Win 1992/3	421	555	976	310	665	421	164	80	245
Spr 1993	430	525	955	294	661	430	157	74	231
Sum 1993	417	555	972	319	653	417	166	70	236
Aut 1993	414	557	971	330	641	414	152	72	225
Win 1993/4	396	559	955	334	621	396	153	72	225
Spr 1994	380	541	921	315	607	380	161	65	226
Sum 1994	368	526	894	300	595	368	161	66	227
Aut 1994	331	531	862	290	572	331	166	74	240
Win 1994/5	329	509	838	292	547	329	153	64	217
Spr 1995	316	539	856	322	533	316	153	64	217
Sum 1995	315	529	844	315	529	315	151	64	215
Aut 1995	317	527	844	325	519	317	140	62	219
Win 1995/6	289	497	786	278	509	289	147	72	209
Spr 1996	293	506	799	297	501	293	132	77	225
Sum 1996	268	516	784	291	493	268	146	80	221
Aut 1996	253	533	786	322	464	253	129	81	211
Changes									
Sum 96 - Aut 96	-15	16	2		-29	-15	-16	2	-15
Aut 95 - Aut 96	-64	6	-58		-55	-64	-10	20	9

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

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Alternative measures of unemployment 7.6

THOUSANDS

GREAT BRITAIN	ILO unemployment measure				Claimant unemployment measure +				
	Not seasonally adjusted				Not ILO unemployed				
	Claimants	Non claimants	Total	Difference	Total #	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	In employment	Total
ALL									
Spr 1984	2,233	872	3,105	114	2,991	2,233	574	184	758
Spr 1985	2,164	826	2,990	-149	3,139	2,164	778	197	975
Spr 1986	2,202	794	2,996	-186	3,181	2,202	783	196	980
Spr 1987	2,096	815	2,912	-41	2,952	2,096	673	183	856
Spr 1988	1,655	737	2,392	-10	2,401	1,655	568	178	746
Spr 1989	1,143	846	1,989	214	1,775	1,143	423	209	632
Spr 1990	1,034	860	1,894	373	1,520	1,034	300	186	486
Spr 1991	1,447	883	2,329	243	2,086	1,447	390	250	640
Spr 1992	1,790	894	2,684	71	2,613	1,790	517	306	823
Sum 1992	1,828	1,018	2,846	189	2,657	1,828	567	306	823
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	11	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	488	310	798
Sum 1996	1,259	1,068	2,327	273	2,054	1,259	487	309	796
Aut 1996	1,118	1,108	2,226	324	1,902	1,118	472	313	785
MEN									
Spr 1984	1,607	231	1,838	-257	2				

7.7 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

Job-related training received by employees

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

All of working age +	Age Groups				
	16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-59/64
	Seasonally adjusted	Not seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Not seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted
ALL					
Spr 1984		410	464		
Spr 1985		410	464		
Spr 1986		410	464		
Spr 1987		410	464		
Spr 1988		410	464		
Spr 1989		410	464		
Spr 1990		410	464		
Spr 1991		410	464		
Spr 1992		410	464		
Sum 1992		410	464		
Aut 1992		410	464		
Win 1992/3		410	464		
Spr 1993		410	464		
Sum 1993		410	464		
Aut 1993		410	464		
Win 1993/4		410	464		
Spr 1994		410	464		
Sum 1994		410	464		
Aut 1994		410	464		
Win 1994/5		410	464		
Spr 1995		410	464		
Sum 1995		410	464		
Aut 1995		410	464		
Win 1995/6		410	464		
Spr 1996		410	464		
Sum 1996		410	464		
Aut 1996	3,043	1,116	285	416	1,013
Men					
Spr 1984		295	277		
Spr 1985		295	277		
Spr 1986		295	277		
Spr 1987		295	277		
Spr 1988		295	277		
Spr 1989		295	277		
Spr 1990		295	277		
Spr 1991		295	277		
Spr 1992		295	277		
Sum 1992		295	277		
Aut 1992		295	277		
Win 1992/3		295	277		
Spr 1993		295	277		
Sum 1993		295	277		
Aut 1993		295	277		
Win 1993/4		295	277		
Spr 1994		295	277		
Sum 1994		295	277		
Aut 1994		295	277		
Win 1994/5		295	277		
Spr 1995		295	277		
Sum 1995		295	277		
Aut 1995		295	277		
Win 1995/6		295	277		
Spr 1996		295	277		
Sum 1996		295	277		
Aut 1996	1,151	429	103	149	519
Women					
Spr 1984		155	188		
Spr 1985		155	188		
Spr 1986		155	188		
Spr 1987		155	188		
Spr 1988		155	188		
Spr 1989		155	188		
Spr 1990		155	188		
Spr 1991		155	188		
Spr 1992		155	188		
Sum 1992		155	188		
Aut 1992		155	188		
Win 1992/3		155	188		
Spr 1993		155	188		
Sum 1993		155	188		
Aut 1993		155	188		
Win 1993/4		155	188		
Spr 1994		155	188		
Sum 1994		155	188		
Aut 1994		155	188		
Win 1994/5		155	188		
Spr 1995		155	188		
Sum 1995		155	188		
Aut 1995		155	188		
Win 1995/6		155	188		
Spr 1996		155	188		
Sum 1996		155	188		
Aut 1996	800	297	82	117	222

% of all employees # PERCENT

All of working age +	Age Groups				
	16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-59/64
	Seasonally adjusted	Not seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Not seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted
ALL					
Spr 1984		24	16		
Spr 1985		24	16		
Spr 1986		24	16		
Spr 1987		24	16		
Spr 1988		24	16		
Spr 1989		24	16		
Spr 1990		24	16		
Spr 1991		24	16		
Spr 1992		24	16		
Sum 1992		24	16		
Aut 1992		24	16		
Win 1992/3		24	16		
Spr 1993		24	16		
Sum 1993		24	16		
Aut 1993		24	16		
Win 1993/4		24	16		
Spr 1994		24	16		
Sum 1994		24	16		
Aut 1994		24	16		
Win 1994/5		24	16		
Spr 1995		24	16		
Sum 1995		24	16		
Aut 1995		24	16		
Win 1995/6		24	16		
Spr 1996		24	16		
Sum 1996		24	16		
Aut 1996	14.0	22.3	16.3	13.6	12.3
Men					
Spr 1984		17	11		
Spr 1985		17	11		
Spr 1986		17	11		
Spr 1987		17	11		
Spr 1988		17	11		
Spr 1989		17	11		
Spr 1990		17	11		
Spr 1991		17	11		
Spr 1992		17	11		
Sum 1992		17	11		
Aut 1992		17	11		
Win 1992/3		17	11		
Spr 1993		17	11		
Sum 1993		17	11		
Aut 1993		17	11		
Win 1993/4		17	11		
Spr 1994		17	11		
Sum 1994		17	11		
Aut 1994		17	11		
Win 1994/5		17	11		
Spr 1995		17	11		
Sum 1995		17	11		
Aut 1995		17	11		
Win 1995/6		17	11		
Spr 1996		17	11		
Sum 1996		17	11		
Aut 1996	13.2	23.2	16.8	12.3	11.4
Women					
Spr 1984		7	7		
Spr 1985		7	7		
Spr 1986		7	7		
Spr 1987		7	7		
Spr 1988		7	7		
Spr 1989		7	7		
Spr 1990		7	7		
Spr 1991		7	7		
Spr 1992		7	7		
Sum 1992		7	7		
Aut 1992		7	7		
Win 1992/3		7	7		
Spr 1993		7	7		
Sum 1993		7	7		
Aut 1993		7	7		
Win 1993/4		7	7		
Spr 1994		7	7		
Sum 1994		7	7		
Aut 1994		7	7		
Win 1994/5		7	7		
Spr 1995		7	7		
Sum 1995		7	7		
Aut 1995		7	7		
Win 1995/6		7	7		
Spr 1996		7	7		
Sum 1996		7	7		
Aut 1996	11.4	21.4	15.5	11.4	10.4

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

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY 7.8

Average actual weekly hours⁺ of work by industry sector, not seasonally adjusted

GREAT BRITAIN THOUSANDS

All of working age +	SIC 92 (Standard Industrial Classification)													
	Agriculture and fishing		Energy and water		Manufacturing	Construction	Distribution, Hotels & Catering		Transport & comms	Banking, Finance & Insurance etc	Public admin education & health	Other Services	Total Services	
	A-B	C,E	D	F	G,H	I	J,K	L-N	O-Q	G-Q				
ALL														
Spr 1984	782	33.1	790	33.7	47.7	28.2	36.3	38.2	32.5	37.8	34.5	29.1	30.2	31.7
Spr 1985	810	33.8	818	34.4	47.1	35.0	37.1	38.2	33.1	38.6	33.6	29.8	30.1	32.3
Spr 1986	814	33.8	823	34.4	47.4	36.9	37.2	38.3	33.2	38.9	33.9	29.2	30.6	32.3
Spr 1987	821	33.6	830	34.1	47.4	36.2	37.1	38.3	32.8	39.0	33.1	28.9	31.4	32.1
Spr 1988	872	34.4	882	34.9	47.7	37.0	38.1	39.8	33.2	39.4	34.4	29.7	31.4	32.7
Spr 1989	894	34.2	905	34.7	49.0	37.4	37.6	39.3	33.1	39.7	34.0	29.3	31.5	32.6
Spr 1990	894	33.9	905	34.4	47.5	37.2	37.5	39.4	32.7	38.4	33.9	29.0	31.8	32.2
Spr 1991	876	33.9	887	34.4	48.0	37.8	37.2	39.0	32.7	38.7	33.9	29.7	31.2	32.4
Spr 1992	824	32.8	835	33.3	45.8	37.0	36.8	37.7	32.1	37.7	33.1	28.8	30.6	33.2
Sum 1992	837	33.4	828	32.9	45.7	36.9	35.8	37.2	32.1	37.7	33.1	28.8	30.6	33.2
Aut 1992	828	33.2	853	34.1	43.7	37.6	37.4	38.5	32.3	38.3	33.8	30.0	31.1	32.3
Win 1992/3	822	33.1	795	32.2	40.4	36.2	34.5	35.0	31.0	36.8	32.3	28.6	29.6	30.9
Spr 1993	821	33.1	833	33.6	43.3	37.5	36.9	38.2	31.9	38.0	33.4	29.3	30.8	31.7
Sum 1993	821	33.0	846	33.9	42.5	38.2	37.3	39.2	32.0	38.4	33.7	29.8	30.3	32.0
Aut 1993	828	33.2	801	32.3	40.3	35.1	34.9	35.3	31.2	38.0	32.7	28.6	28.3	31.0
Win 1993/4	832	33.2	845	33.8	44.4	36.9	37.2	38.5	32.0	38.9				

THE INTERNATIONAL PASSENGER SURVEY

Travel Trends is a summary of the 1995 International Passenger Survey which summarises travel patterns to and from the UK and for the first time includes data on Channel tunnel travel.

The survey includes analyses of overseas residents' visits to the UK and UK residents' visits abroad broken down into number, purpose and length of visits, expenditure incurred and means of transport used.

A series of tables and charts provide invaluable information on this fast growing area of the international economy for anyone involved in travel or related industries.

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

Travel Trends

Published for the Office for National Statistics by
The Stationery Office
Price £25.95
ISBN 0 11 620791 4



GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING 8.1

Number of people participating in the programmes THOUSAND

Period ending	Training For Work			Youth Training (including Youth Credits)			Modern Apprenticeships		
	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain
1994 May	119.9	14.3	134.2	235.7	31.8	267.5			
Jun	116.2	14.2	130.3	231.3	32.5	263.7			
Jul	108.2	13.7	121.9	241.8	32.1	273.9			
Aug	104.0	13.8	117.8	242.1	32.3	274.5			
Sep	103.2	14.1	117.3	242.4	33.0	275.4			
Oct	113.7	14.3	128.0	252.4	33.2	285.6			
Nov	116.6	14.7	131.3	254.4	33.3	287.7			
Dec	118.1	14.2	132.3	255.7	33.0	288.7			
1995 Jan	115.8	14.4	130.2	253.2	34.0	287.2			
Feb	117.0	14.6	131.6	252.7	34.3	287.0			
Mar	103.4	14.4	117.8	239.5	33.6	273.1			
Apr	82.1	14.0	96.1	229.0	31.7	260.8	1.7	0.0	1.7
May	79.3	13.8	93.2	228.7	31.1	259.8	1.8	0.0	1.8
Jun	75.9	13.6	89.5	227.0	31.5	258.4	1.8	0.0	1.9
Jul	69.3	13.1	82.4	237.5	31.3	268.8	2.4	0.0	2.5
Aug	65.0	12.9	77.9	239.9	31.8	271.7	3.2	0.0	3.2
Sep	63.1	12.8	76.0	240.1	33.0	273.1	6.1	0.0	6.1
Oct	66.6	13.0	79.6	245.6	32.0	277.5	11.1	0.0	11.1
Nov	68.8	13.0	81.8	246.0	32.7	278.7	14.2	0.0	14.2
Dec	70.5	12.8	83.3	244.5	34.5	279.0	16.8	0.1	17.0
1996 Jan	68.8	12.7	81.5	236.4	34.8	271.1	21.0	0.1	21.1
Feb	71.8	13.4	85.2	232.0	35.7	267.6	24.1	0.1	24.2
Mar	72.7	13.0	85.7	224.1	35.2	259.3	27.8	0.2	28.0
Apr	67.6	13.4	80.9	216.1	32.4	248.5	30.6	1.5	32.1
May	67.2	13.6	80.8	213.1	31.8	244.9	32.7	1.6	34.3
June	66.0	13.4	79.5	212.8	32.9	245.8	35.0	1.6	36.6
July	63.7	13.3	77.0	222.7	33.4	256.1	38.8	1.7	40.5
Aug	61.1	13.5	74.6	225.2	35.5	260.7	43.1	2.2	45.3
Sep	60.9	13.4	74.3	227.3	36.7	264.0	51.8	2.5	54.3
Oct	63.4	13.5	76.9	229.6	37.1	266.7	58.4	2.6	61.0
Nov	65.2	14.1	79.3	230.0	37.4	267.4	62.8	2.6	65.4
Dec	64.9	13.7	78.7	231.6	37.1	268.6	66.9	2.7	69.6

Note: Modern Apprenticeships were launched in September 1995 (in England and Wales; at the end of 1995 in Scotland), following prototyping in 17 industry sectors. Accelerated Modern Apprenticeships for 18 and 19 year old school and college leavers, also launched in September 1995, has been merged with Modern Apprenticeships from April 1996 in England (although it will continue separately in Wales). Modern Apprenticeships aim to increase significantly the number of young people trained to technician, supervisory and equivalent-level skills, at NVQ level 3 as a minimum plus the breadth and flexibility required for the relevant industry sector. Accelerated Modern Apprenticeships figures have been merged with Modern Apprenticeships. Because of the different ways in which the programmes are administered in England, Wales and Scotland, the Scotland figures, provided by the Scottish Office are shown separately. See *Employment Gazette*, pp57-8, December 1993 for more detail.

GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING 8.2

Number of starts on the programmes THOUSAND

Period ending +	Training For Work			Youth Training (including Youth Credits)			Modern Apprenticeships		
	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain
1994 27/31 Mar	23.7	3.1	26.2	13.1	2.8	15.3			
24/28 Apr	20.1	2.6	22.7	13.8	1.9	15.7			
22/27 May	20.8	2.5	23.3	11.3	1.5	12.7			
19 Jun/1 Ju	20.3	2.7	23.0	4.4	18.9				
17/29 Jul	21.8	1.9	23.8	38.5	2.3	41.1			
14/26 Aug	20.0	2.8	22.8	26.1	4.3	29.9			
11/30 Sep	21.6	3.8	24.6	29.8	4.4	33.5			
9/28 Oct	35.4	2.8	38.3	36.8	3.0	40.1			
6/25 Nov	25.7	2.9	28.6	20.6	2.5	23.3			
4/30 Dec	24.6	2.0	26.9	19.3	1.8	21.3			
1995 1 Jan	12.3	n/a	14.2	9.6	n/a	11.5			
30/27 Jan	26.0	2.6	28.7	17.0	3.5	20.3			
26/24 Feb	23.9	2.9	25.3	16.3	2.8	18.9			
26/31 Mar	16.7	3.3	18.5	14.0	2.9	16.3			
23/28 Apr	12.0	2.2	14.3	12.3	2.5	14.8	0.1	0.0	0.1
21/26 May	15.9	2.6	18.0	12.8	1.8	14.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
18/30 Jun	15.5	2.8	18.1	14.7	4.2	18.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
16/28 Jul	16.2	1.7	18.2	36.6	2.6	39.6	0.6	0.0	0.6
13/25 Aug	14.7	2.3	16.5	26.7	5.0	30.3	0.8	0.0	0.8
10/29 Sep	15.3	3.3	17.8	28.0	5.2	32.6	3.0	0.0	3.0
8/27 Oct	22.0	2.6	24.9	35.2	3.8	39.7	5.0	0.0	5.0
5/24 Nov	19.6	2.4	21.8	21.0	2.6	23.9	3.0	0.0	3.0
3/22 Dec	19.6	1.8	21.5	18.5	2.0	20.4	3.0	0.0	3.0
31 Dec	10.8	n/a	12.3	10.9	n/a	12.6	2.3	n/a	2.3
1996 22/28 Jan	18.8	2.1	20.9	16.6	3.0	19.6	2.6	0.0	2.6
19/25 Feb	21.6	2.7	24.3	17.1	2.7	19.8	3.4	0.0	3.4
18/24 Mar	22.6	2.8	25.5	17.9	2.2	20.1	4.4	0.0	4.4
22/24 Apr	19.4	2.3	21.7	17.5	3.5	20.9	3.3	0.2	3.4
20/26 May	18.1	2.9	21.0	12.9	2.2	15.1	2.6	0.1	2.7
17/23 June	17.0	2.1	19.1	17.2	3.6	20.8	3.0	0.1	3.0
15/21 July	18.0	1.8	19.4	35.5	2.9	37.8	5.1	0.1	5.2
12/18 Aug	16.2	3.0	18.8	24.6	5.7	29.5	5.4	0.6	5.8
9/15 Sep	17.1	2.5	19.7	30.7	4.0	35.1	10.2	0.3	10.5
7/13 Oct	21.1	2.4	23.2	26.5	2.6	29.0	8.7	0.1	8.9
4/10 Nov	19.2	3.3	21.8	19.1	2.9	21.5	6.5	0.1	6.6
2/8 Dec	18.2	1.4	20.4	16.0	1.2	17.9	5.7	0.1	5.8

Note: See table 8.1 note. Because of the different way in which the programmes are administered in England, Wales and Scotland, the Scotland figures, which are provided by the Scottish Office are shown separately. The first date shown is for England, Wales and GB, but the second date shown is for Scotland. Because of this, the sum of the separate England and Wales and Scotland figures will not necessarily equal the published GB figure. See *Employment Gazette*, pp S7-8, December 1993 for more detail.

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

ENGLAND and WALES		Percentage of survey respondents who were:			Percentage of survey respondents who:		
Month of survey*	Month of leaving TFW/ET##	In a Job+	In a positive outcome#	Unemployed §	Completed their agreed course of training **	Studied for a qualification	Gained a qualification or credit towards one
Oct 89-June 90 (July 89-Mar 90)		39	42	52	45	40	22
July 90-Sept 91 (Apr 90-Mar 91)		34	37	55	49	47	29
Oct 91 -Sept 92 (Apr 91-Mar 92)		31	37	55	55	51	34
Oct 92 -Sept 93 (Apr 92-Mar 93)		35	41	52	60	55	39
Oct 93 -Sept 94 (Apr 93-Mar 94)		36	43	48	61	58	41
Oct 94-Sept 95 (Apr 94-Mar 95)		38	42	48	66	61	45
Oct 95-Sept 96 (Apr 95-Mar 96)		39	44	47	70	63	48
1994 Oct	(Apr 94)	37	43	47	64	56	41
Nov	(May 94)	37	43	48	62	57	41
Dec	(Jun 94)	36	43	47	66	62	47
1995 Jan	(Jul 94)	36	45	45	71	65	53
Feb	(Aug 94)	37	43	48	66	59	44
Mar	(Sep 94)	38	44	46	65	61	44
Apr	(Oct 94)	40	43	48	61	58	40
May	(Nov 94)	39	41	50	62	59	42
Jun	(Dec 94)	41	43	48	69	59	43
Jul	(Jan 95)	37	40	51	63	63	45
Aug	(Feb 95)	37	40	50	65	63	46
Sep	(Mar 95)	37	41	49	70	64	49
Oct	(Apr 95)	40	44	46	68	65	50
Nov	(May 95)	41	45	46	69	66	50
Dec	(Jun 95)	38	45	45	72	71	57
1996 Jan	(Jul 95)	38	44	47	72	67	53
Feb	(Aug 95)	40	45	46	69	64	48
Mar	(Sep 95)	39	45	46	68	66	50
Apr	(Oct 95)	41	45	48	67	59	43
May	(Nov 95)	40	44	48	67	56	40
Jun	(Dec 95)	41	44	47	67	59	44
Jul	(Jan 96)	39	42	50	67	62	44
Aug	(Feb 96)	40	44	48	70	59	43
Sep	(Mar 96)	39	44	46	72	59	45
Oct	(Apr 96)	43	48	43	68	58	42
Nov	(May 96)	42	46	44	71	59	44
Dec	(Jun 96)	40	47	44	72	61	46

Note: There have been minor revisions to incorporate all the data that is now available.
* Leavers to December 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers from January 1991 surveyed six months after leaving. For further details, see pp S7-8 of the December 1993 *Employment Gazette*.

+ According to respondents' own classification.

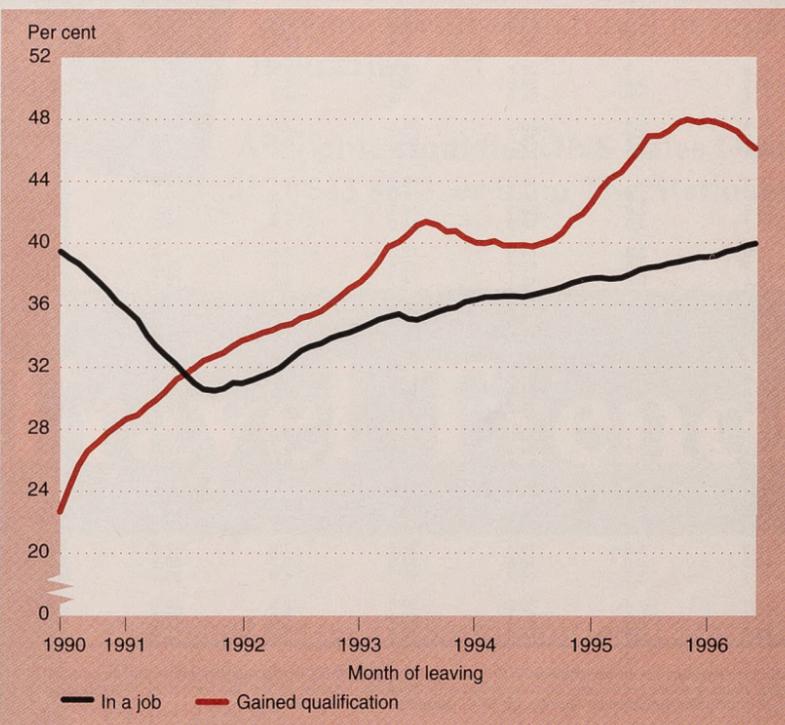
In a positive outcome = In a job, full-time education or other government-supported training.

§ Those whose response to the question, 'What are you mainly doing now?' was, 'unemployed'.

** Those who responded positively to the question, 'When you left the Training Programme, had you completed the training that was agreed between you and the organiser of your training?'

Training For Work (TFW) superseded Employment Training (ET) and Employment Action in April 1993. The figures in this table for leavers from April 1993 onwards include all those who joined Employment Action before 29th March 1993, and left after that date. This will have the effect of reducing the proportions going into a job or gaining qualifications for leavers from April 1993 onwards.

ET/TFW leavers in jobs, gaining qualifications – smoothed



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

ENGLAND and WALES		Percentage of survey respondents who were:			Percentage of survey respondents who:		
Month of survey*	Month of leaving YT	In a job+	In a positive outcome#	Unemployed §	Completed their agreed course of training**	Studied for a qualification	Gained a qualification or credit towards one
July 87-June 88 (Apr 87-Mar 88)		61	77	20	22	41	29
July 88-June 89 (Apr 88-Mar 89)		69	84	13	34	52	42
July 89-June 90 (Apr 89-Mar 90)		68	82	14	37	56	45
July 90-Sept 91 (Apr 90-Mar 91)		58	74	20	37	54	51
July 91-Sept 92 (Apr 91-Mar 92)		52	68	25	44	58	51
Oct 92 -Sept 93 (Apr 92-Mar 93)		50	67	28	43	62	48
Oct 93 -Sept 94 (Apr 93-Mar 94)		53	70	25	46	64	50
Oct 94-Sept 95 (Apr 94 -Mar 95)		58	72	22	46	65	50
Oct 95-Sept 96 (Apr 95 -Mar 96)		63	76	18	52	66	51
1994 Oct	(Apr 94)	54	67	27	35	62	44
Nov	(May 94)	53	66	28	37	63	44
Dec	(Jun 94)	63	74	21	59	73	61
1995 Jan	(Jul 94)	61	75	20	56	72	59
Feb	(Aug 94)	53	74	21	47	66	52
Mar	(Sep 94)	54	76	17	48	64	49
Apr	(Oct 94)	55	69	25	37	60	40
May	(Nov 94)	56	68	25	37	59	38
Jun	(Dec 94)	60	70	23	45	62	46
Jul	(Jan 95)	57	68	26	39	61	43
Aug	(Feb 95)	59	70	23	43	62	46
Sep	(Mar 95)	64	75	20	51	66	53
Oct	(Apr 95)	59	71	22	43	65	48
Nov	(May 95)	60	72	22	42	65	49
Dec	(Jun 95)	65	76	19	58	71	59
1996 Jan	(Jul 95)	61	76	18	55	70	56
Feb	(Aug 95)	57	76	17	50	66	51
Mar	(Sep 95)	57	79	15	53	68	52
Apr	(Oct 95)	63	76	18	47	63	46
May	(Nov 95)	63	75	19	49	62	44
Jun	(Dec 95)	68	78	16	57	64	49
Jul	(Jan 96)	64	75	19	49	62	46
Aug	(Feb 96)	66	76	18	54	65	50
Sep	(Mar 96)	68	79	15	57	66	53
Oct	(Apr 96)	65	77	16	49	64	49
Nov	(May 96)	65	77	17	48	64	49
Dec	(Jun 96)	68	73	15	60	69	58

Note 1: There have been minor revisions to incorporate all the data that is now available.

Note 2: From April 1995 the definition of YT leavers changed, no longer counting those making planned transfers from one training provider to another as leavers. Many of these transferring trainees will not have gained a job or qualification or completed their training. Therefore the change in definition will increase slightly the proportions with jobs and qualification and completing their training. An analysis of the effect of the change will be prepared when more data are available.

§ This does not affect the data for completers (table 8.6), or Training for Work (tables 8.3, 8.5).
* Leavers to September 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers in October and November 1990 surveyed six months after leaving.

For further details, see pp S7-8 of the December 1993 *Employment Gazette*.

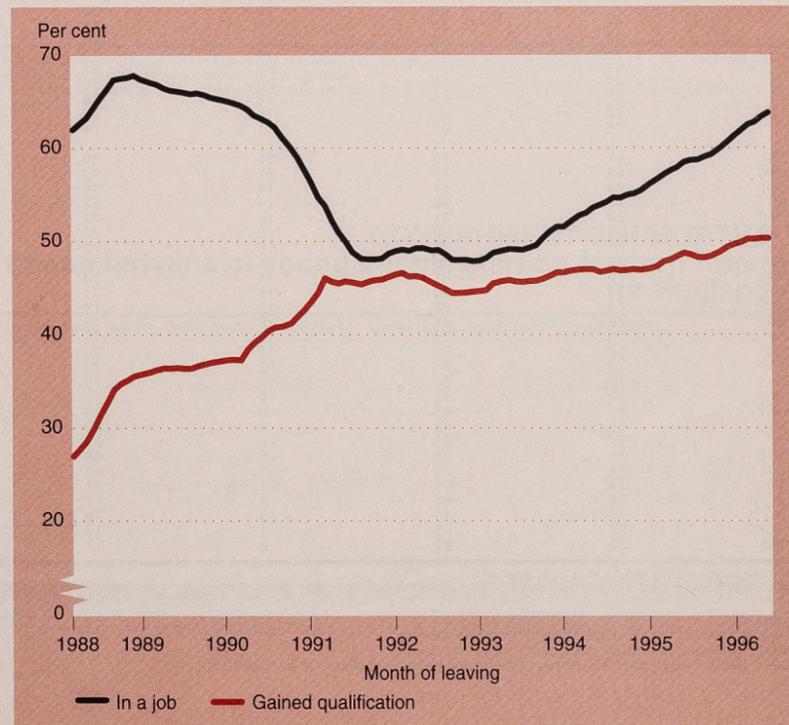
+ According to respondents' own classification.

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

§ Those whose response to the question, 'What are you mainly doing now?' was, 'unemployed'.

** Those whose response to the question, 'Did you leave your last Training Programme before you were due to finish?' was, 'No'.

YT leavers in jobs, gaining qualifications – smoothed



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

ENGLAND and WALES		Percentage of survey respondents who were:			Percentage of survey respondents who:	
Month of survey*	Month of leaving TFW/ET##	In a job+	In a positive outcome*	Unemployed §	Studied for a qualification	Gained a qualification or credit towards one
	Oct 89-June 90(July 89-Mar 90)	43	45	48	48	35
	July 90-Sept 9(Apr 90-Mar 91)	37	41	51	55	47
	Oct 91 -Sept 9(Apr 91-Mar 92)	35	41	51	56	48
	Oct 92 -Sept 9(Apr 92-Mar 93)	38	44	48	60	54
	Oct 93 -Sept 9(Apr 93-Mar 94)	40	47	45	64	57
	Oct 94-Sept 95(Apr 94-Mar 95)	40	45	46	64	58
	Oct 95-Sept 96(Apr 95-Mar 96)	41	46	45	66	60
1994	Oct (Apr 94)	39	45	45	60	54
	Nov (May 94)	40	45	46	60	54
	Dec (Jun 94)	37	45	46	66	60
1995	Jan (Jul 94)	40	47	43	69	64
	Feb (Aug 94)	38	46	45	62	57
	Mar (Sep 94)	40	46	45	65	58
	Apr (Oct 94)	43	47	45	61	55
	May (Nov 94)	42	45	47	62	56
	Jun (Dec 94)	44	46	46	60	54
	Jul (Jan 95)	40	43	49	66	60
	Aug (Feb 95)	40	42	48	66	60
	Sep (Mar 95)	39	43	48	66	61
	Oct (Apr 95)	42	46	45	67	61
	Nov (May 95)	42	46	45	68	61
	Dec (Jun 95)	38	46	44	75	69
1996	Jan (Jul 95)	39	46	45	71	65
	Feb (Aug 95)	42	47	45	67	60
	Mar (Sep 95)	41	47	45	70	64
	Apr (Oct 95)	44	47	46	63	56
	May (Nov 95)	43	46	47	58	52
	Jun (Dec 95)	43	46	46	61	55
	Jul (Jan 96)	41	44	48	65	58
	Aug (Feb 96)	42	45	47	62	55
	Sep (Mar 96)	40	45	45	62	56
	Oct (Apr 96)	44	49	42	61	54
	Nov (May 96)	43	47	44	61	54
	Dec (Jun 96)	40	48	43	64	64

Note: There have been minor revisions to incorporate all the data that is now available.

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

+ According to respondents' own classification.

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

§ Those whose response to the question, 'What are you mainly doing now?' was, 'unemployed'.

** Those who responded positively to the question, 'When you left the Training Programme, had you completed the training that was agreed between you and the organiser of your training?'

Training For Work superseded Employment Training and Employment Action in April 1993. The figures in this table for leavers from April 1993 onwards include all those who joined Employment Action before 29th March 1993, and left after that date. This will have the effect of reducing the proportions going into a job or gaining qualifications for leavers from April 1993 onwards.

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

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

Note: There have been minor revisions to incorporate all the data that is now available.

* Leavers to September 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers in October and November 1990 surveyed in June 1991. Leavers from December 1990 surveyed six months after leaving.

+ According to respondents' own classification.

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

§ Those whose response to the question, 'What are you mainly doing now?' was, 'unemployed'.

** Those whose response to the question, 'Did you leave your last Training Programme before you were due to finish?' was, 'No'.

GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING Characteristics of Employment Training / Training for Work starts for England and Wales*

	Apr91-Mar92	Apr92-Mar93	Apr93-Mar94	Apr94-Mar95	Apr95-Mar96	Jul95-Sept95	Oct95-Dec95	Jan96-Mar96	Apr96-Jun96	Jul96-Sept96	Oct96-Dec96
GENDER											
Male	66	67	70	70	68	70	69	69	68	69	69
Female	34	33	30	30	29	30	31	31	32	31	31
AGE											
18 - 24	38	37	32	29	29	26	26	28	26	25	25
25 - 50	56	57	60	62	62	63	63	62	63	64	64
51+	6	7	8	9	9	10	10	10	10	11	11
UNEMPLOYMENT DURATION BEFORE ENTRY											
0 - 5 months	29	25	15	16	15	19	19	20	19	20	20
6 - 12 months	43	41	43	39	42	38	36	32	30	27	27
13 - 23 months	12	17	22	19	19	21	20	22	24	24	24
24 - 35 months	15	16	20	24	23	23	25	26	27	30	30
ETHNIC ORIGIN											
White	86	86	87	88	87	86	86	86	85	87	87
Black/African/Caribbean	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Indian/Pakistani/Bangladeshi/Sri Lanka	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5
Other	2	2	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	2
Not Stated (inc. prefer not to say)	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
SPECIAL NEEDS GROUPS											
People with disabilities	10	10	11	15	15	15	16	18	20	21	21
Literacy/Numeracy needs	12	10	8	6	6	8	9	9	7	7	7
English/Welsh/Gaelic for speakers of other languages	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2

Note: There have been minor revisions to incorporate all the data that is now available.

* Starts up to and including March 1993 were on Employment Training. Starts after that were on Training For Work, which superseded ET and Employment Action. Differences in the coverage of the programme and its eligibility rules account for much of the change since March 1993.

GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING Characteristics of young people leaving Youth Training for England and Wales*

	Apr91-Mar92	Apr92-Mar93	Apr93-Mar94	Apr94-Mar95	Apr95-Mar96	Jul95-Sept95	Oct95-Dec95	Jan96-Mar96	Apr96-Jun96	Jul96-Sept96	Oct96-Dec96
GENDER											
Male	59	59	59	57	54	56	54	53	52	52	51
Female	41	41	41	43	45	43	46	47	47	48	49
ETHNIC ORIGIN											
White	92	91	92	93	93	92	93	93	94	93	94
Black/African/Caribbean	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Indian/Pakistani/Bangladeshi/Sri Lanka	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3
Other	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Not Stated (inc. prefer not to say)	3	3	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
People with disabilities	3	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	6	7	6

Note 1: From April 1995 onwards, the definition of YT leavers excludes those trainees who transferred between training providers as part of their planned stay on the programme.

Note 2: There have been minor revisions to incorporate all the data that is now available.

* There is at present no YT starts database: characteristics information is only available for those leaving YT in a given month. A starts database is at present being developed, and the basis of this table will switch to starts during the coming year.

GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING Characteristics of young people starting Modern Apprenticeships for England and Wales

	Up to Dec 96	Up to Sep 95	Oct95-Dec95	Jan96-Mar96	Apr96-Jun96	Jul96-Sept96	Oct96-Dec96
GENDER							
Male	60	81	64	57	48	58	53
Female	40	19	36	43	52	42	47
ETHNIC ORIGIN							
White	97	98	96	97	96	96	96
Black/African/Caribbean	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Indian/Pakistani/Bangladeshi/Sri Lan	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Other	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
Not stated (inc. prefer not to say)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
People with disabilities	3	2	3	2	4	3	3

Note: Modern Apprenticeships was launched nationally in September 1995, although some sectors operated prototypes from September 1994. MA is designed to provide high-quality vocational training for young people, leading to a National Vocational Qualification level 3 or above. The framework of training for each industry sector covered has been designed by the relevant Industry Training Organisation (ITO) in consultation with the Department for Education and Employment, and the Training and Enterprise Council and ITO movements.

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GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING Destinations and Qualifications of ET/TFW## leavers by their characteristics for England and Wales

8.10

PER CENT

Month of leaving ET/TFW ##		Apr92-Mar93	Apr93-Mar94	Apr94-Mar95	Apr95-Mar96	Apr95-Jun95	Jul95-Sep95	Oct95-Dec95	Jan96-Mar96	Apr96-Jun96
GENDER	In a job	31	33	35	36	37	36	37	35	39
	Completing	61	60	66	70	70	70	70	70	71
	Gaining qual	36	39	44	48	52	51	45	44	45
Female	In a job	42	42	44	46	45	45	48	46	47
	Completing	60	62	65	69	70	69	67	70	70
	Gaining qual	44	46	47	47	55	51	38	44	43
Male	In a job	34	36	39	41	42	40	41	40	43
	Completing	53	53	58	63	64	62	62	64	63
	Gaining qual	36	38	41	44	48	45	38	41	41
Age 16-24	In a job	36	37	38	39	39	38	41	39	42
	Completing	63	63	68	71	71	71	70	71	72
	Gaining qual	41	43	47	49	54	52	44	45	45
Age 25-49	In a job	36	35	35	36	35	37	38	36	39
	Completing	69	68	71	74	73	75	74	73	75
	Gaining qual	38	41	47	48	53	53	40	43	46
EMPLOYMENT DURATION BEFORE ENTRY										
5 months	In a job	50	52	54	54	55	52	55	55	57
	Completing	66	65	66	70	71	68	69	71	70
	Gaining qual	39	44	45	47	52	50	40	44	45
12 months	In a job	33	39	41	42	42	41	43	42	45
	Completing	58	60	65	69	68	69	68	69	70
	Gaining qual	40	42	47	49	54	52	44	45	47
23 months	In a job	23	29	31	34	36	33	34	33	36
	Completing	56	60	67	69	70	69	69	69	69
	Gaining qual	36	40	45	47	52	49	41	43	42
3 months	In a job	18	21	25	27	27	28	29	26	29
	Completing	56	58	65	71	71	71	71	71	71
	Gaining qual	36	38	43	47	51	50	44	43	43
ETHNIC ORIGIN	In a job	36	37	38	40	40	39	41	39	42
	Completing	60	61	66	69	70	69	69	70	70
	Gaining qual	40	42	45	48	53	51	43	45	45
White	In a job	23	25	27	32	30	30	35	34	35
	Completing	59	60	65	71	70	72	71	72	74
	Gaining qual	37	39	44	46	52	50	41	43	42
Black	In a job	29	34	33	37	37	37	38	36	44
	Completing	63	65	68	71	72	71	69	73	73
	Gaining qual	30	36	39	42	47	44	37	39	38
Other	In a job	25	25	29	32	30	31	33	36	34
	Completing	60	64	68	75	76	73	75	75	71
	Gaining qual	34	40	41	48	53	52	44	43	41
Not stated (including prefer not to say)	In a job	27	28	32	34	38	31	36	32	46
	Completing	59	63	72	73	73	74	73	71	73
	Gaining qual	37	39	55	47	52	53	41	43	37
SPECIAL NEEDS GROUPS										
People with disabilities	In a job	26	29	33	37	38	36	38	37	40
	Completing	59	58	64	67	68	67	66	68	68
	Gaining qual	43	44	48	50	55	53	46	46	46
No needs	In a job	20	19	20	24	22	20	26	27	29
	Completing	59	56	64	69	70	68	67	69	70
	Gaining qual	31	38	43	46	51	49	41	45	43
EDUCATION	In a job	22	24	25	29	29	25	32	29	32
	Completing	62	63	69	73	69	75	69	78	70
	Gaining qual	23	37	43	46	48	52	41	41	41

Note: There have been minor revisions to incorporate all the data that is now available. See footnote to Table 8.3

GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING Destinations and Qualifications of Youth Training leavers by their characteristics for England and Wales

8.11

PER CENT

Month of leaving YT		Apr92-Mar93	Apr93-Mar94	Apr94-Mar95	Apr95-Mar96	Apr95-Jun95	Jul95-Sep95	Oct95-Dec95	Jan96-Mar96	Apr96-Jun96
GENDER	In a job	48	53	57	63	61	60	65	66	66
	Completing	46	48	48	54	51	56	53	54	46
	Gaining qual	49	51	50	52	54	55	47	49	52
Female	In a job	52	54	58	62	64	56	65	67	67
	Completing	41	42	44	50	49	49	49	54	47
	Gaining qual	48	49	48	50	54	50	46	51	52
Male	In a job	51	55	59	64	63	60	66	67	68
	Completing	44	46	46	52	50	53	51	54	46
	Gaining qual	48	51	50	51	54	53	47	50	53
ETHNIC ORIGIN	In a job	25	25	36	40	40	34	43	43	48
	Completing	34	34	41	45	41	47	44	47	49
	Gaining qual	39	37	40	45	51	44	38	49	50
White	In a job	31	32	36	39	43	30	43	47	46
	Completing	40	39	42	47	47	45	47	51	53
	Gaining qual	42	42	42	48	51	46	46	50	50
Black	In a job	31	36	47	49	49	43	58	51	49
	Completing	35	38	43	50	40	50	48	58	46
	Gaining qual	36	42	42	44	48	46	37	43	41
Other	In a job	51	54	62	70	63	76	76	62	72
	Completing	49	56	60	68	62	75	63	65	17
	Gaining qual	55	56	61	70	67	73	76	64	56
SPECIAL NEEDS GROUPS	In a job	36	40	41	47	48	42	48	52	48
	Completing	42	42	38	42	43	43	40	43	57
	Gaining qual	39	42	41	43	49	43	40	43	45

Note: There have been minor revisions to incorporate all the data that is now available.

A.1 OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES

Jobseekers with disabilities: placement into employment and registrations

Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service, 4 January 1997 - 7 February 1997 +
Registered as disabled on 15 April 1996 #

9,379
373,565

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

A.2 OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES

Regional Selective Assistance: October - December 1996 *

	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	7	20	6	18	63	40	14	11	59	30	268	47	42	357
Value of Offers (£,000)	175	1,636	1,086	1,457	4,583	2,178	687	2,584	5,783	1,555	21,724	12,431	20,581	54,736

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: October - December 1996*

Region and company	Travel-to-work area	Assistance offered (£)	Project category +	SIC 1992 description
EAST				
Switzer Ltd	Great Yarmouth	100,000 A	Architectural & engineering acts	
Total		100,000		
EAST MIDLANDS				
Promotional Logistics Ltd	Alfreton & Ashfield	220,000 A	Storage & warehousing	
Akam Ltd	Mansfield	500,000 A	Mfr of other rubber products	
Ansec Holdings Ltd	Mansfield	80,000 A	Hot and cold rolling and forming of alum	
Deanestor Ltd	Mansfield	225,000 A	Mfr of medical furniture	
Ebeniste Pine	Mansfield	100,000 A	Mfr of other furniture	
Europalite Ltd	Mansfield	150,000 A	Mfr other plastic products	
Portland Laundry Co Ltd (Mansfield)	Mansfield	75,000 A	Washing & dry cleaning: textile/fur	
Total		1,350,000		
LONDON				
Montford Instruments Ltd	Heathrow	96,000 B	Mfr instruments: measuring etc	
Ferndale Foods Ltd	London	230,000 A	Non-spec Wh'sale of food & bev'ges	
Gerhardt Ltd	London	225,000 A	Mfr of tools	
Hi-Grad Computers Plc	London	240,000 A	Mfr computers & other inf proc equip	
Web Grafica Ltd	London	240,000 A	Printing nes	
Total		1,031,000		
MERSEYSIDE				
Liver-Plating Co Ltd	Liverpool	90,000 A	Treatment & coating of metals	
Ravenhead Co Ltd	Wigan & St Helens	600,000 A	Mfr of hollow glass	
Heraeus Noblelight Ltd	Wirral & Chester	80,000 B	Mfr/proc of other glass inc tech	
Stancraft Ltd	Wirral & Chester	220,000 A	Mfr other games & toys nec	
Total		990,000		
NORTH EAST				
Evenwood Eng Ltd	Bishop Auckland	180,000 A	Mfr other fabricated metal products	
Pinpoint Technologies Ltd	Bishop Auckland	230,000 A	Mfr of workwear	
DLI (Precision Machine Co) Ltd	Durham	80,000 A	General mechanical engineering	
Oxford Chemicals International Plc	Hartlepool	100,000 A	Mfr of medicaments & non-medicaments	
Stadium Group Plc	Hartlepool	240,000 A	Mfr oth agricultural & forestry mch	
The Expanded Metal Co Ltd	Hartlepool	300,000 A	Mfr builders' carpentry & joinery	
Marske Machine Co Ltd	Middlesbrough	400,000 A	General mechanical engineering	
Draeger Ltd	Morpeth & Ashington	90,000 A	Mfr of taps & valves	
British Gas Trading Ltd	Newcastle upon Tyne	230,000 A	Mfr gas; distribn of gas thro mains	
Hydro Technologies Ltd	Newcastle upon Tyne	100,000 A	Mfr of machine tools	
R Blackett Charlton Ltd	Newcastle upon Tyne	130,000 A	Mfr of steam generators	
Schur Flexible UK Ltd	Newcastle upon Tyne	400,000 A	Mfr of plastic packing goods	
Union Snack Ltd	Newcastle upon Tyne	200,000 A	Mfr biscuits/pres'vd pastry/cakes	
Cresstale Ltd	Stockton on Tees	325,000 A	Mfr of other plastic products	
Cresstale Ltd	Stockton on Tees	250,000 A	Mfr of other plastic products	
Lowe & Simpson Ltd	Stockton on Tees	80,000 A	Mfr builders' carpentry & joinery	
Donn Products (UK) Ltd	Sunderland	75,000 B	Joinery installation	
Grundfos Manuf Ltd	Sunderland	90,000 A	Mfr of pumps & compressors	
Total		3,500,000		
NORTH WEST				
Europa Automatic Systems & Service	Blackburn	82,000 A	Mfr oth general purpose mch nes	
Scapa-Porritt Ltd	Blackburn	200,000 B	Prep/spinning other textile fibres	
Welltonhurst Ltd	Blackburn	80,000 A	Mfr of other plastic products	
Holland & Pickering Ltd	Rochdale	90,000 A	Mfr of plastic packing goods	
Polymer Recycling International Ltd	Rochdale	95,000 A	Wh'sale of waste & scrap	
Colloids Ltd	Widnes & Runcorn	80,000 A	Mfr of other chemical products nes	
Chatsworth Bathrooms Ltd	Wigan & St Helens	220,000 A	mfr of other ceramic products	
Huntsman Container Co Ltd	Wigan & St Helens	300,000 A	Mfr of plastic packing goods	
Suscom International Ltd	Wigan & St Helens	120,000 A	mfr other special purpose mch nes	
Hot Bread Kitchens Ltd	Wirral & Chester	100,000 A	Mfr bread/fresh pastry goods/cakes	
Total		1,367,000		
SOUTH EAST				
Lawrence Boarer	Isle of Wight	75,000 B	Buildg/repairg pleasure/sport boats	
Forestwood Foods Ltd	Thanet	208,000 A	Growing veg, hort & nursery prods	

OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES A.3

Regional Selective Assistance: Offers of £75,000 or more: October - December 1996*

Region and company	Travel-to-work area	Assistance offered (£)	Project category +	SIC 1992 description
Herbosh-Kiere Marine Contractors	Thanet	75,000 A	Construction of water projects	
Total		358,000		
SOUTH WEST				
C H Brannam Ltd	Barnstaple & Ilfracombe	225,000 A	Mfr of other ceramic products	
Kawasaki Precision Machinery (UK)	Plymouth	400,000 A	Mfr of motorcycles	
Plymouth	Plymouth	250,000 B	Printing nes	
St Ives (Plymouth) Ltd	Redruth & Camborne	950,000 A	Mfr televis'n, radio, video, assoc	
Harman International Industries Ltd	St Austell	120,000 B	Mfr of machine tools	
Engineering UK Holdings Ltd	St Austell	500,000 B	Mfr of other rubber products	
West Co (UK) Ltd	St Austell	500,000 B		
Total		2,445,000		
WEST MIDLANDS				
Delta Circuit Protection & Control	Birmingham	95,000 A	Mfr of other elec equip nes	
Lander Holdings Ltd	Birmingham	500,000 A	Mfr parts/access's for motor vehs	
LDV Ltd	Birmingham	600,000 A	Mfr of motor vehicles	
McKechnie UK Ltd	Birmingham	95,000 A	Mfr of other plastic products	
Robson Precision Ltd	Birmingham	150,000 A	General mechanical engineering	
Covflex Hydraulics & Eng Co Ltd	Coventry & Hinckley	75,000 A	Mfr bearings/gears/driving elements	
Covflex Talbot Motor Co Ltd	Coventry & Hinckley	1,200,000 B	Mfr of motor vehicles	
Sajigas Ltd	Coventry & Hinckley	400,000 B	Shaping & processing of flat glass	
Sudge Foundry Co Ltd	Dudley & Sandwell	90,000 A	Aluminium production	
Mtek Industries Ltd	Dudley & Sandwell	250,000 A	Mfr builders' carpentry & joinery	
Trell Assemblers Ltd	Dudley & Sandwell	90,000 B	Mfr builders' carpentry & joinery	
TRW UK Ltd	Walsall	500,000 B	Mfr parts/access's for motor vehs	
Walsall Security Printers	Walsall	75,000 B	Printing nes	
Flowline Research Ltd	Wolverhampton	95,000 A	Casting of other non-ferrous metals	
Lyford Precision Eng Ltd	Wolverhampton	75,000 A	Mfr fasteners, chain, springs	
R V Products	Wolverhampton	75,000 A	Mfr other office & shop furniture	
Stainless Threaded Fasteners Ltd	Wolverhampton	120,000 A	Wh'sale other mch: ind, trade, navig	
Unit Supply Ltd	Wolverhampton	95,000 B	Mfr parts/access's for motor vehs	
Total		4,580,000		
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE				
Blue Keld Springs Ltd	Bridlington & Driffield	90,000 A	Prod mineral waters & soft drinks	
Asken Saw Mills Ltd	Doncaster	100,000 A	sawmillg/planning/impregn'n of wood	
Neat Ideas Ltd	Doncaster	100,000 A	Retail sale: books, nwsprsr, staty	
Duve components (UK) Ltd	Rotherham & Mexborough	175,000 A	Mfr parts/access's for motor vehs	
Darwins Alloy Castings Ltd	Sheffield	225,000 B	Other first proc of iron & steel nes	
Santorio Graphics Ltd	Sheffield	80,000 A	Printing nes	
Cullingworth Summers & Co Ltd	Wakefield & Dewsbury	100,000 B	Wh'sale of waste & scrap	
Total		870,000		
SCOTLAND				
Joseph Johnston & Sons Ltd	Arbroath	80,000 B	Fish freez'g, process'g, preserv'g	
Burr-Brown Ltd	Bathgate	1,400,000 B	Mfr of other elec equip nes	
Fast Forward Ltd	Bathgate	110,000 A	Printing nes	
IP Technologies Ltd	Bathgate	180,000 A	Mfr mch for food, bev'ge, tobacco	
Organic Farm Foods (Scotland) Ltd	Bathgate	90,000 B	Proc/preserving fruit & veg nes	
Waddle & Co Ltd	Bathgate	500,000 A	Printing nes	
Wyman-Gordon Ltd	Bathgate	1,100,000 B	Mfr of aircraft & spacecraft	
Trak Microwave Ltd	Dundee	140,000 B	Mfr of other elec equip nes	
C R Smith Glaziers (Dunfermline) Ltd	Dunfermline	850,000 A	Mfr plastic floorcov'g/blders' ware	
FMC Corporation (UK) Ltd	Dunfermline	145,000 A	Extract'n crude petroleum & nat gas	
Exabyte (Scotland) Ltd	Falkirk	540,000 A	Mfr computers & oth inf proc equip	
A & W Fullerton Ltd	Glasgow	250,000 A	Mfr corrugated paper, sacks, boxes	
Bray Valves & Controls (UK) Ltd	Glasgow	550,000 A	Mfr of taps & valves	
Cameron Linn Ltd	Glasgow	200,000 A	Mfr corrugated paper, sacks, boxes	
Core Technologies Ltd	Glasgow	500,000 A	Mfr medicaments & non-medicaments	
Gaohemence Ltd	Glasgow	550,000 A	Business & management consultancy	
Grahams of Scotland Ltd	Glasgow	100,000 A	Sale of motor vehicles	
Harper Collins Publishers Ltd	Glasgow	250,000 B	Printing nes	
Kinloch Interconnect Ltd	Glasgow	240,000 A	Mfr of insulated wire & cable	
Mirror Door Co (Scotland) Ltd	Glasgow	80,000 A	Mfr of other furniture	
Mitchell Fabrications Ltd	Glasgow	300,000 A	Mfr of lifting & handling equipmt	
Reproduction Plaster Co Ltd	Glasgow	90,000 A	Mfr plaster prods for construct'n	
Sep Clyde Group	Glasgow	250,000 A	Mfr fasteners, chain, springs	
Walker Precision Eng Ltd	Glasgow	375,000 A	Mfr of tools	
Walter Black (Gold Star) Ltd	Glasgow	380,000 A	Mfr of condiments & seasonings	
Babur Classic Indian Cuisine	Kirkcaldy	80,000 A	Mfr bread/fresh pastry goods/cakes	
Birkby's Plastics Ltd	Kirkcaldy	950,000 A	General mechanical engineering	
Haldane & Co (Woodturners) Ltd	Kirkcaldy	100,000 B	Mfr builders' carpentry & joinery	
Britpac (UK) Ltd	Kirkcaldy	245,000 A	Mfr mch for paper & board prod'n	
Scottish Power Plc	Kirkcaldy	375,000 B	Elec generation/transmission/supply	
British Telecommunications Ltd	Lanarkshire	500,000 A	Telecommunications	
Davall (Scotland) Ltd	Lanarkshire	400,000 A	Mfr of plastic packing goods	
Lamberton & Co (Eng) Ltd	Lanarkshire	100,000 B	Mfr of machinery for metallurgy	
Total		12,000,000		
WALES				
Eden Manuf Co Ltd	Aberdare	1,000,000 B	Mfr other office & shop furniture	
Merthyr Cold Store Ltd	Aberdare	130,000 A	Mfr non-domestic cool'g & vent'g	
P F Doggett Eng Ltd	Blaenau Gwent Abergavenny	125,000 B	Mfr mch minng/earth-movng/roadwks	
Redgram Ltd	Blaenau Gwent Abergavenny	100,000 A	Mfr of other plastic products	
Diaplastics (UK) Ltd	Bridgend	1,000,000 A	Mfr of other plastic products	
Emerson Electric UK Ltd	Cardiff	75,000 B	Mfr of other elec equip nes	
National Britannia Ltd	Cardiff	85,000 A	Sewage & refuse disposal, sanitatn	
Nu-Aire Ltd	Cardiff	300,000 A	Mfr non-domestic cool'g & vent'g	
Dowty Seals Ltd	Haverfordwest	800,000 B	Mfr of other rubber products	
Silleck Davall Ltd	Llanelli	235,000 A	Mfr of other plastic products	
Lansing Linde (Blackwood) Ltd	Merthyr & Rhymney	450,000 A	Mfr of lifting & handling equipmt	
Silleco Industrial (UK) Ltd	Merthyr & Rhymney	100,000 A	Mfr other fabricated metal prods	
Burg Warner Automotive GmbH	Neath & Port Talbot	3,500,000 A	Mfr parts/access's for motor vehs	
Bustel Ltd	Neath & Port Talbot	80,000 A	Test drilling & boring	
Advanced Elastomer Systems Ltd	Newport	1,500,000 B	Mfr of plastics in primary forms	
Epitaxial Products International Ltd	Newport	500,000 A	Mfr instruments: measuring etc	
Newport Waterfab Ltd	Newport	7,000,000 A	Mfr of elec valves, tubes, others	
Penny & Giles Blackwood Ltd	Newport	450,000 B	Other non-ferrous metal production	
Harlow Pressings Ltd	Pontypool & Cwmbran	250,000 A	Forging/pressing metal, powder met	
Flexicare Medical Ltd	Pontypridd & Rhondda	800,000 A	Retail sale: medical, orthopaedic	
Hackman Printers Ltd	Pontypridd & Rhondda	100,000 A	Printing nes	
Pontypridd Precision Eng Ltd	Pontypridd & Rhondda	75,000 B	Mfr of tools	
Robsons Plc	Pontypridd & Rhondda	425,000 A	Mfr of other textiles nes	
Albarto-Culver Co (UK) Ltd	Swansea	600,000 A	Mfr of perfumes & toilet preps	
SOS Automotive Products UK	Wrexham	500,000 A	Mfr of aircraft & spacecraft	
Total		20,180,000		

+ Date of first payment.
A = Employment created, B = Employment safeguarded.
Note: Enquiries regarding this table should be addressed to:
English cases - Department of Trade and Industry, REG (A), Bay 3.A.39, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1 (tel 0171-215 2598).
Scottish cases - Scottish Office Industry Department, SO IA 2, 5th Floor, Meridian Court, Cadogan Street, Glasgow G2 6AT (0141-242 5623).
Welsh cases - Welsh Office, Industry Department, Cathays Park, Cardiff CF1 3NQ (tel 01222 825167).

DEFINITIONS

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYED

People claiming benefit, i.e. Job Seeker's Allowance, Income Support, or National Insurance credits at Employment Service local offices on the day of the monthly count, who say on that day they are unemployed and that they satisfy the conditions for claiming benefit.

EARNINGS

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

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE

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

ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE

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

EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

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

FULL-TIME WORKERS

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

GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

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

HM FORCES

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

ILO UNEMPLOYED

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

LABOUR DISPUTES

Statistics of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom relate only to disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment. Stoppages involving fewer than 10 workers or lasting less than one day are excluded except where the aggregate of working days lost exceeded 100.

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

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
- EC European Community

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

PART-TIME WORKERS

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

PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES

SIC 1992 Sections C-E.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Adjusted for regular seasonal variations.

SELF-EMPLOYED PEOPLE

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

SERVICE INDUSTRIES

SIC 1992 Sections G-Q.

SHORT-TIME WORKING

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

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC)

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

TAX AND PRICE INDEX

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

TEMPORARILY STOPPED

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

VACANCY

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

WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

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

WORKFORCE

Workforce in employment plus the claimant unemployed as defined above.

WORKFORCE IN EMPLOYMENT

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

WORK-RELATED GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING PROGRAMMES

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

REGULARLY PUBLISHED statistics

	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page		Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page
SUMMARY TABLES							
Labour Force Survey: UK	M	Apr 97	0.1				
Workforce: UK	M	Apr 97	0.2				
Labour Force Survey: GB	M	Apr 97	0.3				
Workforce: GB	M	Apr 97	0.4				
BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS							
	M	Apr 97	0.5				
EMPLOYMENT AND WORKFORCE							
Workforce: UK and GB							
Quarterly series	M(Q)	Apr 97	1.1				
Labour force estimates, projections		May 96	197				
Employees in employment industry: GB							
All industries: by division, class or group	Q	Apr 97	1.4				
: time series, by order group	M	Apr 97	1.2				
Manufacturing: by division, class or group	M	Apr 97	1.3				
Administrative, technical and clerical in manufacturing	D	Dec 94	1.10				
Local authorities manpower	D	Feb 97	1.7				
Employees in employment by region and sector	B(Q)	Apr 97	1.5				
Census of Employment							
UK and regions by industry (Sept 1993)		Oct 95	369				
GB and regions by industry (Sept 1993)		Oct 95	369				
International comparisons	Q	Feb 97	1.9				
Registered disabled in the public sector	A	Aug 96	325				
Trade union membership	A	May 96	251				
Tourism-related industries in Great Britain	Q	Feb 97	1.14				
CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES							
Claimant unemployment							
Summary: UK	M	Apr 97	2.1				
: GB	M	Apr 97	2.2				
Age and duration: UK	Q	Mar 97	2.5				
Broad category: UK	M	Apr 97	2.1				
Detailed category: GB	M	Apr 97	2.2				
Region: summary	Q	Mar 97	2.6				
Age: time series UK	Q	Dec 96	2.7				
: estimated rates	Q	Mar 97	2.15				
Duration: time series UK	Q	Dec 96	2.8				
Region and area							
Time series summary: by region	M	Apr 97	2.3				
: assisted areas, travel-to work areas	M	Apr 97	2.4				
: counties, local areas	M	Apr 97	2.9				
: parliamentary constituencies	M	Apr 97	2.10				
Age and duration: summary	Q	Mar 97	2.6				
Flows							
UK, time series	M	Apr 97	2.19				
Age time series	M	Apr 97	2.20				
Mean duration	Q	Apr 97	2.21				
Claim history: number of previous claims	Q	Feb 97	2.22				
Claim history: interval between claims	Q	Mar 97	2.23				
By sought and usual occupation	M	Apr 97	2.24				
Students: by region	D	Mar 93	2.13				
Disabled jobseekers: GB	M	Apr 97	A.1				
International comparisons	M	Apr 97	2.18				
Ethnic origin	A	Jun 96	259				
Temporarily stopped							
Latest figures: by UK region	D	Nov 93	2.14				
VACANCIES							
Unfilled, inflow, outflow and							
placements seasonally adjusted	M	Apr 97	3.1				
Unfilled seasonally adjusted by region	M	Apr 97	3.2				
Unfilled unadjusted by region	M	Apr 97	3.3				
REDUNDANCIES							
In Great Britain	M	Apr 97	2.32				
by region	M	Apr 97	2.33				
by age	M	Apr 97	2.34				
by industry	M	Apr 97	2.35				
by occupation	M	Apr 97	2.36				
EARNINGS AND HOURS							
Average earnings (index)							
Whole economy							
Main industrial sectors	M	Apr 97	5.1				
Industries	M	Apr 97	5.3				
Underlying trends	Q	Feb 96	75				
Levels of earnings and hours for main							
industrial sectors and industries							
Manual employees	Q(A)	Feb 97	5.4				
Non manual employees	Q(A)	Feb 97	5.5				
All employees	Q(A)	Feb 97	5.6				
Quarterly estimates of levels	Q(A)	Nov 96	237				
International comparisons (index)							
Manufacturing	M	Apr 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				
OUTPUT PER HEAD							
Output per head: quarterly and annual indices	M(Q)	Apr 97	1.8				
Wages and salaries per unit of output							
Manufacturing index, time series	M	Apr 97	5.8				
Quarterly and annual indices	M	Apr 97	5.8				
LABOUR COSTS							
Survey results 1992 Quadrennial						Sep 94	313
Annual update				A		Feb 96	5.7
RETAIL PRICES							
General index (RPI)							
Latest figures: detailed indices	M	Apr 97	6.2				
: percentage changes	M	Apr 97	6.2				
Recent movements and the index							
excluding seasonal foods	M	Apr 97	6.1				
Main components: time series and weights	M	Apr 97	6.4				
Changes on a year earlier: time series	M	Apr 97	6.5				
Food prices	M	Apr 97	6.3				
International comparisons	M	Apr 97	6.8				
All items excluding housing costs	M	Apr 97	6.9				
LABOUR FORCE SURVEY							
Economic activity: seasonally adjusted	M	Apr 97	7.1				
Economic activity: not seasonally adjusted	M	Apr 97	7.2				
Economic activity by age: not seasonally adjusted	M	Apr 97	7.3				
Full-time and part-time workers	M	Apr 97	7.4				
Alternative measures of unemployment (seasonally adjusted)	M	Apr 97	7.5				
Alternative measures of unemployment (not seasonally adjusted)	M	Apr 97	7.6				
Job-related training received by employees	M	Apr 97	7.7				
Average actual weekly hours of work by industry sector	M	Apr 97	7.8				
Occupations (employees and self-employed)	D	Dec 95	7.6				
Industry Sectors (employees and self-employed)	D	Dec 95	7.7				
Self-employed (occupations and industry sectors)	D	Dec 95	7.8				
Part-time workers (occupations and industry sectors)	D	Dec 95	7.9				
Age groups numbers and rates (employment)	D	Dec 95	7.10				
Average actual weekly hours of work							
(full-time, part-time and second jobs)	D	Dec 95	7.12				
Temporary employees (all and part-time)	D	Dec 95	7.14				
Previous occupations (ILO unemployment rates)	D	Dec 95	7.15				
Previous industry sectors (ILO unemployment rates)	D	Dec 95	7.16				
Age groups numbers and rates (ILO unemployment rates)	D	Dec 95	7.17				
Duration of ILO unemployment	D	Dec 95	7.18				
People made redundant (in 3 months prior to interview)	D	Dec 95	7.19				
Economically active (numbers and rates by age group)	D	Dec 95	7.20				
Economically inactive (by age group)	D	Dec 95	7.21				
Economically inactive							
(by reason including discouraged workers)	D	Dec 95	7.22				
Ethnic group (by economic activity)	D	Dec 95	7.23				
Labour market and educational status of young people	D	Mar 96	7.24				
LABOUR DISPUTES: STOPPAGES OF WORK							
Summary: latest figures	M	Apr 97	4.1				
: time series	M	Apr 97	4.2				
Latest year and annual series	A	Jun 96	271				
Industry							
Monthly: broad sector time series	M	Apr 97	4.1				
Annual: detailed	A	Jun 96	271				
: prominent stoppages	A	Jun 96	271				
Main causes of stoppage							
Cumulative	M	Apr 97	4.1				
Latest year for main industries	A	Jun 96	271				

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

FOR STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON:

Earnings (Tables 5.1-5.9)

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

Employment (Tables 1.1-1.5 and 1.9-1.13)

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

Labour disputes (Tables 4.1-4.2)

01928 792825

Labour Force Survey (Tables 7.1-7.24)

0171 533 6180

Qualifications

0114 259 3787

Redundancy statistics (Tables 2.32-2.36)

0171 533 6168

Retail Prices Index (Tables 6.1-6.9)

Ansafo service **0171 533 5866**
 Enquiries **0171 533 5874**

Skill needs surveys and research into skill shortages

0114 259 4308

Small Firms (DTI)

0114 259 7538

Trade union membership **01928 792825**

Trade unions (density only) **0171 215 5999**

Training (Tables 8.1-8.11)

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

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

0171 533 6168

Unemployment (Tables 2.1-2.24) (claimant count)

0171 533 6176

Vacancies (Tables 3.1-3.3) notified to Jobcentres

0171 533 6176

Youth Cohort Study

0114 259 4215

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

FOR ADVICE ON:

Sources of labour market statistics **0171 533 6107**

FOR ACCESS TO DETAILED INFORMATION, INCLUDING ON-LINE:

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

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

0171 625 7111

Skills and Enterprise Network **0114 259 4075**

STATFAX SERVICE FOR LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

ONS STATFAX gives anyone with a fax machine instant access to the latest Labour Market statistics. The first two pages of the latest monthly LMS National Press Notice are available within moments of the official release time of 9.30am. The number to ring is **0336 416036**. Calls for the service are charged at 45p per minute cheap rate and at 50p per minute at all other times. Contact ONS on 0171 533 6363 if you have any problems.

YOUR INSIGHT INTO THE LABOUR MARKET

THE LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

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