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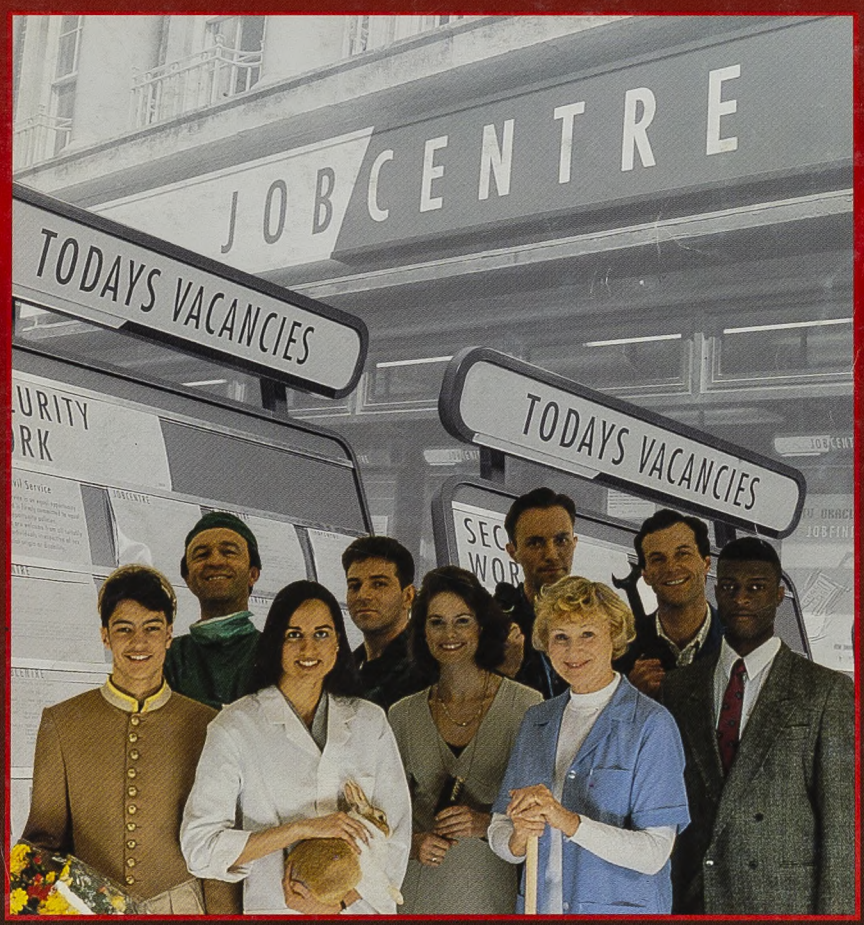
Labour Market Trends

incorporating **Employment** GAZETTE



- Occupational characteristics of the claimant unemployed

PLUS

- International comparisons of labour disputes in 1994
- Earnings data from the Labour Force Survey and the New Earnings Survey
- Longitudinal data from the Labour Force Survey

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This issue includes features on: jobs sought by claimant unemployed people, earnings data, comparison of international labour disputes, longitudinal data about the labour force.

Photo: Telegraph Colour Library

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Statistics

Office for National Statistics begins work

RESPONSIBILITY FOR the collection and dissemination of most official labour market statistics passed to the new Office for National Statistics (ONS) from April 1, following the merger of the Central Statistical Office with the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys.

As announced in February's *Labour Market Trends* (p 39), employment statistics will be produced mainly by the Socio-Economic Statistics and Analysis Group within ONS.

The ONS is designed to meet a widely perceived need for greater coherence and compatibility in Government statistics. Merger proposals were first published in April 1995 and were widely welcomed in a public consultation exercise lasting until the end of July. ONS's remit will be to:

- improve the range, quality, coordination and accessibility of Government statistical work;
- give strong leadership to the Government Statistical Service.
- create a database of key statistics to give a comprehensive statistical picture of the United Kingdom, its economy and society.

In launching the new organisation, Director Dr Tim Holt gave four pledges:

To the Government: ONS statistics will be produced to the highest professional and internationally recognised standards, to a mutually agreed timetable, and using the most cost-effective methods. The organisation will be responsive to changing needs and will try to provide the statistical base for policy development.

To the public: ONS statistics will be made more user-friendly and more readily available, and statisticians in other parts of Government will be encouraged to follow suit.

To business: The information business and commerce need to maintain competitiveness will be made available, demands for data will be kept to the minimum consistent with ensuring that the information gathered is of good and usable quality; and the forms which businesses are required to complete will be kept as simple as possible.

To the individual: The privacy of all personal data will be protected, and an effective service for civil registration provided.

Division of responsibility for employment-related statistics now breaks down as follows:

- General briefing and analysis of statistics on employment, unemployment, vacancies and the Labour Force Survey: Socio-Economic and Statistics Group, ONS London and Runcorn;
- Earnings (including New Earnings Survey, Average Earnings Index, Annual Employer Survey and short-term employer surveys): Business Statistics Group, ONS Runcorn.
- Training, qualifications and skills: Strategy, International and Analytical Services Directorate, Department for Education and Employment, Sheffield.
- Small firms: Department of Trade and Industry Small Firms and Business Link Division, Department for Trade and Industry, London.

- **For the various enquiry point telephone numbers, see page S76 of this issue.**

Here Dr Tim Holt, director of the ONS and Head of the Government Statistical Service, explains the background to the merger and what it means for those who use official data.

Dr Tim Holt

"The coming together of the Central Statistical Office and the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys to form the Office for National Statistics is a milestone for official statistics in the United Kingdom.

"For the first time in this country, a single statistical agency spans economic and social statistics, including the Census, population and health. An important objective of the new office is to meet a widely perceived need for greater coherence and compatibility in government statistics, for improved presentation, and for easier public access.

"The newly created Office for National Statistics – ONS for short – is both an executive agency and a government department, responsible to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. But it will draw on data sources across government, and it will serve not only government but the public at large.

What's new

"So what will the Office for National Statistics do that CSO and OPCS have not done before?

"In utilising government statistics, one current shortcoming is an inability to bring together data on a given subject in a coherent and meaningful way. For example, a data user may wish to focus on statistics about children. A great deal of information is readily available, but it is not so easy to make it compatible. Children may be divided into different age groups for different administrative purposes, while geographical definitions and time periods may vary too.

"Of course government statisticians have had some success in dealing with these problems. In 1994, for example, the CSO published *Focus on Children*, which brought together in a single, user-friendly volume a mass of data on the younger generation. This was followed last year by *Focus on Women*, which was widely acclaimed by social commentators.

"But what I have in mind goes much further. For, in terms of output, the objective is user-determined output on user-determined issues. In other words, the output will be issue-led and not source-led. It will be user-dominated and not product-dominated. A major ONS objective will be to create the mechanisms to make this possible.

Building on success

"My vision for ONS is that it will be recognised as a key supplier of authoritative, timely and high quality information and services, and that it will be recognised as an independent organisation that inspires confidence and trust.

"Above all, ONS will be an open organisation that focuses on the needs of its customers. I would be delighted to hear from readers of *Labour Market Trends* how best we can serve your needs."

New Dimensions in Labour Market Analysis Conference – 26 April 1996

The British Urban and Regional Information Systems Association's (BURISA) 1996 conference, 26 April, Church House, Westminster.

The conference aims to help and support improvements in local labour market analyses and should be of particular value to labour market analysts in central government, local authorities, TECs/lecs, universities and other economic regeneration agencies.

The agenda includes discussions of new and enhanced datasets and features speakers from central and local government and the research community.

Fees are £115 for BURISA members; £130 for non-members (Non-members will receive one year's free subscription to BURISA); and £30 for full-time students.

For more information contact:

Anne Humphries (BURISA Conference Organiser), Sunnymead, Station Road, Alvechurch, Birmingham B48 7SE Tel: 0121 445 5955

A bi-monthly selection of recent books and videos which may be of interest to *Labour Market Trends* readers.

ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE

THE MAIN industries and services that employ post-graduate, environmental scientists are: education - 30 per cent; business services - 19 per cent; energy and water supply industries - 15 per cent. Most MScs enter industry and the public service while most PhDs go into higher education.

These and other findings are outlined in a new report by the Institute for Employment Studies. Their research also uncovered that, apart from in hydrogeology and soil science, there was no shortage of such graduates. The numbers of new MSc and PhD environmental scientists increased by 97 per cent and 26 per cent respectively over the past five years.

Demand for scientists is likely to increase in the next five to ten years in the areas of remote sensing and geographical information systems, engineering, waste, leisure and the chemical industry. Most employers want MScs rather than PhDs, say the authors.

Employers, however, expressed concern about finding recruits with the right combination of qualifications, skills and experience. Author, Gill Court, reports: "Some respondents mentioned difficulties in finding high quality postgraduates, while others stressed the shortage of environmental scientists with adequate mathematical and statistical/computer modelling skills. In many cases, the right combination appeared to refer at least partially to the availability of environmental scientists with an excellent and in-depth understanding of a core discipline, the ability to communicate with and understand scientists from other disciplines, and a range of personal transferable skills."

The authors carried out their research between February and July 1995. It involved a literature and data review, analysis of policy documents and interviews with over 60 individuals. The report was commissioned by the Natural Environment Research Council.

● *Skills Requirements and Priorities in the Environmental Sciences;* G Court, N Jagger, J Moralee; Institute of Employment Studies Report 297, 1995; £35.00; ISBN 1 85184 223 3.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

THE POWER social groups have in the battle of ideas has a key role in determining the route a nation takes in its development of the labour market. This is one conclusion from Bo Strath, professor at the Historiska Institutionen, Goteborg University after studying Britain, Germany, Sweden and Japan in three periods of change.

Success in defining problems, suggesting solutions, forming strategies and even invoking social ideals is a matter of social power, Professor Strath says. Indeed, traditional social ideals can be used to facilitate modernisation. He identifies three formative periods of economic and technological change where this battle was important: the 1890s, the 1930s and the 1970s-1980s.

In the 1930s the British ideal was an individualism produced by the early entry into capitalism. This led to weak solidarity among the working-class and among employers. Labour was not able to impose its perspectives in Britain as it did in Sweden and instead solutions were produced by finance capital executives and by muddling through.

In Sweden, the ideal of 'folkhemmet' reflected the strength of organised labour. The ideal was that the country was like a family that demanded responsibilities from all. This old idea was used by the Social Democrat government to produce new, Keynesian-style solutions before Keynes had a recognised philosophy.

Swedish managers took a cooperative approach to unions partly due to a labour shortage produced by emigration. Class-based, socialism versus capitalism struggle was sidelined in favour of compromise.

● *The Organisation of Labour Markets: modernity, culture and governance in Germany, Sweden, Britain and Japan;* Bo Strath; Routledge; 1996; £45; ISBN 0 415 13314 9.

TRAINING AND EDUCATION

SCHOOL LEAVERS are turning down vocational training because of the myths they hold about the labour market, according to two analysts at Leeds Metropolitan University's Policy Research Institute.

Mike Campbell and Liam Murphy conclude that government-supported training programmes match the needs of school leavers as well as skill-needs of the economy. But instead school leavers take up further education because of an 'information gap'.

The analysts write: 'The market for training, like all markets, is characterised by a clash of information, each piece of which is seeking to attain the purchase of the consumer. Unfortunately, the problem facing government agents is how to rectify the imbalance of young people selecting education rather than more practical vocational training.'

They reach their findings through a survey of young people in Yorkshire. Some of the factors that determine young people's decisions have been economic restructuring, technological change, new forms of labour market competition and revised employment opportunities.

Young people's options are: employment, further education, training programmes, unemployment. They see training programmes as poorly paid, of poor quality and taking too long to complete. What they wanted was: good pay, a qualification, immediate benefits, a demanding role, empowerment and status.

The analysts say that training schemes was the option closest to fulfilling this. Yet, further education may not improve job prospects and an academic setting may not suit large numbers of young people. Government training agents, such as the Training Enterprise Councils, should define young people as customers with needs, they say. Better information should be precisely targeted to make an impact.

Other subjects covered in the book include: educational and occupational careers, and work, unemployment and identity.

● *Youth: Unemployment, Identity and Policy;* M Goede, P de Klaver, J van Ophem, C Verhaar, A de Vries (eds); Avebury; 1996; £32.50; ISBN 1 85972 216 4.

UNEMPLOYMENT

"THE FIRST half of the post-war period was a Golden Age, for both the industrialized world in general and Europe in particular. The growth rate of income per head in Europe was high and unemployment was low...But in the 1970s things began to change..."

So say the Centre for Economic Policy Research, and this Golden Age, built on the redevelopment of Europe after the war, is now over. First signs came with the 1970s oil price rises that were followed by a doubling of European unemployment.

United States' unemployment level, though, was lower than Europe's, say the authors, because of its different structure. Unemployment spells for U.S. individuals are shorter but more frequent than in Europe. So, Europe's unemployment increase is associated with longer spells.

To explain Europe's unemployment rise, they cite a list of factors that have had an impact: Government policy; oil price rises; changing terms of trade; high taxes; generous unemployment benefits; minimum wages; union power; mismatch between labour demand and its supply. They also point to significant hiring and firing costs, capital shortage and the view that long-term unemployment is not pushing down labour costs.

They reject the thesis that information technology has reduced jobs, particularly unskilled jobs. Historically technology has increased employment levels; while if skilled rather than unskilled workers were needed why has there been no fall in skilled unemployment? Futhermore, it cannot be competition from the Far East because these countries take up a small proportion of US and European imports - up to 2 per cent of national income.

Other chapters include: facts about the European labour market, labour market institutions and unemployment, economics of labour regulation, politics of regulation, policies to tackle unemployment.

● *Unemployment: Choices for Europe;* G. Alogoskousfis, C. Bean, G. Bertola, D. Cohen, J. Dolado, G. Saint-Paul; Centre for Economic Policy Research; 1995; £10; ISBN 1 898128 14 6.

A selection of Parliamentary Questions (PQs) concerning labour market statistics put to Government Ministers by MPs. They were answered by the Economic Secretary to the Treasury, Angela Knight MP, from information supplied by the Central Statistical Office. The date on which an answer was given is at the end of each PQ.

Average hourly earnings

JOHN PRESCOTT **(Kingston-upon-Hull East) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer, what are the average hourly earnings of (a) full-time and (b) part-time employees in each of the standard regions (i) including and (ii) excluding employees covered by national agreements.**

ANGELA KNIGHT: Information available from the New Earnings Survey 1995 is provided in the following table.

Average hourly earnings of employees on adult rates including and excluding those covered by national agreements, in pounds sterling

	Full-time		Part-time	
Standard region	Included	Excluded	Included	Excluded
South East	£9.77	£9.84	£6.32	£5.80
East Anglia	£7.49	£7.26	£5.10	£4.75
South West	£7.77	£7.55	£5.22	£4.86
West Midlands	£7.58	£7.34	£5.25	£4.82
East Midlands	£7.42	£7.14	£5.17	£4.78
Yorkshire and Humberside	£7.43	£7.14	£5.24	£4.86
North West	£7.81	£7.59	£5.47	£4.95
North	£7.35	£7.08	£5.08	£4.69
Wales	£7.41	£7.06	£5.09	£4.61
Scotland	£7.78	£7.52	£5.25	£4.79

Note: Hourly earnings statistics relate to a particular period of time covered by the survey where pay was not affected by absence or overtime earnings.

(8 March)

Low earners

IAN McCARTNEY **(Makerfield): asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer how many (i) men and (ii) how many women between the ages of (a) 16 to 24 years, (b) 25 to 49 years and (c) 50 to 64 years are employed but earn less than the lower earnings limit for National Insurance contributions; what proportion such people make of the total working population of each sex in each age group.**

ANGELA KNIGHT: Information from the Labour Force Survey (spring 1995) is shown in the attached table.

Employees earning less than the earnings limit for National Insurance contributions and their percentage in the workforce, by gender, Great Britain

	Employees[a] earning less than £58 per week (thousands)	Percentage of total age group
Men		
Age		
16-24	312.5	17.8
25-49	73.9	1
50-64	47.6	2.3
Women		
Age		
16-24	423	25.1
25-49	1,017.4	15.4
50-64	390.3	20.3

a Earnings information is not available for the self-employed.

(21 February)

Seasonal workers

GORDON PRENTICE **(Pendle) asked the Secretary of State for Education and Employment, how many seasonal workers are employed in the United Kingdom leisure and entertainment industry in the most recent year for which figures are available.**

ANGELA KNIGHT: The information requested is provided in the following table.

Seasonal employment by industry in Great Britain
(thousands, seasonally unadjusted)

Standard industrial classification

	1994			1995	
	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun
Hotels and restaurants	50	33	14	22	49
Recreation, culture and sports	31	15	n/a	10	31
Travel agencies, tour operators	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
All[a]	83	51	20	33	83

a Due to rounding may not equal some of component industries.
n/a Reliable estimate not available.

(26 February)

Temporary employees

MICHAEL MEACHER **(Oldham West) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what estimates he has as to the number of people in the United Kingdom currently working under temporary employment contracts; how many have been supplied by employment agencies; and how many have been supplied by such agencies under contracts of service.**

ANGELA KNIGHT: The latest available information from the Labour Force Survey shows that in summer (June to August) 1995, there were 1,739,000 temporary employees in the United Kingdom. Of these, 182,000 said that they were agency temping. No information is available about the number of temporary employees supplied by employment agencies under contracts of service.

(27 February)

Working hours

BARRY SHEERMAN **(Huddersfield) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what have been the average working hours per week of those in full-time employment in each of the last 15 years.**

ANGELA KNIGHT: The table following gives the information available from the Labour Force Survey.

Average weekly hours worked by those in full-time employment Great Britain
(not seasonally adjusted)

Spring	Hours
1984	44.8
1985	44.2
1986	44.5
1987	44.7
1988	44.9
1989	44.9
1990	44.9
1991	44.7
1992	44.5
1993	44.6
1994	44.8
1995	44.9

(29 February)

MICHAEL MEACHER **(Oldham West) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer, how many persons, according to the latest available information, are employed under contract for (a) zero hours per week, (b) 1 to 8 hours, (c) 9 to 15 hours, (d) 16 to 24 hours, (e) 25 to 30 hours, (f) 31 to 40 hours, (g) 41 to 50 hours, (h) 51 to 60 hours, (i) 61 to 70 hours, (j) 71 to 80 hours and (k) more than 80 hours per week; and what percentage of the total workforce each represents.**

ANGELA KNIGHT: The available information from the Labour Force Survey is shown in the table following.

Usual hours worked per week by employees in Great Britain, summer 1995
(not seasonally adjusted)

Usual hours worked per week[a]	Number of employees (thousands)	Percentage of all employees
0	n/a	n/a
1 to 8	968	4.4
9 to 15	1,394	6.3
16 to 24	2,095	9.5
25 to 30	1,355	6.1
31 to 40	13,154	59.7
41 to 50	2,069	9.4
51 to 60	571	2.6
61 to 70	159	0.7
71 to 80	69	0.3
more than 80	83	0.4

a Hours usually worked in their main job, excluding meal breaks and overtime.
n/a Not available, estimate below 10,000.

(31 January)

Monthly estimates of ILO unemployment: behaviour of series from the various options

In the March 1996 issue of *Labour Market Trends*, a Special Report was published describing how the Central Statistical Office (CSO) was seeking comments on options for the production of monthly unemployment estimates based on the International Labour Office definition. A digest of a report by a CSO Task Force, led by Dr David Steel, was reproduced and readers were invited to comment on this to Paul Smith, Office for National Statistics, Government Buildings, Newport, Gwent NP9 1XG (Tel: 01633 813436) by Friday, 31 May. Copies of the full version of the Task Force report may be obtained on request from the same address.

In the following report some further information is presented which relates to behaviour of series from of the options discussed in the Task Force's report. The report has been prepared by **Paul Smith**, Office for National Statistics and **David Holmes**, University of Southampton.

Introduction

THE MONTHLY ILO estimates task force report (Steel 1996) analysed the current labour force survey (LFS) in Britain, and looked at the options for producing a monthly unemployment series based on the ILO definition. The report considers four design options, and makes a recommendation on use of the rolling average in the current quarterly survey in the interim. This paper presents some simulation material which gives an impression of the volatility of series produced from the options in the report, and discusses the implications of these options in the light of this information.

The options considered in the report are:

Option A

A survey using the same sample design as the current (quarterly) LFS, but with a sample size of 60,000 households each month. The rotation pattern is for a household to be re-introduced to the sample 3,6,9 and 12 months after the first month of selection.

Option B

A monthly survey, of 60,000 households each month, where the full range of information is collected each month, and where a selected household remains in the sample for six consecutive months.

Option C

As B, but with a short form for two-thirds of the selected households each month to collect only data on employment, ILO unemployment and economic inactivity.

Option D

Maintain the current quarterly survey, and add to it a monthly survey of 40,000 households collecting only data on employment, ILO unemployment and economic activity, and using the rotation pattern of *B* (in for 6 consecutive months).

In this paper only simulated unemployment series will be shown, for which information is collected on both short and long forms (under options C & D). This means that options B and C are indistinguishable, so only one series will be used to represent both options. For other variables options C and D would be expected to show more volatile series because there is a smaller monthly (or pseudo-monthly) sample size.

The report also recommends publishing each month from the current quarterly LFS (60,000 households per quarter) rolling averages of the estimates from the previous three months. In this paper we will denote this series as Option E. It should be borne in mind that, similarly to the existing quarterly LFS, this rolling average option would not produce estimates for individual months. Unlike the existing quarterly survey, however, it would produce estimates, based on the average of the past three months, every month instead of every third month. Month to month changes in estimates produced from the rolling average are equivalent to the averages of the last three changes between individual months.

Results

Table 1 shows the standard errors of the monthly levels and monthly changes for the various options. For unemployment, options B and C are identical, and so they are treated together in the graphs on the following pages. The main points to note are:

- the standard error of the monthly level is the same for all the proposed monthly designs; the standard error of monthly change is best for options B and C, worst for option A, and intermediate for option D which is a combination of these two;
- the monthly change in the overlapping three month rolling averages from the current quarterly survey has a lower standard error than the monthly change from any of the proposed monthly designs, but can only be produced a month in arrears;
- the current quarterly survey does badly when estimating monthly change, because it is not designed to produce monthly estimates.

The behaviour of the results which would be produced by the different options has been illustrated by generating series simulating the appropriate design structures (see the inset box). The graphs presented here are for single realisations of the simulated series. They are the first of a batch of 1,000 in each case, and have not been chosen to be 'typical' in any way. As such, any particular features should be interpreted with caution, although the general behaviour should be representative of the behaviour of all the simulated series. In the case of Option E – the rolling average – the estimates in the charts are plotted against the middle months of the 3 month averages.

The results for single examples of the series from all the options are shown in *figures 1-4*. It is difficult from these to see

Series of monthly estimates from example simulations

Figure 1 True series and option A simulation

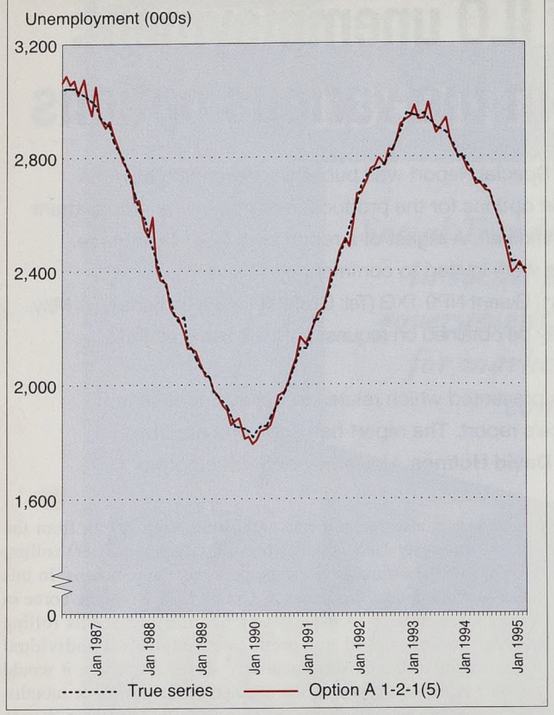


Figure 2 True series and option B/C simulation

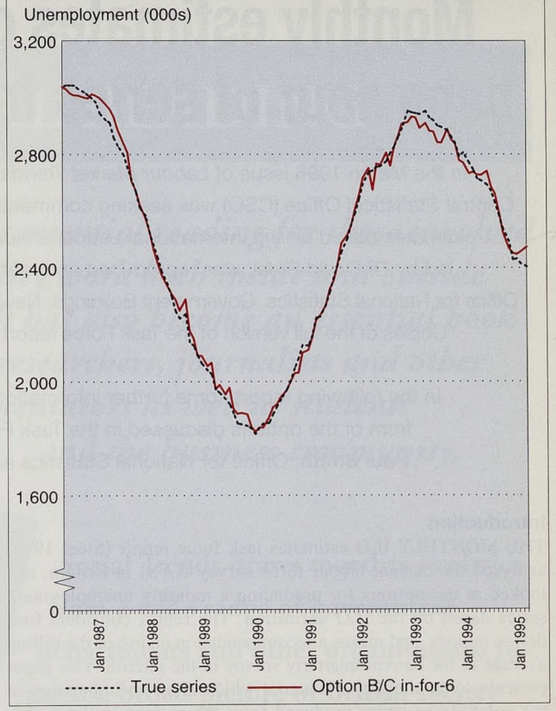


Figure 3 True series and option D simulation

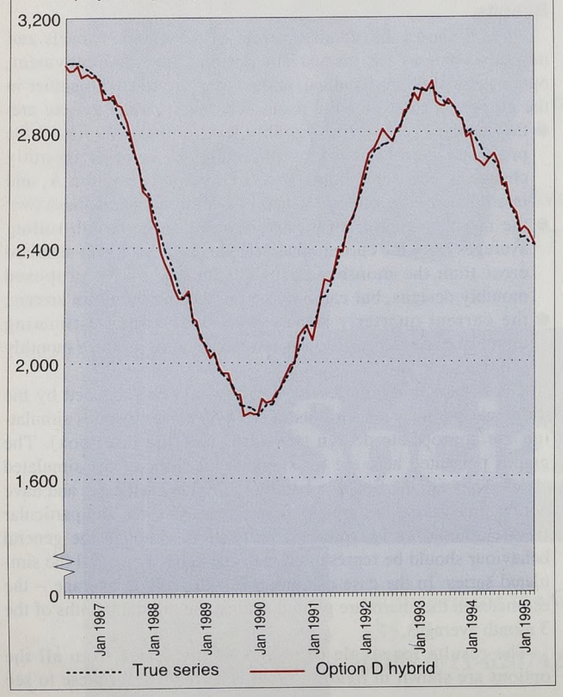
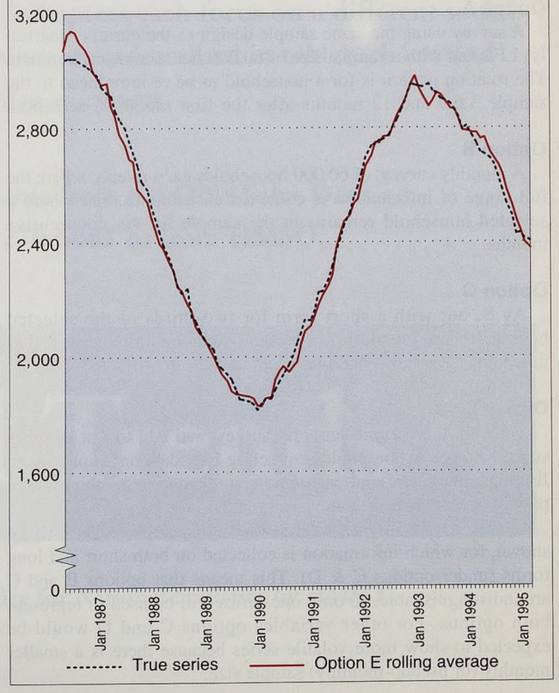


Figure 4 True series and option E simulation



Series of monthly changes from example simulations

Figure 5 True series and option A simulation

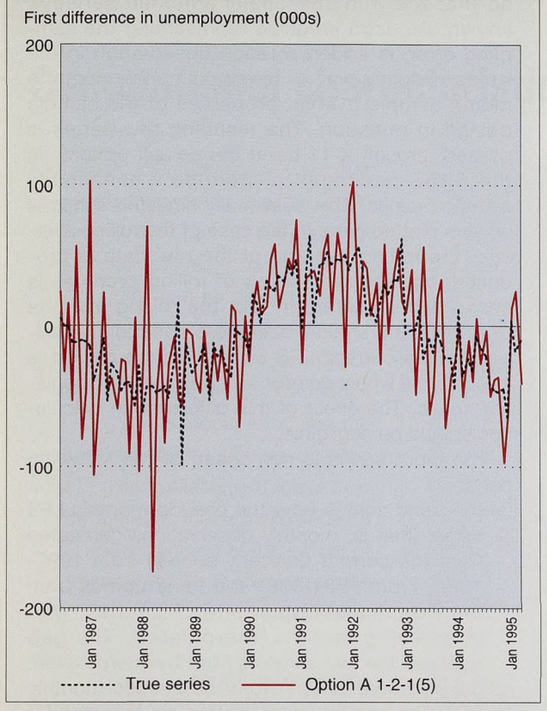


Figure 6 True series and option B/C simulation

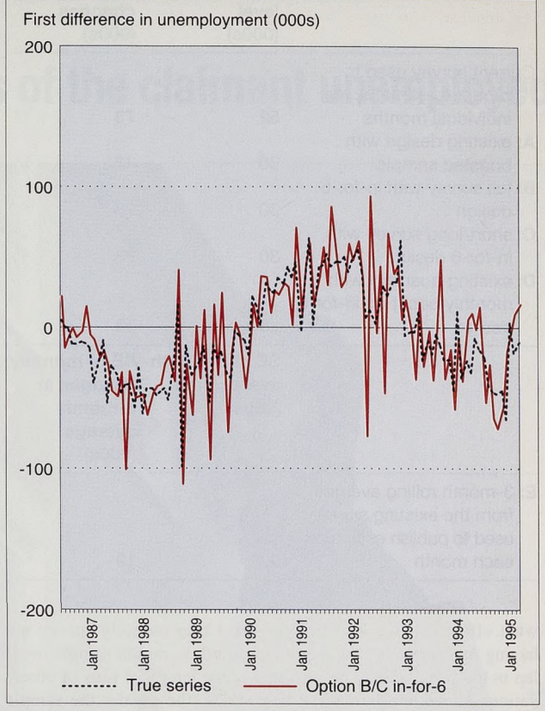


Figure 7 True series and option D simulation

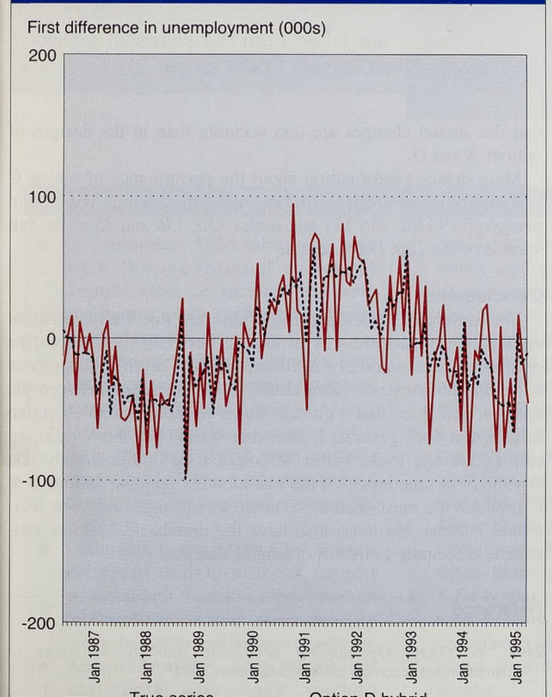


Figure 8 True series and option E simulation

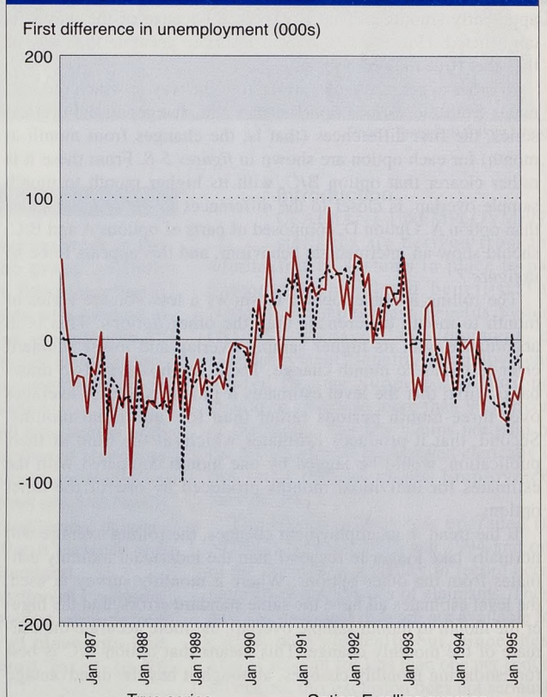


Table 1 **Standard errors of level and change for estimates of unemployment from the current design and the various options for producing monthly ILO-based estimates**

Option	SE of monthly level (000s)	SE of monthly changes (000s)
Current survey used to produce estimates for individual months	52	73
A: existing design with boosted sample	30	42
B: full survey with in-for-6 design	30	28
C: short/long survey with in-for-6 design	30	28
D: existing quarterly with monthly boost on in-for-6 design	30	33
	SE of 3-month average (000s)	**SE of monthly changes in 3-month average (000s)**
E: 3-month rolling averges from the existing survey used to publish estimates each month	30	19

what effect the different designs for a true monthly survey are having on the series. The degree of month to month sample overlap in the series should be reflected in the length of runs of observations above and below the true series (the greater the sample overlap, the more observations in each run), but differences are not obvious in the examples shown. The main point to draw from these graphs, and from *figures 5-8*, is that the rolling average is apparently smoother. This is expected because of the way it is constructed. However, its level is no more accurate than any of the other (true monthly) series.

In order to get a better impression of the way in which the estimates from the various options track the changes in the original series, the first differences (that is, the changes from month to month) for each option are shown in *figures 5-8*. From these it is rather clearer that option B/C, with its higher month to month sample overlap, is closer to the differences in the original series than option A. Option D, composed of parts of options A and B/C, should show an intermediate behaviour, and this appears to be so in *figure 7*.

The rolling average, option E, shows a less volatile series of month to month differences than the other options. This is in accordance with its higher sample overlap and lower standard error of month to month change. There are, however, two drawbacks: first, that the level estimates it produces are for averages over three-month periods rather than for individual months. Second, that it produces estimates which, at the time of their publication, would be lagged by one month compared with the estimates for individual months produced by one of the other options.

If the trend in unemployment changes, the rolling average will normally take longer to respond than the individual monthly estimates from the other options. Where a monthly survey is used, the level estimates all have the same standard errors, and the higher the month to month sample overlap, the more accurate the estimate of the monthly change. This means that option B/C is best for estimating monthly changes, although it has the disadvantage that the annual changes are less accurate than in the designs of options A and D.

More detailed information about the performance of option C and the rolling average in picking up turning points is given in paragraphs 94-96, 136-137 and *tables 13a, 13b* and *15* of the full version of the Task Force report.

Simulation method

The simulations have been produced using a simulation program which takes an input series which is composed of trend, seasonal and irregular parts, so that the true seasonally adjusted series is known. An extra irregular, representing the sampling error, is added to each observation in the series in such a way as to reproduce the month to month sample overlap properties of the sample design in question. The resulting raw series is passed through X-11 using the default options (in the SPSS package) to produce a seasonally adjusted series. This seasonally adjusted series is what is plotted here. In the case of the rolling average, the rolling average of the raw data is produced, and then the series of rolling averages is seasonally adjusted. In fact the rolling average used here is a straight average of the monthly values; in the current LFS each 3-month period is treated as a whole quarter and weighted to population totals. The effect of this difference in calculation should be negligible.

The input series is composed of the following parts:

(a) the trend comes from the pseudo-monthly LFS series (that is, monthly observations generated from the current quarterly survey) from 1992-1994. From 1984-1991 the trend comes from the experimental quarterly LFS series, with intervening months interpolated. The gap between the two series is filled by interpolation;

(b) the seasonal factors from the pseudo-monthly LFS. The earliest year's factors are repeated for preceding years to provide a seasonal component before 1992 when these data were first available;

(c) irregulars are taken from the seasonal adjustment of the Claimant Count series.

Conclusions

The simulated series presented here are not really sensitive enough to the differences in design between the alternative options to give markedly different series. The first differences (changes) demonstrate more clearly the differences between the options, and show that a greater month to month sample overlap in a design does generate a smoother series. For this reason the rolling average looks better, although it has other drawbacks, especially of timeliness. Of the true monthly options, options B & C produce the most accurate estimates of changes between individual months, but these also have the drawback that they produce less accurate estimates of annual changes.

Reference

Steel, D. (1996) Options for producing monthly estimates of unemployment according to the ILO definition. CSO.

Occupational characteristics of the claimant unemployed

This article introduces new data that have recently become available from the count of the claimant unemployed. Analyses of the claimant count can now be undertaken by standard occupational classification (SOC) defined according to a claimant's usual occupation and the occupation that they are seeking work in. The availability of these new data means that a more detailed understanding of the nature of claimant unemployment can be developed.

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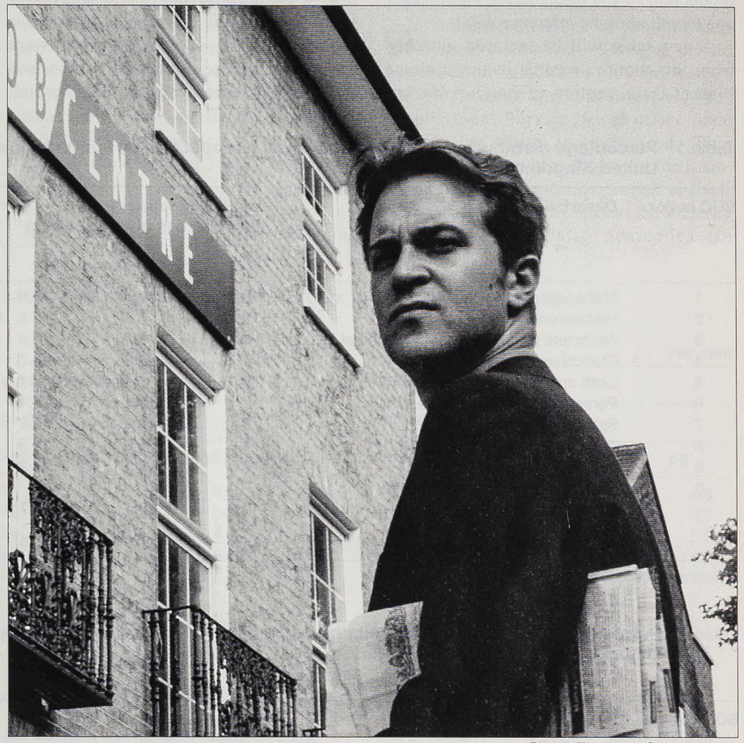


Photo: Telegraph Colour Library

Key findings

- **In December 1995 labouring was both the most usual and most sought after occupation for male claimants while for women it was clerical work.**
- **The proportion of claimants who usually work in managerial, professional or plant and machine operative occupations increases with age; the proportion who usually work in sales or personal and protective occupations decreases with age.**
- **Claimants in the South East show a different distribution of sought occupations than the other regions in Great Britain with more seeking work in white collar occupations.**
- **Approximately two-thirds of claimants who have worked previously are seeking work in the same occupation group as their usual occupation. This proportion is higher for claimants who worked in skilled occupation groups with 77 per cent of claimants from professional occupations seeking work in their usual occupation.**
- **In December 1995 the regions with the highest proportion of claimants who had no previous occupation were the North West and the North. The regions with the lowest proportions were Northern Ireland, the South West and Scotland.**
- **A far higher proportion of claimants who had no previous occupation compared with all claimants had been unemployed for 4 to 26 weeks.**

Introduction

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT statistics are derived from the administrative systems in place to pay unemployment-related benefits. The National Unemployment Benefits System (NUBS) manages the payment of Unemployment Benefit, unemployment-related Income Support and National Insurance credits to more than 99 per cent of claimants. The few claims not paid by the NUBS system are handled clerically in the local offices of the Employment Service (ES).

The NUBS system was upgraded (to NUBS2) between 1993 and 1994 and one of the benefits is a facility to record occupational characteristics of claimants. These new, occupational data are not available for claims paid clerically but, since these claims account for less than one per cent of all claims, this exclusion does not seriously affect the quality of the data.

Occupational data for ILO-unemployed people are already available from the quarterly Labour Force Survey (LFS) and these new data complement the LFS series. The LFS data are based on internationally agreed definitions and can be combined with other labour market data such as information on the type of work sought (e.g. part-time or full-time, temporary or permanent). The particular strengths of the claimant count series are the availability of accurate, small area data and the timely production of the data (data are published one month after the reference date).

A new table will be featured monthly from this month onwards in the 'Labour Market Data' section of *Labour Market Trends* showing sought and usual occupation by gender. Additional analyses of the occupational data by gender, age and duration of claim will be available via National Online Manpower Information System (NOMIS) from summer 1996.

Data definition – Standard Occupational Classification

The Standard Occupational Classification 1990 (SOC) is a hierarchical coding structure that allows the definition of an occupation at different levels. There is a major level that has nine classifications. It has a category used for people who have no work experience and so cannot be categorised according to an occupational classification. These give a broad indication of the nature of an occupation and are designed to bring together specific occupations that are similar in terms of qualifications, training, skills and experience. *Table 1* shows the distribution of usual and sought occupations for the claimant unemployed in the United Kingdom at December 1995 by SOC major classification.

The next level of detail for SOC is at the two-digit levels where the SOC minor classification defines 77 occupational groups, distinguished mainly by the type of work performed or the area of occupational specialism. The final level of detail is the three-digit unit SOC level, of which there are 371 groups.

Table 1 **Percentage distribution of sought and usual occupations by sex; unemployed claimants, United Kingdom, December 1995**

SOC major	Description	Usual occupation (as proportion of all claimants)			Sought occupation (as proportion of all claimants)		
		Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All
1	Managers and administrators	5.1	4.4	4.9	5.0	4.4	4.9
2	Professional	3.0	4.1	3.2	3.4	4.9	3.7
3	Associate professional and technical	4.3	5.8	4.6	5.3	7.5	5.8
4	Clerical and secretarial	8.1	23.5	11.7	10.5	28.1	14.6
5	Craft and related	22.1	3.1	17.7	22.1	2.8	17.6
6	Personal and protective service	5.4	14.1	7.4	5.3	15.5	7.7
7	Sales	5.1	14.3	7.2	5.7	18.7	8.7
8	Plant and machine operatives	11.9	5.0	10.3	13.4	4.7	11.3
9	Other	27.6	13.1	24.2	29.1	13.3	25.4
0	No previous occupation/sought occupation unknown	7.5	12.5	8.7	0.2	0.1	0.2
	All claimants (thousands)	**1,699**	**516**	**2,215**	**1,699**	**516**	**2,215**

Note: Excludes clerically operated claims.

Table 2 **Percentage distribution of sought and usual occupations by sex; unemployed claimants, United Kingdom, December 1995**

Per cent

SOC sub-group	Usual occupation			Sought occupation		
	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All
1a Corporate managers and administrators	3.3	2.7	3.2	3.4	2.8	3.3
1b Managers/proprietors in agriculture and services	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6
2a Science and engineering professionals	1.2	0.4	1.1	1.4	0.7	1.2
2b Health professionals	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
2c Teaching professionals	0.9	2.7	1.3	1.0	2.9	1.4
2d Other professional occupations	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.0
3a Science and engineering associate professionals	1.1	0.5	1.0	1.4	0.6	1.2
3b Health associate professionals	0.1	1.0	0.3	0.1	1.0	0.3
3c Other associate professional occupations	3.0	4.4	3.4	3.9	6.0	4.3
4a Clerical occupations	7.9	17.9	10.3	10.4	22.1	13.1
4b Secretarial occupations	0.1	5.6	1.4	0.1	6.0	1.5
5a Skilled construction trades	7.7	0.2	5.9	7.7	0.2	6.0
5b Skilled engineering trades	3.9	0.2	3.1	3.9	0.2	3.0
5c Other skilled trades	10.5	2.8	8.7	10.4	2.5	8.6
6a Protective service occupations	1.4	0.2	1.1	1.3	0.2	1.0
6b Personal service occupations	4.0	13.9	6.3	4.1	15.3	6.7
7a Buyers, brokers and sales representatives	1.4	0.8	1.2	1.4	0.8	1.3
7b Other sales occupations	3.7	13.5	6.0	4.3	17.9	7.5
8a Industrial plant and machine operators, assemblers	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.0	3.8	4.0
8b Drivers and mobile machine operators	7.5	0.6	5.9	9.3	0.9	7.4
9a Other occupations in agriculture, forestry and fishing	1.2	0.8	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.1
9b Other elementary occupations	26.4	12.3	23.1	27.8	12.4	24.2
0 No previous occupation/sought occupation unknown	7.5	12.5	8.7	0.2	0.1	0.2
All claimants (thousands)	**1,699**	**516**	**2,215**	**1,699**	**516**	**2,215**

Note: Excludes clerically operated claims.

SOC sub-major

It was acknowledged when the SOC was being defined that analysts may require more detailed information than that provided by the SOC major classification, but that SOC minor gave too many groupings to be of easy use. As a result, the SOC sub-major classification was defined as groups of associated SOC minor classifications. There are 22 sub-major groups which are presented in *Table 2* using data on claimants' usual and sought occupations as at December 1995.

Analyses' limitations

There are a few important limitations to the scope of the analyses available for claimant unemployment by SOC.

1. Clerically-operated claims

The first limitation arises because not all claims for unemployment-related benefits are paid through NUBS2, thus restricting the ability to provide complete coverage of the occupational data.

For the standard, monthly output on the claimant count, e.g. by sex and location, staff in ES's local offices complete a clerical return for those claims paid outside of the NUBS2 system. This information is added to the computer-operated claims to provide a 100 per cent count of people claiming unemployment-related benefits. Due to the of the large number of possible SOC codes, however, it is not feasible for the offices to provide occupational details on the clerical returns[1]. Consequently, the analyses of the occupational characteristics of claimants have been constrained to those claims that are paid through the NUBS2 system. This will mean that the total number of claimants analysed by occupation will be lower than that for all claimants.

2. Sub-regional analyses

Small area analyses of the claimant count are derived by reference to a claimant's postcode. The postcode is linked to the electoral ward in which the claimant lives and these ward-based data are used as building blocks for larger geographies, for example, parliamentary constituencies, local authority districts and counties. Not all claims, however have a valid postcode because it is either missing, incomplete or missing from a directory of all postcodes produced by the Office for National Statistics (formerly the Office of Population Census and Surveys).

In standard analyses of the claimant count, those claims with missing or invalid postcodes are allocated to a ward using a computer algorithm that references the Employment Service, local office code where the claim is registered. This 'defaulting algorithm' allows for the maintenance of an accurate geographic analysis of the claimant count because the majority of claims have valid postcodes (in

Table 3 **Percentage distribution of sought and usual occupations by age group; unemployed claimants, United Kingdom, December 1995**

Per cent

SOC major	Usual occupation					Sought occupation				
	Age Group					Age Group				
	16-19	20-24	25-49	50+	All	16-19	20-24	25-49	50+	All
1 Managers and administrators	0.4	1.6	5.3	9.6	4.9	0.9	2.6	5.1	8.5	4.9
2 Professional	0.2	1.4	3.5	6.2	3.2	0.6	3.0	3.8	5.8	3.7
3 Associate professional and technical	1.4	4.0	5.3	4.5	4.6	3.8	7.3	6.0	4.4	5.8
4 Clerical and secretarial	9.1	12.5	11.3	13.2	11.7	18.1	16.9	13.1	15.5	14.6
5 Craft and related	7.3	14.3	20.1	18.2	17.7	10.9	14.7	19.6	17.1	17.6
6 Personal and protective service	8.0	10.4	6.9	5.7	7.4	12.4	10.7	6.7	5.5	7.7
7 Sales	9.6	9.8	6.4	6.0	7.2	16.8	11.9	7.1	6.8	8.7
8 Plant and machine operatives	4.6	6.8	11.4	13.2	10.3	5.3	7.8	12.4	14.5	11.3
9 Other	21.8	23.8	25.5	21.2	24.2	31.3	24.8	25.8	21.7	25.4
0 No previous occupation/sought occupation unknown	37.4	15.4	4.4	2.2	8.7	0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2
All claimants (thousands)	**172**	**417**	**1,276**	**350**	**2,215**	**172**	**417**	**1,276**	**350**	**2,215**

Note: Excludes clerically operated claims.

Table 4 **Percentage distribution of sought and usual occupations by duration of claim; unemployed claimants, United Kingdom, December 1995**

Per cent

SOC major	Usual occupation					Sought occupation				
	Duration (weeks)					Duration (weeks)				
	Up to 4	4 to 26	26 to 52	Over 52	All	Up to 4	4 to 26	26 to 52	Over 52	All
1 Managers and administrators	5.1	5.4	5.8	3.9	4.9	5.0	5.6	5.5	3.8	4.9
2 Professional	3.3	4.0	3.2	2.5	3.2	3.5	5.0	3.5	2.7	3.7
3 Associate professional and technical	4.5	4.9	4.8	4.3	4.6	5.3	6.7	5.8	5.1	5.8
4 Clerical and secretarial	12.7	12.6	12.9	9.8	11.7	15.9	16.5	16.2	11.6	14.6
5 Craft and related	20.4	16.0	16.7	19.1	17.7	19.7	15.7	16.5	19.3	17.6
6 Personal and protective service	7.9	8.4	7.5	6.3	7.4	7.8	8.7	7.8	6.7	7.7
7 Sales	7.0	7.5	8.0	6.6	7.2	8.6	9.4	9.7	7.6	8.7
8 Plant and machine operatives	11.0	9.5	10.3	10.9	10.3	12.2	10.7	11.3	11.8	11.3
9 Other	21.1	20.5	22.8	29.4	24.2	22.1	21.7	23.7	30.8	25.4
0 No previous occupation/sought occupation unknown	6.9	11.1	8.2	7.1	8.7	0	0	0	0.6	0.2
All claimants (thousands)	**233**	**789**	**385**	**808**	**2,215**	**233**	**789**	**385**	**808**	**2,215**

Note: Excludes clerically operated claims.

Figure 1a **Distribution of usual occupation by gender; unemployed claimants, United Kingdom, December 1995**

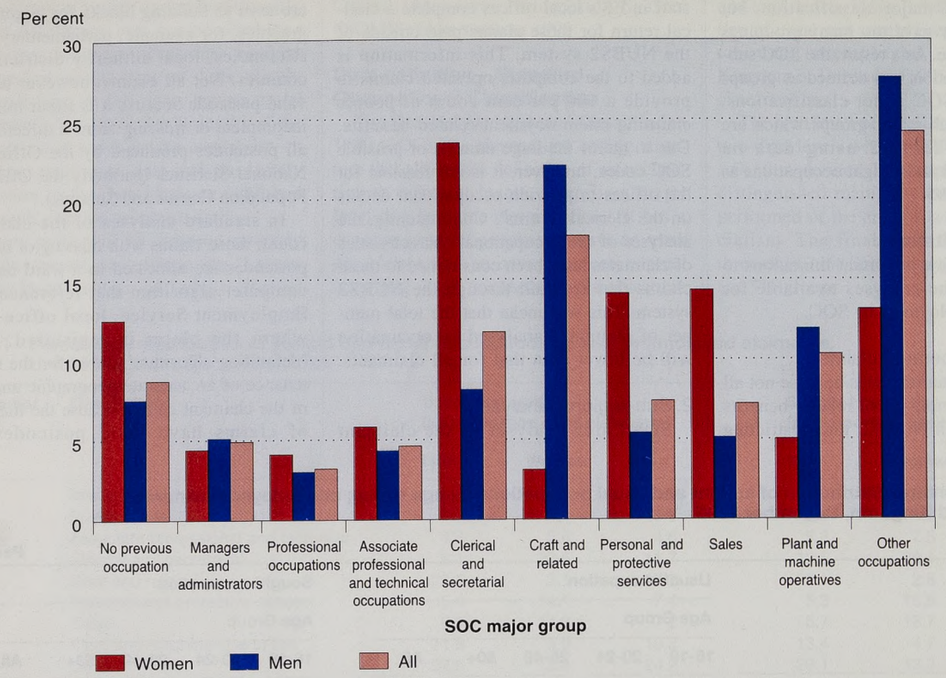


Figure 1b **Distribution of sought occupation by gender; unemployed claimants, United Kingdom, December 1995**

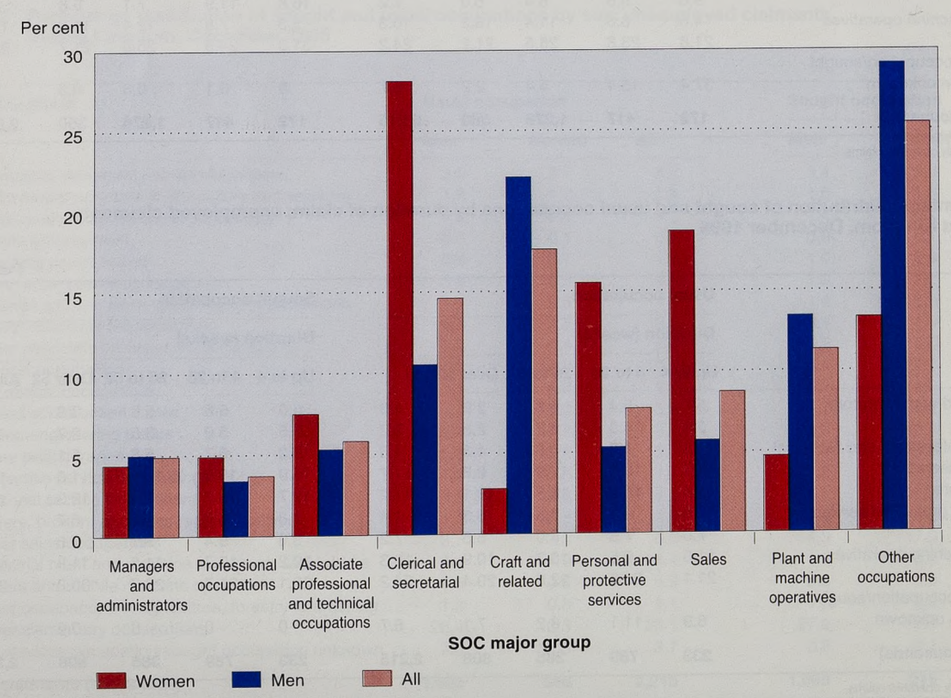


Table 5 **Percentage distribution of sought occupation by region; unemployed claimants, December 1995**

	SOC major group										
	Managers and administrators	Professional occupations	Associate professional and technical occupations	Clerical and secretarial	Craft and related	Personal and protective services	Sales	Plant and machine operatives	Other occupations	Unknown sought occupation	All claimants (thousand)
South East	6.4	4.3	8.3	17.5	17.7	7.8	9.2	9.7	18.5	0.4	**687**
East Anglia	5.5	4.1	4.9	14.2	17.2	7.3	9.1	11.3	26.2	0.2	**64**
South West	5.7	4.4	5.9	14.2	17.6	8.6	9.7	10.4	23.3	0.2	**161**
West Midlands	4.5	3.4	4.7	15.1	18.9	7.2	9.0	15.2	21.6	0.2	**198**
East Midlands	4.5	3.5	4.5	14.5	17.2	7.1	8.7	12.8	27.1	0.1	**137**
Yorks & Humberside	3.8	3.3	4.4	13.9	16.8	7.1	8.7	13.3	28.6	0.1	**200**
North West	4.0	3.3	5.1	14.6	15.5	7.8	9.1	12.0	28.3	0.2	**242**
Northern	3.1	2.8	3.9	11.1	19.0	7.4	8.0	10.7	33.8	0.1	**144**
Wales	4.0	4.0	4.7	12.1	16.8	7.7	7.9	11.4	30.9	0.3	**105**
Scotland	3.7	3.3	5.0	11.2	16.6	8.5	7.6	10.9	33.2	0.1	**195**
Northern Ireland	2.8	3.0	3.4	8.9	23.2	7.1	5.7	10.0	35.8	0.0	**84**
United Kingdom	**4.9**	**3.7**	**5.8**	**14.6**	**17.6**	**7.7**	**8.7**	**11.3**	**25.4**	**0.2**	**2,215**

Note: Excludes clerically operated claims.

December 1995 just two per cent of claims had a missing or invalid postcode).

The occupational data, however, present a new problem because of the large number of cells that would be required by a new defaulting algorithm. Hence, occupational data for claims with missing or invalid postcodes will be analysed separately in a balancing category that is not geographically defined. This will mean that the total number of claims for each ward analysed by occupation may be slightly lower than the simple counts by age and duration already available. At a national level, however, the total number of claims will be the same.

Table 6a **Top sought occupations for male unemployed claimants; United Kingdom, December 1995**

SOC	Description	Number of male claimants (thousands)	Number as a per cent of all male claimants
Male claimants			
990	All other labourers and related workers	194	11.4
872	Drivers of road goods vehicles	114	6.7
929	Other building and civil engineering labourers	104	6.1
441	Storekeepers and warehousemen	71	4.2
430	Clerks	70	4.1
720	Sales assistants	66	3.9
919	Other labourers in manufacturing and processing industries	62	3.7
507	Painters and decorators	53	3.1
570	Carpenters and joiners	36	2.1
594	Gardeners and groundsmen	28	1.7
540	Motor mechanics, auto engineers	25	1.5
500	Bricklayers, masons	24	1.4
	Top 12 sought occupations	**847**	**49.9**

Note: Excludes clerically operated claims.

Table 6b **Top sought occupations for female unemployed claimants; United Kingdom, December 1995**

SOC	Description	Number of female claimants (thousands)	Number as a per cent of all female claimants
Female claimants			
430	Clerks	89	17.2
720	Sales assistants	87	16.9
644	Care assistants and attendants	25	4.9
958	Cleaners, domestics	23	4.5
919	Other labourers in manufacturing and processing industries	14	2.7
459	Other secretaries, personal assistants, typists	13	2.5
862	Packers, bottlers, canners, fillers	11	2.1
659	Other childcare and related occupations	10	2.0
622	Bar staff	9	1.7
410	Accounts and wages clerks, book-keepers	9	1.6
999	All other miscellaneous occupations	7	1.4
461	Receptionists/telephonists	7	1.3
	Top 12 sought occupations	**305**	**59.2**

Note: Excludes clerically operated claims.

3. Pre-NUBS2 claims

When the NUBS2 system started up, all existing claims on NUBS had to be moved onto the new system. During this conversion process, the occupation codes for these claims were set to zero. As a result, there are a residual number of current claims whose sought occupation value is still zero. This anomaly will disappear as old claims leave the count since a claimant must be actively seeking employment in order to receive unemployment-related benefits and hence must specify a sought occupation when they sign on for benefit. In December 1995 only 4,700 of these claims remained.

4. Flow data

An important characteristic of the claimant unemployment data by occupation is likely to be the degree to which the distribution of occupations varies over time. This can be analysed by looking at the changes in the stock of claimants with various occupational characteristics from one period to the next, or by looking at the flow data that are normally available for the claimant count. Unfortunately, on-flow analyses for the claimant count by occupation are not yet available and must await completion of the necessary changes to the computer systems that produce the claimant count data. It should be noted, however, that on-flow data by occupation are available for a representative 5 per cent sample of claimants through the Joint Unemployment and Vacancies Operating statistics System (JUVOS) cohort system[2]. Summary results from this source are presented in *Table 9*.

Illustrative analyses

By sex

Tables 1 and *2* show the distribution of sought and usual occupations for

Figure 2 **Distribution of usual occupation by age; unemployed claimants, United Kingdom, December 1995**

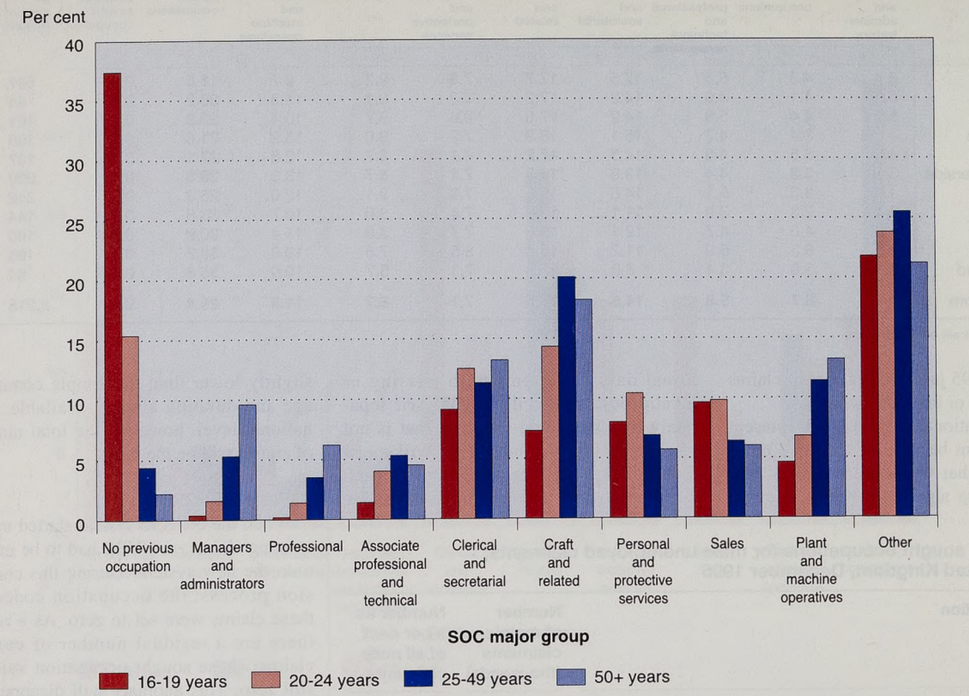
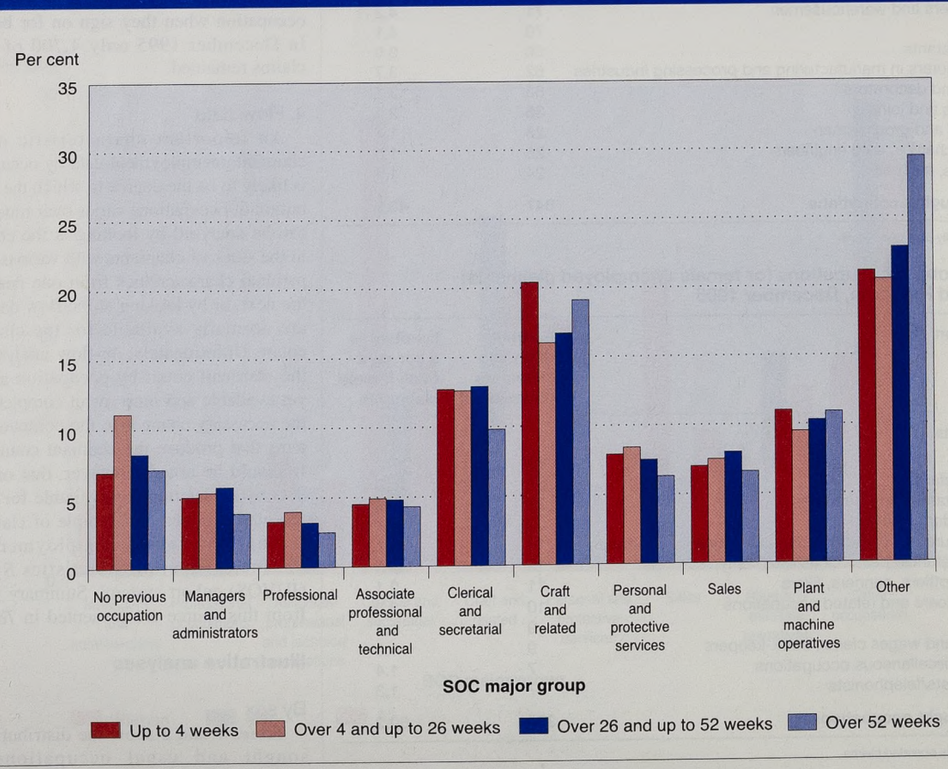


Figure 3 **Distribution of usual occupation by duration of claim; unemployed claimants, United Kingdom, December 1995**



unemployed claimants as at 14 December 1995. These data are also displayed pictorially in *Figure 1*. The data shows that, for both men and women, the distribution of sought occupations is very similar to the distribution of usual occupations. For women, the most popular sub-major occupation groups were clerical work, sales and personal service occupations with over 50 per cent of all female claimants seeking work in one of these three areas. For men, by far the most popular group was the 'Other elementary occupations' grouping which covers unskilled workers across all sectors, including labourers, messengers, porters and cleaners. Over a quarter of all male claimants were seeking work in this area.

By age and duration

Table 3 shows the distribution of sought and usual occupations by age group and *Figure 2* displays the usual occupations graphically. A clear relationship with age can be seen for most of the occupation groups. As might be expected, the proportion of claimants who usually work in managerial and professional occupations increases with age. This is also true of the proportion who usual work in craft and related occupations or as plant and machine operatives. By contrast, the proportion of claimants who usually work in either sales or personal and protective occupations generally falls with age.

Table 4 and *Figure 3* show the equivalent occupational distributions broken down by duration of claim. On the whole, these distributions are very similar for the three duration groups below 52 weeks. It is noticeable, however, that the proportion of claimants who usually work in clerical or secretarial occupations drops for the over 52 week duration group. Similarly, the proportion who usually work in 'Other occupations' increases for this group. This is partly, but not entirely, due to an increased proportion of male claimants in the over 52 week group as a higher proportion of women than men cease to be entitled to claim benefit once their contributory entitlement is exhausted.

By region

Table 5 shows the regional distribution of sought occupations as at December 1995. In order to avoid the problems of invalidly postcoded claims, which are explained above, the regional coding is based on the standard region of the Employment Service office that the claimant is registered with rather than the claimant's home address. This, however, should have minimal effect on the figures.

With the exception of the South East and Northern Ireland, regional variation is not particularly extreme. The South East, East Anglia and the South West show the highest proportion of claimants seeking work in a managerial capacity while Northern Ireland and the Northern region show the lowest. The South East also shows a higher proportion of claimants seeking work in associate professional or clerical occupations than the UK as a whole while a lower proportion are seeking work in the 'Other occupations' grouping. A high proportion of claimants in Northern Ireland are seeking work in either craft and related occupations or 'Other occupations' while a lower than average proportion are seeking work in sales or clerical occupations.

Most sought after occupations

Tables 6a and *6b* show the top 12 sought occupations for men and women separately in December 1995 based on the 371 unit SOC codes. This analysis reveals that, in December 1995, the majority of claimants were seeking work in just a few occupations. In fact, almost half of male claimants were seeking work in just 12 of the 371 possible occupations. For women, the situation was even more extreme with over half seeking work in the top seven occupations. Almost a quarter of male claimants were seeking work in general labouring occupations or as drivers, while over a third of female claimants were seeking work as clerks or sales assistants.

Tables 7a and *7b* show the equivalent data for usual occupations. The occupations listed are very similar to the most popular sought occupations although they

Table 7 **Most popular usual occupations for male unemployed; United Kingdom, December 1995**

SOC	Description	Number of male claimants (thousands)	Number as a per cent of all male claimants with a previous occupation
Male claimants			
990	All other labourers and related workers	181	11.5
929	Other building and civil engineering labourers	97	6.1
872	Drivers of road goods vehicles	85	5.4
441	Storekeepers and warehousemen	60	3.8
919	Other labourers in manufacturing and processing industries	54	3.5
720	Sales assistants	54	3.4
507	Painters and decorators	50	3.2
430	Clerks	46	2.9
570	Carpenters and joiners	36	2.3
594	Gardeners and groundsmen	25	1.6
500	Bricklayers, masons	24	1.6
516	Metal working production and maintenance fitters	23	1.5
	Top 12 usual occupations	**735**	**46.8**

Note: Excludes clerically operated claims.

Table 7a **Most popular usual occupations for female unemployed claimants; United Kingdom, December 1995**

SOC	Description	Number of female claimants (thousands)	Number as a per cent of all female claimants with a previous occupation
Female claimants			
430	Clerks	67	14.9
720	Sales assistants	64	14.3
958	Cleaners, domestics	23	5.1
644	Care assistants and attendants	19	4.2
919	Other labourers in manufacturing and processing industries	15	3.3
459	Other secretaries, personal assistants, typists	13	2.8
862	Packers, bottlers, canners, fillers	12	2.6
622	Bar staff	10	2.3
410	Accounts and wages clerks, book-keepers	9	1.9
621	Waitresses	8	1.8
659	Other childcare and related occupations	8	1.7
553	Sewing machinists, menders, darners and embroiderers	7	1.6
	Top 12 usual occupations	**255**	**56.4**

Note: Excludes clerically operated claims.

Table 8 **Percentage of claimants seeking work in the same SOC major group as their usual occupation United Kingdom, December 1995**

Usual occupation		Percentage seeking work in the same SOC major group		
SOC major group		Men	Women	All
1	Managers & administrators	74	67	72
2	Professional	76	79	77
3	Associate professional and technical	73	73	73
4	Clerical & Secretarial	62	82	71
5	Craft & related occupations	73	56	72
6	Personal & protective	55	62	58
7	Sales	57	60	59
8	Plant & machine operatives	61	55	60
9	Other	72	64	71

Note: Excludes clerically operated claims.

cover a smaller percentage of all claimants. This is likely to be due to the fact that after a claimant has been unemployed for some time, they are expected to widen their job-search to include a larger number of possible jobs. Hence, their sought occupation code will be amended to reflect a more general occupational group.

Relationship between the usual and sought occupation

Table 8 shows the proportion of claimants who were seeking work in the same SOC major group as their usual occupation in December 1995 (for claimants who had worked previously). The highest proportion was found among claimants who usually worked in a professional occupation with 77 per cent seeking work in that same group. Generally, the more skilled occupation groups showed a higher proportion of claimants seeking work in the same group.

Figures 4 and *5* show the distribution of sought occupations for claimants who were seeking work in an occupation group other than their usual group. For men, almost 60 per cent were seeking work in 'Other occupations', craft and related occupations or as plant and machine operatives. Approximately half of the women who were seeking work in a different occupation group were looking for work either in sales or clerical occupations.

Claimant count on-flows

As mentioned previously, on-flow data by occupation are not available for the whole of the claimant count. *Table 9*, however, shows the distribution of on-flows to the claimant count by usual occupation for each month from January to December 1995 based on analyses from the JUVOS cohort. The cohort is a 5 per cent sample of computerised claims and as such is subject to some sampling error but it is still a very useful tool for labour market analysis. The most noticeable feature of this data is the effect caused by the influx of school leavers and graduates to the count in July. The proportion of claimants with no previous occupation increased dramatically from 8.2 per cent in June to 18.9 per cent in July and eventually re-stabilised in November.

Figure 4 **Distribution of sought occupations for claimants who are seeking work in an occupation other than their usual occupation**
Male claimants, United Kingdom, December 1995

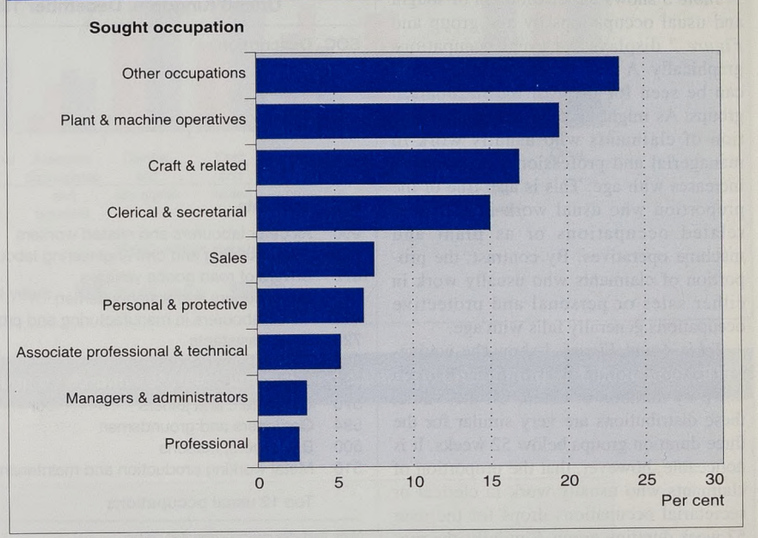
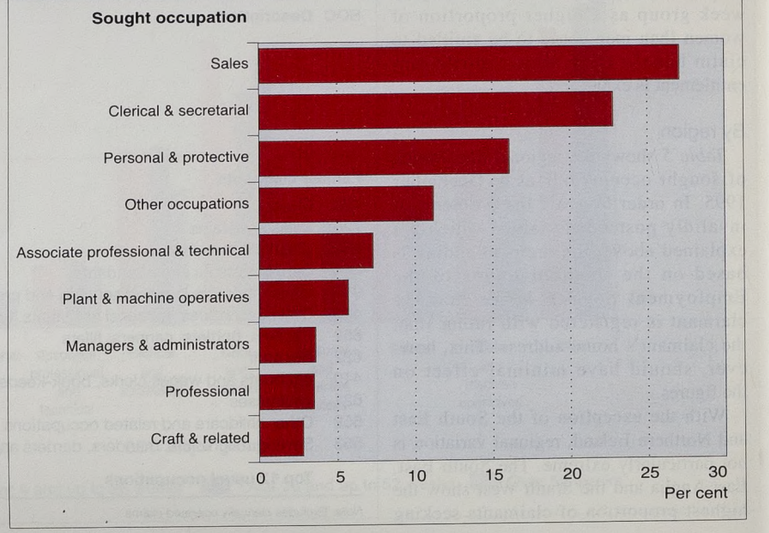


Figure 5 **Distribution of sought occupations for claimants who are seeking work in an occupation other than their usual occupation**
Female claimants, United Kingdom, December 1995



No previous occupation

The group of claimants with no previous work experience are likely to be of particular interest to labour market analysts. The availability of occupational data enables us to analyse the characteristic of these claimants.

Table 10 shows the proportion of claimants with no previous occupation by region and sex. For all regions, a far higher proportion of women than men have no previous work experience. In December 1995, the regions with the highest proportion of claimants with no previous occupation were the North West and the North. The regions with the lowest proportions were Northern Ireland, the South West and Scotland.

Figure 6 provides an analysis by duration of claims and shows that a far higher proportion of claimants with no previous occupation had been unemployed for 4 to 26 weeks compared with all claimants. *Figure 7* shows the age distribution of claimants with no previous occupation. As expected, a high proportion of these claimants are found in the low age groups with two-thirds being under 25-years-old.

Table 11 shows the distribution of sought occupations for claimants with no previous occupation by gender. Comparing this with *Table 2* shows a higher proportion of both men and women seeking work in other associate professional occupations and sales. A higher proportion of men but a lower proportion of women were seeking clerical occupations, and a far lower proportion of men were seeking work as drivers or mobile machine operators.

Dissemination

Occupational data will be available through a variety of media: outlined below.

(a) ***Labour Market Trends.*** From this month, the 'Labour Market Data' section (pink pages) of *Labour Market Trends* will include a new monthly table. This will present data by SOC sub-major group for claimant unemployment stocks for both usual and sought occupations.

(b) **National Online Manpower Information System (NOMIS).** From summer 1996 onwards, data will be placed on NOMIS each month. For frozen 1991 wards (and associated geographies), ES offices, and postcode sectors, claimant information will be provided by usual and sought occupation, age, duration and sex.

The data will be available for claims paid through the NUBS2 computer system only. This dataset, however, will differ from existing data on NOMIS in that claims without a valid postcode will not be allocated to an electoral ward. In these

Table 9 **Percentage distribution of usual occupations for on-flows to the claimant count in 1995; United Kingdom, not seasonally adjusted**

SOC major		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1	Managers and administrators	5.5	5.9	5.8	6.6	6.1	5.7	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.6	5.4	5.1
2	Professional	4.3	3.1	3.4	4.9	4.0	4.4	6.4	6.1	5.2	3.8	3.7	3.3
3	Associate professional and technical	4.8	5.1	4.7	5.2	5.0	5.0	5.4	5.1	4.8	5.1	5.0	4.3
4	Clerical and secretarial	14.3	14.1	14.2	15.0	14.2	13.9	13.3	13.8	13.4	13.8	13.7	13.0
5	Craft and related	18.8	18.3	18.4	17.1	17.3	17.8	13.0	14.0	15.5	16.4	17.5	20.2
6	Personal and protective service	8.2	8.6	8.7	8.5	8.1	7.7	7.7	8.9	8.4	8.9	9.3	8.0
7	Sales	8.3	8.8	8.2	7.5	8.5	7.7	7.1	7.8	7.9	7.9	7.5	7.2
8	Plant and machine operatives	10.9	10.4	10.5	10.0	9.9	9.8	7.3	8.9	9.0	9.2	9.9	10.5
9	Other	19.2	18.3	19.5	19.0	20.3	19.8	15.5	17.7	18.1	18.8	20.5	21.8
0	No previous occupation	5.6	7.2	6.5	6.0	6.6	8.2	18.9	12.4	12.3	10.6	7.6	6.8

Source: JUVOS cohort, excludes clerically operated claims

Table 10 **Proportion of claimants with no previous occupation by region; December 1995**

Region	Men	Women	All
South East	8.0	12.7	9.2
East Anglia	6.8	9.9	7.6
South West	6.1	9.6	7.0
West Midlands	7.7	13.0	9.0
East Midlands	6.6	11.1	7.7
Yorkshire & Humberside	7.9	13.9	9.3
North West	8.3	14.4	9.6
Northern	8.5	14.6	9.7
Wales	7.8	13.8	9.1
Scotland	6.4	10.4	7.3
Northern Ireland	5.1	12.1	6.5
UK	**7.5**	**12.5**	**8.7**

Note: Excludes clerically operated claims.

Table 11 **Percentage distribution of sought occupation for those claimants with no previous occupation compared to all claimants; unemployed claimants, United Kingdom, December 1995**

Per cent

SOC sub-major groups		All claimants	Claimants with no previous occupations
1	Corporate managers and administrators	3.3	2.3
2	Managers/proprietors in agriculture and services	1.6	1.0
3	Science and engineering professionals	1.2	2.2
4	Health professionals	0.1	0.1
5	Teaching professionals	1.4	1.3
6	Other professional occupations	1.0	1.6
7	Science and engineering associate professionals	1.2	1.8
8	Health associate professionals	0.3	0.3
9	Other associate professional occupations	4.3	7.2
10	Clerical occupations	13.1	16.0
11	Secretarial occupations	1.5	1.0
12	Skilled construction trades	6.0	2.7
13	Skilled engineering trades	3.0	1.9
14	Other skilled trades	8.6	5.4
15	Protective service occupations	1.0	0.9
16	Personal service occupations	6.7	8.6
17	Buyers, brokers and sales representatives	1.3	0.5
18	Other sales occupations	7.5	12.2
19	Industrial plant and machine operators, assemblers	4.0	2.6
20	Drivers and mobile machine operators	7.4	2.2
21	Other occupations in agriculture, forestry and fishing	1.1	1.0
22	Other elementary occupations	24.2	24.7
0	Sought occupation unknown	0.2	2.4
	All claimants (thousands)	**2,215**	**192**

Note: Excludes clerically operated claims.

Figure 6 **Duration of claim, those with no previous occupation compared to all claimants**

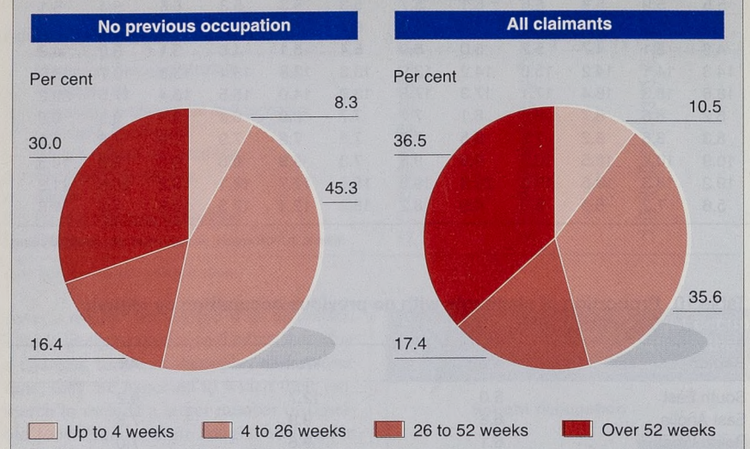
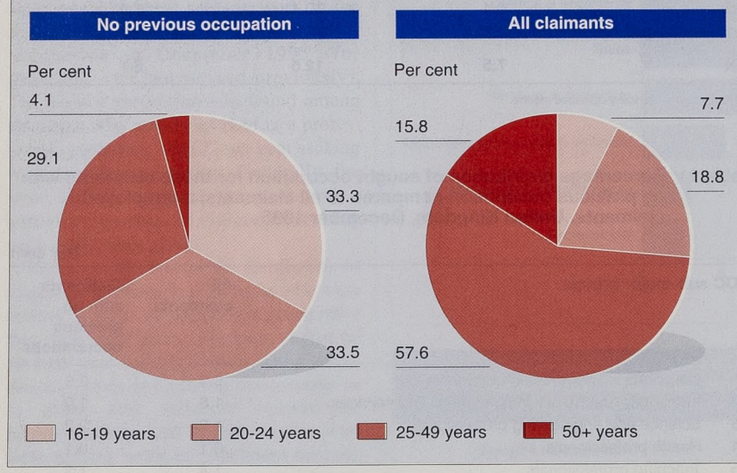


Figure 7 **Age of claimant, those with no previous occupation compared to all claimants**



circumstances, the claim will be written to a category that is not geographically defined. As a result of this, only national totals will be able to be compared when looking at the computerised claims data that are currently on NOMIS.;

(c) **Economic and Social Research Council.** A copy of the files passed to NOMIS will be placed with the Economic and Social Research Council Data Archive at the University of Essex in Colchester from summer 1996. ■

Footnotes

1. In 1982 when registration at Jobcentres became voluntary, the basis of the unemployment count was moved from the number of people registering at Jobcentres to the number of claimants for unemployment-related benefits at Unemployment Benefit Offices (UBOs). Prior to this change occupational details were collected and published for the unemployed (in *tables 2.11* and *2.12* in the 'Labour Market Data' section of *Employment Gazette*). These occupational series were discontinued once the UBO-based system was in place. Other than computing limitations with the new system, one of the main reasons for the discontinuation of the occupational data was that it was considered to be too onerous a job for the UBO staff to complete accurate clerical returns of the data (at that time, more than 10 per cent of claims were operated clerically). For an explanation of the changes to the systems in 1982 see *Employment Gazette* articles: April 1981, pp 197-203 and 'Compilation of the unemployment statistics', September 1982, pp 389-393.

2. See Ward H and Bird D, 'The JUVOS Cohort: A longitudinal database of the claimant unemployed'. *Employment Gazette*, September 1995, pp 345-350.

Technical note

SOC coding by the Employment Service

Sought occupation

As part of their entitlement to benefit, every claimant has a mandatory obligation to specify the occupation that they are seeking work in. Staff in the Employment Service benefit offices code the claimant's sought occupation by reference to a table of unit SOC codes. This code is then input to the NUBS2 system. If a claimant changes the occupation that they are seeking work in, this is input to the system and a transaction recording the change is sent the JUVOS computer system maintained by the Office for National Statistics.

Usual occupation

The usual occupation code corresponds to the occupation that the claimant usually works in. Since there is no mandatory obligation to provide this information, this field is optional. If, however, the usual occupation field is left blank on the NUBS2 system, the sought occupation code is taken as the default. For claimants who have not worked before, a code of '000' is entered for the usual occupation.

Further information:

Any ad hoc requests for occupational data prior to their release on NOMIS can be sent to the author at the address below. ONS will endeavour to meet reasonable requests and standard charges will apply where the request requires significant resource.

Please contact:
Kate Sweeney,
Office for National Statistics,
Labour Market Statistics Division,
Room 417b, East Lane House, East Lane,
Runcorn WA7 2DN.

International comparisons of labour disputes in 1994

Striking state sector workers, Paris. Photo: Richard Kalvar/Magnum

In 1994 the United Kingdom had the lowest number of working days lost due to labour disputes since records began in 1891. This article compares working days not worked due to labour disputes in the UK with corresponding data for other Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development countries.

By **Kate Sweeney** and **Jackie Davies**, Labour Market Statistics Division, Office for National Statistics.

Key findings

- **In 1994 the UK had the sixth lowest strike rate (defined as the number of working days not worked due to labour disputes per thousand employees) of the 22 Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries with available data.[1]**
- **Most OECD countries saw a general decline in their strike rate from 1985 to 1994.**
- **The UK strike rate for the five years, 1990-94 was 79 per cent lower than in the previous five-year period (1985-89). The OECD as a whole had a strike rate reduction of 32 per cent.**
- **The UK's strike rate has been below the European Community's average since 1986.**
- **The UK's strike rate in the most strike prone industries – mining, manufacturing, construction and transport and communication – for the five years, 1990-94 was 82 per cent lower than in the previous five-year period (1985-89). This compares with a much smaller OECD reduction of 30 per cent.**
- **Over the ten-year period, 1985-94 the countries consistently showing the highest strike rates were Greece and Spain.**
- **Most countries had a very high incidence rate for one or two years because of individual, but large scale, disputes.**
- **Countries consistently recording relatively few days lost per employee include Iceland, Switzerland, Austria and Japan.**

Introduction

CONSIDERABLE CARE must be taken when making detailed, international comparisons as they are affected by differences in the methods used for selecting and compiling data on labour disputes in the countries represented. The statistics presented in this article should not be seen as providing a precise comparison between countries, but they are useful for showing relative levels of working days not worked over time and comparative increases or decreases in them. The differences in coverage, which may partly explain why a country appears to have a better – or worse – record than another country, vary greatly and are discussed in the second half of this article.

Articles concerning UK and international labour disputes appear regularly in Labour Market Trends (and formerly *Employment Gazette*). More detailed information on labour disputes in the United Kingdom in 1994 is available from

'Labour disputes in 1994', Derek Bird and Jackie Davies, *Employment Gazette*, July 1995, pp 279-289. In addition, a feature analysing the 1995 data for the United Kingdom is scheduled for the June edition of *Labour Market Trends*.

Overall comparisons

Table 1 shows the strike rate for the ten years, 1985 to 1994, measured according to national definitions for each of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries for which data are available. *Figure 1* shows that the UK had the sixth lowest strike rate in 1994 compared with the 21 other OECD countries. This is six places better than the position in 1993, and moves the UK into the top third of the OECD table.

In most countries, there was considerable variation between different years in the incidence of working days not worked. Some years were influenced by a small number of large stoppages.

Examples of these can be seen in the UK in 1985 (continuing miners' strike), Greece in 1987 and 1990 (general strikes) and Belgium in 1994 (transport, telecommunications and postal strike). To smooth the effect these can have, comparisons based on a number of years can be looked at thus diminishing the weight given to a single year's data.

Looking at strike rates over rolling, five-year periods from 1985 to 1994, there was substantial reduction in the strike rates for both the UK and the OECD as a whole (see *Figure 2*). *Table 1* also presents rates for the five-year periods, 1985 to 1989 and 1990 to 1994.[2] These show a general decrease in the incidence of working days not worked among most OECD countries – only Belgium, Germany, the Netherlands and Austria recorded a higher rate. This general downward trend has meant that single, large strikes can have a great influence on a country's position in any one year. This was illustrated in the UK in 1993 when a one day civil service strike accounted for 162,000 days lost and led to a fall of five places in the UK's position in the OECD table between 1992 and 1993.

Figure 3 shows the UK's position in a comparison based on the average strike rate for the period from 1985 to 1994 for each of the OECD countries. Greece has an average more than six times higher than the next country (Spain), with the UK ranked at 13 out of 23.

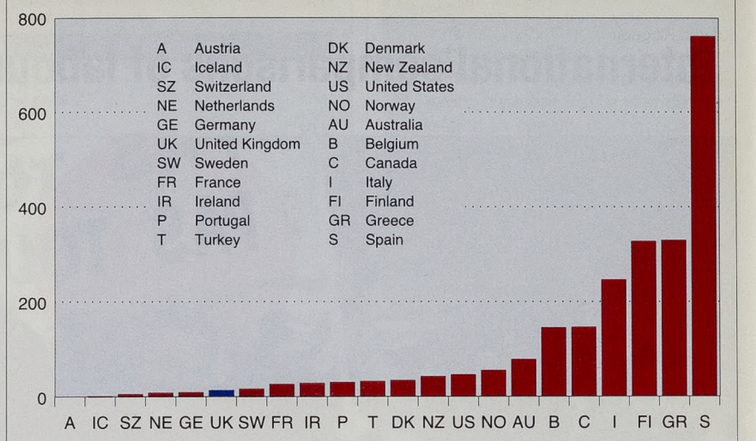
While comparisons must be made with care, particularly between individual countries (*table 4* gives more detail on the difference in coverage of each nation's data), *table 1* shows that the United Kingdom's 1990-1994 strike rate of 40 days lost a year per thousand employees was less than half that of the OECD rate. Furthermore, it was exceeded by, among others, Greece (an average of 3,500 days lost per thousand employees), Spain (490), Turkey (250), Italy (240), Canada (230) and Finland (220). Countries recording the lowest rates were Switzerland, Iceland and Japan, with less than five days lost per thousand employees, and Austria with an average of ten.

An alternative picture can be obtained by looking at the relative change in the levels of strike activity across countries. Over the latest five-year period, 1990 to 1994, the United Kingdom lost an average of 40 days per thousand employees in employment each year as a result of strikes. This is a reduction of 79 per cent on the estimate of an average of 180 days lost per thousand employees each year for the previous five-year period. This reduction is greater than all the other OECD countries with the exception of Denmark (85 per cent) and New Zealand (79 per cent). Over the OECD as a whole, there was a reduction of 32 per cent.

It should be noted, however, that the strike rate for the five-year period from 1985 to 1989 in the United Kingdom is heavily affected by the miners' strike in 1985 and, if 1985 is ignored, shows a less extreme reduction.

Limiting the analyses to countries within the European Community (EC), *figure 4* compares the UK's strike rate for each year from 1985 to 1994 with the rate for the EC as a whole based on the countries where data are available.[3] This shows that the UK's strike rate has been below the EC average since 1986, and since 1990 it has been substantially lower.

Figure 1 Working days not worked per 1,000 employees (strike rate): 1994[a]



a 1994 data not available for all countries

Figure 2 Five year strike rates in the UK and OECD

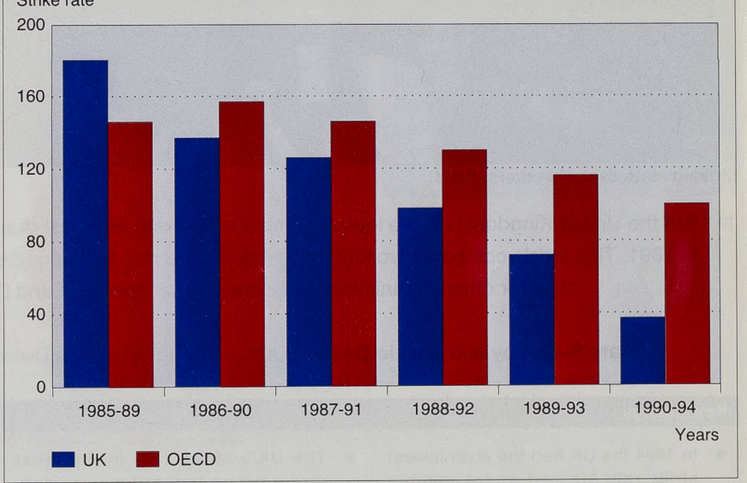


Table 1 **Labour disputes: working days not worked per 1,000 employees[a] in all industries and services 1985-94**

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	Average[b] 85-89	90-94	85-94
United Kingdom	299	90	164	166	182	83	34	24	30	13	180	37	108
[UK ranking]	[16]	[9]	[14]	[14]	[17]	[13]	[11]	[7]	[12]	[6]	[13]	[8]	[13]
Belgium	45	..	..	66	44	34	22	65	18	145	(52)	57	(55)
Denmark	1,056	40	59	41	23	42	30	27	50	34	235	37	136
France	50	59	55	69	50	36	35	25	28	26	57	30	43
Germany[c]	1	1	1	2	4	15	6	60	24	9	2	23	13
Greece	618	712	9,938	3,545	4,946	12,040	3,024	1,460	809	329	3,976	3,500	3,729
Ireland	521	378	324	177	62	266	100	220	69	28	292	135	211
Italy	266	390	319	226	300	342	195	180	236	246	300	240	270
Netherlands	20	9	11	2	4	37	17	15	7	8	9	16	13
Portugal	100	137	40	67	127	44	37	57	24	30	94	39	64
Spain	444	300	632	1,399	417	283	486	701	248	760	647	492	565
Austria	8	1	2	0	1	3	19	8	4	0	2	7	5
Finland	84	1,353	64	88	98	446	230	41	10	327	337	218	281
Iceland	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Norway	38	575	7	45	9	79	1	207	19	55	135	72	104
Sweden	126	171	4	199	101	191	5	7	54	16	121	57	90
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	1	1
Turkey	..	..	..	266	422	489	548	156	77	32	(343)	253	(278)
United States	73	119	44	42	153	54	43	37	37	46	86	43	64
Canada	311	689	356	443	327	447	226	192	138	146	424	231	326
Japan	6	6	6	4	5	3	2	5	..	..	5	(3)	(4)
Australia	225	242	221	266	184	207	249	147	100	78	227	157	191
New Zealand	616	1052	287	313	163	279	85	99	20	42	491	105	303
OECD average	119	146	163	142	162	173	94	79	64	79	145	100	122

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 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.

Selected strike-prone industries

One particular feature of labour disputes is the variation in the incidence of strikes between industrial sectors – some industries consistently have higher rates than others. This variation, together with the differing industrial structures of countries, may partly explain why a country has a relatively high, or low, ranking when compared with other countries.

To help illustrate this, shown in *table 2* is a comparison of the four main sectors of industry that historically have been universally prone to disputes: mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction, and transport and communication. Countries where a large proportion of the workforce are employed in these industries are more likely to have a higher, overall strike rate than those where they are not.

Very broadly, the OECD average strike rate in 1994 in these selected industries was over one and a half times higher than the corresponding figure for all industries and services. The Netherlands and the United States both had strike rates in these industries more than three times higher than the all-industry rate and only Spain had a rate for the selected industries that was actually lower.

As for the all-industries figures, there was a general decrease in the incidence of working days not worked in the selected industries between 1985 and 1994. The average UK strike rate over the period 1990 to 1994 for the four industry classifications specified in *table 2* was 82 per cent lower than in the previous five years. The OECD as a whole saw a reduction of 30 per cent.

With the increasing size and importance of the service sector in most OECD countries, it is interesting to look at strike trends for this sector. *Table 3* shows comparative strike rates for the five years, 1990-1994 in a selected group of service industries (public administration, education, health and other services). Countries showing a high strike rate in 1994, compared with the

Figure 3 Strike rate: annual average 1985-94

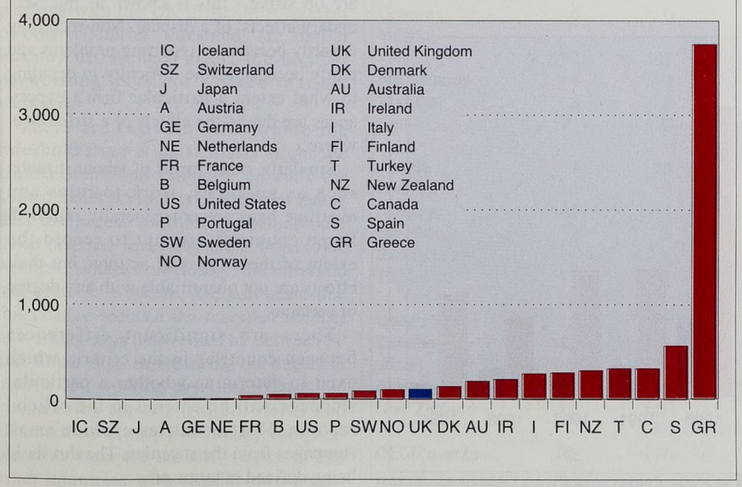


Table 2 **Labour disputes: working days not worked per 1,000 employees[a] in selected industries (mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction, and transport and communication) 1985-94**

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	Average[b] 85-89	90-94	85-94
United Kingdom	692	193	346	453	207	183	47	19	48	28	380	69	234
Belgium	84	..	..	66	94	80	53	130	46	389	(81)	138	(116)
Denmark	2,381	93	122	103	57	96	80	66	141	98	537	96	321
France	93	74	65	131	104	53	57	46	62	69	93	57	76
Germany[c]	3	2	3	4	7	11	12	62	48	21	4	31	17
Greece	..	523	5,558	4,114	2,449	9,328	2,599	3,042	1258	721	(3,155)	3,569	(3,378)
Ireland	446	268	630	216	122	654	121	139	84	29	336	204	268
Italy	423	402	488	307	371	607	288	274	374	314	398	373	386
Netherlands	51	24	28	3	9	106	48	27	20	26	22	46	34
Portugal	197	235	72	92	190	87	70	81	53	57	156	70	112
Spain	294	441	848	1,011	789	406	747	540	400	357	689	498	592
Austria	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	9	0	0	2	1
Finland	164	2,314	131	196	137	97	351	98	27	914	599	275	454
Norway	102	936	4	4	11	118	2	191	30	106	216	89	157
Sweden	6	3	9	546	38	17	8	22	160	28	120	44	85
Switzerland	1	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	11	0	3	2
Turkey	..	..	..	528	853	951	1,119	114	145	48	(689)	454	(520)
United States	143	373	104	108	529	171	120	101	100	139	252	126	187
Canada	590	1,204	750	1,139	466	1,157	322	437	238	299	827	505	672
Japan	11	11	12	7	7	6	3	9	..	..	10	(6)	(8)
Australia	518	574	530	640	367	531	632	285	197	205	524	377	452
New Zealand	1,283	2,719	588	797	276	813	118	273	9	78	1,174	264	769
OECD averages	201	269	214	239	295	278	166	127	131	137	244	171	208

See footnotes to *table 1*.

all-sector data, include the UK and New Zealand.

Figure 5 illustrates the level of strike activity in these service industries compared to those of the 'heavy' industries (mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction and transport and communication) over the past five years. This shows that the strike rate in the service industries has remained substantially lower than the rate in the heavy industries over the period. It is, however, very important to note that some countries, including Germany, Greece, France, Belgium, Turkey and Portugal exclude certain public sector strikes from their records, which partly explains some of the very low estimates in *table 3* and *figure 5*.

Coverage and comparability

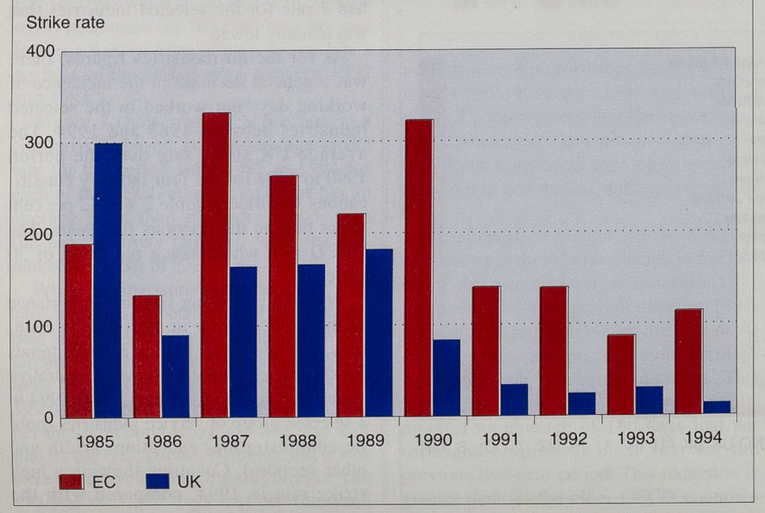
Due to differences in definitions and coverage, international comparisons of statistics on labour stoppages need to be made with care; in particular, small differences among the rates shown in *tables 1, 2* and *3* may not be significant when such differences are taken into account. Most countries do not require employers to provide details of strikes but instead rely on voluntary notifications of disputes to a national or local government department, backed up by news media reports.

None of the 23 OECD countries mentioned in this article aim 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 that are on strike - this is known as the 'secondary effects' of a dispute. Non-recording is partly because of reporting problems and partly because of the difficulty in deciding to what extent a particular firm's experiences are due to the effects of a strike elsewhere.

Similarly, other forms of labour dispute, such as go-slows, work-to-rules and overtime bans are not generally reported. Some countries attempt to record the extent of these types of actions, but their effects are not quantifiable with any degree of certainty.

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:

Figure 4 **UK and EC strike rates 1985-94**



Labour demonstration, New York.

Photo: Leonard Freed/Magnum

- 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 affect the number of working days not worked 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 not worked 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.

Table 3 **Labour disputes: working days not worked per 1,000 employees[a] in the services sector (Public administration, education, health and other services)**

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	Average[b] 1990-94
United Kingdom	81	63	56	51	18	54
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark	17	6	9	5	0	7
France	13	6	2	4	..	(6)
Germany[c]	33	1	74	0	1	22
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	72	102	109	146	208	124
Netherlands	1	2	14	4	0	4
Portugal	3	2	2	1	2	2
Spain	171	219	473	95	33	199
Austria	2	75	28	0	0	20
Finland	0	0	14	0	0	3
Norway	102	1	370	10	55	107
Sweden	2	0	0	1	16	4
Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkey	17	4	2	0	0	4
United States	13	7	10	3	5	8
Canada	144	345	148	109	103	169
Japan	2	2	2	..	..	(2)
Australia	122	140	162	94	44	112
New Zealand	71	141	56	47	51	73
OECD average	32	37	45	24	23	33

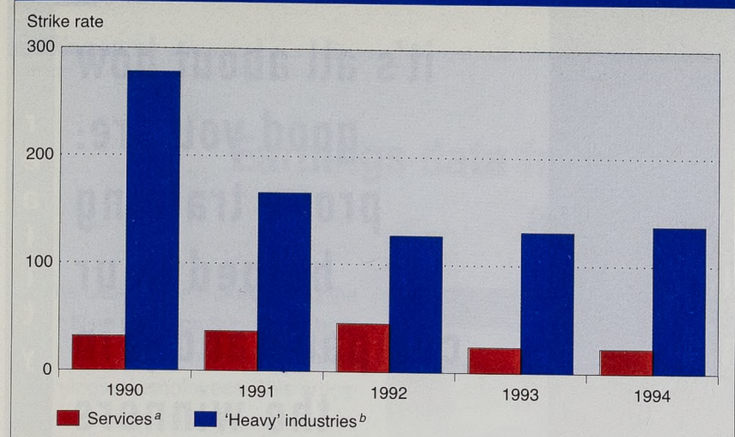
For footnotes see *table 1* and note the significant coverage details in *table 4*.

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 or more 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 or more 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	Yes	Questionnaires to employers following police reports of strikes, or media coverage.
Canada	At least half a day duration plus at least 10 workdays not worked.	Yes	No	Reports from Canada Manpower Centres, provincial Labour Departments, conciliation services, and press.
Denmark	100 or more workdays not worked.	Yes	Yes	Voluntary reports submitted annually by employers' organisations.
Finland	More than one hour duration.	Yes	Yes	Principally, returns from employers (+ 90%); some reports from employees and press.
France	At least one workday not worked. Excluding agriculture and public administration.	Yes	Yes	Labour inspectors' reports.
Germany	More than ten workers involved and at least one day duration or more than 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	More than one hour duration. Excluding public administration.	Yes	Yes	Labour inspectors' reports, unions and press.
Ireland	Ten or more workdays not worked or at least 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	No restrictions on size. Excluding unofficial disputes.	Yes	No	Legal requirement to report to Labour Relations Commission.
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 or more workdays not worked. Prior to 1988 excluding public sector stoppages.	Yes	Yes	Information initially from press reports, employee and employer organisations, and labour inspectors, and subsequently from employer report forms.
Norway	At least one day duration.	Yes	No	No information.
Portugal	Strikes only. Prior to 1985: no restriction on size. 1986 and after: 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. From 1986, excluding the Azores and Madeira.
Spain	Strikes only. At least one hour duration. Prior to 1989, excluding the civil service.	Yes	No (since 1986)	Legal obligation on party instigating strike to notify competent labour authority. 1983-1985: excluding Catalonia. From 1985, excluding the Basque country.
Sweden	At least one workday not worked.	Yes	No	Information gathered following press reports.
Switzerland	At least 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	More than one day or one shift duration and more than 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)

Figure 5 **OECD Strike rates in the service sector and traditionally strike prone industries, 1990-94**



a Public administration. education, health and other services.
b Mining, manufacturing, construction, and transport and communication.

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, France and Portugal omit public sector strikes, France additionally excludes disputes by agricultural workers and Portugal additionally omits general strikes at the national level. Japan excludes working days not worked in unofficial disputes. The omission of such strikes may markedly reduce the number of officially recorded working days not worked in some years.

Political stoppages are not included in the figures for the United Kingdom, Turkey and the United States. In the United Kingdom, this is insignificant: the last identified political strike in the UK was in 1986, where the total number of working days not worked 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 not worked than countries that include indirectly affected workers in their statistics. This would be most noticeable where the actions of a minority have a large impact on the rest of the workforce and least noticeable where there was a general withdrawal of labour.

Consequently, even though Germany, for example, has a similar threshold for inclusion of disputes as 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 not worked in 1994, less than two per cent were lost by workers indirectly involved in strike action. ■

Footnotes

1 In 1994 there were 24 countries in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation (OECD). This annual article looks at data on labour disputes in 23 of them - Luxembourg is excluded because data are not available. In addition, data for Iceland are available only for all industries and services, and data are not available for Japan for 1993 or 1994. Countries included in the analyses are ranked according to the number of working days not worked per thousand employees, with the country experiencing the lowest incidence rate given the rank of 1.

2 Where complete data are missing, the average is based on data for the available years.

3 The European Community average is based on data for eleven countries since data are not available for Luxembourg. Austria, Sweden and Finland joined the EC in 1995 and the EC was renamed the European Union (EU). These countries are excluded from the EC average. As this article only deals with data to the end of 1994, references are made to the EC rather then the EU.

Technical note

Comparisons with previous articles
It should be noted that in previous articles on this subject the Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and European Community (EC) averages were calculated by averaging the rates in each of the countries. This approach gives equal weighting to each country regardless of its size. Given the great variation in the size of countries in the OECD, it was decided, this year, to change the method of calculating these averages to take account of this. Hence, the OECD and EC strike rates in this article have been calculated using the total working days not worked and the total employee figures over the areas as a whole. As a result, the figures in this article, including those for previously published years, should not be directly compared with those in previous articles.

Further information:
Comparable data for 1979 to 1984 can be calculated if required and can be obtained by writing to Kate Sweeney or Jackie Davies at:
Office for National Statistics,
Room 417,
East Lane House,
East Lane,
Runcorn WA7 2DN.

Earnings data from the Labour Force Survey and the New Earnings Survey

The Labour Force Survey and the New Earnings Survey are both sources of information on the earnings of employees. This article examines the differences between the earnings results of the two surveys since December 1992, and provides general guidance as to the best source of information for some applications.

By **Terry Orchard** and **Rodger Sefton**, formerly of the Labour Market Statistics Division, Office for National Statistics

Photo: Telegraph Colour Library

Key findings

- Average earnings from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) are consistently lower than those from the New Earnings Survey (NES) for the whole earnings distribution, with the gap being bigger for low earnings than for high. LFS average weekly earnings are 8 per cent lower and average hourly earnings are 7 per cent lower.
- The higher NES average earnings cannot be simply the result of people below the Pay-As-You-Earn (PAYE) threshold being excluded from the sample. This study has not established the reasons for the differences.
- The larger sample size of the NES provides more accurate earnings information than the LFS and so is to be preferred in many situations. However, the LFS provides a wider range of data and is preferred for analyses of people with low weekly earnings such as part-timers.
- The LFS estimates of annual percentage increases in earnings are more variable from year-to-year than those of the NES.
- The LFS sample is smaller than the NES's and this is apparent in estimates for small subgroups such as occupation, region and change in average earnings.
- The LFS should be used for analyses of the earnings of part-time employees because the NES misses 30 per cent of part-time men and 20 per cent of part-time women.
- The Average Earnings Index is a more precise indicator of changes in average earnings than the LFS and New Earnings Survey.
- The LFS's estimates of annual percentage increases in average weekly earnings were 3.3 per cent for 1993-94 and 4.1 per cent for 1994-95. For the NES, they were 2.8 per cent for 1993-94 and 3.3 per cent for 1994-95. The LFS figures were closer to the Average Earnings Index's.
- The LFS provides more easily calculated estimates of the number of employees with earnings below a low threshold. Its use is preferred to the NES for these estimates.

Introduction

THE NEW Earnings Survey (NES) is a sample survey that has been held in Great Britain every April since 1970. The main purpose of the survey is to produce annual information about the levels, distributions and make-up of earnings in all industries and occupations and for the major national pay agreements.

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) has been conducted since 1973 to produce information on a wide range of labour market and demographic topics. The survey was increased in size and redesigned in 1992 so as to produce reliable information on a quarterly basis. Data on earnings were collected for the first time in the winter quarter of 1992 and information on the levels and distribution of earnings has been published quarterly since December 1994. The publication of results was preceded by the feature, 'Income and earnings data from the Labour Force Survey: data quality and initial findings from winter 1992/3 to winter 1993/4', in *Employment Gazette*, December 1994, which discussed the LFS earnings data, comparing the results with other surveys. The ease of access to LFS data has encouraged the use of the LFS to produce figures previously produced from the NES.

This article updates the earlier article and comments on the relative merits of the information from the NES and the LFS for some applications. The comparisons of the surveys will look at differences in estimates of levels, both averages and medians, distributions, and estimates of growth. In addition to national figures, information is presented for analyses by sex, occupation, and region.

The categories of employees covered by the NES and the LFS overlap and this enables the results of the two surveys to be compared. There are differences, however, in definitions, sampling frames, data collection methods, sample sizes, and non-response characteristics that cannot be eliminated. These differences, which are discussed in the *technical note*, should be considered when the results from the two surveys are compared.

The December 1994 article described a number of other sources of official data on incomes and earnings. Three large household surveys provide information on earnings, but they aim to provide information on the income of households and individuals. These are the Family Resources Survey, the Family Expenditure Survey and the General Household Survey. Two other surveys, the Wages and Salaries Survey and the Survey of Personal Income, provide information that is used to estimate total wages and salaries in the National Accounts. The Wages and Salaries Survey is designed to provide data for the monthly Average Earnings Index (AEI). This is a timely and accurate measure of changes in average earnings.

The NES and the LFS

The annual NES obtains information from employers on the hours worked and the components of earnings for around 118,000 full-time employees and around 37,000 part-time employees. It is based on a sample of employees, not employers. As a result, it covers employers of all sizes, even those with only one employee. The response rate is high (around 95 per cent). Employers provide accurate data from their payroll records, a description of the business activity of the local site and of the job of the employee. Industry and occupation codes are produced from the descriptions.

The main aims of the NES are to provide annual information on the levels, distribution and composition of hourly and weekly earning. Thus, for example, information can be produced on overtime, shift pay and bonus payments for manual workers in each industry. The large sample size provides high precision and so reliable estimates can be produced for individual industries, occupations, and small areas. Since the basis of the sample does not change from year-to-year, around 80 per cent of the same individuals appear in consecutive surveys and this greatly increases the precision of estimates of annual changes in average earnings. The information provides a snapshot of earnings in a specified week of April each year, and the results are published in September. The single reference period means that the results for some groups of workers can be affected by delays in negotiating and implementing pay increases.

Although the response rate is high, only around 75 per cent of the questionnaires provide data for analysis. Those excluded are mostly pensioners, unpaid directors, or people who have recently changed employer. The characteristics of the third category, 'highly mobile workers', may not be the same as the full sample. While the use of Pay-As-You-Earn (PAYE) records as a sampling frame for the NES is efficient, and provides a longitudinal sample of employees, it has the drawback that people not covered by PAYE are excluded. These employees, with weekly earnings below the tax threshold, are mostly part-time women.

The LFS provides quarterly information on earnings from around 6,000 full-time employees and around 2,000 part-time employees. The information is provided by individuals during an interview by telephone. The information is collected throughout the year and the results are published quarterly about four months after the end of the quarter. Around 30 per cent of the responses are given by someone other than the individual being covered. The response rate for the income questions is over 90 per cent of the individuals asked these questions. Allowing for non-response to the whole LFS, the net response rate to the income questions is around 75 per cent.

In addition to information on earnings, the LFS collects information on occupation and industry and a wide range of personal characteristics. These include education level and ethnic origin. Thus, for example, the LFS can provide information on levels, distribution, and changes in earnings for people from different ethnic backgrounds, taking into account the different education levels. Another advantage of the LFS, compared to the NES, is that it covers the full range of workers, including those who are not in PAYE schemes.

The main drawback of the LFS, compared to the NES, is that the small sample size results in much less precise estimates, particularly of changes in earnings over time. Consideration is being given to increasing the sample size by asking income questions in more than the fifth wave of the survey.

Methods

Most of the published NES results are for full-time employees on adult rates of pay whose pay was not affected by absence. To maximise comparability with the NES, LFS data for the relevant spring quarters were selected for full-time women over 17-years-old and full-time men over 20, whose earnings were no different to usual. The latter category excludes people who were paid more than usual, for example, because they worked more overtime than usual. The NES category of employees whose pay was not affected by an absence does not exclude those whose pay was higher than usual.

Hourly earnings for the LFS were calculated using usual basic and paid overtime hours. Due to holidays and sickness absence, mostly paid, the actual average weekly hours of work are around 10 per cent less than usual hours of work.

A range of tables were produced to enable levels to be compared using both the average and the median, for distributions to be compared using deciles (tenths of the sample), quartiles (quarters of the sample) and cumulative percentages, and for the annual increases in earnings to be compared.

Results

1. Levels of earnings

Average gross weekly earnings are shown in *table 1*. Full-time average gross weekly earnings from the NES are around 8 per cent higher than those estimated by the LFS. The difference was larger for women (at around 10 per cent) than for men (around 7 per cent).

Average gross hourly earnings are shown in *tables 2* and *3*. Average hourly earnings from the NES are around 7 per cent higher than those from the LFS, with a larger difference for women (around 8 per cent) than for men (around 6 per cent). The difference for manual workers (around 10 per cent) was larger than for non-manual workers (around 7 per cent).

Table 1 shows median (the level of earnings at which 50 per cent of employees get less and 50 per cent get more) gross weekly earnings and *table 2* shows median hourly earnings. These show much the same as average earnings: median weekly earnings estimated by the NES 8 per cent above the LFS and NES median hourly earnings 9 per cent higher than the LFS.

Table 1 **Distributions of gross weekly earnings of male, female and all full-time employees on adult rates whose pay was not affected by absence; Labour Force Survey and New Earnings Survey 1993-1995**

	Labour Force Survey			New Earnings Survey		
	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All
Spring 1993						
Bottom decile	159.8	119.0	136.9	174.7	134.0	152.9
Bottom quartile	209.7	149.9	182.3	226.0	168.2	198.7
Median	279.7	202.3	249.9	304.6	221.6	273.3
Upper quartile	392.7	287.1	353.5	417.3	309.1	380.8
Upper decile	540.0	387.2	480.7	567.2	402.3	509.5
Average	**328.9**	**231.2**	**291.6**	**353.5**	**252.6**	**316.9**
Spring 1994						
Bottom decile	159.3	119.6	139.3	179.9	139.1	158.3
Bottom quartile	211.7	153.4	184.6	231.1	174.6	205.2
Median	296.0	207.3	261.3	312.8	229.4	281.9
Upper quartile	409.8	298.0	358.8	427.3	320.1	389.8
Upper decile	549.9	396.3	498.1	581.7	417.8	524.5
Average	**336.8**	**238.6**	**301.1**	**362.1**	**261.5**	**325.7**
Spring 1995						
Bottom decile	170.6	120.7	144.5	182.0	141.1	160.0
Bottom quartile	223.5	159.5	193.4	237.1	179.5	209.7
Median	307.1	212.0	269.0	323.2	237.2	290.3
Upper quartile	422.4	299.3	384.3	442.7	332.5	403.2
Upper decile	576.5	400.8	519.2	600.8	430.7	542.5
Average	**353.6**	**244.0**	**313.3**	**374.6**	**269.8**	**336.3**

Table 2 **Distributions of gross hourly earnings (including overtime) of male, female and all full-time employees on adult rates whose pay was not affected by absence; Labour Force Survey and New Earnings Survey 1993-1995**

	Labour Force Survey			New Earnings Survey		
	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All
Spring 1993						
Bottom decile	3.73	3.08	3.42	4.22	3.55	3.91
Bottom quartile	4.92	3.94	4.49	5.35	4.44	4.97
Median	6.72	5.40	6.13	7.25	5.86	6.70
Upper quartile	9.73	7.58	8.97	10.28	8.19	9.55
Upper decile	13.72	10.48	12.50	14.55	11.30	13.44
Average	**8.00**	**6.20**	**7.31**	**8.44**	**6.70**	**7.84**
Spring 1994						
Bottom decile	3.70	3.12	3.40	4.33	3.66	4.02
Bottom quartile	4.87	4.05	4.51	5.44	4.58	5.09
Median	6.90	5.48	6.29	7.39	6.02	6.85
Upper quartile	9.88	7.69	9.11	10.51	8.39	9.76
Upper decile	13.64	10.98	12.72	14.96	11.59	13.76
Average	**8.08**	**6.37**	**7.46**	**8.61**	**6.89**	**8.03**
Spring 1995						
Bottom decile	3.85	3.23	3.60	4.33	3.70	4.04
Bottom quartile	5.13	4.16	4.70	5.55	4.69	5.19
Median	7.13	5.66	6.49	7.60	6.24	7.08
Upper quartile	10.31	7.92	9.57	10.90	8.87	10.17
Upper decile	14.41	11.03	13.20	15.60	12.30	14.40
Average	**8.46**	**6.52**	**7.74**	**8.91**	**7.15**	**8.31**

2. Distributions of earnings

The top and bottom decile and the quartiles of gross weekly earnings are in *table 1* and *figure 1*. The differences between the NES and the LFS weekly earnings are not consistent over the whole distribution. The difference at the bottom being larger than at the top: the NES bottom decile is around 12 per cent higher than the LFS bottom decile while the NES top decile is around 5 per cent higher than the LFS top decile. The ratios of the top to bottom decile are quite stable over time, but those for the LFS (at around 3.6) are slightly larger than those for the NES (at around 3.3).

Table 4 shows cumulative percentages in weekly earnings bands from £110 per week to £700 per week. These confirm the comparisons of top and bottom deciles: that there are larger differences at the bottom of the distribution, with the NES reporting less than half the percentage of full-time employees earning below £110 than did the LFS.

Comparing these NES and LFS cumulative distributions, shown in *figure 3*, it can be seen that the LFS is almost always below the NES and that the differences decrease going up the earnings distribution. The pattern for men and women is much the same but there are differences from year-to-year. Comparing manuals and non-manuals, it can be seen that the difference between the LFS and NES is largest at the very bottom of the distribution but non-manuals go above as the gap between the LFS and the NES narrows more rapidly for non-manuals than for manuals.

The cumulative distributions of weekly earnings for 1995 were converted to simple frequencies and these were compared. The

Table 3 **Hourly average earnings (including overtime) of full-time workers on adults rates whose pay was not affected by absence**

	Men			Women			All		
	Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All
Labour Force Survey									
Spring 93	5.68	10.03	8.00	4.21	6.76	6.20	5.35	8.48	7.31
Spring 94	5.81	10.07	8.08	4.20	6.98	6.37	5.46	8.67	7.46
Spring 95	6.06	10.51	8.46	4.14	7.17	6.52	5.65	8.98	7.74
New Earnings Survey									
April 93	6.21	10.68	8.44	4.42	7.23	6.70	5.92	9.08	7.84
April 94	6.31	10.90	8.61	4.53	7.44	6.89	6.02	9.32	8.03
April 95	6.44	11.33	8.91	4.64	7.76	7.15	6.13	9.72	8.31

Table 4 **Distributions of gross weekly earnings**

Cumulative percentages

	Men			Women			All		
	Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All
Labour Force Survey Spring 1993									
Less than									
£110	2.6	1.6	2.1	18.0	3.9	7.0	6.0	2.7	3.9
£130	5.6	2.1	3.7	34.3	9.5	15.0	12.1	5.6	8.0
£160	14.7	4.3	9.2	58.1	21.0	29.2	24.5	12.3	16.8
£190	28.2	7.9	17.4	73.6	35.3	43.7	38.5	20.9	27.5
£220	43.8	13.2	27.5	85.2	47.7	55.9	53.1	29.6	38.4
£260	63.6	24.2	42.6	93.1	61.5	68.5	70.2	41.9	52.5
£300	76.5	34.0	53.9	96.3	71.9	77.3	81.0	52.0	62.8
£350	87.8	48.7	67.0	96.9	83.0	86.1	89.9	65.0	74.3
£400	92.5	60.4	75.4	98.6	89.2	91.2	93.9	74.1	81.5
£470	96.6	73.1	84.1	99.5	95.9	96.7	97.3	83.9	88.9
£550	97.7	84.0	90.4	99.8	98.2	98.6	98.1	90.8	93.5
£700	99.4	92.4	95.7	100.0	99.6	99.7	99.6	95.8	97.2
Labour Force Survey Spring 1994									
Less than									
£110	2.5	1.2	1.8	14.0	3.8	6.1	4.6	2.2	3.2
£130	5.3	2.3	3.7	32.3	7.9	13.3	10.3	4.6	6.8
£160	14.0	5.2	9.2	55.5	19.1	27.2	21.7	10.8	15.0
£190	25.3	9.0	16.5	73.6	33.0	42.1	34.3	18.7	24.7
£220	37.9	13.2	24.6	86.8	44.8	54.2	47.0	26.0	34.1
£260	55.2	22.4	37.5	92.6	58.1	65.8	62.2	36.9	46.6
£300	68.0	31.6	48.4	95.6	69.2	75.1	73.2	46.8	57.0
£350	81.1	46.5	62.5	97.6	80.5	84.3	84.2	60.3	69.5
£400	89.1	56.5	71.5	98.8	87.6	90.1	90.9	69.1	77.5
£470	95.1	70.7	82.0	99.2	89.7	91.8	95.9	78.4	85.1
£550	97.8	80.5	88.5	99.8	97.6	98.1	98.2	87.4	91.6
£700	99.2	90.3	94.4	100.0	99.0	99.2	99.4	93.8	96.0
Labour Force Survey Spring 1995									
Less than									
£110	1.6	1.6	1.6	15.6	3.2	5.9	4.6	2.3	3.2
£130	4.4	1.9	3.1	30.5	7.3	12.3	10.0	4.4	6.5
£160	12.2	3.4	7.5	54.0	16.3	24.5	21.2	9.4	13.7
£190	22.9	7.1	14.4	72.9	28.9	38.4	33.6	17.1	23.2
£220	37.3	11.7	23.5	85.8	42.6	52.0	47.7	25.9	34.0
£260	54.7	20.7	36.4	93.7	58.5	66.1	63.1	38.0	47.3
£300	67.2	29.1	46.7	96.7	68.7	74.7	73.5	47.3	57.0
£350	81.1	43.0	60.6	98.9	77.6	82.2	84.9	58.9	68.6
£400	88.3	54.3	70.0	99.7	86.8	89.6	90.7	69.2	77.2
£470	94.7	69.0	80.8	100.0	93.9	95.2	95.8	80.4	86.1
£550	97.2	80.3	88.1	100.0	97.1	97.8	97.8	88.0	91.7
£700	99.4	91.2	95.0	100.0	99.3	99.4	99.5	94.9	96.6
New Earnings Survey April 1993									
Less than									
£110	1.1	0.7	0.9	10.3	1.7	3.2	2.8	1.2	1.7
£130	3.2	1.6	2.3	24.6	5.1	8.5	7.1	3.2	4.6
£160	9.7	4.6	6.9	48.3	15.1	20.9	16.7	9.4	12.0
£190	20.1	9.0	14.0	67.2	28.6	35.4	28.7	18.0	21.7
£220	33.3	14.7	23.1	80.1	42.7	49.3	41.9	27.6	32.6
£260	51.6	23.7	36.3	89.1	57.2	62.9	58.5	39.1	45.9
£300	67.5	33.3	48.7	94.6	68.4	73.0	72.5	49.5	57.5
£350	81.2	45.9	61.8	97.6	78.7	82.0	84.2	61.0	69.1
£400	89.1	57.6	71.8	98.7	87.7	89.6	90.9	71.4	78.3
£470	94.9	71.3	81.9	99.4	94.2	95.1	95.8	81.8	86.7
£550	97.7	81.9	89.0	99.7	97.3	97.8	98.1	89.0	92.2
£700	99.5	91.2	94.9	99.9	99.0	99.1	99.6	94.8	96.5
New Earnings Survey April 1994									
Less than									
£110	0.8	0.6	0.7	7.5	1.2	2.3	2.0	0.9	1.3
£130	2.4	1.4	1.8	21.7	4.0	7.1	5.9	2.6	3.7
£160	8.2	3.9	5.8	45.9	12.8	18.6	15.1	8.0	10.5
£190	18.1	8.1	12.6	64.3	25.6	32.4	26.5	16.2	19.8
£220	31.1	13.6	21.4	77.7	39.9	46.6	39.5	25.7	30.5
£260	49.3	22.0	34.2	88.0	54.4	60.3	56.3	36.9	43.7
£300	64.8	31.1	46.2	93.9	66.0	70.9	70.1	47.1	55.2
£350	79.5	43.5	59.6	97.5	76.3	80.0	82.8	58.6	67.0
£400	88.2	55.7	70.3	98.7	85.8	88.1	90.2	69.5	76.7
£470	94.3	69.3	80.5	99.5	93.3	94.4	95.3	80.3	85.6
£550	97.5	80.3	88.0	99.7	96.8	97.3	97.9	87.9	91.4
£700	99.4	90.6	94.5	100.0	98.8	99.0	99.5	94.4	96.1
New Earnings Survey April 1995									
Less than									
£110	1.0	0.7	0.8	7.8	1.3	2.5	2.3	1.0	1.5
£130	2.7	1.4	2.0	19.0	3.6	6.4	5.7	2.4	3.6
£160	8.2	3.9	5.9	42.3	11.4	17.1	14.7	7.4	10.0
£190	17.1	7.5	11.8	60.4	22.6	29.5	25.3	14.5	18.3
£220	28.5	12.7	19.8	74.2	36.5	43.4	37.1	23.7	28.5
£260	45.4	20.8	31.9	86.0	51.3	57.6	53.1	34.9	41.3
£300	60.5	29.6	43.6	92.3	63.1	68.5	66.5	45.1	52.7
£350	75.7	41.5	57.0	96.2	73.9	78.0	79.6	56.5	64.7
£400	85.1	53.1	67.6	98.2	83.4	86.1	87.6	67.1	74.4
£470	92.9	67.0	78.7	99.3	92.3	93.6	94.1	78.7	84.1
£550	96.8	78.6	86.8	99.8	96.1	96.8	97.3	86.7	90.4
£700	99.3	89.5	93.9	99.9	98.7	98.9	99.4	93.7	95.7

Figure 1 **1995 average weekly earnings**

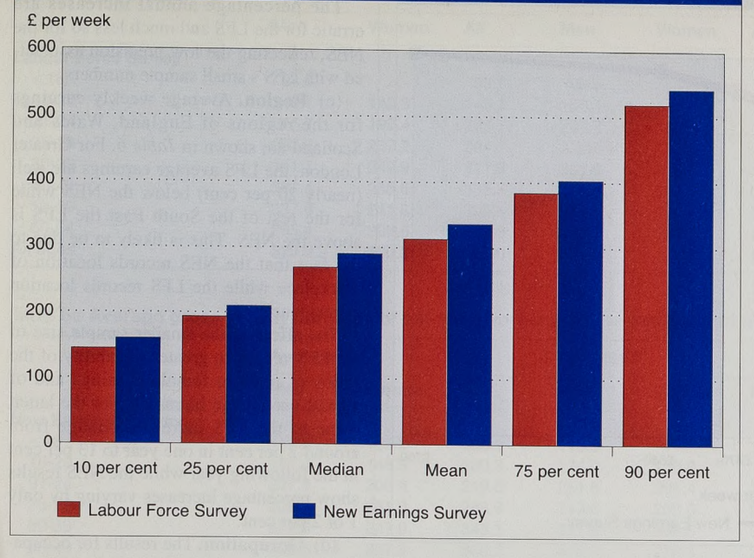
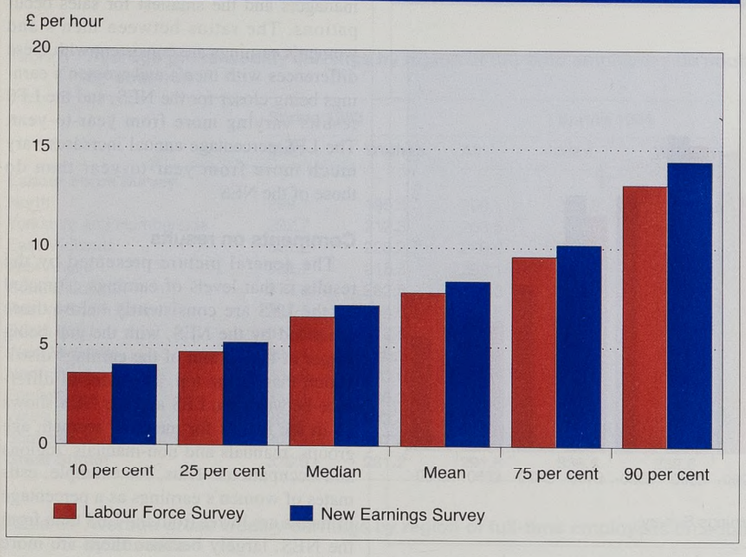


Figure 2 **1995 average hourly earnings**



results, in *figure 4*, show that the LFS has a greater proportion than the NES in all the earnings ranges below £260-£299 per week, with the reverse being true above that. The approximate average weekly earnings of £317 and £337 calculated from the frequencies and the mid-points of the ranges are quite close to the actual estimates of £313 and £336.

The top and bottom decile and the quartiles of gross hourly earnings are in *table 2*. The differences are much the same as those of weekly earnings: the bottom decile of the NES is about 15 per cent higher than that of the LFS while the NES top decile is about 8 per cent higher. The ratio of top to bottom deciles for the LFS is higher (about 3.6) than for the NES (about 3.5), and the pattern for men and women is very similar, with the gap at the bottom bigger for women than for men

3. Estimates of increase in earnings.

Percentage increases between April, or spring, 1993 and 1994, and between 1994 and 1995 can be calculated for all the averages, medians, quartiles and deciles. As is indicated in the *technical note*, the difference between two quantities will be estimated much less precisely than either quantity, and this is more pronounced for annual increases estimated by the LFS because there is no overlap between the samples.

For average weekly earnings, the LFS annual percentage increases of 3.3 per cent for 1993-94 and 4.1 per cent for 1994-95 are higher than those from the NES. These were 2.8 per cent for 1993-94 and 3.3 per cent for 1994-95. The Average Earnings Index (AEI) is the official, monthly statistic on annual changes in average earnings. The LFS increases were closer to the AEI increases, of 3.6 per cent and 3.9 per cent, than were the NES increases. Differences with the AEI are to be expected as the Wages and Salaries Survey, used for the AEI, includes both part-time and full-time employees, relates to a different week of April to the NES, and includes arrears of pay. There is a description of the AEI in the *technical note*.

The results for increases in average hourly earnings are much closer, with the LFS showing increases of 2.1 per cent and 3.8 per cent and the NES increases of 2.4 per cent and 3.5 per cent.

The percentage increases for medians were not the same as for averages. For the NES, the increases for medians were quite close to those for the averages but for the LFS they were not. The results are shown in the *panel 1* below. Between 1993 and 1994, the increase for median earnings were higher than for average earnings whereas between 1994 and 1995, the reverse was true.

Panel 1

Per cent

Survey period	Weekly earnings median	Weekly earnings average	Hourly earnings median	Hourly earnings average
NES				
1993-94	3.1	2.8	2.2	2.4
1994-95	3.0	3.3	3.4	3.5
LFS				
1993-94	4.6	3.3	2.6	2.1
1994-95	2.9	4.1	3.2	3.8

With one exception, the increases in the top and bottom deciles followed the pattern that if the increase at the top was greater than the bottom for one period, the reverse was true for the following period (see *panel 2* below).

Panel 2

Per cent

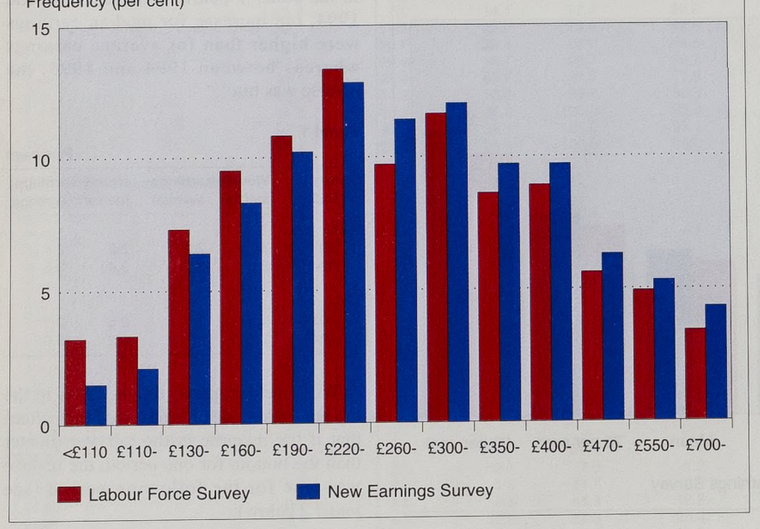
Survey period	Weekly earnings top	Weekly earnings bottom	Hourly earnings top	Hourly earnings bottom
NES				
1993-94	2.9	3.5	2.4	2.8
1994-95	3.4	1.1	4.7	0.5
LFS				
1993-94	3.6	1.8	1.8	–0.6
1994-95	4.2	3.7	3.8	5.9

4. More detailed disaggregations

(a) **Sex.** For both average weekly and average hourly earnings, at the bottom of the distributions the difference between earnings estimated from the NES and those

Figure 3 1995 average weekly earnings

Figure 4 1995 average weekly earnings



from the LFS are bigger for women than for men. At the top of the distribution, this is not true and the differences are very small. For weekly earnings in 1993 and 1994, the top LFS deciles were higher than the NES top deciles.

The NES estimates indicate that average weekly earnings for women are around 72 per cent of men's, whereas the LFS suggests they are around 70 per cent. The corresponding percentages for average hourly earnings are 80 per cent for the NES and 78 per cent for the LFS.

For manuals and non-manuals separately, there is little difference between the NES and the LFS for non-manuals but for manuals the LFS percentage was around 3 percentage points lower.

(b) **Age.** *Table 5* shows the average weekly earnings for ten-year age groups between 30 and 60-years-old, for smaller age groups below 30 and for 60-64. The differences between the LFS and the NES are consistent with the levels of average earnings, in that they are largest for the age groups below 25 and tend to get smaller as age increases.

The ratios of male to female earnings differ more from year-to-year for the LFS than they do for the NES, but the pattern over the age groups are similar. Both the LFS and the NES show smaller differences between men and women in the younger age groups.

The percentage annual increases are erratic for the LFS and much less so for the NES, reflecting the low precision associated with LFS's small sample numbers.

(c) **Region.** Average weekly earnings for the regions of England, Wales and Scotland are shown in *Table 6*. For Greater London, the LFS average earnings are well (nearly 20 per cent) below the NES while for the rest of the South East the LFS is above the NES. This is likely to be due to the fact that the NES records location of workplace while the LFS records location of residence.

The effect of the smaller sample size of the LFS results in greater variability of the ratios of male to female earnings and of annual percentage increases. For the latter, some of the LFS increases change from around 2 per cent in one year to 13 per cent in the following year while the NES results show percentage increases varying by only 1 or 2 per cent.

(d) **Occupation.** The results for occupation groups are shown in *table 7*. With few exceptions, the NES results are above the LFS results. The biggest differences are for managers and the smallest for sales occupations. The ratios between men's and women's earnings are consistent with these differences with men's and women's earnings being closer for the NES, and the LFS results varying more from year-to-year. The LFS percentage annual increases vary much more from year-to-year than do those of the NES.

Comments on results

The general picture presented by the results is that levels of earnings estimated by the LFS are consistently below those estimated by the NES, with the gap being bigger at the bottom of the earnings distribution than at the top. This general difference between the LFS and the NES shows up in the results for men and women, age groups, manuals and non-manuals, regions and occupations. Thus, for example, estimates of women's earnings as a percentage of men's are lower from the LFS than from the NES, largely because there are more women than men in the lower earnings ranges. The frequencies in *table 4* show that for earnings ranges below the average, the LFS consistently has a greater proportion than the NES.

The other consistent result is that the LFS estimates of annual percentage increases in earnings are more variable from year-to-year than are those of the NES, reflecting the six-fold difference between the precision of the NES and LFS estimates of change. This is due to the bigger NES sample and the use of largely the same cohort of employees each year.

The LFS data were selected to be reasonably comparable with NES data for adults whose pay was not affected (i.e.

Table 5 **Average gross weekly earnings of full-time workers whose pay was not affected by absence by age**

	Spring 1993			Spring 1994			Spring 1995		
	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All
Labour Force Survey									
<18	94.6	..	90.7	99.8	..	91.6	..	..	91.1
18-20	148.7	140.3	145.1	150.4	136.8	143.9	148.9	129.2	140.0
21-24	215.7	190.4	203.7	207.7	187.8	199.0	221.7	187.7	205.8
25-29	283.3	237.2	264.1	300.8	238.5	277.6	297.2	247.4	277.2
30-39	341.7	249.9	311.2	351.0	279.9	328.5	370.0	286.5	343.6
40-49	387.4	255.6	339.7	389.8	254.9	341.1	420.5	261.9	364.0
50-59	337.8	241.8	306.4	361.7	238.7	319.9	356.0	241.4	317.6
60-64	295.4	203.5	276.8	305.7	238.6	294.3	306.7	208.5	289.0
All ages	**320.0**	**230.2**	**287.0**	**328.8**	**237.3**	**296.4**	**345.3**	**243.1**	**308.8**

Table 5a **Average gross weekly earnings of full-time workers whose pay was not affected by absence by age**

	April 1993			April 1994			April 1995		
	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All
New Earnings Survey									
<18	112.8	103.3	108.9	113.3	..	114.5	113.4	117.1	114.9
18-20	171.4	148.9	160.3	174.0	150.0	162.2	176.9	154.2	166.1
21-24	237.4	200.8	219.6	251.6	206.4	230.0	256.8	210.3	234.6
25-29	308.7	261.0	288.9	313.6	263.6	292.8	318.2	269.9	298.0
30-39	372.5	287.9	345.1	377.8	298.5	352.1	389.7	306.5	362.2
40-49	409.0	267.9	360.2	416.8	278.4	368.4	428.7	285.2	377.8
50-59	370.0	246.5	331.2	379.9	254.1	339.8	398.5	262.8	354.0
60-64	297.3	220.8	283.6	305.9	223.6	291.5	318.9	238.6	304.3
All ages	**349.3**	**250.0**	**313.3**	**358.1**	**259.2**	**322.3**	**370.6**	**267.8**	**333.1**

Table 6 **Average gross weekly earnings by region of full-time employees on adult rates whose pay was not affected by absence**

	Spring 1993			Spring 1994			Spring 1995		
	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All
Labour Force Survey									
North	299.1	195.5	259.1	304.5	210.4	272.1	307.3	224.3	277.6
Yorkshire and Humberside	292.7	212.3	263.5	297.7	214.3	269.2	338.3	221.9	298.3
East Midlands	321.2	223.2	286.9	334.6	223.6	297.6	337.7	206.0	289.7
East Anglia	332.7	215.3	293.1	311.0	209.6	275.3	320.7	222.8	289.0
Greater London	373.6	282.5	334.3	393.7	309.0	359.5	419.3	313.8	375.0
Rest of South East	387.1	244.0	331.5	395.6	256.2	343.1	399.4	263.7	349.7
South West	315.1	213.5	278.0	315.2	208.8	272.8	339.6	237.2	304.6
West Midlands	291.1	226.5	267.3	303.3	223.2	276.0	311.7	225.2	281.8
North West	304.9	223.6	274.9	300.2	218.8	271.1	330.4	227.1	291.8
England	334.1	235.3	296.5	340.5	240.1	304.1	357.0	248.6	317.3
Wales	282.3	203.4	254.1	286.8	214.5	261.4	325.6	210.8	282.5
Scotland	302.2	207.4	263.4	328.1	227.0	293.2	334.3	217.6	289.3
Great Britain	**328.9**	**231.2**	**291.6**	**336.8**	**238.6**	**301.1**	**353.6**	**244.0**	**313.3**

Table 6a **Average gross weekly earnings by region of full-time employees on adult rates whose pay was not affected by absence**

	April 1993			April 1994			April 1995		
	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All
New Earnings Survey									
North	321.8	225.2	288.6	327.8	237.0	297.0	331.7	241.2	299.1
Yorkshire and Humberside	316.9	229.6	287.4	329.5	238.4	298.6	337.1	242.2	305.0
East Midlands	317.2	221.2	285.7	325.0	230.5	293.5	338.2	241.2	305.5
East Anglia	326.4	227.0	292.2	334.8	241.6	302.7	341.1	245.4	308.6
Greater London	461.2	325.9	408.0	467.3	336.5	415.5	498.2	348.9	439.5
Rest of South East	370.2	258.4	328.7	380.0	268.0	339.1	387.6	275.8	346.4
South West	333.2	236.5	298.4	343.9	245.4	308.7	349.6	251.6	313.8
West Midlands	324.6	229.7	291.9	336.2	236.5	301.4	346.2	246.6	311.0
North West	334.6	237.0	298.8	343.9	243.6	307.5	354.2	254.1	317.5
England	357.9	255.3	320.9	367.0	264.6	330.1	379.3	272.8	340.6
Wales	308.3	231.6	281.2	320.9	239.0	291.4	331.4	247.0	301.3
Scotland	333.0	237.4	296.8	335.6	244.1	300.8	350.7	254.2	313.4
Great Britain	**353.5**	**252.6**	**316.9**	**362.1**	**261.5**	**325.7**	**374.6**	**269.8**	**336.3**

Table 7 **Average gross average weekly earnings by occupation of full-time workers on adult rates whose pay was not affected by absence**

	Spring 1993			Spring 1994			Spring 1995		
	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All
Labour Force Survey									
Managers and administrators	431.6	273.4	383.1	439.1	299.1	398.5	472.6	287.0	418.9
Professional occupations	442.1	371.5	415.9	440.0	364.3	411.5	469.2	383.0	436.6
Associate professional and technical	377.8	281.8	335.2	408.0	287.0	355.3	381.4	300.8	347.3
Clerical occupations	263.7	200.2	217.8	257.8	203.5	220.2	276.2	211.9	230.5
Craft and related occupations	270.4	169.0	259.0	277.5	165.1	265.9	289.4	179.1	277.2
Personal and protective services	265.9	170.1	214.5	280.0	164.0	223.6	284.6	170.1	226.1
Sales	312.3	170.1	244.2	287.0	180.4	241.3	313.0	187.5	252.3
Plant and machine operators	249.0	164.1	232.0	263.5	182.7	248.5	274.8	173.3	257.9
Other occupations	214.2	149.2	199.0	272.7	139.5	201.6	227.0	147.3	208.0
All occupations	**328.9**	**231.2**	**291.6**	**336.8**	**238.6**	**301.1**	**353.6**	**244.0**	**313.3**

Table 7a **Average gross average weekly earnings by occupation of full-time workers on adult rates whose pay was not affected by absence**

	April 1993			April 1994			April 1995		
	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All
New Earnings Survey									
Managers and administrators	500.0	339.2	460.0	509.9	348.9	467.9	537.0	367.8	490.7
Professional occupations	476.6	388.4	443.9	487.8	400.6	455.2	499.7	407.9	464.6
Associate professional and technical	412.6	309.9	367.5	430.4	325.0	385.1	442.9	333.3	396.1
Clerical occupations	259.4	218.1	230.7	267.7	224.2	237.6	269.9	230.4	242.7
Craft and related occupations	296.5	175.7	286.1	304.2	177.8	293.4	318.3	191.2	306.7
Personal and protective services	293.5	188.8	246.6	298.6	195.3	254.4	296.1	198.7	251.3
Sales	304.4	191.0	257.0	305.0	199.5	259.1	310.3	199.9	262.8
Plant and machine operators	277.6	187.8	261.2	285.5	192.1	268.2	293.7	201.5	276.6
Other occupations	234.7	160.5	219.6	239.7	166.5	225.6	250.5	170.8	234.0
All occupations	**353.5**	**252.6**	**316.9**	**362.1**	**261.5**	**325.7**	**374.6**	**269.8**	**336.3**

reduced) by absence. The differences between the LFS and the NES that could not be removed and which could result in estimates from the LFS being below those from the NES are: the exclusion from the NES of employees not in a PAYE scheme, and the selection of LFS data that excluded employees whose pay was unusually high, as well as those with unusually low pay. The results show lower estimates of average earnings from the LFS but this is unlikely to be due solely to deficiencies in the NES sampling frame since full-time employees would have to be earning under £1.70 an hour to have weekly earnings below the PAYE threshold.

Differences that would result in LFS estimates above those of the NES are:

- the inclusion by the LFS of pay increases in late April and May, and
- the inclusion of the full amount of irregular bonuses, and
- the exclusion by NES of workers who have recently changed jobs (which may reduce NES estimates).

Composition differences between the LFS and the NES, differential non-response to the LFS that is not completely removed by grossing to the full LFS sample, and the exclusion from the NES of atypical employees having high mobility and pay affected by absence, may result in bias in the average earnings. No attempt has been made to quantify the effect of these.

Conclusions about the comparisons

1. Changes in average earnings

Estimates of differences typically have low precision and surveys that use panels give greater precision than those with independent samples. Thus, the Average Earnings Index (AEI) should be the first choice for estimates of change as it provides a monthly series of changes in average earnings that is more precise than either the NES or the LFS. The AEI is described in the *technical note*. It provides only an analysis by industry group and so for analyses of changes for occupation, sex, or region, for example, the LFS and the NES would have to be considered. The NES should be the first choice for analyses of annual changes in earnings while the LFS is the only alternative for quarterly changes.

2. Weekly, full-time earnings

The results of these analyses confirm those of the study reported in the December 1994 *Employment Gazette*: that estimates of average earnings from the LFS are below those from the NES, with the LFS having twice as many (3 per cent) full-time employees reporting earnings below £110 per week. *Table 3*, however, shows that the difference, of around 7 per cent for average weekly earnings, cannot be due to the NES failing to cover completely employees with low weekly earnings. LFS weekly earnings are consistently lower than the NES throughout the earnings distribution. In part, this may be due to the failure to select comparable LFS and NES data, in particular, the exclusion from the LFS of people with higher than usual earnings, but the reasons for the difference cannot be determined by the analyses performed here.

The effect of the much smaller sample size of the LFS is apparent in the results for small subgroups, such as occupation and area, and in the estimates of change in average earnings. Clearly, the LFS standard errors should always be considered when conclusions are drawn from such results. Information on sample sizes, standard errors, and confidence intervals is published in the *LFS Quarterly Bulletin* (for more details on the *Bulletin* see page xxx). More precise LFS estimates would be obtained if earnings questions were asked in more than the fifth wave. This is being considered.

The greater precision of the NES and the likely, more accurate, reporting of gross earning by employers rather than employees, leads to the conclusion that the NES should, where possible, be the first choice for all analyses of the weekly earnings of full-time employees. Nevertheless, further study is required to ascertain the relevance of coverage and definition differences between the two surveys, for example, whether there are significant numbers of low paid, full-time employees who are missed by the NES.

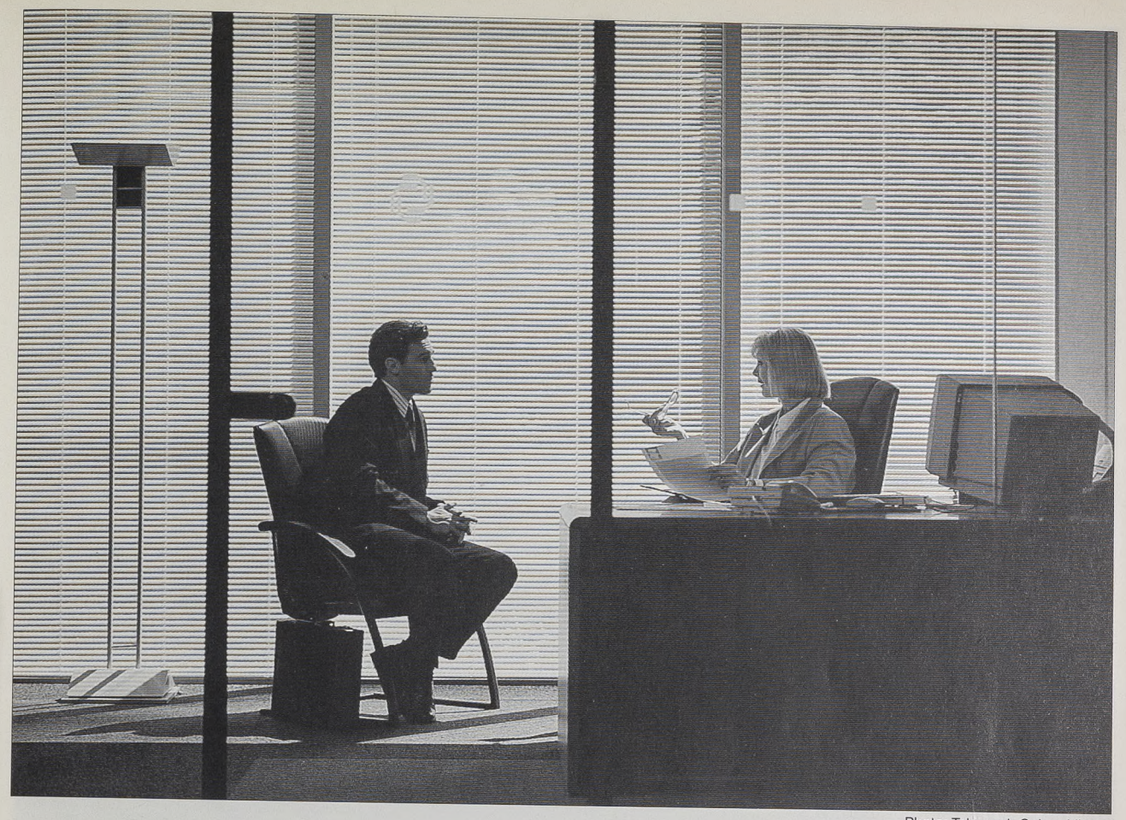


Photo: Telegraph Colour Library

3. Weekly, part-time earnings

The LFS should be the first choice for analyses of the weekly earnings of part-time employees because the NES sampling frame misses around 30 per cent of part-time men and 20 per cent of part-time women.

4. Hourly earnings

NES average hourly earnings of part-timers are less affected by the sampling frame shortcoming than average weekly earnings. Nevertheless, for the hourly earnings of part-timers alone, the LFS should be used. The NES should be used in preference to the LFS when hourly earnings data for part-timers and full-timers are combined.

5. Composition of Earnings

The NES is the only source of information on the components of earnings – bonuses, overtime, and shift payments – although the LFS collects information on overtime hours and whether shifts are worked.

6. Monthly and quarterly data

The AEI provides a monthly series of average earnings. Its main use is to provide a smooth trend estimate of the underlying change over the previous twelve months and although the seasonally adjusted series provides information on monthly changes, the monthly data can be erratic. Quarterly data are published from the LFS. The national estimates of levels are likely to be reliable but the changes should be treated with caution.

7. Detailed analyses for small subgroups

The LFS is a rich source of information on small subgroups like ethnic minorities, highly qualified people and workers on temporary contracts. The small sample size, however, particularly for these small groups, will lead to estimates of average earnings with low precision. Consideration should be given to combining quarters.

Where the NES can be used, for example, for counties, individual occupations, and individual industries, it should be preferred to the LFS as the sample size is usually large enough for the results to be reliable.

8. Earnings in a specified range

From time to time, there are requests for estimates of the number of employees who have earnings below a specified level. In the past, this was done by adjusting estimates from the NES to take account of employees with earnings below the PAYE limit. Recently, the grossed up LFS estimates have been used. For example, by grossing the LFS, it was estimated that 2.3 million employees in GB were earning less than £57 per week in summer 1994. The calculations in the *technical note* shows how the NES was used to produce an estimate of 2.6 million.

The NES calculations are more complex than grossing the LFS and do not lead to significantly different results, hence, the LFS is to be preferred for GB estimates. The NES would have to be used for regional estimates and, because there is merit in having a consistent approach, the alternatives are being considered by an inter-departmental group. ■

LFS and NES differences

Sample frame

The **New Earnings Survey** (NES) sample is taken from Inland Revenue records, and employees whose National Insurance number ends in a specified pair of digits are extracted. The same two digits are used each year. The use of tax records has the drawback that employees who earn less per week than the tax threshold are omitted from the NES sampling frame as they do not have a tax record. Employees who have recently moved between employers can also be missed as the questionnaire will not be forwarded to the new employers. Some steps are taken to remedy this through the cooperation of employers with large workforces. These employers extract information from their pay records on all employees whose National Insurance numbers end in the specified two digits.

The **Labour Force Survey** (LFS) sample is systematically selected from all private addresses in Great Britain and all members of the household aged 16 and over are covered by the interview. In addition, a systematic sample of residents in selected National Health Service (NHS) accommodation is interviewed. Each quarter's sample of 60,000 households is made up of five waves of roughly 12,000 and each wave is interviewed for five successive quarters. The questions on earnings are asked in the fifth wave only.

The LFS covers members of Her Majesty's (HM) Forces if they are resident in private households but the NES does not cover them at all. Neither the NES nor the earnings questions of the LFS cover the self-employed.

Data collection

The NES questionnaires are mailed to employers and they extract the earnings information their from pay records. The employers provide a description of their business activities and for each selected employee, they provide a job title and a description. These are coded clerically. The NES is a statutory survey and employers are required by the Statistics of Trade Act 1947 to provide the information.

The LFS is a voluntary survey. The first wave interview is conducted face-to-face by an interviewer but the information in subsequent waves is obtained by telephone. This includes the information on earnings, which is supplied by individuals in the fifth wave. Where possible pay slips are examined to verify personal recall. Respondents provide descriptions of their industry and occupation and these are coded in a similar way to the NES. These may differ slightly from those that would be given by the employer. Around 30 per cent of the responses to the LFS are proxy responses, where another person provides the information relating to an individual.

The NES is concerned primarily with details of earnings and hours worked. Other than earnings related data such as paid hours and collective agreements on earnings, information is available on only the industry, occupation, location of workplace, age, sex, length of time in the same job, whether supervisor or manager and whether part-time or full-time. The LFS contains information on many additional personal and household characteristics, such as educational qualifications, relationship to head of household, nationality, ethnic origin, whether working from home etc.

Sample size

In April 1995 the NES issued 213,500 questionnaires of which 203,000 (95 per cent) were returned. However, 42,000 were not used mainly because the employees were pensioners or unpaid directors, or because the employer or the employee could not be traced. There were also some questionnaires that arrived too late to be processed. The number of satisfactorily completed questionnaires used for the 1995 NES tables was 154,600. Of these, 36,900 were part-time employees and 111,700 were full-time.

The LFS covers about 60,000 households each quarter, but as earnings questions are only asked at the fifth interview they will be put to about a fifth of these. After the exclusion of unemployed adults, many retired people, the self-employed and children under 16, who do not provide earnings information, together with those who choose not to do so, the sample size for income data is between 8,000 and 9,000 each quarter. Of these, around 6,000 are full-time and just over 2,000 are part-time.

Thus, the NES results for full-timers are based on a sample 20 times as large as that of the LFS. For part-timers, the NES sample size is over 18 times as large as the LFS sample. The precision of estimates derived from a sample increases in proportion to the square root of the sample size. Thus, the NES results are over four times as precise as the LFS results. For some detailed categories, the LFS sample is too small to provide reliable results.

The precision of the earnings results can be indicated by expressing the results as a range (the **confidence interval**), the size of which depends on the variability of the individual results (the **standard error**) and the size of the sample. The range increases as the precision decreases.

Table A, below, shows typical differences in the standard error for the average weekly earnings of men/women and manual/non-manual employees estimated by the NES and the LFS.

Table A **Comparison of standard errors, 1995, in pounds**

£

Category	NES	LFS
Manual men	0.60	2.97
Non-manual men	1.30	5.82
Manual women	0.90	3.07
Non-manual women	0.90	3.32

The 95 per cent confidence interval for each category is:

Category	NES	LFS
Manual men	290.10-292.50	262.80-274.60
Non-manual men	440.70-445.90	414.80-438.00
Manual women	186.30-189.90	154.90-167.10
Non-manual women	286.30-289.90	260.20-273.40

There is a 95 per cent probability that the actual average weekly earnings of the categories lie within these ranges. Where there is no overlap between the ranges for the two surveys, there is a very good chance that the differences in the average earnings are due to causes other than the size and variability of the sample.

As results are produced for more disaggregated levels, the confidence intervals get larger and the differences between the LFS and the NES become more pronounced. For example, table B shows 95 per cent confidence intervals for weekly earnings in spring 1995 that were calculated for two occupations.

Table B **Confidence intervals for weekly earnings of two occupations, spring 1995**

£

	NES	LFS
Financial and office managers		
Men	506-553	402-570
Women	350-365	252-294
Routine process operatives		
Men	273-287	240-294
Women	192-201	153-186

It is clear that, in these cases, the width of the confidence intervals obtained from the LFS is such that estimates of average earnings should be treated with extreme caution. The confidence interval from the NES is considerably smaller reflecting the greater precision of the NES estimates.

Because estimates of change in average earnings are very much smaller than either of the two average earnings being compared, the standard error expressed as a percentage can be very much larger (perhaps around 20-25 times as large) and the confidence intervals are much wider. The NES practice of selecting each year all employees whose National Insurance number end in the same two digits is designed to increase the precision of the estimates of change in average earnings over time. This is because the variation due to different individuals is decreased as the majority of those in the sample for a year were in the previous survey. The standard error of the change is reduced by around 30 per cent, giving an increase in precision roughly equivalent to a doubling of the sample size. NES results can be produced for the matched sample which comprises the roughly 80 per cent of the full NES sample that appear in successive surveys and have unchanged employment characteristics.

Non-sampling errors

Non-sampling errors are a consequence of unrepresentative sampling frames, unrepresentative respondents, and errors in the responses. The sampling frames were discussed earlier. The NES is expected to have a shortfall in employees with low weekly earnings as they will be below the Pay-As-You-Earn (PAYE) threshold. Most of these are likely to be part-time women and thus they will not significantly affect comparisons of full-time earnings. Other important categories excluded from the NES analyses are people who have moved job and those whose pay was affected by an absence like sickness. Other categories, such as non-return of questionnaires, excluded from the NES are not thought to add much to the non-sampling errors.

Nothing is known about the characteristics of mobile workers (around 10 per of the sample) although research work is underway using record linkage over time. Around 5 per cent of full-time employees in the NES had pay affected by absence. The percentage was higher for women (6 per cent) than for men (4.8 per cent) and higher for manual (8.5 per cent) than for non-manual workers (3.4 per cent). The range was from 12.5 per cent for manual women to 2.5 per cent for non-manual men. In addition, around 1 per cent of full-timers in the NES had no pay, the percentages ranging from 2.4 per cent for manual women to 0.5 per cent for non-manual men.

The NES results are not weighted to compensate for non-sampling errors. The LFS results are grossed up, initially to the mid-year population estimates by age, sex and region, and the earnings data are then further grossed by part/full-time status, occupation and industry groups. Some comparisons of the sample compositions are shown in *tables C* and *D*.

The NES and the Workforce figures are for all jobs while the LFS is for main job of individuals.

The following can be seen in *table C*.

(a) The NES has fewer women and fewer part-timers than the workforce in employment. This is probably due to the NES sampling frame deficiencies.

(b) The LFS has fewer part-time men

Table C **Percentage composition in spring 1995 of adults with pay not affected by absence**[a]

Per cent

	NES	LFS (sample)	LFS (grossed up)	Workforce in employment
Men				
Full-time	49.8	44.8	47.5	45
Part-time	3.3	2.1	2.5	5.5
All	**53.1**	**46.9**	**50**	**50.5**
Women				
Full-time	28.6	30.4	29.6	26.6
Part-time	18.3	22.7	20.4	22.9
All	**46.9**	**53.1**	**50**	**49.5**

a For the LFS: men over 20, women over 17 whose actual earnings = usual earnings.
Note: The Workforce figures are for all employee-jobs.

Table D **Composition of 1995 NES and LFS samples by occupation group**

Per cent

	NES	LFS (sample)	LFS (grossed)
Men			
Managers	19	20.2	22.2
Professional	10.8	12.4	12
Associate professional	8.7	9.2	9.4
Clerical and secretarial	9.5	7.1	7.1
Craft	17.2	17.2	16.8
Personal & protective	6.1	7.3	7.1
Sales	4.6	3.7	3.7
Plant and machine operators	16.5	16.4	16
Other	7.7	6.6	6
Women			
Managers	12.4	14.9	15.4
Professionals	11.6	14.5	12.6
Associate professional	11.3	12.4	12
Clerical and secretarial	36.8	30.5	30.2
Craft	3	3.7	3.7
Personal & protective	8.9	9.6	11.4
Sales	6	5.8	6
Plant and machine operators	6.5	5.4	5.6
Other	3.5	3.2	3.3

and more full-time women than the Workforce. The shortfall in part-time men is probably due to the restriction of the LFS earnings data to main job.

(c) The NES has more part-time and full-time men than the LFS.

(d) The LFS earnings data sample has fewer full-time men and more part-time women than the grossed up figures. This is possibly due to differences in response rates.

(e) Since the earnings of full-time men are higher than those of full-time women, estimates of average earnings from the NES would be expected to be higher than those of the LFS.

Occupation is an important indicator of earnings, with professional and management occupations having higher earnings than skilled manuals, which have higher earnings than unskilled occupations. The percentage composition of 1995 samples by occupation group within sex are shown in *table D*.

Differences in the employers' and employees' views of the employees status could explain why the LFS has many more managers and professionals and fewer clerical and sales occupations. Also, this could contribute to the differences between proportions of full- and part-timers.

At an aggregate or national level, the main non-sampling error that would affect LFS-NES comparisons of earnings is the exclusion by the NES of people earning below the tax threshold but that is unlikely to be a major issue when comparing earnings of full-time employees. The occupation differences would not affect the aggregate comparisons if they are a consequence of descriptions rather than sample composition but they would affect comparisons of occupation groups. The same would be true of industry differences. For some regions, where there is commuting into a large conurbation in another region, the comparisons will be affected by the NES coding to workplace and the LFS to residence. None of these effects have been quantified.

Basic sample unit

The NES questionnaire collects information about a job rather than about a person. A person with two jobs would have two questionnaires. There are cases where as many as seven questionnaires have been completed in respect of a single individual. The LFS collects information about people, and where a person has more than one job, the information about the first two are recorded for the individual. The analysis of earnings data usually concentrates on earnings in the main job, because an analysis of jobs requires the records to contribute twice to the tables. The LFS has the potential to produce household income data although this is not done routinely.

Differences in definitions

There are differences in the definitions used in the two surveys. One of the most important of these is in the methods to calculate hourly earnings. The NES calculates hourly earnings by dividing actual earnings in the survey week by the actual number of paid hours worked in that week. The LFS divides actual earnings in the most recent pay period by the usual number of paid hours worked in the previous week. There are two reasons why it would be incorrect to use actual hours in the calculation. Firstly, because the actual number of hours worked excludes absences such as holidays and sickness, some of which may be paid and, secondly because they will not necessarily relate to the most recent pay period. Both surveys exclude unpaid overtime hours from the calculation.

Under the LFS definition, earnings may be higher or lower than usual depending on the number of overtime hours worked, but variations in overtime working are small while the effect of excluding paid absences are large. The average number of hours actually worked per week by full-time employees in the spring 1995 LFS was 38.8 hours for men and 33.0 for women, while the number of hours usually worked were, respectively, 43.2 hours and 38.1 hours. Thus, the use of actual hours worked in the calculation of average hourly earnings would result in an estimate of average hourly earnings that was inflated by over 10 per cent. The corresponding NES average weekly hours of work for full-time adults whose pay was not affected by absence were 41.9 for men and 37.6 for women.

Bonuses are also treated differently in the two surveys. The NES obtains data on two types of bonuses: regular ones, like sales commissions and piecework payments, that are paid in each pay period and irregular ones, like an annual bonus based on company profits, that are not paid each period. Regardless of whether an irregular bonus was paid in the reference period, the NES earnings in the pay period should include a proportion of it, for example, one twelfth of an annual bonus if the employee is paid monthly. In the LFS, the actual earnings in the latest pay period includes all bonuses paid in the period. Thus, the full amount of any irregular bonuses will be included in the LFS earnings if they are paid in the period and bonuses paid outside the pay period will be excluded.

In the NES, just under 8 per cent of full-time adult employees, whose pay was not affected by absence, receive an irregular bonus which for them was nearly 20 per cent of their average weekly earnings. For full-time adults as a whole such bonuses are around 1.5 per cent of average weekly earnings. To compile the Average Earnings Index, information is collected on the size and timing of large, irregular bonuses. This information shows that such bonuses average around 1.4 per cent of the paybill, are 2.2 per cent in the LFS spring quarter, and are 1.0 per cent, 0.7 per cent, and 1.6 per cent in the following quarters. Thus, the different treatment by the NES and the LFS would be expected to lead to LFS average weekly earnings in spring being around 0.8 per cent higher than those of the NES. Comparisons of different LFS quarters are likely to be affected by the differences between the above percentages. For spring versus autumn, this would be around 1.5 per cent.

Frequency and timing of survey weeks

The NES survey collects information about earnings in a pay period covering a specified week in April. This may be the whole of April. The selected week varies from year-to-year in order to avoid Easter. The results are therefore a snapshot of earnings in one period of the year. LFS data are collected continuously and results are published for each quarter. The spring quarter covers March, April and May. Comparisons between LFS quarters will also be affected by the timing of pay increases and bonus payments. This can happen even for employees in the same industry or occupation. The timing of bonuses was mentioned above. The timing of pay increases also varies within the year, with around 40 per cent in the spring quarter, 30 per cent in summer, 10 per cent in autumn, and 20 per cent in winter. The timing can vary from year-to-year when negotiations are protracted. The data from several quarters can be combined to reduce these effects and also to reduce the standard error.

Availability of historic data

The NES has been in existence in its present form since 1970. The design of the NES questionnaire has been kept relatively unchanged since its introduction and the results are basically comparable over time. The monthly Average Earnings Index has provided information on annual changes in average weekly earnings for industry groups since 1963 but the NES is the only source of detailed data on the levels and composition of earnings over a long period of time. LFS earnings information was collected for the first time in the winter quarter of 1992.

The introduction of new coding frameworks such the change in industry coding to SIC92 from SIC80 may not always be carried out at the same time. SIC92 was used for the NES for the first time in 1995 but the LFS changed a year earlier. The flexibility of the LFS, however, allows the data to be produced either on the SIC80 basis or the SIC92 basis which permits comparisons between the surveys. 1995 NES results for the SIC80 classification were not published and hence it is difficult to compare the April 1994 and April 1995 results for some industries.

Access to data

The NES results are published in six annual volumes, the first one with summary results appearing in September, five months after the reference period. The Statistics of Trade Act 1947 restricts access to the NES individual records to staff in the NES section of the ONS. This limits the flexibility of access but since the NES data is tabulated on desk top computers special runs can be requested. In addition, a range of very detailed unpublished tables are available.

Access to LFS data is more flexible as users can access the database to produce tabulations meeting their needs. This service is made available to users outside the Office for National Statistics by the Quantime computer services company. For an additional fee Quantime will produce the tables for users.

Publication categories

The emphasis in the NES published tables is on full-time employees on adult rates whose pay for the period was not affected by absence. A few tables are published covering part-time workers, although these are mainly for female employees. With the increasing prevalence of part-time working and an increase in the numbers of male part-time workers, it is likely that the published information on part-timers will be extended. The published information on weekly earnings from the LFS is restricted to full-timers but hourly earnings are for full- and part-timers combined. The information is restricted to employees aged 16 and over but there is no restriction to adult rates of pay or to those whose earnings were not affected by absence.

Publication restrictions

There are different criteria governing the release of average earnings data. The LFS reliability criterion for any specific category is that the grossed up estimates should be at least 50,000 employees and there should be at least 30 employees in the sample. The corresponding NES criteria are that the sample number in a single category should not be less than ten and the standard error must be less than 5 per cent of the mean.

Numbers of part-time workers with weekly earnings below a threshold

The procedure has the following steps.

(a) To estimate the percentage in the NES sample having earnings below the threshold.

(b) To gross up by applying the percentages to the Workforce in Employment.

(c) To add an allowance for part timers missed from the NES data due to:
  i) not being in the sampling frame (i.e. weekly earnings below the PAYE threshold);
  ii) being a non-response or having recently changed employer.

(d) To adjust for people whose pay was temporarily below the PAYE threshold, for example because of unpaid sick leave.

(e) To adjust the NES estimate of jobs to an estimate of people by taking account of people who have two jobs.

1. Percentage of part-timers in NES earning below £57 per week
All part-time, with some pay.
Men, 40.8%; Women, 33.3%

2. Number of part-time jobs in March 1994
From the 'Workforce in Employment', it is estimated that in March 1994, 1,082 million part-time jobs were filled by men and 4,757 million were filled by women.

3. Estimated numbers by grossing up NES sample
441,500 Men + 1,584,100 Women = 2.03m.

4. Part-timers not included in 1994 NES data file
Estimated coverage of part-timers in the NES data file:
0.50 per cent for men and 0.62 per cent for women.

Percentages excluded:
50 per cent of Men and 38 per cent of Women.

5. Part-timers excluded due to being exempt or a non-response
Coverage of full-timers in 1994 was 0.81 per cent for men and 0.79 per cent for women.

It can be assumed that the pattern of exemptions (mostly due to having recently changed employer) and non-response is the same for part-time and full-time employees. Thus, it is estimated that 20 per cent of part-timers are excluded from the NES sample because they were exempt or a non-response.

6. Part-timers excluded from sampling frame due to low pay
In total, 50 per cent of men and 38 per cent of women were excluded, 20 per cent because they were exempt or a non-response. Thus, it is estimated that 30 per cent of men and 18 per cent of women were excluded due to having pay below the PAYE threshold.

7. Estimated number of part-timers with pay below £57 per week

The percentages adjusted for those excluded due to low pay are:

41% + 30% = 71% of men, and
33% + 18% = 51% of women

The grossed up numbers are:

768,200 men + 2,426,100 women = 3.2 million.

This includes some whose pay was affected by absence.

8. Estimated number of part-timers with pay below £57 due to absence

Twenty per cent of part-time men and 15 per cent of part-time women in the NES had their earnings affected by absence. Assuming independence between pay below £57 and pay affected by absence, an estimation can be made for percentage below £57 and for pay affected by absence:

20% x 71% = 14% for men, and
15% x 51% = 7% for women.

An analysis, however, of the 1994 NES showed that for of part-timers on adult rates of pay whose pay was affected by absence, only 1.3 per cent of men and 1.7 per cent of women earned below £57. Thus, the states are not independent and the percentages below £57 *and* pay affected by absence have to be estimated by:

$$\%(\text{below and absent}) = \frac{\%\ (\text{below given they were absent})}{\%\ (\text{absent})}$$

These are:

$$1.3 = \frac{6.5\%\ \text{for part-time men}}{20.0}$$

and

$$1.7 = \frac{11.3\%\ \text{for part-time women}}{15.0}$$

Thus, the estimates of part-timers with earnings below £57 due to an absence are:

93.5% of 1.3% = 1.2% for men

and

88.7% of 1.7% = 1.5% for women.

The adjustment for this is small:

13,000 men + 71,000 women = 0.1m

9. Estimated number of people with pay below £57 per week

An analysis of the 178 male and 260 female employees in the spring 1995 LFS who had second jobs in the spring 1995 LFS showed that:

i) there were an estimated 1.09 million employees with a second job;
ii) the estimated numbers earning below £58 per week were:
185,000 (38,000 men, 147,000 women) for the main job,
477,000 (151,000 men, 326,000 women) for the second job, and
143,000 (28,000 men, 115,000 women) for both jobs combined.

Thus, the number of jobs with earnings below £58 is estimated to be 662,000 and the number of people 143,000. The adjustment for second jobs is to subtract all the jobs below the limit and to add the people with combined earnings below the limit, this is a subtraction of 520,000. The 1994 analysis (based on £57 per week) is unlikely to be very different.

10. Estimated number of people earning below £57 per week

The number of people working part-time and earning below £57 is estimated to be: 2.6 million. (3.2 - 0.1 - 0.5 million).

Average Earnings Index

A monthly Average Earnings Index (AEI) of the annual change in average earnings is produced for the whole GB economy and for the main industrial sectors. This uses data from the Wages and Salaries Survey which collects information on the paybill and the number of employees on the payroll from a panel of around 8,500 firms. The panel covers around 40 per cent of all employees in employment. The panel excludes firms with fewer than 25 employees. These employ around 10 per cent of employees.

Although the AEI has the shortcoming that average earnings are not adjusted to take account of full- and part-time workers, it provides a precise and timely measure of the annual changes in average earnings each month.

Longitudinal data from the Labour Force Survey

The Office for National Statistics (formerly the Central Statistical Office) is developing longitudinal data from the Labour Force Survey to gain valuable insights into the functioning of the labour market. One result will be the estimation of the number of people whose labour market situation or behaviour changes between successive quarters. This article examines the method used to produce this information, describes some of the inherent difficulties and presents some initial results.

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Photo: Telegraph Colour Library

Introduction

THIS ARTICLE describes the attempts of the Office for National Statistics (formerly the Central Statistical Office) to exploit the overlapping sample design of the UK[2] Labour Force Survey (LFS) by linking individuals' records between (quarterly) interviews in order to estimate gross flows between different labour market states. A discussion of methods of collecting longitudinal data concludes that the exploitation of the panel element of the LFS (linked records) is potentially more powerful than the use of retrospective questions. The article then outlines some of the potential applications of analyses based on linked records, including the analysis of gross flows, the relevant features of the LFS sample design, and the actual method of linking records.

This is followed by two sections that provide some detail about the difficulties – both methodological and practical – experienced in producing gross flows data, and the progress which has been made in the development of a GB LFS linked records system in terms of both two-quarter and the more ambitious five-quarter links. After a brief mention of international progress on the production of gross flows data - reflecting the fact that a number of first-rate statistical offices around the world have experienced difficulties with this technique – the next stages of work planned in GB are outlined.

Key findings

- **The Labour Force Survey's sample design involves a panel element that, potentially, can be exploited to provide data about the numbers of people moving from quarter to quarter between different states of the labour market.**
- **The process of actually linking individuals' records between quarters is relatively straightforward. But there are a number of conceptual and methodological problems to be dealt with which make it difficult to interpret the linked data correctly.**
- **Initial results from linking the Survey's records are intuitively reasonable, and are broadly in line with the tentative results that have emerged from corresponding work in other countries.**
- **The Office for National Statistics is working to overcome specific data problems and develop a suitable grossing system to link both two-quarters' and five-quarters' data.**
- **Parts of this article summarise some relatively complicated methodological issues. Further details are available in a fuller version of this piece, available from the authors.**

Potential for longitudinal analyses

While time series data from the LFS provide information about how the population as a whole has changed, they provide little information on how the situation of

individuals within the population has changed over time. For example, a fall in unemployment of 200,000 is the net result of flows of larger numbers of individuals moving in both directions between labour market states of employment, unemployment and inactivity. These flows can only be estimated accurately by comparing each individual's activity at intervals over a period.

In other words, the net flows that are commonly published from cross- sectional, Labour Force Survey quarterly estimates are composed of a series of individual gross flows. A key aim of the development of longitudinal data from the LFS is to assess these gross flows in order to estimate the number of people whose situation or behaviour changes between successive quarters.

Longitudinal data: retrospective versus panel data collection

The LFS provides two ways of exploring such a data requirement. One is by the use of retrospective (recall) questions; the other is by using the panel element of the survey.

The LFS contains two sets of recall questions. One set relates to the respondent's circumstances three months prior to the (current) interview, particularly exploring the respondent's industry, occupation, and full-time/part-time status. The second set is based on a 12-month period and covers broadly the same topics as those for the three-month recall.

The information from these two sets of questions is relatively little-used for a number of reasons. First, there are inevitably memory problems associated with recalling a past period – particularly over a year. Second, the sample size for the three-month questions is relatively small, as they are only asked of a limited group of respondents. Third, there are significant problems with the consistency of definitions of economic activity status. It is difficult to ask recall questions about individuals' behaviour, which means that identifying ILO-unemployed people (who are defined, inter alia, as searching for work) by recall questions is not possible.

The panel element of the survey is, potentially, a much richer source of longitudinal data. It uses as its basis data collected contemporaneously, hence minimising memory problems and allowing for consistency of definitions. Sample sizes (at least for two-quarter links) are relatively large. And it is a cheap source of such data – it includes the wide range of information collected in the course of an LFS interview without the need for additional questions. (Indeed, the overlapping design of the LFS was introduced in order to reduce the sampling error of changes between consecutive quarters – the possibilities of longitudinal analyses, as described here, are a 'bonus'). For all of these reasons, the exploitation of the panel element of the LFS using the 'linked records' approach is the most promising source of longitudinal data, and is the method used and described below.

Potential for LFS linked records analyses

Figure 1 draws together the flows between the main labour market states of economic activity: employment, unemployment, and economic inactivity. These states are conventionally, and respectively, referred to as E, U and N (not economically active). Hence, EN refers to the gross flow of people from employment in one time period to economic inactivity in a second time period - for example, people retiring from work. (The magnitudes of the flows between spring and summer 95, are also shown; the thickness of the arrows is proportional to the flows. The data themselves are discussed later).

Figure 1 shows a complete model of labour market flows, including the labour market system's inflows (16th birthdays and movers-in[3]) and outflows (deaths and movers-out). The upper part of *figure 1* is a simplified model and shows the portion of the whole system which is available from gross flows models, as changes to the population cannot be picked up. These changes will tend to be more significant over a longer time period.

Linked records analyses should provide estimates of the number of people each quarter who move from, say, ILO unemployment to employment and the factors that may affect the likelihood of an unemployed person gaining employment. Linked records data would also make possible analyses of where the claimant unemployed go once they leave the register.

Other likely analyses of interest include:

(i) establishing how long people leaving the Training for Work scheme and other government-supported schemes remain in a job;

(ii) employment and training programme evaluation, comparing the progress in the labour market of non-participants on such programmes from the LFS with programme participants, using information from programme specific follow-up surveys;

(iii) equal opportunities monitoring: for example assessing the stability over time of the main disabled groups and the labour market movements of people with disabilities and those in receipt of sickness and disability benefits; also comparing, for people from ethnic minorities and white people, certain labour market flows, such as numbers of job changes over five quarters, the level of occupation moved into, and the destination on leaving education or training and looking in detail at the characteristics and routes of women re-entering the labour market;

(iv) analysing the transition probabilities associated with different job-search techniques, and the extent to which movements by the unemployed into part-time and temporary work act as a stepping stone to full-time or permanent employment;

(v) shedding light on the statistical implications for the claimant count arising from the introduction of jobseekers allowance;

(vi) estimating the proportion of employees receiving training over a full year, by linking together respondents' data on job-related training received in the past 13 weeks over four quarters. (Note that this is a use of linked records which does not depend upon gross flows).

At present, information about earnings and other forms of income (social security benefits etc.) is only collected at wave 5 (see *box 1*) in the LFS. The use of this data would be limited in longitudinal analyses, which (for two-quarter links) would be necessarily restricted to linking waves 4 and 5 – for example, to compare the earnings of people who were unemployed in the previous quarter but employed in the latest quarter, with those who had been employed in both quarters. Exploratory work, however, is in progress to establish the practicality of collecting income data from all waves. If this can be done, the potential benefit for longitudinal analyses would be considerable.

Box 1

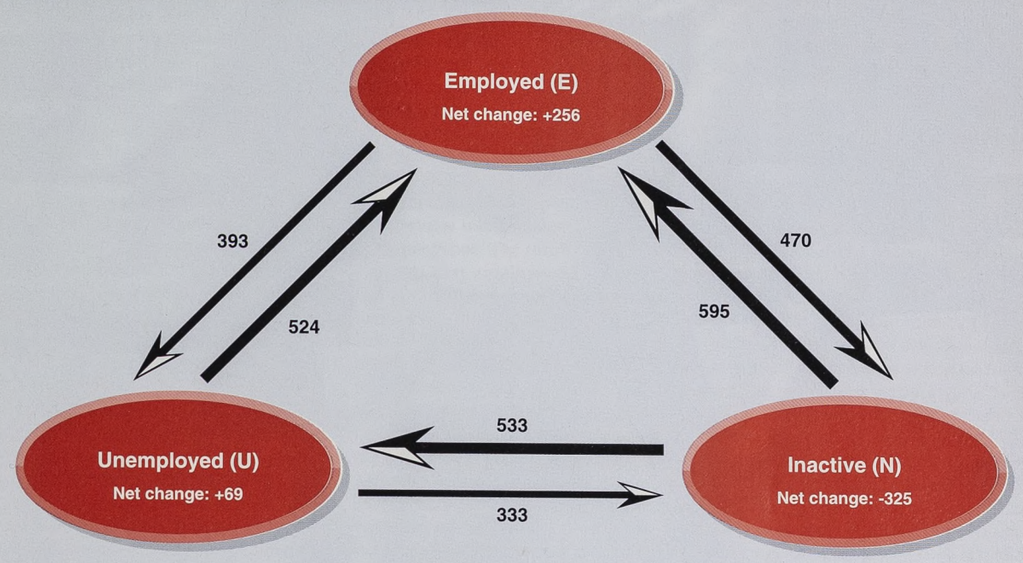
LFS sample design

Each quarter's LFS sample of 60,000 households is made up of five waves, each of approximately 12,000 private households. Each wave is interviewed in five successive quarters such that in any one quarter one wave will be receiving their first interview, one wave their second and so on, with one wave receiving their fifth and final interview on the anniversary of the first. Thus there is an 80 per cent overlap in the samples for each successive quarter and a 20 per cent overlap in the samples five quarters apart. This sample design was introduced in order to provide good estimates both of levels, for example the stock of persons in employment, and of estimates of quarterly change.

As a consequence of the LFS' sample design, linked records can only ever provide measures of short-term change: each respondent is part of the survey for a maximum of five quarters. But LFS linked records could usefully complement other data sources such as the British Household Panel Study (BHPS) and the Working

Figure 1 **Labour market states and flows**
Graphical representation of gross flows spring 1995 to summer 1995: weighted (thousands)

i) Simplified model as represented by LFS linked records



ii) Complete model

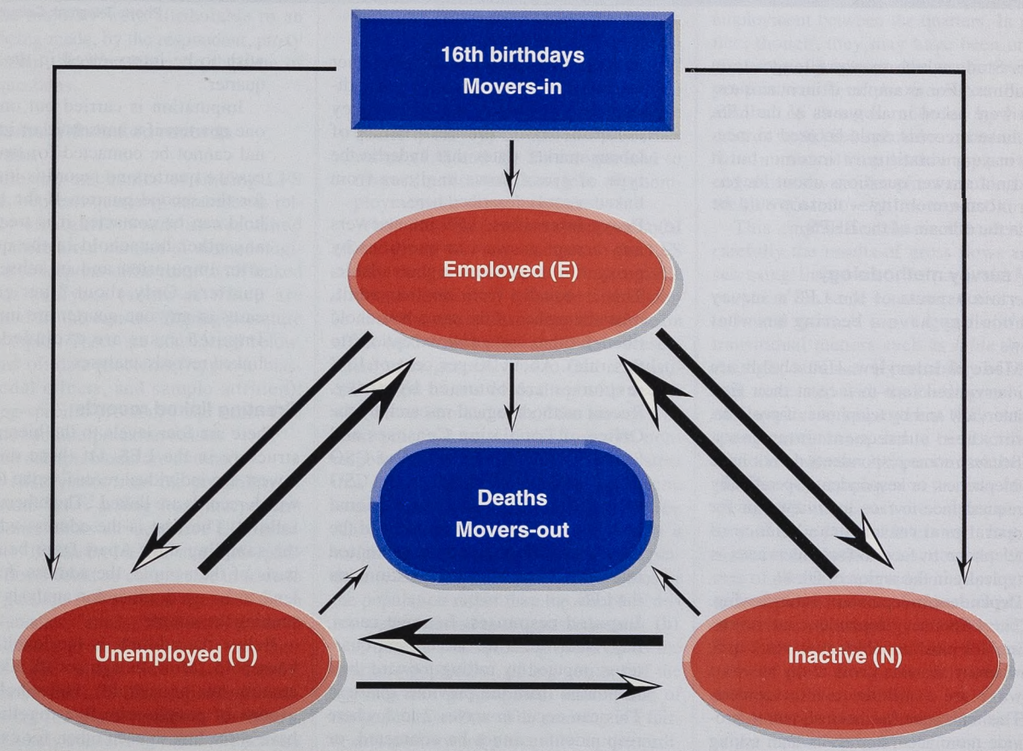


Photo: Telegraph Colour Library

Lives Study which measure longer-term transitions.[4] For example, if income questions were asked in all waves of the LFS, then linked records could be used to measure in-year volatility of income, but it could not answer questions about longer-term income mobility – these would be within the domain of the BHPS.

LFS' survey methodology

Certain aspects of the LFS's survey methodology have a bearing on what follows.

(a) **Mode of interview.** Households are interviewed face-to-face at their first interview and by telephone, if possible, for their subsequent interviews. Because some respondents do not have telephones, or respondents specifically request face-to-face interviews, or for operational reasons, the balance of telephone to face-to-face interviews is typically in the region of 60:40.

(b) **Dependent/independent interviewing.** The LFS uses 'dependent interviewing' for most variables at waves 2 to 5, whereby answers given at the previous wave are available to interviewers. This technique has been shown to provide more accurate results than asking questions afresh each time. But some key questions are asked independently in each wave. These include whether an individual was working, and individuals' job-search activities – key components of the definitions of labour market states that underlie the type of gross flows analyses from linked records described here.

(c) **Proxy interviews.** LFS interviewers may accept answers to questions by proxy if a respondent is unavailable. This is usually from another adult, related member of the same household (though there are a few exceptions to this rule). About 30 per cent of LFS responses are obtained by proxy. Recent methodological research by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys[5] (OPCS) on behalf of CSO (from April 1996 both OPCS and CSO merged into the Office for National Statistics [ONS]) has demonstrated the reliability of proxy data collected in response to the main questions on the LFS.

(d) **Imputed responses.** In some cases, individuals' data for the current quarter is imputed by rolling forward their responses from the previous quarter.[6] This can occur in waves 2 to 5 where respondents cannot be contacted, or where they can be contacted, and want to remain in the sample but do not wish to be interviewed in the latest quarter.

Imputation is carried out only for one quarter; if a household or individual cannot be contacted for two successive quarters no record is included for the second quarter. If the household can be contacted it is treated as any other household in the quarter after imputation and in subsequent quarters. Only about 3 per cent of cases in any one quarter are imputed. Imputed cases are excluded from linked records analyses.

Creating linked records

There are four levels to the hierarchical structure in the LFS. Of these only the lowest, the individual record, is the level at which records are linked.[7] The others are as follows. The first is the address which is the sampling unit. Apart from being the basis of the sample, the address does not tend to be used either for analysis or for running the sample.

Below the address is the level of the household. (Most, though not all, addresses contain one household). Households are groups of people who live together and have some link to each other, for example, through common eating or cooking arrangements. The importance of the household in the LFS is that only one person (the proxy respondent) in each household needs to be contacted to get information on the whole household.

Sometimes, however, the person responding may only give information for themselves. This leads to 'partially responding' households. The composition of households can obviously change between interviews.

The level below households is the 'family unit', comprising people related by blood, or marriage/cohabitation. However, not all people in the household who are related will necessarily be in the same family unit. The family unit is unlikely to play a significant part in linked records.

Below the level of the family is the person. This is the level most commonly used for LFS analyses. It is the level for which individual records are held and hence the level at which linking as described here is performed. As noted above, imputed records are not linked.

The process of linking records in the LFS uses a combination of identification and other data collected at each interview. In the case of spring to summer 95, the use of these survey data in the matching process led to 1,015 cases (0.9 per cent of the 112,321 records which had been linked using identification data) being dropped from the linked data file, leaving 111,306 linked records. It is likely that a handful of these 1,015 unmatched cases were the result of incorrect identification data, but that the majority were attributable to an error being made, by the respondent, proxy respondent, or interviewer, to the date of birth questions.

Problems with linked records analyses

While the mechanics of linking LFS records between quarterly databases is relatively straightforward, as described above, there are a number of methodological and conceptual difficulties[8] with linked records analyses (some of which are described in the fast-developing literature on the topic). These are considered below, in terms of: data problems (response biases, modal effects, and sample attrition); grossing-specific problems; and other data analysis and interpretation issues.

Three data problems are outlined.

1. The first results from the possibility of spurious flows arising from independent response errors at successive LFS interviews. Because of a fear that such spurious flows could be comparable in scale to the genuine flows, some agencies (such as Statistics Canada) have refrained from publishing gross flows data from their LFS (see Singh and Rao,[9] 1995). Whereas the LFS uses dependent interviewing for some variables, for others, particularly concerning economic activity in the reference week, independent interviewing is used. While independent interviewing has desirable properties, it will tend to increase the possibility of spurious flows being generated.

   It is difficult to assess the extent or degree of this non-sampling bias, though the high quality training that OPCS (now ONS) interviewers receive and their strict management procedures should help to reduce the problem. Nevertheless, such biases – which are assumed to generally balance out in the cross-sectional LFS – are a potentially serious problem with linked records data and require further investigation.
2. 'Modal effects' are biases towards certain responses that depend on whether an interview was conducted face-to-face or by telephone. The result of CSO work suggests that employment tends to be underestimated in wave 1 (face-to-face) interviews. Such a phenomenon might lead to overestimation of the number of people apparently flowing into employment for certain linked analyses.
3. In addition to the perennial sampling problem of (initial) non-response, a longitudinal survey will tend to suffer from attrition – individuals dropping out of the survey between interviews. Since both non-response and attrition are likely to occur non-randomly - that is to say, certain groups are more likely than others to be affected – there is a danger that the sample may be unrepresentative, and the results biased. For example, not following respondents who move out of sampled addresses will tend to understate change.

   More generally, on the LFS the attrition effect suggests that the state of unemployment tends to be underestimated in later waves (4 and 5) of the quarterly surveys compared with earlier waves (1, 2 and 3). This might lead to overestimation of flows out of unemployment for certain analyses.

While little can be done about the modal effect, given that any changes to the LFS survey design would lead to unacceptable discontinuities in key estimates of economic activity, the solution to the attrition effect (and with under- and over-representation more generally) is to find a statistically valid means of dealing with people who move into and out of the survey. The most practical way of dealing with non-response problems is by means of a system that gives a different emphasis, or weight, to individuals with different characteristics. An additional requirement of such a weighting system is that it should also produce results that are expressed in terms of the population rather than the sample – this is usually referred to as 'grossing up'.

A quarter's sample is grossed up to the quarter's population, taking account of the age, sex and geographical distribution of the population. But while grossing is a fairly straightforward procedure in the ordinary cross-sectional LFS, the procedure is more complicated in the case of linked records. For example, the LFS sample interviewed during the spring (March to May) quarter is grossed up to represent the characteristics of the population at spring; the same is true for summer, and so on. But the linked records sample will contain people interviewed in both spring and summer. It is not obvious whether the sample should be grossed up to the spring population, or the summer population, or the population available to be interviewed in both quarters.

And it is inevitable that the results from the linked records grossing will differ from those produced by the grossing of an ordinary LFS quarter, leading to different and difficult-to-reconcile estimates, which might then need to be 'constrained' so that they match up with the results for individual quarters. (An alternative approach is not to gross the linked records data at all, and just to use them to calculate the probabilities of moving from one state to another. This is quite straightforward, but runs the risk that the results will be unrepresentative because of non-response biases).

Even having produced grossed results, there is a third problem – interpretation. One quite subtle feature of LFS linked records is that not all movements between different categories will be measurable. If an individual is employed when they are interviewed in the spring quarter, and employed when they are interviewed thirteen weeks later in the summer quarter, then they will be treated as having been in employment between the quarters. In practice, though, they may have been unemployed briefly between the two interviews, yet this would not be measured. So the number of changes recorded by linked records would be expected to understate the 'true' number of changes taking place (over and above any similar effect resulting from the LFS not following 'movers-out').

This emphasises the need to describe carefully the results of gross flows analyses using linked records, particularly for people in the same economic activity state in linked quarters (on-diagonal entries in transitional matters such as *table 1*). For example, a transition probability of 95 per cent associated with the on-diagonal entry employment to employment (EE) between spring and summer should be described in the following way: '95 per cent of the sample who were employed at the time of their spring LFS interview were employed at the time of their summer interview'. In general, this is likely to be described as: '95 per cent of people employed in the spring were still employed in the summer'. While use of the latter terminology is inevitable, it is important that the attention of secondary users of gross flows data is drawn to this problem of interpretation.

Another problem of interpretation is that as the cross-sectional (net flows), economic activity data display clear seasonal patterns, the gross flows data would also be

Figure 2 **Degree of under and over-representation of spring to summer 1995 linked sample**

expected to. Although a considerable volume of data will be required in order to make useful estimates of the extent of this seasonality, some attempts can be made to describe and explain the more obvious seasonal patterns. Finally, the issue of sample sizes is one of interpretation – how reliable are data for different sizes of samples of people flowing from one state to another? This is another area which the ONS is to explore.

Progress to date in GB

The following section looks at some of the main features of LFS linked records developmental work, including: the examination of over- and under-representation of certain groups relative to the main database; the development of a prototype grossing system for two-quarter links; an initial assessment of seasonal variation in gross flows data; and initial findings from linking LFS data over five quarters. But many problems remain to be resolved before gross flows data from LFS linked records can be considered to produce reliable and useful results.

Analysis of attrition

The following section describes the degree of under- or over-representation for the set of demographic variables (sex, age, marital status), and economic activity variables. Some of these are shown in *figure 2*. The ratio of the proportion that could be linked to the total proportion indicates which groups are relatively under-represented (values less than 1) and which are over-represented (more than 1) in the linked records database compared to the full quarterly database. In general, the results are unsurprising. The types of people under-represented in the quarterly LFS are even more under-represented in the linked records.

Reassuringly, men and women are almost exactly equally represented. The pattern as regards age is clear too. Young people who are both more difficult to contact and are likely to be more mobile are under-represented. The exception to this is 16 to 17-year-olds who are likely to be still living with their parents and are thus relatively easy to contact, albeit usually by proxy. After the 18-19 age group, the older the respondent the more likely it is that a link can be made. Married and widowed/divorced/separated people are over-represented, while single people and those living together are under-represented. These results are likely to be influenced by age; it is difficult to say whether there is any great effect due to marital status alone. For example, the difference between married and living together may be due to the tendency for people living together to be younger.

Age also impacts on the pattern of under- and over-representation of different states of economic activity. The inactive group, who tend to be older, are marginally over-represented, while the government trainee group (not shown separately in *figure 1*), who tend to be younger, are under-represented. Those in employment are equally represented. Perhaps the most important group, ILO-unemployed people, are under-represented in the linked records sample. Although part of this is due to the age distribution of this group, the degree of under-representation suggests that this is not the sole reason - for example, young, ILO-unemployed people are more under-represented than young people in general. Further work is needed in order to tease out the variables which, singly or in combination, have most effect on attrition.

Table 1 **Gross flows between states of economic activity, spring 1995 to summer 1995 – unweighted**

Numbers and per cent

Spring 1995	Summer 1995			All
	In employment	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	
Number				
In employment	44,407	659	849	**45,915**
ILO unemployed	834	2,352	552	**3,738**
Economically inactive	999	845	29,167	**31,011**
All	**46,240**	**3,856**	**30,568**	**80,664**
Per cent				
In employment	97	1	2	100
ILO unemployed	22	63	15	100
Economically inactive	3	3	94	100

Grossing

Following on from the work on under- and over-representation in the linked records sample a prototype grossing procedure for a two-quarter linked records database was developed. This is a multi-stage procedure[10] (similar to that used for the main cross-sectional databases). The use of the economic activity status variables in the grossing process constrains the marginal distributions of the linked records flows to the published stock figures for each of the two quarters being linked; as has been mentioned previously, this has some desirable characteristics - chiefly that it helps users reconcile gross flows data with data from individual (cross-sectional) quarterly datasets.

The following section provides some results from the grossing system described above.

Results of the prototype linked records grossing

Tables 1 and *2* show simple transition matrices for spring 95 to summer 95, both ungrossed and grossed. Even at this aggregated level of economic activity status, the correction resulting from the grossing procedure can be seen by comparing the transition probabilities for, say, ILO unemployment (the estimated probability of a person being ILO unemployed in both quarters rises from 63 per cent for the unweighted linked records sample to 64 per cent for the weighted records).

Indeed, none of the transition probabilities for spring to summer 95 is altered by more than one percentage point by the grossing process (although for small transition probabilities these differences may not be insignificant) but for many users of the data it is arguable that the unweighted results are in themselves useful for analysing flows expressed in terms of transition probabilities – that is to say, the data are not substantially degraded by being unweighted.

Apart from the compensation for under- and over-representation which grossing offers, its main value is that it provides flows corresponding to (though different from) the cross-sectional data. The row and column totals in the table (designated as 'All') of weighted results are very close to the published, not seasonally adjusted, cross-sectional totals for spring 95 and summer 95 (also shown in *table 2*), as a result of the constraining procedures inherent in the system of weighting used. The overall population figure is the population available to be sampled in both quarters – this can be viewed as the population available to be sampled in spring 95, less the deaths which occurred between spring and summer.

The discrepancies between the totals for spring 95 (cross-sectional and linked estimates) arise from the fact that any deaths between the spring and summer surveys are provisionally assumed (ONS plan further work to refine this assumption) to have been of those people who were economically inactive in the spring quarter – hence the linked estimate is 136,000 lower than the cross-sectional estimate in the spring. The discrepancies between the summer 95 linked records and cross-sectional totals arise because the analyses were run only for people aged 16 and over at the time of the first interview and do not include births to the working-age population between two surveys. Hence, for example, 38,000 people entered the employed population (aged 16 and over) between spring and summer, and so were picked up in the summer 95 cross-sectional estimates, but not in the linked sample.

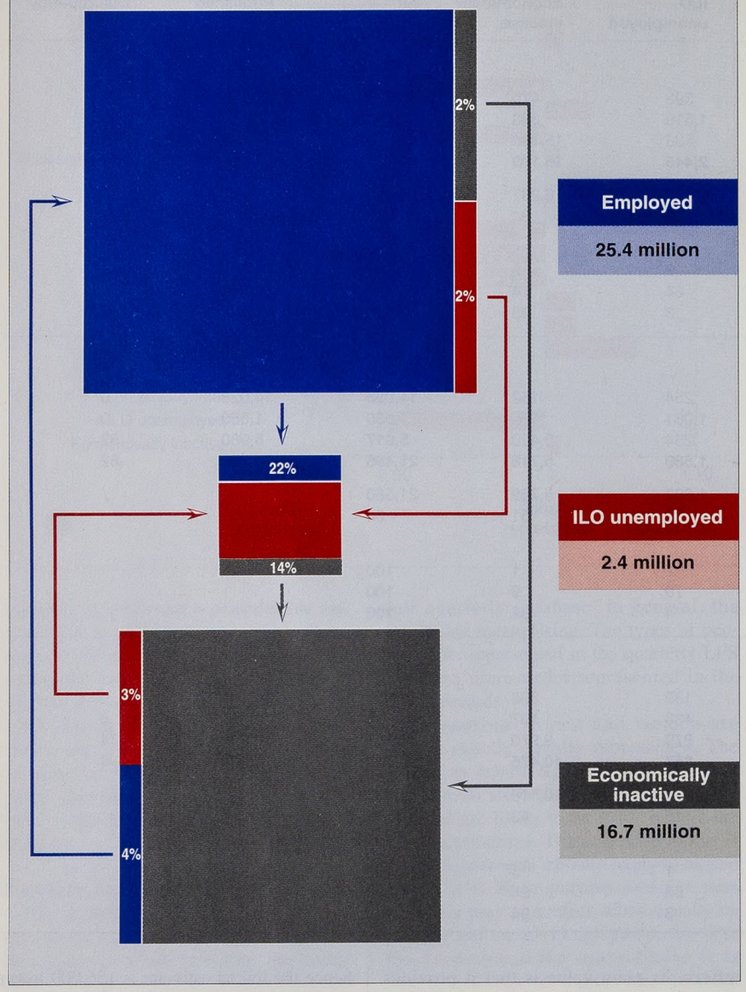
The flows shown in *table 2* (for all people, men and women) are of some interest in themselves, and those for all people are illustrated in the simplified model shown in the upper part of *figure 1*. This represents the size of the flow between spring and summer 95 by the thickness of the arrows joining the three main economic activity states. It is clear from this that the flows are fairly similar in absolute terms,

Table 2 **Gross flows between states of economic activity, spring 1995 to summer 1995 – weighted**

Thousands and per cent

Spring 1995	Summer 1995					
	In employment	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	All	Published	Discrepancy
All persons (thousands)						
In employment	24,486	393	470	**25,350**	25,350	0
ILO unemployed	524	1,519	333	**2,376**	2,376	0
Economically inactive	595	533	15,390	**16,519**	16,655	136
All	**25,606**	**2,446**	**16,193**	**44,245**	44,381	136
Published	25,644	2,479	16,287	44,410		
Discrepancy	38	33	94	165		
Per cent						
In employment	97	2	2	100		
ILO unemployed	22	64	14	100		
Economically inactive	4	3	93	100		
Men (thousands)						
In employment	13,612	254	162	**14,028**	14,028	0
ILO unemployed	334	1,081	135	**1,550**	1,550	0
Economically inactive	243	254	5,420	**5,917**	5,980	62
All	**14,189**	**1,589**	**5,718**	**21,496**	21,559	62
Published	14,203	1,608	5,769	21,580		
Discrepancy	14	19	51	84		
Per cent						
In employment	97	2	1	100		
ILO unemployed	22	70	9	100		
Economically inactive	4	4	92	100		
Women (thousands)						
In employment	10,875	139	308	**11,321**	11,321	0
ILO unemployed	190	438	197	**826**	826	0
Economically inactive	352	279	9,970	**10,601**	10,675	74
All	**11,417**	**857**	**10,475**	**22,749**	22,822	74
Published	11,441	871	10,518	22,830		
Discrepancy	24	15	43	82		
Per cent						
In employment	96	1	3	100		
ILO unemployed	23	53	24	100		
Economically inactive	3	3	94	100		

Figure 3 **Gross flows of people between different labour market states; spring 1995 to summer 1995: weighted (percentages)**



though the balance of the flows led to increases in employment and unemployment, and a fall in inactivity (not seasonally adjusted). It should be noted that the changes in the stock of these three states are different to those published from the cross-sectional LFS, because of the 'problems' caused by births to and deaths from the 'closed' linked records system, as described above.

Figure 3 shows the corresponding flows in percentage terms, that is to say the transition probabilities associated with each gross flow (for all people). Each of the three states of employment, unemployment and inactivity are represented by squares proportional to the size of the stock – hence 'employment' dominates. This chart helps to illustrate the degree of movement between the three states.

While only 4 per cent of employed people and 7 per cent of inactive people flowed into a different labour market state between spring and summer 95, 14 per cent of unemployed people flowed into inactivity (and out of the labour force), and 22 per cent flowed into employment. This type of information, allied to the chart showing the gross flows in absolute terms, provides a valuable insight into the functioning of the labour market.

Table 2 also shows the flows for men and women separately. Flows (transition probabilities) out of employment and inactivity are broadly similar for men and women. Women who are ILO unemployed in spring 1995, however, were far more likely than their male counterparts to move into inactivity (UN); men were more likely to remain ILO unemployed (UU).

The following section describes a few results from linking records between spring and summer 95 in order to give an indication of the variety of analyses which can be made.

Table 3 shows the numbers, and associated transition probabilities, of ILO unemployed people in spring 95 classified by the duration of their period of ILO unemployment, by their economic activity state in summer 95. (For reference, unweighted cell sizes are shown too; the transition probabilities are based on weighted data). Not unexpectedly:

- the longer someone had been unemployed in spring 95, the more likely they were to be unemployed in summer 95, and the less likely they were to have been in employment in summer 95;
- flows into inactivity (UN) did not appear to be affected by duration of unemployment.

Tables 4 and *5* look in more detail at the characteristics of those who are ILO unemployed in spring 95 and who are either employed or economically inactive in summer 95. *Table 4*, which describes the UE link, shows that:

Table 3 **Transition probabilities for ILO unemployed between spring 1995 and summer 1995 by duration of ILO unemployment**

Weighted (per cent); unweighted (number)

Duration of ILO unemployment at spring 1995	Status at summer 1995			
	In employment	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	All[a]
Weighted – per cent				
Less than 3 months	39	44	17	**564**
3-6 months	29	58	13	**377**
6 months-1 year	21	63	16	**424**
1 year or more	10	78	12	**1,009**
No answer	0	100	0	**2**
All[a]	**524**	**1,519**	**333**	**2,376**
Unweighted – number				
Less than 3 months	351	392	162	905
3-6 months	177	333	80	590
6 months-1 year	142	411	111	664
1 year or more	164	1,213	199	1,576
No answer	0	3	0	3
All	834	2,352	552	3,738

a Weighted row and column totals in thousands.

Table 4 **Destination probabilities of those entering employment in summer 1995 who were ILO unemployed in spring 1995, by sex**

Weighted (per cent); unweighted (number)

	Status at summer 1995							
	Employee				Self-employed	Government-supported training and employment programme	Unpaid family worker	All[a]
	Full-time permanent	Full-time temporary	Part-time permanent	Part-time temporary				
Weighted (per cent)								
Men	38	22	7	9	13	9	2	**334**
Women	19	14	39	16	6	6	1	**190**
All[a]	**164**	**100**	**97**	**60**	**55**	**41**	**9**	**524**
Unweighted (number)								
Men	185	114	34	44	81	45	9	**512**
Women	59	42	126	53	20	19	3	**322**
All	244	156	160	97	101	64	12	**834**

a Weighted row and column totals in thousands.

Table 5 **Destination probabilities of those becoming economically inactive in summer 1995 who were ILO unemployed in spring 1995, by sex**

Weighted (per cent); unweighted (number)

	Status at summer 1995						
	Would like work					Would not like work	All[a]
	Seeking but not available to start	Not seeking – believes no jobs	Not seeking – sick or disabled	Not seeking – looking after family or home	Not seeking – other reasons	Not seeking – all reasons	
Weighted (per cent)							
Men	12	8	19	6	25	31	**135**
Women	12	5	5	26	15	36	**197**
All[a]	**40**	**20**	**36**	**59**	**64**	**113**	**333**
Unweighted (number)							
Men	23	17	42	12	54	63	**211**
Women	42	18	20	89	51	121	**341**
All	65	35	62	101	105	184	**552**

a Weighted row and column totals in thousands.

- the largest category of UE men is of full-time, permanent employees, while the corresponding category of UE women is of part-time, permanent employees;
- of ILO unemployed people in spring who were in employment in summer 95, 60 per cent of men were full-time employees, while only 33 per cent of women were in the same category.

This is not quite as distorted as it appears at first sight, and cannot be interpreted in terms of 'success' or '(relative) failure' in obtaining a desirable employment state, because more men than women are seeking full-time work: of ILO-unemployed people in spring 95 who expressed a preference for full- or part-time work, 92 per cent of men compared with 46 per cent of women preferred full-time work. But nevertheless there are clear differences between men and women in terms of their routes back into employment.

Table 5 describes the UN link between spring and summer 95:

- the largest single factor for both men and women in describing this flow is 'not wanting work' – this accounts for 31 per cent of men formerly ILO unemployed and becoming inactive, and 36 per cent of such women;
- a relatively large proportion (26 per cent) of women who had been ILO unemployed in spring and who left the labour force in summer 95 did so because they were not looking for work in order to look after their families or homes;
- some 19 per cent of men who left ILO unemployment in spring and were inactive in summer 95 did so because their ill-health precluded them from looking for work.

Table 6 presents weighted transition probabilities for those in employment in both the spring and summer 95 quarters, split by detailed employment status. (As with *tables 3, 4* and *5*, unweighted cell sizes are shown too). There are a number of interesting and intuitively sensible features of the transition matrix:

- the probability of remaining a permanent employee is greater than that of remaining a temporary employee, for both full- and part-time employees;
- for both full- and part-time employees, there are substantial flows from temporary status to permanent status – far greater than the flows from permanent to temporary employment;
- the probability of remaining on a government-supported training scheme is about the same as that of remaining an unpaid family worker (and about the same, in turn, as remaining a temporary employee);
- people leaving government-supported training programmes but remaining employed tend to become full-time permanent employees;
- unpaid family workers changing their employment status tend to become self-employed, perhaps reflecting the similarities of many aspects of these two states.

It is worth noting that (particularly in *tables 4, 5* and *6*) many of the cell sizes associated with particular flows are very small. Although, as noted earlier, ONS need to consider this issue in some detail, it is unlikely that flow data based on cell sizes below, say 50 (as is the case for some flows in these tables) will be particularly reliable.

Table 6 **Transition probabilities between states of employment between spring 1995 and summer 1995**

Weighted (per cent), unweighted (number)

Employment status at spring 1995	Employment status at summer 1995							All[a]
	Employee				Self-employed	Government-supported and training programme	Unpaid family worker	
	Full-time permanent	Full-time temporary	Part-time permanent	Part-time temporary				
Weighted (per cent)								
Employee								
Full-time								
Permanent	98	1	1	0	0	0	0	**15,259**
Temporary	20	75	1	2	2	0	0	**726**
Part-time								
Permanent	3	1	94	2	0	0	0	**4,457**
Temporary	3	6	14	75	1	0	0	**595**
Self-Employed	2	0	1	0	97	0	0	**3,160**
Government-supported training and employment programme	17	2	4	1	1	73	0	**201**
Unpaid family worker	3	2	3	4	11	0	77	**90**
All[a]	**15,383**	**719**	**4,415**	**557**	**3,154**	**168**	**91**	**24,486**
Unweighted (number)								
Employee								
Full-time								
Permanent	26,775	175	217	28	84	17	8	**27,304**
Temporary	232	882	9	26	25	2	1	**1,177**
Part-time								
Permanent	272	46	8,078	137	38	11	12	**8,594**
Temporary	31	62	150	812	8	5	4	**1,072**
Self-Employed	80	9	27	6	5,580	2	14	**5,718**
Government-supported training and employment programme	61	9	14	5	6	270	1	**366**
Unpaid family worker	5	4	5	7	21	0	134	**176**
All	27,456	1,187	8,500	1,021	5,762	307	174	**44,407**

a Weighted row and column totals in thousands.

Seasonal adjustment

Given that the cross-sectional LFS estimates display clear seasonality, it is likely – indeed, almost certain – that the gross flows will be subject to seasonality. Unfortunately, insufficient data are available from the quarterly LFS to make any quantified assessment of seasonality in gross flows. Some qualitative assessment, however, is possible, and looks reassuring. *Figures 4a* to *4c* show the six main gross flows as a proportion of the linked population for each linked quarter from winter 92/3 to summer 95.

The clearest picture to emerge is that all four of the flows which involve economic inactivity (EN, UN, NE and NU) have a clear seasonal pattern. For EN (employment-inactivity) and UN (unemployment-inactivity), there is a peak flow between summer and autumn, and a trough between winter and spring. This is likely to be related to students and other seasonal (summer) workers leaving employment or abandoning their job-search activities as they go back to college and as the supply of jobs associated with summertime dries up.

For NE (inactivity-employment) and NU (inactivity-unemployment), the seasonal patterns correspond closely, with a peak flow between spring and summer, and a trough between autumn and winter. Again, this pattern is consistent with the behaviour of students and other seasonal workers.

Seasonality is less distinct with the remaining two flows, EU and UE (employment-unemployment and the reverse) - certainly, the EU series looks non-seasonal. It is, however, possible – though too early in the life of the series to be sure – that the pattern for UE shown in *figure 4b* is of peak flows between both summer and autumn, and winter and spring.

Given the clear existence of seasonality in at least four of the six gross flows, further work is needed if two-quarter flows are to be analysed most usefully.

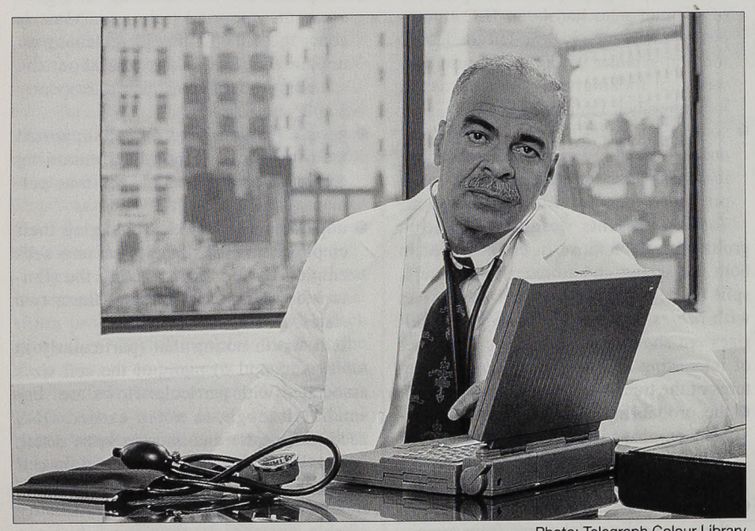


Photo: Telegraph Colour Library

Figure 4a **Flows out of employment as a percentage of the linked population (weighted)**

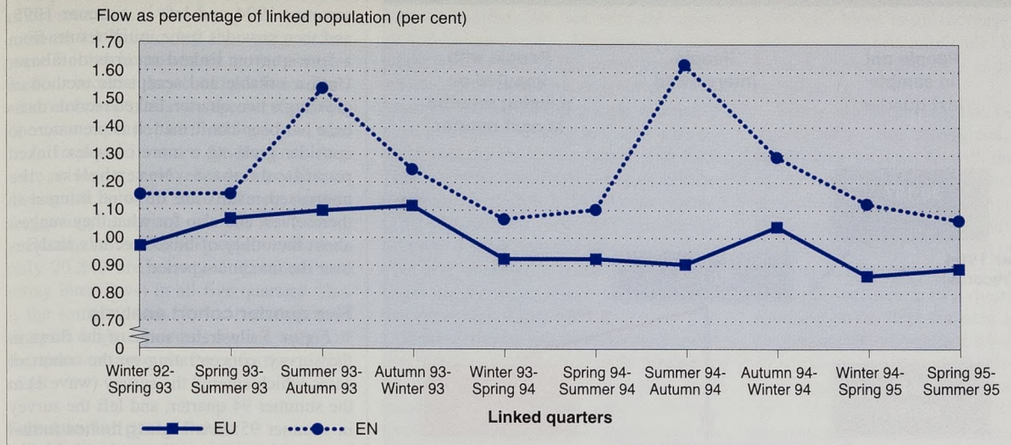


Figure 4b **Flows out of ILO unemployment as a percentage of the linked population (weighted)**

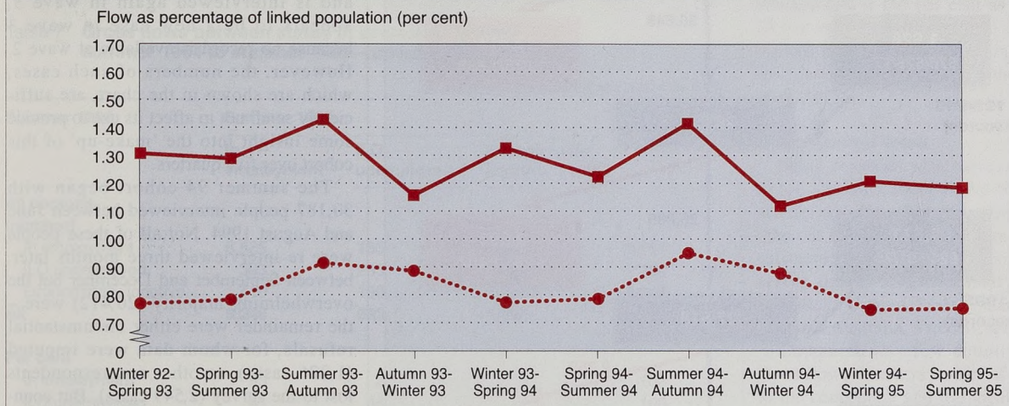


Figure 4c **Flows out of economic inactivity as a percentage of the linked population (weighted)**

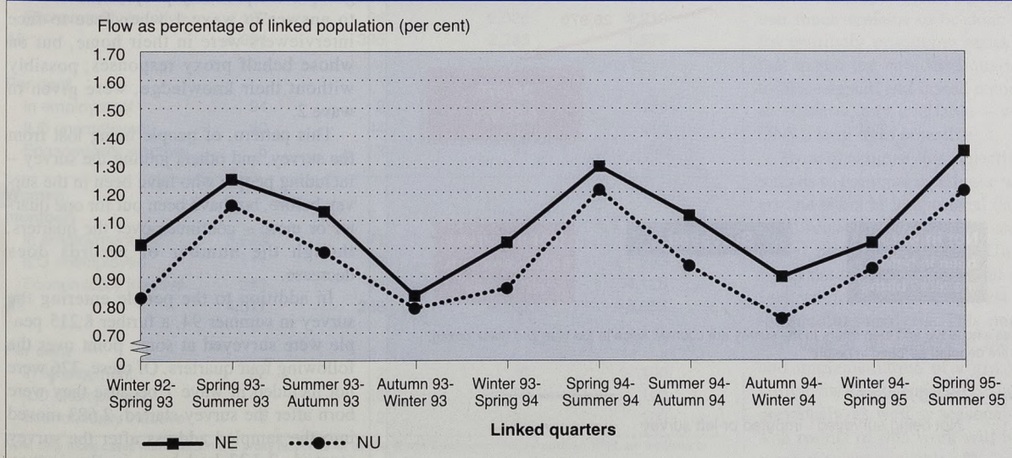
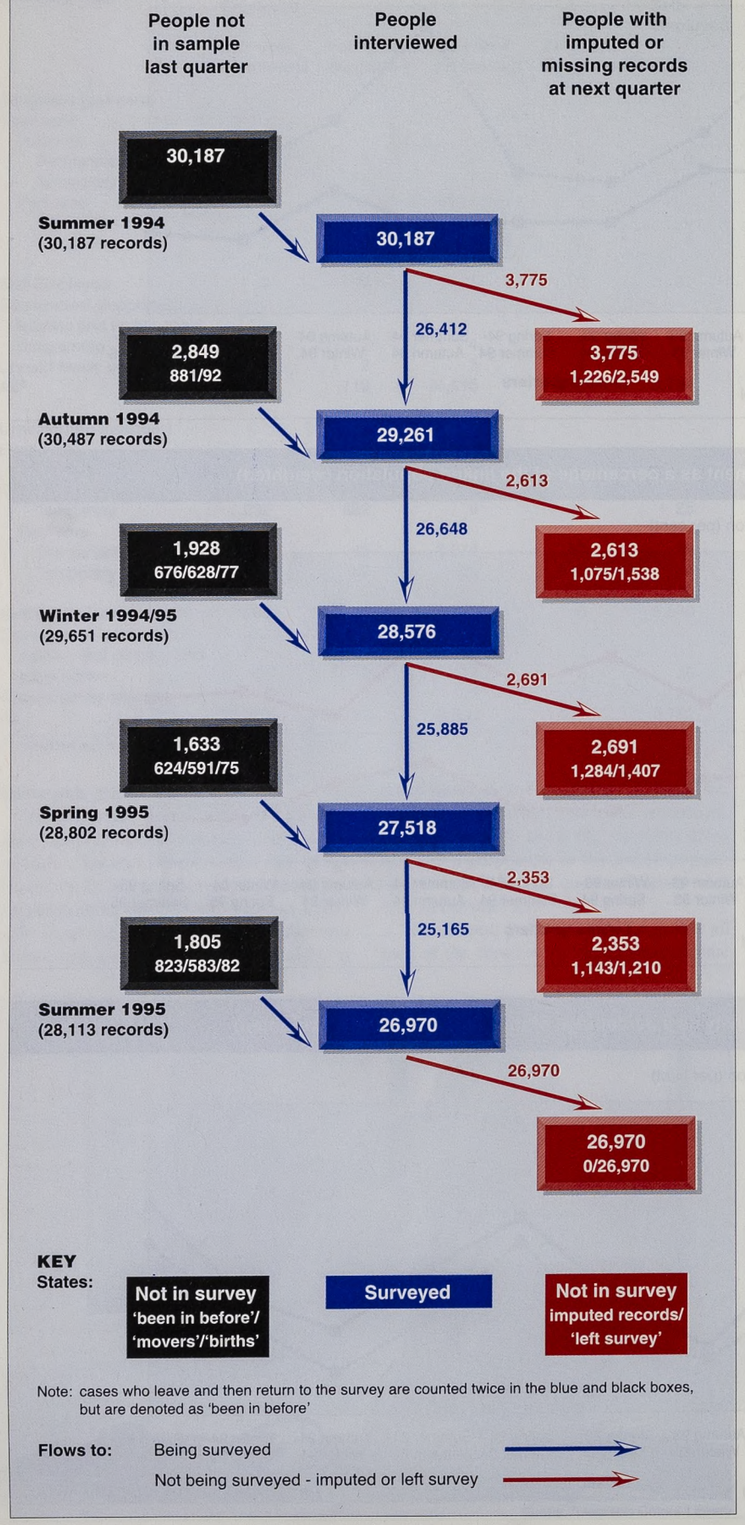


Figure 5 **Illustration of the flows of a single wave of the LFS sample between the quarters of summer 1994 and summer 1995**



Linking five quarters

This section describes the characteristics of the cases which entered the sample in summer 1994 and left in summer 1995, and then provides some initial results from a five-quarter linked records database. Until a suitable and acceptable method of grossing a two-quarter, linked records database has been confirmed, it is premature to consider grossing a more complex linked records database. Nevertheless, the ungrossed results are of some interest in themselves, and also for what they suggest about the utility of linked records analyses over the maximum period.

Five quarter cohort analysis

Figure 5 illustrates some of the flows in the survey, concentrating on the cohort of cases which entered the survey (wave 1) in the summer 94 quarter, and left the survey in summer 95. It is slightly limited in that it only compares each quarter with the quarters immediately preceding and following. For example, someone who is interviewed in wave 1, refuses in wave 2, and is interviewed again in wave 3, appears to be a new case in wave 3 because no record is available at wave 2. However, the numbers of such cases, which are shown in the chart, are sufficiently small not to affect its use to provide some insight into the 'make-up' of this cohort over five quarters.

The summer 94 cohort began with 30,187 people interviewed between June and August 1994. Not all of these people were re-interviewed three months later, between September and December but the overwhelming majority (26,412) were – the remainder were either circumstantial refusals, for whom data were imputed (1,226 cases), or other non-respondents lost to the survey (2,549 cases). But countering this loss of people, the cohort actually increased because of the addition of 881 people moving into sampled addresses, 92 people were born, and 1,876 others who were new to the survey. Many of this latter group were probably people who refused to answer in wave 1 when face-to-face interviewers were in their home, but on whose behalf proxy responses, possibly without their knowledge, were given in wave 2.

This pattern, of people being lost from the survey, and others joining the survey – including people who have been in the survey before, but have been out for one quarter or more – continues over the quarters, though the number of records does decrease.

In addition to the people entering the survey in summer 94, a further 8,215 people were surveyed at some point over the following four quarters. Of these, 326 were not included in wave 1 because they were born after the survey started, 2,683 moved into the sampled address after the survey started, 2,123 had been in the survey before, and the remaining 3,083 were surveyed afresh despite having lived at the address for over three months at the time of the interview.

Some 8,166 cases left the survey before wave 5 either because they moved away or died, or because they could not be contacted or refused to answer the survey. (This does not include the 1,143 people who were imputed in wave 5). Because they were no longer surveyed it is impossible to distinguish between these different reasons for leaving the survey.

Finally, of the 30,187 people in wave 1, only 20,849 are surveyed (personal and proxy interviews) in all five quarters. This is the sample available for linked records analysis. Imputed records for one or two of the quarters account for a further 1,695 cases.

Five quarter gross flows: unweighted results

When more than two quarters' data are linked, gross flows data can be analysed in two distinct ways. On the one hand, users can look at flows from the first of the linked quarters to the last - for example, the number of people who are in employment in summer 94, and who are unemployed in summer 95. Alternatively, users might wish to look at the constituent flows which occur during five quarters – for example, the number of people in employment in the first, second and third quarters, but unemployed in the fourth and fifth. This might be described, using an obvious notation, as: $E_1E_2E_3U_4U_5$. As the former type of analysis does not distinguish between a large number of specific flows over five quarters, it tends to allow users larger sample sizes, hence facilitating further cross-classifications.

Table 7 shows simple ungrossed transition matrices for the summer 94 to summer 95 linked records database. The most important aspect of this table is the relatively low level of the unweighted cell frequencies despite the high level of aggregation of data. This suggests that for a five-quarter database more detailed analyses of states of economic activity for men and women separately, perhaps for different age groups, would quickly lead to problems caused by small cell sizes – that is to say, there is an increased risk that analyses would be unreliable. But as mentioned above, this area remains to be explored.

While not forgetting the fact that the data in *table 7* are unweighted, the figures are of some interest. As with the two-quarter gross flows matrices, there is more movement in and out of unemployment than employment or inactivity - and as would be expected, the extent of the movement from unemployment is higher over a five-quarter than a two-quarter period. Looking at the data for men and women for summer 94 to summer 95 in *table 7*, it is noticeable that while flows out of employment and inactivity are similar, with transition probabilities within three percentage points for the sexes, the flows from unemployment to inactivity are much greater for women (a probability of 30 per cent as opposed to 16 per cent), while men are considerably more likely to be in unemployment (44 per cent as opposed to 28 per cent). This echoes the corresponding results obtained from linking two quarters' data, described above in the context of *table 2*.

Table 7 **Gross flows between states of economic activity, summer 1994 to summer 1995 – unweighted**

Numbers and per cent

Summer 1994	Summer 1995			All
	In employment	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	
All persons (number)				
In employment	8,535	188	424	**9,147**
ILO unemployed	303	285	154	**742**
Economically inactive	410	160	5,777	**6,347**
All	**9,248**	**633**	**6,355**	**16,236**
Per cent				
In employment	93	2	5	100
ILO unemployed	41	38	21	100
Economically inactive	6	3	91	100
Men (number)				
In employment	4,612	117	152	**4,881**
ILO unemployed	192	212	75	**479**
Economically inactive	127	66	2,026	**2,219**
All	**4,931**	**395**	**2,253**	**7,579**
Per cent				
In employment	94	2	3	100
ILO unemployed	40	44	16	100
Economically inactive	6	3	91	100
Women (number)				
In employment	3,923	71	272	**4,266**
ILO unemployed	111	73	79	**263**
Economically inactive	283	94	3,751	**4,128**
All	**4,317**	**238**	**4,102**	**8,657**
Per cent				
In employment	92	2	6	100
ILO unemployed	42	28	30	100
Economically inactive	7	2	91	100

Note: Only those cases with a personal or proxy response for all five quarters (summer 1994 to summer 1995) are included in this analysis.

International work

Many countries with surveys equivalent to the British Labour Force Survey have attempted to exploit the sample overlap inherent in their survey design in order to estimate gross flows between the main states of economic activity. The list includes: United States, Canada, New Zealand, Australia, Sweden, and Italy.

Comparatively few countries publish gross flows data as a matter of routine due to the conceptual and technical difficulties involved.

Next stages

It is clear that considerable progress has been made in the development of a GB linked records system; equally it is clear that much remains to be done if a system for routinely producing gross flows data that match the published quarterly LFS is to be designed, and linked records databases made widely available – which is the ONS's long-term objective.

To help achieve this objective the ONS intends to continue a dialogue with producers and users of longitudinal datasets – initial discussions with the British Household Panel Study team at the University of Essex having been very useful - in order to seek advice on issues of best practice in longitudinal analysis. This ongoing work will look at all aspects of the production and implementation of a grossing system which has the characteristics described previously, as well as seasonal adjustment. The results of this work will be published when they are available. ■

Footnotes

1 The authors wish to acknowledge the contribution of Martin Duckworth, formerly of the Employment Department, to the development of linked records.

2 While a quarterly LFS that would enable the estimation of gross flows is conducted throughout the United Kingdom, the survey has only been conducted every quarter in Northern Ireland since winter (December to February) 1994/95. For consistency, the results presented here relate to Great Britain.

3 'Movers-in' and 'movers-out' refer to migration to/from the British household population.

4 See, for example, *Social Trends* 26, pp 34-36.

5 To be reported in a forthcoming issue of Office for National Statistics' (formerly OPCS) 'Methodological Bulletin'.

6 Using linked records techniques, ONS (formerly CSO) have examined whether LFS imputation might introduce a degree of inertia into the measurement of change. In fact, imputation in the LFS can have no more than a small dampening effect on estimates of change between quarters, while to stop imputation (and hence to rely solely on grossing up to deal with non-contacts) would, to a certain extent, reduce the quality of the survey estimates.

7 For explicit details as to how to produce an LFS linked records file, users should obtain a copy of the detailed methodological paper from the authors.

8 See Further information below.

9 Singh A.C., & Rao J.N.K., 'On the Adjustment of Gross Flow Estimates for Classification Error with Application to data from the Canadian Labour Force Survey', Journal of the American Statistical Association, 1995, p90.

10 The prototype LFS linked records grossing system for a two-quarter link uses the following approach:

stage (i) – grosses the Q1 normal cross-sectional weights of the linked records to the population available to be sampled in both Q1 and Q2 by sex, age band and region.

stage (ii) – grosses the weights resulting from stage (i) to the population available to be sampled in both Q1 and Q2 by sex, age band and economic activity status in Q1.

stage (iii) – grosses the weights resulting from stage (ii) to the population available to be sampled in both Q1 and Q2 by sex and economic activity status in Q1.

stage (iv) – grosses the weights resulting from stage (iii) to the population available to be sampled in both Q1 and Q2 by sex and economic activity status in Q2.

Because each stage of the grossing procedure disturbs the results of the previous stage, stages (iii) and (iv) are repeated a number of times in an iterative procedure which results in the two stages converging to give a single set of weights.

The different categories of economic activity status used are: permanent employment; temporary employment; self-employment; ILO unemployment; economically inactive (wants work) and economically inactive (does not want work). These categories were selected as flows into and out of such categories are markedly different.

Further information:

Users wishing to analyse LFS linked records are recommended to obtain the more detailed methodological paper available from the authors, at the following address:

Office for National Statistics,
Room 114, Caxton House,
Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF,
tel 0171 273 5583/4.

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Ref 118/95 **Training for Work: Employer Contribution**

Ref 129/94 **International Labour Market Information**

Ref 136/95 **Review of Legislation and Practice to Combat Racial Discrimination in the EU**

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Ref 186/95 **Establishing Small Firms' Training Practices, Needs and Difficulties and Use of Industry Training Organisations**

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Ref 249/95 **Evaluation of the Impact of 'New' Organisations on the Delivery of the Careers Service**

Ref: 250/95 **Parental Employment**

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Further information on any of the above projects and copies of reports can be obtained from Department for Education and Employment , SAR 1, Room E414, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ. Telephone 0114 259 3932.

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Ref RED series 108
Contact: Patricia Dutton, Declan McLaughlin, 0142 59 6299/5741

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Contact Pauline Heather, 0114 259 6266

Evaluation of Jobfinder's Grant Demonstration Pilot Project
Contact: Helen Morrell, 0114 259 6277

PROJECTS BEING COMMISSIONED JANUARY-MARCH 1996

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Contact: Tricia White, 0114 259 6253

Workstart – Qualitative Work
Ref: 200588
Contact: Elizabeth Burtney, 0114 25S9 6361

Jobseeker's Allowance – Qualitative Research on Claimants and the Benefit System
Ref: 200589
Contact: Carol Beattie: 0114 259 6255

Jobseeker's Allowance Process Pilots
Ref: 200583
Contact: Gail Hawley 0114 259 6275

Jobseeker's Allowance Staff Survey
Ref: OPSY
Contact Jenny Crook 0114 259 6413

Links with Private Agencies
Contact: Katrina Reid, 0114 259 6372

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For more information on DTI projects, contact Employment Market Research Unit, DTI, level 4, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF, telephone 0171 273 4884.

Error in *table 3*, autumn 1995 *LFS Quarterly Bulletin*

THE FULL results of the autumn (September to November) 1995 Labour Force Survey were published on March 13, 1996 in the *LFS Quarterly Bulletin*. This issue contained a new table on the labour market and family status of women (*table 3*).

Unfortunately, a specification error led to the data for 'women without dependent children' being incorrect. The revised table, containing corrected data is given below.

Table 3 **Labour market and family status of women**

Great Britain (thousands)

Not seasonally adjusted	All women: of which aged		Women (16-59)					Men
			With one or more dependent children under 16	Of which: youngest child aged			Without dependent children aged under 16[a]	
	16 and over	16-59		0-4	5-10	11-15		16-64
Autumn 1994								
In employment	11,315	10,826	3,848	1,466	1,276	1,106	6,977	13,765
of which:								
Full-time	6,287	6,169	1,415	510	405	500	4,754	12,860
Part-time	5,026	4,655	2,433	955	871	607	2,222	904
Employees	10,307	9,910	3,427	1,301	1,131	995	6,483	11,181
Temporary employees	853	811	311	114	117	81	500	706
Self-employed	807	731	357	135	123	99	374	2,359
Unpaid family workers	98	83	47	22	15	*	36	29
Homeworkers	496	430	252	118	81	53	178	189
ILO unemployed	878	861	356	182	116	58	505	1,628
ILO unemployed one year or more	289	280	103	36	46	21	177	811
Economically active	12,192	11,687	4,205	1,648	1,393	1,164	7,482	15,392
Economically inactive	10,614	4,718	2,395	1,489	590	316	2,323	2,596
Total women	**22,806**	**16,405**	**6,600**	**3,136**	**1,983**	**1,481**	**9,805**	**17,988**
Employment rate (%)	49.6	66.0	58.3	46.7	64.4	74.7	71.2	76.5
Economic activity rate (%)	53.5	71.2	63.7	52.5	70.2	78.6	76.3	85.6
ILO unemployment rate (%)	7.2	7.4	8.5	11.0	8.3	5.0	6.7	10.6
Autumn 1995								
In employment	11,469	10,967	3,917	1,424	1,373	1,120	7,050	13,892
of which:								
Full-time	6,331	6,200	1,448	492	451	505	4,752	12,919
Part-time	5,137	4,766	2,469	932	922	615	2,297	972
Employees	10,499	10,093	3,544	1,294	1,229	1,020	6,549	11,342
Temporary employees	886	845	333	112	134	86	512	713
Self-employed	791	713	327	110	127	90	386	2,362
Unpaid family workers	88	70	33	14	12	*	37	29
Homeworkers	498	434	244	96	94	54	191	192
ILO unemployed	861	846	351	172	119	59	495	1,509
ILO unemployed one year or more	239	233	90	31	38	21	143	706
Economically active	12,330	11,812	4,268	1,596	1,492	1,179	7,544	15,401
Economically inactive	10,513	4,642	2,365	1,397	626	342	2,276	2,648
Total women	**22,843**	**16,454**	**6,633**	**2,994**	**2,118**	**1,521**	**9,821**	**18,049**
Employment rate (%)	50.2	66.7	59.1	47.6	64.8	73.6	71.8	77.0
Economic activity rate (%)	54.0	71.8	64.3	53.3	70.4	77.5	76.8	85.3
ILO unemployment rate (%)	7.0	7.2	8.2	10.8	8.0	5.0	6.6	9.8
Change Aut 1994-Aut 1995								
In employment	154	141	69	-42	97	14	72	128
of which:								
Full-time	43	31	33	-18	46	6	-2	59
Part-time	112	111	36	-23	51	8	75	68
Employees	191	183	117	-7	99	25	67	161
Temporary employees	33	33	21	-1	17	6	12	7
Self-employed	-16	-18	-31	-25	4	-9	13	2
Unpaid family workers	-10	-13	-14	-8	-3	*	1	-1
Homeworkers	1	4	-8	-23	13	1	12	4
ILO unemployed	-17	-15	-6	-10	3	1	-10	-119
ILO unemployed one year or more	-50	-47	-13	-5	-8	0	-34	-105
Economically active	137	126	63	-51	100	15	62	9
Economically inactive	-101	-76	-30	-91	36	26	-46	52
Total women	**37**	**49**	**33**	**-143**	**136**	**40**	**16**	**61**
Employment rate (%)	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.4	-1.1	0.6	0.5
Economic activity rate (%)	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.2	-1.1	0.5	-0.2
ILO unemployment rate (%)	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	-0.4	0.0	-0.2	-0.8

* Sample size too small for reliable estimates.
a Includes women with dependent children aged 16-18 (i.e children aged 16-18 who are in full time education).

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY HELP-LINE

0171 273 5585

Prepared by the Government Statistical Service

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

CONTENTS FOR APRIL 1996 - PRESENTING RESULTS FROM AUTUMN (SEPTEMBER TO NOVEMBER) 1995 LFS

1 SELF-EMPLOYMENT

The Labour Force Survey is the main source of information about people who are self-employed and callers to the Help-Line often ask about the proportion of the working population they represent.

In autumn 1995 the LFS showed the number of self-employed people in Great Britain to be 3,266,000 (not seasonally adjusted), 13 per cent of all in employment. *Table 1* shows that women are less likely than men to be self-employed. Of ethnic groups, black people are the least likely to be in business for themselves.

Figure 1 shows the regional variations of self-employment with around 17 per cent of those in employment in the South West being self-employed compared with 10 per cent in Scotland and the Northern region.

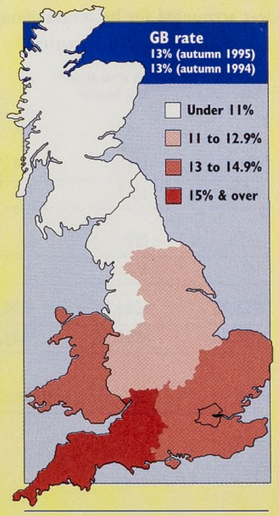
Table 1 **Self-employed by ethnic origin** (Great Britain, autumn 1995, not seasonally adjusted)

Thousands

	All people[a]	Ethnic groups** White	All ethnic minority groups[b]	Black[c]	Indian	Pakistani/ Bangladeshi
All						
All in employment	25,625	24,520	1,100	330	380	140
Self-employed	3,266	3,130	130	20	60	30
% self-employed	13	13	12	7	15	20
Men						
All in employment	14,156	13,530	620	160	220	110
Self-employed	2,475	2,360	110	20	40	30
% self-employed	17	17	18	11	20	24
Women						
All in employment	11,469	10,990	480	170	160	30
Self-employed	791	770	20	*	10	*
% self-employed	7	7	5	*	7	*

a Includes those who did not state their ethnic origin.
b Includes those of other origins not shown, including mixed origin.
c Includes Caribbean, African, and other black people of non-mixed origin.
* Less than 10,000 in cell, estimate not shown.
** Figures have been rounded to the nearest 10,000.

Figure 1 **Self-employed as a percentage of the total in employment in each region** (Great Britain, autumn 1995, not seasonally adjusted)



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 1992 and autumn 1995 (not seasonally adjusted). The figure shows that although employment as a whole fell between autumn 1992 and autumn 1993, increases were seen in the number of people in temporary and part-time work. Employment increased in every category between autumn 1993 and autumn 1994 with largest rises seen again in temporary and part-time work. In the past year, however, most of the increase in employment has been concentrated in permanent employees and split between full- and part-time work. Over the same period the increase in temporary work was less than the increase seen in the previous year.

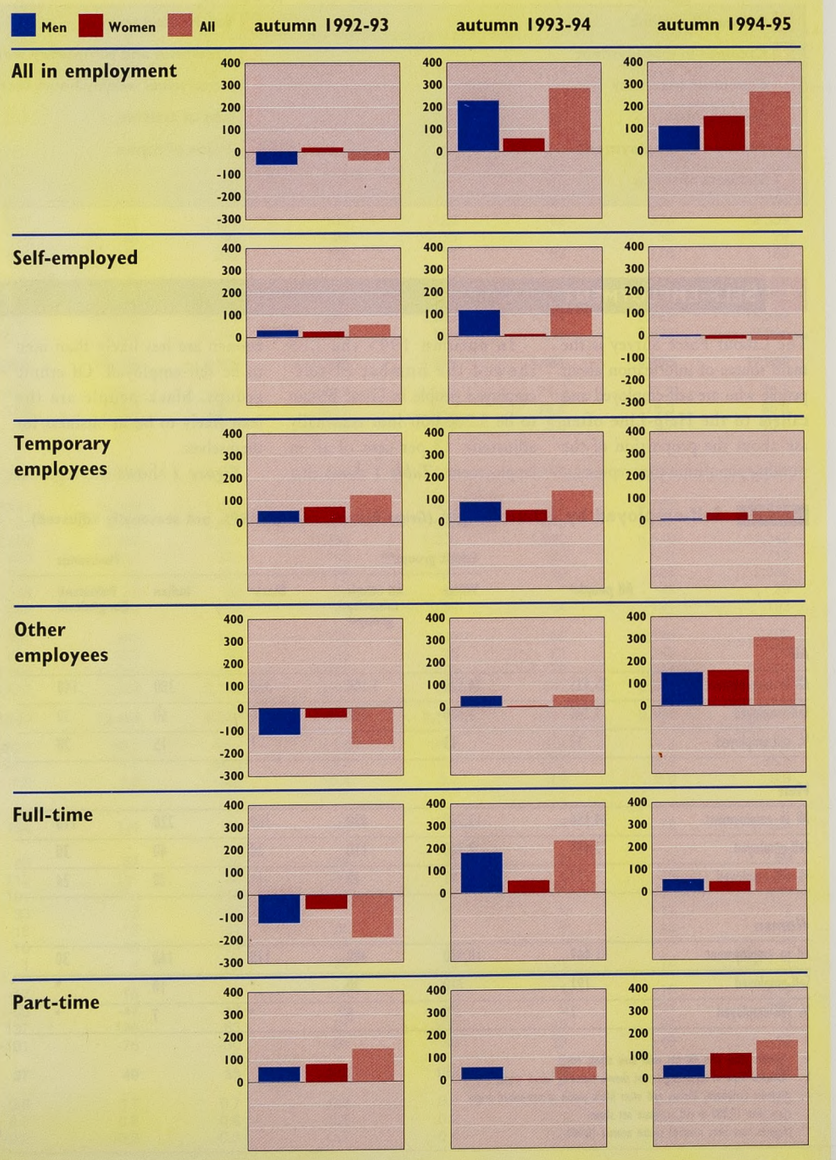
Employment reached a low point in spring 1993. *Table 2* gives the seasonally adjusted changes of those in employment between the trough and autumn 1995. These show that employment has risen by 602,000 since spring 1993 and that most of the increase has been among employees. It also shows that almost two-thirds of the increase was accounted for by men and just over half was in part-time employment.

Table 2 Changes in Employment: spring 1993 to autumn 1995
(Great Britain, thousands, seasonally adjusted)

Thousands

	All	Employees	Self-employed	Other	Full-time	Part-time
All	**602**	550	154	-103	296	308
Men	**369**	283	147	-61	219	151
Women	**233**	267	8	-42	78	157

Figure 2 Changes in Employment: autumn 1992 to autumn 1995
(Great Britain, thousands, not seasonally adjusted)



3 ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE

Table 3 gives a breakdown of the reasons for not seeking work of people who say they want a job but are not actively looking for one. Such people, including 'discouraged workers' (whose reason for not seeking is that they believe no jobs are available), are classified as economically inactive according to the International Labour Organisation's (ILO) guidelines.

Table 3 Economically inactive people by available and whether seeking work (in past 4 weeks)
(Great Britain, autumn 1995, not seasonally adjusted)

(Thousands)	All	Men	Women
Total economically inactive who would like to work	**2,235**	**866**	**1,369**
Seeking work but not available to start in 2 weeks	**181**	**79**	**102**
Student	65	33	32
Other	116	46	70
Not seeking work, does not want work	**14,206**	**5,061**	**9,145**
Does not need/want job	197	50	148
Long-term sick/disabled	1,659	917	742
Looking after family/home	1,969	95	1,874
Student	1,067	537	530
Other	9,313	3,462	5,851

(Thousands)	All	Men	Women
Not seeking work but would like work (available and not available to start in next 2 weeks)	**2,054**	**787**	**1,267**
of whom:			
Available to start in next 2 weeks	**942**	**359**	**583**
Believes no jobs are available (discouraged workers)	126	76	50
Long-term sick/disabled	127	80	47
Looking after family/home	309	23	286
Student	118	66	52
Other	262	115	148
Not available in next 2 weeks	**1,099**	**424**	**675**
Believes no jobs are available (discouraged workers)	*	*	*
Long-term sick/disabled	411	248	163
Looking after family/home	396	41	355
Student	116	56	60
Other	168	76	92
Base:			
All economically inactive[a] (autumn 1995)	**16,440**	**5,927**	**10,513**
All economically inactive[a] (autumn 1994)	**16,446**	**5,832**	**10,614**
Changes: autumn 1994 - autumn 1995	***-6***	***95***	***-101***

a Does not include people under 16 years of age.

4 SECOND JOBS

Each quarter the LFS provides new information of interest to many regular users about the number of workers who have more than one job. Such workers 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 counts people with two jobs twice. The numbers of second jobs held in autumn 1995 as shown by the LFS are given in ***Table 4.*** The number of second jobs held in autumn 1995 was 1,305,000 - an increase of 97,000 since autumn 1994.

Table 4 Employment status of people with more than one job
(Great Britain, autumn 1995, not seasonally adjusted)

Employment status in main job (Thousands)	Employment status in second job			People with no second job[c]	All in employment
	Employee	Self-employed	All[b]		
Employee	792	282	1,075	20,897	21,977
Self-employed	90	121	212	3,052	3,266
On government employment and training programmes	17	*	18	232	251
Unpaid family workers	+	+	+	+	131
All (autumn 1995)	**900[a]**	**405[a]**	**1,305[a]**	**24,182[a]**	**25,625**
All (autumn 1994)	**858[a]**	**349[a]**	**1,208[a]**	**24,002[a]**	**25,359**
Changes: autumn 1994-autumn 1995	***41***	***56***	***97***	***180***	***265***

* 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 Excludes unpaid family workers.
b Includes those who did not state the status of their second job.
c Includes those who did not state whether they had a second job and those that had changed jobs.

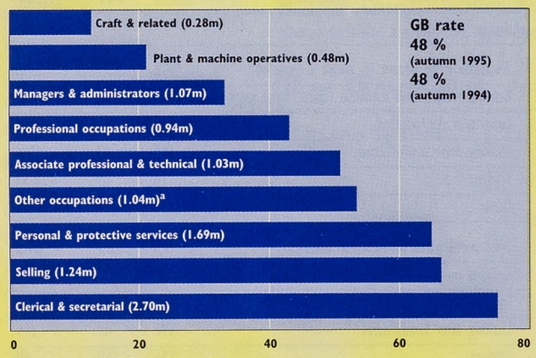
5 WOMEN IN EMPLOYMENT

Among the most frequent topics of enquiry on the LFS Help-Line are questions about the labour market characteristics of women. In autumn 1995 there were 10.5 million women employees (not seasonally adjusted), 48 per cent of all employees, but the type of job they hold are often very different from those held by men. For example, in autumn 1995 44 per cent of women employees worked part-time compared with only 7 per cent of men.

Enquirers are interested in the types of jobs held by women relative to those held by men. ***Figure 3*** shows the percentage of employees who are women, both full-time and part-time, in each occupation.

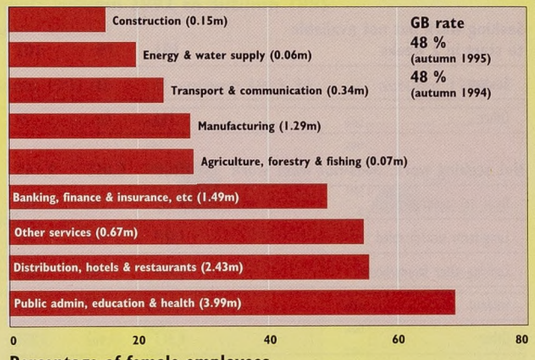
Another table which is requested frequently is the employment of women by industry. ***Figure 4*** shows the clear distinction between industries such as agriculture, construction, transport and communication and some manufacturing industries where less than a third of all employees are women compared with most of the service industries where more than half are women.

Figure 3 **Percentage of employees who are women by occupation** (Great Britain, autumn 1995, not seasonally adjusted)



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

Figure 4 **Percentage of employees who are women, by industry** (Great Britain, autumn 1995, not seasonally adjusted)



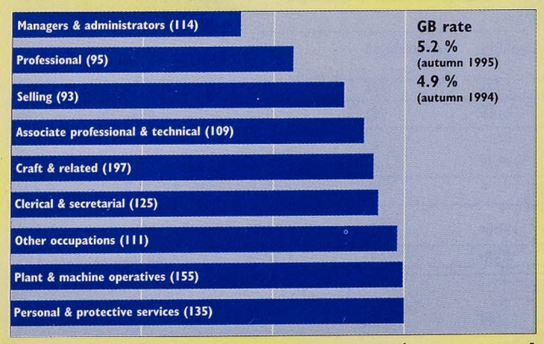
Industries are coded according to the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification.
( ) The figures shown in brackets are the number of women employees in each occupation and industry.

6 SICKNESS ABSENCE

The LFS is a regular source of information about peoples' absences from work caused by sickness or injury. Many companies telephone the LFS Help-Line to enquire whether LFS data can help them to assess the levels of sickness absence in their company against the national background.

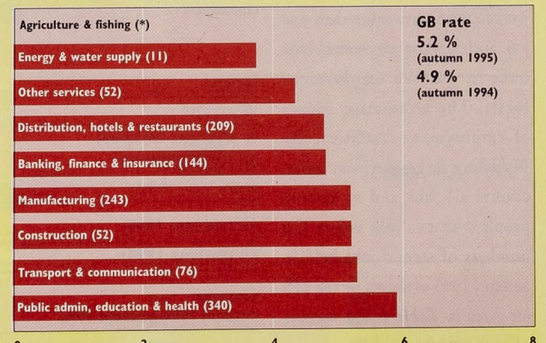
Information that is often helpful to them is that presented in ***figures 5*** and ***6*** below, which show the percentages of employees in different occupational and industry groups absent for at least one day in the reference week.

Figure 5 **Percentage of employees absent from work for at least one day in the reference week due to sickness or injury by occupation** (Great Britain, autumn 1995, not seasonally adjusted)



Occupations are coded according to the Standard Occupational Classification.
( ) The figures shown in brackets are the number (in thousands) of employees absent from work for at least one day in the reference week.

Figure 6 **Percentage of employees absent from work for at least one day in the reference week due to sickness or injury by industry** (Great Britain autumn 1995, not seasonally adjusted)



Industries are coded according to the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification.
Note: The Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry has not been included as the estimate is less than 10,000.
( ) The figures shown in brackets are the number (in thousands) of employees absent from work for at least one day in the reference week.

7 JOB-RELATED TRAINING

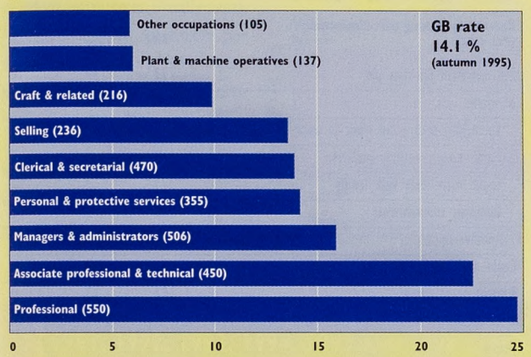
Learning throughout working life is becoming increasingly necessary because of the pace of change, and training is seen by a large number of employees as an essential investment for the future. Many requests for LFS data about training are received by the Workforce training enquiry point (0114 259 3489), and are often about the amount of training received in different industries or occupations.

In autumn 1995 3 million employees of working age received job-related training in the four weeks prior to interview - 13.8 per cent of all such employees (seasonally adjusted). The percentage of employees receiving job-related training in each occupation and industry is shown in ***figures 7*** and ***8.***

LFS data on training in the past four weeks shows that a slightly higher proportion of women employees of working age received job-related training - 14.8 per cent of female employees compared with 13.5 per cent of male employees in autumn 1995 (not seasonally adjusted).

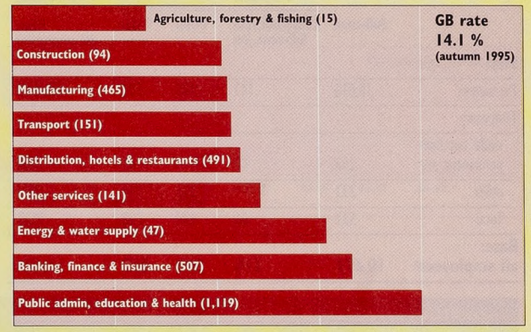
A period of training can, of course, last for anything from one day or less to a period of years, and another valuable feature of the LFS is that it provides information about the duration of training courses. ***Figure 9*** draws on these data and shows that the distributions by duration of periods of training received by men and women employees in autumn 1995 were similar.

Figure 7 **Percentage of employees of working age receiving job-related training in the four weeks prior to interview, by occupation** (Great Britain, autumn 1995, not seasonally adjusted)



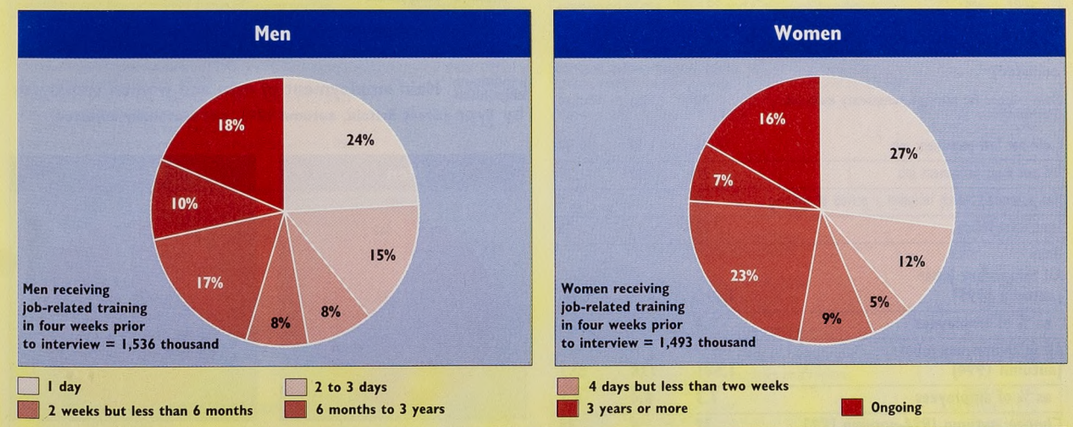
Occupations are coded according to the Standard Occupation Classification
( ) The figures shown in brackets are the numbers (in thousands) of employees receiving job-related training.

Figure 8 **Percentage of employees of working age receiving job-related training in the four weeks prior to interview by industry** (Great Britain autumn 1995, not seasonally adjusted)



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

Figure 9 **Length of courses received by employees of working age in the four weeks prior to interview** (Great Britain, autumn 1995, not seasonally adjusted)



Note: The total length of the course was recorded not just the part that was completed. For people engaged on day or block-release, the total length of training is given. For people who have dropped out of a course, the time spent on the course, not the total length, is recorded.

8 PART-TIME AND TEMPORARY WORKERS

Part-time and temporary employment play an increasingly important role in the labour market. ***Tables 6*** and ***7*** show that the number of part-time employees and self-employed has increased by 207,000 over the past year while the number of temporary employees has increased by 37,000.

Figure 10 and ***table 5*** show the different patterns of employment for men and women in their main job. ***Figure 10*** shows that in Great Britain in autumn 1995, while 88 per cent of male employees were working full-time in permanent positions, for women, the figure was only 52 per cent. The proportions, however, of both men and women employees who were in temporary jobs were small.

The percentages of men and women working part-time, classified according to the main reasons they gave for working part-time, are given in ***table 6.*** It is clear from this table that, although the number of people in part-time employment is increasing, only a small minority (14 per cent) take a part-time job because they cannot find a full-time one.

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. ***Table 7*** shows the reasons people give for taking a temporary job rather than a permanent one. Over one-third of women are in temporary employment because they did not want a permanent job compared with only 19 per cent of men. On the other hand, almost half of the men in temporary employment took the job because they could not find a permanent job, compared with just over one-third of women.

Table 5 **Employees by type of main job and reason for taking it** (Great Britain, autumn 1995, not seasonally adjusted)

Thousands

	Full-time	Part-time: Could not find full-time job	Part-time: Other	Part-time: Total	Base: All employees
Men					
Permanent	10,016	147	447	594	**10,610**
Temporary					
could not find permanent job	298	57	*	66	**364**
other	233	*	125	134	**367**
Total	532	66	134	200	**732**
Base: all employees[a]	**10,671**	**215**	**591**	**807**	**11,478**
Women					
Permanent	5,451	408	3,651	4,058	**9,509**
Temporary					
could not find permanent job	170	80	79	159	**329**
other	191	16	351	367	**557**
Total	361	96	430	525	**886**
Base: all employees[a]	**5,862**	**507**	**4,129**	**4,636**	**10,499**

a includes those who did not state whether they were permanent or temporary.

Table 7 **Temporary employees by reason for taking a temporary job** (Great Britain, autumn 1995, not seasonally adjusted)

Main reasons for taking a temporary main job (Per cent)	All	Men	Women
Could not find permanent job	43	50	37
Did not want permanent job	27	19	34
Had a contract which included a period of training	5	7	4
Some other reason	24	23	25
Base			
All temporary jobs[a] (autumn 1995)	**1,618**	**732**	**886**
as % of employees	**7.4**	**6.4**	**8.4**
All in temporary jobs[a] (autumn 1994)	**1,581**	**728**	**853**
as % of employees	**7.3**	**6.4**	**8.3**
Change: autumn 1994-autumn 1995	***37***	***4***	***33***

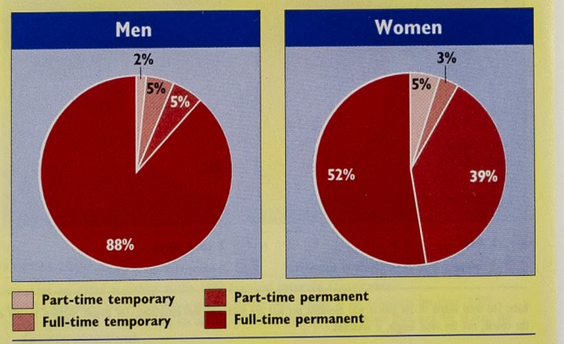
a Temporary workers are employees who assess themselves to have either a seasonal, temporary or casual job or a job done under contract or for a fixed period.

Table 6 **Part-time[a] employees and self-employed by reason for taking a part-time job** (Great Britain, autumn 1995, not seasonally adjusted)

Reasons for taking part-time work (Per cent)	All	Men	Women
Did not want full-time job	72	37	79
of whom:			
Financially secure but want to work	6	10	5
Earn enough working part-time	4	6	4
Spend more time with family	23	2	27
Domestic commitments	25	2	30
Another reason	12	17	11
Could not find full-time job	14	27	11
Student or at school	12	32	8
Ill or disabled	2	3	1
Base			
All in part-time jobs (autumn 1995)[bc]	**6,057**	**1,035**	**5,022**
as % of employees & self-employed	**24.0**	**7.4**	**44.5**
All in part-time jobs (autumn 1994)[bc]	**5,850**	**953**	**4,897**
as % of employees & self-employed	**23.5**	**6.9**	**44.1**
Change: autumn 1994-autumn 1995	***207***	***82***	***125***

a The definition of full- and part-time is based on the respondent's own assessment, not on the number of hours usually worked.
b All employees and self-employed who worked part-time. Includes a small number of part-time workers who gave no reason for working part-time.
c The figures for part-time workers differ from those published in the LFS Quarterly Bulletin, which now include unpaid family workers and those on Government employment and training programmes.

Figure 10 **Main employment of men and women employees by type** (Great Britain, autumn 1995, not seasonally adjusted)

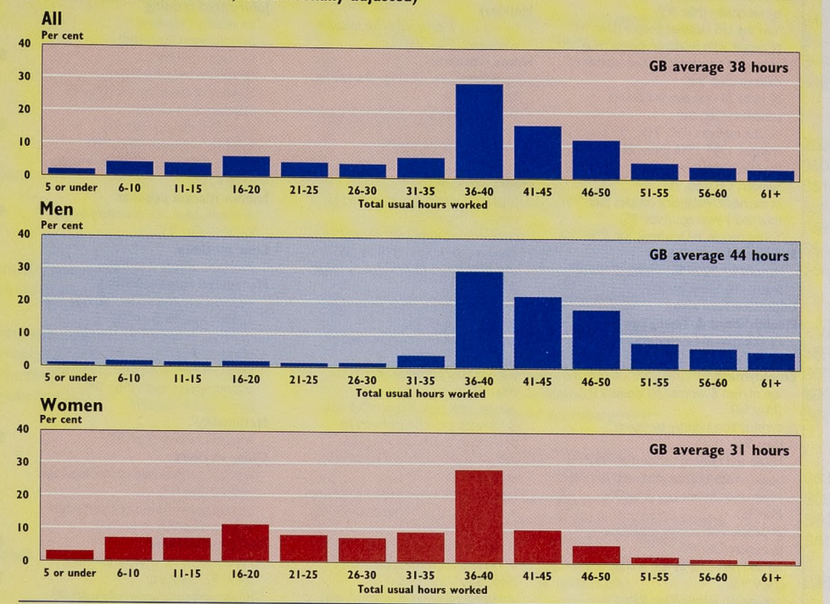


9 TOTAL USUAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

Information available from the LFS on the usual number of hours worked by employees illustrates the diversity of patterns of working hours in Great Britain. In autumn 1995 there were 22 million employees who worked on average 38 hours per week.

The distribution of total usual weekly hours worked by employees in their main job is shown in ***figure 11.*** The figure shows the different working hours of men and women, and shows that for both men and women, almost a third of employees usually work between 36 and 40 hours per week. In autumn 1995 43 per cent of women usually worked less than 31 hours per week, in comparison with only 7 per cent of men. Twenty per cent of employees work over 48 hours (32 per cent of men and 7 per cent of women).

Figure 11 **Total usual weekly hours worked by employees in their main job** (Great Britain, autumn 1995, not seasonally adjusted)



Total usual weekly hours worked in main job includes paid and unpaid overtime but excludes meal breaks

10 THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES PUBLISHED IN *LABOUR MARKET TRENDS (INC. EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE)* DURING 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995 AND 1996 CONTAIN DATA FROM THE LFS:

Ethnic origins and the labour market	February 1991
The 1980s - a decade of growth in enterprise: self-employment data from the LFS	March 1991
1990 Labour Force Survey preliminary results	April 1991
Revised employment estimates for September 1987 to September 1990	April 1991
Labour Force Trends: the next decade	May 1991
Characteristics of the unemployed	May 1991
Labour mobility: evidence from the Labour Force Survey	August 1991
Redundancies in Great Britain	August 1991
Training statistics 1991	October 1991
Measures of unemployment: the claimant count and the LFS	November 1991
Education and labour market status of young people	December 1991
Economic activity and qualifications	March 1992
Results of the 1991 Labour Force Survey	April 1992
Labour Force projections to 2001 (GB)	April 1992
Membership of trade unions in 1990	April 1992
Self-employment: into the 1990s	June 1992
Projected trends in the regional labour force 1992-2001	June 1992
The National Education and Training Targets - methods for monitoring the targets	July 1992
Measures of unemployment: the claimant count and the Labour Force Survey	July 1992
Training - a key to the future	August 1992
Redundancies in Great Britain: results from the 1991 Labour Force Survey	August 1992
How unemployment is measured in different countries	September 1992
Women and the labour market: results from the 1991 Labour Force Survey	September 1992
The Quarterly LFS: a new dimension to Labour market statistics	October 1992
Hours of work in Great Britain and Europe	November 1992
Lone parents and the labour market	November 1992
Workplace injury: A view from HSE's trailer to the 1990 LFS	December 1992
Union density across the workforce	January 1993
Ethnic origins and the labour market	February 1993
Labour Force trends in the regions 1984-1992	March 1993
Labour Force projections 1993-2006	April 1993
A guide to 'seasonal adjustment' and its application to labour market statistics	April 1993
Membership of trade unions	May 1993
Part-time employment and attitudes to part-time work	May 1993
Older workers - an overview of recent research	June 1993
Characteristics of the ILO unemployed	June 1993
Economic activity of 16 to 17 year olds	July 1993
The National Education and Training Targets	August 1993
Using the LFS to estimate Britain's ethnic minority populations	September 1993
Estimating employment: a comparison of household and employer based surveys	October 1993
Measures of unemployment: the claimant count and the LFS compared	October 1993
Women in the labour market	November 1993
Sunday working in Britain	November 1993
Redundancies in Great Britain	January 1994
Irish nationals in the British labour market	January 1994
Comparison of the 1991 LFS and Census of Population	March 1994
British labour force projections 1994 to 2006	April 1994
Ethnic groups and the labour market	May 1994
Trade union membership and density 1992-1993	June 1994
Economic activity in local areas	June 1994
Flexible workforce and patterns of working hours in the UK	July 1994
Characteristics of the ILO unemployed	July 1994
Working parents: trends in 1980s	October 1994
Women and training	November 1994
Mothers in the labour market	November 1994
Trade union recognition	December 1994
Income and earnings data from the LFS	December 1994
Part-time working in Great Britain	December 1994
Foreign workers in the UK	January 1995
Redundancies in Great Britain	January 1995
Apprentices and other long-term trainees	February 1995
Progress towards a flexible labour market	February 1995
Older workers	April 1995
British Labour Force projections 1995-2006	April 1995
Trade Union membership and recognition	May 1995
An analysis of working time, 1979-1994	May 1995
Revisions to the Quarterly LFS: reweighting and seasonal adjustment review	May 1995
Ethnic groups and the labour market	June 1995
Labour Force Projections for countries and regions in the UK 1995-2006	August 1995
Disability and the labour market	December 1995
Measuring employment: comparison of official sources	January 1996
Redundancies in Great Britain	February 1996
Membership of trade unions in 1994	February 1996
Women in the labour market	March 1996

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY
HELP-LINE

11 INDEX OF TOPICS COVERED IN LFS HELP-LINE FEATURES: NOVEMBER 1992 TO JANUARY 1996

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

LABOUR MARKET *data*

PREPARED BY THE GOVERNMENT STATISTICAL SERVICE

Publication dates of main economic indicators April – June

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

April ..... 17 Wednesday
May ..... 15 Wednesday
June ..... 12 Wednesday

Retail prices index

April ..... 18 Thursday
May ..... 16 Thursday
June ..... 13 Thursday

LABOUR MARKET *update*

Labour market overview

- Overall, the latest set of statistics give a mixed picture regarding the labour market, with a rise in the workforce in employment at the turn of the year being countered by a rise in unemployment in February.
- On the seasonally adjusted basis, UK claimant unemployment rose by 6,800 in February. February's increase was the first for 30 months and was the net result of a continuing fall in unemployment among women, down by 500, offset by a rise of 7,300 among men. It is too early to judge whether this month's increase signals a turning point as opposed to a temporary reversal in the, hitherto uninterrupted, fall in claimant unemployment seen over the past two and a half years.
- For the first time in four months there was a fall in the (seasonally adjusted) number of claimants joining the count. However, the downward effect of a small fall of 1,300 in inflows between January and February was overshadowed by a much larger fall of 22,900 in the number of claimants leaving the count.
- There are only a few clues as to the factors which lie behind this month's rise in claimant unemployment. Industrial action in the Employment Service, which ended after this month's count-date, and which had an effect on the speed and urgency with which terminated claims were removed from the count, will have had some bearing on this month's fall in outflows. Conversely, the new Incapacity Benefit rules continue to exert only a limited effect on monthly inflows because the strict application of the 'All Work Test' may be discouraging flows from unemployment to sickness-related benefits, and thereby dampening the other side of the equation.
- Latest results from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) indicate that there were 2,399,000 (seasonally adjusted) ILO unemployed (8.6 per cent), a decrease of 15,000 since summer 1995.
- There was a small fall of 400 in the seasonally adjusted stock of unfilled vacancies at UK Jobcentres in February. This is the third, consecutive, monthly fall in the stock of Jobcentre vacancies which now stand at their lowest level for six months. However, the number of new vacancies notified to Jobcentres increased by 8,200 while the number of people placed into jobs by the Employment Service rose by 800. Employment Service (ES) activity in February will have been very slightly understated as a result of industrial action.
- The workforce in employment rose by 68,000 in the quarter to December to stand at 25,771,000. This is the largest quarterly rise since the same period a year ago. Nearly all of the rise in employees occurred in full-time and part-time jobs held by men (up 33,000 and 29,000 respectively). Full-time jobs held by women rose by 8,000 over the quarter, with part-time jobs held by women remaining broadly level. Three-quarters of the quarterly increase in employees occurred in the service sector, with increases also in manufacturing and construction over the quarter.
- The total number of people in employment was 25,551,000 (seasonally adjusted) in autumn 1995 according to the LFS - this is a rise of 38,000 compared with summer 1995.
- New figures relating to January 1996 show that jobs in manufacturing fell by 27,000 in the month to 3,836,000 following rises in both December and November of last year. Over the year to January 1996 manufacturing jobs increased by 6,000.
- The annual increase in average earnings for the whole economy is 3¼ per cent - unchanged for the sixth consecutive month.
- Latest results from the LFS show the number of people made redundant in the three months prior to interview in autumn 1995 was 213,000 (not seasonally adjusted) - up from 190,000 in autumn 1994. The latest estimate is similar to the figures prevailing around autumn 1993 to spring 1994, but lower than the figures prevailing over the previous two years. However, the proportion of those made redundant who have found employment by the time of interview is higher at 38 per cent (compared with 22 per cent in autumn 1993 and 32 per cent in autumn 1994).

Figure 1:
Quarterly changes in the workforce in employment, UK (seasonally adjusted)

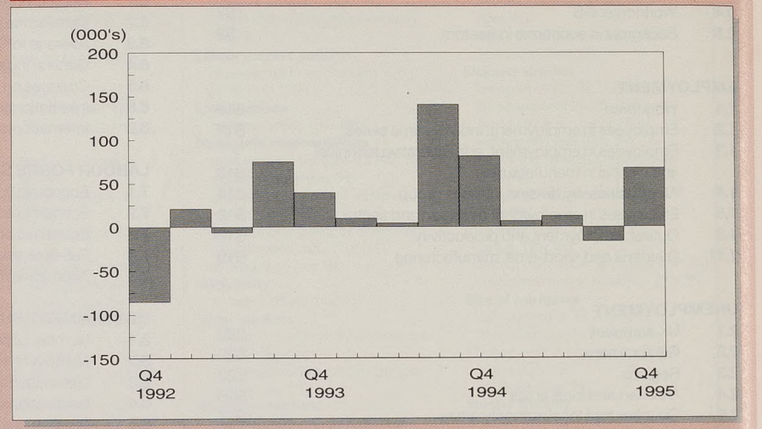
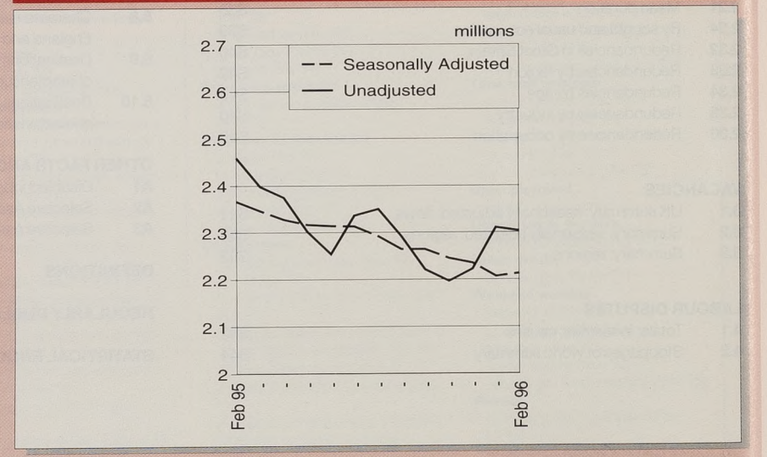


Figure 2:
Claimant unemployment: February 1995-96



Economic background

Table 0.5

- **Gross Domestic Product** (GDP) in the fourth quarter of 1995 was 0.5 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 1.9 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- **Excluding oil and gas, GDP** in the fourth quarter of 1995 was 0.5 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 1.8 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- **Retail Sales volumes** in the three months to January were 1.2 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 1.8 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- **Manufacturing output** in the three months to January was down 0.6 per cent on the previous three months and was 0.5 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- **Construction output** in the fourth quarter of 1995 was 1 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 2 per cent lower than a year earlier.
- **Manufacturing Investment** in the third quarter of 1995 was 2 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 12 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- **Government consumption** in the fourth quarter of 1995 was 0.2 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 0.8 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- The **balance of visible trade** in the three months to December was in deficit by £2.8 billion. This compares to a deficit of £3.6 billion in the previous quarter and £3.1 billion a year earlier.

- Excluding oil and erratics **export volumes** in the three months to December were down 1.5 per cent on the previous three months and 2.3 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics **import volumes** in the three months to December were 2 per cent lower than in the previous three months and 0.2 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- The Interest rate fell by a ¼ per cent to 6 per cent on 8 March 1996.

Employment

Figure 1. *Tables 0.2, 0.4, 1.1-1.5, 1.8, 1.11*

- The UK workforce in employment rose by 68,000 in the fourth quarter of 1995 to 25,771,000. Over the year to December it rose by 71,000. This is the largest quarterly rise since December 1994 and shows that the steady upward movement in the workforce in employment is continuing. *(Table 1.1)*
- The December quarterly rise included increases in employees (up 70,000) and the self-employed (up 8,000) and falls in HM Forces (down 2,000) and participants on work-related, government-supported training (down 8,000). *(Table 1.1)*
- Employee estimates rose for the seventh successive quarter and have now risen by 463,000 since December 1992. The majority of the quarterly rise was in full-time jobs. *(Table 1.1)*
- Self-employment rose by 8,000 over the quarter to 3,335,000, following falls of 20,000 in September and 21,000 in June. This rise was entirely among men, who rose by 12,000 with women falling by 4,000. *(Table 1.1)*
- Jobs in the manufacturing industries in Great Britain fell by 27,000 in the month to January to 3,836,000. This followed three previous monthly rises while over the year manufacturing jobs have now risen by 6,000. *(Table 1.2)*
- Overtime worked by manufacturing operatives fell by 0.5 million over the month to 8.7 million hours per week. Hours lost through short-time working rose sharply to 0.22 million hours per week. *(Table 1.11)*
- Estimates of the workforce in employment in the United Kingdom have been revised slightly back to December 1994, with the September 1995 figure now standing at 25,703,000. The revisions were due to updated seasonal factors and revised information from large employers.

Claimant unemployment

Figures 2 & 3. *Tables 0.2, 0.4, 2.1-2.24, except 2.18*

- The UK seasonally adjusted level of claimant unemployment rose by 6,800 in February 1996 to stand at 2,213,600 (the first rise since August 1993). *(Table 2.1)*
- The unemployment level was 619,800 (39 per cent) higher than in April 1990 when claimant unemployment reached its last trough, but 764,900 (26 per cent) lower than in December 1992 when unemployment last reached a peak.
- The seasonally adjusted rate of claimant unemployment remained the same as in the previous month at 7.9 per cent of the workforce (the lowest rate since May 1991). *(Table 2.1)*
- The UK unemployment rate is 0.6 percentage points 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 the total level of seasonally adjusted claimant unemployment fell in the South East, in the Greater London sub-region and in East Anglia. There were increases in all other regions, the largest percentage rises being in Wales, the North and Scotland. *(Table 2.3)*
- Over the month the rate of seasonally adjusted unemployment remained unchanged in all regions except four - the West Midlands, the North West, the North and Wales - where it rose. *(Table 2.3)*
- The UK unadjusted level of claimant unemployment fell by 7,517 in February to stand at 2,302,966 or 8.2 per cent of the workforce, down 0.6 percentage points over the year. *(Table 2.1)*
- On the ILO basis, seasonally adjusted unemployment in Great Britain (autumn 1995) stood at 2.40 million (or 8.6 per cent), which is 228,000 higher than the GB claimant count for the same period.

Jobcentre vacancies

Tables 3.1-3.3

- The number of vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres (UK seasonally adjusted) decreased by 400 to 186,900. *(Table 3.1)*

Figure 3:
Regional claimant unemployment rates: February 1996

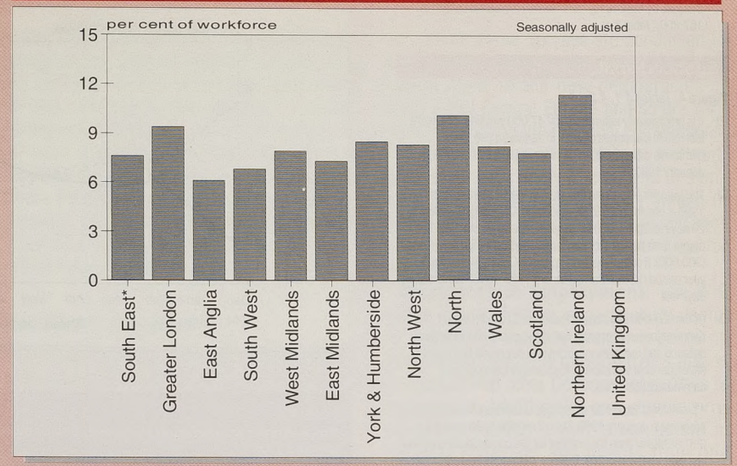


Figure 4:
Working days lost due to labour disputes: UK, January 1995-96

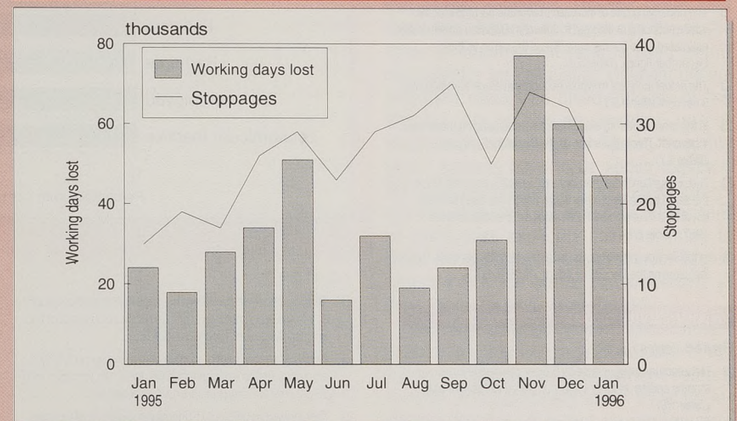
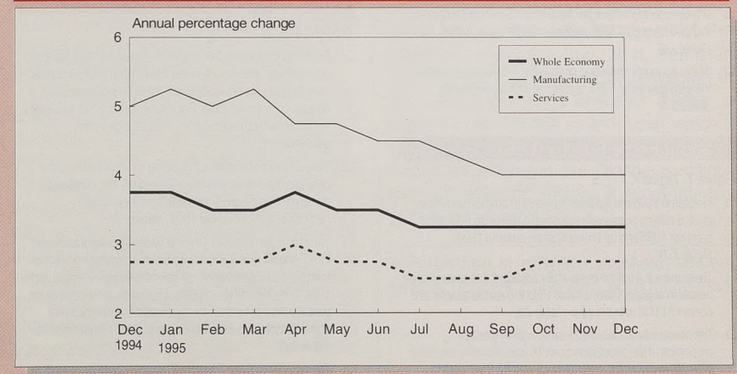


Figure 5:
Underlying average earnings index: GB, December 1994-95



- The seasonally adjusted number of new vacancies notified to Jobcentres increased by 8,200 to 225,300. *(Table 3.1)*
- On a seasonally adjusted basis, the number of people placed into jobs by the Employment Service increased by 800 to 167,800. (*Table 3.1*).

Labour disputes

Figure 4. *Tables 4.1, 4.2*

- It is provisionally estimated that 47,000 working days were lost due to stoppages of work in January 1996. This compares with 60,000 in December 1995 and 24,000 in January 1995.
- The number of working days lost in the 12 months to January 1996 is provisionally estimated to be 437,000, equivalent to 20 days lost per 1,000 employees. The latest estimate is higher than the total for the corresponding period a year ago (300,000). It compares with an annual average over the ten year period (12 months to January 1986-1995) of 2.2 million days lost.
- Of the 437,000 days lost in the latest 12 month period, twenty-nine per cent were lost in the public administration, defence and compulsory social security group and twenty-seven per cent were lost in the transport, storage and communication group.
- A provisional total of 22 stoppages were recorded as being in progress in January 1996. The 12 months to January total (231) is higher than the number for the corresponding period last year, which was 207. Data on stoppages in progress were first recorded in 1920.

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 1996 was provisionally estimated to be 3¼ per cent. This is the same as the December figure. *(Table 5.1)*
- The actual increase in whole economy average earnings was 3 per cent. *(Table 5.1)*
- In the manufacturing industries, the underlying increase was 4 per cent. This is the same as the December increase. *(Table 5.1)*
- The production industries increase was 3¾ per cent. This is the same as the December figure which has been revised down by a ¼ of a point. These rates are the lowest since 1967. *(Table 5.1)*
- In the service industries, the increase was 2¾ per cent. This is the same as the December figure. *(Table 5.1)*

Productivity and unit wage costs

Figure 6. *Tables 1.8, 5.8*

- Manufacturing output rose by 0.5 per cent in the three months ending January 1996, compared with a year earlier. *(Table 1.8)*
- Manufacturing productivity in terms of output per head fell by 0.3 per cent in the three months ending January 1996, compared with a year earlier. *(Table 1.8)*
- Manufacturing unit wage costs rose by 4.2 per cent in the three months ending January 1996, compared with a year earlier. *(Table 5.8)*
- Whole economy output per head was 1.5 per cent higher in the third quarter of 1995, compared with a year earlier. *(Table 1.8)*
- Whole economy unit wage costs were 0.8 per cent higher in the third quarter of 1995, compared with a year earlier. *(Table 5.8)*

Labour Force Survey (LFS)

Figure 7. *Tables 7.1 - 7.5*

- In autumn 1995 the number of people in employment stood at 25.6 million (seasonally adjusted) a rise of 38,000 since summer 1995 and up 259,000 since autumn 1994. *(Table 7.1)*
- There were 2.4 million (seasonally adjusted) ILO-unemployed people in autumn 1995, a fall of 15,000 over the quarter and down 131,000 over the year. *(Table 7.1)*
- The seasonally adjusted economic activity rate (the proportion of the population aged 16 and over who are either in employment or ILO unemployed) was 62.9 per cent in autumn 1995. *(Table 7.3)*

Figure 6:
Manufacturing unit wage costs and output per person: UK, December 1994-95

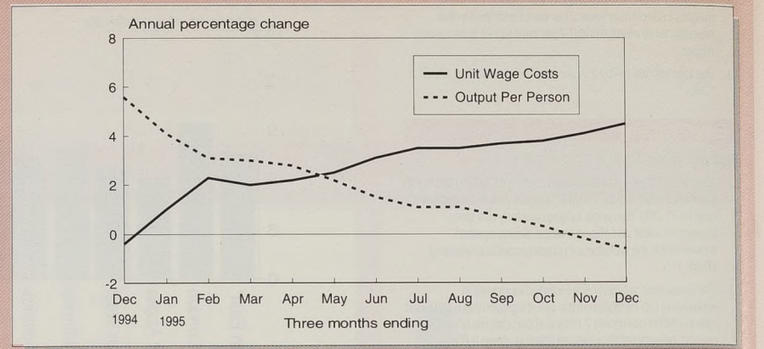
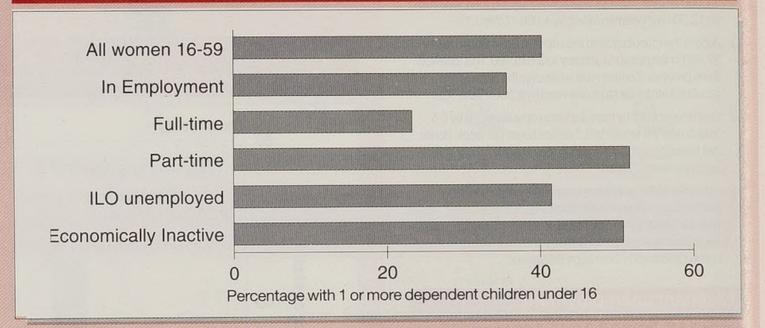


Figure 7:
Proportion of women aged 16-59 with one or more dependent children, by economic activity: autumn 1995



- The number of women of working age in employment stood at 11.0 million in autumn 1995, and of these 36 per cent had at least one dependent child under 16.
- Twenty-three per cent of women of working age in full-time employment had a dependent child under 16 compared with 52 per cent of women in part-time employment.
- There were 0.8 million ILO-unemployed women of working age and of these 42 per cent had a dependent child under 16.
- Fifty-one per cent of economically inactive women (i.e. neither in employment nor ILO unemployed) had a dependent child under 16.

Training

Tables 8.1-8.10

- Seasonally adjusted, 3.0 million (13.8 per cent) employees of working age received job-related training in the four weeks prior to interview during autumn 1995. This suggests no change on summer 1995. Figures for spring 1994 and earlier are not directly comparable due to a change in the questionnaire.
- The number participating in Training for Work (TFW) rose between November and December 1995. The number of participants is down 35 per cent from the number participating in December 1994. *(Table 8.1)*
- The proportion of leavers from TFW between April and June 1995 who were in a job six months after leaving was higher than the equivalent figure for leavers between April and June 1994. The proportion who gained a qualification in the same period was greater than the equivalent for leavers a year earlier. These proportions continue to show upward trends. *(Table 8.3)*
- The number of Youth Training (YT) participants increased slightly between November and December 1995. The number of participants was 1 per cent lower than in December 1994. *(Table 8.1)*
- The proportion of YT leavers between April and June 1995 who were in a job six months after leaving was higher than for leavers between April and June 1994. This proportion continues to show an upward trend. *(Table 8.4)*
- The proportion of YT leavers between April and June 1995 who gained a qualification while on the programme was higher than the corresponding figure for the same period in 1994, this continues the recent upward trend. *(Table 8.4)*

International comparisons

Tables 2.18, 5.9

- Among our European Union (EU) partners, the internationally comparable ILO unemployment rate for the UK (using OECD figures) is lower than in Spain, Finland, Ireland, Italy, France, Belgium and Sweden. *(Table 2.18)*
- The UK ILO unemployment rate is the same as in Germany and still higher than in the Netherlands and Portugal (OECD figures for Denmark, Greece, Luxembourg & Austria are not available). *(Table 2.18)*
- The UK unemployment rate is below the EU average using the latest available figures from the OECD (8.4 per cent for the UK in December 1995 compared to 11.2 per cent for the EU average - excluding Denmark, Greece, Luxembourg and Austria). *(Table 2.18)*
- The UK rate is also below the EU average using the latest available SOEC data (8.6 per cent for the UK in December 1995 compared to 10.9 per cent for the EU as a whole).
- The manufacturing average earnings increase was higher than in seven OECD countries. *(Table 5.9)*

NOTES ON SUMMARY TABLES

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

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

EMPLOYMENT

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

GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING

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

UNEMPLOYMENT

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

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

STRENGTHS

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

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

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

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

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

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

THOUSAND

	In employment								
	Employees	Self-employed	Government-supported training programmes	Unpaid family workers	Total	ILO unemployed	Total econ. active	Econ. inactive	All aged 16 & over
All									
1992 Spr	22,082	3,216	376	181	25,855	2,832	28,687	16,622	45,310
1993 Spr	21,875	3,174	354	151	25,554	2,999	28,552	16,847	45,400
1994 Spr	21,970	3,290	333	146	25,740	2,799	28,539	16,926	45,465
1994/95 Win	22,191	3,370	300	133	25,994	2,481	28,475	17,067	45,543
1995 Spr	22,260	3,350	279	140	26,030	2,511	28,541	17,033	45,574
1995 Sum	22,405	3,326	278	130	26,138	2,491	28,629	16,977	45,606
1995 Aut	**22,458**	**3,335**	**263**	**135**	**26,189**	**2,477**	**28,666**	**16,980**	**45,645**
Changes									
Spr 95 - Sum 95	145	-24	-1	-10	108	-20	88	-56	32
Males									
1992 Spr	11,637	2,436	245	55	14,374	1,891	16,265	5,659	21,924
1993 Spr	11,430	2,382	232	43	14,087	2,012	16,099	5,886	21,985
1994 Spr	11,477	2,478	219	49	14,224	1,851	16,075	5,975	22,050
1994/95 Win	11,586	2,551	201	43	14,381	1,640	16,022	6,088	22,110
1995 Spr	11,660	2,545	182	43	14,429	1,632	16,061	6,071	22,132
1995 Sum	11,709	2,518	174	47	14,447	1,627	16,074	6,081	22,154
1995 Aut	**11,722**	**2,530**	**169**	**43**	**14,464**	**1,608**	**16,073**	**6,107**	**22,180**
Changes									
Spr 95 - Sum 95	49	-27	-8	4	18	-5	13	10	22
Females									
1992 Spr	10,445	780	130	126	11,481	941	12,422	10,963	23,386
1993 Spr	10,445	792	123	108	11,467	986	12,453	10,961	23,415
1994 Spr	10,493	811	115	97	11,516	948	12,464	10,951	23,416
1994/95 Win	10,604	819	99	90	11,612	841	12,453	10,980	23,433
1995 Spr	10,600	806	98	97	11,601	879	12,480	10,962	23,442
1995 Sum	10,696	807	104	84	11,691	865	12,555	10,896	23,451
1995 Aut	**10,736**	**805**	**94**	**91**	**11,726**	**867**	**12,593**	**10,872**	**23,465**
Changes									
Spr 95 - Sum 95	96	1	6	-13	90	-14	75	-66	9

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

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

THOUSAND

	Workforce in employment						
	Employees in Employment	Self-employed	Work-related Government-supported training	HM forces	Total	Claimant unemployed	Workforce
All							
1992 Dec	21,521	3,178	356	280	25,334	2,979	28,313
1993 Dec	21,645	3,231	329	258	25,463	2,780	28,243
1994 Dec	21,809	3,358	296	237	25,700	2,419	28,118
1995 Jun	21,907	3,347	236	230	25,720	2,314	28,033
1995 Sep	21,913	3,327	235	228	25,703	2,265	27,968
1995 Dec	**21,983**	**3,335**	**227**	**226**	**25,771**	**2,235**	**28,006**
Changes							
Sep 95 - Dec 95	70	8	-8	-2	68	-30	38
Dec 94 - Dec 95	174	-23	-69	-11	71	-184	-112
Males							
1992 Dec	10,979	2,395	231	261	13,866	2,289	16,155
1993 Dec	10,946	2,425	210	240	13,821	2,137	15,958
1994 Dec	11,004	2,542	186	220	13,951	1,848	15,799
1995 Jun	11,058	2,542	144	214	13,958	1,764	15721
1995 Sep	11,063	2,518	145	212	13,938	1,728	15666
1995 Dec	**11,124**	**2,531**	**140**	**210**	**14,005**	**1,704**	**15709**
Changes							
Sep 95 - Dec 95	61	13	-5	-2	67	-24	43
Dec 94 - Dec 95	120	-11	-46	-10	54	-144	-90
Females							
1992 Dec	10,542	783	125	19	11,468	690	12,158
1993 Dec	10,699	806	119	18	11,642	643	12,285
1994 Dec	10,805	816	110	17	11,749	571	12,319
1995 Jun	10,849	805	92	16	11,762	550	12,312
1995 Sep	10,851	808	90	16	11,765	537	12,302
1995 Dec	**10,859**	**804**	**87**	**16**	**11,765**	**531**	**12,297**
Changes							
Sep 95 - Dec 95	8	-4	-3	0	0	-6	-5
Dec 94 - Dec 95	54	-12	-23	-1	16	-40	-22

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

THOUSAND

	In employment								
	Employees	Self-employed	Government-supported training programmes	Unpaid family workers	Total	ILO unemployed	Total econ. active	Econ. inactive	All aged 16 & over
All									
1994 Aut	21,585	3,276	289	142	25,292	2,530	27,823	16,500	44,322
1994/95 Win	21,687	3,285	280	128	25,381	2,404	27,785	16,567	44,352
1995 Spr	21,746	3,264	262	133	25,406	2,432	27,838	16,543	44,381
Sum	21,888	3,244	256	125	25,513	2,414	27,927	16,483	44,410
Aut	**21,925**	**3,252**	**243**	**131**	**25,551**	**2,399**	**27,950**	**16,497**	**44,447**
Changes									
Sum 95 - Aut 95	37	8	-14	6	38	-15	23	14	37
Aut 94 - Aut 95	340	-23	-46	-11	259	-131	128	-3	125
Males									
1994 Aut	11,306	2,470	192	44	14,011	1,667	15,679	5,837	21,516
1994/95 Win	11,328	2,478	189	41	14,036	1,584	15,620	5,917	21,537
1995 Spr	11,400	2,471	171	40	14,082	1,574	15,656	5,902	21,559
Sum	11,446	2,448	161	44	14,100	1,572	15,672	5,908	21,580
Aut	**11,453**	**2,461**	**156**	**42**	**14,112**	**1,552**	**15,664**	**5,940**	**21,604**
Changes									
Sum 95 - Aut 95	6	13	-5	-2	12	-20	-7	32	25
Aut 94 - Aut 95	147	-9	-36	-1	101	-115	-14	103	88
Females									
1994 Aut	10,280	806	97	98	11,281	863	12,144	10,663	22,806
1994/95 Win	10,359	807	91	88	11,344	820	12,164	10,650	22,814
1995 Spr	10,346	793	91	93	11,324	858	12,182	10,641	22,822
Sum	10,442	796	95	81	11,413	842	12,256	10,575	22,830
Aut	**10,472**	**791**	**87**	**88**	**11,439**	**847**	**12,286**	**10,557**	**22,843**
Changes									
Sum 95 - Aut 95	31	-5	-8	8	26	5	31	-18	13
Aut 94 - Aut 95	193	-14	-11	-10	158	-15	142	-106	37

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

0.4 SUMMARY TABLE
The Workforce in Great Britain: seasonally adjusted

THOUSAND

	Workforce in employment						
	Employees in Employment	Self-employed	Work-related Government-supported training	HM forces	Total	Claimant unemployed	Workforce
All							
1994 Sep	21,224	3,219	270	246	24,958	2,467	27425
Dec	21,242	3,276	278	237	25,033	2,326	27359
1995 Mar	21,271	3,285	252	233	25,041	2,257	27298
Jun	21,335	3,264	219	230	25,048	2,226	27274
Sep	21,341	3,244	220	228	25,033	2,179	27211
Dec	**21,408**	**3,252**	**210**	**226**	**25,096**	**2,149**	**27244**
Changes							
Sep 95 - Dec 95	67	8	-10	-2	63	-30	33
Dec 94 - Dec 95	166	-24	-68	-11	63	-177	-115
Males							
1994 Sep	10,730	2,423	172	229	13,553	1,883	15437
Dec	10,721	2,470	175	220	13,585	1,776	15361
1995 Mar	10,749	2,478	154	217	13,598	1,724	15322
Jun	10,773	2,471	133	214	13,591	1,696	15286
Sep	10,778	2,448	136	212	13,573	1,661	15234
Dec	**10,838**	**2,460**	**129**	**210**	**13,638**	**1,637**	**15274**
Changes							
Sep 95 - Dec 95	60	12	-7	-2	65	-24	40
Dec 94 - Dec 95	117	-10	-46	-10	53	-139	-87
Females							
1994 Sep	10,494	796	98	17	11,405	583	11988
Dec	10,522	806	103	17	11,447	550	11998
1995 Mar	10,522	807	97	17	11,442	533	11976
Jun	10,562	793	86	16	11,457	531	11988
Sep	10,563	796	84	16	11,459	518	11978
Dec	**10,570**	**792**	**80**	**16**	**11,458**	**512**	**11970**
Changes							
Sep 95 - Dec 95	7	-4	-4	0	-1	-6	-8
Dec 94 - Dec 95	48	-14	-23	-1	11	-38	-28

		Output										Income			
		GDP		GDP 1990 prices		Index of output UK				Index of production OECD countries [1]		Real personal disposable income		Gross trading profits of companies [4]	
						Production industries [1,2]		Manufacturing industries [1,3]							
		1990=100		£ billion	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	%
1990		100.0		478.9	0.6	100.0	-0.3	100.0	-0.2	100.0	1.6	100.0	1.8	68.0	0.7
1991		98.0		468.9	-2.1	96.3	-3.7	94.6	-5.4	99.7	-0.2	99.9	-0.1	67.9	-0.1
1992		97.5		466.5	-0.5	96.2	-0.1	94.0	-0.6	99.5	-0.4	102.2	2.3	68.3	0.6
1993		99.7		476.9	2.2	98.1	2.0	95.1	1.2	98.9	-0.3	103.9	1.7	77.0	12.7
1994		103.6		496.3	3.9	103.1	5.1	99.2	4.3	103.7	4.6	104.6	0.8	88.1	15.3
1995		..		..	..	**105.6**	**7.6**	**101.0**	**6.2**	..	..	..	..	..	..
1994	Q4	105.0		125.8	4.3	104.3 r	4.5	100.7	5.3	106.1	6.3	105.1	0.3	23.4	15.6
1995	Q1	105.6		126.5	3.7	105.1	4.4	100.6 r	3.6	106.6	5.4	107.0	2.4	22.5	5.6
	Q2	106.1		127.0	2.8	105.3	2.2	101.1	2.4	106.5	3.4	106.7	2.4	23.6	7.8
	Q3	106.5		127.5	2.1	106.1	1.6	101.5	1.5	106.8	2.0	106.4	1.2	23.5	5.4
	Q4	..		..	..	**105.9**	**1.5**	**101.3**	**0.6**	..	..	..	..	..	..
1995	Jul	..		..	..	105.8 r	1.8	101.2 r	2.0	106.3	2.8	..	..	..	..
	Aug	..		..	..	105.9	1.7	102.0	2.0	107.6	2.1	..	..	..	..
	Sep	..		..	..	106.5	1.7	101.4	1.7	106.6	1.9	..	..	..	..
	Oct	..		..	..	105.5	1.0	101.6	1.6	106.2	1.6	..	..	..	..
	Nov	..		..	..	105.9	1.0	101.5	1.1	107.0	1.3	..	..	..	..
	Dec	..		..	..	106.3	1.0	100.7	0.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
1996	**Jan**	..		..	..	**105.8**	**1.6**	**101.0**	**0.6**	..	..	..	..	..	..

		Expenditure												Base lending rates + [8]	Effective exchange rate + [1,9]	
		Consumer expenditure 1990 prices		Retail sales volumes [1]		Fixed investments [5]				General government consumption at 1990 prices		Stock changes 1990 prices [7]				
						All industries 1990 prices [6]		Manufacturing industries 1990 prices [3,6]								
		£ billion	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	%	1990=100	%
1990		347.5	0.6	100.0	0.7	81.9	-0.1	14.2	-5.1	112.9	2.5	-1.80	14.00	..	..	
1991		339.9	-2.2	98.7	-1.3	75.4	-7.9	12.8	-10.0	115.8	2.6	-4.63	10.50	..	..	
1992		339.5	-0.1	99.4	0.7	74.1	-1.7	11.8	-7.8	115.7	-0.1	-1.70	7.00	..	..	
1993		348.4	2.6	102.4	3.0	73.4	-0.9	11.1	-5.9	116.0	0.3	0.19	5.50	88.9	0.3	
1994		358.2	2.8	106.2	3.7	75.3	2.6	11.8	6.3	118.3	2.0	2.62	6.25	89.2	-5.4	
1995		..	..	**107.5**	**5.0**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**6.75**	**84.8**	**-4.6**	
1994	Q4	90.4	2.0	107.0 r	2.7	18.9	1.8	3.1	14.8	29.6	0.7	0.90	6.25	89.1	1.4	
1995	Q1	90.8	2.3	106.5	0.8	18.9	0.6	3.1	10.7	29.6	0.2	0.24	6.75	87.2	-3.3	
	Q2	91.5	2.5	107.3	1.4	19.3	3.2	3.2	10.3	29.7	0.3	0.70	6.75	84.3	-3.3	
	Q3	92.0	2.6	107.4	0.5	19.2	2.7	3.3	10.0	29.8	0.7	1.20	6.75	84.3	-3.1	
	Q4	..	..	**108.3**	**1.1**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**6.75**	**83.5**	**-0.9**	
1995	Jul	..	..	107.9	0.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.75	83.6	-0.6	
	Aug	..	..	107.1	0.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.75	84.4	1.0	
	Sep	..	..	107.3	0.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.75	84.8	0.5	
	Oct	..	..	107.3 r	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.75	84.3	-0.6	
	Nov	..	..	108.6	0.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.75	83.3	-1.2	
	Dec	..	..	108.8	0.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.50	82.9	-0.5	
1996	**Jan**	..	..	**108.1**	**1.4**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**6.25**	**83.2**	**0.4**	

		Visible trade				Balance of payments		Prices				
		Export volume [1]		Import volume [1]		Visible balance	Current balance	Tax and price index + [1,10]	Producer price index + [1,3,10]			
									Materials and fuels		Home sales	
		1990=100	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	£ billion	Jan 1987=100	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%
1990		100.0	6.2	100.0	0.1	-18.8	-19.0	119.7	8.2	100.0	..	100.0	..
1991		101.2	1.2	94.7	-5.3	-10.3	-8.2	126.2	5.4	97.8	-2.2	105.4	5.4
1992		103.7	2.5	100.9	6.5	-13.1	-9.8	129.8	2.8	97.4	-0.4	108.7	3.1
1993		107.4	3.6	104.8	3.9	-13.4	-11.0	131.4	1.3	101.8	4.5	113.0	4.0
1994		118.4	10.4	109.2	4.1	-10.8	-2.1	135.2	2.9	104.4	2.6	115.8	2.5
1995		**125.8**	**17.1**	**112.7**	**7.5**	**-11.6**	..	**141.1**	**3.1**	**114.4**	**9.6**	**120.6**	**4.1**
1994	Q4	123.9	13.4	114.4	6.4	-3.1	-0.5	139.6	2.5	108.6	4.0	116.8	6.5
1995	Q1	124.7 r	10.5	109.6	-0.2	-1.9	-0.9	141.0	2.7	112.8	4.3	119.1	7.1
	Q2	124.3	6.1	112.6	4.3	-3.3	-1.3	140.8	3.1	114.8	9.8	120.4	6.4
	Q3	127.4	6.7	115.7	7.5	-3.6	-1.5	141.2	-0.3	114.4	12.7	121.1	3.8
	Q4	**126.6**	**2.2**	**113.1**	**-1.1**	**-2.8**	..	**141.5**	**3.1**	**115.6**	**9.6**	**121.9**	**3.7**
1995	Jun	125.3 r	5.4	112.4	4.5	-0.9	..	141.2	3.1	115.4	11.1	120.6	4.2
	Jul	127.0	8.0	115.2	5.1	-1.1	..	140.4	3.9	114.4	10.4	120.9	4.3
	Aug	126.0	5.5	116.5	6.3	-1.2	..	141.3	-0.3	113.9	9.8	121.1	4.4
	Sep	129.3	5.4	115.5	6.2	-1.0	..	142.0	3.8	114.7	9.2	121.3	4.4
	Oct	123.6	3.2	114.6	2.2	-1.6	..	141.2	3.8	113.8	8.6	121.4	4.4
	Nov	129.3	3.2	112.9	2.2	-0.6	..	141.2	3.8	115.4	7.5	121.7	4.4
	Dec	**127.0**	**3.1**	**111.7**	**-1.0**	**-0.6**	..	**142.1**	**3.9**	**117.5**	**6.4**	**122.7**	**4.4**

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.

1.1 EMPLOYMENT
Workforce *

THOUSAND

	Employees in employment					Self-employed persons (with or without employees) **	HM Forces #	Work-related government-supported training programmes ++	Workforce in employment ##	Workforce *
	Male		Female		All					
	All	Part-time +	All	Part-time +						
UNITED KINGDOM										
Unadjusted for seasonal variation										
1992 Mar	11,250		10,681		21,931	3,270	293	363	25,857	28,565
Jun	11,228		10,703		21,931	3,230	290	325	25,776	28,454
Sep	11,061		10,519		21,580	3,234	284	317	25,415	28,262
Dec	10,995	1,120	10,595	4,806	21,590	3,192	280	356	25,416	28,400
1993 Mar	10,916	1,083	10,552	4,766	21,468	3,141	275	354	25,238	28,235
Jun	10,952	1,093	10,660	4,827	21,613	3,189	271	311	25,384	28,249
Sep	10,993	1,104	10,663	4,808	21,656	3,196	267	306	25,424	28,336
Dec	10,963	1,134	10,757	4,937	21,720	3,245	258	329	25,552	28,334
1994 Mar	10,867	1,122	10,658	4,875	21,525	3,246	254	323	25,349	28,126
Jun	10,921	1,147	10,739	4,931	21,660	3,298	250	302	25,510	28,096
Sep	11,045	1,175	10,740	4,906	21,785	3,306	246	289	25,626	28,206
Dec	11,021 R	1,197	10,867	5,048	21,889	3,371	237	296 R	25,793 R	28,210 R
1995 Mar	10,970	1,197	10,761 R	4,977	21,731 R	3,341	233	270	25,576 R	27,974 R
Jun R	11,054	1,244	10,869	5,065	21,923	3,351	230	236	25,741	27,995
Sep R	11,105	1,240	10,823	4,995	21,928	3,330	228	235	25,721	28,013
Dec	**11,144**	**1,294**	**10,924**	**5,103**	**22,068**	**3,348**	**226**	**227**	**25,870**	**28,098**
UNITED KINGDOM										
Adjusted for seasonal variation										
1992 Mar	11,301		10,717		22,019	3,259	293	363	25,934	28,589
Jun	11,226		10,677		21,904	3,219	290	325	25,738	28,473
Sep	11,031		10,559		21,590	3,229	284	317	25,420	28,254
Dec	10,979	1,100	10,542	4,754	21,521	3,178	280	356	25,334	28,313
1993 Mar	10,970	1,089	10,589	4,780	21,559	3,167	275	354	25,355	28,294
Jun	10,951	1,086	10,636	4,809	21,588	3,178	271	311	25,348	28,268
Sep	10,960	1,122	10,700	4,864	21,660	3,190	267	306	25,423	28,316
Dec	10,946	1,114	10,699	4,880	21,645	3,231	258	329	25,463	28,243
1994 Mar	10,925	1,131	10,700	4,892	21,624	3,272	254	323	25,473	28,195
Jun	10,921	1,141	10,718	4,917	21,639	3,288	250	302	25,478	28,124
Sep	11,010	1,190	10,774	4,960	21,783	3,301	246	289	25,619	28,181
Dec	11,004	1,178	10,805	4,988	21,809	3,358	237	296 R	25,700 R	28,118 R
1995 Mar	11,031	1,207	10,806 R	4,997	21,837 R	3,367	233	270	25,707 R	28,054 R
Jun R	11,058	1,239	10,849	5,049	21,907	3,347	230	236	25,720	28,033
Sep R	11,063	1,251	10,851	5,043	21,913	3,327	228	235	25,703	27,968
Dec	**11,124**	**1,280**	**10,859**	**5,046**	**21,983**	**3,335**	**226**	**227**	**25,771**	**28,006**
GREAT BRITAIN										
Unadjusted for seasonal variation										
1992 Mar	10,975	1,025	10,413	4,690	21,388	3,178	293	345	25,204	27,807
Jun	10,952	1,057	10,435	4,711	21,387	3,147	290	307	25,130	27,704
Sep	10,784	1,018	10,250	4,583	21,035	3,151	284	297	24,767	27,504
Dec	10,719	1,083	10,324	4,692	21,043	3,108	280	337	24,768	27,646
1993 Mar	10,642	1,046	10,280	4,653	20,922	3,058	275	336	24,591	27,481
Jun	10,676	1,054	10,390	4,713	21,066	3,108	271	295	24,740	27,502
Sep	10,715	1,065	10,390	4,693	21,105	3,115	267	288	24,774	27,579
Dec	10,685	1,094	10,480	4,818	21,165	3,164	258	311	24,898	27,580
1994 Mar	10,589	1,082	10,383	4,757	20,972	3,165	254	305	24,697	27,376
Jun	10,642	1,106	10,462	4,812	21,104	3,216	250	286	24,856	27,345
Sep	10,765	1,134	10,461	4,786	21,226	3,224	246	270	24,966	27,447
Dec	10,738	1,154	10,581	4,922	21,319	3,289	237	278 R	25,123 R	27,450 R
1995 Mar	10,689	1,155	10,478 R	4,853	21,167 R	3,259	233	252	24,911 R	27,220 R
Jun R	10,769	1,201	10,583	4,939	21,352	3,269	230	219	25,070	27,239
Sep R	10,819	1,197	10,537	4,869	21,356	3,247	228	220	25,051	27,253
Dec	**10,858**	**1,248**	**10,633**	**4,972**	**21,490**	**3,266**	**226**	**210**	**25,191**	**27,335**
GREAT BRITAIN										
Adjusted for seasonal variation										
1992 Mar	11,026	1,029	10,449	4,702	21,474	3,166	293	345	25,279	27,831
Jun	10,951	1,047	10,408	4,689	21,359	3,136	290	307	25,091	27,721
Sep	10,755	1,042	10,290	4,642	21,045	3,145	284	297	24,772	27,500
Dec	10,704	1,063	10,273	4,640	20,977	3,095	280	337	24,688	27,561
1993 Mar	10,695	1,052	10,318	4,666	21,013	3,083	275	336	24,706	27,540
Jun	10,675	1,048	10,365	4,695	21,039	3,098	271	295	24,703	27,520
Sep	10,683	1,083	10,427	4,749	21,110	3,109	267	288	24,774	27,563
Dec	10,668	1,074	10,424	4,761	21,092	3,150	258	311	24,812	27,491
1994 Mar	10,646	1,091	10,424	4,774	21,069	3,191	254	305	24,820	27,443
Jun	10,642	1,101	10,439	4,797	21,081	3,206	250	286	24,823	27,370
Sep	10,730	1,149	10,494	4,840	21,224	3,219	246	270	24,958	27,425
Dec	10,721	1,135	10,522 R	4,862	21,242	3,276	237	278 R	25,033 R	27,359 R
1995 Mar	10,749	1,165	10,522 R	4,873	21,271 R	3,285	233	252	25,041 R	27,298 R
Jun R	10,773	1,196	10,562	4,923	21,335	3,264	230	219	25,048	27,274
Sep	10,778	1,207 R	10,563	4,916 R	21,341	3,244	228	220	25,033	27,211
Dec	**10,838**	**1,234**	**10,570**	**4,915**	**21,408**	**3,252**	**226**	**210**	**25,096**	**27,244**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

***** PLEASE NOTE *****

Figures do not include revisions to the latest Northern Ireland Employees in Employment estimates (September 1978 - March 1995). These will be incorporated in the May 1996 issue of *Labour Market Trends*.

EMPLOYMENT
Employees in employment in Great Britain 1.2

THOUSAND

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
1982 Jun	20,916	20,904	5,341	5,358	5,986	6,005	7,048	7,067
1983 Jun	20,572	20,562	5,034	5,052	5,644	5,664	6,685	6,706
1984 Jun	20,741	20,735	4,928	4,946	5,504	5,524	6,542	6,564
1985 Jun	20,920	20,909	4,882	4,895	5,431	5,446	6,457	6,474
1986 Jun	20,886	20,874	4,763	4,777	5,262	5,277	6,263	6,280
1987 Jun	21,080	21,071	4,697	4,713	5,157	5,174	6,179	6,197
1988 Jun	21,740	21,736	4,735	4,754	5,170	5,192	6,233	6,254
1989 Jun	22,134	22,133	4,723	4,747	5,140	5,166	6,242	6,267
1990 Jun	22,382	22,370	4,605	4,628	5,000	5,026	6,114	6,142
1991 Jun	21,728	21,707	4,196	4,215	4,566	4,588	5,592	5,616
1992 Jun	21,387	21,359	3,983	3,995	4,316	4,331	5,242	5,260
1993 Jun	21,066	21,039	3,808	3,814	4,097	4,106	4,937	4,950
1993 Aug			3,828	3,807	4,115	4,094		
Sep	21,105	21,110	3,818	3,798	4,101	4,080	4,943	4,917
Oct			3,829	3,808	4,111	4,088		
Nov			3,833	3,807	4,111	4,084		
Dec	21,165	21,092	3,803	3,795	4,079	4,069	4,923	4,908
1994 Jan			3,770	3,788	4,044	4,060		
Feb			3,771	3,785	4,043	4,055		
Mar	20,972	21,069	3,765	3,789	4,032	4,056	4,876	4,907
Apr			3,768	3,792	4,031	4,056		
May			3,771	3,788	4,030	4,049		
Jun	21,104	21,081	3,789	3,793	4,046	4,052	4,893	4,904
Jul			3,799	3,790	4,054	4,046		
Aug			3,826	3,805	4,081	4,059		
Sep	21,226	21,224	3,827	3,808	4,078	4,057	4,942	4,916
Oct			3,811	3,793	4,058	4,039		
Nov			3,827	3,806	4,073	4,051		
Dec	21,319	21,242	3,836	3,829	4,080	4,072	4,933	4,919
1995 Jan			3,814	3,830	4,053	4,069		
Feb			3,827	3,839	4,066	4,076		
Mar	21,167 R	21,271 R	3,826	3,850	4,064	4,088	4,884	4,915
Apr			3,811	3,834	4,046	4,070		
May			3,824	3,840	4,058	4,076		
Jun	21,352 R	21,335 R	3,840	3,845	4,074	4,081	4,888	4,903
Jul			3,849	3,841	4,081	4,074		
Aug			3,858	3,839	4,089	4,070		
Sep	21,356	21,341	3,854	3,836	4,086	4,067	4,916	4,889
Oct			3,865	3,853	4,093	4,081		
Nov			3,874	3,858	4,100	4,084		
Dec	21,490	21,408	3,875	3,863	4,102	4,089	4,931	4,912
1996 Jan			**3,825**	**3,836**	**4,046**	**4,058**		

GREAT BRITAIN — **SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

SIC 1992 Section subsection, group	Service Industries G-Q: All employees unadjusted	Service Industries G-Q: Seasonally adjusted	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing A,B 01-05	Mining and quarrying, supply of electricity, gas and water C,E 10-12,40-41	Food products beverages and tobacco DA 15-16	Manufacture of clothing, textiles, leather and leather products DB/DC 17-19	Wood and wood products DD 20	Paper, pulp, printing, publishing & & recording media DE 21-22	Chemicals, chemical products & man-made fibres DG 24
1982 Jun	13,513	13,475	363	645	582	579	78	471	347
1983 Jun	13,541	13,502	355	610	546	550	78	459	327
1984 Jun	13,863	13,825	346	577	531	549	78	455	326
1985 Jun	14,126	14,089	346	550	525	552	80	458	322
1986 Jun	14,297	14,261	334	500	508	557	83	448	313
1987 Jun	14,584	14,549	325	461	504	546	85	454	306
1988 Jun	15,198	15,166	317	437	495	549	89	457	311
1989 Jun	15,596	15,563	303	419	485	519	92	466	317
1990 Jun	15,974	15,931	297	398	479	476	91	467	305
1991 Jun	15,849	15,802	289	373	481	404	80	456	276
1992 Jun	15,855	15,808	291	336	455	388	78	447	268
1993 Jun	15,822	15,783	307	292	442	382	84	439	255
1993 Aug				287	438	382	89	439	253
Sep	15,834	15,888	305	283	437	382	85	444	254
Oct				280	442	384	87	446	251
Nov				277	441	386	87	449	249
Dec	15,954	15,885	299	274	439	384	87	447	252
1994 Jan				273	437	382	87	450	247
Feb				270	435	381	87	452	246
Mar	15,811	15,866	297	267	429	384	88	452	247
Apr				264	430	383	88	457	245
May				261	430	382	87	458	242
Jun	15,912	15,880	297	259	431	383	88	457	237
Jul				256	431	383	85	458	238
Aug				253	434	384	84	460	237
Sep	15,964	16,011	297	250	430	386	84	460	235
Oct				246	428	386	82	452	236
Nov				245	429	384	83	456	237
Dec	16,105	16,030	293	243	428	386	83	464	236
1995 Jan				239	429	385	82	462	239
Feb				238	431	385	82	462	240
Mar	16,004	16,064	291 R	238	428	384	81	466	237
Apr				236	432	381	81	463	236
May				236	430	384	81	463	236
Jun	16,170 R	16,138	293 R	236	429	381	82	469	236
Jul				233	433	382	81	464	235
Aug				231	432	382	81	464	235
Sep	16,116 R	16,153 R	299 R	232	429	380	81	461	235
Oct				228	436	377	82	465	234
Nov				226	438	377	82	467	233
Dec	16,278	16,202	294 P	226	439	377	82	467	234
1996 Jan				**221**	**430**	**377**	**80**	**461**	**228**

1.2 EMPLOYMENT
Employees in employment in Great Britain: seasonally adjusted

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group		Rubber and plastic products DH 25	Non-metallic mineral products, metal & metal products DI/DJ 26-28	Machinery and equipment nec DK 29	Electrical and optical equipment DL 30-33	Transport equipment DM 34-35	Coke, nuclear fuel and other manufacturing nec DF,DN 23,36-37	Construction F 45	Wholesale and retail trade, and repairs G 50-52	Hotels and restaurants H 55
1982	Jun	203	1050	547	639	619	225	1,062	3,205	929
1983	Jun	196	954	504	617	583	220	1,042	3,189	917
1984	Jun	201	925	491	615	540	217	1,040	3,268	959
1985	Jun	202	911	492	613	523	219	1,029	3,287	989
1986	Jun	203	866	480	596	506	223	1,002	3,287	988
1987	Jun	208	844	475	588	485	226	1,022	3,291	993
1988	Jun	218	854	485	586	482	232	1,063	3,395	1,068
1989	Jun	222	870	489	582	474	238	1,101	3,530	1,158
1990	Jun	216	856	488	550	470	238	1,116	3,597	1,216
1991	Jun	190	765	457	488	425	209	1,028	3,532	1,188
1992	Jun	185	722	422	447	398	203	929	3,521	1,174
1993	Jun	188	681	381	425	353	203	844	3,500	1,139
1993	Aug	188	681	379	425	326	208			
	Sep	187	683	373	424	324	203	837	3,537	1,153
	Oct	186	680	377	427	326	202			
	Nov	185	682	376	425	324	204			
	Dec	187	681	371	422	320	205	839	3,547	1,156
1994	Jan	186	680	373	423	320	202			
	Feb	187	679	374	423	319	202			
	Mar	189	684	371	424	317	206	850	3,552	1,145
	Apr	188	684	370	425	316	205			
	May	187	685	371	424	315	207			
	Jun	188	687	370	427	314	211	852	3,563	1,162
	Jul	190	685	372	424	314	209			
	Aug	192	686	371	429	313	214			
	Sep	195	684	373	432	312	217	859	3,575	1,184
	Oct	195	684	374	427	312	218			
	Nov	196	686	374	432	310	219			
	Dec	197	690	375	437	313	219	847	3,583	1,183
1995	Jan	199	692	375	431	314	223			
	Feb	199	692	375	431	314	227			
	Mar	200	693	376	446	314	225	827	3,575	1,221
	Apr	198	689	378	436	314	226			
	May	198	688	378	437	316	228			
	Jun	197	686	376	445	317	227	822	3,578	1,234
	Jul	196	686	377	443	316	227			
	Aug	195	686	378	443	318	224			
	Sep	195	688	377	447	320	224	822 R	3,553 R	1,227 R
	Oct	197	692	380	446	320	224			
	Nov	197	692	383	446	321	221			
	Dec	196	691	384	449	324	223	823	3,586	1,215
1996	**Jan**	**195**	**686**	**388**	**447**	**325**	**219**			

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group		Transport & storage I 60-63	Post and telecomm-unication 64	Financial intermediation J 65-67	Real estate K 70	Renting, research, computer & other business activities 71-74	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security L + 75	Education M 80	Health activities N 851-852	Social work activities 853	Other community social & personal activities O-Q * 90-93
1982	Jun	910	451	786	141	1,506	1,471	1,515	1,257	532	771
1983	Jun	981	446	811	140	1,562	1,468	1,522	1,247	568	751
1984	Jun	876	447	837	147	1,643	1,453	1,544	1,250	613	787
1985	Jun	868	442	858	152	1,719	1,424	1,570	1,296	654	831
1986	Jun	846	435	881	157	1,777	1,418	1,617	1,307	707	841
1987	Jun	832	436	920	165	1,846	1,436	1,680	1,332	767	852
1988	Jun	849	453	996	176	1,964	1,419	1,742	1,381	848	874
1989	Jun	878	463	1,038	183	2,083	1,341	1,784	1,409	812	884
1990	Jun	910	462	1,047	190	2,202	1,383	1,805	1,445	794	880
1991	Jun	897	455	1,024	186	2,167	1,403	1,791	1,493	800	865
1992	Jun	887	446	991	205	2,158	1,406	1,774	1,513	846	894
1993	Jun	873	420	959	237	2,209	1,401	1,752	1,470	899	923
1993	Aug										
	Sep	876	418	956	245	2,222	1,397	1,764	1,465	911	943
	Oct										
	Nov										
	Dec	867	417	957	241	2,225	1,393	1,754	1,471	915	942
1994	Jan										
	Feb										
	Mar	867	413	951	240	2,226	1,384	1,748	1,473	920	946
	Apr										
	May										
	Jun	873	410	942	240	2,233	1,374	1,763	1,457	927	936
	Jul										
	Aug										
	Sep	870	409	949	241	2,314	1,361	1,768	1,455	949	937
	Oct										
	Nov										
	Dec	870	402	942	241	2,343	1,355	1,759	1,450	948	954
1995	Jan										
	Feb										
	Mar	872	394	935	240	2,371	1,341	1,753	1,448	954	960
	Apr										
	May										
	Jun	872	395	929	238	2,402	1,324	1,777	1,456	964	968
	Jul										
	Aug										
	Sep R	866	394	923	242	2,442	1,320	1,785	1,461	971	971
	Oct										
	Nov										
	Dec	**863**	**396**	**939**	**235**	**2,475**	**1,313**	**1,783**	**1,458**	**977**	**964**
1996	Jan										

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

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

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

Employees in employment: industry: production industries

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Section, sub-section or group	Jan 1995 Male	Female	All	Nov 1995 Male	Female	All	Dec 1995 Male	Female	All	Jan 1996 P Male	Female	All
PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES	**C-E**	**2,871.3**	**1,182.2**	**4,053.5**	**2,912.3**	**1,188.1**	**4,100.4**	**2,919.6**	**1,182.0**	**4,101.6**	**2,884.2**	**1,162.3**	**4,046.4**
MINING AND QUARRYING	**C**	**57.9**	**7.2**	**65.0**	**59.8**	**7.5**	**67.3**	**60.5**	**7.9**	**68.4**	**59.0**	**7.3**	**66.3**
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	36.3	3.9	40.2	38.0	4.3	42.3	38.6	4.4	43.0	37.7	4.0	41.7
Mining oil & natural gas extraction	10/12	13.4	0.3	13.7	14.7	0.3	15.1	14.7	0.3	15.0	14.7	0.3	15.0
& incidental services	11	23.0	3.6	26.6	23.3	3.9	27.2	23.9	4.0	27.9	23.0	3.7	26.7
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	21.5	3.3	24.8	21.8	3.2	25.0	21.8	3.6	25.4	21.4	3.3	24.6
MANUFACTURING	**D**	**2,680.4**	**1,133.3**	**3,813.7**	**2,729.1**	**1,144.7**	**3,873.8**	**2,736.7**	**1,138.0**	**3,874.8**	**2,704.9**	**1,120.2**	**3,825.1**
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	DA	266.1	161.3	427.5	280.1	168.1	448.3	278.5	163.6	442.1	271.4	158.2	429.5
of food	15.1-15.8	218.4	142.8	361.2	233.5	149.4	382.9	231.6	145.9	377.6	226.7	141.6	368.3
of beverages & tobacco	15.9/16	47.7	18.5	66.2	46.6	18.7	65.3	46.8	17.7	64.5	44.6	16.5	61.2
Manufacture of textiles & textile products	DB	138.7	200.9	339.6	135.9	198.1	334.0	135.7	199.9	335.6	136.6	195.6	332.3
of textiles	17	101.2	82.6	183.9	98.4	81.9	180.3	97.4	81.8	179.2	96.8	81.4	178.1
of made-up textile articles, except apparel	17.4	17.1	22.7	39.8	17.7	23.3	41.0	17.5	22.6	40.0	17.4	22.9	40.3
of textiles, excluding made-up textiles of wearing apparel; dressing & dyeing of fur	Rest of 17	84.1	59.9	144.0	80.7	58.6	139.3	79.9	59.3	139.2	79.3	58.5	137.8
	18	37.5	118.3	155.8	37.5	116.2	153.7	38.3	118.1	156.4	39.9	114.2	154.1
Manufacture of leather & leather products including footwear	DC	23.1	22.3	45.4	23.3	21.9	45.2	23.3	22.0	45.3	23.1	21.1	44.2
of leather and leather goods	19.1/19.2	8.9	7.8	16.7	9.4	7.9	17.3	9.5	7.9	17.4	9.5	7.5	17.0
of footwear	19.3	14.2	14.5	28.7	13.8	14.0	27.8	13.8	14.0	27.8	13.6	13.6	27.2
Manufacture of wood & wood products	DD (20)	64.4	15.4	79.8	65.9	15.7	81.6	66.4	14.7	81.2	63.4	14.8	78.1
Manufacture of pulp, paper & paper products; publishing & printing	DE	291.9	168.2	460.1	293.9	173.7	467.6	292.4	174.9	467.3	287.8	171.0	458.8
of pulp, paper & paper products	21	93.8	39.1	132.9	89.9	37.1	127.0	89.6	37.0	126.6	87.3	37.1	124.4
Publishing, printing & reproduction of recorded media	22	198.1	129.0	327.1	204.0	136.6	340.6	202.9	137.9	340.8	200.5	133.9	334.5
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products & nuclear fuel	DF (23)	30.1	7.3	37.5	29.4	7.0	36.4	29.6	7.3	37.0	29.1	6.9	36.1
of refined petroleum products	23.2	16.2	4.2	20.4	16.3	4.1	20.5	16.6	4.4	21.0	16.3	4.1	20.4
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products & man-made fibres	DG (24)	163.5	74.9	238.4	160.0	72.5	232.6	161.6	71.4	233.0	158.5	70.2	228.7
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	150.2	48.9	199.1	150.5	47.7	198.3	148.9	47.9	196.8	148.7	47.0	195.7
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	112.6	29.0	141.6	107.2	28.1	135.3	104.5	27.3	131.8	103.8	27.0	130.8
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	DJ	455.3	90.9	546.2	463.7	91.8	555.5	468.0	91.0	559.0	462.5	90.7	553.2
of basic metals	27	114.9	13.9	128.7	117.5	14.0	131.5	116.8	14.0	130.8	116.7	13.9	130.7
of fabricated metal products, except machinery	28	340.4	77.0	417.4	346.3	77.8	424.0	351.2	77.0	428.2	345.8	76.7	422.6
Manufacture of machinery & eqpt. nec	DK (29)	300.2	73.4	373.6	309.3	75.1	384.4	308.6	75.4	383.9	310.4	75.7	386.1
Manufacture of electrical & optical equipment	DL	282.7	146.0	428.6	298.5	149.7	448.2	303.7	149.5	453.1	298.1	147.7	445.8
of office machinery & computers	30	27.9	15.0	42.9	27.1	15.3	42.3	26.9	15.6	42.5	27.2	15.4	42.6
of electrical machinery & apparatus nec	31	100.7	48.8	149.5	112.2	51.6	163.9	119.1	51.6	170.7	112.0	50.5	162.5
of electric motors, etc; control apparatus & insulated cable	31.1-31.3	66.0	27.5	93.4	75.5	29.9	105.3	81.9	29.5	111.4	75.0	28.3	103.3
of accumulators, primary cells, batteries, lighting eqpt., lamps & electrical eqpt. nec	31.4-31.6	34.7	21.3	56.1	36.7	21.8	58.5	37.2	22.1	59.3	36.9	22.2	59.2
of radio, television & communication eqpt.	32	71.7	39.9	111.5	75.7	39.6	115.2	73.0	39.2	112.3	74.8*	39.2	113.9
of electronic components	32.1	30.0	21.0	51.0	31.8	21.3	53.1	30.5	20.7	51.2	31.3	20.9	52.3
of radio & TV and telephone apparatus; sound & video recorders etc.	32.2-32.3	41.6	18.9	60.5	43.8	18.3	62.1	42.6	18.5	61.0	43.4	18.2	61.7
of medical, precision & optical eqpt; watches	33	82.3	42.3	124.6	83.5	43.2	126.8	84.6	43.1	127.7	84.2	42.6	126.8
Manufacture of transport equipment	DM	269.4	41.6	311.0	278.7	42.3	321.0	282.0	42.0	324.0	280.9	42.4	323.3
of motor vehicles, trailers	34	137.8	26.1	163.9	146.8	26.7	173.5	149.0	26.4	175.4	148.2	26.7	174.9
of other transport equipment	35	131.6	15.5	147.1	131.9	15.6	147.5	133.0	15.7	148.7	132.7	15.7	148.4
Manufacturing nec	DN	132.2	53.2	185.4	132.7	52.8	185.5	133.5	51.2	184.7	130.5	51.8	182.4
of furniture	36.1	78.6	22.4	101.0	79.6	22.5	102.1	81.4	22.2	103.7	79.7	23.0	102.7
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	**E**	**133.0**	**41.7**	**174.7**	**123.3**	**35.9**	**159.2**	**122.4**	**36.0**	**158.4**	**120.3**	**34.8**	**155.1**
Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply	40	100.9	30.5	131.4	91.2	25.5	116.8	90.2	25.2	115.3	88.7	24.4	113.1
Collection, purification and distribution of water	41	32.2	11.1	43.3	32.1	10.4	42.5	32.2	10.9	43.1	31.6	10.4	42.0

P Provisional
R Revised

1.4 EMPLOYMENT
Employees in employment: December 1995

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	Section sub-section group or class	Dec 1994 R					Sep 1995			Dec 1995				
		Male		Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male		Female		All
SIC 1992		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time					Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	
ALL SECTIONS	**A-Q**	**9,584.0**	**1,153.9**	**5,659.7**	**4,921.7**	**21,319.3**	**10,819.3**	**10,536.7**	**21,356.1 R**	**9,609.3**	**1,248.3**	**5,660.4**	**4,972.1**	**21,490.2**
AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FORESTRY	**A**	**170.1**	**31.5**	**42.4**	**29.7**	**273.7**	**229.8**	**86.3**	**316.1 R**	**167.4 P**	**32.5 P**	**43.2 P**	**30.2 P**	**273.2 P**
Agriculture, Hunting and related service activities	01	164.0	31.3	41.2	29.0	265.5	223.6	84.4	308.0 R	161.3	32.3	42.0	29.5	265.1
FISHING	**B**	**4.7**	**0.4**	**1.7**	**0.6**	**7.3**	**5.1**	**2.2**	**7.3**	**4.7**	**0.4**	**1.7**	**0.6**	**7.3**
MINING AND QUARRYING	**C**	**59.0**	**0.7**	**6.4**	**2.4**	**68.5**	**61.3**	**7.9**	**69.2**	**59.7**	**0.8**	**6.5**	**1.4**	**68.4**
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	37.6	0.5	4.2	1.4	43.7	39.2	4.4	43.6	38.1	0.6	3.8	0.6	43.0
Oil & natural gas extraction	11	23.5	0.4	3.2	1.2	28.4	24.6	4.0	28.7	23.4	0.5	3.6	0.5	27.9
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	21.4	0.2	2.2	1.0	24.8	22.1	3.5	25.6	21.6	0.2	2.7	0.9	25.4
ENERGY & WATER SUPPLY INDUSTRIES	**C,E**	**192.0**	**1.4**	**40.9**	**9.9**	**244.2**	**187.7**	**44.4**	**232.1**	**181.4**	**1.5**	**36.0**	**8.0**	**226.8**
MANUFACTURING	**D**	**2,637.4**	**50.6**	**917.8**	**230.0**	**3,835.7**	**2,714.7**	**1,139.3**	**3,853.9**	**2,684.2**	**52.6**	**912.9**	**225.2**	**3,874.8**
Manufacture of food products; beverages and tobacco	DA	255.2	10.3	115.4	50.2	431.0	272.2	162.5	434.6	268.6	9.8	115.8	47.8	442.1
of food	15.1-15.8	210.2	8.9	100.1	48.1	367.3	224.6	143.8	368.4	222.9	8.7	100.2	45.7	377.6
of beverages & tobacco	15.9/16	44.9	1.4	15.3	2.1	63.7	47.6	18.7	66.3	45.7	1.1	15.5	2.1	64.5
Manufacture of textiles & textile products	DB	133.8	5.6	170.7	33.7	343.8	136.7	198.2	334.9	129.8	5.9	167.1	32.7	335.6
of textiles	17	99.9	2.2	70.6	13.8	186.5	99.1	80.9	180.0	95.3	2.1	68.0	13.8	179.2
of made-up textile articles	17.4	16.7	0.7	18.7	3.8	39.9	17.0	21.9	38.9	16.8	0.7	18.5	4.0	40.0
of textiles, excl. made-up textiles	Rest of 17	83.1	1.6	51.9	10.1	146.7	82.1	59.0	141.1	78.5	1.4	49.5	9.8	139.2
of wearing apparel; dressing of fur	18	34.0	3.3	100.1	19.9	157.2	37.5	117.3	154.8	34.5	3.8	99.1	18.9	156.4
Manufacture of leather & leather products including footwear	DC	22.9	0.5	19.2	3.9	46.5	23.7	22.4	46.1	22.7	0.6	18.5	3.4	45.3
of leather and leather goods	19.1/19.2	9.0	0.2	6.3	2.0	17.6	9.7	8.1	17.8	9.1	0.4	6.1	1.9	17.4
of footwear	19.3	13.9	0.3	12.9	1.9	28.9	13.9	14.4	28.3	13.6	0.2	12.4	1.6	27.8
Manufacture of wood & wood products	DD (20)	65.5	1.6	11.2	4.5	82.8	66.7	15.4	82.1	64.7	1.7	9.9	4.9	81.2
Manufacture of pulp, paper & paper products; publishing & printing	DE	282.6	8.7	132.3	38.9	462.4	290.7	175.0	465.7	282.1	10.3	134.8	40.1	467.3
of pulp, paper & paper products	21	91.9	0.6	31.4	7.7	131.6	91.8	37.0	128.8	88.8	0.8	31.3	5.7	126.6
Publishing, printing & reproduction of recorded media	22	190.7	8.0	100.9	31.1	330.8	198.8	138.0	336.9	193.3	9.6	103.5	34.4	340.8
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products & nuclear fuel	DF (23)	30.3	0.1	6.6	0.8	37.8	30.0	7.4	37.4	29.5	0.1	6.6	0.7	37.0
of refined petroleum products	23.2	16.2	0.1	3.7	0.4	20.4	16.8	4.4	21.2	16.5	0.1	4.1	0.3	21.0
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products & man-made fibres	DG (24)	161.2	0.9	62.3	11.0	235.3	159.8	72.2	232.0	158.9	2.7	61.1	10.3	233.0
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	146.0	2.4	39.2	11.0	198.5	147.6	47.8	195.4	146.1	2.7	37.0	10.9	196.8
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	112.9	1.5	24.0	5.1	143.5	109.2	28.9	138.1	103.3	1.2	22.9	4.4	131.8
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	DJ	446.7	7.2	70.8	22.0	546.7	461.5	91.0	552.4	461.3	6.7	70.6	20.3	559.0
of basic metals	27	114.5	0.8	11.4	2.5	129.3	116.5	13.8	130.3	116.0	0.8	11.5	2.5	130.8
of fabricated metal products, except machinery	28	332.2	6.4	59.4	19.5	417.4	345.0	77.2	422.2	345.3	5.9	59.1	17.8	428.2
Manufacture of machinery & eqpt. nec	DK (29)	298.7	3.1	62.2	11.2	375.1	304.5	74.3	378.8	305.8	2.8	63.6	11.8	383.9
Manufacture of electrical & optical equipment	DL	284.7	5.2	126.4	22.5	438.7	300.1	150.7	450.8	298.7	4.9	127.6	21.9	453.1
of office machinery & computers	30	27.7	0.5	13.8	1.6	43.5	27.1	15.0	42.1	26.7	0.2	14.1	1.5	42.5
of electrical machinery nec	31	104.8	2.0	42.9	7.0	156.7	112.4	50.8	163.2	117.3	1.8	44.6	7.0	170.7
of electric motors, etc.; control apparatus, and insulated cable	31.1-31.3	68.7	1.3	24.2	3.6	97.7	76.8	28.6	105.4	80.8	1.1	26.0	3.4	111.4
of accumulators, primary cells, batteries, lighting eqpt., & electrical eqpt. nec	31.4-31.6	36.1	0.7	18.7	3.5	59.0	35.6	22.2	57.8	36.5	0.7	18.6	3.6	59.3
of radio, TV & communication eqpt.	32	70.9	1.2	35.5	4.9	112.6	75.1	40.8	115.9	72.2	0.9	33.9	5.3	112.3
of electronic components	32.1	29.7	0.6	17.9	3.4	51.6	31.5	21.6	53.0	30.0	0.4	17.0	3.7	51.2
of radio, TV & telephone apparatus; sound and video recorders etc.	32.2-32.3	41.3	0.6	17.6	1.5	61.0	43.7	19.2	62.9	42.2	0.4	16.9	1.6	61.0
of medical, precision & optical equipment and watches	33	81.3	1.5	34.1	8.9	125.9	85.5	44.0	129.5	82.6	2.0	35.0	8.1	127.7
Manufacture of transport equipment	DM	269.4	1.5	34.3	6.9	312.1	277.1	42.1	319.2	280.5	1.5	34.6	7.4	324.0
of motor vehicles, trailers	34	136.3	0.9	20.0	5.2	162.5	145.1	26.7	171.8	148.1	0.9	20.8	5.6	175.4
of other transport eqpt.	35	133.0	0.6	14.2	1.7	149.6	132.0	15.4	147.5	132.4	0.6	13.8	1.8	148.7
Manufacturing nec	DN	127.6	2.2	43.4	8.4	181.5	135.0	51.4	186.4	132.0	1.5	42.7	8.5	184.7
of furniture	36.1	76.1	1.1	18.9	3.3	99.4	79.2	21.9	101.1	80.3	1.1	18.9	3.4	103.7
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	**E**	**133.0**	**0.8**	**34.5**	**7.5**	**175.8**	**126.4**	**36.6**	**163.0**	**121.7**	**0.7**	**29.5**	**6.5**	**158.4**
Electricity,gas,steam & hot water supply	40	100.8	0.5	25.0	5.7	132.0	93.0	25.4	118.4	89.7	0.4	20.5	4.6	115.3
Collection, purification and distribution of water	41	32.2	0.3	9.5	1.8	43.8	33.4	11.2	44.6	32.0	0.3	8.9	1.9	43.1
CONSTRUCTION	**F**	**701.7**	**12.4**	**88.5**	**50.7**	**853.3**	**702.2**	**128.0**	**830.2**	**682.1**	**12.4**	**84.3**	**50.7**	**829.6**
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	**G-Q**	**5,878.2**	**1,057.6**	**4,568.5**	**4,600.8**	**16,105.1**	**6,979.9**	**9,136.5**	**16,116.3 R**	**5,889.6**	**1,149.1**	**4,582.4**	**4,657.4**	**16,278.5**
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES, MOTORCYCLES & PERSONAL & HOUSEHOLD GOODS	**G**	**1,464.7**	**288.8**	**765.6**	**1,121.4**	**3,640.5**	**1,725.8**	**1,807.4**	**3,533.3**	**1,454.4**	**303.6**	**760.1**	**1,129.1**	**3,647.2**
Sale, maintenance & repair of motor vehicles; retail sale of automotive fuel	50	360.8	26.8	75.2	47.1	509.9	386.5	121.4	508.0	359.8	28.3	77.3	46.3	511.7
Sale of motor vehicles,motorcycles, fuel; & motorcycle repair	50.1/50.3-5	218.6	20.5	56.9	32.5	328.6	240.3	88.8	329.1	221.8	20.9	58.2	31.9	332.8
Maintenance & repair of motor vehicles	50.2	142.2	6.3	18.3	14.6	181.3	146.3	32.6	178.9	138.0	7.4	19.2	14.4	178.9
Wholesale & Commission Trade (except motor vehicles)	51	565.0	33.7	210.0	89.5	898.2	593.1	297.0	890.1	570.9	31.4	213.9	89.4	905.7
on fee or contract basis	51.1	16.3	1.2	10.2	3.0	30.7	18.2	13.2	31.5	17.6	1.0	10.0	3.6	32.2
of agricultural materials & animals	51.2	14.6	1.4	4.5	2.2	22.7	12.2	6.4	18.6	10.9	1.5	4.2	2.3	18.9
of food, beverages and tobacco	51.3	119.4	13.5	39.7	23.7	196.4	130.2	59.4	189.6	122.3	12.0	38.2	21.8	194.3
of household goods	51.4	92.1	8.1	54.9	29.8	184.8	97.9	81.5	179.5	91.2	6.9	55.4	28.4	182.0
of non-agricultural intermediate products, waste and scrap	51.5	161.0	4.5	38.5	15.5	219.4	161.6	53.7	215.3	159.2	4.7	39.8	15.6	219.2
of machinery, eqpt. and supplies	51.6	131.3	3.5	45.7	11.2	191.7	139.4	61.5	200.8	137.2	3.8	48.9	13.0	202.9
Other wholesale	51.7	30.3	1.5	16.5	4.0	52.4	33.4	21.3	54.8	32.6	1.5	17.3	4.7	56.1

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	Section sub-section group or class	Dec 1994 R					Sep 1995			Dec 1995				
		Male		Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male		Female		All
SIC 1992		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time					Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	
Retail trade, except motor vehicles & motorcycles, repair of personal goods	52	538.8	228.4	480.4	984.8	2,232.4	746.2	1,389.0	2,135.2	523.6	243.9	468.8	993.4	2,229.8
Non-specialised stores selling mainly food,drink & tobacco	52.11/21 -24/27	163.5	116.0	121.2	418.9	819.5	279.7	536.8	816.4	157.9	126.9	115.5	433.6	833.9
Other non-specialised & second-hand stores; sales not in stores	52.12,52.5, 52.6	63.7	29.5	81.3	148.9	323.4	82.9	196.9	279.8	61.6	29.2	77.9	142.2	311.0
Beverages and tobacco products	52.25-52.26	8.4	5.5	7.4	20.9	42.2	15.6	29.2	44.8	9.8	5.8	9.2	21.0	45.8
Pharmaceutical goods and toiletries	52.3	20.6	7.0	47.1	74.7	149.3	27.4	112.6	140.0	21.0	7.8	49.0	75.4	153.1
Clothing,footwear and leather goods	52.42-52.43	30.2	13.8	62.7	114.6	221.3	39.8	160.4	200.2	26.9	15.2	57.3	111.6	210.9
Textiles, furniture, lighting eqpt. h'hold appliances, radio & TV	52.41,													
hardware, h'hold goods nec	52.44-52.46	107.3	25.0	56.0	76.8	265.1	127.6	127.5	255.1	100.2	29.0	54.9	77.3	261.5
Books,newspapers and stationery; other specialised retail shops	52.47-52.48	131.4	30.2	101.2	127.3	390.2	159.3	220.4	379.7	134.4	29.2	102.5	130.1	396.2
Repair of personal & h'hold goods	52.7	13.7	1.4	3.5	2.7	21.4	13.9	5.3	19.3	11.8	1.0	2.4	2.2	17.4
HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS	**H**	**250.2**	**175.2**	**217.2**	**532.4**	**1,175.1**	**473.2**	**782.4**	**1,255.6**	**268.3**	**189.8**	**229.9**	**516.0**	**1,203.9**
Hotels & campsites,short-stay accom	55.1-55.2	84.7	32.9	76.3	95.8	289.7	139.8	201.0	340.9	89.1	38.7	81.0	104.2	312.9
Restaurants	55.3	79.9	56.6	54.8	121.5	312.8	148.6	189.6	338.2	85.1	61.7	53.5	124.3	324.6
Bars	55.4	50.8	73.5	38.4	203.4	366.1	135.7	253.6	389.2	59.6	78.2	47.7	201.6	387.1
Canteens and catering	55.5	34.8	12.2	47.8	111.8	206.5	49.1	138.2	187.3	34.5	11.2	47.8	85.9	179.4
TRANSPORT, STORAGE & COMMUNICATION	**I**	**870.4**	**61.7**	**255.7**	**80.9**	**1,268.7**	**918.6**	**345.8**	**1,264.4**	**847.8**	**65.7**	**251.6**	**89.9**	**1,255.0**
Land transport; transport via pipelines	60	354.1	21.8	77.4	19.6	473.0	364.5	96.7	461.2	339.6	22.2	75.9	19.7	457.3
Transport via railways	60.1	81.0	0.5	47.0	1.1	129.6	73.6	47.8	121.4	73.1	0.5	46.7	1.4	121.7
Other land tranport,& via pipelines	60.2/60.3	273.1	21.4	30.4	18.5	343.4	290.9	48.9	339.8	266.6	21.6	29.2	18.2	335.6
Water transport	61	13.5	0.4	4.3	1.1	19.3	14.4	5.6	19.9	14.3	0.4	4.4	0.8	20.0
Air transport	62	34.8	0.6	22.5	3.4	61.2	36.5	28.7	65.2	35.8	0.5	23.2	4.2	63.8
Supporting & auxiliary transport activities;activities of travel agencies	63	188.2	17.0	83.9	25.2	314.2	206.0	117.7	323.7	185.6	17.1	84.2	31.5	318.4
Travel agencies and tour operators	63.3	16.4	2.3	37.6	11.7	68.0	19.4	55.5	74.9	16.8	2.4	38.6	15.8	73.6
Post and telecommunications	64	279.8	21.9	67.6	31.7	401.0	297.2	97.1	394.3	272.5	25.5	63.8	33.6	395.5
National post activities	64.11	132.5	18.1	22.0	22.5	195.1	152.9	45.7	198.6	132.3	20.4	22.2	23.7	198.7
Courier activities	64.12	29.4	3.0	7.8	2.6	42.8	34.6	11.2	45.8	31.7	4.0	8.9	3.2	47.7
Telecommunications	64.20	118.0	0.7	37.7	6.6	163.0	109.7	40.2	150.0	108.5	1.1	32.8	6.7	149.1
FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION	**J**	**400.9**	**15.4**	**406.5**	**120.9**	**943.7**	**409.3**	**511.0**	**920.3**	**407.0**	**15.9**	**396.8**	**122.4**	**942.2**
Financial intermediation, except insurance and pension funding	65	214.1	7.1	247.8	82.9	552.0	218.8	327.9	546.8	213.5	7.9	246.2	87.6	555.2
Insurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security	66	103.0	6.1	90.2	19.3	218.5	105.5	101.5	207.0	98.4	5.9	83.2	17.3	204.8
Auxiliary to financial intermediation	67	83.8	2.2	68.4	18.7	173.1	85.1	81.5	166.5	95.1	2.2	67.5	17.5	182.3
Except insurance & pension funding	67.1	22.7	0.5	12.6	3.1	38.9	23.5	16.7	40.2	23.3	0.7	12.9	4.2	41.1
Aux. to insurance & pension funding	67.2	61.1	1.7	55.8	15.6	134.2	61.6	64.7	126.3	71.8	1.5	54.6	13.3	141.2
REAL ESTATE, RENTING & BUSINESS ACTIVITIES	**K**	**1,178.5**	**158.6**	**719.9**	**534.5**	**2,591.5**	**1,398.6**	**1,305.0**	**2,703.7**	**1,220.9**	**199.9**	**744.0**	**553.7**	**2,718.5**
Real estate activities	70	93.2	13.9	85.9	48.2	241.1	107.2	138.4	245.5	89.6	12.8	83.5	48.0	233.9
Letting of own property	70.1-70.2	54.4	7.3	46.9	23.8	132.4	60.8	73.1	133.9	51.3	6.6	45.0	24.0	126.9
Activities on a fee\contract basis	70.3	38.8	6.6	39.0	24.4	108.8	46.3	65.3	111.6	38.3	6.2	38.5	23.9	107.0
Renting of machinery & equipment without operator & of personal & household goods	71	80.7	5.9	21.0	12.3	119.9	87.4	32.6	120.0	80.3	8.0	20.2	12.1	120.6
Construction\civil engineering eqpt	71.32	33.8	0.8	4.0	2.5	41.1	34.0	6.2	40.2	32.4	0.7	3.6	2.9	39.5
All other goods and equipment	Rest of 71	46.8	5.1	17.1	9.8	78.8	53.4	26.4	79.8	48.0	7.3	16.6	9.3	81.1
Computer and related activities	72	132.5	3.6	54.7	13.2	204.0	148.9	71.6	220.5	148.7	5.1	55.9	14.8	224.4
Research and development	73	56.3	1.2	28.6	6.4	92.6	52.2	33.8	86.0	49.7	1.3	26.7	6.8	84.5
Other business activities	74	815.9	133.9	529.6	454.3	1,933.8	1,003.0	1,028.7	2,031.6	852.6	172.7	557.8	472.0	2,055.1
Legal activities	74.11	48.5	3.7	115.8	30.7	198.6	55.1	148.9	204.0	51.5	4.2	118.5	31.0	205.2
Accounting,auditing;tax consultancy	74.12	59.9	3.5	63.8	23.5	150.8	65.5	86.8	152.3	62.1	3.3	63.8	24.3	153.4
Market research, consultancy servs.	74.13-74.14	64.8	4.9	50.6	26.1	146.4	77.4	82.2	159.6	72.9	5.7	55.8	28.8	163.2
Management services of holding companies	74.15	15.5	2.4	8.8	2.9	29.6	20.8	18.2	39.0	18.7	2.6	13.9	2.7	37.9
Architectural & engineering service related technical consultancy	74.2-74.3	291.2	5.7	73.7	29.9	400.5	304.2	104.8	409.1	298.1	5.7	75.9	31.4	411.1
Advertising	74.4	31.8	1.8	22.3	6.9	62.7	36.8	33.4	70.1	36.5	1.6	28.2	6.2	72.5
Industrial cleaning	74.7	49.0	63.7	42.0	265.7	420.4	118.6	313.3	431.9	51.4	84.2	40.0	270.9	446.5
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION & DEFENCE; COMPULSORY SOCIAL SECURITY	**L**	**647.3**	**43.3**	**481.2**	**182.1**	**1,353.9**	**669.4**	**649.8**	**1,319.2**	**623.3**	**42.5**	**466.8**	**181.9**	**1,314.5**
EDUCATION	**M**	**411.2**	**107.2**	**575.6**	**693.5**	**1,787.5**	**495.7**	**1,215.8**	**1,711.4 R**	**407.1**	**111.2**	**575.5**	**715.5**	**1,809.3**
HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK	**N**	**326.6**	**99.2**	**911.4**	**1,060.4**	**2,397.7**	**439.3**	**1,992.6**	**2,432.0 R**	**333.3**	**107.5**	**928.8**	**1,062.1**	**2,431.8**
Human health & veterinary services	85.1/85.2	207.3	55.8	584.0	604.9	1,452.1	267.7	1,190.7	1,458.3 R	209.0	60.2	583.9	605.7	1,458.8
Social work activities	85.3	119.3	43.4	327.4	455.5	945.6	171.7	802.0	973.6	124.4	47.3	345.0	456.4	973.0
OTHER COMMUNITY, SOCIAL & PERSONAL SERVICE ACTIVITIES	**O,P,Q**	**328.3**	**108.2**	**235.5**	**274.7**	**946.6**	**449.9**	**526.6**	**976.5**	**327.4**	**113.0**	**228.9**	**286.9**	**956.2**
Sewage & refuse disposal	90	66.0	3.4	8.1	5.1	82.5	70.9	14.4	85.3	69.4	3.4	8.7	6.3	87.8
Servs.of membership organisations NEC	91	43.3	40.6	36.8	77.4	198.1	81.2	113.5	194.7	43.5	40.3	38.1	80.7	202.6
Recreational,cultural & sporting servs.	92	185.4	57.7	117.2	143.6	503.9	254.8	267.4	522.2	180.1	61.2	109.5	148.4	499.2
Motion picture,video,radio,TV, & other entertainment services	92.1-92.4	56.7	7.7	40.1	18.3	122.8	63.6	56.4	120.1	53.6	8.9	37.3	18.5	118.3
Library,museums & cultural services	92.5	20.4	5.4	22.1	30.7	78.7	29.0	54.8	83.9	21.3	5.3	21.7	30.3	78.6
Sporting & recreational activities	92.6-92.7	108.3	44.6	55.0	94.6	302.4	162.2	156.1	318.3	105.2	46.9	50.6	99.6	302.3
Other service activities nec	93/95/99	33.7	6.4	73.4	48.6	162.1	42.9	131.3	174.2	34.4	8.1	72.6	51.5	166.6
Cleaning of textile & fur products	93.01	12.5	2.5	14.0	14.8	43.8	17.0	34.9	52.0	14.0	3.5	14.4	16.3	48.3
Hairdressing,other beauty treatment and well-being activities	93.02/93.04	10.3	0.9	56.5	30.5	98.3	11.1	89.9	101.0	10.3	1.1	54.6	32.4	98.4

Note: Figures for certain industries are not shown separately but they are included in class and division totals.
\+ Members of HM Forces are excluded.
\# Excludes private households with employed persons, extra-territorial organisations and bodies.

1.5 EMPLOYMENT
Employees in employment by region*

THOUSAND

Standard region	Unadjusted					Seasonally adjusted			Unadjusted				
	Male		Female		Total	Male All	Female All	Total	Production and construction industries	Production industries	Manufacturing industries	Service industries	Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing
	Full-time	Part-time	Full time	Part-time					C-F	C-E	D	G-Q	A,B
SIC 1992													
South East													
1994 Sep	3,146	395	2,013	1,458	7,012	3,540	3,495	7,035	1,145	928	865	5,797	71
Dec	3,138	413	2,018	1,524	7,093	3,547	3,517 R	7,063	1,151	925	863	5,884	58
1995 Mar	3,135	417	2,000	1,502	7,054 R	3,564	3,512	7,077	1,152	931	872	5,846	57 R
Jun R	3,145	435	2,016	1,519	7,116	3,576	3,527	7,104	1,154	932	876	5,896	66
Sep R	3,167	425	2,034	1,494	7,121	3,587	3,547	7,134	1,160	936	880	5,888	73
Dec	3,155	450	2,023	1,536	7,165	3,602	3,535	7,136	1,155	935	881	5,950	60 P
Greater London (included in South East)													
1994 Sep	1,464	170	1,005	512	3,151	1,638	1,530	3,168	405	317	294	2,740	5
Dec	1,471	181	1,020	545	3,218	1,644	1,552	3,196	420	317	295	2,793	5
1995 Mar	1,469	181	1,010	532	3,192	1,652	1,542	3,194	420	319	298	2,768	4
Jun	1,468	186	1,016	523	3,194	1,657	1,541	3,198	418	316	296	2,771	5
Sep R	1,481	181	1,024	525	3,211	1,665	1,558	3,223	431	321	301	2,775	5
Dec	1,481	197	1,025	539	3,242	1,670	1,551	3,221	427	316	297	2,810	5 P
East Anglia													
1994 Sep	367	47	199	203	816	411	405	816	182	153	142	603	31
Dec	358	50	198	211	816	408	406	813	173	150	139	616	27
1995 Mar	360	46	198	209	813	408	408	816	171	147	136	615	27
Jun	363 R	46	200	214	823	410	413	823	175	149	138	619	29
Sep R	368	46	205	207	827	411	414	825	178	150	139	616	33
Dec	369	48	202	213	832	417	413	829	179	150	140	626	27 P
South West													
1994 Sep	752	102	438	438	1,730	847	876	1,723	373	311	285	1,315	43
Dec	738	104	440	444	1,725	843	879	1,723	371	311	287	1,316	38
1995 Mar	734	103	437	442	1,717	845	889	1,733 R	367	305	281	1,311	38
Jun R	744	111	441	464	1,760	853	899	1,752	371	311	287	1,350	38
Sep	752	114	444	456	1,766	858	899 R	1,757 R	378	315	291	1,345	43
Dec	754	115	443	460	1,773	871	900	1,771	379	317	294	1,356	37 P
West Midlands													
1994 Sep	939	91	510	432	1,972	1,030	944	1,974	600	521	501	1,341	30
Dec	940	106	513	446	2,004	1,039	952	1,991	609	530	511	1,370	25
1995 Mar	939	100	512	442	1,992	1,042	956	1,998	609	533	513	1,359	25
Jun	931 R	97	507	440	1,975 R	1,033 R	948	1,981	593	526	507	1,356	27 R
Sep R	930	97	508	436	1,971	1,028	948	1,976	595	529	510	1,347	30
Dec	936	102	515	451	2,004	1,030	958	1,987	606	533	515	1,373	25 P
East Midlands													
1994 Sep	693	104	383	357	1,536	793	741	1,534	482	419	395	1,024	30
Dec	707	81	385	363	1,536	787	742	1,528	498	423	400	1,011	27
1995 Mar	700	83	378	362	1,523	787	743	1,530	489	419	397	1,008	26 R
Jun	696	85	380	368	1,529	784	749	1,533	484	422	400	1,017	28
Sep R	702	88	381	365	1,536	786	747	1,533	490	421	399	1,015	31
Dec	709	93	383	373	1,557	799	750	1,549	491	421	400	1,039	27 P
Yorkshire and Humberside													
1994 Sep	840	91	454	462	1,847	927	920	1,846	509	421	398	1,312	27
Dec	819	91	452	473	1,836	911	922 R	1,832	492	420	399	1,321	23
1995 Mar	814	93	455	459	1,821	912	919	1,831	483	417	395	1,315	23
Jun	825	104	453	471	1,853 R	927 R	921 R	1,849	490	420	398	1,340	23 R
Sep	820 R	102	450	458	1,830 R	916 R	912 R	1,828 R	487	420	398	1,317	26 R
Dec	821	103	455	465	1,844	925	914	1,839	495	422	399	1,326	23 P
North West													
1994 Sep	1,057	110	606	524	2,296	1,162	1,131	2,293	599	499	480	1,678	19
Dec	1,057	114	602	539	2,311	1,168	1,137	2,305	599	497	477	1,696	16
1995 Mar	1,039	113	601	526	2,279	1,156	1,129	2,285	591	494	475	1,671	16
Jun	1,040	114	598	531	2,284	1,158	1,131	2,288 R	586	489	471	1,680	17
Sep	1,052	114	597 R	534	2,297	1,161 R	1,132 R	2,293	588	487	470	1,690	19
Dec	1,046	119	597	537	2,299	1,161	1,128	2,289	589	493	476	1,693	17 P
North													
1994 Sep	488	51	281	251	1,071	537	532	1,070	295	235	223	764	13
Dec	494	53 R	276	257	1,080	544	530	1,073	294	230	218	774	12
1995 Mar	490	56	275	253	1,075	551	530	1,081	288	229	218	775	12
Jun	495 R	62	273	258	1,089	557	533	1,090	294	228	218	784	11 R
Sep	496 R	61	272	257	1,086 R	556 R	529	1,085 R	294	231	221	779 R	13
Dec	492	68	273	269	1,101	557	538	1,095	292	233	223	797	12 P
Wales													
1994 Sep	450	48	253	227	977	495	480	975	275	236	223	682	20
Dec	443	48	249	231	971	492	479	971	270	237	225	683	18
1995 Mar	438	49	249	229	965	491	480	972	268	238	226	679	19
Jun	441	52	251	235	979	492	483	976	271	239	228	689	19
Sep	440	52	252 R	230	975 R	490 R	483 R	972 R	268	238	227	686 R	21 R
Dec	437	53	251	233	973	490	483	973	267	237	226	686	19 P
Scotland													
1994 Sep	899	95	538	435	1,967	989	970	1,959	483	355	316	1,447	37
Dec	890	95	528	434	1,947	983	959	1,943	479	357	316	1,433	35
1995 Mar	886	96	520	427	1,928	992	956	1,948	466	352	312	1,427	35
Jun	887	95	525	437	1,944 R	982	957	1,939	470	357	318	1,439	35
Sep	894 R	97	526	431	1,947 R	984 R	953	1,937 R	479	359	319	1,434	35
Dec	891	97	518	435	1,942	988	951	1,939	477	360	321	1,432	33 P
Great Britain													
1994 Sep	9,630	1,134	5,675	4,786	21,226	10,730	10,494	21,224	4,942	4,078	3,827	15,964	320
Dec	9,584	1,154	5,660	4,922	21,319	10,721	10,522 R	21,242	4,933	4,080	3,836	16,105	281
1995 Mar	9,534	1,155	5,625 R	4,853	21,167 R	10,749	10,522 R	21,271 R	4,884	4,064	3,826	16,004	279 R
Jun R	9,568	1,201	5,644	4,939	21,352	10,773	10,562	21,335	4,888	4,074	3,840	16,170	294
Sep	9,623 R	1,197 R	5,668 R	4,869 R	21,356	10,778	10,563	21,341	4,916	4,086	3,854	16,116 R	323 R
Dec	9,609	1,248	5,660	4,972	21,490	10,838	10,570	21,408	4,931	4,102	3,875	16,278	281 P
Northern Ireland													
1994 Sep	240	41	159	120	560	280	279	559	133	108	101	408	19
Dec	241	43	160	126	570	283	284	567	133	109	102	418	19
1995 Mar	239	42	159	124	565	282	284	566	132	108	101	414	19
Jun R	242	43	161	126	571	285	287	572	134	110	103	418	19
Sep R	242	43	160	127	572	285	288	573	134	110	104	419	19
Dec	241	45	160	131	578	286	289	575	133	110	103	426	19 P
United Kingdom													
1994 Sep	9,870	1,175	5,834	4,906	21,785	11,010	10,774	21,783	5,074	4,186	3,929	16,372	339
Dec	9,825	1,197	5,820	5,048	21,889	11,004	10,805	21,809	5,066	4,189	3,938	16,523	300
1995 Mar	9,773 R	1,197	5,784 R	4,977	21,731 R	11,031	10,806 R	21,837 R	5,016	4,172	3,927	16,418	298 R
Jun R	9,810	1,244	5,804	5,065	21,923	11,058	10,849	21,907	5,022	4,184	3,943	16,588	314
Sep R	9,864	1,240	5,828	4,995	21,928	11,063	10,851	21,913	5,050	4,196	3,958	16,535	343
Dec	9,851	1,294	5,821	5,103	22,068	11,124	10,859	21,983	5,064	4,211	3,978	16,705	300 P

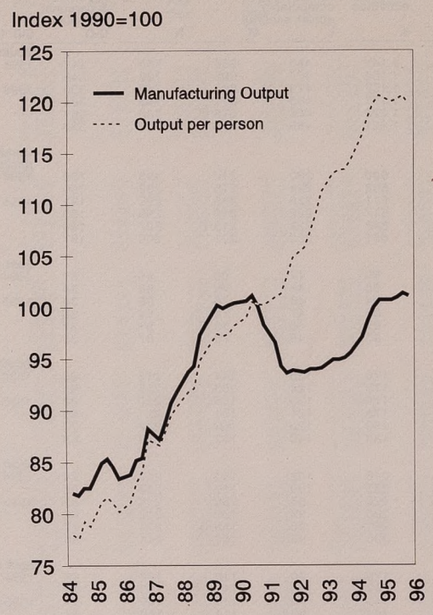
* See footnotes to *table 1.1*.

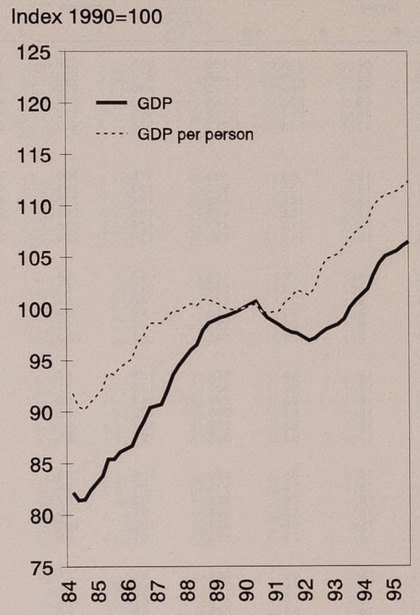
THOUSAND

Unadjusted															Standard region
Mining & quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas & water supply	Construction	Wholesale, retail trade & repairs	Hotels & restaurants	Transport storage & communication	Financial intermediation	Real Estate renting & business activities	Public admin. & defence; compulsory social security	Education	Health & social work	Other community, social & personal activities	
C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O-Q	SIC 1992
9	865	54	216	1,189	368	528	444	1,141	480	558	740	347	**South East**
8	863	53	226	1,222	378	523	444	1,154	477	602	738	346	1994 Sep
7	872	52	220	1,193	380	512	442	1,157	473	600	740	350	Dec
7	876	49	222	1,188	390	516	441	1,177	465	611	743	364	1995 Mar
8	880	48	224	1,178	383	510	438	1,223	465	578 R	746	367	Jun
7	881	47	220	1,217	376	507	439	1,221	466	618	749	356	Sep
													Dec
4	294	19	88	483	175	290	275	596	230	210	293	189	**Greater London (included in South**
4	295	18	103	505	193	284	275	608	228	216	295	190	1994 Sep
3	298	18	101	486	191	278	274	611	226	215	295	191	Dec
3	296	17	102	479	186	283	273	617	222	219	299	193	1995 Mar
3	301	16	110	473	179	278	272	642	222	213 R	297	199	Jun
3	297	16	111	490	179	276	274	651	223	221	300	197	Sep
													Dec
3	142	8	29	141	44	54	33	90	47	68	95	31	**East Anglia**
3	139	8	23	145	42	54	33	90	48	76	96	34	1994 Sep
3	136	8	24	140	40	54	32	94	48	76	96	34	Dec
3	138	8	26	140	43	54	32	92	47	78	96	36	1995 Mar
3	139	8	28	139	45	53	32	97	48	69 R	97	37	Jun
3	140	7	29	142	42	52	32	97	48	78	97	38	Sep
													Dec
6	285	19	62	300	123	82	84	176	125	144	215	65	**South West**
6	287	19	60	304	110	81	84	179	124	153	215	65	1994 Sep
6	281	18	62	299	114	80	82	176	123	155	219	63	Dec
6	287	18	61	303	132	82	83	178	121	161	221	69	1995 Mar
6	291	18	63	299	134	82	81	183	120	153	222	70	Jun
6	294	17	62	306	121	83	94	183	118	162	222	68	Sep
													Dec
3	501	17	80	330	100	93	60	218	102	154	210	74	**West Midlands**
3	511	16	78	335	101	94	61	223	100	159	212	85	1994 Sep
4	513	16	76	325	97	97	60	226	97	160	214	82	Dec
4	507	15	67	326	97	99	60	225	96	159	212	82	1995 Mar
4	510	15	66	323	100	100	59	221	96	156 R	214	77	Jun
4	515	14	73	334	101	98	63	226	95	162	214	80	Sep
													Dec
9	395	15	63	267	81	71	39	170	70	110	158	58	**East Midlands**
8	400	15	74	272	80	71	38	147	70	119	159	55	1994 Sep
8	397	15	70	273	81	72	38	142	70	118	160	54	Dec
8	400	14	62	275	88	73	38	144	68	114	160	58	1995 Mar
8	399	14	69	273	85	73	37	154	67	109	161	57	Jun
8	400	13	70	287	84	73	36	160	66	117	162	55	Sep
													Dec
8	398	15	88	310	110	103	66	172	102	162	210	77	**Yorkshire & Humbers**
8	399	14	71	314	110	103	65	176	101	172 R	210	71	1994 Sep
9	395	14	66	309	108	103	65	182	99	167	209	72	Dec
9	398	13	70	319	112	105	65	190	98	165	210	76	1995 Mar
9	398	13	67	310	113	103 R	65	185	97	157	212	75	Jun
9	399	13	73	317	112	102	67	186	97	166	208	71	Sep
													Dec
1	480	18	99	398	128	135	91	237	141	182	269	98	**North West**
2	477	18	102	410	122	131	89	247	141	186	269	100	1994 Sep
2	475	17	97	395	126	130	87	241	140	186	269	96	Dec
2	471	16	97	393	133	131	86	242	138	186	270	101	1995 Mar
2	470	16	100	398	138	133	85	247	138	181	273	97	Jun
2	476	15	97	409	129	131	86	247	137	187	274	94	Sep
													Dec
5	223	7	60	177	67	54	26	97	83	85	124	52	**North**
5	218	7	64	183	60	54	26	103	83	89	126	51	1994 Sep
4	218	7	59	178	63	54	25	103	83	88	126	54	Dec
4	218	6	66	176	69	53	25	108	81	88	125	59	1995 Mar
4	221	6	63	176	69	53	25	109	81	83 R	125	58	Jun
4	223	6	59	187	68	52	24	113	81	88	125	58	Sep
													Dec
3	223	9	39	147	61	46	25	68	77	83	130	46	**Wales**
3	225	9	33	150	52	45	25	73	76	88	129	45	1994 Sep
3	226	9	30	142	53	45	26	73	75	88	132	45	Dec
3	228	9	31	143	63	46	25	72	73	87	134	45	1995 Mar
3	227	9	30	141	62	45	25	76	73	84 R	135	46	Jun
3	226	8	30	146	55	44	25	79	72	88	133	43	Sep
													Dec
22	316	18	127	300	130	118	78	200	134	143	248	96	**Scotland**
23	316	18	122	305	120	112	78	199	135	145	245	95	1994 Sep
23	312	17	115	297	118	112	78	202	135	146	243	96	Dec
23	318	17	112	300	129	114	76	203	135	144	245	93	1995 Mar
23	319	17	120	296	127	112	75	207	135	142 R	247	93	Jun
23	321	16	117	302	117	112	75	206	134	144	248	94	Sep
													Dec
69	3,827	181	864	3,558	1,211	1,284	946	2,570	1,362	1,688	2,399	944	**Great Britain**
68	3,836	176	853	3,640	1,175	1,269	944	2,591	1,354	1,788 R	2,398	947	1994 Sep
67	3,826	172	820	3,550	1,182	1,259	935	2,595	1,344	1,784	2,409	946	Dec
68	3,840	166	814	3,564	1,257	1,272	930	2,630	1,321	1,794	2,416	984	1995 Mar
69	3,854	163	830	3,533	1,256	1,264	920	2,704	1,319	1,711 R	2,432	976	Jun
68	3,875	158	830	3,647	1,204	1,255	942	2,719	1,314	1,809	2,432	956	Sep
													Dec
2	101	5	25	84	25	21	14	29	62	59	87	27	**Northern Ireland**
2	102	5	24	88	26	21	14	30	62	63	88	27	1994 Sep
2	101	5	24	85	25	21	14	30	62	63	88	27	Dec
2	103	5	24	88 R	28	21 R	14	31	59 R	60 R	90 R	26	1995 Mar
2	104	5	23 R	88 R	28	21 R	14	32	59 R	59 R	91 R	26	Jun
2	103	5	23	93	29	21	14	32	59	62	90	26	Sep
													Dec
71	3,929	186	889	3,642	1,236	1,305	960	2,600	1,424	1,748	2,486	971	**United Kingdom**
70	3,938	181	878	3,729	1,201	1,289	958	2,621	1,416	1,850	2,485	974	1994 Sep
68	3,927	177	844	3,636	1,207	1,279	949	2,625	1,405	1,847	2,497	973	Dec
70	3,943	171	838	3,652	1,285	1,293	944	2,661	1,381	1,855 R	2,507 R	1,010	1995 Mar
71	3,958	168	854	3,621	1,284	1,286	934	2,735	1,379	1,771 R	2,523 R	1,003	Jun
70	3,978	163	853	3,740	1,233	1,276	956	2,750	1,374	1,871	2,522	982	Sep
													Dec

* See footnotes to *table 1.1*.

1.8 EMPLOYMENT
Indices of output, employment and productivity





Seasonally adjusted (1990=100)

UNITED KINGDOM	Whole economy			Production industries			Manufacturing industries		
SIC 1992	Output *	Employed labour force +	Output per person employed	Output	Employed labour force +	Output per person employed	Output	Employed labour force +	Output per person employed
1987	92.7	93.3	99.3	93.7	102.3	91.6	89.6	101.2	88.6
1988	97.3	96.6	100.7	98.2	103.0	95.3	95.9	102.4	93.6
1989	99.4	99.4	100.0	100.3	102.9	97.5	100.2	102.7	97.6
1990	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1991	97.9	97.1	100.8	96.3	92.5	104.2	94.6	92.3	102.5
1992	97.4	94.6	102.9	96.2	86.8	111.0	94.0	86.8	108.3
1993	99.6	93.6	106.4	98.1	83.1	118.1	95.1	83.8	113.5
1994	103.6	94.2	110.0	103.1	82.2	125.5	99.2	83.4	118.9
1995	..	94.9	..	105.6	82.3	128.3	101.1	84.1	120.2
1988 Q1	96.0	95.5	100.5	96.5	102.9	93.8	93.7	102.1	91.8
Q2	96.5	96.2	100.3	97.2	103.0	94.4	94.3	102.4	92.1
Q3	97.9	97.0	100.9	99.4	103.0	96.5	97.3	102.6	94.8
Q4	98.6	97.8	100.9	99.6	103.1	96.6	98.3	102.6	95.7
1989 Q1	99.1	98.7	100.4	99.9	103.2	96.9	100.2	102.8	97.4
Q2	99.3	99.3	100.0	99.9	103.0	96.9	99.9	102.8	97.2
Q3	99.5	99.6	99.9	100.5	102.9	97.7	100.2	102.8	97.4
Q4	99.8	100.0	99.9	100.8	102.4	98.5	100.4	102.3	98.2
1990 Q1	100.4	100.1	100.2	100.3	101.6	98.7	100.6	101.5	99.0
Q2	100.7	100.3	100.5	101.6	100.7	100.9	101.1	100.6	100.5
Q3	99.8	100.1	99.7	99.8	99.7	100.1	100.1	99.8	100.3
Q4	99.1	99.5	99.6	98.3	98.0	100.4	98.3	98.0	100.2
1991 Q1	98.4	98.5	99.8	97.6	95.6	102.1	96.6	95.6	101.0
Q2	98.0	97.4	100.6	96.1	93.2	103.1	94.3	93.1	101.3
Q3	97.7	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	94.1	103.7	96.4	86.2	111.8	94.0	86.3	109.0
Q4	98.0	93.5	104.8	97.1	84.5	114.9	94.1	84.6	111.2
1993 Q1	98.5	93.5	105.3	96.8	83.7	115.7	94.9	84.0	113.0
Q2	99.0	93.5	105.9	97.3	83.3	116.8	94.9	83.8	113.3
Q3	100.1	93.7	106.8	98.6	82.9	119.0	95.1	83.8	113.4
Q4	100.8	93.9	107.4	99.8	82.5	120.9	95.6	83.7	114.2
1994 Q1	101.9	93.9	108.4	100.8	82.3	122.5	97.2	83.3	116.7
Q2	103.3	94.0	109.9	103.0	82.1	125.4	98.8	83.4	118.4
Q3	104.4	94.3	110.6	104.4	82.1	127.2	100.0	83.5	119.8
Q4	105.1	94.7	111.0	104.3	82.1	127.0	100.7	83.5	120.6
1995 Q1	105.6	94.8	111.4	105.1	82.2	127.8	100.6	83.9	119.9
Q2	106.1	94.8	111.8	105.3	82.3	127.9	101.1	84.0	120.4
Q3	106.5	94.8	112.4	106.1	82.2	129.0	101.5	84.0	120.8
Q4	**..**	**95.0**	**..**	**105.9**	**82.4**	**128.4**	**101.3**	**84.5**	**119.9**

* Gross domestic product for whole economy.

\+ The employed labour force comprises, employees in employment, the self-employed, and HM Forces. This series is used as a denominator for the productivity calculations for the reasons explained on page S6 of the August 1988 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

The Manufacturing index has been rebased from 1988=100 to 1990=100, in common with other economic series. Figures on a 1988=100 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette*, September 1993.

Overtime and short-time: operatives in manufacturing industries

GREAT BRITAIN	OVERTIME					SHORT-TIME									
			Hours of overtime worked			Stood off for whole week		Working part of week			Stood off for whole or part of week				
	Operatives working overtime (000)	Percentage of all operatives	Average per operative working overtime	Actual (million)	Seasonally adjusted	Operatives (000)	Hours lost (000)	Operatives (000)	Hours lost (000)	Average per operative working part of the week	Operatives (000)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours lost Actual (000)	Seasonally adjusted	Average per operative on short-time
1993	880	..	9.6	8.42		3	106	14	124	8.9	17	..	235		14.3
1994	883	..	9.6	8.48		2	86	15	129	8.5	17	..	216		12.4
Week ended															
1994 Mar 11	898	..	9.6	8.62	8.65	2	87	19	185	9.6	22	..	273	239	12.6
Apr 15	855	..	9.4	8.07	8.25	2	73	17	160	9.6	19	..	234	199	12.6
May 13	842	..	9.5	8.03	8.24	2	57	16	115	7.1	18	..	172	226	9.8
Jun 10	870	..	9.6	8.36	8.33	4	137	18	153	8.4	22	..	290	240	13.3
Jul 15	861	..	9.7	8.31	8.23	2	91	8	73	9.0	11	..	164	263	15.5
Aug 12	796	..	9.7	7.72	8.16	2	67	12	132	10.8	14	..	198	242	14.3
Sep 9	931	..	9.8	9.08	8.83	1	36	7	50	7.1	8	..	86	120	10.8
Oct 14	937	..	9.8	9.16	8.71	2	75	17	139	8.3	19	..	214	212	11.4
Nov 11	964	..	9.8	9.49	8.98	1	55	17	98	5.9	18	..	153	173	8.5
Dec 9	952	..	9.7	9.25	8.78	3	101	17	121	7.3	19	..	222	193	11.5
1995 Jan 13	834	..	9.7	8.10	8.66	3	114	12	99	8.3	15	..	213	191	14.4
Feb 10	874	..	9.5	8.28	8.67	2	64	13	130	10.0	15	..	194	138	13.1
Mar 10	903	..	9.7	8.77	8.73	2	62	14	111	7.9	16	..	173	168	11.0
Apr 7	901	..	9.7	8.71	8.87	3	102	19	143	7.5	22	..	245	203	11.2
May 12	893	..	9.4	8.42	8.73	1	40	16	123	7.9	17	..	162	204	9.8
Jun 9	951	..	9.6	9.15	9.02	4	136	11	113	10.8	14	..	249	199	17.7
Jul 14	906	..	9.8	8.90	8.87	2	65	4	40	10.7	6	..	106	171	19.2
Aug 11	826	..	9.8	8.08	8.15	1	54	7	71	10.3	8	..	125	183	15.1
Sep 15	923	..	9.9	9.18	8.85	2	56	9	95	10.7	10	..	151	193	14.6
Oct 13	947	..	9.9	9.36	8.94	1	40	9	82	9.7	10	..	122	123	12.8
Nov 10	953	..	9.7	9.21	8.88	2	60	12	117	9.6	14	..	177	160	12.8
Dec 15	956	..	10.3	9.84	9.26	1	23	12	108	9.1	13	..	130	125	10.4
1996 Jan 12	**848**	**..**	**9.6**	**8.11**	**8.74**	**3**	**117**	**19**	**155**	**8.1**	**22**	**..**	**273**	**222**	**12.2**

2.1 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT UK Summary

THOUSAND

	MALE AND FEMALE								
	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
1992)	2,778.6	9.8	2,765.0	9.7					
1993) Annual	2,919.2	10.4	2,900.6	10.3					
1994) averages	2,636.5	9.4	2,619.4	9.4					
1995)	2,325.6	8.3	2,306.7	8.2					
1994 Feb 10	2,841.4	10.1	2,748.4	9.8	-29.8	-21.8	272	2,532	37
Mar 10	2,777.5	9.9	2,721.9	9.7	-26.5	-19.4	246	2,496	35
Apr 14	2,734.4	9.8	2,684.8	9.6	-37.1	-31.1	266	2,435	33
May 12	2,652.6	9.5	2,665.4	9.5	-19.4	-27.7	233	2,387	33
Jun 9	2,585.6	9.2	2,645.3	9.4	-20.1	-25.5	224	2,331	31
Jul 14	2,643.1	9.4	2,630.1	9.4	-15.2	-18.2	349	2,265	29
Aug 11	2,638.3	9.4	2,592.7	9.3	-37.4	-24.2	276	2,335	27
Sep 8	2,580.4	9.2	2,562.1	9.1	-30.6	-27.7	261	2,294	25
Oct 13	2,455.0	8.8	2,514.5	9.0	-47.6	-38.5	264	2,167	24
Nov 10	2,423.0	8.7	2,470.3	8.8	-44.2	-40.8	258	2,142	23
Dec 8	2,417.0	8.6	2,418.5	8.6	-51.8	-47.9	243	2,150	23
1995 Jan 12	2,503.4	8.9	2,392.1	8.5	-26.4	-40.8	261	2,219	23
Feb 9	2,458.8	8.8	2,366.7	8.5	-25.4	-34.5	243	2,193	23
Mar 9	2,398.3	8.6	2,346.8	8.4	-19.9	-23.9	222	2,154	23
Apr 13	2,375.3	8.5	2,327.8	8.3	-19.0	-21.4	259	2,095	23
May 11	2,302.3	8.2	2,317.4	8.3	-10.4	-16.4	199	2,081	23
Jun 8	2,254.5	8.1	2,313.6	8.3	-3.8	-11.1	208	2,026	21
Jul 13	2,336.2	8.3	2,313.4	8.3	-0.2	-4.8	325	1,991	21
Aug 10	2,350.2	8.4	2,292.3	8.2	-21.1	-8.4	263	2,068	21
Sep 14	2,292.2	8.2	2,265.3	8.1	-27.0	-16.1	256	2,017	21
Oct 12	2,212.3	7.9	2,264.9	8.1	-0.4	-16.2	251	1,942	21
Nov 9	2,196.1	7.8	2,244.8	8.0	-20.1	-15.8	242	1,935	21
Dec 14	2,228.2	8.0	2,235.1	8.0	-9.7	-10.1	236	1,972	21
1996 Jan 11 R	2,310.5	8.3	2,206.8	7.9	-28.3	-19.4	252	2,037	21
Feb 8 P	**2,303.0**	**8.2**	**2,213.6**	**7.9**	**6.8**	**-10.4**	**243**	**2,039**	**21**

2.2 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary

1992)	2,672.4	9.6	2,660.3	9.6					
1993) Annual	2,814.1	10.3	2,796.9	10.2					
1994) averages	2,539.2	9.3	2,522.3	9.3					
1995)	2,237.4	8.2	2,218.6	8.1					
1994 Feb 10	2,741.8	10.1	2,648.8	9.7	-29.5	-21.1	266	2,440	36
Mar 10	2,678.9	9.8	2,622.8	9.6	-26.0	-18.9	240	2,404	34
Apr 14	2,636.1	9.7	2,585.7	9.5	-37.1	-30.9	260	2,344	32
May 12	2,556.9	9.4	2,567.2	9.4	-18.5	-27.2	228	2,298	32
Jun 9	2,489.4	9.1	2,547.1	9.3	-20.1	-25.2	216	2,244	30
Jul 14	2,541.8	9.3	2,532.1	9.3	-15.0	-17.9	340	2,175	28
Aug 11	2,537.2	9.3	2,496.1	9.2	-36.0	-23.7	270	2,241	26
Sep 8	2,481.4	9.1	2,466.5	9.1	-29.6	-26.9	253	2,203	25
Oct 13	2,361.6	8.7	2,420.1	8.9	-46.4	-37.3	257	2,081	24
Nov 10	2,331.6	8.6	2,376.6	8.7	-43.5	-39.8	252	2,057	23
Dec 8	2,327.0	8.5	2,326.3	8.5	-50.3	-46.7	238	2,066	23
1995 Jan 12	2,411.5	8.8	2,300.9	8.4	-25.4	-39.7	254	2,134	24
Feb 9	2,368.3	8.7	2,276.1	8.4	-24.8	-33.5	237	2,109	23
Mar 9	2,309.3	8.5	2,257.2	8.3	-18.9	-23.0	216	2,071	22
Apr 13	2,287.2	8.4	2,239.1	8.2	-18.1	-20.6	252	2,014	21
May 11	2,216.6	8.1	2,229.3	8.2	-9.8	-15.6	194	2,001	21
Jun 8	2,169.0	8.0	2,226.0	8.2	-3.3	-10.4	201	1,947	20
Jul 13	2,244.3	8.2	2,225.4	8.2	-0.6	-4.6	315	1,909	19
Aug 10	2,258.2	8.3	2,205.1	8.1	-20.3	-8.1	256	1,983	19
Sep 14	2,202.1	8.1	2,178.8	8.0	-26.3	-15.7	248	1,936	19
Oct 12	2,126.8	7.8	2,178.4	8.0	-0.4	-15.7	244	1,864	19
Nov 9	2,111.9	7.7	2,158.4	7.9	-20.0	-15.6	236	1,857	18
Dec 14	2,144.1	7.9	2,148.7	7.9	-9.7	-10.0	231	1,894	19
1996 Jan 11 R	2,224.2	8.2	2,121.0	7.8	-27.7	-19.1	246	1,958	20
Feb 8 P	**2,217.2**	**8.1**	**2,127.8**	**7.8**	**6.8**	**-10.2**	**237**	**1,960**	**20**

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-1994 for 1994 and 1995 figures and at the corresponding mid-year estimates for earlier years.

THOUSAND

MALE				FEMALE					
UNEMPLOYED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #		UNEMPLOYED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #		MARRIED	
Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	
2,126.0	13.1	2,118.6	13.1	652.6	5.3	646.4	5.3		1992)
2,236.1	14.0	2,225.7	13.9	683.1	5.6	674.9	5.5		1993) Annual
2,014.4	12.6	2,004.8	12.7	622.1	5.1	614.6	5.0		1994) averages
1,770.0	11.2	1,759.2	11.1	555.6	4.6	547.5	4.5		1995)
2,184.3	13.8	2,110.4	13.4	657.1	5.4	638.0	5.2	195.9	1994 Feb 10
2,136.5	13.5	2,090.0	13.2	641.1	5.3	631.9	5.2	190.1	Mar 10
2,101.3	13.3	2,059.5	13.0	633.1	5.2	625.3	5.1	188.9	Apr 14
2,042.1	12.9	2,042.2	12.9	610.5	5.0	623.2	5.1	179.9	May 12
1,988.8	12.6	2,025.1	12.8	596.8	4.9	620.2	5.1	173.6	Jun 9
1,998.0	12.6	2,006.5	12.7	645.1	5.3	623.6	5.1	177.0	Jul 14
1,979.1	12.5	1,978.4	12.5	659.1	5.4	614.3	5.0	182.7	Aug 11
1,947.3	12.3	1,957.2	12.4	633.1	5.2	604.9	5.0	169.6	Sep 8
1,868.2	11.8	1,921.0	12.2	586.9	4.8	593.5	4.9	158.2	Oct 13
1,848.9	11.7	1,884.9	11.9	574.1	4.7	585.4	4.8	154.6	Nov 10
1,854.3	11.7	1,847.7	11.7	562.7	4.6	570.8	4.7	151.6	Dec 8
1,918.2	12.1	1,827.7	11.6	585.1	4.8	564.4	4.6	157.4	1995 Jan 12
1,882.3	11.9	1,808.9	11.4	576.5	4.7	557.8	4.6	153.6	Feb 9
1,838.8	11.6	1,794.0	11.3	559.5	4.6	552.8	4.5	147.8	Mar 9
1,815.5	11.5	1,775.6	11.2	559.8	4.6	552.2	4.5	150.9	Apr 13
1,766.1	11.2	1,767.4	11.2	536.2	4.4	550.0	4.5	141.1	May 11
1,728.9	10.9	1,763.8	11.2	525.6	4.3	549.8	4.5	136.7	Jun 8
1,758.6	11.1	1,761.0	11.1	577.5	4.7	552.4	4.5	143.1	Jul 13
1,753.7	11.1	1,745.8	11.0	596.4	4.9	546.5	4.5	152.1	Aug 10
1,724.0	10.9	1,727.9	10.9	568.2	4.7	537.4	4.4	139.2	Sep 14
1,676.4	10.6	1,724.7	10.9	535.9	4.4	540.2	4.4	133.4	Oct 12
1,670.7	10.6	1,709.2	10.8	525.5	4.3	535.6	4.4	131.1	Nov 9
1,707.2	10.8	1,703.9	10.8	521.0	4.3	531.2	4.4	131.4	Dec 14
1,766.4	11.2	1,680.9	10.6	544.1	4.5	525.9	4.3	138.2	1996 Jan 11 R
1,761.0	**11.1**	**1,688.2**	**10.7**	**541.9**	**4.4**	**525.4**	**4.3**	**136.6**	**Feb 8 P**

2,044.6	13.0	2,037.9	12.9	627.8	5.3	622.5	5.2		1992)
2,155.4	13.9	2,145.7	13.8	658.8	5.5	651.2	5.5		1993) Annual
1,939.1	12.5	1,929.6	12.6	600.1	5.0	592.8	5.0		1994) averages
1,701.4	11.1	1,690.6	11.0	536.1	4.5	528.1	4.4		1995)
2,106.1	13.7	2,032.9	13.2	635.7	5.3	615.9	5.2	189.1	1994 Feb 10
2,059.1	13.4	2,013.1	13.1	619.8	5.2	609.7	5.1	183.3	Mar 10
2,024.3	13.2	1,982.7	12.9	611.7	5.1	603.0	5.1	182.0	Apr 14
1,967.0	12.8	1,966.1	12.8	589.8	5.0	601.1	5.1	173.3	May 12
1,914.1	12.5	1,949.2	12.7	575.3	4.8	597.9	5.0	167.0	Jun 9
1,921.8	12.5	1,931.1	12.6	620.0	5.2	601.0	5.1	169.2	Jul 14
1,903.3	12.4	1,903.8	12.4	633.9	5.3	592.3	5.0	174.8	Aug 11
1,872.0	12.2	1,883.1	12.3	609.4	5.1	583.4	4.9	162.9	Sep 8
1,795.8	11.7	1,847.7	12.0	565.8	4.8	572.4	4.8	152.0	Oct 13
1,777.5	11.6	1,812.2	11.8	554.0	4.7	564.4	4.7	148.7	Nov 10
1,783.4	11.6	1,776.0	11.6	543.5	4.6	550.3	4.6	145.9	Dec 8
1,845.9	12.0	1,756.6	11.4	565.6	4.8	544.3	4.6	151.6	1995 Jan 12
1,810.8	11.8	1,738.2	11.3	557.4	4.7	537.9	4.5	147.9	Feb 9
1,768.5	11.5	1,724.1	11.2	540.8	4.6	533.1	4.5	142.2	Mar 9
1,746.5	11.4	1,706.6	11.1	540.8	4.6	532.5	4.5	145.0	Apr 13
1,698.4	11.1	1,698.7	11.1	518.2	4.4	530.6	4.5	135.8	May 11
1,661.8	10.8	1,695.5	11.0	507.2	4.3	530.5	4.5	131.4	Jun 8
1,689.4	11.0	1,692.8	11.0	554.9	4.7	532.6	4.5	136.5	Jul 13
1,684.7	11.0	1,678.1	10.9	573.5	4.8	527.0	4.4	145.2	Aug 10
1,655.2	10.8	1,660.5	10.8	546.9	4.6	518.3	4.4	133.5	Sep 14
1,609.8	10.5	1,657.2	10.8	517.0	4.4	521.2	4.4	128.1	Oct 12
1,604.5	10.4	1,641.8	10.7	507.4	4.3	516.6	4.3	125.9	Nov 9
1,640.7	10.7	1,636.5	10.6	503.4	4.2	512.2	4.3	126.2	Dec 14
1,698.4	11.1	1,614.0	10.5	525.9	4.4	507.0	4.3	132.9	1996 Jan 11 R
1,693.3	**11.0**	**1,621.3**	**10.6**	**524.0**	**4.4**	**506.5**	**4.3**	**131.3**	**Feb 8 P**

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

2.3 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT WORKFORCE *			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
SOUTH EAST												
1992)	854.1	645.4	208.7	9.3	12.3	5.2	851.0	9.2			643.8	207.3
1993) Annual	929.9	700.3	229.6	10.2	13.6	5.9	925.6	10.2			698.0	227.6
1994) averages	828.3	622.2	206.1	9.1	12.1	5.3	824.2	9.1			620.0	204.2
1995)	725.2	542.0	183.1	8.0	10.6	4.7	720.3	8.0			539.3	181.0
1995 Feb 9	759.4	571.4	188.0	8.4	11.2	4.8	736.5	8.2	-8.2	-12.0	552.6	183.9
Mar 9	743.8	560.0	183.8	8.2	11.0	4.7	730.8	8.1	-5.7	-8.1	548.3	182.5
Apr 13	740.5	555.7	184.8	8.2	10.9	4.7	726.2	8.0	-4.6	-6.2	543.8	182.4
May 11	722.1	543.1	179.0	8.0	10.6	4.6	724.2	8.0	-2.0	-4.1	542.1	182.1
Jun 8	709.9	534.4	175.5	7.9	10.5	4.5	724.3	8.0	0.1	-2.2	542.3	182.0
Jul 13	726.3	539.8	186.5	8.0	10.6	4.7	724.7	8.0	0.4	-0.5	542.0	182.7
Aug 10	732.3	539.7	192.6	8.1	10.6	4.9	717.3	7.9	-7.4	-2.3	537.2	180.1
Sep 14	720.0	531.6	188.4	8.0	10.4	4.8	710.1	7.9	-7.2	-4.7	531.8	178.3
Oct 12	697.9	517.8	180.1	7.7	10.1	4.6	708.6	7.8	-1.5	-5.4	529.6	179.0
Nov 9	687.4	512.0	175.4	7.6	10.0	4.5	700.5	7.8	-8.1	-5.6	523.4	177.1
Dec 14	693.7	520.3	173.4	7.7	10.2	4.4	695.7	7.7	-4.8	-4.8	520.1	175.6
1996 Jan 11 R	707.2	529.9	177.3	7.8	10.4	4.5	686.0	7.6	-9.7	-7.5	511.8	174.2
Feb 8 P	**703.8**	**527.7**	**176.1**	**7.8**	**10.3**	**4.5**	**683.5**	**7.6**	**-2.5**	**-5.7**	**510.5**	**173.0**
GREATER LONDON (included in South East)												
1992)	430.3	320.1	110.2	10.5	13.5	6.4	429.2	10.5			319.6	109.6
1993) Annual	469.6	348.6	121.0	11.6	14.9	7.1	467.9	11.6			347.8	120.2
1994) averages	434.6	322.7	111.9	10.8	13.8	6.6	432.8	10.7			321.8	111.0
1995)	394.7	292.1	102.6	9.8	12.6	6.0	392.6	9.7			291.0	101.6
1995 Feb 9	404.1	301.0	103.1	10.0	13.0	6.0	399.6	9.9	-4.2	-4.9	297.1	102.5
Mar 9	398.7	297.2	101.5	9.9	12.8	5.9	396.2	9.8	-3.4	-3.8	294.5	101.7
Apr 13	400.8	297.7	103.1	9.9	12.8	6.0	395.8	9.8	-0.4	-2.7	293.3	102.5
May 11	394.2	293.4	100.8	9.8	12.6	5.9	394.4	9.8	-1.4	-1.7	292.4	102.0
Jun 8	390.5	290.8	99.7	9.7	12.5	5.8	394.1	9.8	-0.3	-0.7	292.2	101.9
Jul 13	397.7	293.3	104.5	9.9	12.6	6.1	394.1	9.8	0.0	-0.6	291.9	102.2
Aug 10	400.7	293.1	107.6	9.9	12.6	6.3	390.8	9.7	-3.3	-1.2	289.6	101.2
Sep 14	396.5	290.2	106.3	9.8	12.5	6.2	388.2	9.6	-2.6	-2.0	287.5	100.7
Oct 12	385.6	283.4	102.2	9.6	12.2	6.0	387.3	9.6	-0.9	-2.3	286.4	100.9
Nov 9	379.4	280.0	99.4	9.4	12.1	5.8	384.4	9.5	-2.9	-2.1	284.4	100.0
Dec 14	380.6	282.1	98.5	9.4	12.2	5.7	382.4	9.5	-2.0	-1.9	282.8	99.6
1996 Jan 11 R	382.8	283.6	99.2	9.5	12.2	5.8	379.7	9.4	-2.7	-2.5	280.5	99.2
Feb 8 P	**381.2**	**282.6**	**98.6**	**9.5**	**12.2**	**5.8**	**377.8**	**9.4**	**-1.9**	**-2.2**	**279.3**	**98.5**
EAST ANGLIA												
1992)	77.7	58.3	19.4	7.6	9.9	4.5	77.3	7.6			58.1	19.2
1993) Annual	84.0	63.1	20.9	8.2	10.7	4.7	83.4	8.1			62.8	20.7
1994) averages	74.2	55.3	18.9	7.2	9.4	4.3	73.7	7.2			55.0	18.6
1995)	65.9	48.7	17.2	6.4	8.5	3.8	65.4	6.4			48.4	17.0
1995 Feb 9	71.1	52.8	18.3	6.9	9.2	4.1	66.3	6.5	-0.9	-0.8	49.1	17.2
Mar 9	69.5	51.8	17.7	6.8	9.0	3.9	65.8	6.4	-0.5	-0.5	48.8	17.0
Apr 13	68.3	50.6	17.7	6.7	8.8	3.9	65.2	6.4	-0.6	-0.6	48.2	17.0
May 11	65.6	48.7	16.9	6.4	8.5	3.8	65.3	6.4	0.1	-0.3	48.3	17.0
Jun 8	63.4	47.0	16.4	6.2	8.2	3.6	65.5	6.4	0.2	-0.1	48.4	17.1
Jul 13	65.1	47.6	17.5	6.4	8.3	3.9	65.9	6.4	0.4	0.2	48.6	17.3
Aug 10	65.5	47.5	18.0	6.4	8.3	4.0	65.6	6.4	-0.3	0.1	48.5	17.1
Sep 14	64.0	46.7	17.3	6.2	8.1	3.8	65.1	6.4	-0.5	-0.1	48.1	17.0
Oct 12	61.6	45.1	16.5	6.0	7.9	3.7	64.8	6.3	-0.3	-0.4	47.9	16.9
Nov 9	61.9	45.7	16.2	6.1	8.0	3.6	64.2	6.3	-0.6	-0.5	47.6	16.6
Dec 14	63.6	47.5	16.1	6.2	8.3	3.6	64.1	6.3	-0.1	-0.3	47.7	16.4
1996 Jan 11 R	67.4	50.3	17.1	6.6	8.8	3.8	62.9	6.1	-1.2	-0.6	46.7	16.2
Feb 8 P	**67.2**	**50.1**	**17.1**	**6.6**	**8.7**	**3.8**	**62.8**	**6.1**	**-0.1**	**-0.5**	**46.7**	**16.1**
SOUTH WEST												
1992)	208.9	158.7	50.2	9.2	12.4	5.2	207.8	9.2			158.1	49.7
1993) Annual	217.8	164.6	53.2	9.5	12.7	5.5	216.4	9.5			163.8	52.6
1994) averages	191.7	143.9	47.8	8.4	11.1	4.8	190.4	8.3			143.2	47.2
1995)	166.3	124.1	42.3	7.3	9.7	4.2	164.9	7.2			123.3	41.7
1995 Feb 9	180.8	135.0	45.8	7.9	10.6	4.5	169.7	7.4	-1.3	-2.9	127.2	42.5
Mar 9	175.7	131.7	44.0	7.7	10.3	4.4	168.9	7.4	-0.8	-1.4	126.7	42.2
Apr 13	170.6	128.0	42.6	7.5	10.0	4.2	166.5	7.3	-2.4	-1.5	124.6	41.9
May 11	163.5	123.0	40.5	7.2	9.6	4.0	166.3	7.3	-0.2	-1.1	124.2	42.1
Jun 8	158.1	119.0	39.1	6.9	9.3	3.9	166.1	7.3	-0.2	-0.9	123.9	42.2
Jul 13	161.9	120.3	41.6	7.1	9.4	4.1	164.9	7.2	-1.2	-0.5	123.0	41.9
Aug 10	163.9	120.8	43.2	7.2	9.5	4.3	163.5	7.2	-1.4	-0.9	122.2	41.3
Sep 14	161.5	119.5	42.0	7.1	9.4	4.2	162.0	7.1	-1.5	-1.4	121.3	40.7
Oct 12	157.0	116.5	40.5	6.9	9.1	4.0	161.9	7.1	-0.1	-1.0	120.9	41.0
Nov 9	158.0	117.2	40.8	6.9	9.2	4.1	159.9	7.0	-2.0	-1.2	119.2	40.7
Dec 14	160.8	120.1	40.7	7.0	9.4	4.0	158.2	6.9	-1.7	-1.3	118.0	40.2
1996 Jan 11 R	168.0	125.2	42.8	7.4	9.8	4.3	155.6	6.8	-2.6	-2.1	116.1	39.5
Feb 8 P	**167.1**	**124.7**	**42.4**	**7.3**	**9.8**	**4.2**	**156.1**	**6.8**	**0.5**	**-1.3**	**116.7**	**39.4**

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

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT WORKFORCE *			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
WEST MIDLANDS												
1992)	270.5	206.3	64.1	10.4	13.6	5.9	269.6	10.3			205.9	63.7
1993) Annual	281.9	215.6	66.3	10.9	14.6	6.1	280.6	10.8			214.9	65.8
1994) averages	246.2	186.8	59.4	9.6	12.6	5.4	244.8	9.7			186.0	58.8
1995)	210.3	158.6	51.7	8.4	11.0	4.8	208.8	8.3			157.8	51.0
1995 Feb 9	222.5	169.1	53.4	8.8	11.7	5.0	215.5	8.6	-3.4	-4.2	163.3	52.2
Mar 9	216.6	164.9	51.8	8.6	11.4	4.8	213.0	8.5	-2.5	-3.1	161.4	51.6
Apr 13	214.8	162.8	52.0	8.5	11.3	4.8	211.6	8.4	-1.4	-2.4	160.0	51.6
May 11	208.9	158.7	50.2	8.3	11.0	4.7	210.9	8.4	-0.7	-1.5	159.3	51.6
Jun 8	205.5	156.0	49.4	8.2	10.8	4.6	210.4	8.4	-0.5	-0.9	158.9	51.5
Jul 13	212.3	158.4	54.0	8.4	11.0	5.0	209.4	8.3	-1.0	-0.7	157.8	51.6
Aug 10	213.9	158.3	55.5	8.5	11.0	5.2	206.6	8.2	-2.8	-1.4	156.0	50.6
Sep 14	208.6	155.3	53.3	8.3	10.8	5.0	203.8	8.1	-2.8	-2.2	154.2	49.6
Oct 12	199.3	149.6	49.8	7.9	10.4	4.6	203.6	8.1	-0.2	-1.9	153.7	49.9
Nov 9	196.0	147.6	48.3	7.8	10.2	4.5	201.8	8.0	-1.8	-1.6	152.2	49.6
Dec 14	198.4	150.3	48.1	7.9	10.4	4.5	200.8	8.0	-1.0	-1.0	151.3	49.5
1996 Jan 11 R	204.5	154.9	49.7	8.1	10.8	4.6	197.4	7.8	-3.4	-2.1	148.6	48.8
Feb 8 P	**204.4**	**155.0**	**49.4**	**8.1**	**10.8**	**4.6**	**198.2**	**7.9**	**0.8**	**-1.2**	**149.6**	**48.6**
EAST MIDLANDS												
1992)	174.9	133.2	41.6	9.0	12.0	5.0	174.0	9.0			132.7	41.2
1993) Annual	183.8	140.8	43.0	9.6	13.0	5.1	182.5	9.5			140.1	42.4
1994) averages	168.8	128.7	40.1	8.8	11.9	4.8	167.6	8.7			128.0	39.6
1995)	148.3	112.5	35.7	7.7	10.3	4.2	147.1	7.6			111.9	35.3
1995 Feb 9	159.7	122.1	37.6	8.2	11.2	4.4	152.1	7.9	-1.7	-2.2	115.9	36.2
Mar 9	155.1	118.9	36.2	8.0	10.9	4.3	150.3	7.8	-1.8	-1.6	114.6	35.7
Apr 13	152.6	116.6	36.0	7.9	10.7	4.3	148.6	7.7	-1.7	-1.7	113.2	35.4
May 11	147.6	113.0	34.5	7.6	10.4	4.1	147.6	7.6	-1.0	-1.5	112.4	35.2
Jun 8	143.3	109.6	33.7	7.4	10.0	4.0	147.2	7.6	-0.4	-1.0	111.9	35.3
Jul 13	148.2	111.0	37.2	7.6	10.2	4.4	147.2	7.6	—	-0.5	111.7	35.5
Aug 10	148.7	110.5	38.2	7.7	10.1	4.5	145.8	7.5	-1.4	-0.6	110.7	35.1
Sep 14	144.4	107.9	36.5	7.5	9.9	4.3	143.4	7.4	-2.4	-1.3	109.0	34.4
Oct 12	138.7	104.5	34.2	7.2	9.6	4.0	144.1	7.4	0.7	-1.0	109.3	34.8
Nov 9	137.7	104.3	33.4	7.1	9.6	3.9	143.0	7.4	-1.1	-0.9	108.4	34.6
Dec 14	141.4	108.1	33.4	7.3	9.9	3.9	142.6	7.4	-0.4	-0.3	108.2	34.4
1996 Jan 11 R	148.6	113.4	35.2	7.7	10.4	4.2	140.9	7.3	-1.7	-1.1	106.9	34.0
Feb 8 P	**149.1**	**113.9**	**35.2**	**7.7**	**10.4**	**4.2**	**141.7**	**7.3**	**0.8**	**-0.4**	**107.7**	**34.0**
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE												
1992)	236.6	183.1	53.5	9.9	13.6	5.2	235.6	9.9			182.5	53.0
1993) Annual	245.6	190.8	54.8	10.4	14.3	5.3	244.0	10.2			189.9	54.1
1994) averages	226.4	175.2	51.2	9.6	13.1	5.0	224.8	9.6			174.3	50.5
1995)	207.9	160.6	47.3	8.8	12.2	4.6	206.2	8.8			159.6	46.5
1995 Feb 9	218.6	170.1	48.6	9.3	12.9	4.7	210.0	8.9	-2.1	-1.8	163.0	47.0
Mar 9	213.7	166.4	47.3	9.1	12.6	4.6	208.5	8.9	-1.5	-1.2	161.8	46.7
Apr 13	213.1	165.2	47.9	9.1	12.5	4.6	208.1	8.9	-0.4	-1.3	161.0	47.1
May 11	205.5	160.1	45.4	8.7	12.1	4.4	206.9	8.8	-1.2	-1.0	160.3	46.6
Jun 8	201.6	156.7	44.9	8.6	11.9	4.4	207.1	8.8	0.2	-0.5	160.2	46.9
Jul 13	208.6	159.5	49.1	8.9	12.1	4.8	207.3	8.8	0.2	-0.3	160.3	47.0
Aug 10	210.2	158.1	52.0	8.9	12.0	5.0	205.7	8.8	-1.6	-0.4	158.6	47.1
Sep 14	205.7	156.9	48.8	8.8	11.9	4.7	203.1	8.6	-2.6	-1.3	157.5	45.6
Oct 12	197.7	152.3	45.4	8.4	11.5	4.4	202.8	8.6	-0.3	-1.5	156.9	45.9
Nov 9	196.8	152.4	44.4	8.4	11.6	4.3	201.3	8.6	-1.5	-1.5	155.8	45.5
Dec 14	200.8	156.5	44.3	8.5	11.9	4.3	201.0	8.6	-0.3	-0.7	155.7	45.3
1996 Jan 11 R	209.2	162.7	46.5	8.9	12.3	4.5	199.0	8.5	-2.0	-1.3	154.2	44.8
Feb 8 P	**209.4**	**162.9**	**46.5**	**8.9**	**12.4**	**4.5**	**200.2**	**8.5**	**1.2**	**-0.4**	**155.3**	**44.9**
NORTH WEST												
1992)	323.7	251.6	72.1	10.7	14.7	5.5	322.0	10.6			250.6	71.4
1993) Annual	324.3	252.7	71.5	10.8	15.0	5.4	321.8	10.7			251.3	70.5
1994) averages	290.9	226.2	64.7	9.7	13.4	4.9	288.6	9.9			224.9	63.8
1995)	254.0	197.0	57.1	8.7	12.1	4.4	251.7	8.6			195.6	56.1
1995 Feb 9	269.9	210.2	59.8	9.3	12.9	4.7	260.9	9.0	-1.9	-3.3	202.8	58.1
Mar 9	263.0	205.2	57.8	9.0	12.6	4.5	258.0	8.9	-2.9	-2.5	200.7	57.3
Apr 13	261.0	203.0	57.9	9.0	12.5	4.5	254.8	8.8	-3.2	-2.6	197.9	56.9
May 11	252.7	197.5	55.1	8.7	12.1	4.3	253.5	8.7	-1.3	-2.5	196.9	56.6
Jun 8	247.9	193.7	54.2	8.5	11.9	4.2	253.5	8.7	0.0	-1.5	196.9	56.6
Jul 13	255.8	196.4	59.4	8.8	12.1	4.6	251.8	8.6	-1.7	-1.0	195.5	56.3
Aug 10	256.6	195.3	61.3	8.8	12.0	4.8	248.6	8.5	-3.2	-1.6	193.3	55.3
Sep 14	248.9	190.7	58.3	8.5	11.7	4.5	244.4	8.4	-4.2	-3.0	190.0	54.4
Oct 12	238.8	184.6	54.2	8.2	11.3	4.2	245.6	8.4	1.2	-2.1	190.5	55.1
Nov 9	237.3	184.0	53.2	8.1	11.3	4.1	244.1	8.4	-1.5	-1.5	189.3	54.8
Dec 14	240.4	188.1	52.3	8.3	11.6	4.1	242.9	8.3	-1.2	-0.5	188.9	54.0
1996 Jan 11 R	252.1	196.5	55.7	8.7	12.1	4.3	240.1	8.2	-2.8	-1.8	186.7	53.4
Feb 8 P	**252.1**	**196.7**	**55.4**	**8.7**	**12.1**	**4.3**	**242.5**	**8.3**	**2.4**	**-0.5**	**188.9**	**53.6**

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

2.3 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT WORKFORCE *			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
NORTH												
1992)	157.8	123.9	34.0	11.1	15.2	5.6	157.1	11.1			123.4	33.6
1993) Annual	169.3	134.9	34.4	12.0	16.7	5.7	168.3	11.9			134.4	34.0
1994) averages	160.4	128.0	32.4	11.4	15.8	5.4	159.3	11.3			127.4	31.9
1995)	148.2	118.1	30.1	10.5	14.7	5.0	147.0	10.4			117.4	29.6
1995 Feb 9	155.2	124.1	31.1	11.0	15.4	5.1	149.7	10.6	-2.3	-1.7	119.9	29.8
Mar 9	151.8	121.6	30.1	10.8	15.1	5.0	149.2	10.6	-0.5	-1.1	119.5	29.7
Apr 13	151.7	121.1	30.5	10.8	15.1	5.1	148.7	10.6	-0.5	-1.1	118.6	30.1
May 11	147.1	118.0	29.1	10.4	14.7	4.8	147.8	10.5	-0.9	-0.6	117.9	29.9
Jun 8	143.6	115.2	28.4	10.2	14.3	4.7	146.8	10.4	-1.0	-0.8	117.2	29.6
Jul 13	148.0	116.9	31.1	10.5	14.5	5.1	147.2	10.5	0.4	-0.5	117.4	29.8
Aug 10	148.4	116.0	32.4	10.5	14.4	5.4	147.1	10.5	-0.1	-0.2	117.1	30.0
Sep 14	145.8	114.9	30.9	10.4	14.3	5.1	144.8	10.3	-2.3	-0.7	115.6	29.2
Oct 12	141.7	112.5	29.2	10.1	14.0	4.8	144.7	10.3	-0.1	-0.8	115.3	29.4
Nov 9	142.2	113.4	28.8	10.1	14.1	4.8	143.3	10.2	-1.4	-1.3	114.2	29.1
Dec 14	143.3	115.1	28.1	10.2	14.3	4.7	142.6	10.1	-0.7	-0.7	113.8	28.8
1996 Jan 11 R	149.0	119.1	30.0	10.6	14.8	5.0	141.2	10.0	-1.4	-1.2	112.6	28.6
Feb 8 P	**147.7**	**117.5**	**30.2**	**10.5**	**14.6**	**5.0**	**141.9**	**10.1**	**0.7**	**-0.5**	**113.0**	**28.9**
WALES												
1992)	127.2	100.2	27.0	10.0	13.8	5.0	126.6	10.0			99.9	26.8
1993) Annual	131.1	103.2	28.0	10.4	14.4	5.1	130.4	10.3			102.7	27.6
1994) averages	120.7	94.1	26.6	9.6	13.1	4.9	119.9	9.3			93.6	26.3
1995)	107.8	83.4	24.4	8.3	11.2	4.5	106.9	8.3			82.9	24.0
1995 Feb 9	112.9	87.8	25.1	8.7	11.8	4.6	107.7	8.3	-0.5	-1.3	83.7	24.0
Mar 9	109.7	85.4	24.3	8.5	11.5	4.4	107.3	8.3	-0.4	-0.7	83.3	24.0
Apr 13	108.1	83.7	24.4	8.4	11.3	4.5	106.9	8.3	-0.4	-0.4	82.6	24.3
May 11	104.6	81.5	23.1	8.1	11.0	4.2	106.8	8.3	-0.1	-0.3	82.5	24.3
Jun 8	102.5	80.0	22.4	7.9	10.8	4.1	107.3	8.3	0.5	—	83.0	24.3
Jul 13	108.8	83.2	25.6	8.4	11.2	4.7	108.2	8.4	0.9	0.4	83.8	24.4
Aug 10	109.8	83.1	26.6	8.5	11.2	4.9	107.2	8.3	-1.0	0.1	83.0	24.2
Sep 14	108.0	82.5	25.4	8.4	11.1	4.6	106.3	8.2	-0.9	-0.3	82.6	23.7
Oct 12	103.8	80.2	23.6	8.0	10.8	4.3	106.5	8.2	0.2	-0.6	82.6	23.9
Nov 9	103.5	80.3	23.2	8.0	10.8	4.2	105.2	8.1	-1.3	-0.7	81.5	23.7
Dec 14	106.1	82.8	23.2	8.2	11.1	4.2	105.1	8.1	-0.1	-0.4	81.6	23.5
1996 Jan 11 R	111.2	86.5	24.7	8.6	11.6	4.5	104.2	8.1	-0.9	-0.8	80.9	23.3
Feb 8 P	**110.9**	**86.2**	**24.7**	**8.6**	**11.6**	**4.5**	**105.7**	**8.2**	**1.5**	**0.2**	**82.0**	**23.7**
SCOTLAND												
1992)	241.0	183.8	57.3	9.5	12.8	5.2	238.8	9.4			182.5	56.3
1993) Annual	246.4	189.5	56.9	9.9	13.7	5.1	243.3	9.7			187.7	55.7
1994) averages	231.5	178.6	52.8	9.3	12.9	4.7	228.4	9.2			176.9	51.5
1995)	203.5	156.3	47.2	8.2	11.3	4.2	200.3	8.0			154.5	45.8
1995 Feb 9	218.2	168.3	49.9	8.7	12.2	4.5	208.0	8.3	-2.1	-2.9	160.9	47.1
Mar 9	210.4	162.6	47.8	8.4	11.8	4.3	205.5	8.2	-2.5	-2.3	159.1	46.4
Apr 13	206.7	159.7	47.0	8.3	11.5	4.2	202.5	8.1	-3.0	-2.5	156.8	45.7
May 11	199.0	154.7	44.3	8.0	11.2	4.0	200.3	8.0	-2.2	-2.6	154.9	45.4
Jun 8	193.3	150.1	43.2	7.7	10.8	3.9	198.0	7.9	-2.3	-2.5	152.9	45.1
Jul 13	209.4	156.4	53.1	8.4	11.3	4.8	198.8	8.0	0.8	-1.2	152.8	46.0
Aug 10	209.0	155.4	53.6	8.4	11.2	4.8	197.8	7.9	-1.0	-0.8	151.6	46.2
Sep 14	195.3	149.3	46.0	7.8	10.8	4.1	196.0	7.9	-1.8	-0.7	150.5	45.5
Oct 12	190.2	146.7	43.5	7.6	10.6	3.9	195.7	7.8	-0.3	-1.0	150.5	45.2
Nov 9	191.1	147.5	43.6	7.7	10.7	3.9	195.1	7.8	-0.6	-0.9	150.1	45.0
Dec 14	195.6	151.8	43.8	7.8	11.0	3.9	195.6	7.8	0.5	-0.1	150.9	44.7
1996 Jan 11 R	206.8	160.0	46.8	8.3	11.6	4.2	193.7	7.8	-1.9	-0.7	149.5	44.2
Feb 8 P	**205.6**	**158.6**	**47.0**	**8.2**	**11.5**	**4.2**	**195.4**	**7.8**	**1.7**	**0.1**	**151.1**	**44.3**
NORTHERN IRELAND												
1992)	106.1	81.4	24.8	14.0	18.2	7.9	104.7	13.8			80.7	24.0
1993) Annual	105.1	80.7	24.5	14.1	18.6	7.8	103.7	13.8			80.0	23.6
1994) averages	97.3	75.3	21.9	13.0	17.3	7.0	97.1	12.9			75.2	21.8
1995)	88.2	68.7	19.5	11.7	15.6	6.2	88.1	11.7			68.6	19.5
1995 Feb 9	90.6	71.5	19.1	12.0	16.2	6.1	90.6	12.0	-0.6	-1.0	70.7	19.9
Mar 9	89.0	70.4	18.7	11.8	15.9	6.0	89.6	11.9	-1.0	-0.9	69.9	19.7
Apr 13	88.0	69.1	19.0	11.7	15.6	6.1	88.7	11.8	-0.9	-0.8	69.0	19.7
May 11	85.7	67.7	18.0	11.3	15.3	5.7	88.1	11.7	-0.6	-0.8	68.7	19.4
Jun 8	85.5	67.0	18.4	11.3	15.2	5.9	87.6	11.6	-0.5	-0.7	68.3	19.3
Jul 13	91.9	69.3	22.6	12.2	15.7	7.2	88.0	11.7	0.4	-0.2	68.2	19.8
Aug 10	92.0	69.0	23.0	12.2	15.6	7.3	87.2	11.6	-0.8	-0.3	67.7	19.5
Sep 14	90.0	68.7	21.3	11.9	15.6	6.8	86.5	11.5	-0.7	-0.4	67.4	19.1
Oct 12	85.5	66.6	18.9	11.3	15.1	6.0	86.5	11.5	0.0	-0.5	67.5	19.0
Nov 9	84.2	66.1	18.1	11.2	15.0	5.8	86.4	11.4	-0.1	-0.3	67.4	19.0
Dec 14	84.1	66.5	17.6	11.1	15.1	5.6	86.4	11.4	—	—	67.4	19.0
1996 Jan 11 R	86.3	68.0	18.2	11.4	15.4	5.8	85.8	11.4	-0.6	-0.2	66.9	18.9
Feb 8 P	**85.7**	**67.8**	**18.0**	**11.4**	**15.3**	**5.7**	**85.8**	**11.4**	**—**	**-0.2**	**66.9**	**18.9**

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

Unemployment by Travel-to-Work Areas+ as at February 8 1996

TRAVEL-TO-WORK AREAS *	Male	Female	All	Rate # per cent employees and unemployed	Rate # per cent workforce
England					
Accrington and Rossendale	2,267	667	2,934	6.4	5.4
Alfreton and Ashfield	4,409	1,143	5,552	9.1	8.2
Alnwick and Amble	1,142	383	1,525	12.4	9.8
Andover	828	335	1,163	3.7	3.2
Ashford	2,271	613	2,884	8.6	7.0
Aylesbury and Wycombe	6,727	2,212	8,939	5.4	4.4
Banbury	1,458	524	1,982	7.2	5.9
Barnsley	6,923	1,639	8,562	12.4	10.9
Barnstaple and Ilfracombe	2,196	736	2,932	10.2	8.1
Barrow-in-Furness	3,383	802	4,185	10.8	9.3
Basingstoke and Alton	2,617	907	3,524	4.3	3.8
Bath	3,903	1,434	5,337	7.7	6.6
Beccles and Halesworth	1,157	479	1,636	10.1	7.8
Bedford	4,001	1,261	5,262	7.4	6.5
Berwick-on-Tweed	637	196	833	8.3	6.8
Bicester	674	276	950	5.6	4.4
Bideford	1,088	364	1,452	14.1	10.9
Birmingham	57,097	17,648	74,745	10.4	9.3
Bishop Auckland	3,625	834	4,459	11.1	9.6
Blackburn	4,025	998	5,023	7.9	6.9
Blackpool	8,412	2,269	10,681	9.1	7.5
Blandford	380	138	518	5.7	4.3
Bodmin and Liskeard	2,329	922	3,251	13.9	10.1
Bolton and Bury	11,450	2,986	14,436	8.5	7.3
Boston	1,700	487	2,187	9.6	7.7
Bournemouth	8,025	2,410	10,435	10.1	8.1
Bradford	16,163	4,233	20,396	9.5	8.5
Bridgwater	2,308	732	3,040	10.2	8.2
Bridlington and Driffield	2,131	680	2,811	13.8	11.2
Bridport	628	246	874	9.8	7.0
Brighton	15,685	5,373	21,058	13.4	10.9
Bristol	21,039	6,645	27,684	8.2	7.2
Bude	683	320	1,003	15.0	10.2
Burnley	1,781	454	2,235	5.9	5.2
Burton-on-Trent	3,858	1,142	5,000	8.4	7.4
Bury St Edmunds	1,209	505	1,714	5.0	4.3
Buxton	1,026	325	1,351	6.3	4.9
Calderdale	5,194	1,565	6,759	8.3	7.3
Cambridge	5,193	1,857	7,050	5.0	4.2
Canterbury	3,518	1,003	4,521	9.4	7.8
Carlisle	3,095	1,126	4,221	8.1	6.8
Castleford and Pontefract	4,110	1,010	5,120	10.0	9.0
Chard	431	156	587	6.3	5.0
Chelmsford and Braintree	5,756	2,061	7,817	7.6	6.3
Cheltenham	3,562	1,141	4,703	6.4	5.5
Chesterfield	6,041	1,592	7,633	10.8	9.4
Chichester	3,051	955	4,006	6.8	5.5
Chippenham	1,495	596	2,091	6.7	5.3
Cinderford and Ross-on-Wye	1,745	678	2,423	9.8	7.7
Cirencester	506	169	675	5.0	4.1
Clacton	2,699	685	3,384	17.0	12.9
Clitheroe	263	93	356	3.4	2.9
Colchester	4,768	1,527	6,295	8.0	6.7
Corby	1,789	524	2,313	7.5	6.8
Coventry and Hinckley	15,119	4,797	19,916	8.9	7.9
Crawley	6,632	2,174	8,806	4.6	3.9
Crewe	2,614	880	3,494	7.5	6.6
Cromer and North Walsham	1,591	552	2,143	10.7	8.3
Darlington	3,857	961	4,818	9.4	8.1
Dartmouth and Kingsbridge	730	250	980	12.6	8.1
Derby	10,549	3,010	13,559	8.7	7.8
Devizes	671	230	901	7.0	5.7
Diss	725	343	1,068	7.4	5.5
Doncaster	10,483	2,684	13,167	13.6	11.9
Dorchester and Weymouth	2,646	880	3,526	8.8	7.3
Dover and Deal	3,438	944	4,382	9.8	8.4
Dudley and Sandwell	19,643	6,335	25,978	10.2	9.1
Durham	4,121	1,112	5,233	8.5	7.6
Eastbourne	3,536	1,158	4,694	8.4	6.7
Evesham	1,294	529	1,823	6.4	4.8
Exeter	5,160	1,629	6,789	7.2	6.0
Fakenham	872	290	1,162	10.5	7.8
Falmouth	1,377	466	1,843	16.5	12.7
Folkestone	3,505	842	4,347	13.3	10.9
Gainsborough	1,054	337	1,391	10.8	9.0
Gloucester	3,990	1,201	5,191	7.6	6.7
Goole and Selby	2,490	793	3,283	10.5	9.3
Gosport and Fareham	3,199	1,128	4,327	7.9	6.9
Grantham	1,162	469	1,631	7.0	5.9
Great Yarmouth	4,674	1,556	6,230	14.3	11.9
Grimsby	7,135	1,959	9,094	12.0	10.7
Guildford and Aldershot	6,218	1,944	8,162	4.5	3.7
Harrogate	1,811	769	2,580	6.1	5.2
Hartlepool	4,565	1,032	5,597	14.9	13.3
Harwich	844	231	1,075	17.4	14.3
Hastings	5,215	1,492	6,707	13.4	10.4
Haverhill	719	276	995	8.2	6.8
Heathrow	35,324	12,215	47,539	7.3	6.2
Helston	743	393	1,136	18.0	12.3
Hereford and Leominster	2,832	1,042	3,874	8.4	6.7
Hertford and Harlow	11,134	3,934	15,068	7.0	6.0
Hexham	845	323	1,168	7.9	5.7
Hitchin and Letchworth	3,075	1,113	4,188	7.3	6.2
Honiton and Axminster	981	396	1,377	7.7	5.5
Horncastle and Market Rasen	795	366	1,161	9.6	7.2
Huddersfield	6,206	1,968	8,174	9.4	8.1
Hull	16,858	4,606	21,464	11.1	10.0
Huntingdon and St Neots	2,210	869	3,079	6.1	5.2
Ipswich	5,560	1,828	7,388	7.0	6.2
Isle of Wight	4,709	1,823	6,532	14.4	11.6
Keighley	2,008	705	2,713	9.6	8.1
Kendal	902	321	1,223	5.3	4.1
Keswick	186	81	267	7.9	5.2
Kettering & Market Harborough	2,010	678	2,688	6.7	5.8
Kidderminster	2,377	846	3,223	8.4	7.0
King's Lynn and Hunstanton	2,715	833	3,548	8.6	7.1
Lancaster & Morecambe	3,842	1,194	5,036	10.7	9.0
Launceston	565	226	791	10.9	7.1
Leeds	22,697	6,556	29,253	8.6	7.8
Leek	460	191	651	5.7	4.6
Leicester	14,767	4,684	19,451	7.6	6.7
Lincoln	5,478	1,799	7,277	10.7	9.3
Liverpool	45,899	12,632	58,531	14.1	12.6
London	261,128	90,930	352,058	11.1	9.7
Loughborough & Coalville	3,037	1,078	4,115	6.3	5.6
Louth & Mablethorpe	1,387	404	1,791	13.3	10.2
Lowestoft	3,210	1,086	4,296	13.4	11.5
Ludlow	794	247	1,041	9.2	6.4
Macclesfield	1,916	621	2,537	4.3	3.7
Malton	271	118	389	4.6	3.9
Malvern & Ledbury	1,324	465	1,789	8.1	6.2
Manchester	50,193	14,034	64,227	9.2	8.2
Mansfield	5,806	1,489	7,295	13.5	11.7
Matlock	699	254	953	5.6	4.5
Medway & Maidstone	16,234	5,073	21,307	10.1	8.6
Melton Mowbray	861	353	1,214	5.4	4.4
Middlesbrough	14,834	3,375	18,209	14.7	13.3
Milton Keynes	4,809	1,571	6,380	6.5	5.7
Minehead	892	354	1,246	14.7	10.6
Morpeth & Ashington	5,168	1,345	6,513	14.2	12.3
Newark	1,674	605	2,279	9.5	8.0
Newbury	1,405	484	1,889	4.6	3.9
Newcastle upon Tyne	33,017	8,575	41,592	11.5	10.3
Newmarket	1,287	498	1,785	6.5	5.4
Newquay	1,342	691	2,033	18.1	14.0
Newton Abbot	1,892	660	2,552	9.7	7.7
Northallerton	607	260	867	4.6	3.9
Northampton	5,503	1,826	7,329	6.5	5.7
Northwich	2,681	884	3,565	7.1	6.1
Norwich	8,591	2,750	11,341	7.5	6.5
Nottingham	28,075	8,105	36,180	11.1	9.8
Okehampton	344	129	473	9.4	6.4
Oldham	6,321	1,876	8,197	11.3	9.7
Oswestry	903	332	1,235	9.3	7.3
Oxford	6,918	2,394	9,312	5.2	4.5
Pendle	1,711	530	2,241	7.2	6.1
Penrith	518	303	821	5.5	4.0
Penzance & St.Ives	2,103	836	2,939	16.4	12.0
Peterborough	6,183	1,972	8,155	8.0	7.1
Pickering & Helmsley	311	119	430	5.6	4.2
Plymouth	12,126	4,122	16,248	12.0	10.4
Poole	3,796	1,164	4,960	7.6	6.3
Portsmouth	11,389	3,281	14,670	9.7	8.4
Preston	8,084	2,304	10,388	7.0	6.1
Reading	6,297	1,903	8,200	5.4	4.7
Redruth & Camborne	2,551	798	3,349	16.2	12.9
Retford	1,422	485	1,907	10.0	8.4
Richmondshire	651	385	1,036	7.5	5.9
Ripon	508	213	721	7.5	5.7
Rochdale	4,751	1,324	6,075	10.8	9.2
Rotherham & Mexborough	11,217	2,711	13,928	14.5	13.0
Rugby & Daventry	2,315	943	3,258	6.1	5.2
Salisbury	1,934	683	2,617	5.8	4.9
Scarborough & Filey	2,603	934	3,537	10.5	8.8
Scunthorpe	4,388	1,272	5,660	9.5	8.4
Settle	248	106	354	5.5	4.0
Shaftesbury	726	258	984	6.6	4.7
Sheffield	23,326	6,865	30,191	11.5	10.3
Shrewsbury	2,169	697	2,866	6.2	5.1
Sittingbourne & Sheerness	3,924	1,216	5,140	13.6	11.4
Skegness	1,669	649	2,318	19.1	15.0
Skipton	400	145	545	4.9	3.8
Sleaford	667	266	933	7.7	6.2
Slough	7,702	2,278	9,980	5.8	4.9
South Molton	287	105	392	8.3	5.4

2.4 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment by Travel-to-Work Areas+ as at February 8 1996

	Male	Female	All	Rate # per cent employees and unemployed	Rate # per cent workforce
South Tyneside	7,366	1,828	9,194	18.1	15.9
Southampton	11,566	3,226	14,792	8.3	7.3
Southend	22,035	7,058	29,093	12.2	10.0
Spalding & Holbeach	1,059	400	1,459	6.4	4.9
St.Austell	2,024	780	2,804	12.1	9.3
Stafford	2,789	950	3,739	6.1	5.2
Stamford	739	303	1,042	6.1	4.9
Stockton-on-Tees	7,524	1,928	9,452	12.0	10.9
Stoke	10,982	3,280	14,262	7.9	6.9
Stroud	1,922	704	2,626	7.0	5.6
Sudbury	1,123	378	1,501	9.2	7.1
Sunderland	16,956	4,122	21,078	13.4	11.9
Swindon	4,998	1,720	6,718	6.1	5.4
Taunton	2,416	716	3,132	6.7	5.5
Telford & Bridgnorth	3,805	1,224	5,029	6.5	5.7
Thanet	5,418	1,473	6,891	17.9	14.2
Thetford	1,337	536	1,873	8.4	7.0
Thirsk	265	135	400	6.0	4.9
Tiverton	605	197	802	7.1	5.5
Torbay	5,139	1,580	6,719	14.4	11.0
Torrington	400	187	587	12.1	7.9
Totnes	611	253	864	10.9	7.7
Trowbridge & Frome	2,721	998	3,719	7.6	6.4
Truro	1,597	582	2,179	8.3	6.7
Tunbridge Wells	4,090	1,217	5,307	5.8	4.6
Uttoxeter & Ashbourne	479	223	702	5.4	4.5
Wakefield & Dewsbury	8,921	2,404	11,325	10.3	9.2
Walsall	11,938	3,647	15,585	11.3	9.9
Wareham & Swanage	629	255	884	8.2	6.5
Warminster	438	161	599	9.4	7.3
Warrington	4,164	1,343	5,507	6.8	6.2
Warwick	3,180	1,154	4,334	5.4	4.5
Watford & Luton	16,977	5,205	22,182	7.1	6.1
Wellingborough & Rushden	2,425	830	3,255	6.8	5.9
Wells	1,602	589	2,191	8.9	7.0
Weston-super-Mare	3,220	1,091	4,311	10.6	8.5
Whitby	825	313	1,138	15.6	11.4
Whitchurch & Market Drayton	706	269	975	6.8	4.9
Whitehaven	2,765	716	3,481	11.3	10.0
Widnes & Runcorn	4,965	1,346	6,311	10.9	10.1
Wigan & St.Helens	13,996	3,933	17,929	11.4	10.0
Winchester & Eastleigh	2,143	688	2,831	3.6	3.1
Windermere	307	116	423	5.1	3.8
Wirral & Chester	17,669	5,065	22,734	11.5	10.3
Wisbech	1,412	451	1,863	11.1	8.7
Wolverhampton	11,117	3,453	14,570	11.4	10.1
Woodbridge & Leiston	1,197	391	1,588	6.3	5.2
Worcester	3,165	1,172	4,337	7.0	6.0
Workington	2,944	813	3,757	13.9	11.4
Worksop	2,166	582	2,748	11.4	10.3
Worthing	4,067	1,171	5,238	7.1	5.8
Yeovil	1,928	696	2,624	6.2	5.0
York	5,260	1,784	7,044	7.1	6.3
Wales					
Aberdare	2,084	500	2,584	16.1	13.5
Aberystwyth	646	260	906	8.1	6.2
Bangor & Caernarfon	2,973	841	3,814	13.0	10.9
Blaenau,Gwent & Abergaven	3,187	837	4,024	12.0	10.1
Brecon	410	171	581	7.2	5.0
Bridgend	4,023	1,105	5,128	9.4	8.1
Cardiff	15,989	4,216	20,205	9.7	8.6
Cardigan	722	273	995	13.5	8.2
Carmarthen	932	274	1,206	6.4	4.8
Conwy & Colwyn	2,965	981	3,946	11.9	9.3
Denbigh	668	245	913	9.4	6.4
Dolgellau & Barmouth	428	169	597	12.6	9.2
Fishguard	357	116	473	12.5	7.9
Haverfordwest	1,880	563	2,443	13.3	10.4
Holyhead	1,959	613	2,572	15.4	12.1
Lampeter & Aberaeron	494	207	701	11.3	7.4
Llandeilo	231	101	332	9.1	5.5
Llandrindod Wells	510	255	765	8.2	5.5
Llanelli	2,745	793	3,538	11.8	9.9
Machynlleth	348	172	520	12.6	8.6
Merthyr & Rhymney	5,424	1,294	6,718	14.4	12.4
Monmouth	306	101	407	9.6	6.6
Neath & Port Talbot	3,082	740	3,822	9.5	8.5
Newport	6,171	1,845	8,016	9.4	8.4
Newtown	325	121	446	4.5	3.3
Pontypool & Cwmbran	2,736	731	3,467	8.9	7.8
Pontypridd & Rhondda	5,075	1,202	6,277	10.0	8.7
Porthmadoc & Ffestiniog	658	279	937	14.0	10.7
Pwllheli	613	244	857	14.4	10.1
Shotton,Flint & Rhyl	5,276	1,613	6,889	8.5	7.1
South Pembrokeshire	1,822	609	2,431	17.8	13.3
Swansea	7,443	1,881	9,324	9.3	8.0
Welshpool	331	135	466	5.8	3.9
Wrexham	3,412	1,191	4,603	9.1	7.7
Scotland					
Aberdeen	6,249	2,015	8,264	4.2	3.9
Alloa	1,742	490	2,232	13.6	12.0
Annan	541	240	781	8.9	7.4
Arbroath	969	446	1,415	14.8	12.3
Ayr	3,091	1,096	4,187	8.6	7.6
Badenoch	393	177	570	14.4	11.1
Banff	568	198	766	8.0	6.2
Bathgate	3,952	1,179	5,131	10.1	9.3
Berwickshire	381	149	530	9.4	7.1
Blairgowrie and Pitlochry	719	293	1,012	9.1	7.1
Brechin and Montrose	945	367	1,312	8.8	7.2
Buckie	365	83	448	10.7	9.1
Campbeltown	354	117	471	12.9	9.4
Crieff	267	117	384	9.4	7.5
Cumnock and Sanquhar	2,014	491	2,505	20.5	17.0
Dumbarton	2,803	917	3,720	11.7	10.5
Dumfries	1,578	538	2,116	8.3	7.3
Dundee	6,891	1,993	8,884	10.4	9.4
Dunfermline	4,317	1,308	5,625	11.2	10.0
Dunoon and Bute	966	365	1,331	15.5	11.5
Edinburgh	16,136	4,723	20,859	6.8	6.2
Elgin	1,015	442	1,457	8.5	7.5
Falkirk	4,477	1,281	5,758	9.5	8.6
Forfar	572	259	831	9.3	7.7
Forres	393	135	528	17.1	13.8
Fraserburgh	355	94	449	6.7	5.3
Galashiels	570	209	779	4.9	4.2
Girvan	410	147	557	15.3	12.1
Glasgow	45,523	11,962	57,485	9.8	9.0
Greenock	2,795	649	3,444	9.2	8.2
Haddington	671	225	896	7.3	6.1
Hawick	461	159	620	7.7	6.7
Huntly	229	92	321	9.3	7.2
Invergordon and Dingwall	1,617	480	2,097	13.5	12.0
Inverness	3,293	952	4,245	10.0	8.8
Irvine	4,899	1,445	6,344	12.4	11.0
Islay/Mid Argyll	324	152	476	10.5	8.6
Keith	383	176	559	10.1	8.4
Kelso and Jedburgh	242	77	319	5.8	4.7
Kilmarnock	2,617	839	3,456	11.1	9.8
Kirkcaldy	5,725	1,771	7,496	12.8	11.4
Lanarkshire	13,453	3,083	16,536	11.9	10.4
Lochaber	601	377	978	12.1	10.0
Lockerbie	311	130	441	12.3	9.1
Newton Stewart	376	143	519	19.5	13.0
North East Fife	1,158	435	1,593	8.9	7.5
Oban	536	315	851	10.2	7.9
Orkney Islands	351	159	510	6.9	4.6
Peebles	277	119	396	8.8	7.2
Perth	1,739	536	2,275	7.2	6.4
Peterhead	843	322	1,165	8.7	7.4
Shetland Islands	356	108	464	4.3	3.7
Skye and Wester Ross	622	368	990	14.4	11.4
Stewartry	612	271	883	12.7	9.3
Stirling	2,131	645	2,776	7.9	6.9
Stranraer	697	235	932	12.7	10.4
Sutherland	541	287	828	19.5	14.9
Thurso	547	171	718	10.4	8.9
Western Isles	1,144	311	1,455	12.9	10.5
Wick	479	111	590	13.4	10.5
Northern Ireland					
Ballymena	1,735	611	2,346	9.2	7.6
Belfast	32,498	9,414	41,912	11.6	10.2
Coleraine	4,084	1,132	5,216	15.4	13.1
Cookstown	1,356	341	1,697	18.5	15.0
Craigavon	5,330	1,460	6,790	11.2	9.5
Dungannon	2,134	574	2,708	16.3	13.5
Enniskillen	2,512	570	3,082	15.7	12.5
Londonderry	7,756	1,544	9,300	18.3	15.8
Magherafelt	1,531	400	1,931	15.0	12.5
Newry	4,682	1,042	5,724	20.0	16.5
Omagh	2,081	508	2,589	15.0	12.2
Strabane	2,076	373	2,449	21.6	17.9

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

\# Unemployment rates are calculated as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of employees in employment, unemployment claimants, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related Government 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 Central Statistical Office 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-1994 based denominators.

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts as at February 8 1996

	Male	Female	All	Rate + Per cent employees and unemployed	Rate + Per cent workforce
SOUTH EAST					
Bedfordshire	**13,486**	**4,318**	**17,804**	**8.3**	**7.1**
Luton	6,069	1,776	7,845		
Mid Bedfordshire	1,803	745	2,548		
North Bedfordshire	3,517	1,074	4,591		
South Bedfordshire	2,097	723	2,820		
Berkshire	**14,442**	**4,325**	**18,767**	**5.4**	**4.8**
Bracknell	1,717	477	2,194		
Newbury	1,939	674	2,613		
Reading	3,833	1,065	4,898		
Slough	3,380	947	4,327		
Windsor and Maidenhead	2,003	639	2,642		
Wokingham	1,570	523	2,093		
Buckinghamshire	**11,715**	**3,829**	**15,544**	**5.8**	**4.9**
Aylesbury Vale	2,512	898	3,410		
Chiltern	1,210	364	1,574		
Milton Keynes	4,316	1,364	5,680		
South Buckinghamshire	860	302	1,162		
Wycombe	2,817	901	3,718		
East Sussex	**23,795**	**7,846**	**31,641**	**12.5**	**10.2**
Brighton	8,613	3,030	11,643		
Eastbourne	2,311	706	3,017		
Hastings	3,462	947	4,409		
Hove	3,702	1,340	5,042		
Lewes	2,076	608	2,684		
Rother	1,874	577	2,451		
Wealden	1,757	638	2,395		
Essex	**41,586**	**13,524**	**55,110**	**10.4**	**8.6**
Basildon	5,108	1,726	6,834		
Braintree	2,857	975	3,832		
Brentwood	1,251	371	1,622		
Castle Point	2,346	791	3,137		
Chelmsford	2,988	1,145	4,133		
Colchester	3,565	1,124	4,689		
Epping Forest	2,703	930	3,633		
Harlow	2,193	788	2,981		
Maldon	1,257	385	1,642		
Rochford	1,702	604	2,306		
Southend-on-Sea	6,565	1,987	8,552		
Tendring	4,037	1,093	5,130		
Thurrock	4,108	1,258	5,366		
Uttlesford	906	347	1,253		
Greater London	**282,638**	**98,590**	**381,228**	**10.8**	**9.4**
Barking and Dagenham	5,448	1,584	7,032		
Barnet	7,904	2,983	10,887		
Bexley	5,851	1,991	7,842		
Brent	13,634	4,775	18,409		
Bromley	7,084	2,364	9,448		
Camden	8,893	3,730	12,623		
City of London	106	35	141		
City of Westminster	6,319	2,671	8,990		
Croydon	11,173	3,814	14,987		
Ealing	10,087	3,474	13,561		
Enfield	9,341	3,187	12,528		
Greenwich	9,768	3,191	12,959		
Hackney	14,338	4,925	19,263		
Hammersmith and Fulham	7,398	2,947	10,345		
Haringey	13,483	4,789	18,272		
Harrow	4,665	1,758	6,423		
Havering	5,530	1,660	7,190		
Hillingdon	5,487	1,820	7,307		
Hounslow	6,438	2,241	8,679		
Islington	10,996	4,360	15,356		
Kensington and Chelsea	5,174	2,526	7,700		
Kingston-upon-Thames	2,942	1,049	3,991		
Lambeth	16,333	6,061	22,394		
Lewisham	13,310	4,316	17,626		
Merton	5,400	1,815	7,215		
Newham	13,324	3,888	17,212		
Redbridge	7,457	2,553	10,010		
Richmond-upon-Thames	3,265	1,275	4,540		
Southwark	14,169	4,840	19,009		
Sutton	4,070	1,278	5,348		
Tower Hamlets	11,500	2,999	14,499		
Waltham Forest	10,892	3,552	14,444		
Wandsworth	10,859	4,139	14,998		
Hampshire	**34,667**	**10,458**	**45,125**	**7.0**	**6.0**
Basingstoke and Deane	2,313	799	3,112		
East Hampshire	1,529	515	2,044		
Eastleigh	1,676	544	2,220		
Fareham	1,691	584	2,275		
Gosport	1,714	614	2,328		
Hart	811	283	1,094		
Havant	3,417	937	4,354		
New Forest	2,861	971	3,832		
Portsmouth	6,927	1,988	8,915		
Rushmoor	1,187	358	1,545		
Southampton	7,931	1,999	9,930		
Test Valley	1,204	422	1,626		
Winchester	1,406	444	1,850		
Hertfordshire	**19,411**	**6,367**	**25,778**	**6.4**	**5.4**
Broxbourne	2,123	732	2,855		
Dacorum	2,484	767	3,251		
East Hertfordshire	1,899	751	2,650		
Hertsmere	1,625	573	2,198		
North Hertfordshire	2,318	755	3,073		
St Albans	1,851	575	2,426		
Stevenage	2,430	774	3,204		
Three Rivers	1,308	390	1,698		
Watford	1,839	525	2,364		
Welwyn Hatfield	1,534	525	2,059		
Isle of Wight	**4,709**	**1,823**	**6,532**	**14.4**	**11.6**
Medina	2,567	960	3,527		
South Wight	2,142	863	3,005		
Kent	**44,697**	**13,075**	**57,772**	**10.1**	**8.4**
Ashford	2,366	633	2,999		
Canterbury	3,518	1,003	4,521		
Dartford	2,202	669	2,871		
Dover	3,438	944	4,382		
Gillingham	2,989	953	3,942		
Gravesham	3,199	1,012	4,211		
Maidstone	2,961	917	3,878		
Rochester-upon-Medway	5,152	1,593	6,745		
Sevenoaks	2,080	662	2,742		
Shepway	3,505	842	4,347		
Swale	3,924	1,216	5,140		
Thanet	5,418	1,473	6,891		
Tonbridge and Malling	1,950	611	2,561		
Tunbridge Wells	1,995	547	2,542		
Oxfordshire	**9,510**	**3,313**	**12,823**	**5.4**	**4.4**
Cherwell	2,007	717	2,724		
Oxford	3,194	1,028	4,222		
South Oxfordshire	2,037	673	2,710		
Vale of White Horse	1,188	463	1,651		
West Oxfordshire	1,084	432	1,516		
Surrey	**14,524**	**4,689**	**19,213**	*	*
Elmbridge	1,734	622	2,356		
Epsom and Ewell	1,020	363	1,383		
Guildford	1,621	506	2,127		
Mole Valley	1,017	310	1,327		
Reigate and Banstead	1,894	569	2,463		
Runnymede	1,136	374	1,510		
Spelthorne	1,564	498	2,062		
Surrey Heath	966	317	1,283		
Tandridge	1,146	378	1,524		
Waverley	1,309	409	1,718		
Woking	1,117	343	1,460		
West Sussex	**12,552**	**3,934**	**16,486**	**6.0**	**4.9**
Adur	1,147	335	1,482		
Arun	2,715	811	3,526		
Chichester	1,658	550	2,208		
Crawley	1,691	565	2,256		
Horsham	1,562	527	2,089		
Mid Sussex	1,774	618	2,392		
Worthing	2,005	528	2,533		
EAST ANGLIA					
Cambridgeshire	**14,087**	**4,807**	**18,894**	**6.5**	**5.5**
Cambridge	2,507	826	3,333		
East Cambridgeshire	934	354	1,288		
Fenland	2,079	713	2,792		
Huntingdon	2,360	932	3,292		
Peterborough	4,723	1,383	6,106		
South Cambridgeshire	1,484	599	2,083		
Norfolk	**21,052**	**7,036**	**28,088**	**9.2**	**7.6**
Breckland	2,381	878	3,259		
Broadland	1,865	681	2,546		
Great Yarmouth	4,293	1,428	5,721		
North Norfolk	2,141	762	2,903		
Norwich	5,284	1,492	6,776		
South Norfolk	1,976	822	2,798		
West Norfolk	3,112	973	4,085		
Suffolk	**14,992**	**5,268**	**20,260**	**7.6**	**6.5**
Babergh	1,577	543	2,120		
Forest Heath	850	344	1,194		
Ipswich	3,544	1,024	4,568		
Mid Suffolk	1,176	514	1,690		
St Edmundsbury	1,751	698	2,449		
Suffolk Coastal	2,169	776	2,945		
Waveney	3,925	1,369	5,294		
SOUTH WEST					
Avon	**28,014**	**9,096**	**37,110**	**8.3**	**7.3**
Bath	2,729	961	3,690		
Bristol	15,232	4,503	19,735		
Kingswood	1,980	682	2,662		
Northavon	2,562	1,012	3,574		
Wansdyke	1,476	580	2,056		
Woodspring	4,035	1,358	5,393		
Cornwall	**16,124**	**6,267**	**22,391**	**14.1**	**10.2**
Caradon	2,189	832	3,021		
Carrick	2,817	976	3,793		
Isles of Scilly	21	20	41		
Kerrier	3,082	1,115	4,197		
North Cornwall	2,240	909	3,149		
Penwith	2,543	992	3,535		
Restormel	3,232	1,423	4,655		
Devon	**30,817**	**10,393**	**41,210**	**10.4**	**8.3**
East Devon	2,056	803	2,859		
Exeter	2,996	859	3,855		
Mid Devon	1,172	403	1,575		
North Devon	2,530	875	3,405		
Plymouth	9,955	3,326	13,281		

* Unemployment percentage rates are calculated for areas which form broadly self-contained labour markets. An unemployment rate is not given for Surrey or local authority districts since these do not meet the self-containment criteria for a local labour market as used for the definition of Travel-To-Work areas.

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

2.9 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts as at February 8 1996

	Male	Female	All	Rate + Per cent employees and unemployed	Rate + Per cent workforce
South Hams	1,819	721	2,540		
Teignbridge	2,703	931	3,634		
Torbay	4,978	1,527	6,505		
Torridge	1,622	585	2,207		
West Devon	986	363	1,349		
Dorset	**16,310**	**5,181**	**21,491**	**8.8**	**7.2**
Bournemouth	6,113	1,772	7,885		
Christchurch	888	258	1,146		
East Dorset	1,094	439	1,533		
North Dorset	630	223	853		
Poole	3,270	949	4,219		
Purbeck	824	328	1,152		
West Dorset	1,470	539	2,009		
Weymouth and Portland	2,021	673	2,694		
Gloucestershire	**11,600**	**3,831**	**15,431**	**7.1**	**6.0**
Cheltenham	2,551	759	3,310		
Cotswold	951	367	1,318		
Forest of Dean	1,573	599	2,172		
Gloucester	3,157	915	4,072		
Stroud	1,984	713	2,697		
Tewkesbury	1,384	478	1,862		
Somerset	**10,614**	**3,639**	**14,253**	**8.2**	**6.6**
Mendip	2,407	917	3,324		
Sedgemoor	2,493	799	3,292		
South Somerset	2,426	871	3,297		
Taunton Deane	2,327	684	3,011		
West Somerset	961	368	1,329		
Wiltshire	**11,194**	**3,998**	**15,192**	**6.3**	**5.3**
Kennet	1,126	410	1,536		
North Wiltshire	1,959	807	2,766		
Salisbury	1,849	650	2,499		
Thamesdown	3,997	1,309	5,306		
West Wiltshire	2,263	822	3,085		
WEST MIDLANDS					
Hereford and Worcester	**14,949**	**5,511**	**20,460**	**7.9**	**6.5**
Bromsgrove	1,821	677	2,498		
Hereford	1,475	578	2,053		
Leominster	862	268	1,130		
Malvern Hills	1,673	639	2,312		
Redditch	1,971	721	2,692		
South Herefordshire	964	356	1,320		
Worcester	2,230	753	2,983		
Wychavon	1,706	731	2,437		
Wyre Forest	2,247	788	3,035		
Shropshire	**8,201**	**2,707**	**10,908**	**6.9**	**5.7**
Bridgnorth	802	302	1,104		
North Shropshire	854	328	1,182		
Oswestry	780	279	1,059		
Shrewsbury and Atcham	1,915	584	2,499		
South Shropshire	763	256	1,019		
The Wrekin	3,087	958	4,045		
Staffordshire	**23,984**	**7,758**	**31,742**	**8.2**	**7.0**
Cannock Chase	2,419	763	3,182		
East Staffordshire	2,632	822	3,454		
Lichfield	1,633	640	2,273		
Newcastle-under-Lyme	2,624	824	3,448		
South Staffordshire	2,188	830	3,018		
Stafford	2,164	722	2,886		
Staffordshire Moorlands	1,455	635	2,090		
Stoke-on-Trent	6,959	1,856	8,815		
Tamworth	1,910	666	2,576		
Warwickshire	**9,526**	**3,433**	**12,959**	**6.6**	**5.7**
North Warwickshire	1,200	417	1,617		
Nuneaton and Bedworth	2,799	881	3,680		
Rugby	1,731	690	2,421		
Stratford-on-Avon	1,544	648	2,192		
Warwick	2,252	797	3,049		
West Midlands	**98,344**	**29,979**	**128,323**	**10.7**	**9.6**
Birmingham	44,442	13,016	57,458		
Coventry	10,653	3,315	13,968		
Dudley	8,318	2,842	11,160		
Sandwell	11,422	3,522	14,944		
Solihull	4,694	1,671	6,365		
Walsall	9,139	2,688	11,827		
Wolverhampton	9,676	2,925	12,601		
EAST MIDLANDS					
Derbyshire	**27,386**	**7,959**	**35,345**	**9.2**	**8.1**
Amber Valley	2,751	880	3,631		
Bolsover	2,614	633	3,247		
Chesterfield	3,540	934	4,474		
Derby	8,646	2,366	11,012		
Derbyshire Dales	1,015	405	1,420		
Erewash	2,885	908	3,793		
High Peak	1,781	566	2,347		
North East Derbyshire	2,687	788	3,475		
South Derbyshire	1,467	479	1,946		
Leicestershire	**20,508**	**6,762**	**27,270**	**6.9**	**6.1**
Blaby	1,177	453	1,630		
Charnwood	2,628	988	3,616		
Harborough	865	322	1,187		
Hinckley and Bosworth	1,235	466	1,701		
Leicester	11,087	3,318	14,405		
Melton	660	280	940		
North West Leicestershire	1,715	532	2,247		
Oadby and Wigston	800	268	1,068		
Rutland	341	135	476		
Lincolnshire	**16,026**	**5,614**	**21,640**	**9.8**	**8.2**
Boston	1,597	458	2,055		
East Lindsey	3,841	1,376	5,217		
Lincoln	4,064	1,148	5,212		
North Kesteven	1,646	710	2,356		
South Holland	1,092	423	1,515		
South Kesteven	1,941	783	2,724		
West Lindsey	1,845	716	2,561		
Northamptonshire	**12,491**	**4,252**	**16,743**	**6.7**	**5.7**
Corby	1,669	491	2,160		
Daventry	870	384	1,254		
East Northamptonshire	1,070	365	1,435		
Kettering	1,702	563	2,265		
Northampton	4,811	1,556	6,367		
South Northamptonshire	869	371	1,240		
Wellingborough	1,500	522	2,022		
Nottinghamshire	**37,486**	**10,654**	**48,140**	**11.1**	**9.7**
Ashfield	3,890	1,000	4,890		
Bassetlaw	3,310	1,028	4,338		
Broxtowe	2,614	881	3,495		
Gedling	2,949	964	3,913		
Mansfield	3,738	988	4,726		
Newark	2,994	933	3,927		
Nottingham	15,673	4,028	19,701		
Rushcliffe	2,318	832	3,150		
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE					
Humberside	**31,879**	**8,929**	**40,808**	**11.1**	**9.8**
Beverley	2,087	777	2,864		
Boothferry	1,872	573	2,445		
Cleethorpes	2,349	767	3,116		
East Yorkshire	2,450	817	3,267		
Glanford	1,642	536	2,178		
Great Grimsby	4,396	1,056	5,452		
Holderness	1,381	458	1,839		
Kingston-upon-Hull	13,287	3,316	16,603		
Scunthorpe	2,415	629	3,044		
North Yorkshire	**15,362**	**5,811**	**21,173**	**7.4**	**6.2**
Craven	704	255	959		
Hambleton	1,347	592	1,939		
Harrogate	2,438	1,036	3,474		
Richmondshire	658	389	1,047		
Ryedale	1,331	546	1,877		
Scarborough	3,402	1,227	4,629		
Selby	1,931	695	2,626		
York	3,551	1,071	4,622		
South Yorkshire	**50,815**	**13,491**	**64,306**	**12.7**	**11.1**
Barnsley	7,718	1,802	9,520		
Doncaster	11,766	2,916	14,682		
Rotherham	9,845	2,512	12,357		
Sheffield	21,486	6,261	27,747		
West Yorkshire	**64,809**	**18,267**	**83,076**	**9.2**	**8.2**
Bradford	15,853	4,219	20,072		
Calderdale	5,194	1,565	6,759		
Kirklees	10,821	3,216	14,037		
Leeds	23,119	6,674	29,793		
Wakefield	9,822	2,593	12,415		
NORTH WEST					
Cheshire	**22,339**	**6,838**	**29,177**	**7.4**	**6.5**
Chester	2,862	867	3,729		
Congleton	1,286	488	1,774		
Crewe and Nantwich	2,338	780	3,118		
Ellesmere Port and Neston	2,289	607	2,896		
Halton	4,638	1,241	5,879		
Macclesfield	2,225	719	2,944		
Vale Royal	2,537	793	3,330		
Warrington	4,164	1,343	5,507		
Greater Manchester	**79,276**	**21,952**	**101,228**	**9.4**	**8.3**
Bolton	7,147	1,722	8,869		
Bury	3,535	1,110	4,645		
Manchester	22,289	6,041	28,330		
Oldham	6,887	2,072	8,959		
Rochdale	6,274	1,738	8,012		
Salford	7,453	1,814	9,267		
Stockport	6,218	1,727	7,945		
Tameside	5,938	1,873	7,811		
Trafford	5,205	1,545	6,750		
Wigan	8,330	2,310	10,640		
Lancashire	**33,628**	**9,500**	**43,128**	**7.9**	**6.8**
Blackburn	3,820	928	4,748		
Blackpool	5,773	1,520	7,293		
Burnley	1,752	442	2,194		
Chorley	1,914	570	2,484		
Fylde	910	295	1,205		
Hyndburn	1,391	424	1,815		
Lancaster	3,876	1,212	5,088		
Pendle	1,711	530	2,241		
Preston	4,186	1,067	5,253		
Ribble Valley	549	177	726		
Rossendale	1,074	324	1,398		
South Ribble	1,755	552	2,307		
West Lancashire	3,004	921	3,925		

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts as at February 8 1996

	Male	Female	All	Rate + Per cent employees and unemployed	Rate + Per cent workforce
Wyre	1,913	538	2,451		
Merseyside	**61,440**	**17,085**	**78,525**	**14.3**	**12.9**
Knowsley	7,590	1,991	9,581		
Liverpool	25,321	6,817	32,138		
Sefton	10,006	2,950	12,956		
St Helens	5,942	1,704	7,646		
Wirral	12,581	3,623	16,204		
NORTH					
Cleveland	**26,325**	**6,157**	**32,482**	**13.9**	**12.7**
Hartlepool	4,270	965	5,235		
Langbaurgh	6,468	1,497	7,965		
Middlesbrough	8,063	1,767	9,830		
Stockton-on-Tees	7,524	1,928	9,452		
Cumbria	**14,203**	**4,326**	**18,529**	**9.3**	**7.7**
Allerdale	3,260	967	4,227		
Barrow-In-Furness	2,929	659	3,588		
Carlisle	2,816	1,010	3,826		
Copeland	2,899	753	3,652		
Eden	626	346	972		
South Lakeland	1,673	591	2,264		
Durham	**18,246**	**4,452**	**22,698**	**10.6**	**9.3**
Chester-le-Street	1,541	411	1,952		
Darlington	3,506	848	4,354		
Derwentside	2,867	643	3,510		
Durham	2,221	646	2,867		
Easington	2,968	647	3,615		
Sedgefield	2,325	606	2,931		
Teesdale	516	162	678		
Wear Valley	2,302	489	2,791		
Northumberland	**9,429**	**2,825**	**12,254**	**12.0**	**10.0**
Alnwick	952	313	1,265		
Berwick-upon-Tweed	706	238	944		
Blyth Valley	2,819	792	3,611		
Castle Morpeth	1,186	382	1,568		
Tynedale	1,149	418	1,567		
Wansbeck	2,617	682	3,299		
Tyne and Wear	**49,271**	**12,431**	**61,702**	**12.6**	**11.3**
Gateshead	7,874	1,864	9,738		
Newcastle upon Tyne	13,684	3,535	17,219		
North Tyneside	7,653	2,131	9,784		
South Tyneside	7,366	1,828	9,194		
Sunderland	12,694	3,073	15,767		
WALES					
Clwyd	**10,586**	**3,420**	**14,006**	**9.0**	**7.4**
Alyn and Deeside	1,665	536	2,201		
Colwyn	1,597	490	2,087		
Delyn	1,478	450	1,928		
Glyndwr	923	362	1,285		
Rhuddlan	1,951	564	2,515		
Wrexham Maelor	2,972	1,018	3,990		
Dyfed	**9,933**	**3,218**	**13,151**	**11.6**	**8.5**
Carmarthen	1,246	377	1,623		
Ceredigion	1,470	593	2,063		
Dinefwr	982	303	1,285		
Llanelli	2,029	593	2,622		
Preseli	2,384	743	3,127		
South Pembrokeshire	1,822	609	2,431		
Gwent	**13,464**	**3,784**	**17,248**	**10.0**	**8.9**
Blaenau Gwent	2,563	649	3,212		
Islwyn	1,680	471	2,151		
Monmouth	1,626	584	2,210		
Newport	4,957	1,403	6,360		
Torfaen	2,638	677	3,315		
Gwynedd	**8,612**	**2,873**	**11,485**	**13.4**	**10.2**
Aberconwy	1,735	610	2,345		
Arfon	2,473	671	3,144		
Dwyfor	880	367	1,247		
Meirionnydd	1,090	453	1,543		
Ynys Mon - Isle of Anglesey	2,434	772	3,206		
Mid Glamorgan	**16,854**	**4,088**	**20,942**	**11.7**	**10.3**
Cynon Valley	2,331	558	2,889		
Merthyr Tydfil	2,237	557	2,794		
Ogwr	3,493	894	4,387		
Rhondda	2,455	531	2,986		
Rhymney Valley	3,789	868	4,657		
Taff-Ely	2,549	680	3,229		
Powys	**2,053**	**846**	**2,899**	**6.9**	**4.5**
Brecknock	864	341	1,205		
Montgomery	758	311	1,069		
Radnor	431	194	625		
South Glamorgan	**14,573**	**3,911**	**18,484**	**9.4**	**8.4**
Cardiff	10,958	2,878	13,836		
Vale of Glamorgan	3,615	1,033	4,648		
West Glamorgan	**10,150**	**2,538**	**12,688**	**9.3**	**8.4**
Afan	1,459	382	1,841		
Lliw Valley	1,783	420	2,203		
Neath	1,299	320	1,619		
Swansea	5,609	1,416	7,025		

	Male	Female	All	Rate + Per cent employees and unemployed	Rate + Per cent workforce
SCOTLAND					
Borders Region	**1,931**	**713**	**2,644**	**6.7**	**5.4**
Berwick	381	149	530		
Ettrick and Lauderdale	570	209	779		
Roxburgh	703	236	939		
Tweedale	277	119	396		
Central Region	**8,066**	**2,317**	**10,383**	**9.6**	**8.5**
Clackmannan	1,582	443	2,025		
Falkirk	4,284	1,202	5,486		
Stirling	2,200	672	2,872		
Dumfries and Galloway Region	**4,382**	**1,654**	**6,036**	**10.7**	**8.7**
Annandale and Eskdale	852	370	1,222		
Nithsdale	1,845	635	2,480		
Stewartry	612	271	883		
Wigtown	1,073	378	1,451		
Fife Region	**11,373**	**3,557**	**14,930**	**11.8**	**10.5**
Dunfermline	4,282	1,272	5,554		
Kirkcaldy	5,648	1,740	7,388		
North East Fife	1,443	545	1,988		
Grampian Region	**10,579**	**3,646**	**14,225**	**5.4**	**4.6**
Banff and Buchan	1,766	614	2,380		
City of Aberdeen	4,969	1,474	6,443		
Gordon	978	415	1,393		
Kincardine and Deeside	710	307	1,017		
Moray	2,156	836	2,992		
Highlands Region	**8,093**	**2,923**	**11,016**	**11.9**	**10.2**
Badenoch and Strathspey	393	177	570		
Caithness	990	263	1,253		
Inverness	2,558	711	3,269		
Lochaber	601	377	978		
Nairn	422	135	557		
Ross and Cromarty	2,104	717	2,821		
Skye and Lochalsh	448	237	685		
Sutherland	577	306	883		
Lothian Region	**20,952**	**6,206**	**27,158**	**7.3**	**6.7**
City of Edinburgh	12,881	3,843	16,724		
East Lothian	2,019	574	2,593		
Midlothian	1,907	531	2,438		
West Lothian	4,145	1,258	5,403		
Strathclyde Region	**79,449**	**21,454**	**100,903**	**10.5**	**9.4**
Argyll and Bute	2,051	860	2,911		
Bearsden and Milngavie	581	201	782		
City of Glasgow	30,035	7,434	37,469		
Clydebank	2,026	457	2,483		
Clydesdale	1,662	422	2,084		
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	1,695	498	2,193		
Cumnock and Doon Valley	1,906	431	2,337		
Cunninghame	4,927	1,496	6,423		
Dumbarton	2,803	917	3,720		
East Kilbride	2,178	703	2,881		
Eastwood	784	320	1,104		
Hamilton	3,251	704	3,955		
Inverclyde	2,641	599	3,240		
Kilmarnock and Loudoun	2,617	839	3,456		
Kyle and Carrick	3,342	1,206	4,548		
Monklands	3,626	855	4,481		
Motherwell	4,914	1,102	6,016		
Renfrew	6,293	1,798	8,091		
Strathkelvin	2,117	612	2,729		
Tayside Region	**11,910**	**3,926**	**15,836**	**9.6**	**8.5**
Angus	2,573	1,102	3,675		
City of Dundee	6,481	1,820	8,301		
Perth and Kinross	2,856	1,004	3,860		
Orkney Islands	**351**	**159**	**510**	**6.9**	**4.6**
Shetland Islands	**356**	**108**	**464**	**4.3**	**3.7**
Western Isles	**1,144**	**311**	**1,455**	**12.9**	**10.5**
NORTHERN IRELAND	**67,775**	**17,969**	**85,744**	**13.2**	**11.4**
Antrim	1,418	432	1,850		
Ards	1,801	570	2,371		
Armagh	2,040	530	2,570		
Ballymena	1,735	611	2,346		
Ballymoney	963	237	1,200		
Banbridge	848	289	1,137		
Belfast	16,097	3,975	20,072		
Carrickfergus	1,063	383	1,446		
Castlereagh	1,557	554	2,111		
Coleraine	2,265	705	2,970		
Cookstown	1,356	341	1,697		
Craigavon	2,442	641	3,083		
Derry	6,070	1,206	7,276		
Down	2,230	702	2,932		
Dungannon	2,134	574	2,708		
Fermanagh	2,512	570	3,082		
Larne	1,091	381	1,472		
Limavady	1,686	338	2,024		
Lisburn	3,199	939	4,138		
Magherafelt	1,531	400	1,931		
Moyle	856	190	1,046		
Newry and Mourne	4,682	1,042	5,724		
Newtownabbey	2,160	711	2,871		
North Down	1,882	767	2,649		
Omagh	2,081	508	2,589		
Strabane	2,076	373	2,449		

2.10 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at February 8 1996

	Male	Female	All
SOUTH EAST			
Bedfordshire			
Luton South	3,945	1,101	5,046
Mid Bedfordshire	2,087	780	2,867
North Bedfordshire	2,801	852	3,653
North Luton	2,656	864	3,520
South West Bedfordshire	1,997	721	2,718
Berkshire			
East Berkshire	2,085	599	2,684
Newbury	1,574	550	2,124
Reading East	2,324	668	2,992
Reading West	2,131	605	2,736
Slough	3,380	947	4,327
Windsor and Maidenhead	1,635	517	2,152
Wokingham	1,313	439	1,752
Buckinghamshire			
Aylesbury	1,949	697	2,646
Beaconsfield	1,190	402	1,592
Buckingham	929	356	1,285
Chesham and Amersham	1,203	353	1,556
Milton Keynes N.E. CC	1,879	610	2,489
Milton Keynes S.W. BC	2,437	754	3,191
Wycombe	2,128	657	2,785
East Sussex			
Bexhill and Battle	1,617	488	2,105
Brighton Kemptown	4,310	1,406	5,716
Brighton Pavilion	4,303	1,624	5,927
Eastbourne	2,469	766	3,235
Hastings and Rye	3,883	1,105	4,988
Hove	3,702	1,340	5,042
Lewes	2,133	648	2,781
Wealden	1,378	469	1,847
Essex			
Basildon	3,607	1,174	4,781
Billericay	2,279	826	3,105
Braintree	2,520	856	3,376
Brentwood and Ongar	1,557	467	2,024
Castle Point	2,346	791	3,137
Chelmsford	2,187	834	3,021
Epping Forest	2,084	711	2,795
Harlow	2,506	911	3,417
Harwich	3,543	916	4,459
North Colchester	2,515	779	3,294
Rochford	2,172	793	2,965
Saffron Walden	1,574	588	2,162
South Colchester and Maldon	2,801	907	3,708
Southend East	3,799	1,091	4,890
Southend West	2,766	896	3,662
Thurrock	3,330	984	4,314
Greater London			
Barking	2,784	821	3,605
Battersea	4,114	1,508	5,622
Beckenham	2,592	875	3,467
Bethnal Green and Stepney	5,786	1,496	7,282
Bexleyheath	1,642	586	2,228
Bow and Poplar	5,714	1,503	7,217
Brent East	5,596	1,962	7,558
Brent North	2,741	1,080	3,821
Brent South	5,297	1,733	7,030
Brentford and Isleworth	2,851	1,048	3,899
Carshalton and Wallington	2,357	725	3,082
Chelsea	2,075	1,028	3,103
Chingford	2,197	749	2,946
Chipping Barnet	1,792	652	2,444
Chislehurst	1,609	522	2,131
City of London and Westminster South	2,378	982	3,360
Croydon Central	2,660	841	3,501
Croydon North East	3,513	1,253	4,766
Croydon North West	3,419	1,175	4,594
Croydon South	1,581	545	2,126
Dagenham	2,664	763	3,427
Dulwich	3,468	1,273	4,741
Ealing North	3,172	1,054	4,226
Ealing Acton	3,181	1,215	4,396
Ealing Southall	3,734	1,205	4,939
Edmonton	3,939	1,252	5,191
Eltham	2,568	802	3,370
Enfield North	3,005	1,010	4,015
Enfield Southgate	2,397	925	3,322
Erith and Crayford	2,975	962	3,937
Feltham and Heston	3,587	1,193	4,780
Finchley	1,978	802	2,780
Fulham	3,170	1,356	4,526
Greenwich	2,999	1,027	4,026
Hackney North and Stoke Newington	7,050	2,570	9,620
Hackney South and Shoreditch	7,288	2,355	9,643
Hammersmith	4,228	1,591	5,819
Hampstead and Highgate	3,574	1,745	5,319
Harrow East	2,647	998	3,645
Harrow West	2,018	760	2,778
Hayes and Harlington	2,335	715	3,050
Hendon North	2,054	693	2,747
Hendon South	2,080	836	2,916
Holborn and St Pancras	5,319	1,985	7,304
Hornchurch	1,856	598	2,454
Hornsey and Wood Green	5,407	2,278	7,685
Ilford North	2,162	745	2,907
Ilford South	3,383	1,082	4,465
Islington North	6,074	2,377	8,451
Islington South and Finsbury	4,922	1,983	6,905
Kensington	3,099	1,498	4,597
Kingston-upon-Thames	1,635	592	2,227
Lewisham East	3,457	1,091	4,548
Lewisham West	4,202	1,381	5,583
Lewisham Deptford	5,651	1,844	7,495
Leyton	5,047	1,602	6,649
Mitcham and Morden	3,423	1,090	4,513
Newham North East	4,525	1,307	5,832
Newham North West	4,348	1,295	5,643
Newham South	4,451	1,286	5,737
Norwood	5,490	2,046	7,536
Old Bexley and Sidcup	1,234	443	1,677
Orpington	1,435	481	1,916
Peckham	5,455	1,870	7,325
Putney	2,578	1,025	3,603
Ravensbourne	1,448	486	1,934
Richmond-upon-Thames and Barnes	1,529	665	2,194
Romford	1,772	526	2,298
Ruislip-Northwood	1,158	433	1,591
Southwark and Bermondsey	5,246	1,697	6,943
Streatham	4,769	1,816	6,585
Surbiton	1,307	457	1,764
Sutton and Cheam	1,713	553	2,266
Tooting	4,167	1,606	5,773
Tottenham	8,076	2,511	10,587
Twickenham	1,736	610	2,346
Upminster	1,902	536	2,438
Uxbridge	1,994	672	2,666
Vauxhall	6,074	2,199	8,273
Walthamstow	3,648	1,201	4,849
Wanstead and Woodford	1,912	726	2,638
Westminster North	4,047	1,724	5,771
Wimbledon	1,977	725	2,702
Woolwich	4,201	1,362	5,563
Hampshire			
Aldershot	1,603	512	2,115
Basingstoke	1,915	650	2,565
East Hampshire	1,599	526	2,125
Eastleigh	2,317	712	3,029
Fareham	1,863	620	2,483
Gosport	1,889	689	2,578
Havant	2,937	790	3,727
New Forest	1,648	533	2,181
North West Hampshire	1,075	404	1,479
Portsmouth North	2,894	822	3,716
Portsmouth South	4,513	1,313	5,826
Romsey and Waterside	1,740	605	2,345
Southampton Itchen	3,866	902	4,768
Southampton Test	3,424	929	4,353
Winchester	1,384	451	1,835
Hertfordshire			
Broxbourne	2,325	819	3,144
Hertford and Stortford	1,507	606	2,113
Hertsmere	1,776	615	2,391
North Hertfordshire	2,199	721	2,920
South West Hertfordshire	1,563	493	2,056
St Albans	1,441	462	1,903
Stevenage	2,788	891	3,679
Watford	2,192	629	2,821
Welwyn Hatfield	1,553	514	2,067
West Hertfordshire	2,067	617	2,684
Isle of Wight			
Isle of Wight	4,709	1,823	6,532
Kent			
Ashford	2,366	633	2,999
Canterbury	2,531	734	3,265
Dartford	2,607	794	3,401
Dover	3,167	865	4,032
Faversham	3,758	1,171	4,929
Folkestone and Hythe	3,505	842	4,347
Gillingham	3,058	968	4,026
Gravesham	3,199	1,012	4,211
Maidstone	2,283	698	2,981
Medway	2,867	926	3,793
Mid Kent	2,963	886	3,849
North Thanet	3,813	1,038	4,851
Sevenoaks	1,675	537	2,212
South Thanet	2,960	813	3,773
Tonbridge and Malling	1,950	611	2,561
Tunbridge Wells	1,995	547	2,542
Oxfordshire			
Banbury	1,832	654	2,486
Henley	1,110	383	1,493
Oxford East	2,779	851	3,630
Oxford West and Abingdon	1,336	495	1,831
Wantage	1,194	435	1,629
Witney	1,259	495	1,754
Surrey			
Chertsey and Walton	1,551	509	2,060
East Surrey	1,146	378	1,524
Epsom and Ewell	1,405	490	1,895
Esher	1,028	365	1,393
Guildford	1,320	429	1,749
Mole Valley	1,071	335	1,406
North West Surrey	1,421	480	1,901
Reigate	1,509	442	1,951
South West Surrey	1,110	346	1,456
Spelthorne	1,564	498	2,062
Woking	1,399	417	1,816

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at February 8 1996

	Male	Female	All
West Sussex			
Arundel	2,349	702	3,051
Chichester	1,658	550	2,208
Crawley	2,009	706	2,715
Horsham	1,562	527	2,089
Mid Sussex	1,456	477	1,933
Shoreham	1,513	444	1,957
Worthing	2,005	528	2,533
EAST ANGLIA			
Cambridgeshire			
Cambridge	2,274	755	3,029
Huntingdon	1,934	744	2,678
North East Cambridgeshire	2,516	871	3,387
Peterborough	4,278	1,224	5,502
South East Cambridgeshire	1,341	553	1,894
South West Cambridgeshire	1,744	660	2,404
Norfolk			
Great Yarmouth	4,293	1,428	5,721
Mid Norfolk	2,059	716	2,775
North Norfolk	2,141	762	2,903
North West Norfolk	2,481	737	3,218
Norwich North	2,452	735	3,187
Norwich South	3,488	1,005	4,493
South Norfolk	1,976	822	2,798
South West Norfolk	2,162	831	2,993
Suffolk			
Bury St Edmunds	1,910	773	2,683
Central Suffolk	1,867	720	2,587
Ipswich	2,853	818	3,671
South Suffolk	2,268	812	3,080
Suffolk Coastal	2,169	776	2,945
Waveney	3,925	1,369	5,294
SOUTH WEST			
Avon			
Bath	2,729	961	3,690
Bristol East	3,447	1,005	4,452
Bristol North West	3,134	872	4,006
Bristol South	4,053	1,079	5,132
Bristol West	3,709	1,308	5,017
Kingswood	2,623	828	3,451
Northavon	2,047	836	2,883
Wansdyke	1,881	693	2,574
Weston-super-Mare	2,761	911	3,672
Woodspring	1,630	603	2,233
Cornwall			
Falmouth and Camborne	3,568	1,113	4,681
North Cornwall	3,453	1,562	5,015
South East Cornwall	2,662	1,003	3,665
St Ives	3,376	1,424	4,800
Truro	3,065	1,165	4,230
Devon			
Exeter	2,996	859	3,855
Honiton	1,712	678	2,390
North Devon	2,603	910	3,513
Plymouth Devonport	3,511	1,082	4,593
Plymouth Drake	4,044	1,347	5,391
Plymouth Sutton	2,400	897	3,297
South Hams	2,714	1,033	3,747
Teignbridge	2,429	843	3,272
Tiverton	1,745	596	2,341
Torbay	4,055	1,200	5,255
Torridge and West Devon	2,608	948	3,556
Dorset			
Bournemouth East	3,882	1,156	5,038
Bournemouth West	2,909	771	3,680
Christchurch	1,468	485	1,953
North Dorset	1,307	504	1,811
Poole	2,592	794	3,386
South Dorset	2,719	946	3,665
West Dorset	1,433	525	1,958
Gloucestershire			
Cheltenham	2,735	819	3,554
Cirencester and Tewkesbury	1,605	582	2,187
Gloucester	3,234	940	4,174
Stroud	2,000	748	2,748
West Gloucestershire	2,026	742	2,768
Somerset			
Bridgwater	2,632	842	3,474
Somerton and Frome	1,825	713	2,538
Taunton	2,389	713	3,102
Wells	2,105	803	2,908
Yeovil	1,663	568	2,231
Wiltshire			
Devizes	1,827	695	2,522
North Wiltshire	1,959	807	2,766
Salisbury	1,793	624	2,417
Swindon	3,296	1,024	4,320
Westbury	2,319	848	3,167
WEST MIDLANDS			
Hereford and Worcester			
Bromsgrove	1,821	677	2,498
Hereford	2,222	852	3,074
Leominster	1,755	654	2,409
Mid Worcestershire	2,680	1,025	3,705
South Worcestershire	1,841	691	2,532
Worcester	2,383	824	3,207
Wyre Forest	2,247	788	3,035
Shropshire			
Ludlow	1,565	558	2,123
North Shropshire	1,856	697	2,553
Shrewsbury and Atcham	1,915	584	2,499
The Wrekin	2,865	868	3,733
Staffordshire			
Burton	2,632	822	3,454
Cannock and Burntwood	2,417	831	3,248
Mid Staffordshire	1,723	578	2,301
Newcastle-under-Lyme	2,043	620	2,663
South East Staffordshire	2,278	818	3,096
South Staffordshire	2,188	830	3,018
Stafford	1,852	631	2,483
Staffordshire Moorlands	1,455	635	2,090
Stoke-on-Trent Central	2,742	739	3,481
Stoke-on-Trent North	2,456	613	3,069
Stoke-on-Trent South	2,198	641	2,839
Warwickshire			
North Warwickshire	1,979	676	2,655
Nuneaton	2,150	680	2,830
Rugby and Kenilworth	1,846	753	2,599
Stratford-on-Avon	1,544	648	2,192
Warwick and Leamington	2,007	676	2,683
West Midlands			
Aldridge-Brownhills	1,953	703	2,656
Birmingham Edgbaston	3,044	1,007	4,051
Birmingham Erdington	3,505	997	4,502
Birmingham Hall Green	3,049	865	3,914
Birmingham Hodge Hill	3,905	1,064	4,969
Birmingham Ladywood	5,297	1,538	6,835
Birmingham Northfield	4,088	1,116	5,204
Birmingham Perry Barr	4,043	1,172	5,215
Birmingham Small Heath	5,166	1,275	6,441
Birmingham Sparkbrook	4,879	1,302	6,181
Birmingham Yardley	2,535	807	3,342
Birmingham Selly Oak	3,308	1,149	4,457
Coventry North East	3,817	1,122	4,939
Coventry North West	2,119	707	2,826
Coventry South East	2,876	804	3,680
Coventry South West	1,841	682	2,523
Dudley East	3,446	1,038	4,484
Dudley West	2,660	963	3,623
Halesowen and Stourbridge	2,212	841	3,053
Meriden	3,135	1,042	4,177
Solihull	1,559	629	2,188
Sutton Coldfield	1,623	724	2,347
Walsall North	3,680	996	4,676
Walsall South	3,506	989	4,495
Warley East	2,929	954	3,883
Warley West	2,533	745	3,278
West Bromwich East	2,735	840	3,575
West Bromwich West	3,225	983	4,208
Wolverhampton North East	3,598	964	4,562
Wolverhampton South East	3,049	887	3,936
Wolverhampton South West	3,029	1,074	4,103
EAST MIDLANDS			
Derbyshire			
Amber Valley	2,347	716	3,063
Bolsover	3,003	733	3,736
Chesterfield	3,159	846	4,005
Derby North	3,216	865	4,081
Derby South	4,587	1,242	5,829
Erewash	2,782	876	3,658
High Peak	1,867	601	2,468
North East Derbyshire	2,679	776	3,455
South Derbyshire	2,310	738	3,048
West Derbyshire	1,436	566	2,002
Leicestershire			
Blaby	1,478	572	2,050
Bosworth	1,373	520	1,893
Harborough	1,364	471	1,835
Leicester East	3,063	1,074	4,137
Leicester South	3,754	1,090	4,844
Leicester West	4,270	1,154	5,424
Loughborough	1,897	704	2,601
North West Leicestershire	1,912	607	2,519
Rutland and Melton	1,397	570	1,967
Lincolnshire			
East Lindsey	3,543	1,264	4,807
Gainsborough and Horncastle	2,143	828	2,971
Grantham	2,262	904	3,166
Holland with Boston	2,122	659	2,781
Lincoln	4,508	1,355	5,863
Stamford and Spalding	1,448	604	2,052
Northamptonshire			
Corby	2,199	662	2,861
Daventry	1,328	588	1,916
Kettering	1,845	626	2,471
Northampton North	2,534	785	3,319
Northampton South	2,545	875	3,420
Wellingborough	2,040	716	2,756

2.10 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at February 8 1996

	Male	Female	All
Nottinghamshire			
Ashfield	3,262	818	4,080
Bassetlaw	2,978	856	3,834
Broxtowe	2,157	750	2,907
Gedling	2,476	813	3,289
Mansfield	3,246	877	4,123
Newark	2,411	855	3,266
Nottingham East	6,584	1,842	8,426
Nottingham North	4,695	975	5,670
Nottingham South	4,394	1,211	5,605
Rushcliffe	2,318	832	3,150
Sherwood	2,965	825	3,790
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE			
Humberside			
Beverley	1,921	717	2,638
Booth Ferry	2,470	812	3,282
Bridlington	3,399	1,096	4,495
Brigg and Cleethorpes	3,380	1,106	4,486
Glanford and Scunthorpe	3,026	826	3,852
Great Grimsby	4,396	1,056	5,452
Kingston-upon-Hull East	4,099	937	5,036
Kingston-upon-Hull North	4,739	1,202	5,941
Kingston-upon-Hull West	4,449	1,177	5,626
North Yorkshire			
Harrogate	1,806	743	2,549
Richmond	1,858	904	2,762
Ryedale	1,675	723	2,398
Scarborough	3,113	1,103	4,216
Selby	2,023	719	2,742
Skipton and Ripon	1,336	548	1,884
York	3,551	1,071	4,622
South Yorkshire			
Barnsley Central	2,626	602	3,228
Barnsley East	2,580	536	3,116
Barnsley West and Penistone	2,512	664	3,176
Don Valley	3,410	900	4,310
Doncaster Central	4,209	1,104	5,313
Doncaster North	4,147	912	5,059
Rother Valley	3,035	912	3,947
Rotherham	3,478	849	4,327
Sheffield Central	5,382	1,462	6,844
Sheffield Attercliffe	3,107	863	3,970
Sheffield Brightside	4,197	981	5,178
Sheffield Hallam	2,180	943	3,123
Sheffield Heeley	3,793	1,074	4,867
Sheffield Hillsborough	2,827	938	3,765
Wentworth	3,332	751	4,083
West Yorkshire			
Batley and Spen	2,764	778	3,542
Bradford North	4,106	962	5,068
Bradford South	3,234	799	4,033
Bradford West	4,749	1,176	5,925
Calder Valley	1,986	671	2,657
Colne Valley	2,221	702	2,923
Dewsbury	2,687	794	3,481
Elmet	1,887	577	2,464
Halifax	3,208	894	4,102
Hemsworth	2,614	646	3,260
Huddersfield	3,149	942	4,091
Keighley	2,062	737	2,799
Leeds Central	4,841	1,282	6,123
Leeds East	4,140	1,062	5,202
Leeds North East	2,685	921	3,606
Leeds North West	2,079	711	2,790
Leeds West	3,297	853	4,150
Morley and Leeds South	2,453	681	3,134
Normanton	1,936	599	2,535
Pontefract and Castleford	2,758	636	3,394
Pudsey	1,367	470	1,837
Shipley	1,702	545	2,247
Wakefield	2,884	829	3,713
NORTH WEST			
Cheshire			
City of Chester	2,368	681	3,049
Congleton	1,360	519	1,879
Crewe and Nantwich	2,264	749	3,013
Eddisbury	1,990	622	2,612
Ellesmere Port and Neston	2,507	688	3,195
Halton	3,683	1,015	4,698
Macclesfield	1,458	445	1,903
Tatton	1,590	550	2,140
Warrington North	2,640	782	3,422
Warrington South	2,479	787	3,266
Greater Manchester			
Altrincham and Sale	1,507	537	2,044
Ashton-under-Lyne	2,241	623	2,864
Bolton North East	2,331	531	2,862
Bolton South East	2,811	625	3,436
Bolton West	2,005	566	2,571
Bury North	1,629	499	2,128
Bury South	1,906	611	2,517
Cheadle	1,209	429	1,638
Davyhulme	1,946	538	2,484
Denton and Reddish	2,645	717	3,362
Eccles	2,328	588	2,916
Hazel Grove	1,457	423	1,880
Heywood and Middleton	2,642	725	3,367
Leigh	2,470	629	3,099
Littleborough and Saddleworth	1,724	653	2,377
Makerfield	2,269	693	2,962
Manchester Central	5,239	1,252	6,491
Manchester Blackley	3,244	774	4,018
Manchester Gorton	3,942	1,090	5,032
Manchester Withington	3,872	1,298	5,170
Manchester Wythenshawe	3,429	832	4,261
Oldham Central and Royton	3,434	914	4,348
Oldham West	2,356	707	3,063
Rochdale	3,005	811	3,816
Salford East	3,481	783	4,264
Stalybridge and Hyde	2,572	864	3,436
Stockport	2,032	544	2,576
Stretford	4,315	1,265	5,580
Wigan	3,001	812	3,813
Worsley	2,234	619	2,853
Lancashire			
Blackburn	3,148	694	3,842
Blackpool North	2,895	750	3,645
Blackpool South	2,878	770	3,648
Burnley	1,752	442	2,194
Chorley	2,025	612	2,637
Fylde	1,112	345	1,457
Hyndburn	1,391	424	1,815
Lancaster	1,771	588	2,359
Morecambe and Lunesdale	2,250	698	2,948
Pendle	1,711	530	2,241
Preston	3,606	887	4,493
Ribble Valley	927	307	1,234
Rossendale and Darwen	1,746	558	2,304
South Ribble	1,755	552	2,307
West Lancashire	2,893	879	3,772
Wyre	1,768	464	2,232
Merseyside			
Birkenhead	4,815	1,199	6,014
Bootle	5,026	1,203	6,229
Crosby	2,472	895	3,367
Knowsley North	3,530	943	4,473
Knowsley South	4,060	1,048	5,108
Liverpool Broadgreen	4,381	1,167	5,548
Liverpool Garston	3,325	844	4,169
Liverpool Mossley Hill	3,565	1,109	4,674
Liverpool Riverside	4,940	1,300	6,240
Liverpool Walton	5,080	1,340	6,420
Liverpool West Derby	4,030	1,057	5,087
Southport	2,508	852	3,360
St Helens North	2,789	848	3,637
St Helens South	3,153	856	4,009
Wallasey	3,892	1,102	4,994
Wirral South	1,808	612	2,420
Wirral West	2,066	710	2,776
NORTH			
Cleveland			
Hartlepool	4,270	965	5,235
Langbaurgh	4,165	1,039	5,204
Middlesbrough	5,458	1,158	6,616
Redcar	4,158	887	5,045
Stockton North	4,310	1,028	5,338
Stockton South	3,964	1,080	5,044
Cumbria			
Barrow and Furness	3,333	783	4,116
Carlisle	2,335	787	3,122
Copeland	2,899	753	3,652
Penrith and the Border	1,528	749	2,277
Westmorland	1,331	496	1,827
Workington	2,777	758	3,535
Durham			
Bishop Auckland	2,707	630	3,337
City of Durham	2,221	646	2,867
Darlington	3,307	793	4,100
Easington	2,609	588	3,197
North Durham	2,900	704	3,604
North West Durham	2,548	597	3,145
Sedgefield	1,954	494	2,448
Northumberland			
Berwick-upon-Tweed	2,115	676	2,791
Blyth Valley	2,819	792	3,611
Hexham	1,372	519	1,891
Wansbeck	3,123	838	3,961
Tyne and Wear			
Blaydon	2,643	720	3,363
Gateshead East	3,209	724	3,933
Houghton and Washington	3,630	958	4,588
Jarrow	3,495	801	4,296
Newcastle upon Tyne Central	3,415	1,018	4,433
Newcastle upon Tyne East	4,175	1,109	5,284
Newcastle upon Tyne North	3,300	880	4,180
South Shields	3,871	1,027	4,898
Sunderland North	4,732	1,018	5,750
Sunderland South	4,332	1,097	5,429
Tyne Bridge	4,816	948	5,764
Tynemouth	3,355	952	4,307
Wallsend	4,298	1,179	5,477

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at February 8 1996

	Male	Female	All
WALES			
Clwyd			
Alyn and Deeside	1,801	576	2,377
Clwyd North West	2,935	828	3,763
Clwyd South West	1,802	650	2,452
Delyn	1,956	617	2,573
Wrexham	2,092	749	2,841
Dyfed			
Carmarthen	2,016	617	2,633
Ceredigion and Pembroke North	1,928	755	2,683
Llanelli	2,241	656	2,897
Pembroke	3,748	1,190	4,938
Gwent			
Blaenau Gwent	2,482	619	3,101
Islwyn	1,680	471	2,151
Monmouth	1,540	539	2,079
Newport East	2,496	717	3,213
Newport West	2,785	810	3,595
Torfaen	2,481	628	3,109
Gwynedd			
Caernarfon	2,237	736	2,973
Conwy	2,603	800	3,403
Meirionnydd Nant Conwy	1,338	565	1,903
Ynys Mon	2,434	772	3,206
Mid Glamorgan			
Bridgend	1,934	527	2,461
Caerphilly	3,054	748	3,802
Cynon Valley	2,331	558	2,889
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	2,972	677	3,649
Ogmore	1,930	466	2,396
Pontypridd	2,178	581	2,759
Rhondda	2,455	531	2,986
Powys			
Brecon and Radnor	1,295	535	1,830
Montgomery	758	311	1,069
South Glamorgan			
Cardiff Central	3,303	1,064	4,367
Cardiff North	1,649	448	2,097
Cardiff South and Penarth	3,260	712	3,972
Cardiff West	3,409	854	4,263
Vale of Glamorgan	2,952	833	3,785
West Glamorgan			
Aberavon	1,777	427	2,204
Gower	1,641	506	2,147
Neath	1,816	424	2,240
Swansea East	2,244	467	2,711
Swansea West	2,672	714	3,386
SCOTLAND			
Borders Region			
Roxburgh and Berwickshire	1,084	385	1,469
Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale	847	328	1,175
Central Region			
Clackmannan	2,144	581	2,725
Falkirk East	2,138	590	2,728
Falkirk West	1,910	544	2,454
Stirling	1,874	602	2,476
Dumfries and Galloway Region			
Dumfries	2,249	830	3,079
Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	2,133	824	2,957
Fife Region			
Central Fife	2,717	861	3,578
Dunfermline East	2,514	695	3,209
Dunfermline West	2,006	622	2,628
Kirkcaldy	2,693	834	3,527
North East Fife	1,443	545	1,988
Grampian Region			
Aberdeen North	2,188	536	2,724
Aberdeen South	1,941	670	2,611
Banff and Buchan	1,766	614	2,380
Gordon	1,346	544	1,890
Kincardine and Deeside	1,182	446	1,628
Moray	2,156	836	2,992
Highlands Region			
Caithness and Sutherland	1,567	569	2,136
Inverness, Nairn and Lochaber	3,705	1,314	5,019
Ross, Cromarty and Skye	2,821	1,040	3,861
Lothian Region			
East Lothian	2,019	574	2,593
Edinburgh Central	2,422	918	3,340
Edinburgh East	1,931	482	2,413
Edinburgh Leith	3,080	857	3,937
Edinburgh Pentlands	1,788	519	2,307
Edinburgh South	2,021	597	2,618
Edinburgh West	1,312	346	1,658
Linlithgow	2,277	667	2,944
Livingston	2,195	715	2,910
Mid Lothian	1,907	531	2,438
Strathclyde Region			
Argyll and Bute	2,051	860	2,911
Ayr	2,415	852	3,267
Carrick Cumnock and Doon Valley	2,833	785	3,618
Clydebank and Milngavie	2,302	551	2,853
Clydesdale	2,333	560	2,893
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	1,695	498	2,193
Cunninghame North	2,300	751	3,051
Cunninghame South	2,627	745	3,372
Dumbarton	2,803	917	3,720
East Kilbride	2,178	703	2,881
Eastwood	1,523	500	2,023
Glasgow Cathcart	1,594	420	2,014
Glasgow Central	3,316	788	4,104
Glasgow Garscadden	2,377	517	2,894
Glasgow Govan	2,454	589	3,043
Glasgow Hillhead	2,787	988	3,775
Glasgow Maryhill	3,194	878	4,072
Glasgow Pollock	2,724	637	3,361
Glasgow Provan	3,015	597	3,612
Glasgow Rutherglen	2,516	607	3,123
Glasgow Shettleston	2,503	535	3,038
Glasgow Springburn	3,555	878	4,433
Greenock and Port Glasgow	2,315	479	2,794
Hamilton	2,580	566	3,146
Kilmarnock and Loudoun	2,617	839	3,456
Monklands East	2,324	563	2,887
Monklands West	1,977	500	2,477
Motherwell North	2,627	576	3,203
Motherwell South	2,287	526	2,813
Paisley North	2,386	713	3,099
Paisley South	2,129	608	2,737
Renfrew West and Inverclyde	1,365	417	1,782
Strathkelvin and Bearsden	1,747	511	2,258
Tayside Region			
Angus East	2,229	918	3,147
Dundee East	3,209	898	4,107
Dundee West	2,985	820	3,805
North Tayside	1,491	616	2,107
Perth and Kinross	1,996	674	2,670
Orkney and Shetland Islands	**707**	**267**	**974**
Western Isles	**1,144**	**311**	**1,455**
NORTHERN IRELAND			
Belfast East	2,766	844	3,610
Belfast North	4,372	919	5,291
Belfast South	3,517	1,349	4,866
Belfast West	5,704	944	6,648
East Antrim	3,071	988	4,059
East Londonderry	5,167	1,363	6,530
Fermanagh and South Tyrone	4,646	1,144	5,790
Foyle	7,110	1,398	8,508
Lagan Valley	3,267	982	4,249
Mid-Ulster	4,788	1,110	5,898
Newry and Armagh	5,105	1,139	6,244
North Antrim	3,554	1,038	4,592
North Down	2,555	955	3,510
South Antrim	2,661	919	3,580
South Down	4,206	1,253	5,459
Strangford	2,355	812	3,167
Upper Bann	2,931	812	3,743

2.18 UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

THOUSAND

	EC average	Major 7 nations (G7)	United Kingdom *	Australia ##	Austria #	Belgium ++	Canada ##	Denmark ++	Finland ++	France ++	Germany # (FR)
OECD STANDARDISED RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)											
1992	9.4	6.9	9.9	10.7	..	8.0	11.2	..	13.0	10.4	4.6
1993	10.9	7.2	10.4	10.8	..	8.6	11.2	..	17.7	11.7	7.9
1994	11.3	7.0	9.5	9.7	..	9.6	10.3	..	18.2	12.3	8.4
1995	11.0	6.8	8.7	8.5	..	9.4	9.5	..	17.0	11.6	..
1995 Jan	11.2	6.8	8.7	8.9	..	9.5	9.7	..	17.9	11.9	8.1
Feb	11.1	6.7	8.7	8.9	..	9.8	9.6	..	16.8	11.8	8.1
Mar	11.1	6.7	8.8	8.7	..	9.8	9.6	..	16.3	11.7	8.1
Apr	11.1	6.8	8.8	8.3	..	9.8	9.4	..	17.6	11.6	8.1
May	11.0	6.8	8.8	8.5	..	9.8	9.5	..	17.9	11.6	8.1
Jun	11.0	6.8	8.8	8.2	..	9.3	9.5	..	17.2	11.5	8.2
Jul	11.0	6.8	8.8	8.2	..	9.4	9.7	..	17.8	11.5	8.2
Aug	11.0	6.8	8.7	8.3	..	9.5	9.5	..	16.5	11.4	8.3
Sep	11.0	6.8	8.6	8.4	..	9.5	9.2	..	16.3	11.5	8.4
Oct	11.0	6.7	8.6	8.7	..	9.5	9.4	..	16.4	11.5	8.4
Nov	11.0	6.8	8.6	8.5	..	9.6	9.4	..	16.7	11.6	..
Dec	11.2	6.9	8.6	8.0	..	9.6	9.4	..	16.5	11.7	..
1996 Jan	..	..	8.4	..	..	9.6	9.5	..	17.0	11.8	..
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED											
1992			2,765	935	193	472	1,556	315	362	2,911	1,822
1993			2,901	949	224	550	1,561	344	483	3,171	2,314
1994			2,620	855	215	589	1,540	338	492	3,330	2,560
1995			2,307	766	216	597	1,422	288	429	..	..
1995 Feb			2,367	801	210	590	1,435	296	463	3,052	
Mar			2,347	773	207	591	1,443	290	463	3,022	
Apr			2,328	744	213	592	1,409	283	466	2,987	
May			2,317	767	216	591	1,424	284	468	2,959	
Jun			2,314	750	216	591	1,429	288	469	2,936	3,594
Jul			2,313	742	218	592	1,449	295	469	2,912	3,589
Aug			2,292	753	222	595	1,422	288	467	2,939	3,612
Sep			2,265	763	217	604	1,372	275	463	2,952	3,662
Oct			2,265	788	218	610	1,415	267	459	2,962	3,671
Nov			2,245	784	223	609	1,403	260	456	2,991	3,723
Dec			2,235	731	222	606	1,411	255	453	3,005	3,792
1996 Jan			2,207	778	..	607	1,438	..	452	3,016	3,858
Feb			2,214	..	..	605	..	..	..	..	3,965
% rate:latest month			7.9	8.6	6.8	14.3	9.6	9.1	18.2	11.8	10.3
Latest 3 months:change on previous 3 months			-0.2	-0.1	+0.1	-0.1	+0.1	-0.9	-0.3	+0.2	+0.5
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED											
1995 Feb			2,459	886	261	592	1,514	323	480	3,134	3,827
Mar			2,398	816	228	575	1,588	313	469	3,038	3,674
Apr			2,375	743	212	567	1,463	298	459	2,934	3,605
May			2,302	754	193	555	1,449	277	448	2,838	3,461
Jun			2,254	725	175	555	1,380	271	475	2,773	3,457
Jul			2,336	710	175	608	1,509	283	487	2,819	3,591
Aug			2,350	722	180	631	1,441	289	462	2,901	3,578
Sep			2,292	763	182	629	1,231	264	452	2,979	3,521
Oct			2,212	739	204	624	1,277	257	448	3,019	3,526
Nov			2,196	737	232	610	1,314	252	449	3,044	3,579
Dec			2,228	749	267	597	1,357	..	478	3,100	3,791
1996 Jan			2,310	832	..	621	1,542	..	472	..	4,159
Feb			2,303	..	..	604	..	..	..	..	4,270
% rate:latest month			8.2	9.2	8.2	14.3	10.5	9.0	19.4	12.0	11.1
Latest month:change on a year ago			-0.5	-0.5	+0.6	+0.3	-0.1	-1.8	-0.5	-0.4	+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 OECD standardised unemployment rates are based on national statistics but have been adjusted when necessary, and as far as the available data allow, to bring them as close as possible to the internationally agreed ILO definitions. The standardised rates are therefore more suitable than the national figures for comparing the levels of unemployment between countries.

The following symbols apply only to the figures on national definitions.

* The seasonally adjusted series for the United Kingdom takes account of past discontinuities to be consistent with the current coverage (see notes to *table 2.1*).

\+ Numbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as percentages of civilian labour force, except Greece, which excludes civil servants, professional people, and farmers.

THOUSAND

	Greece +	Irish Republic +	Italy **	Japan **	Luxem-bourg #	Nether-lands ++	Norway ++	Portugal #	Spain +	Sweden ##	Switzer-land ++	United States ##
OECD STANDARDISED RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)												
1992	..	15.5	10.5	2.2	..	5.6	5.9	4.1	18.1	4.8	2.9	7.3
1993	..	15.6	10.2	2.5	..	6.2	6.0	5.5	22.4	9.5	3.8	6.7
1994	..	14.3	11.1	2.9	..	6.8	5.4	6.8	23.8	9.8	3.6	6.0
1995	..	12.9	..	3.1	..	6.5	..	7.1	..	9.2	..	5.5
1995 Jan	..	13.1	12.2	2.9	..	7.2	..	..	..	9.6	..	5.6
Feb	..	12.9	..	2.9	..	7.4	5.4	7.2	22.8	9.2	..	5.4
Mar	..	12.8	..	3.0	..	7.1	..	..	..	9.6	..	5.4
Apr	..	12.8	12.2	3.1	..	6.5	..	..	..	9.2	..	5.7
May	..	12.7	..	3.1	..	6.3	5.2	7.2	22.5	9.1	..	5.6
Jun	..	12.8	..	3.2	..	6.3	..	..	..	9.1	..	5.5
Jul	..	12.8	12.1	3.2	..	6.4	..	..	..	8.8	..	5.6
Aug	..	12.8	..	3.2	..	6.4	4.6	7.0	22.8	8.7	..	5.6
Sep	..	12.9	..	3.2	..	6.3	..	..	..	9.1	..	5.6
Oct	..	13.1	..	3.2	..	6.3	..	..	..	9.2	..	5.4
Nov	..	12.9	..	3.4	..	6.5	..	7.1	..	9.3	..	5.6
Dec	..	13.0	..	3.4	..	6.5	..	..	..	9.6	..	5.5
1996 Jan	..	13.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.2	..	5.7
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED												
1992	185	283	2,799	1,420	2.7	303	114	317	2,260	..	82.4	9,384
1993	174	294	2,363	1,656	3.5	399	118	350	2,539	..	164.6	8,727
1994	180	283	2,567	1,919	4.6	..	110	..	2,647	..	170.2	7,970
1995	184	278	..	2,110	5.1	..	102	..	2,449	..	..	7,414
1995 Feb	177	275	..	1,960	5.2	..	107	..	2,502	..	152.8	7,183
Mar	174	274	..	1,990	5.2	..	105	..	2,481	..	153.7	7,237
Apr	171	276	2,782	2,100	5.1	..	100	..	2,460	..	153.0	7,665
May	176	275	..	2,040	5.1	..	104	..	2,477	..	152.8	7,492
Jun	173	278	..	2,120	5.3	..	106	..	2,467	..	153.5	7,384
Jul	174	277	2,734	2,110	5.0	..	103	..	2,453	..	152.8	7,559
Aug	178	278	..	2,150	5.1	..	103	..	2,452	..	154.2	7,431
Sep	198	279	..	2,170	5.0	..	103	..	2,438	..	152.5	7,451
Oct	207	283	2,652	2,150	5.2	..	99	..	2,399	..	154.1	7,249
Nov	203	280	..	2,240	5.3	..	96	..	2,389	..	153.9	7,432
Dec	191	282	..	2,230	5.3	..	90	..	2,347	..	154.1	7,380
1996 Jan	..	281	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,357	..	..	7,674
Feb	..	282	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
% rate:latest month	N/A	N/A	11.9	3.4	N/A	..	4.1	..	15.0	..	4.2	5.8
Latest 3 months:change on previous 3 month	N/A	N/A	-0.1	+0.1	N/A	..	-0.4	..	-0.4	..	N/C	+0.1
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED												
1995 Feb	212	281	..	1,990	5.5	497	113	430	2,576	333	165.4	7,685
Mar	198	277	..	2,190	5.4	477	105	430	2,547	321	160.8	7,480
Apr	173	276	2,715	2,140	5.0	465	100	430	2,499	317	156.7	7,378
May	151	269	..	2,080	4.8	446	95	424	2,460	320	152.0	7,185
Jun	155	276	..	2,020	4.7	445	109	419	2,430	413	146.3	7,727
Jul	155	280	2,673	2,020	4.6	453	115	421	2,364	458	146.1	7,892
Aug	155	281	..	2,160	4.7	453	111	421	2,346	428	145.7	7,457
Sep	165	276	..	2,190	5.1	450	96	425	2,384	371	143.5	7,167
Oct	187	276	2,769	2,140	5.3	451	89	437	2,399	344	146.4	6,884
Nov	214	275	..	2,180	5.6	459	87	447	2,419	330	152.1	7,024
Dec	220	285	..	2,110	5.4	463	89	452	2,377	365	157.1	6,872
1996 Jan	..	288	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,422	350	..	8,270
Feb	..	287	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	325	..	..
% rate:latest month	N/A	N/A	12.1	3.2	N/A	7.0	4.0	N/A	15.4	7.6	4.3	6.3
Latest month:change on a year ago	N/A	N/A	+0.2	+0.5	N/A	-0.6	-0.5	N/A	-1.3	-0.2	-0.2	+0.1

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

2.19 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT
Flows: standardised, not seasonally adjusted *

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM Month ending	INFLOW +						
	Male and Female		Male		Female		
	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	Married
1995 Feb 9	308.4	-32.3	216.7	-21.7	91.7	-10.6	26.5
Mar 9	283.2	-28.8	200.9	-20.4	82.3	-8.4	25.2
Apr 13	305.6	-15.7	214.2	-10.8	91.3	-4.9	30.6
May 11	252.0	-41.1	178.9	-30.2	73.1	-10.9	22.2
Jun 8	265.3	-17.2	187.2	-11.7	78.1	-5.5	23.0
Jul 13	378.8	-23.0	247.0	-15.4	131.8	-7.6	29.5
Aug 10	336.2	-12.6	219.2	-10.3	117.0	-2.3	33.9
Sep 14	319.1	-8.9	215.8	-6.2	103.3	-2.7	27.0
Oct 12	320.8	-19.1	223.8	-11.8	96.9	-7.2	25.4
Nov 9	311.8	-14.9	219.0	-9.8	92.9	-5.1	27.0
Dec 14	288.3	-12.1	212.8	-7.1	75.5	-5.0	21.4
1996 Jan 11	322.3	+0.0	223.6	-1.4	98.7	+1.4	30.6
Feb 8	**309.2**	**+0.8**	**219.7**	**+3.0**	**89.5**	**-2.2**	**24.7**

UNITED KINGDOM Month ending	OUTFLOW +						
	Male and Female		Male		Female		
	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	Married
1995 Feb 9	356.6	-35.9	255.6	-26.0	101.0	-9.9	30.6
Mar 9	348.7	-32.5	248.0	-25.2	100.8	-7.3	31.6
Apr 13	325.5	-33.1	234.4	-21.1	91.1	-12.0	27.8
May 11	331.1	-50.6	232.4	-40.8	98.7	-9.8	32.8
Jun 8	317.1	-38.0	227.6	-29.1	89.6	-8.9	27.8
Jul 13	308.0	-44.0	221.2	-33.2	86.8	-10.8	24.0
Aug 10	321.1	-33.0	224.5	-25.4	96.6	-7.6	24.2
Sep 14	369.3	-21.3	241.6	-14.8	127.7	-6.5	38.2
Oct 12	407.3	-41.2	275.4	-28.9	131.9	-12.3	31.6
Nov 9	329.4	-32.0	225.2	-24.4	104.2	-7.6	29.5
Dec 14	260.5	-46.3	181.1	-32.9	79.4	-13.4	21.2
1996 Jan 11	233.1	-14.3	159.5	-10.1	73.7	-4.2	23.2
Feb 8	**317.4**	**-39.2**	**225.5**	**-30.1**	**91.8**	**-9.2**	**26.5**

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

\+ The flows in this table are not on quite the same basis as those in *table 2.20*. While *table 2.20* relates to computerised records only for GB, this table gives estimates of total flows for the UK. It is assumed that computerised inflows are the best estimates of total inflows, while outflows are calculated by subtracting the changes in stocks from the inflows.

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.20
Flows by age (GB): standardised:* not seasonally adjusted: computerised claims only

THOUSAND

INFLOW Month ending	Age group									
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages
MALE										
1995 Sep 14	4.5	24.3	49.0	34.1	25.5	33.3	26.6	9.2	3.2	209.8
Oct 12	4.2	21.3	49.9	36.0	26.8	35.6	29.8	10.5	3.8	217.8
Nov 9	3.9	19.1	46.7	35.6	27.3	36.4	29.9	10.8	4.1	213.7
Dec 14	3.8	17.7	43.6	35.3	28.0	36.5	28.9	10.3	3.6	207.8
1996 Jan 11	3.9	17.7	46.0	36.2	28.4	38.3	32.6	11.0	4.2	218.2
Feb 8	**5.5**	**19.5**	**44.9**	**35.8**	**28.0**	**37.2**	**29.5**	**10.4**	**3.6**	**214.4**
FEMALE										
1995 Sep 14	3.4	17.3	26.2	14.0	8.7	13.4	12.8	3.4	0.0	99.3
Oct 12	3.2	13.9	25.0	14.2	8.7	12.6	12.6	3.5	0.0	93.8
Nov 9	2.8	11.6	22.5	13.4	8.5	13.4	14.0	4.0	0.0	90.2
Dec 14	2.6	9.6	17.5	11.2	7.2	10.9	11.4	3.2	0.0	73.6
1996 Jan 11	2.8	11.8	23.4	14.2	9.4	14.8	15.0	4.1	0.0	95.5
Feb 8	**3.9**	**12.4**	**20.8**	**12.9**	**8.6**	**12.6**	**12.5**	**3.4**	**0.0**	**87.1**
Changes on a year earlier										
MALE										
1995 Sep 14	0.4	-0.6	-1.3	-0.9	-0.1	-1.7	-1.0	-0.6	-0.5	-6.4
Oct 12	0.2	-3.7	-3.0	-2.1	-0.8	-1.6	-0.2	-0.2	-0.5	-11.9
Nov 9	0.1	-0.5	-2.0	-1.8	-1.2	-2.1	-1.4	-0.8	-0.4	-10.0
Dec 14	0.2	-1.4	-2.4	-1.0	-0.4	-1.4	-0.5	0.0	-0.4	-7.4
1996 Jan 11	0.3	-0.6	-1.8	-0.7	-0.3	0.2	1.3	0.0	-0.1	-1.7
Feb 8	**0.3**	**-0.5**	**-1.4**	**0.5**	**0.8**	**0.8**	**1.5**	**0.8**	**-0.1**	**2.8**
FEMALE										
1995 Sep 14	0.3	-0.6	-1.3	-0.9	-0.3	-0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	-2.9
Oct 12	0.2	-3.8	-1.7	-0.9	-0.2	-0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	-6.8
Nov 9	0.1	-1.2	-1.6	-1.4	-0.6	-0.5	-0.1	0.1	0.0	-5.1
Dec 14	0.0	-1.3	-1.9	-1.1	-0.7	-0.6	0.3	0.2	0.0	-5.1
1996 Jan 11	0.2	-0.4	-0.7	-0.3	0.3	0.6	1.1	0.3	0.0	1.0
Feb 8	**0.1**	**-0.5**	**-1.1**	**-0.8**	**-0.1**	**-0.4**	**0.5**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**-2.2**

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										
1995 Sep 14	3.5	19.2	59.2	39.5	29.9	38.2	29.4	10.7	4.5	234.1
Oct 12	3.6	26.2	70.0	44.4	32.8	41.6	31.2	11.2	4.7	265.7
Nov 9	2.9	17.5	51.6	36.8	28.1	36.5	29.0	10.8	4.7	217.8
Dec 14	2.0	13.1	40.1	29.3	22.5	30.0	24.7	9.4	4.0	175.1
1996 Jan 11	2.5	10.6	32.5	26.2	20.7	27.6	22.3	8.4	3.7	154.6
Feb 8	**3.1**	**14.8**	**46.1**	**37.9**	**29.9**	**39.6**	**30.9**	**11.1**	**5.2**	**218.5**
FEMALE										
1995 Sep 14	2.9	13.2	36.7	17.6	10.9	18.5	17.0	4.6	0.2	121.5
Oct 12	2.8	18.9	39.0	18.2	11.2	16.0	14.8	4.4	0.2	125.5
Nov 9	2.3	12.3	28.3	14.8	9.3	14.0	14.2	4.3	0.2	99.7
Dec 14	1.6	9.4	21.8	11.8	7.2	10.3	10.4	3.3	0.2	76.1
1996 Jan 11	2.0	7.1	17.3	11.1	7.3	10.9	11.2	3.4	0.2	70.6
Feb 8	**2.5**	**10.0**	**22.9**	**14.0**	**9.1**	**12.8**	**12.8**	**3.9**	**0.2**	**88.3**
Changes on a year earlier										
MALE										
1995 Sep 14	0.6	0.0	-0.7	-2.1	-1.1	-3.3	-2.5	-1.9	-1.4	-12.4
Oct 12	0.4	-3.3	-5.8	-3.7	-2.6	-5.3	-4.2	-2.0	-1.5	-28.1
Nov 9	0.2	-1.1	-4.4	-3.7	-2.7	-4.3	-3.5	-2.1	-1.4	-23.0
Dec 14	0.0	-2.1	-6.5	-5.3	-3.8	-6.0	-4.7	-2.0	-1.4	-31.8
1996 Jan 11	0.4	-0.4	-2.4	-1.5	-0.8	-1.7	-1.4	-0.9	-0.8	-9.5
Feb 8	**0.0**	**-1.6**	**-6.2**	**-4.7**	**-3.8**	**-5.4**	**-3.9**	**-2.1**	**-1.1**	**-29.0**
FEMALE										
1995 Sep 14	0.4	-0.3	-1.2	-1.2	-0.6	-0.7	-0.8	-0.6	0.0	-5.1
Oct 12	0.2	-2.6	-3.4	-1.8	-0.9	-1.9	-1.2	-0.4	0.0	-12.0
Nov 9	0.1	-1.0	-1.7	-1.5	-0.9	-1.0	-0.7	-0.4	0.0	-7.1
Dec 14	0.0	-1.8	-3.3	-2.2	-1.2	-1.9	-1.6	-0.5	0.0	-12.5
1996 Jan 11	0.2	-0.9	-1.5	-0.9	-0.5	-0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	-3.9
Feb 8	**0.1**	**-1.3**	**-2.2**	**-1.8**	**-0.8**	**-1.6**	**-0.8**	**-0.4**	**0.0**	**-8.8**

* 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

Mean duration of claims terminating in the quarter ending January 1996

Age (years)	Off-flows (thousands) Female	Male	All	Mean Duration (weeks) Female	Male	All
Great Britain						
16-17	5.3	6.2	11.5	10	10	10
18-19	26.9	38.4	65.3	16	18	17
20-24	64	121.5	185.5	22	28	26
25-29	36.4	87.7	124	27	36	33
30-34	23.7	71.5	95.2	29	42	39
35-39	16.8	50.1	66.9	27	40	37
40-44	17.1	41	58.1	28	41	37
45-49	19.5	40.5	60	27	41	37
50-54	15.7	35.6	51.2	34	43	40
55-59	10.6	26.9	37.5	48	46	47
60 & over	1.2	12.5	13.7	86	52	55
All ages	**237.3**	**531.9**	**769.2**	**26**	**36**	**33**
South East						
16-17	1.4	1.6	2.9	9	10	9
18-19	7.4	9.4	16.8	16	19	17
20-24	19.9	32.7	52.7	24	30	28
25-29	12.6	26.5	39.1	29	41	37
30-34	8.2	21.7	30	29	46	42
35-39	5.5	14.7	20.2	26	47	41
40-44	4.8	11.6	16.4	32	46	42
45-49	5.5	11.1	16.6	22	47	39
50-54	5.2	10	15.2	32	47	42
55-59	3.6	7.7	11.3	43	47	46
60 & over	*	4.1	4.6	*	46	48
All ages	**74.7**	**151.1**	**225.8**	**27**	**40**	**36**
East Anglia						
16-17	*	*	*	*	*	*
18-19	1.1	1.2	2.4	9	11	15
20-24	2.2	4.1	6.3	23	23	23
25-29	1.1	2.9	4	22	31	29
30-34	*	2.2	2.9	*	29	29
35-39	*	1.7	2.3	*	39	34
40-44	*	1.5	2.4	*	38	34
45-49	1	1.7	2.8	24	30	28
50-54	*	1.1	1.7	*	34	31
55-59	*	1	1.5	*	48	40
60 & over	*	*	*	*	*	*
All ages	**8.9**	**18**	**26.9**	**23**	**31**	**28**
South West						
16-17	*	*	*	*	*	*
18-19	2.1	3.2	5.3	16	13	14
20-24	5	9.9	14.9	19	26	24
25-29	3	7	10.1	23	27	26
30-34	1.8	5.5	7.3	26	31	30
35-39	1.3	4.3	5.6	30	32	31
40-44	1.7	3	4.7	29	44	39
45-49	1.6	3.6	5.1	40	34	36
50-54	1.5	3.1	4.6	37	39	39
55-59	1.1	2.4	3.4	57	51	53
60 & over	*	1.2	1.3	*	50	51
All ages	**19.6**	**43.6**	**63.1**	**27**	**31**	**30**
West Midlands						
16-17	*	*	*	*	*	*
18-19	2.3	4	6.3	17	15	16
20-24	5.8	10.7	16.5	24	31	29
25-29	2.9	7.4	10.2	33	39	37
30-34	1.8	6.1	7.9	39	49	47
35-39	1.4	4.2	5.5	19	46	40
40-44	1.5	3.7	5.1	31	58	50
45-49	1.9	3.6	5.5	36	42	40
50-54	1.3	3.2	4.5	52	55	54
55-59	1	2.1	3.2	59	45	49
60 & over	*	1.4	1.6	*	52	55
All ages	**20.6**	**46.6**	**67.2**	**31**	**41**	**38**
East Midlands						
16-17	*	*	*	*	*	*
18-19	1.8	2.1	3.8	16	18	17
20-24	4.1	8.4	12.5	23	26	25
25-29	2.1	5.3	7.4	24	32	30
30-34	1.7	4.4	6.1	32	42	39
35-39	*	2.5	3.4	*	36	33
40-44	1.3	2.6	3.9	27	36	33
45-49	1.3	2.9	4.2	18	32	28
50-54	*	2.5	3.2	*	43	42
55-59	*	2	2.6	*	40	41
60 & over	*	*	1	*	*	38
All ages	**14.9**	**33.9**	**48.8**	**25**	**33**	**30**
Yorks & Humberside						
16-17	*	*	1.1	*	*	10
18-19	2.8	4	6.8	16	20	18
20-24	6.5	13.3	19.8	20	24	23
25-29	3.4	8.3	11.7	28	30	30
30-34	2	6.9	9	30	39	37
35-39	1.6	4.5	6.1	19	40	34
40-44	1.4	4.3	5.7	20	30	27
45-49	1.9	3.8	5.7	25	43	37
50-54	1.4	3.1	4.5	36	34	34
55-59	*	2.5	3.1	*	47	52
60 & over	*	1.1	1.2	*	75	84
All ages	**22.4**	**52.4**	**74.8**	**25**	**32**	**30**
North West						
16-17	*	*	1.4	*	*	9
18-19	3.6	5.2	8.8	17	18	17
20-24	7.3	16	23.3	22	29	27
25-29	4.4	10.9	15.4	24	40	36
30-34	2.7	8.5	11.2	30	44	41
35-39	2	5.7	7.7	41	44	43
40-44	2	4.8	6.8	20	49	40
45-49	2.4	4.6	7	31	45	40
50-54	1.8	4.1	5.9	30	38	36
55-59	1.4	3.6	5	48	51	50
60 & over	*	1.3	1.4	*	50	50
All ages	**28.2**	**65.7**	**93.9**	**26**	**38**	**34**

Mean duration of claims terminating in the quarter ending January 1996

Age (years)	Off-flows (thousands) Female	Male	All	Mean Duration (weeks) Female	Male	All
Northern						
16-17	*	*	*	*	*	*
18-19	1.6	2.3	3.9	17	20	19
20-24	3.8	8.2	12	23	29	27
25-29	1.8	5.3	7.2	25	34	32
30-34	1.7	4.7	6.4	22	38	34
35-39	1.1	4.1	5.1	47	25	30
40-44	1.1	3.7	4.7	23	29	27
45-49	1.1	2.9	4	22	33	30
50-54	*	3.4	4.2	*	31	31
55-59	*	2.1	2.6	*	53	58
60 & over	*	*	*	*	*	*
All ages	**14**	**37.9**	**51.9**	**27**	**32**	**31**
Wales						
16-17	*	*	*	*	*	*
18-19	1.5	2.5	4	14	15	15
20-24	3.5	7	10.4	18	26	23
25-29	1.5	4.5	6	31	44	40
30-34	1.1	3.8	4.9	23	39	35
35-39	*	2.6	3.4	*	38	32
40-44	1	1.9	2.9	25	36	32
45-49	*	2.1	3	*	41	37
50-54	*	1.9	2.7	*	63	55
55-59	*	1.1	1.6	*	32	35
60 & over	*	*	*	*	*	*
All ages	**11.8**	**28.1**	**39.9**	**23**	**35**	**32**
Scotland						
16-17	*	1.1	1.9	*	11	11
18-19	2.7	4.6	7.2	14	20	18
20-24	5.9	11.3	17.1	17	26	23
25-29	3.4	9.6	12.9	23	29	27
30-34	2	7.7	9.7	30	37	35
35-39	1.6	5.8	7.4	21	37	33
40-44	1.5	4	5.5	32	27	29
45-49	1.9	4.2	6.1	24	46	39
50-54	1.6	3.1	4.7	28	39	35
55-59	*	2.3	3.2	*	36	35
60 & over	*	*	1	*	*	74
All ages	**22.2**	**54.5**	**76.8**	**22**	**32**	**29**

Note 1: JUVOS cohort is a 5% sample of computerised claims. Claims in this table terminated between 12 October 1995 and 11 January 1996 inclusive.
Note 2: Totals might not sum exactly due to rounding.
Note 3: The widest 95% confidence interval for the regional means is approximately +/- 18 weeks (East Anglia).
Note 4: 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.

United Kingdom as at February 8 1996

UNITED KINGDOM Description	SOC Sub-major groups	Usual occupation Men Thousand	Men Per cent	Women Thousand	Women Per cent	All Thousand	All Per cent	Sought occupation Men Thousand	Men Per cent	Women Thousand	Women Per cent	All Thousand	All Per cent
Corporate managers and administrators	10-15&19	56.9	3.2	14.0	2.6	70.9	3.1	58.0	3.3	14.7	2.7	72.7	3.2
Managers/proprietors in agriculture and services	16-17	30.8	1.8	9.3	1.7	40.1	1.8	27.9	1.6	8.5	1.6	36.5	1.6
Science and engineering professionals	20-21	21.0	1.2	2.2	0.4	23.3	1	23.5	1.3	3.3	0.6	26.8	1.2
Health professionals	22	0.7	0	0.4	0.1	1.1	0	0.7	0	0.5	0.1	1.2	0.1
Teaching professionals	23	14.3	0.8	12.9	2.4	27.2	1.2	15.5	0.9	13.7	2.6	29.2	1.3
Other professional occupations	24-29	13.7	0.8	4.5	0.8	18.2	0.8	15.9	0.9	6.0	1.1	21.9	1
Science and engineering associate professionals	30-32	19.1	1.1	2.5	0.5	21.6	0.9	22.9	1.3	2.9	0.5	25.8	1.1
Health associate professionals	34	1.9	0.1	4.8	0.9	6.7	0.3	2.1	0.1	4.8	0.9	6.8	0.3
Other associate professional occupations	33&35-39	52.8	3	23.3	4.3	76.2	3.3	66.1	3.8	31.1	5.8	97.2	4.2
Clerical occupations	40-44&49	142.6	8.1	97.3	18.1	239.9	10.5	186.4	10.6	119.8	22.3	306.2	13.4
Secretarial occupations	45-46	2.3	0.1	29.6	5.5	32.0	1.4	2.3	0.1	31.8	5.9	34.0	1.5
Skilled construction trades	50	136.9	7.8	0.8	0.1	137.7	6	137.7	7.9	0.9	0.2	138.5	6.1
Skilled engineering trades	51-52	68.3	3.9	0.9	0.2	69.2	3	67.3	3.8	0.9	0.2	68.2	3
Other skilled trades	53-59	183.1	10.4	14.9	2.8	198.0	8.6	180.5	10.3	13.0	2.4	193.5	8.5
Protective service occupations	60-61	25.0	1.4	1.3	0.2	26.3	1.1	22.4	1.3	1.3	0.2	23.6	1
Personal service occupations	62-69	70.6	4	74.9	14	145.5	6.4	71.7	4.1	81.5	15.2	153.2	6.7
Buyers, brokers and sales representatives	70-71	23.3	1.3	4.2	0.8	27.5	1.2	24.2	1.4	4.1	0.8	28.3	1.2
Other sales occupations	72-73&79	67.1	3.8	77.3	14.4	144.4	6.3	77.6	4.4	100.8	18.8	178.5	7.8
Industrial plant and machine operators, assemblers	80-86&89	78.8	4.5	24.3	4.5	103.1	4.5	71.9	4.1	21.1	3.9	92.9	4.1
Drivers and mobile machine operators	87-88	134.8	7.7	3.3	0.6	138.1	6	168.1	9.6	4.6	0.9	172.7	7.5
Other occupations in agriculture, forestry & fishing	90	21.5	1.2	4.1	0.8	25.5	1.1	21.3	1.2	4.5	0.8	25.8	1.1
Other elementary occupations	91-99	460.6	26.3	66.4	12.4	527.0	23	485.6	27.7	66.8	12.4	552.3	24.1
No previous occupation/ sought occupation unknown		126.3	7.2	63.7	11.9	190.0	8.3	3.0	0.2	0.5	0.1	3.5	0.2
Total		**1,752.3**		**537.1**		**2,289.4**		**1,752.3**		**537.1**		**2,289.4**	

Note: Excludes clerically operated claims.
Not seasonally adjusted.

2.32 REDUNDANCIES IN GREAT BRITAIN

THOUSANDS

		1993 Spring	1993 Summer	1993 Autumn	1993 Winter	1994 Spring	1994 Summer	1994 Autumn	1994 Winter	1995 Spring	1995 Summer	1995 Autumn
Now in employment (found new job since redundancy)	All	59	55	45	62	50	49	61	53	87	80	82
Not in employment	All	204	184	163	167	156	145	129	66	133	130	131
All people	All	262	239	207	228	205	194	190	119	220	210	213
	Men	170	163	140	149	142	132	129	80	137	132	135
	Women	92	76	67	80	63	62	61	39	82	78	78

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 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													
Autumn 1994	190	13	16	20	*	52	32	20	14	17	23	*	17
Winter 1994	119	*	11	12	*	41	29	12	*	*	13	*	*
Spring 1995	220	11	19	19	11	61	36	25	17	23	26	15	18
Summer 1995	210	17	18	19	*	66	36	30	14	20	23	10	16
Autumn 1995	213	15	16	18	*	70	45	25	14	20	21	11	20
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)													
All													
Autumn 1994	8.8	11.6	8.5	12.6	*	7.5	7.2	8.0	7.9	8.3	9.7	*	8.6
Winter 1994	5.5	*	5.6	7.4	*	5.9	6.7	4.6	*	*	5.4	*	*
Spring 1995	10.2	9.8	10.1	11.5	13.7	8.8	8.2	9.9	9.6	11.1	10.9	14.7	9.2
Summer 1995	9.7	15.4	9.2	11.6	*	9.5	8.1	11.7	7.6	9.6	9.8	10.1	8.0
Autumn 1995	9.7	13.0	8.4	10.9	*	9.9	10.2	9.5	7.7	9.6	9.0	11.2	10.0

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 1994	42	50	39	33	24	190
Winter 1994	24	33	25	25	13	119
Spring 1995	50	57	43	47	23	220
Summer 1995	44	59	46	40	21	210
Autumn 1995	47	46	53	42	25	213
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)						
Autumn 1994	11.6	8.4	7.8	7.3	10.2	8.8
Winter 1994	6.7	5.4	5.0	5.4	5.2	5.5
Spring 1995	14.4	9.4	8.4	10.3	9.7	10.2
Summer 1995	12.7	9.7	9.0	8.5	8.8	9.7
Autumn 1995	12.8	7.5	10.3	9.1	10.2	9.7

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 1994	All	*	*	54	17	44	17	27	15	*
Winter 1994	All	*	*	32	*	28	*	21	*	*
Spring 1995	All	*	*	55	20	55	17	31	22	14
Summer 1995	All	*	*	54	20	45	19	37	22	*
Autumn 1995	All	*	*	63	18	46	16	28	26	*
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)										
Autumn 1994	All	*	*	11.8	16.1	10.2	11.8	9.3	2.7	*
Winter 1994	All	*	*	7.0	*	6.5	*	7.0	*	*
Spring 1995	All	*	*	12.2	20.2	12.6	12.1	10.2	3.8	12.1
Summer 1995	All	*	*	12.0	21.3	10.4	13.3	12.2	3.8	*
Autumn 1995	All	*	*	13.6	18.9	10.5	11.0	9.1	4.5	*

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 1994	24	11	12	29	35	13	19	28	17
Winter 1994	14	10	*	17	18	*	13	20	12
Spring 1995	33	12	16	38	35	15	23	28	19
Summer 1995	28	12	18	29	36	10	22	35	20
Autumn 1995	31	12	14	38	31	17	19	31	19
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)									
Autumn 1994	7.4	5.0	6.0	7.8	15.2	5.2	10.6	12.9	8.8
Winter 1994	4.4	4.8	*	4.7	8.0	*	7.5	8.9	6.5
Spring 1995	10.2	5.3	8.1	10.6	15.7	6.3	12.6	12.8	10.4
Summer 1995	8.6	5.2	8.8	8.0	16.3	4.0	12.2	16.1	10.6
Autumn 1995	9.5	5.3	7.1	10.4	14.0	6.6	9.9	13.9	10.0

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
UK vacancies at jobcentres:* seasonally adjusted 3.1

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM		UNFILLED VACANCIES Level	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	INFLOW Level	Average change over 3 months ended	OUTFLOW Level	Average change over 3 months ended	of which PLACINGS Level	Average change over 3 months ended
1992)		117.1			169.0		168.8		124.2	
1993) Annual		127.9			185.5		183.7		138.2	
1994) averages		158.0			211.4		208.1		160.6	
1995)		182.5			223.0		222.1		170.5	
1994	Feb	142.0	1.2	1.2	200.2	1.1	198.2	1.5	150.6	0.6
	Mar	141.7	-0.3	0.8	198.1	0.1	197.1	0.3	150.3	0.6
	Apr	146.8	5.1	2.0	201.0	0.9	200.5	1.2	154.7	1.9
	May	148.1	1.3	2.0	202.2	0.7	201.6	1.1	155.8	1.7
	Jun	153.1	5.0	3.8	210.8	4.2	204.6	2.5	161.9	3.9
	Jul	157.0	3.9	3.4	207.6	2.2	201.3	0.3	157.2	0.8
	Aug	163.7	6.7	5.2	225.3	7.7	218.0	5.5	171.1	5.1
	Sep	166.6	2.9	4.5	216.8	2.0	212.8	2.7	165.3	1.1
	Oct	177.3	10.7	6.8	220.8	4.4	211.8	3.5	163.8	2.2
	Nov	180.0	2.7	5.4	228.1	0.9	226.4	2.8	174.0	1.0
	Dec	178.8	-1.2	4.1	227.4	3.5	228.1	5.1	173.3	2.7
1995	Jan	175.5	-3.3	-0.6	216.0	-1.6	218.2	2.1	165.1	0.4
	Feb	173.4	-2.1	-2.2	220.5	-2.5	222.3	-1.4	168.9	-1.7
	Mar	174.0	0.6	-1.6	216.1	-3.8	215.8	-4.1	165.6	-2.6
	Apr	181.7	7.7	2.1	216.7	0.2	215.5	-0.9	164.8	-0.1
	May	179.6	-2.1	2.1	218.3	-0.7	216.9	-1.8	166.5	-0.8
	Jun	179.7	0.1	1.9	218.4	0.8	218.5	0.9	170.3	1.6
	Jul	179.8	0.1	-0.6	223.4	2.2	222.2	2.2	172.9	2.7
	Aug	182.4	2.6	0.9	229.4	3.7	227.0	3.4	176.1	3.2
	Sep	192.8	10.4	4.4	228.0	3.2	221.0	0.8	170.0	-0.1
	Oct	190.8	-2.0	3.7	232.2	2.9	232.6	3.5	179.7	2.3
	Nov	192.2	1.4	3.3	235.7	2.1	234.4	2.5	178.9	0.9
	Dec	188.4	-3.8	-1.5	221.0	-2.3	221.0	0.1	167.3	-0.9
1996	Jan R	187.3	-1.1	-1.2	217.1	-5.0	219.3	-4.4	167.0	-4.2
	Feb P	**186.9**	**-0.4**	**-1.8**	**225.3**	**-2.9**	**225.7**	**-2.9**	**167.8**	**-3.7**

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.
R Revised.

VACANCIES
Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at jobcentres:* seasonally adjusted 3.2

THOUSAND

		South East	*Greater London +*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
1994	Feb	35.4	11.4	4.9	11.5	10.6	9.5	10.7	18.2	6.5	10.4	18.4	136.2	5.8	142.0
	Mar	34.9	11.9	5.0	11.3	10.9	9.7	10.9	18.1	6.4	10.4	18.5	136.0	5.7	141.7
	Apr	36.3	11.4	5.2	11.7	11.5	10.3	11.4	18.4	6.6	10.8	18.5	140.7	6.1	146.8
	May	36.8	11.7	5.4	11.7	11.8	10.3	11.2	18.5	6.4	10.6	19.4	142.0	6.1	148.1
	Jun	38.6	12.5	5.5	12.3	11.7	10.6	12.0	19.0	6.4	10.8	20.0	146.8	6.3	153.1
	Jul	41.0	13.2	5.6	12.7	12.0	10.6	11.6	19.1	6.5	11.0	20.2	150.5	6.5	157.0
	Aug	44.1	13.9	5.6	13.1	12.7	10.9	12.3	19.3	6.8	11.4	21.0	157.1	6.6	163.7
	Sep	45.3	13.9	5.6	13.2	13.0	10.6	12.3	19.5	7.2	11.7	21.3	159.7	6.9	166.6
	Oct	49.6	15.4	6.0	13.6	14.2	12.9	12.8	20.3	7.5	12.3	21.0	170.0	7.3	177.3
	Nov	50.8	16.1	5.9	13.9	14.3	13.2	13.0	20.6	7.5	12.6	20.7	172.4	7.6	180.0
	Dec	49.1	16.0	5.8	13.6	14.1	12.9	13.1	20.9	7.7	12.5	21.4	171.1	7.7	178.8
1995	Jan	47.2	15.8	5.6	13.4	13.7	12.4	12.8	20.7	7.6	12.6	21.8	167.8	7.7	175.5
	Feb	46.3	15.6	5.7	13.2	13.9	12.0	12.8	20.2	7.6	12.8	21.5	165.9	7.4	173.3
	Mar	46.0	15.2	6.0	13.3	14.3	12.0	12.7	19.8	7.6	12.6	22.4	166.6	7.4	174.0
	Apr	48.4	16.4	6.3	13.7	15.4	12.7	13.4	20.6	7.9	13.1	22.8	174.3	7.4	181.7
	May	48.3	16.3	6.4	13.3	15.1	12.7	12.8	20.8	7.7	12.9	22.5	172.5	7.1	179.6
	Jun	47.2	15.9	6.6	13.6	14.9	12.9	12.5	21.3	7.5	13.0	23.1	172.5	7.2	179.7
	Jul	45.4	15.6	6.5	14.1	14.8	12.9	13.5	21.3	7.6	13.0	23.6	172.7	7.2	179.9
	Aug	45.0	15.3	6.8	14.3	15.1	13.1	13.5	21.9	7.8	13.4	24.1	175.0	7.4	182.4
	Sep	48.2	16.7	7.2	15.4	16.6	13.4	14.2	23.0	8.1	14.3	24.5	184.7	8.1	192.8
	Oct	47.7	17.5	7.0	15.9	16.7	13.3	13.9	22.5	8.1	14.1	24.2	183.3	7.5	190.8
	Nov	49.4	18.1	7.0	16.2	16.8	13.0	13.7	22.5	8.2	14.2	23.8	184.8	7.4	192.2
	Dec	50.4	18.9	6.3	15.9	15.9	12.5	13.6	21.3	7.9	13.5	23.7	181.0	7.4	188.4
1996	Jan R	50.0	18.4	6.2	15.5	16.0	12.5	13.8	21.3	7.9	13.4	23.5	180.1	7.2	187.3
	Feb P	**50.9**	**19.3**	**6.1**	**15.3**	**15.9**	**12.7**	**13.8**	**20.8**	**7.9**	**13.2**	**23.5**	**179.9**	**7.0**	**186.9**

* See footnote to *table 3.1.*
\+ Included in South East.
P See footnote to *table 3.1.*
R Revised.

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

THOUSAND

		South East	*Greater London* *	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
Vacancies at Jobcentres: total +															
1992	)	29.2	8.3	3.5	9.0	7.6	7.3	7.9	14.9	6.0	8.5	18.9	112.8	3.2	116.0
1993	) Annual	31.4	10.0	4.2	9.6	8.9	8.8	9.9	15.7	6.1	9.6	18.5	122.7	4.0	126.6
1994	) averages	41.1	13.1	5.4	12.4	12.2	10.8	11.8	19.0	6.8	11.2	19.8	150.3	5.0	155.4
1995	)	47.6	16.5	6.5	14.4	15.3	12.8	13.5	21.3	7.8	13.3	23.2	175.6	5.8	181.2
1995	Feb	41.9	14.4	5.0	11.2	12.8	10.8	11.4	18.3	6.8	11.5	19.4	149.2	5.4	154.6
	Mar	42.9	14.6	5.7	12.6	13.5	11.3	11.8	18.5	7.1	12.1	21.4	156.8	5.5	162.4
	Apr	48.7	16.6	6.4	14.6	15.4	12.9	13.5	20.5	8.0	13.6	23.3	176.9	5.7	182.6
	May	49.1	16.4	6.7	14.8	15.4	12.8	13.0	21.2	8.1	13.7	23.5	178.4	5.6	184.0
	Jun	49.3	16.2	7.2	15.6	15.4	13.4	13.4	22.0	8.0	14.1	24.5	182.7	5.8	188.5
	Jul	46.2	15.3	6.7	15.0	14.9	12.9	13.7	21.0	7.9	13.5	23.7	175.5	5.7	181.2
	Aug	44.6	14.6	6.9	14.7	14.7	12.9	13.5	21.5	7.8	13.5	24.2	174.2	5.6	179.8
	Sep	51.2	17.2	7.7	16.6	17.5	14.1	15.1	24.5	8.7	15.0	26.0	196.4	6.5	202.9
	Oct	54.2	19.8	7.7	17.1	18.6	15.1	15.8	25.6	9.1	14.9	26.0	204.2	6.5	210.7
	Nov	52.8	19.3	7.2	16.1	17.8	14.0	14.6	24.1	8.5	14.3	24.8	194.2	6.0	200.2
	Dec	48.4	18.7	5.6	14.0	15.1	11.9	12.7	20.3	7.2	12.2	22.6	170.0	5.7	175.7
1996	Jan	44.5	17.1	5.0	12.6	14.5	11.0	12.2	19.2	7.0	11.9	20.6	158.4	5.4	163.8
	Feb	**46.2**	**18.3**	**5.2**	**13.2**	**14.6**	**11.3**	**12.3**	**18.9**	**7.1**	**11.9**	**21.2**	**162.1**	**5.2**	**167.2**
Vacancies at careers offices															
1992	)	2.7	1.6	0.3	0.4	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.5	6.7	0.3	7.0
1993	) Annual	2.8	1.7	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.5	6.6	0.6	7.2
1994	) averages	2.8	1.4	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.6	6.5	0.8	7.2
1995	)	3.1	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.6	6.8	0.7	7.5
1995	Feb	7.2	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.6	4.7	0.9	5.5
	Mar	1.7	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.6	4.9	0.8	5.7
	Apr	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.6	3.8	0.8	4.6
	May	2.6	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.5	6.6	0.8	7.4
	Jun	3.6	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.7	8.5	0.7	9.2
	Jul	4.1	1.1	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.8	9.5	0.6	10.2
	Aug	3.5	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.7	8.5	0.6	9.2
	Sep	3.9	1.3	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.7	8.9	0.8	9.6
	Oct	3.6	1.2	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.6	8.6	0.7	9.3
	Nov	2.1	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.6	5.5	0.7	6.2
	Dec	2.7	0.9	0.2	0.6	1.2	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.5	7.0	0.7	7.7
1996	Jan	2.6	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.4	5.8	0.6	6.4
	Feb	**2.6**	**0.8**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**0.7**	**0.2**	**0.4**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.4**	**5.4**	**0.6**	**6.0**

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*.

Stoppages in progress: industry

United Kingdom	12 months to January 1995			12 months to January 1996		
SIC 1992	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining and quarrying	1	100	1,000	4	400	#
Manufacturing of:						
food,beverages and tobacco;	5	1,700	8,000	12	2,200	8,000
textiles and textile products;	4	1,300	1,000	5	7,400	2,000
leather and leather products;	1	500	1,000	-	-	-
wood and wood products;	1	300	1,000	-	-	-
pulp, paper and paper products; printing and publishing;	2	200	1,000	2	400	1,000
coke,refined petroleum products, nuclear fuels;	-	-	-	-	-	-
chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres;	-	-	-	2	1,700	5,000
rubber and plastics;	1	+	#	-	-	-
other non-metallic mineral products;	1	600	1,000	2	300	1,000
basic metals and fabricated metal products;	14	1,700	6,000	10	2,400	8,000
machinery and equipment nec;	9	2,700	4,000	8	1,400	8,000
electrical and optical equipment;	10	3,300	7,000	11	3,500	4,000
transport equipment;	20	10,300	28,000	15	12,800	25,000
manufacturing nec.	2	300	4,000	1	300	#
Electricity, gas and water supply	-	-	-	1	2,000	1,000
Construction	4	800	5,000	9	1,700	10,000
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	7	1,000	1,000	1	+	#
Hotels and restaurants	1	100	#	5	900	8,000
Transport, storage and communication	62	48,500	123,000	54	47,800	116,000
Financial intermediation	2	3,900	6,000	3	9,600	9,000
Real estate, renting and business activities	3	300	1,000	5	1,000	1,000
Public administration and defence	24	7,900	12,000	25	26,800	127,000
Education	14	30,600	75,000	25	26,200	63,000
Health and social work	7	2,100	5,000	17	3,800	16,000
Other community,social and personal service activities	13	2,100	10,000	20	10,000	24,000
All industries and services	**207** *	**120,200**	**300,000**	**231** *	**162,400**	**437,000**

* Some stoppages which affected more than one industry group have been counted under each of the industries but only once in the total for all industries and services.

\+ Less than 50 workers involved.

\# Less then 500 working days lost.

Stoppages: January 1996

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	22	17,000	47,000
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month	8	5,500 *	8,000
Continuing from earlier months	14	11,500	39,000

* All directly involved

The monthly figures are provisional and subject to revision, normally upwards, to take account of addtional or revised information received after going to press. For notes on coverage, see *Definitions* page at the end of the *Labour Market Data* section. The figures for 1995 and 1996 are provisional.

Stoppages in progress: cause

United Kingdom	12 months to January 1996		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels	70	55,500	142,000
extra wage and fringe benefits	20	21,300	86,000
Duration and pattern of hours worked	12	12,200	31,000
Redundancy questions	45	45,900	72,000
Trade union matters	10	800	5,000
Working conditions and supervision	2	300	1,000
Manning and work allocation	41	17,100	87,000
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	31	9,100	13,000
All causes	**231**	**162,400**	**437,000**

4.2 LABOUR DISPUTES * Stoppages of work: summary

United Kingdom		Number of stoppages		Number of workers (000)		Working days lost in all stoppages in progess in period (000)	
		Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	All involvement in period	All industries and services	All manufacturing industries
1994		203	205	87	107	278	58
1994	Jan	10	12	2	2	2	1
	Feb	7	9	3	4	4	1
	Mar	19	22	5	8	8	1
	Apr	19	22	4	5	15	3
	May	25	33	18	19	33	13
	Jun	29	36	29	42	70	10
	Jul	22	28	8	15	32	8
	Aug	12	18	11	15	39	8
	Sep	12	19	5	10	20	3
	Oct	16	19	7	10	14	1
	Nov	17	19	6	7	17	4
	Dec	15	21	8	10	23	5
1995	Jan	12	15	15	18	24	4
	Feb	16	19	21	22	18	-
	Mar	16	17	7	19	28	1
	Apr	22	26	18	20	34	5
	May	24	29	26	30	51	11
	Jun	16	23	3	4	16	5
	Jul	25	29	16	17	32	2
	Aug	24	31	10	10	19	3
	Sep	24	35	5	14	25	2
	Oct	13	25	4	10	31	7
	Nov	21	34	22	30	77	14
	Dec	19	32	24	29	60	10
1996	**Jan**	**8**	**22**	**5**	**17**	**47**	**2**

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

United Kingdom		Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	Manufacturing	Construction	Wholesale & retail trade; repairs; hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage & communication	Finance, real estate, renting & business activities	Public administration and defence	Education	Health and social work	Other community, social and personal service activities
SIC 1992		A,B	C,E	D	F	G,H	I	J,K	L	M	N	O,P,Q
1994		-	1	58	5	1	110	7	11	70	5	11
1994	Jan	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	Feb	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
	Mar	-	-	1	-	1	2	2	-	1	1	1
	Apr	-	-	3	-	-	9	1	-	1	-	2
	May	-	-	13	-	-	13	-	-	4	1	2
	Jun	-	-	10	4	1	28	-	1	24	-	2
	Jul	-	-	8	-	-	16	-	2	4	-	1
	Aug	-	-	8	-	-	18	-	6	5	2	-
	Sep	-	-	3	-	-	13	1	-	2	-	1
	Oct	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	10	-	-
	Nov	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	10	-	1
	Dec	-	-	5	-	-	6	-	-	10	-	-
1995	Jan	-	-	4	-	-	14	-	1	5	-	-
	Feb	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	7	-	6
	Mar	-	-	1	5	-	2	-	-	20	-	-
	Apr	-	-	5	1	-	12	-	1	14	-	1
	May	-	1	11	-	-	24	7	3	4	1	-
	Jun	-	-	5	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	6
	Jul	-	-	2	-	-	19	1	1	1	-	9
	Aug	-	-	3	-	-	5	-	8	-	3	-
	Sep	-	-	2	-	-	4	-	8	6	4	-
	Oct	-	-	7	-	1	8	-	9	2	4	-
	Nov	-	-	14	2	2	28	-	26	4	-	-
	Dec	-	-	10	1	2	4	-	37	3	3	-
1996	**Jan**	**-**	**-**	**2**	**-**	**2**	**9**	**-**	**33**	**1**	**-**	**-**

* See 'Definitions' page at the end of 'Labour Market Data' section for notes of coverage. The figures for 1995 and 1996 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	
1990=100					Underlying *				Underlying *				Underlying *				Underlying *
1993) Annual		118.5				120.5				121.0				117.5			
1994) averages		123.2				126.2				126.9				121.7			
1993	Jan	116.1	116.8	4.5	4 ¾	117.1	118.1	4.9	5 ¼	117.6	118.6	4.9	5 ¼	115.6	116.2	4.4	4 ½
	Feb	116.7	116.9	4.2	4 ½	118.3	118.6	5.0	5	118.7	119.2	5.0	5	116.1	116.2	3.9	4 ¼
	Mar	119.6	116.8	3.3	4	121.9	118.3	4.1	5	122.1	119.1	4.2	5	118.5	115.6	2.8	3 ¾
	Apr	117.5	117.8	4.0	4	119.0	119.4	5.3	5	119.7	120.0	5.2	5	116.5	116.8	3.3	3 ¼
	May	118.0	117.8	3.5	3 ¾	120.4	120.2	5.0	5	120.8	120.1	4.7	5	116.9	116.9	3.0	3
	Jun	118.5	118.3	3.5	3 ¾	120.9	120.6	4.8	5	121.3	120.7	4.7	5	117.0	117.3	2.9	2 ¾
	Jul	119.5	118.8	3.8	3 ½	121.8	121.1	4.8	4 ¾	122.4	121.5	5.0	4 ¾	118.3	117.6	3.3	2 ¾
	Aug	118.2	119.0	3.1	3 ¼	119.5	121.3	3.7	4 ½	119.9	121.7	3.8	4 ½	117.3	118.0	2.7	2 ¾
	Sep	118.0	119.3	2.8	3	120.1	121.8	4.5	4 ¼	120.6	122.4	4.6	4 ½	116.8	118.1	2.2	2 ¼
	Oct	118.4	119.7	2.1	3	121.3	122.0	3.8	4 ¼	121.7	122.6	3.9	4 ¼	116.9	118.6	1.4	2 ¼
	Nov	120.0	120.4	3.2	3	122.4	122.5	4.1	4	123.1	123.3	4.3	4 ¼	118.7	119.0	2.5	2 ½
	Dec	121.6	120.4	3.1	3 ¼	123.5	122.6	3.9	4 ¼	124.1	123.2	4.1	4 ¼	120.8	119.4	2.9	2 ¾
1994	Jan	120.3	121.1	3.7	3 ¾	122.6	123.6	4.7	4 ½	123.3	124.3	4.8	4 ½	119.2	119.8	3.1	3 ¼
	Feb	122.0	122.2	4.5	3 ¾	123.5	123.7	4.3	4 ¾	123.9	124.4	4.4	4 ¾	121.7	121.7	4.7	3 ½
	Mar	124.9	121.9	4.4	4	128.4	124.6	5.3	4 ¾	128.4	125.1	5.0	4 ¾	123.6	120.5	4.2	4
	Apr	121.6	122.0	3.6	3 ¾	124.6	124.9	4.6	4 ¾	125.1	125.4	4.5	4 ¾	120.3	120.7	3.3	3 ½
	May	123.5	123.2	4.6	4	125.6	125.5	4.4	4 ½	129.3	128.3	6.8	4 ½	121.0	120.9	3.4	3 ¾
	Jun	123.0	122.9	3.9	3 ¾	126.2	125.9	4.4	4 ¼	126.4	125.9	4.3	4 ¼	121.3	121.7	3.8	3 ½
	Jul	124.0	123.2	3.7	3 ¾	126.9	126.2	4.2	4 ¼	127.3	126.4	4.0	4 ¼	122.5	121.8	3.6	3 ½
	Aug	122.8	123.7	3.9	3 ¾	125.0	126.9	4.6	4 ½	125.5	127.5	4.8	4 ¼	121.4	122.1	3.5	3 ½
	Sep	122.7	124.1	4.0	3 ¾	125.6	127.3	4.5	4 ¾	126.1	127.9	4.5	4 ½	121.0	122.4	3.6	3 ½
	Oct	122.9	124.4	3.9	3 ¾	127.2	128.0	4.9	4 ¾	127.5	128.6	4.9	4 ½	120.9	122.7	3.5	3 ¼
	Nov	124.0	124.6	3.5	3 ¾	128.5	128.6	5.0	5	128.7	129.1	4.7	4 ¾	121.8	122.2	2.7	3
	Dec	127.0	125.7	4.4	3 ¾	130.8	129.8	5.9	5	131.2	130.0	5.5	5	125.5	124.0	3.9	2 ¾
1995	Jan	124.8	125.7	3.8	3 ¾	128.4	129.5	4.8	5 ¼	129.2	130.2	4.7	5 ¼	123.1	123.7	3.3	2 ¾
	Feb	125.9	126.0	3.1	3 ½	130.4	130.6	5.6	5	131.1	131.6	5.8	5	123.8	123.8	1.7	2 ¾
	Mar	130.3	127.1	4.3	3 ½	134.5	130.5	4.7	5 ¼	134.6	131.1	4.8	5 ¼	128.9	125.5	4.1	2 ¾
	Apr	126.2	126.7	3.9	3 ¾	131.1	131.2	5.0	4 ¾	131.4	131.7	5.0	4 ¾	123.8	124.3	3.0	3
	May	127.0	126.6	2.8	3 ½	131.1	131.1	4.5	4 ¾	131.6	130.5	1.7	4 ¾	125.0	124.6	3.1	2 ¾
	Jun	126.8	126.7	3.1	3 ½	131.8	131.6	4.5	4 ½	132.6	132.1	4.9	4 ¾	123.9	124.4	2.2	2 ¾
	Jul	127.9	127.0	3.1	3 ¼	133.2	132.4	4.9	4 ½	133.6	132.7	5.0	4 ¾	125.3	124.5	2.2	2 ½
	Aug	126.6	127.6	3.2	3 ¼	130.2	132.3	4.3	4 ¼	130.8	132.9	4.3	4 ½	124.5	125.3	2.6	2 ½
	Sep	126.6	128.0	3.1	3 ¼	130.5	132.2	3.9	4	131.3	133.2	4.1	4 ½	124.0	125.5	2.5	2 ½
	Oct	127.2	128.9	3.6	3 ¼	132.3	133.2	4.1	4	132.9	134.2	4.4	4 ¼	124.4	126.3	2.9	2 ¾
	Nov	128.3	129.2	3.7	3 ¼	133.2	133.3	3.7	4	133.7	134.2	4.0	4	125.9	126.4	3.4	2 ¾
	Dec	130.6	129.2	2.8	3 ¼	136.1	135.0	4.0	4	136.2	134.9	3.7	3 ¾	128.3	126.8	2.2	2 ¾
1996	**Jan P**	**128.6**	**129.5**	**3.0**	**3 ¼**	**133.4**	**134.5**	**3.8**	**4**	**133.9**	**134.8**	**3.6**	**3 ¾**	**126.3**	**126.8**	**2.5**	**2 ¾**

Notes:

1 Updated seasonal adjustments, from January 1992, were published in *Labour Market Trends*, November 1995.
2 Figures for years 1984-89 on a 1985=100 basis were published in *Employment Gazette*, October 1989; the 1985=100 series was discontinued after July 1989.
3 Figures on a 1988=100 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette*, September 1993.
4 The Index has been reclassified from SIC 1980 to SIC 1992, in common with other economic series in the national accounts. Figures on a SIC 1980 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette*, May 1995.
5 For enquiries, see telephone numbers on final pink page.
6 The underlying rate of change is provisional for the latest two months. For a note on the underlying rate of change see Statistical Update, *Employment Gazette*, pp 291, July 1995.

5.3 EARNINGS
Average earnings index: all employees: by industry (unadjusted)

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992		Agriculture and forestry (E&W)	Mining and quarrys	Food products beverage and tobacco	Textiles	Clothing leather and footwear	Wood, wood products and other manu'ing n.e.c.	Pulp, paper products printing and publishing	Chemicals and chemical products	Rubber and plastic products	Other non-metallic mineral products	Basic metals	Fabric'd metal products (excl) machinery)	Machinery and equipment n.e.c.
1990=100		(01,02)	(10-14)	(15,16)	(17)	(18,19)	(20,23,36,37)	(21,22)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
1993	) annual	117.7	126.1	125.0	123.2	117.7	114.5	118.9	121.2	122.6	115.3	115.6	119.2	122.7
1994	) averages	121.5	136.2	130.6	128.7	123.6	120.0	123.6	125.6	128.4	120.6	123.7	127.4	128.2
1993	Jan	109.7	122.5	120.4	119.0	115.2	110.7	114.5	119.4	118.1	112.2	117.8	114.9	120.3
	Feb	108.9	122.2	123.9	119.3	117.1	114.0	115.4	119.2	120.8	114.3	108.9	115.6	121.5
	Mar	113.0	125.9	129.2	121.2	116.0	114.9	118.8	130.4	124.1	114.1	111.0	118.3	124.5
	Apr	114.4	126.3	123.3	121.5	116.9	112.2	117.3	118.6	120.2	114.2	116.0	120.3	121.0
	May	114.7	125.0	125.9	123.4	117.1	116.6	118.5	118.9	122.5	114.8	113.5	120.1	121.5
	June	118.6	126.1	123.7	125.8	118.7	114.2	119.5	120.9	123.8	117.4	112.4	120.4	123.5
	July	124.1	128.1	123.9	123.8	120.5	115.5	119.0	120.2	124.0	115.9	123.8	120.3	124.0
	Aug	134.7	123.2	123.5	124.0	117.4	113.2	119.4	118.5	120.9	115.9	110.5	119.1	121.1
	Sep	126.0	125.3	123.2	124.4	118.8	114.4	120.8	118.6	123.3	115.8	114.8	118.9	122.6
	Oct	121.2	126.8	123.6	125.4	118.0	114.2	120.6	119.2	123.4	115.3	124.4	120.0	123.6
	Nov	117.8	128.5	129.0	125.3	117.5	116.1	121.1	124.4	123.3	116.0	113.8	120.9	124.9
	Dec	108.7	133.5	130.3	125.4	119.1	118.3	122.1	126.5	126.2	118.1	117.8	121.1	124.4
1994	Jan	112.6	131.5	126.0	124.8	119.6	114.9	120.2	123.2	124.4	116.9	122.4	121.4	125.2
	Feb	112.5	129.4	126.2	125.4	122.9	120.4	119.9	124.1	125.0	118.4	114.8	125.3	126.7
	Mar	121.6	132.2	137.4	129.0	125.4	118.9	124.5	134.4	129.4	120.2	118.9	126.5	130.3
	Apr	117.1	132.9	127.8	127.1	123.8	116.6	120.8	123.1	126.4	120.6	126.8	124.0	127.7
	May	119.4	189.4	129.6	127.8	123.1	121.1	123.4	123.0	130.2	121.2	119.4	126.9	128.3
	June	121.3	131.1	129.3	130.7	123.5	118.4	125.0	126.4	128.9	122.5	118.2	128.3	127.1
	July	127.7	133.2	129.9	130.9	121.8	119.5	122.9	123.8	129.8	123.1	138.7	127.3	127.9
	Aug	134.9	126.9	130.1	128.1	122.3	120.2	123.3	122.0	126.6	119.5	120.5	126.3	126.3
	Sep	130.6	129.4	129.1	128.2	123.3	119.5	125.2	123.7	128.6	120.0	121.2	129.0	127.8
	Oct	124.7	129.6	129.7	130.2	124.9	119.7	124.8	123.7	129.3	120.4	133.1	130.3	129.0
	Nov	119.4	131.1	135.7	130.3	124.7	123.9	125.9	126.7	130.7	121.3	122.6	131.1	130.3
	Dec	115.9	137.5	136.5	132.2	128.0	127.1	127.1	133.6	131.6	123.6	128.1	132.4	131.2
1995	Jan	118.1	139.7	132.7	129.3	126.8	119.1	124.7	128.5	130.3	121.5	133.8	128.4	129.9
	Feb	114.7	142.2	132.4	131.0	128.2	124.5	125.8	134.0	132.2	124.3	124.7	132.3	131.7
	Mar	122.4	141.0	142.7	134.0	130.9	122.7	129.3	141.8	135.0	125.0	128.0	137.0	135.2
	Apr	129.5	135.7	133.3	130.7	128.0	121.6	128.6	129.4	132.8	124.6	139.9	132.4	131.7
	May	124.9	137.6	135.4	133.6	129.5	124.6	127.9	129.0	134.5	124.6	126.6	133.6	133.0
	June	120.7	144.3	134.3	134.1	128.8	122.4	131.4	131.5	133.5	125.6	127.2	133.6	134.8
	July	123.0	134.5	136.1	133.4	127.8	123.7	128.9	129.7	135.4	127.5	148.7	134.0	136.2
	Aug	141.0	135.8	135.8	132.3	128.6	122.8	127.5	127.2	132.4	123.0	124.4	131.4	133.0
	Sep	143.5	138.2	133.8	131.5	129.5	123.0	129.5	128.0	133.4	124.0	125.3	133.6	134.6
	Oct	135.1	140.9	134.0	132.6	129.7	123.9	129.2	128.2	133.5	124.7	143.2	134.1	136.5
	Nov	122.9	141.0	140.6	134.1	130.9	125.9	128.8	131.1	134.6	124.9	126.7	135.8	136.6
	Dec	121.2	137.1	142.7	135.2	132.3	132.1	129.8	141.9	136.8	127.5	133.4	135.0	138.8
1996	**Jan P**	**123.7**	**141.2**	**136.4**	**132.8**	**131.4**	**126.5**	**128.7**	**133.2**	**133.7**	**124.9**	**136.9**	**134.3**	**136.0**

Notes:

1 Figures for the years 1985 to 1989 on a 1985=100 basis were published in *Employment Gazette* in October 1989; the 1985=100 series was discontinued after July 1989.

2 Figures on a 1988=100 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette* in September 1993.

3 The Index has been reclassified from SIC 1980 to SIC 1992, in common with other economic series in the national accounts. Figures on a SIC 1980 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette*, May 1995.

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

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

Average earnings index: all employees: by industry (unadjusted)

Electr-ical and optical equip-ment	Trans-port equipment	Elec-tricity, gas and water supply	Constr-uction	Whole-sale trade	Retail trade and repairs	Hotels and rest-aurants	Trans-port, storage and communi-cation	Finan-cial inter-media-tion	Real estate renting and business activ-	Public adminis-tration 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
117.8	114.9	120.5	114.9	113.5	110.9	115.7	119.1	113.8	111.0	117.2	118.7	118.6	1993	Jan
119.1	117.3	121.1	114.6	114.3	110.4	117.4	116.7	119.1	111.2	118.4	118.5	118.1		Feb
122.7	120.4	121.9	119.0	117.4	113.8	117.7	118.7	127.6	116.6	117.8	118.7	117.8		Mar
120.1	117.7	122.9	116.5	115.9	111.6	116.8	117.5	117.5	114.6	117.6	118.5	118.5		Apr
123.4	118.4	121.7	115.9	113.3	111.2	118.1	119.2	118.3	112.7	119.5	119.3	118.1		May
122.2	120.7	121.5	119.0	112.8	113.8	118.1	120.6	116.5	111.2	120.1	119.7	114.3		June
122.8	122.1	125.2	116.5	119.6	113.2	117.3	120.9	118.5	112.8	119.5	122.3	114.4		July
120.9	118.8	122.7	115.2	113.6	111.3	117.2	118.2	116.5	112.3	120.3	124.4	114.1		Aug
120.5	118.6	122.5	114.9	111.5	112.3	119.6	118.7	117.3	110.8	119.5	121.8	114.9		Sept
122.5	119.9	124.1	115.3	113.4	111.8	116.4	119.3	117.5	112.6	120.2	120.2	115.8		Oct
123.7	120.5	127.3	117.3	115.2	111.6	116.8	122.1	124.0	113.7	121.1	120.4	119.5		Nov
124.1	121.2	125.2	118.8	117.8	115.5	124.4	127.2	123.1	118.5	120.4	119.9	123.9		Dec
124.2	121.6	124.4	116.9	115.4	115.1	116.1	123.5	123.5	113.9	120.6	120.1	121.5	1994	Jan
124.6	122.5	124.9	117.9	118.5	115.1	117.4	120.7	143.8	114.2	123.1	119.7	119.7		Feb
130.1	126.7	125.0	120.6	124.2	117.7	119.6	124.3	144.8	115.5	123.3	120.2	121.6		Mar
124.9	124.6	125.6	118.2	119.9	116.5	118.8	123.1	123.9	115.6	121.5	120.8	119.3		Apr
127.1	125.2	124.4	119.0	119.0	115.8	120.9	122.7	126.6	115.5	123.2	121.8	121.4		May
127.9	127.3	125.3	122.2	117.7	118.1	119.5	122.0	126.2	116.1	122.9	123.6	121.7		June
128.0	127.6	126.3	121.5	120.3	116.7	120.0	128.1	125.3	116.9	122.9	125.4	122.0		July
126.7	125.4	131.9	119.2	118.2	115.9	119.2	122.8	122.0	116.2	124.3	126.2	122.0		Aug
126.1	125.4	129.7	119.9	117.5	115.5	119.2	124.1	120.8	114.7	124.5	124.9	121.6		Sept
127.4	129.1	128.9	119.3	118.1	113.7	119.0	124.9	123.0	115.2	123.5	123.3	124.2		Oct
128.8	129.5	128.5	122.1	118.3	113.8	122.2	125.2	127.3	115.4	125.9	121.7	126.8		Nov
131.0	131.9	130.5	122.8	122.2	117.1	127.0	130.6	129.7	120.7	126.8	127.1	128.3		Dec
129.6	129.7	129.8	120.7	119.2	117.5	121.0	126.3	131.4	117.7	125.3	121.8	126.7	1995	Jan
133.6	131.8	130.1	120.8	121.8	115.6	123.5	124.5	137.3	118.0	126.9	121.9	125.3		Feb
135.7	136.7	130.6	123.7	129.3	121.2	119.7	129.5	163.4	120.4	127.5	121.5	126.0		Mar
131.3	135.4	132.6	122.0	123.7	116.6	123.7	127.8	129.9	119.6	124.3	123.3	126.0		Apr
133.3	131.8	132.1	122.9	122.0	118.2	122.8	126.2	129.9	119.0	124.7	122.9	155.4		May
132.4	133.3	133.3	126.4	124.3	119.3	119.9	126.3	130.3	118.5	125.5	124.1	123.2		June
133.8	133.7	138.4	125.6	124.1	118.3	121.8	130.9	131.3	118.3	125.7	126.8	127.1		July
131.8	131.1	135.8	122.1	125.1	119.4	121.7	127.1	126.1	117.6	125.5	128.0	126.9		Aug
131.0	130.9	134.8	123.6	122.8	117.8	120.8	127.5	125.5	117.0	126.9	126.4	127.8		Sept
132.1	133.5	134.0	123.2	122.8	117.1	121.6	128.8	128.1	119.2	126.7	125.7	127.6		Oct
134.2	134.4	134.7	125.4	127.5	117.9	121.8	130.3	131.8	120.1	126.1	126.3	131.7		Nov
136.5	135.7	136.8	126.1	130.1	120.7	128.7	133.5	136.0	125.9	126.5	126.4	130.8		Dec
136.0	**133.8**	**134.4**	**124.5**	**126.3**	**118.8**	**122.5**	**130.7**	**136.3**	**121.1**	**125.7**	**124.8**	**132.1**	**1996**	**Jan P**

Excluding sea transport.
Excluding private domestic and personal services.

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

UNITED KINGDOM			Manufacturing		Energy and water supply	Production industries	Construction	Whole economy	
SIC 1992 1990=100				Per cent change from a year earlier					Per cent change from a year earlier
	1981		71.8	8.1	76.9	65.7	61.1	57.5	9.6
	1982		75.1	4.6	80.1	67.7	60.0	60.5	5.2
	1983		76.0	1.2	76.3	67.1	61.1	62.7	3.8
	1984		78.3	3.0	94.5	66.2	63.9	66.8	6.5
	1985		82.3	5.1	80.9	72.5	67.3	70.4	5.4
	1986		85.5	4.0	76.2	75.0	70.2	73.7	4.6
	1987		87.5	2.3	84.9	79.4	71.7	77.4	5.1
	1988		89.8	2.7	95.2	84.6	77.6	82.9	7.1
	1989		93.7	4.4	96.2	93.7	90.7	91.1	9.9
	1990		100.0	6.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	9.7
	1991		105.7	5.7	111.3	101.3	107.7	107.1	7.1
	1992		106.5	0.8	113.0	105.2	104.1	111.3	3.9
	1993		106.3	-0.2	105.6	103.8	99.2	111.3	0.0
	1994		106.2	-0.1	97.8	100.6	98.9	110.9	-0.4
	1995		109.7	3.3	..	..	..	..	..
	1991	Q2	106.5	7.8	..	..	..	106.7	7.9
		Q3	106.0	5.1	..	..	..	108.0	6.4
		Q4	106.1	3.2	..	..	..	108.8	5.5
	1992	Q1	106.8	2.6	..	..	..	110.8	5.6
		Q2	106.6	0.1	..	..	..	111.8	4.8
		Q3	106.8	0.7	..	..	..	111.1	2.9
		Q4	105.9	-0.2	..	..	..	111.4	2.4
	1993	Q1	104.8	-1.9	..	..	..	111.4	0.6
		Q2	106.0	-0.5	..	..	..	111.3	-0.5
		Q3	107.1	0.3	..	..	..	111.0	-0.1
		Q4	107.2	1.3	..	..	..	111.5	0.1
	1994	Q1	106.3	1.4	..	..	..	111.5	0.1
		Q2	105.9	-0.1	..	..	..	110.4	-0.8
		Q3	105.8	-1.1	..	..	..	110.5	-0.5
		Q4	106.8	-0.4	..	..	..	111.0	-0.4
	1995	Q1	108.6	2.2	..	..	..	112.0	0.4
		Q2	109.1	3.0	..	..	..	111.9	1.3
		Q3	109.5	3.5	..	..	..	111.4	0.8
		Q4	111.7	4.6	..	..	..	..	..
	1994	Jan	106.1	0.5	..	..	..	..	..
		Feb	105.8	2.1	..	..	..	..	..
		Mar	106.9	1.7	..	..	..	..	..
		Apr	106.1	0.7	..	..	..	..	..
		May	105.3	0.4	..	..	..	..	..
		Jun	106.3	-1.4	..	..	..	..	..
		Jul	105.8	-1.2	..	..	..	..	..
		Aug	105.7	-1.6	..	..	..	..	..
		Sep	106.1	-0.6	..	..	..	..	..
		Oct	106.2	-1.9	..	..	..	..	..
		Nov	106.3	-1.3	..	..	..	..	..
		Dec	108.0	2.1	..	..	..	..	..
	1995	Jan	108.6	2.3	..	..	..	..	..
		Feb	108.7	2.7	..	..	..	..	..
		Mar	108.5	1.5	..	..	..	..	..
		Apr	109.0	2.7	..	..	..	..	..
		May	108.9	3.4	..	..	..	..	..
		Jun	109.3	2.8	..	..	..	..	..
		Jul	110.0	4.0	..	..	..	..	..
		Aug	109.1	3.2	..	..	..	..	..
		Sep	109.5	3.2	..	..	..	..	..
		Oct	110.6	4.2	..	..	..	..	..
		Nov	111.0	4.4	..	..	..	..	..
		Dec	113.4	5.0	..	..	..	..	..
	1996	**Jan**	**111.9**	**3.0**	..	..	..	..	..
Three months ending:	1994	Jan	106.5	0.7	..	..	..	..	..
		Feb	105.9	1.1	..	..	..	..	..
		Mar	106.3	1.4	..	..	..	..	..
		Apr	106.3	1.5	..	..	..	..	..
		May	106.1	0.9	..	..	..	..	..
		Jun	105.9	-0.1	..	..	..	..	..
		Jul	105.8	-0.7	..	..	..	..	..
		Aug	105.9	-1.4	..	..	..	..	..
		Sep	105.9	-1.1	..	..	..	..	..
		Oct	106.0	-1.4	..	..	..	..	..
		Nov	106.2	-1.3	..	..	..	..	..
		Dec	106.8	-0.4	..	..	..	..	..
	1995	Jan	107.6	1.0	..	..	..	..	..
		Feb	108.4	2.4	..	..	..	..	..
		Mar	108.6	2.2	..	..	..	..	..
		Apr	108.7	2.3	..	..	..	..	..
		May	108.8	2.5	..	..	..	..	..
		Jun	109.1	3.0	..	..	..	..	..
		Jul	109.4	3.4	..	..	..	..	..
		Aug	109.5	3.3	..	..	..	..	..
		Sep	109.5	3.5	..	..	..	..	..
		Oct	109.7	3.5	..	..	..	..	..
		Nov	110.4	4.0	..	..	..	..	..
		Dec	111.7	4.6	..	..	..	..	..
	1996	**Jan**	**112.1**	**4.2**	..	..	..	..	..

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.

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

1990=100		Great Britain (1,2)	Belgium (7,8)	Canada (8)	Denmark (6,8)	France (4)	Germany (FR) (8)	Greece (8)	Irish Republic (8)	Italy (4)	Japan (2,5)	Nether-lands (4)	Spain (2,8,9)	Sweden (6,8)	United States (8,10)
Annual averages															
1987		77.5	90	86.9	85.6	89.4	87.8	59	86	82.9	85.8	95.0	80.5	77.0	91.0
1988		84.1	91	90.2	91.2	92.2	91.9	70	90	87.9	89.8	95.0	85.7	83.1	94.0
1989		91.4	96	95.1	95.4	95.7	95.1	84	95	93.2	94.9	97.0	92.0	91.4	96.0
1990		100.0	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1991		108.2	105	104.8	104.5	104.6	106.6	117	105	109.8	103.5	104.0	108.2	105.5	103.0
1992		115.3	110	108.4	107.9	108.7	114.2	133	110	115.7	104.6	108.0	116.5	110.3	106.0
1993		120.5	112	110.6	110.6	111.6	120.4	147	117	120.0	104.7	112.0	124.4	113.9	108.0
1994		126.2	115	112.4	113.2	114.3	123.9	166	118	124.0	106.8	114.0	130.0	118.6	111.0
1995		131.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	127.8	110.2	115.0	..	..	114.0
Quarterly averages															
1993	Q4	122.4	115.0	110.8	112.1	112.5	122.0	155.0	117.0	121.0	105.1	113.0	126.9	115.1	110.0
1994	Q1	124.0	112.0	112.9	112.1	112.9	122.6	159.0	116.0	123.3	106.6	114.0	128.1	116.4	111.0
	Q2	125.4	115.0	112.4	114.5	113.6	123.1	162.0	117.0	123.9	109.7	114.0	129.4	118.7	111.0
	Q3	126.8	115.0	111.4	113.0	114.3	124.9	168.0	117.0	124.3	104.1	114.0	130.3	118.7	111.0
	Q4	128.8	117.0	113.0	113.3	115.0	124.9	174.0	118.0	124.6	108.3	114.0	131.8	120.5	112.0
1995	Q1	130.2	..	113.4	115.5	115.3	125.2	179.0	119.0	126.4	110.8	115.0	133.4	121.2	113.0
	Q2	131.3	..	113.5	118.6	116.3	126.3	186.0	..	126.7	112.5	115.0	135.4	123.4	114.0
	Q3	132.3	..	114.0	117.6	..	129.3	..	..	128.7	107.3	116.0	136.5	124.1	114.0
	Q4	133.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	129.5	111.3	115.0	..	..	115.0
Monthly															
1993	Nov	122.5	..	110.6	111.0	..	..	..	..	121.0	106.4	113.0	..	113.8	110.0
	Dec	122.6	115.0	111.2	114.3	..	..	..	117.0	121.0	103.0	113.0	..	115.3	111.0
1994	Jan	123.6	..	112.1	112.1	112.9	122.6	..	..	123.0	106.3	114.0	..	115.7	110.0
	Feb	123.7	..	113.0	112.1	..	..	..	..	123.4	106.9	114.0	..	115.1	111.0
	Mar	124.6	112.0	113.5	112.9	..	..	..	116.0	123.6	107.2	114.0	..	116.2	111.0
	Apr	124.9	..	112.6	113.7	113.6	123.1	..	..	123.8	107.3	114.0	..	118.1	111.0
	May	125.5	..	112.1	114.5	..	..	..	..	123.8	106.8	114.0	..	119.7	111.0
	Jun	125.9	115.0	112.5	..	..	..	..	117.0	124.0	115.1	114.0	..	117.7	111.0
	Jul	126.2	..	111.8	..	114.3	124.9	..	..	124.2	98.6	114.0	..	120.1	111.0
	Aug	126.9	..	110.6	113.0	..	..	..	..	124.3	104.9	114.0	..	117.3	111.0
	Sep	127.3	115.0	111.8	..	..	..	..	117.0	124.3	108.9	114.0	..	118.7	112.0
	Oct	128.0	..	112.1	..	115.0	124.9	..	..	124.5	109.3	114.0	..	120.0	112.0
	Nov	128.6	..	113.0	113.3	..	..	..	..	124.6	109.8	114.0	..	119.9	112.0
	Dec	129.8	117.0	113.8	..	..	..	..	118.0	124.6	105.7	114.0	..	121.5	113.0
1995	Jan	129.5	..	113.5	..	115.3	125.2	..	..	126.4	111.0	115.0	..	121.1	113.0
	Feb	130.6	..	113.6	115.5	..	..	..	..	126.4	110.6	115.0	..	121.2	113.0
	Mar	130.5	..	113.2	..	..	..	..	119.0	126.5	110.9	115.0	..	121.4	113.0
	Apr	131.2	..	113.4	..	116.3	126.3	..	..	126.6	111.1	115.0	..	124.4	113.0
	May	131.1	..	113.5	118.6	..	..	..	..	126.7	110.5	115.0	..	122.2	113.0
	Jun	131.6	..	113.5	..	..	..	..	..	126.7	116.0	115.0	..	123.7	114.0
	Jul	132.4	..	113.0	..	..	129.3	..	..	128.5	105.0	116.0	..	124.9	114.0
	Aug	132.3	..	114.3	117.6	..	..	..	..	128.5	105.3	116.0	..	121.9	114.0
	Sep	132.2	..	114.7	..	..	..	..	..	129.2	111.5	116.0	..	125.5	115.0
	Oct	133.2	..	114.8	..	..	..	..	..	129.4	112.6	116.0	..	126.3	115.0
	Nov	133.3	..	114.9	..	..	..	..	..	129.5	111.1	115.0	..	126.8	115.0
	Dec	135.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	129.5	110.1	116.0	..	..	116.0
1996	Jan	134.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Increases on a year earlier															
Annual averages															
1988		9	1	4	7	3	5	18	4	6	5	0	6	8	3
1989		9	6	5	5	4	4	21	5	6	6	2	7	10	2
1990		9	5	5	5	4	5	19	6	7	5	3	9	9	4
1991		8	5	5	4	5	7	17	5	10	4	4	8	6	3
1992		7	5	3	3	4	7	13	4	5	1	4	8	5	3
1993		5	1	2	2	3	5	11	6	4	0	4	7	3	3
1994		5	3	2	2	2	3	13	1	3	2	2	5	4	3
1995		5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	1	..	..	3
Quarterly averages															
1993	Q3	4	3	2	2	3	5	10	6	4	1	3	7	3	3
	Q4	4	2	1	3	3	5	12	6	4	1	4	6	3	3
1994	Q1	5	2	1	3	3	5	12	4	4	1	4	6	3	3
	Q2	4	3	2	4	3	2	13	3	3	2	2	5	4	3
	Q3	4	2	1	2	2	3	14	2	3	-1	2	4	4	2
	Q4	5	2	2	1	2	2	12	2	3	3	1	4	5	2
1995	Q1	5	..	0	3	2	2	13	2	3	4	1	4	4	2
	Q2	5	..	1	4	2	3	15	..	2	3	1	5	4	3
	Q3	4	..	2	4	..	4	..	..	4	3	2	5	5	3
	Q4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	1	..	..	3
Monthly															
1993	Nov	4	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	4	2	4	..	3	4
	Dec	4	2	0	3	..	..	..	6	4	-1	4	..	3	4
1994	Jan	5	..	1	3	2	5	..	..	4	6	4	..	3	3
	Feb	5	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	4	2	4	..	4	4
	Mar	5	2	3	4	..	..	..	4	4	3	4	..	4	4
	Apr	5	..	1	4	2	5	..	..	5	2	2	..	4	3
	May	4	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	5	1	2	..	4	3
	Jun	4	3	2	..	..	..	..	3	3	2	2	..	4	3
	Jul	4	..	2	..	2	3	..	..	3	-3	2	..	4	3
	Aug	5	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	..	4	3
	Sep	5	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	3	3	2	..	4	3
	Oct	5	..	1	..	2	2	..	..	3	4	1	..	5	3
	Nov	5	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	3	3	1	..	5	2
	Dec	6	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	3	3	1	..	5	2
1995	Jan	5	..	1	..	2	2	..	..	3	4	1	..	5	3
	Feb	6	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	2	3	1	..	5	2
	Mar	5	..	-0	..	..	..	..	3	2	3	1	..	4	2
	Apr	5	..	1	..	2	3	..	..	2	4	1	..	5	2
	May	4	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	2	3	1	..	2	2
	Jun	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	5	3
	Jul	5	..	1	..	..	4	..	..	3	6	2	..	4	3
	Aug	4	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	3	0	2	..	4	3
	Sep	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	2	..	6	3
	Oct	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	2	..	5	3
	Nov	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	1	..	6	3
	Dec	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	2	..	..	3
1996	Jan	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Notes:
1 Wages and salaries on a weekly basis (all employees).
2 Seasonally adjusted.
3 Males only.
4 Hourly wage rates.
5 Monthly earnings.
6 Including mining.
7 Including mining and transport.
8 Hourly rates.
9 All industries.
10 Production workers.

Source: OECD - Main Economic Indicators

6.1 RETAIL PRICES
Summary of recent movements

		All items (RPI)		All items excluding					
				Mortgage interest payments (RPIX)		Mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY)		Housing	
		Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months
1995	Feb	146.9	3.4	146.0	2.7	142.6	1.8	143.7	2.5
	Mar	147.5	3.5	146.6	2.8	143.2	1.9	144.5	2.8
	Apr	149.0	3.3	147.7	2.6	144.2	2.1	145.0	2.4
	May	149.6	3.4	148.4	2.7	145.0	2.2	145.8	2.6
	Jun	149.8	3.5	148.5	2.8	145.1	2.3	145.8	2.6
	Jul	149.1	3.5	147.7	2.8	144.3	2.3	145.0	2.7
	Aug	149.9	3.6	148.6	2.9	145.2	2.5	145.9	2.7
	Sep	150.6	3.9	149.2	3.1	145.9	2.6	146.7	3.1
	Oct	149.8	3.2	148.7	2.9	145.3	2.4	146.2	2.9
	Nov	149.8	3.1	148.8	2.9	145.3	2.4	146.2	2.8
	Dec	150.7	3.2	149.6	3.0	145.6	2.5	147.2	3.0
1996	Jan	150.2	2.9	149.3	2.8	145.3	2.5	146.8	2.7
	Feb	**150.9**	**2.7**	**150.2**	**2.9**	**146.2**	**2.5**	**147.6**	**2.7**

6.2 RETAIL PRICES
Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for February 13 1996

	Index Jan 1987=100	Percentage change over 1 month	Percentage change over 12 months
ALL ITEMS	**150.9**	**0.5**	**2.7**
Food and catering	**148.0**	**0.9**	**4.4**
Alcohol and tobacco	**173.6**	**0.6**	**4.0**
Housing and household expenditure	**151.4**	**0.3**	**2.3**
Personal expenditure	**132.7**	**1.0**	**1.2**
Travel and leisure	**150.3**	**0.1**	**2.0**
Consumer durables	**115.5**	**1.5**	**0.6**
Seasonal food	**131.8**	**2.6**	**2.6**
Food excluding seasonal	**142.5**	**0.8**	**4.9**
All items excluding seasonal food	**151.3**	**0.4**	**2.7**
All items excluding food	**152.8**	**0.3**	**2.4**
Other indices			
All items excluding:			
mortgage interest payments(RPIX)	**150.2**	**0.6**	**2.9**
housing	**147.6**	**0.5**	**2.7**
mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY)[1]	**146.2**	**0.6**	**2.5**
mortgage interest payments and council tax	**150.5**	**0.6**	**2.7**
mortgage interest payments and depreciation	**150.2**	**0.5**	**2.9**
Food	**141.1**	**1.1**	**4.5**
Bread	139.9		5
Cereals	142.6		3
Biscuits and cakes	150.5		5
Beef	137.7		4
Lamb	133.5		3
of which, home-killed lamb	147.7		5
Pork	140.3		15
Bacon	147.3		11
Poultry	107.1		2
Other meat	129.8		4
Fish	125.6		2
of which, fresh fish	128.7		2
Butter	164.5		19
Oil and fats	135.1		5
Cheese	161.1		8
Eggs	143.5		8
Milk fresh	152.6		1
Milk products	147.2		0
Tea	144.9		1
Coffee and other hot drinks	122.1		-1
Soft drinks	173.2		9
Sugar and preserves	153.5		8
Sweets and chocolates	138.7		3
Potatoes	166.9		1
of which, unprocessed potatoes	180.6		-8
Vegetables	132.0		7
of which, other fresh vegetables	124.0		5
Fruit	125.3		4
of which, fresh fruit	122.6		4
Other foods	141.7		6
Catering	**172.9**	**0.2**	**3.9**
Restaurant meals	170.7		4
Canteen meals	185.6		6
Take-aways and snacks	170.6		3
Alcoholic drink	**167.1**	**0.7**	**2.9**
Beer	175.5		4
on sales	179.1		3
off sales	149.4		4
Wines and spirits	155.4		2
on sales	170.9		3
off sales	146.2		1

	Index Jan 1987=100	Percentage change over 1 month	Percentage change over 12 months
Tobacco	**188.8**	**0.4**	**6.5**
Cigarettes	190.7		7
Tobacco	173.9		4
Housing	**166.3**	**-0.1**	**2.7**
Rent	204.1		6
Mortgage interest payments	165.7		-1
Depreciation (Jan 1995 = 100)	102.2		2
Community charge and rates/council tax	134.6		5
Water and other payments	234.8		5
Repairs and maintenance charges	160.4		4
Do-it yourself materials	150.0		3
Dwelling insurance & ground rent	184.5		-8
Fuel and Light	**134.9**	**0.0**	**0.4**
Coal and solid fuels	128.7		0
Electricity	147.4		0
Gas	124.4		1
Oil and other fuels	117.6		5
Household goods	**135.5**	**1.7**	**4.2**
Furniture	134.9		3
Furnishings	138.4		9
Electrical appliances	104.5		-3
Other household equipment	137.8		3
Household consumables	157.1		5
Pet care	138.0		4
Household services	**141.7**	**0.1**	**-0.2**
Postage	146.3		0
Telephones, telemessages, etc	108.0		-3
Domestic services	172.2		4
Fees and subscriptions	159.3		0
Clothing and footwear	**117.4**	**0.9**	**-0.9**
Men's outerwear	117.2		-2
Women's outerwear	101.2		-3
Children's outerwear	116.3		-1
Other clothing	146.0		3
Footwear	124.2		-1
Personal goods and services	**161.6**	**1.1**	**4.3**
Personal articles	117.9		1
Chemists goods	169.2		6
Personal services	206.1		5
Motoring expenditure	**153.8**	**-0.1**	**1.6**
Purchase of motor vehicles	135.7		2
Maintenance of motor vehicles	174.2		4
Petrol and oil	159.6		4
Vehicles tax and insurance	184.3		-6
Fares and other travel costs	**161.4**	**0.2**	**1.7**
Rail fares	183.0		3
Bus and coach fares	174.9		3
Other travel costs	140.6		0
Leisure goods	**123.1**	**0.6**	**1.3**
Audio-visual equipment	70.5		-6
Tapes and discs	115.5		0
Toys, photographic and sport goods	121.4		0
Books and newspapers	173.6		7
Gardening products	143.2		1
Leisure services	**171.1**	**0.1**	**3.7**
Television licences and rentals	120.9		0
Entertainment and other recreation	207.7		4
Foreign holidays (Jan 1993 = 100)	108.9		5
UK holidays (Jan 1994 = 100)	103.8		2

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

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

RETAIL PRICES 6.3
Average retail prices of selected items

Average retail prices on February 13 for a number of important items derived from prices collected by the Central Statistical Office 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 13 1996

Item	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)
FOOD ITEMS			
Beef: home-killed, per kg			
Best beef mince	570	356	219- 516
Topside	633	562	320- 699
Brisket (without bone)	562	421	228- 509
Rump steak *	654	762	429- 955
Stewing steak	653	424	258- 659
Lamb: home-killed, per kg			
Loin (with bone)	595	692	389- 909
Shoulder (with bone)	577	322	196- 393
Lamb: imported (frozen), per kg			
Loin (with bone)	255	374	195- 542
Leg (with bone)	190	342	277- 406
Pork: home-killed, per kg			
Leg (foot off)	500	324	196- 430
Loin (with bone)	650	393	220- 505
Bacon, per kg			
Streaky *	385	307	198- 497
Gammon *	467	431	239- 605
Back *	450	555	372- 704
Ham			
Ham (not shoulder), per 4oz	499	84	65- 99
Sausages, per lb			
Pork	492	132	99- 159
Canned meats			
Corned beef, 12oz can	328	96	75- 119
Chicken: roasting, oven ready, per kg			
Frozen	272	152	101- 198
Fresh or chilled	621	167	83- 240
Fresh and smoked fish, per kg			
Cod fillets	502	457	269- 590
Rainbow trout	488	382	170- 546
Canned fish			
Red salmon, half size can	327	139	107- 169
Bread			
White loaf, sliced, 800g	350	55	39- 81
White loaf, unwrapped, 800g	345	74	59- 89
Brown loaf, sliced, 400g	327	52	39- 59
Brown loaf, unsliced, 800g	332	79	59- 90
Flour			
Self raising, per 1.5kg	309	59	45- 73
Butter			
Home produced, per 250g	314	82	78- 89
Imported, per 250g	293	83	72- 90
Margarine			
Margarine/low fat spread, 500g	328	71	41- 95
Cheese, per kg			
Cheddar type	310	455	304- 604
Eggs			
Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	301	157	99- 184
Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	278	127	102- 150
Milk			
Pasteurised, per pint	362	35	27- 32
Tea			
Loose, per 125g	311	62	46- 76
Tea bags, per 250g	335	129	94- 156
Coffee			
Pure, instant, per 100g	335	196	185- 227
Ground (filter fine), per 8oz	316	192	149- 229
Sugar			
Granulated, per kg	281	73	59- 79
Fresh vegetables			
Potatoes, old loose, per lb	639	32	16- 42
Potatoes, new loose, per lb	604	30	20- 39
Tomatoes, per lb	706	60	49- 79
Cabbage, hearted, per lb	683	40	22- 69
Cauliflower, each	602	95	80- 120
Brussels sprouts, per lb	512	71	48- 85
Carrots, per lb	724	23	18- 29
Onions, per lb	726	24	18- 30
Mushrooms, per 4oz	724	40	30- 42
Cucumber, each	716	74	59- 95
Lettuce - iceberg, each	714	75	59- 85
Leeks, per lb	706	79	59- 89
Fresh fruit			
Apples, cooking, per lb	697	43	34- 49
Apples, dessert, per lb	615	46	38- 56
Pears, dessert, per lb	704	50	38- 69
Oranges, each	609	23	16- 29
Bananas, per lb	719	42	38- 49
Grapes, per lb	580	126	79- 150
Avocado pear, each	564	48	32- 69
Grapefruit, each	702	30	22- 39
Items other than food			
Draught bitter, per pint	796	152	132- 176
Draught lager, per pint	798	170	153- 192
Whisky per nip	818	121	110- 140
Gin, per nip	822	121	110- 140
Cigarettes 20 king size filter	1,366	269	230- 295
Coal, per 50kg	305	686	540- 853
Smokeless fuel per 50kg	344	985	790-1220
4-star petrol, per litre	647	60	58- 62
Derv per litre	639	56	54- 58
Unleaded petrol ord. per litre	646	55	53- 57
Super unleaded petrol, per litre	403	59	57- 62

* Or Scottish equivalent.

General Notes - Retail Prices

The responsibility for the Retail Prices Index was transferred in July 1989 from the Employment Department to the Central Statistical Office. The RPI is now being published in full in the CSO's *Business Monitor MM23.*

Structure

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

Definitions

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

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

6.4 RETAIL PRICES
General index of retail prices

UNITED KINGDOM January 13, 1987 = 100		ALL ITEMS	All items except food	All items except seasonal food +	All items except housing	All items except mortgage interest	National-ised industries**	Consumer durables	Food			Catering	Alcoholic drink
									All	Seasonal +	Non-seasonal + food		
1987	Weights	1,000	833	974	843	956	57	139	167	26	141	46	76
1988		1,000	837	975	840	958	54	141	163	25	138	50	78
1989		1,000	846	977	825	940	46	135	154	23	131	49	83
1990		1,000	842	976	815	925	—	132	158	24	134	47	77
1991		1,000	849	976	808	924	—	128	151	24	127	47	77
1992		1,000	848	978	828	936	—	127	152	22	130	47	80
1993		1,000	856	979	836	952	—	127	144	21	123	45	78
1994		1,000	858	980	842	956	—	127	142	20	122	45	76
1995		1,000	861	978	813	958	—	123	139	22	117	45	77
1996		1,000	857	978	810	958	—	116	143	22	121	48	78
1987	Annual averages	101.9	102.0	101.9	101.6	101.9	100.9	101.2	101.1	101.6	101.0	102.8	101.7
1988		106.9	107.3	107.0	105.8	106.6	106.7	103.7	104.6	102.4	105.0	109.6	106.9
1989		115.2	116.1	115.5	111.5	112.9	—	107.2	110.5	105.0	111.6	116.5	112.9
1990		126.1	127.4	126.4	119.2	122.1	—	111.3	119.4	116.4	119.9	126.4	123.8
1991		133.5	135.1	133.8	128.3	130.3	—	114.8	125.6	121.6	126.3	139.1	139.2
1992		138.5	140.5	139.1	134.3	136.4	—	115.5	128.3	114.7	130.6	147.9	148.1
1993		140.7	142.6	141.4	138.4	140.5	—	115.9	130.6	111.4	134.0	155.6	154.7
1994		144.1	146.5	144.8	141.6	143.8	—	115.5	131.9	117.7	134.3	162.1	158.5
1995		149.1	151.4	149.6	145.4	147.9	—	116.2	137.0	127.2	138.5	169.0	164.5
1987	Jan 13	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1988	Jan 12	103.3	103.4	103.3	103.2	103.7	102.8	101.2	102.9	103.7	102.7	106.4	103.7
1989	Jan 17	111.0	111.7	111.2	108.5	109.4	110.9	104.5	107.4	103.2	108.2	113.1	109.9
1990	Jan 16	119.5	120.2	119.6	114.6	116.1	—	108.0	116.0	116.3	116.0	121.2	116.3
1991	Jan 15	130.2	131.6	130.4	122.7	126.0	—	110.7	122.9	121.2	123.1	132.2	129.7
1992	Jan 14	135.6	137.1	135.9	131.6	133.1	—	113.2	128.4	125.2	129.0	144.3	143.9
1993	Jan 12	137.9	139.7	138.6	135.0	137.4	—	112.8	128.8	112.2	131.7	151.7	151.0
1994	Jan 18	141.3	143.5	142.1	139.3	141.3	—	113.0	130.0	110.3	133.5	159.1	156.9
1994	Feb 15	142.1	144.3	142.9	140.2	142.2	—	114.8	130.8	112.6	134.0	159.5	157.3
	Mar 15	142.5	144.7	143.2	140.6	142.6	—	116.2	131.6	115.1	134.4	160.0	157.2
	Apr 19	144.2	146.5	144.9	141.6	143.9	—	116.0	131.9	115.3	134.8	160.8	157.6
	May 17	144.7	146.9	145.2	142.1	144.5	—	116.2	133.2	123.2	134.8	161.3	157.8
	Jun 14	144.7	147.0	145.3	142.1	144.4	—	115.9	133.1	122.6	134.8	161.7	158.5
	Jul 19	144.0	146.2	144.6	141.2	143.7	—	112.3	132.3	119.5	134.4	162.2	159.1
	Aug 16	144.7	147.0	145.3	142.0	144.4	—	114.4	132.7	120.8	134.7	162.8	159.3
	Sep 13	145.0	147.6	145.7	142.3	144.7	—	116.3	131.6	116.4	134.2	163.4	159.7
	Oct 18	145.2	147.8	145.9	142.1	144.5	—	116.1	131.4	117.3	133.8	164.2	159.8
	Nov 15	145.3	147.9	146.0	142.2	144.6	—	116.9	131.8	117.6	134.3	164.6	159.4
	Dec 13	146.0	148.5	146.6	142.9	145.3	—	117.4	132.7	122.0	134.5	165.1	158.9
1995	Jan 17	146.0	148.3	146.5	142.9	145.2	—	113.2	134.1	126.3	135.3	165.7	161.3
	Feb 14	146.9	149.2	147.3	143.7	146.0	—	114.8	135.0	128.5	135.9	166.4	162.4
	Mar 14	147.5	149.8	148.0	144.5	146.6	—	116.2	135.9	130.0	136.7	167.1	163.1
	Apr 11	149.0	151.5	149.4	145.0	147.7	—	116.5	135.8	130.3	136.4	167.8	163.2
	May 16	149.6	151.8	150.0	145.8	148.4	—	117.2	138.1	135.6	138.2	168.5	164.1
	Jun 13	149.8	152.2	150.4	145.8	148.5	—	116.9	137.0	125.2	139.0	168.8	164.8
	Jul 18	149.1	151.6	149.9	145.0	147.7	—	113.4	135.9	116.9	139.3	169.2	165.6
	Aug 15	149.9	152.1	150.3	145.9	148.6	—	114.9	138.7	132.2	139.6	169.8	165.6
	Sep 12	150.6	152.8	151.0	146.7	149.2	—	117.5	139.1	132.0	140.1	170.4	166.0
	Oct 17	149.8	152.1	150.5	146.2	148.7	—	117.2	137.5	122.0	140.2	171.0	166.8
	Nov 14	149.8	152.2	150.5	146.2	148.8	—	118.1	137.6	121.2	140.5	171.5	165.9
	Dec 12	150.7	152.9	151.3	147.2	149.6	—	119.0	138.8	126.2	140.9	171.9	164.6
1996	Jan 16	150.2	152.3	150.7	146.8	149.3	—	113.8	139.6	128.5	141.4	172.5	166.0
	Feb 13	**150.9**	**152.8**	**151.3**	**147.6**	**150.2**	—	**115.5**	**141.1**	**131.8**	**142.5**	**172.9**	**167.1**

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

** The Nationalised Industries index is no longer published from December 1989, see also General Notes under *table 6.3*.

Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expendi-ture	Fares and other travel	Leisure goods	Leisure services		
38	157	61	73	44	74	38	127	22	47	30	1987	Weights
36	160	55	74	41	72	37	132	23	50	29	1988	
36	175	54	71	41	73	37	128	23	47	29	1989	
34	185	50	71	40	69	39	131	21	48	30	1990	
32	192	46	70	45	63	38	141	20	48	30	1991	
36	172	47	77	48	59	40	143	20	47	32	1992	
35	164	46	79	47	58	39	136	21	46	62	1993	
35	158	45	76	47	58	37	142	20	48	71	1994	
34	187	45	77	47	54	39	125	19	46	66	1995	
35	190	43	72	48	54	38	124	17	45	65	1996	
100.1	103.3	99.1	102.1	101.9	101.1	101.9	103.4	101.5	101.6	101.6	1987	Annual averages
103.4	112.5	101.6	105.9	106.8	104.4	106.8	108.1	107.5	104.2	108.1	1988	
106.4	135.3	107.3	110.1	112.5	109.9	114.1	114.0	115.2	107.4	115.1	1989	
113.6	163.7	115.9	115.4	119.6	115.0	122.7	120.9	123.4	112.4	124.5	1990	
129.9	160.8	125.1	122.5	129.5	118.5	133.4	129.9	135.5	117.7	138.8	1991	
144.2	159.6	127.8	126.5	137.0	118.8	142.2	138.7	143.9	120.8	150.0	1992	
156.4	151.0	126.2	128.0	141.9	119.8	147.9	144.7	151.4	122.5	156.7	1993	
168.2	156.0	131.7	128.4	142.0	120.4	153.3	149.7	155.4	121.8	162.5	1994	
179.5	166.4	134.5	133.1	141.6	120.6	158.2	152.4	159.3	121.7	167.7	1995	
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1987	Jan 13
101.4	103.9	98.3	103.3	105.0	101.1	104.3	105.1	105.1	102.8	103.6	1988	Jan 12
105.6	124.6	104.2	107.5	110.3	105.9	110.4	110.6	112.9	105.1	112.1	1989	Jan 17
108.3	145.8	110.6	112.0	116.3	110.8	118.6	115.0	117.5	110.1	119.6	1990	Jan 16
118.2	170.6	121.6	116.7	125.5	114.2	127.2	122.8	130.8	114.9	130.7	1991	Jan 15
137.4	156.0	127.7	123.9	135.3	115.7	138.4	134.0	140.9	119.3	145.5	1992	Jan 14
150.0	151.6	127.1	125.8	139.8	114.9	144.7	137.9	148.6	121.3	153.6	1993	Jan 12
166.5	150.2	125.4	126.1	142.4	116.2	149.5	147.5	154.0	122.3	160.1	1994	Jan 18
167.1	150.4	124.9	127.1	142.8	119.3	152.9	148.4	154.3	122.6	160.3	1994	Feb 15
167.1	150.6	124.5	128.5	141.9	121.0	150.9	149.2	154.7	122.8	160.5		Mar 15
167.7	156.2	134.3	128.0	142.2	121.3	151.5	149.8	154.7	122.6	161.8		Apr 19
168.4	156.4	133.8	128.5	142.3	121.4	154.6	150.4	155.2	122.7	162.2		May 17
168.5	156.6	133.7	128.5	142.4	121.1	152.4	150.4	155.8	122.4	162.5		Jun 14
168.5	156.8	133.9	126.3	142.3	116.0	152.4	150.0	155.6	120.7	162.6		Jul 19
168.5	157.0	134.2	128.3	142.3	118.6	155.1	150.7	156.2	120.9	162.8		Aug 16
168.5	157.3	134.2	129.0	142.5	122.2	155.2	150.4	156.0	121.2	163.9		Sep 13
168.4	159.8	134.0	129.0	141.0	122.1	154.3	149.7	156.0	121.1	164.4		Oct 18
168.0	160.1	133.8	130.3	140.9	122.7	154.4	149.1	156.1	121.2	164.5		Nov 15
170.9	160.4	133.8	131.1	141.2	122.8	156.6	150.5	156.1	121.4	164.7		Dec 13
175.6	160.6	134.1	128.3	141.9	117.1	154.9	150.9	157.5	121.2	165.0	1995	Jan 17
177.2	162.0	134.3	130.1	142.0	118.5	154.9	151.4	158.7	121.5	165.0		Feb 14
177.4	161.7	134.5	132.0	142.3	120.2	155.9	152.6	158.2	121.6	165.0		Mar 14
179.1	168.1	134.7	132.1	142.9	121.8	156.8	152.9	158.9	121.5	166.0		Apr 11
180.0	167.8	134.4	133.5	142.9	122.1	158.0	153.1	159.2	121.3	166.6		May 16
180.2	168.8	134.3	133.4	142.7	121.8	157.8	153.9	159.3	121.6	167.2		Jun 13
180.2	168.3	134.4	132.0	140.7	116.2	158.3	153.9	159.9	121.3	167.9		Jul 18
180.1	168.8	134.4	133.5	140.8	118.0	159.1	153.4	160.2	121.6	168.7		Aug 15
180.1	169.1	134.7	134.9	140.9	122.6	160.0	153.0	160.0	121.8	170.1		Sep 12
180.0	167.0	134.6	134.7	140.5	122.4	160.5	151.0	159.7	122.1	169.9		Oct 17
180.0	167.3	134.6	135.8	140.6	123.0	160.9	149.8	159.8	122.1	170.2		Nov 14
184.4	167.2	134.8	137.4	140.6	123.2	161.1	153.0	159.7	122.7	170.5		Dec 12
188.1	166.4	134.9	133.3	141.6	116.3	159.9	154.0	161.1	122.4	171.0	1996	Jan 16
188.8	**166.3**	**134.9**	**135.5**	**141.7**	**117.4**	**161.6**	**153.8**	**161.4**	**123.1**	**171.1**		**Feb 13**

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

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

		All Items	Food	Catering	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	House-hold goods	House-hold services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expendi-ture	Fares and other travel costs	Leisure goods	Leisure services
1988	Jan 12	3.3	2.9	6.4	3.7	1.4	3.9	-1.7	3.3	5.0	1.1	4.3	5.1	5.1	2.8	3.6
1989	Jan 17	7.5	4.4	6.3	6.0	4.1	19.9	6.0	4.1	5.0	4.7	5.8	5.2	7.4	2.2	8.2
1990	Jan 16	7.7	8.0	7.2	5.8	2.6	17.0	6.1	4.2	5.4	4.6	7.4	4.0	4.1	4.8	6.7
1991	Jan 15	9.0	5.9	9.1	11.5	9.1	17.0	9.9	4.2	7.9	3.1	7.3	6.8	11.3	4.4	9.3
1992	Jan 14	4.1	4.5	9.2	10.9	16.2	-8.6	5.0	6.2	7.8	1.3	8.8	9.1	7.7	3.8	11.3
1993	Jan 12	1.7	0.3	5.1	4.9	9.2	-2.8	-0.5	1.5	3.3	-0.7	4.6	2.9	5.5	1.7	5.6
1994	Jan 18	2.5	0.9	4.9	3.9	11.0	-0.9	-1.3	0.2	1.9	1.1	3.3	7.0	3.6	0.8	4.2
1994	Feb 15	2.4	0.5	4.8	3.7	11.4	-1.1	-1.7	0.3	1.6	2.0	5.1	6.6	3.4	0.2	4.2
	Mar 15	2.3	0.2	4.6	3.1	11.4	0.7	-2.2	0.5	0.5	1.5	3.1	6.1	3.5	0.2	4.1
	Apr 19	2.6	0.8	4.1	2.1	7.7	4.1	5.7	-0.5	0.0	0.3	2.7	3.5	2.9	-0.2	3.9
	May 17	2.6	0.8	4.0	1.9	7.5	4.2	6.0	-0.3	0.4	0.1	4.6	3.5	1.9	-0.4	3.9
	Jun 14	2.6	1.3	3.8	2.2	7.5	4.1	6.4	0.3	1.2	0.7	3.5	2.4	2.1	-0.3	3.9
	Jul 19	2.3	0.8	3.7	2.2	7.5	4.1	6.8	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	3.1	1.9	2.4	-0.8	3.8
	Aug 16	2.4	0.9	3.9	2.1	6.3	4.0	7.0	0.2	-0.2	0.8	4.3	2.2	2.6	-1.2	3.6
	Sep 13	2.2	0.5	3.9	2.0	5.6	4.0	6.8	0.2	-0.2	0.0	4.2	1.8	2.2	-1.0	3.2
	Oct 18	2.4	1.1	4.0	1.8	5.4	5.5	6.4	0.5	-1.4	-0.4	3.4	1.7	2.3	-1.3	3.5
	Nov 15	2.6	2.1	4.0	2.1	5.1	5.5	6.4	1.0	-1.7	-0.1	2.5	2.7	2.4	-1.5	3.2
	Dec 13	2.9	2.6	4.0	2.1	4.8	5.6	6.5	1.1	-1.2	0.2	4.5	2.6	2.5	-1.4	3.2
1995	Jan 17	3.3	3.2	4.1	2.8	5.5	6.9	6.9	1.7	-0.4	0.8	3.6	2.3	2.3	-0.9	3.1
	Feb 14	3.4	3.2	4.3	3.2	6.0	7.7	7.5	2.4	-0.6	-0.7	1.3	2.0	2.9	-0.9	2.9
	Mar 14	3.5	3.3	4.4	3.8	6.2	7.4	8.0	2.7	0.3	-0.7	3.3	2.3	2.3	-1.0	2.8
	Apr 11	3.3	3.0	4.4	3.6	6.8	7.6	0.3	3.2	0.5	0.4	3.5	2.1	2.7	-0.9	2.6
	May 16	3.4	3.7	4.5	4.0	6.9	7.3	0.4	3.9	0.4	0.6	2.2	1.8	2.6	-1.1	2.7
	Jun 13	3.5	2.9	4.4	4.0	6.9	7.8	0.4	3.8	0.2	0.6	3.5	2.3	2.2	-0.7	2.9
	Jul 18	3.5	2.7	4.3	4.1	6.9	7.3	0.4	4.5	-1.1	0.2	3.9	2.6	2.8	0.5	3.3
	Aug 15	3.6	4.5	4.3	4.0	6.9	7.5	0.1	4.1	-1.1	-0.5	2.6	1.8	2.6	0.6	3.6
	Sep 12	3.9	5.7	4.3	3.9	6.9	7.5	0.4	4.6	-1.1	0.3	3.1	1.7	2.6	0.5	3.8
	Oct 17	3.2	4.6	4.1	4.4	6.9	4.5	0.4	4.4	-0.4	0.2	4.0	0.9	2.4	0.8	3.3
	Nov 14	3.1	4.4	4.2	4.1	7.1	4.5	0.6	4.2	-0.2	0.2	4.2	0.5	2.4	0.7	3.5
	Dec 12	3.2	4.6	4.1	3.6	7.9	4.2	0.7	4.8	-0.4	0.3	2.9	1.7	2.3	1.1	3.5
1996	Jan 16	2.9	4.1	4.1	2.9	7.1	3.6	0.6	3.9	-0.2	-0.1	3.2	2.1	2.3	1.0	3.6
	Feb 13	**2.7**	**4.5**	**3.9**	**2.9**	**6.5**	**2.7**	**0.4**	**4.2**	**-0.2**	**-0.9**	**4.3**	**1.6**	**1.7**	**1.3**	**3.7**

Note: See notes under *table 6.3*.

6.8 RETAIL PRICES Selected countries

1985=100		European Comm (15)	European Comm (12)	United Kingdom	Belgium	Denmark	Germany (West)	Greece	Spain	France	Irish Republic	Italy
Annual averages												
1987		. .	106.9	107.7	102.9	107.8	100.1	143.2	114.5	105.9	107.1	110.9
1988		. .	110.7	113.0	104.1	112.7	101.4	162.6	120.0	108.7	109.4	116.5
1989		. .	116.3	121.8	107.3	118.1	104.2	184.9	128.2	112.7	113.9	123.8
1990		. .	122.9	133.3	111.0	121.2	107.0	222.6	136.8	116.5	117.6	131.8
1991		. .	129.1	141.1	114.6	124.1	110.7	266.0	145.0	120.2	121.3	140.0
1992		. .	135.1	146.4	117.4	126.7	115.3	308.1	153.5	123.0	125.1	147.3
1993		. .	139.7	148.7	120.6	128.3	119.9	352.6	160.6	125.6	126.9	153.8
1994		. .	143.4	152.4	123.4	130.9	122.7	391.1	168.1	127.8	129.8	160.0
1995		148.5	. .	157.6	125.3	133.6	125.0	427.4	176.0	129.9	133.2	168.3
Monthly												
1994	Dec	. .	145.2	154.3	124.0	132.0	123.4	411.9	171.1	128.3		162.8
1995	Jan	146.1	145.7	154.3	124.5	132.1	123.9	410.2	172.9	128.7		163.4
	Feb	146.9	146.4	155.3	124.8	132.7	124.4	408.5	173.7	129.1	131.8	164.7
	Mar	147.4	. .	155.9	124.7	133.1	124.4	420.2	174.8	129.5		165.8
	Apr	148.1	. .	157.5	124.9	133.5	124.7	425.2	175.7	129.6		166.6
	May	148.3	. .	158.1	124.9	134.0	124.7	428.1	175.7	129.8	133.1	167.5
	Jun	148.7	. .	158.3	125.0	133.8	125.2	431.9	176.0	129.8		168.7
	Jul	148.6	. .	157.6	125.7	133.2	125.4	421.8	176.0	129.6		169.0
	Aug	149.1	. .	158.5	126.0	133.4	125.5	422.1	176.4	130.2	133.8	169.5
	Sep	149.5	. .	159.2	125.7	134.2	125.4	434.8	177.2	130.7		169.9
	Oct	149.5	. .	158.3	125.4	134.2	125.3	439.7	177.5	130.8		170.5
	Nov	149.7	. .	158.3	125.7	134.5	125.3	440.7	178.0	130.9	133.9	171.6
	Dec	150.0	. .	159.3	125.8	134.4	125.6	445.2	178.4	131.0		171.9
1996	Jan	150.3 P	. .	158.8	126.8	134.3	125.8	444.7	178.6	131.2		172.3 P
Increases on a year earlier												
Annual averages												**Per cent**
1987		. .	3.3	4.2	1.6	4.1	0.2	16.4	5.2	3.1	3.2	4.8
1988		. .	3.6	4.9	1.2	4.5	1.3	13.5	4.8	2.6	2.1	5.0
1989		. .	5.1	7.8	3.1	4.8	2.8	13.7	6.8	3.7	4.1	6.3
1990		. .	5.7	9.4	3.4	2.6	2.7	20.4	6.7	3.4	3.2	6.5
1991		. .	5.0	5.9	3.2	2.4	3.5	19.5	6.0	3.2	3.1	6.2
1992		. .	4.6	3.8	2.4	2.1	4.2	15.8	5.9	2.3	3.1	5.2
1993		. .	3.4	1.6	2.7	1.3	4.0	14.4	4.6	2.1	1.4	4.4
1994		. .	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.3	10.9	4.7	1.8	2.3	4.0
1995		. .	. .	3.4	1.5	2.1	1.9	9.3	4.7	1.6	2.6	5.2
Monthly												
1994	Dec	. .	3.1	2.9	1.9	2.3	2.5	10.8	4.3	1.6		4.0
1995	Jan	3.1	3.0	3.3	1.9	2.3	2.2	11.1	4.4	1.7		3.9
	Feb	3.1	3.1	3.4	1.8	2.3	2.0	10.4	4.8	1.7	2.6	4.3
	Mar	3.2	. .	3.5	1.7	2.5	1.9	10.3	5.2	1.8		4.7
	Apr	3.2	. .	3.3	1.7	2.4	2.0	9.9	5.2	1.6		5.0
	May	3.1	. .	3.4	1.4	2.3	1.8	9.8	5.0	1.6	2.8	5.1
	Jun	3.2	. .	3.5	1.3	2.1	1.9	9.7	5.1	1.6		5.6
	Jul	3.1	. .	3.5	1.2	1.8	1.8	8.9	4.7	1.5		5.5
	Aug	3.1	. .	3.6	1.3	1.6	1.7	8.7	4.2	1.9	2.5	5.7
	Sep	3.2	. .	3.9	1.2	2.1	1.8	8.4	4.4	2.0		5.6
	Oct	3.0	. .	3.2	1.2	1.9	1.8	8.3	4.4	1.6		5.6
	Nov	3.0	. .	3.1	1.5	1.9	1.7	8.2	4.5	1.9	2.4	5.7
	Dec	3.0	. .	3.2	1.5	1.8	1.8	8.1	4.3	2.1		5.6
1996	Jan	2.8 P	. .	2.9	2.0	1.7	1.6	8.4	3.9	2.0		5.4 P

Source: Central Statistical Office/Eurostat

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

Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Austria	Finland	Sweden	Norway	Switzerland	United States	Japan	Canada	1985=100	
											Annual averages	
100.2	99.8	122.2	103.1	107.1	108.6	116.5	102.2	105.7	100.7	108.7	1987	
101.7	100.7	133.9	105.1	112.6	114.9	124.3	104.2	110.0	101.4	113.1	1988	
105.1	101.7	151.0	107.8	120.0	122.3	130.0	107.4	115.3	103.7	118.7	1989	
109.0	104.3	170.9	111.3	127.3	135.1	135.4	113.2	121.5	106.9	124.4	1990	
112.4	108.4	189.6	115.1	132.8	147.8	140.0	119.8	126.6	110.4	131.4	1991	
115.9	111.7	206.7	119.7	136.7	151.1	143.3	124.6	130.5	112.3	133.4	1992	
120.1	114.6	220.0	124.0	139.7	158.2	146.5	128.7	134.3	113.8	135.8	1993	
122.7	117.8	231.5	127.7	141.2	161.6	148.6	129.8	137.8	114.6	136.1	1994	
125.1	120.1	241.1	130.6	142.6	165.7	152.2	132.2	141.7	114.4	139.0	1995	
											Monthly	
124.1	118.5	234.7	128.1	142.0	162.9	149.7	129.9	139.2	114.7	137.0	1994 Dec	
124.5	118.8	237.5	129.1	141.9	163.4	150.5	130.8	139.8	114.7	137.6	1995 Jan	
124.7	119.4	239.2	129.7	142.4	164.1	151.0	132.0	140.3	114.2	138.2	Feb	
124.8	120.0	240.4	130.1	142.4	164.7	151.9	132.0	140.8	114.1	138.5	Mar	
124.8	120.2	241.3	130.2	142.5	165.9	152.0	132.2	141.3	114.5	138.9	Apr	
124.9	120.0	241.1	130.2	142.6	166.0	152.2	131.9	141.5	114.9	139.2	May	
125.1	119.8	240.4	130.7	143.1	165.9	152.6	132.2	141.8	144.8	139.2	Jun	
125.2	119.8	240.4	131.6	143.0	165.7	152.5	132.1	141.8	114.0	139.5	Jul	
125.1	120.0	241.6	132.3	142.8	165.5	152.2	132.5	142.2	114.2	139.3	Aug	
125.3	121.0	242.1	131.1	142.9	166.6	153.0	132.7	142.5	115.0	139.4	Sep	
125.5	120.9	243.0	130.7	142.9	167.1	153.0	132.5	142.9	114.5	139.3	Oct	
125.6	120.9	243.2	130.6	142.5	167.0	152.9	132.4	142.8	114.1	139.6	Nov	
125.6	120.5	242.7	130.5	142.4	166.5	152.9	132.4	142.7	114.1	139.4	Dec	
125.9	121.1	243.4	. .	142.6	166.2	152.2	132.8	. .	114.3	139.7	1996 Jan	
Per cent											**Increases on a year earlier Annual averages**	
-0.1	-0.4	9.4	1.4	3.4	4.2	8.7	1.4	3.7	0.1	4.4	1987	
1.5	0.9	9.6	1.9	5.1	5.8	6.7	2.0	4.1	0.7	4.0	1988	
3.3	1.0	12.8	2.6	6.6	6.4	4.6	3.1	4.8	2.3	5.0	1989	
3.7	2.6	13.2	3.2	6.1	10.5	4.2	5.4	5.4	3.1	4.8	1990	
3.1	3.9	10.9	3.4	4.3	9.4	3.4	5.8	4.2	3.3	5.6	1991	
3.1	3.0	9.0	4.0	2.9	2.2	2.4	4.0	3.1	1.7	1.5	1992	
3.6	2.6	6.4	3.6	2.2	4.7	2.2	3.3	2.9	1.3	1.8	1993	
2.2	2.8	5.2	3.0	1.1	2.1	1.4	0.9	2.6	0.7	0.2	1994	
2.0	2.0	4.1	2.3	1.0	2.5	2.4	1.8	. .	-0.2	2.1	1995	
											Monthly	
2.0	2.6	4.0	2.6	1.6	2.6	1.9	0.4	2.7	0.7	0.2	1994 Dec	
2.3	2.4	4.4	2.6	1.8	2.9	2.6	1.0	2.8	0.6	0.6	1995 Jan	
2.2	2.4	4.6	2.4	1.8	2.9	2.6	1.5	2.9	0.2	1.8	Feb	
2.3	2.3	4.8	2.4	1.6	3.0	2.7	1.5	2.9	-0.4	2.2	Mar	
2.2	2.3	4.6	2.6	1.5	3.3	2.6	1.6	3.1	-0.2	2.5	Apr	
2.2	2.1	4.3	2.4	1.5	3.2	2.7	2.0	3.2	0.0	2.9	May	
2.3	2.1	3.8	2.6	1.0	3.0	2.7	2.1	3.0	0.3	2.7	Jun	
1.9	1.8	3.7	2.2	0.8	2.9	2.4	2.0	2.8	0.1	2.5	Jul	
1.8	1.5	4.0	2.1	0.4	2.7	2.2	1.9	2.6	-0.2	2.3	Aug	
1.6	1.5	4.0	2.0	0.4	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.5	0.2	2.3	Sep	
1.6	1.3	4.0	1.9	0.3	2.7	2.3	1.9	2.8	-0.6	2.4	Oct	
1.3	1.0	3.9	1.9	0.3	2.7	2.1	1.9	2.6	-0.7	2.1	Nov	
1.3	1.7	3.4	1.8	0.3	2.6	2.2	1.9	2.5	-0.5	1.7	Dec	
1.1	1.9	2.5	. .	0.5	2.0	1.2	1.5	. .	-0.3	1.6	1996 Jan	

Source: Central Statistical Office/Eurostat

6.9 RETAIL PRICES
Selected countries: all items excluding housing costs

1990=100	European Comm (15)	European Comm (12)	United Kingdom	Belgium	Denmark	Germany (West)	Greece	Spain	France	Irish Republic	Italy
Annual averages											
1993	113.4	113.6	116.1	108.2	104.5	111.0	158.4	117.4	107.5	107.9	116.7
1994	116.8	117.0	118.8	110.5	106.3	113.9	173.9	122.9	109.2	111.1	121.4
1995	120.2 P	120.5 P	122.0	112.0	108.5	115.7 P	190.7 P	128.7	111.1	113.6	127.7
Monthly											
1994 Dec	118.0	118.2	119.9	110.9	107.2	114.5	184.2	125.1	109.7		123.5
1995 Jan	118.4	118.7	119.9	111.4	107.2	115.1	183.1	126.4	110.0		124.0
Feb	119.0	119.2	120.6	111.7	107.8	115.4	182.0	127.0	110.4	112.7	125.0
Mar	119.5	119.8	121.2	111.5	108.2	115.5	187.7	127.8	110.7		125.8
Apr	119.9	120.2	121.6	111.7	108.6	115.8	190.0	128.4	110.8		126.4
May	120.2 P	120.5 P	122.3	111.7	108.8	116.0	190.6 P	128.4	111.0	113.5	127.1
Jun	120.5 P	120.7 P	122.3	111.8	108.6	116.4	192.5 P	128.7	110.9		128.0
Jul	120.2 P	120.5 P	121.6	112.4	108.0	116.3	187.2 P	128.7	110.7		128.2
Aug	120.4 P	120.6 P	122.4	112.7	108.2	115.4 P	187.3 P	128.9	111.2	114.0	128.6
Sep	120.8 P	121.1 P	123.1	112.4	109.0	115.4 P	193.7 P	129.5	111.6		128.9
Oct	120.9 P	121.2 P	122.7	112.1	109.1	115.4 P	196.8 P	129.8	111.7		129.4
Nov	121.1 P	121.4 P	122.7	112.4	109.2	115.4 P	197.6 P	130.1	111.8	114.2	130.2
Dec	121.4 P	121.7 P	123.5	112.4	109.2	115.6 P	199.9 P	130.4	111.9		130.4
1996 Jan	121.6 P	122.0 P	123.2	113.5	109.0	116.2 P	199.2 P	131.3	112.1		130.7 P
Increases on a year earlier											**Per cent**
Annual averages											
1993	3.7	3.6	3.0	2.6	0.8	3.6	14.5	4.6	2.2	2.0	4.4
1994	3.0	3.1	2.3	2.2	1.7	2.6	10.9	4.7	1.6	2.9	4.0
1995	2.9 P	3.0 P	2.7	1.4	2.1	1.6 P	9.7 P	4.7	1.7	2.3	5.2
Monthly											
1994 Dec	2.9	2.9	2.3	1.7	2.2	2.3	11.3	4.3	1.5		4.1
1995 Jan	2.8	2.9	2.6	1.8	2.1	1.9	11.5	4.4	1.6		3.8
Feb	2.9	2.9	2.5	1.7	2.3	1.8	10.8	4.9	1.8	2.6	4.3
Mar	3.0	3.1	2.8	1.6	2.6	1.8	10.5	5.2	1.7		4.7
Apr	3.0	3.1	2.4	1.6	2.4	1.8	10.3	5.2	1.6		5.0
May	3.0 P	3.1 P	2.6	1.3	2.4	1.8	10.2 P	5.0	1.6	2.4	5.1
Jun	3.2 P	3.2 P	2.6	1.1	2.0	2.1	10.1 P	5.1	1.6		5.6
Jul	3.0 P	3.1 P	2.7	1.1	1.7	1.9	9.3 P	4.8	1.4		5.6
Aug	2.8 P	2.8 P	2.7	1.1	1.5	1.1 P	9.1 P	4.2	1.8	2.0	5.7
Sep	2.9 P	3.0 P	3.1	1.1	2.1	1.1 P	8.8 P	4.5	1.9		5.6
Oct	2.8 P	2.9 P	2.9	1.1	1.9	1.1 P	8.7 P	4.4	1.7		5.4
Nov	2.9 P	3.0 P	2.8	1.4	1.9	1.0 P	8.6 P	4.5	1.8	2.1	5.7
Dec	2.9 P	3.0 P	3.0	1.3	1.9	1.0 P	8.5 P	4.2	2.0		5.6
1996 Jan	2.7 P	2.8 P	2.7	1.9	1.7	0.9 P	8.8 P	3.9	1.9		5.4 P

Source: Central Statistical Office/National Statistical Offices/OECD

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

Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Austria	Finland	Sweden	Norway	United States	Japan	Canada	1990=100
										Annual averages
109.1	107.5	128.7	110.6	112.2	110.4	107.5	110.3	105.9	109.5	1993
111.2	109.8	135.5	113.4	113.9	113.0	109.1	112.9	106.3	109.6	1994
113.0	111.0	141.1	115.3	114.9	115.8	111.9	115.9	105.8	112.5	1995
										Monthly
112.2	110.0	137.3	113.6	114.3	113.9	109.9	114.1	106.2	110.5	1994 Dec
112.5	110.0	139.0	114.1	114.3	113.8	110.6	114.5	106.2	111.0	1995 Jan
112.7	111.0	140.0	114.7	114.7	114.5	111.0	114.8	105.7	111.6	Feb
112.8	112.0	140.7	115.0	114.8	115.1	111.7	115.2	105.6	111.9	Mar
112.7	112.0	141.2	115.0	114.9	115.8	111.7	115.7	106.0	112.5	Apr
112.9	112.0	141.1	115.0	114.9	116.0	111.9	115.9	106.3	112.7	May
113.0	111.0	140.7	115.5	115.2	115.8	112.2	116.1	106.2	112.7	Jun
113.1	110.0	140.7	116.3	115.1	115.6	112.1	115.9	105.3	113.0	Jul
113.0	110.0	141.4	117.0	114.9	115.6	111.9	116.1	105.5	112.7	Aug
113.1	111.0	141.7	115.7	115.0	116.9	112.4	116.5	106.3	113.0	Sep
113.3	111.0	142.2	115.2	115.1	117.0	112.4	116.8	105.9	112.8	Oct
113.3	111.0	142.3	115.0	114.8	117.0	112.3	116.8	105.5	113.1	Nov
113.4	111.0	142.0	114.9	114.7	116.6	112.3	116.7	105.6	112.8	Dec
113.6	112.0	142.4	115.7	115.7	114.5	111.6	117.2	105.4	113.2	1996 Jan
										Increases on a year earlier
Per cent										**Annual averages**
3.1	1.4	6.4	3.4	3.4	4.2	2.1	3.0	1.0	2.0	1993
1.9	2.1	5.3	2.6	1.5	2.4	1.4	2.4	0.4	0.2	1994
1.6	1.1	4.1	1.7	0.9	2.5	2.6	2.6	-0.5	2.6	1995
										Monthly
1.6	1.9	4.0	2.2	1.4	2.3	1.9	2.5	0.4	0.2	1994 Dec
1.9	1.9	4.3	2.1	1.6	2.6	2.9	2.7	0.3	0.7	1995 Jan
1.9	1.8	4.5	1.9	1.5	2.6	2.8	2.8	-0.2	2.4	Feb
2.0	1.8	4.8	1.9	1.4	2.6	2.8	2.8	-0.8	2.6	Mar
1.9	1.8	4.7	2.0	1.2	2.7	2.7	3.0	-0.7	3.0	Apr
1.8	1.8	4.3	1.9	1.2	2.7	2.8	3.1	-0.4	3.6	May
1.9	0.9	3.8	2.3	0.9	2.5	3.0	2.9	0.0	3.2	Jun
1.6	0.9	3.7	1.7	0.7	2.4	2.5	2.6	-0.3	3.0	Jul
1.4	0.0	4.0	1.4	0.3	2.5	2.4	2.3	-0.7	2.7	Aug
1.1	0.0	4.0	1.4	0.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	-0.2	2.9	Sep
1.2	0.0	4.0	1.3	0.3	2.4	2.3	2.5	-1.0	3.1	Oct
1.1	0.9	3.9	1.2	0.3	2.5	2.1	2.3	-1.0	2.6	Nov
1.0	0.9	3.4	1.1	0.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	-0.6	2.1	Dec
1.6	1.8	2.5	1.4	0.6	0.6	1.0	2.4	-0.8	2.0	1996 Jan

Source: Central Statistical Office/National Statistical Offices/OECD

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

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	In employment #					ILO unemployed	Total economically active	Economically inactive	All aged 16 and over
	Employees	Self-employed	Govt-supported training and employment programmes §	Unpaid family workers **	All ++				
ALL									
Spr 1979	22,600	1,769	..	..	24,369	1,466 X	25,836 X	15,310 X	41,146
Spr 1981	21,574	2,191	..	..	23,765	2,521 X	26,286 X	15,654 X	41,940
Spr 1983	20,446	2,292	366	..	23,103	2,891 X	25,994 X	16,399 X	42,394
Spr 1984	20,673	2,606	321	..	23,626	2,964 X	26,590 X	16,130 X	42,720
Spr 1984	20,673	2,606	321	..	23,626	3,143	26,768	15,951	42,720
Spr 1985	20,890	2,703	402	..	23,995	3,026	27,021	15,990	43,011
Spr 1986	20,982	2,718	414	..	24,117	3,031	27,148	16,100	43,246
Spr 1987	21,010	2,957	513	..	24,489	2,946	27,435	16,053	43,487
Spr 1988	21,708	3,136	541	..	25,389	2,424	27,813	15,852	43,665
Spr 1989	22,269	3,429	490	..	26,195	2,021	28,216	15,623	43,839
Spr 1990	22,488	3,471	458	..	26,421	1,925	28,346	15,616	43,962
Spr 1991	22,132	3,318	418	..	25,883	2,361	28,243	15,835	44,078
Spr 1992	21,582	3,136	355	176	25,248	2,745	27,994	16,165	44,159
Sum 1992	21,470	3,145	353	175	25,143	2,790	27,933	16,243	44,176
Aut 1992	21,434	3,095	343	176	25,047	2,861	27,908	16,282	44,190
Win 1992/3	21,396	3,083	327	152	24,958	2,936	27,895	16,308	44,203
Spr 1993	21,375	3,098	332	145	24,949	2,910	27,859	16,358	44,217
Sum 1993	21,362	3,109	329	151	24,952	2,887	27,839	16,392	44,230
Aut 1993	21,394	3,150	323	140	25,008	2,855	27,863	16,383	44,246
Win 1993/4	21,436	3,191	325	135	25,087	2,759	27,846	16,416	44,262
Spr 1994	21,477	3,206	313	140	25,136	2,717	27,853	16,424	44,277
Sum 1994	21,554	3,219	297	138	25,208	2,679	27,887	16,406	44,293
Aut 1994	21,585	3,276	289	142	25,292	2,530	27,823	16,500	44,322
Win 1994/5	21,687	3,285	280	128	25,381	2,404	27,785	16,567	44,352
Spr 1995	21,746	3,264	262	133	25,406	2,432	27,838	16,543	44,381
Sum 1995	21,888	3,244	256	125	25,513	2,414	27,927	16,483	44,410
Aut 1995	**21,926**	**3,252**	**243**	**131**	**25,551**	**2,399**	**27,950**	**16,497**	**44,447**
Changes									
Sum 95 - Aut 95	38	8	-13	6	38	-15	23	15	37
Per cent	*0.2*	*0.2*	*-5.2*	*4.9*	*0.1*	*-0.6*	*0.1*	*0.1*	*0.1*
MEN									
Spr 1979	13,381	1,449	..	..	14,830	787 X	15,617 X	4,067 X	19,684
Spr 1981	12,427	1,753	..	..	14,180	1,583 X	15,763 X	4,324 X	20,087
Spr 1983	11,672	1,759	221	..	13,651	1,838 X	15,490 X	4,842 X	20,332
Spr 1984	11,643	1,988	201	..	13,845	1,802 X	15,647 X	4,872 X	20,519
Spr 1984	11,643	1,988	201	..	13,845	1,861	15,707	4,813	20,519
Spr 1985	11,683	2,039	255	..	13,977	1,818	15,795	4,886	20,681
Spr 1986	11,583	2,057	278	..	13,920	1,817	15,736	5,071	20,806
Spr 1987	11,487	2,231	329	..	14,052	1,755	15,807	5,138	20,945
Spr 1988	11,836	2,375	339	..	14,552	1,425	15,978	5,074	21,052
Spr 1989	11,984	2,626	313	..	14,928	1,173	16,101	5,058	21,158
Spr 1990	12,082	2,647	296	..	15,029	1,122	16,150	5,099	21,249
Spr 1991	11,803	2,535	252	..	14,598	1,470	16,068	5,251	21,318
Spr 1992	11,378	2,368	234	54	14,033	1,829	15,862	5,507	21,369
Sum 1992	11,303	2,366	230	54	13,953	1,859	15,812	5,570	21,382
Aut 1992	11,242	2,326	221	55	13,845	1,921	15,766	5,629	21,395
Win 1992/3	11,184	2,332	208	46	13,770	1,972	15,742	5,665	21,407
Spr 1993	11,170	2,314	218	41	13,743	1,949	15,691	5,729	21,420
Sum 1993	11,150	2,328	218	47	13,742	1,912	15,655	5,778	21,432
Aut 1993	11,172	2,355	215	42	13,785	1,884	15,669	5,779	21,448
Win 1993/4	11,195	2,384	220	37	13,836	1,819	15,655	5,809	21,464
Spr 1994	11,227	2,405	206	47	13,884	1,790	15,674	5,805	21,479
Sum 1994	11,253	2,423	193	49	13,917	1,783	15,700	5,795	21,495
Aut 1994	11,306	2,470	192	44	14,011	1,667	15,679	5,837	21,516
Win 1994/5	11,328	2,478	189	41	14,036	1,584	15,620	5,917	21,537
Spr 1995	11,401	2,471	171	40	14,082	1,574	15,657	5,902	21,559
Sum 1995	11,446	2,448	161	44	14,100	1,572	15,672	5,908	21,580
Aut 1995	**11,455**	**2,460**	**156**	**42**	**14,114**	**1,551**	**15,665**	**5,939**	**21,604**
Changes									
Sum 95 - Aut 95	8	12	-5	-2	14	-20	-6	31	25
Per cent	*0.1*	*0.5*	*-3.1*	*-4.0*	*0.1*	*-1.3*	*0.0*	*0.5*	*0.1*
WOMEN									
Spr 1979	9,220	319	..	..	9,539	679 X	10,218 X	11,243 X	21,462
Spr 1981	9,147	438	..	..	9,585	937 X	10,522 X	11,330 X	21,852
Spr 1983	8,774	533	145	..	9,452	1,053 X	10,505 X	11,557 X	22,062
Spr 1984	9,030	619	120	..	9,780	1,162 X	10,943 X	11,258 X	22,200
Spr 1984	9,030	619	120	..	9,780	1,282	11,062	11,138	22,200
Spr 1985	9,207	664	147	..	10,018	1,208	11,226	11,104	22,330
Spr 1986	9,399	661	136	..	10,197	1,214	11,411	11,029	22,440
Spr 1987	9,522	727	185	..	10,437	1,191	11,628	10,915	22,543
Spr 1988	9,872	761	202	..	10,836	999	11,835	10,778	22,613
Spr 1989	10,285	803	177	..	11,267	848	12,116	10,565	22,681
Spr 1990	10,406	824	162	..	11,393	803	12,196	10,517	22,713
Spr 1991	10,329	784	166	..	11,285	891	12,176	10,584	22,760
Spr 1992	10,204	768	121	122	11,215	916	12,131	10,659	22,790
Sum 1992	10,167	780	122	121	11,190	931	12,121	10,672	22,794
Aut 1992	10,191	769	121	121	11,203	939	12,142	10,653	22,795
Win 1992/3	10,213	752	118	105	11,188	965	12,153	10,643	22,796
Spr 1993	10,205	783	114	104	11,206	962	12,168	10,629	22,797
Sum 1993	10,212	781	111	104	11,209	975	12,184	10,614	22,798
Aut 1993	10,222	795	107	98	11,223	971	12,194	10,604	22,798
Win 1993/4	10,241	807	105	98	11,251	941	12,191	10,607	22,798
Spr 1994	10,250	801	108	93	11,251	928	12,179	10,619	22,798
Sum 1994	10,302	796	104	89	11,291	896	12,187	10,611	22,798
Aut 1994	10,280	806	97	98	11,281	863	12,144	10,663	22,806
Win 1994/5	10,359	807	91	88	11,344	820	12,164	10,650	22,814
Spr 1995	10,346	793	91	93	11,324	858	12,182	10,641	22,822
Sum 1995	10,442	796	95	81	11,413	842	12,256	10,575	22,830
Aut 1995	**10,471**	**792**	**87**	**88**	**11,438**	**847**	**12,285**	**10,558**	**22,843**
Changes									
Sum 95 - Aut 95	29	-4	-8	8	24	5	29	-17	13
Per cent	*0.3*	*-0.6*	*-8.9*	*9.8*	*0.2*	*0.6*	*0.2*	*-0.2*	*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 training and enterprise programmes may consider themselves to be employees or self-employed and so appear in other categories. Full information on those on government training and enterprise programmes is in *table 8.1*.
X The Labour Force (LF) definition of unemployment and inactivity applies for these years. LF unemployment is based on a one week job search period, rather than four weeks with the ILO definition.
** Unpaid family workers have been classified as in employment since spring 1992.
++ Includes those who did not state whether they were employees or self-employed.
§§ Revised March 1995.

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY
Economic activity +, not seasonally adjusted 7.2

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	In employment #					ILO unemployed	Total economically active	Economically inactive	All aged 16 and over
	Employees	Self-employed	Govt-supported training and employment programmes §	Unpaid family workers**	All ++				
ALL									
Spr 1979	22,432	1,778	..	..	24,210	1,428 X	25,638 X	15,507 X	41,146
Spr 1981	21,405	2,201	..	..	23,606	2,483 X	26,089 X	15,851 X	41,940
Spr 1983	20,288	2,301	355	..	22,944	2,853 X	25,797 X	16,596 X	42,394
Spr 1984	20,515	2,616	311	..	23,467	2,926 X	26,393 X	16,327 X	42,720
Spr 1984	20,515	2,616	311	..	23,467	3,105	26,571	16,148	42,720
Spr 1985	20,746	2,713	390	..	23,850	2,990	26,840	16,171	43,011
Spr 1986	20,852	2,729	400	..	23,984	2,996	26,979	16,267	43,246
Spr 1987	20,892	2,969	498	..	24,368	2,912	27,280	16,208	43,487
Spr 1988	21,601	3,148	527	..	25,279	2,392	27,671	15,994	43,665
Spr 1989	22,167	3,441	478	..	26,093	1,989	28,083	15,757	43,839
Spr 1990	22,388	3,482	448	..	26,324	1,894	28,218	15,745	43,962
Spr 1991	22,034	3,330	412	..	25,792	2,329	28,121	15,957	44,078
Spr 1992	21,520	3,147	364	176	25,206	2,684	27,890	16,269	44,159
Sum 1992	21,615	3,151	335	175	25,276	2,846	28,122	16,054	44,176
Aut 1992	21,480	3,108	350	176	25,114	2,847	27,962	16,228	44,190
Win 1992/3	21,259	3,058	331	152	24,799	2,967	27,767	16,437	44,203
Spr 1993	21,313	3,108	341	145	24,907	2,849	27,756	16,461	44,217
Sum 1993	21,507	3,115	312	151	25,085	2,942	28,027	16,203	44,230
Aut 1993	21,441	3,164	330	140	25,075	2,842	27,916	16,330	44,246
Win 1993/4	21,298	3,165	329	135	24,928	2,790	27,718	16,544	44,262
Spr 1994	21,415	3,216	322	140	25,093	2,656	27,750	16,528	44,277
Sum 1994	21,699	3,224	280	138	25,341	2,734	28,075	16,218	44,293
Aut 1994	21,632	3,289	296	142	25,359	2,517	27,876	16,446	44,322
Win 1994/5	21,550	3,259	283	128	25,221	2,435	27,656	16,695	44,352
Spr 1995	21,675	3,269	273	133	25,350	2,376	27,726	16,655	44,381
Sum 1995	22,035	3,247	238	125	25,644	2,479	28,123	16,287	44,410
Aut 1995	**21,977**	**3,266**	**251**	**131**	**25,625**	**2,382**	**28,007**	**16,440**	**44,447**
Changes									
Aut 94 - Aut 95	346	-24	-45	-11	265	-135	131	-6	125
Per cent	*1.6*	*-0.7*	*-15.3*	*-8.0*	*1.0*	*-5.4*	*0.5*	*0.0*	*0.3*
MEN									
Spr 1979	13,302	1,442	..	..	14,743	763 X	15,507 X	4,177 X	19,684
Spr 1981	12,348	1,745	..	..	14,093	1,560 X	15,653 X	4,434 X	20,087
Spr 1983	11,601	1,751	212	..	13,565	1,815 X	15,379 X	4,952 X	20,332
Spr 1984	11,572	1,980	192	..	13,759	1,778 X	15,537 X	4,982 X	20,519
Spr 1984	11,572	1,980	192	..	13,759	1,838	15,596	4,923	20,519
Spr 1985	11,621	2,032	245	..	13,898	1,796	15,694	4,987	20,681
Spr 1986	11,528	2,050	266	..	13,846	1,796	15,642	5,165	20,806
Spr 1987	11,439	2,224	315	..	13,984	1,736	15,720	5,225	20,945
Spr 1988	11,794	2,369	326	..	14,491	1,408	15,899	5,153	21,052
Spr 1989	11,943	2,621	302	..	14,870	1,156	16,026	5,132	21,158
Spr 1990	12,038	2,641	288	..	14,971	1,106	16,077	5,172	21,249
Spr 1991	11,755	2,528	249	..	14,541	1,454	15,995	5,324	21,318
Spr 1992	11,320	2,370	239	54	13,982	1,804	15,786	5,583	21,369
Sum 1992	11,415	2,369	223	54	14,061	1,888	15,949	5,434	21,382
Aut 1992	11,261	2,338	224	55	13,878	1,893	15,771	5,624	21,395
Win 1992/3	11,098	2,311	209	46	13,665	2,003	15,669	5,739	21,407
Spr 1993	11,112	2,316	223	41	13,691	1,924	15,615	5,805	21,420
Sum 1993	11,261	2,332	210	47	13,850	1,941	15,791	5,641	21,432
Aut 1993	11,191	2,367	218	42	13,818	1,856	15,674	5,774	21,448
Win 1993/4	11,109	2,364	220	37	13,731	1,850	15,581	5,882	21,464
Spr 1994	11,168	2,407	211	47	13,833	1,765	15,598	5,882	21,479
Sum 1994	11,364	2,427	186	49	14,025	1,812	15,837	5,658	21,495
Aut 1994	11,324	2,482	195	44	14,044	1,639	15,684	5,832	21,516
Win 1994/5	11,243	2,458	190	41	13,931	1,616	15,547	5,990	21,537
Spr 1995	11,341	2,471	177	40	14,028	1,550	15,579	5,980	21,559
Sum 1995	11,558	2,449	152	44	14,203	1,608	15,811	5,769	21,580
Aut 1995	**11,478**	**2,475**	**160**	**42**	**14,156**	**1,522**	**15,677**	**5,927**	**21,604**
Changes									
Aut 94 - Aut 95	154	-7	-34	-1	111	-118	-7	95	88
Per cent	*1.4*	*-0.3*	*-17.7*	*-3.0*	*0.8*	*-7.2*	*0.0*	*1.6*	*0.4*
WOMEN									
Spr 1979	9,130	337	..	..	9,467	665 X	10,132 X	11,330 X	21,462
Spr 1981	9,057	455	..	..	9,512	923 X	10,435 X	11,417 X	21,852
Spr 1983	8,687	550	143	..	9,379	1,039 X	10,418 X	11,644 X	22,062
Spr 1984	8,943	636	119	..	9,708	1,148 X	10,856 X	11,344 X	22,200
Spr 1984	8,943	636	119	..	9,708	1,267	10,975	11,225	22,200
Spr 1985	9,126	682	145	..	9,952	1,194	11,146	11,184	22,330
Spr 1986	9,324	678	134	..	10,138	1,200	11,337	11,102	22,440
Spr 1987	9,453	745	183	..	10,384	1,176	11,560	10,983	22,543
Spr 1988	9,807	779	201	..	10,788	984	11,772	10,841	22,613
Spr 1989	10,225	820	176	..	11,224	833	12,057	10,624	22,681
Spr 1990	10,350	842	160	..	11,353	787	12,141	10,572	22,713
Spr 1991	10,279	802	164	..	11,251	875	12,127	10,633	22,760
Spr 1992	10,200	777	126	122	11,224	880	12,104	10,686	22,790
Sum 1992	10,201	782	112	121	11,215	958	12,173	10,621	22,794
Aut 1992	10,219	771	126	121	11,237	954	12,190	10,604	22,795
Win 1992/3	10,161	746	121	105	11,134	964	12,098	10,698	22,796
Spr 1993	10,201	792	118	104	11,215	925	12,141	10,656	22,797
Sum 1993	10,246	783	101	104	11,235	1,001	12,236	10,562	22,798
Aut 1993	10,250	797	112	98	11,257	986	12,242	10,556	22,798
Win 1993/4	10,189	801	108	98	11,197	940	12,136	10,662	22,798
Spr 1994	10,246	809	112	93	11,261	891	12,152	10,646	22,798
Sum 1994	10,335	797	94	89	11,316	923	12,239	10,559	22,798
Aut 1994	10,307	807	102	98	11,315	878	12,192	10,614	22,806
Win 1994/5	10,307	801	94	88	11,290	819	12,109	10,705	22,814
Spr 1995	10,334	798	96	93	11,321	826	12,147	10,675	22,822
Sum 1995	10,477	798	85	81	11,441	871	12,313	10,518	22,830
Aut 1995	**10,499**	**791**	**91**	**88**	**11,469**	**861**	**12,330**	**10,513**	**22,843**
Changes									
Aut 94 - Aut 95	191	-16	-11	-10	154	-17	137	-101	37
Per cent	*1.9*	*-2.0*	*-10.7*	*-10.2*	*1.4*	*-1.9*	*1.1*	*-0.9*	*0.2*

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

7.3 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY
Economic activity+ by age

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED							
	All aged 16 and over			Age groups							
	All	Men	Women	All	16-17	16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (Men) 50-59 (Women)	65 & over (M) 60 & over (W)
In employment *											
Spr 1984	23,626	13,845	9,780	23,467	819	1,956	2,942	5,189	7,878	4,780	722
Spr 1985	23,995	13,977	10,018	23,850	854	2,023	3,099	5,318	8,043	4,693	674
Spr 1986	24,117	13,920	10,197	23,984	848	1,984	3,124	5,467	8,159	4,606	644
Spr 1987	24,489	14,052	10,437	24,368	841	2,025	3,218	5,675	8,257	4,550	642
Spr 1988	25,389	14,552	10,836	25,279	925	2,122	3,291	6,043	8,571	4,583	670
Spr 1989	26,195	14,928	11,267	26,093	903	2,128	3,366	6,359	8,795	4,678	767
Spr 1990	26,421	15,029	11,393	26,324	801	1,972	3,287	6,617	8,968	4,713	767
Spr 1991	25,883	14,598	11,285	25,792	734	1,772	3,036	6,616	8,988	4,618	762
Spr 1992	25,248	14,033	11,215	25,206	633	1,510	2,830	6,555	8,979	4,536	797
Sum 1992	25,143	13,953	11,190	25,276	649	1,554	2,869	6,574	8,971	4,517	790
Aut 1992	25,047	13,845	11,203	25,114	622	1,445	2,829	6,584	9,018	4,476	763
Win 1992/3	24,958	13,770	11,188	24,799	580	1,366	2,737	6,537	8,957	4,464	739
Spr 1993	24,949	13,743	11,206	24,907	538	1,303	2,714	6,642	9,014	4,478	755
Sum 1993	24,952	13,742	11,209	25,085	566	1,380	2,771	6,681	9,022	4,481	750
Aut 1993	25,008	13,785	11,223	25,075	579	1,339	2,709	6,709	9,055	4,510	754
Win 1993/4	25,087	13,836	11,251	24,928	577	1,308	2,630	6,678	9,051	4,509	751
Spr 1994	25,136	13,884	11,251	25,093	547	1,278	2,612	6,740	9,116	4,582	765
Sum 1994	25,208	13,917	11,291	25,341	574	1,374	2,657	6,801	9,113	4,641	756
Aut 1994	25,292	14,011	11,281	25,359	574	1,313	2,609	6,833	9,158	4,678	769
Win 1994/5	25,381	14,036	11,344	25,221	587	1,308	2,513	6,810	9,175	4,645	770
Spr 1995	25,406	14,082	11,324	25,350	570	1,293	2,512	6,831	9,247	4,694	773
Sum 1995	25,513	14,100	11,413	25,644	619	1,404	2,638	6,887	9,221	4,723	771
Aut 1995	**25,551**	**14,114**	**11,438**	**25,625**	**646**	**1,369**	**2,560**	**6,871**	**9,313**	**4,745**	**766**
ILO unemployed *											
Spr 1984	3,143	1,861	1,282	3,105	227	551	630	723	691	450	59
Spr 1985	3,026	1,818	1,208	2,990	217	495	590	736	706	414	49
Spr 1986	3,031	1,817	1,214	2,996	223	490	607	759	686	408	46
Spr 1987	2,946	1,755	1,191	2,912	203	442	526	770	688	443	43
Spr 1988	2,424	1,425	999	2,392	152	332	432	627	556	405	40
Spr 1989	2,021	1,173	848	1,989	109	244	356	534	454	349	52
Spr 1990	1,925	1,122	803	1,894	103	256	331	509	447	317	35
Spr 1991	2,361	1,470	891	2,329	129	302	447	632	556	353	40
Spr 1992	2,745	1,829	916	2,684	121	295	499	754	691	415	31
Sum 1992	2,790	1,859	931	2,846	196	417	545	763	679	413	28
Aut 1992	2,861	1,921	939	2,847	138	348	529	787	704	449	31
Win 1992/3	2,936	1,972	965	2,967	124	322	546	823	763	485	28
Spr 1993	2,910	1,949	962	2,849	110	307	534	775	725	475	33
Sum 1993	2,887	1,912	975	2,942	183	415	567	764	730	445	23
Aut 1993	2,855	1,884	971	2,842	145	338	524	768	723	460	30
Win 1993/4	2,759	1,819	941	2,790	121	301	484	774	722	482	27
Spr 1994	2,717	1,790	928	2,656	121	294	454	741	686	455	25
Sum 1994	2,679	1,783	896	2,734	178	396	517	714	660	423	24
Aut 1994	2,530	1,667	863	2,517	140	311	445	690	643	400	28
Win 1994/5	2,404	1,584	820	2,434	115	271	424	680	648	391	22
Spr 1995	2,432	1,574	858	2,376	121	272	413	667	630	377	17
Sum 1995	2,414	1,572	842	2,479	180	374	446	644	635	361	19
Aut 1995	**2,399**	**1,551**	**847**	**2,382**	**157**	**331**	**381**	**663**	**618**	**361**	**28**
Economically inactive											
Spr 1984	15,951	4,813	11,138	16,148	708	1,078	813	1,586	1,656	2,247	8,768
Spr 1985	15,990	4,886	11,104	16,171	649	1,001	807	1,541	1,632	2,269	8,922
Spr 1986	16,100	5,071	11,029	16,267	615	971	811	1,521	1,655	2,283	9,024
Spr 1987	16,053	5,138	10,915	16,208	618	924	806	1,486	1,655	2,250	9,087
Spr 1988	15,852	5,074	10,778	15,994	549	860	784	1,441	1,576	2,238	9,096
Spr 1989	15,623	5,058	10,565	15,757	520	827	721	1,426	1,565	2,188	9,030
Spr 1990	15,616	5,099	10,517	15,745	532	841	737	1,420	1,514	2,167	9,065
Spr 1991	15,835	5,251	10,584	15,957	511	840	807	1,481	1,560	2,172	9,098
Spr 1992	16,165	5,507	10,659	16,269	579	999	896	1,535	1,554	2,198	9,086
Sum 1992	16,243	5,570	10,672	16,054	474	795	787	1,541	1,611	2,221	9,100
Aut 1992	16,282	5,629	10,653	16,228	546	942	813	1,529	1,571	2,246	9,126
Win 1992/3	16,308	5,665	10,643	16,437	587	1,014	860	1,561	1,604	2,242	9,155
Spr 1993	16,358	5,729	10,629	16,461	632	1,059	865	1,527	1,618	2,256	9,135
Sum 1993	16,392	5,778	10,614	16,203	515	843	746	1,522	1,636	2,304	9,152
Aut 1993	16,383	5,779	10,604	16,330	538	947	812	1,503	1,638	2,288	9,142
Win 1993/4	16,416	5,809	10,607	16,544	559	1,000	890	1,541	1,670	2,295	9,148
Spr 1994	16,424	5,805	10,619	16,528	586	1,023	898	1,526	1,668	2,277	9,135
Sum 1994	16,406	5,795	10,611	16,218	499	811	752	1,505	1,725	2,280	9,146
Aut 1994	16,500	5,837	10,663	16,446	553	960	834	1,500	1,731	2,289	9,132
Win 1994/5	16,567	5,917	10,650	16,695	581	1,007	913	1,534	1,743	2,356	9,141
Spr 1995	16,543	5,902	10,641	16,655	609	1,025	887	1,528	1,723	2,346	9,145
Sum 1995	16,483	5,908	10,575	16,287	516	814	690	1,498	1,779	2,357	9,149
Aut 1995	**16,497**	**5,939**	**10,558**	**16,440**	**533**	**909**	**787**	**1,488**	**1,746**	**2,360**	**9,151**
Economic activity rate + per cent											
Spr 1984	62.7	76.5	49.8	62.2	59.6	69.9	81.5	78.8	83.8	69.9	8.2
Spr 1985	62.8	76.4	50.3	62.4	62.3	71.6	82.0	79.7	84.3	69.2	7.5
Spr 1986	62.8	75.6	50.9	62.4	63.5	71.8	82.1	80.4	84.2	68.7	7.1
Spr 1987	63.1	75.5	51.6	62.7	62.8	72.8	82.3	81.3	84.4	68.9	7.0
Spr 1988	63.7	75.9	52.3	63.4	66.2	74.0	82.6	82.2	85.3	69.0	7.2
Spr 1989	64.4	76.1	53.4	64.1	66.0	74.1	83.8	82.9	85.5	69.7	8.3
Spr 1990	64.5	76.0	53.7	64.2	62.9	72.6	83.1	83.4	86.1	69.9	8.1
Spr 1991	64.1	75.4	53.5	63.8	62.8	71.2	81.2	83.0	86.0	69.6	8.1
Spr 1992	63.4	74.2	53.2	63.2	56.6	64.4	78.8	82.6	86.2	69.3	8.3
Sum 1992	63.2	73.9	53.2	63.7	64.1	71.3	81.3	82.6	85.7	68.9	8.3
Aut 1992	63.2	73.7	53.3	63.3	58.2	65.5	80.5	82.8	86.1	68.7	8.0
Win 1992/3	63.1	73.5	53.3	62.8	54.5	62.5	79.2	82.5	85.8	68.8	7.7
Spr 1993	63.0	73.3	53.4	62.8	50.6	60.3	79.0	82.9	85.8	68.7	7.9
Sum 1993	62.9	73.0	53.4	63.4	59.3	68.0	81.7	83.0	85.6	68.1	7.8
Aut 1993	63.0	73.1	53.5	63.1	57.4	63.9	79.9	83.3	85.6	68.5	7.9
Win 1993/4	62.9	72.9	53.5	62.6	55.5	61.7	77.8	82.9	85.4	68.5	7.8
Spr 1994	62.9	73.0	53.4	62.7	53.3	60.6	77.3	83.1	85.5	68.9	8.0
Sum 1994	63.0	73.0	53.5	63.4	60.1	68.6	80.9	83.3	85.0	69.0	7.9
Aut 1994	62.8	72.9	53.2	62.9	56.4	62.8	78.6	83.4	85.0	68.9	8.0
Win 1994/5	62.6	72.5	53.3	62.4	54.7	61.1	76.3	83.0	84.9	68.1	8.0
Spr 1995	62.7	72.6	53.4	62.5	53.1	60.4	76.7	83.1	85.1	68.4	8.0
Sum 1995	62.9	72.6	53.7	63.3	60.7	68.6	81.7	83.4	84.7	68.3	7.9
Aut 1995	**62.9**	**72.5**	**53.8**	**63.0**	**60.1**	**65.2**	**78.9**	**83.5**	**85.0**	**68.4**	**8.0**
ILO unemployment rate #per cent											
Spr 1984	11.7	11.8	11.6	11.7	21.7	22.0	17.6	12.2	8.1	8.6	7.5
Spr 1985	11.2	11.5	10.8	11.1	20.3	19.7	16.0	12.2	8.1	8.1	6.8
Spr 1986	11.2	11.5	10.6	11.1	20.8	19.8	16.3	12.2	7.8	8.1	6.6
Spr 1987	10.7	11.1	10.2	10.7	19.5	17.9	14.0	11.9	7.7	8.9	6.2
Spr 1988	8.7	8.9	8.4	8.6	14.1	13.5	11.6	9.4	6.1	8.1	5.6
Spr 1989	7.2	7.3	7.0	7.1	10.8	10.3	9.6	7.8	4.9	6.9	6.3
Spr 1990	6.8	6.9	6.6	6.7	11.4	11.5	9.1	7.1	4.7	6.3	4.4
Spr 1991	8.4	9.1	7.3	8.3	15.0	14.6	12.8	8.7	5.8	7.1	5.0
Spr 1992	9.8	11.5	7.6	9.6	16.1	16.3	15.0	10.3	7.1	8.4	3.8
Sum 1992	10.0	11.8	7.7	10.1	23.2	21.2	16.0	10.4	7.0	8.4	3.4
Aut 1992	10.3	12.2	7.7	10.2	18.2	19.4	15.8	10.7	7.2	9.1	3.8
Win 1992/3	10.5	12.5	7.9	10.7	17.6	19.1	16.6	11.2	7.9	9.8	3.7
Spr 1993	10.4	12.4	7.9	10.3	16.9	19.1	16.4	10.4	7.4	9.6	4.1
Sum 1993	10.4	12.2	8.0	10.5	24.4	23.1	17.0	10.3	7.5	9.0	3.0
Aut 1993	10.2	12.0	8.0	10.2	20.0	20.1	16.2	10.3	7.4	9.2	3.8
Win 1993/4	9.9	11.6	7.7	10.1	17.3	18.7	15.5	10.4	7.4	9.7	3.4
Spr 1994	9.8	11.4	7.6	9.6	18.1	18.7	14.8	9.9	7.0	9.0	3.2
Sum 1994	9.6	11.4	7.4	9.7	23.7	22.4	16.3	9.5	6.8	8.3	3.1
Aut 1994	9.1	10.6	7.1	9.0	19.6	19.1	14.6	9.2	6.6	7.9	3.6
Win 1994/5	8.7	10.1	6.7	8.8	16.4	17.2	14.4	9.1	6.6	7.8	2.8
Spr 1995	8.7	10.1	7.0	8.6	17.5	17.4	14.1	8.9	6.4	7.4	2.2
Sum 1995	8.6	10.0	6.9	8.8	22.6	21.0	14.5	8.5	6.4	7.1	2.4
Aut 1995	**8.6**	**9.9**	**6.9**	**8.5**	**19.5**	**19.5**	**13.0**	**8.8**	**6.2**	**7.1**	**3.5**

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

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

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	All Full-time +			All Part-time in main job +			All persons with second job #		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
All - Seasonally adjusted									
Spr 1984	18,493	13,101	5,393	4,771	518	4,252			
Spr 1985	18,682	13,155	5,527	4,890	554	4,336			
Spr 1986	18,733	13,073	5,660	4,961	559	4,401			
Spr 1987	18,848	13,088	5,760	5,129	633	4,496			
Spr 1988	19,570	13,510	6,061	5,248	681	4,567			
Spr 1989	20,175	13,893	6,282	5,517	714	4,802			
Spr 1990	20,400	13,964	6,436	5,568	771	4,798			
Spr 1991	19,902	13,568	6,334	5,583	787	4,795			
Spr 1992	19,343	13,051	6,292	5,898	978	4,920			
Spr 1993	18,973	12,737	6,236	5,971	1,004	4,967			
Aut 1993	18,940	12,733	6,206	6,060	1,046	5,013			
Win 1993/4	19,012	12,785	6,227	6,068	1,046	5,022			
Spr 1994	19,009	12,800	6,209	6,118	1,081	5,036			
Sum 1994	19,069	12,826	6,243	6,129	1,087	5,042			
Aut 1994	19,173	12,911	6,262	6,116	1,100	5,017			
Win 1994/5	19,215	12,912	6,303	6,160	1,122	5,037			
Spr 1995	19,256	12,954	6,302	6,146	1,126	5,020			
Sum 1995	19,278	12,953	6,325	6,229	1,143	5,086			
Aut 1995	**19,269**	**12,957**	**6,312**	**6,280**	**1,155**	**5,125**			
All - Not seasonally adjusted									
Spr 1984	18,495	13,100	5,395	4,874	597	4,277	701	378	323
Spr 1985	18,789	13,231	5,559	5,040	657	4,382	789	402	387
Spr 1986	18,821	13,139	5,682	5,131	690	4,441	823	411	412
Spr 1987	18,976	13,180	5,796	5,352	781	4,571	845	393	452
Spr 1988	19,743	13,625	6,118	5,488	837	4,651	976	453	523
Spr 1989	20,355	14,021	6,334	5,711	832	4,879	1,058	475	584
Spr 1990	20,538	14,063	6,475	5,779	903	4,877	1,079	513	566
Spr 1991	20,009	13,635	6,374	5,777	901	4,876	1,087	509	577
Spr 1992	19,267	12,988	6,279	5,932	990	4,942	970	441	529
Spr 1993	18,897	12,674	6,223	6,004	1,016	4,989	1,037	464	573
Aut 1993	19,010	12,778	6,231	6,056	1,034	5,022	1,133	502	631
Win 1993/4	18,876	12,678	6,197	6,046	1,048	4,997	1,082	467	616
Spr 1994	18,933	12,737	6,197	6,152	1,093	5,058	1,142	501	641
Sum 1994	19,211	12,937	6,274	6,121	1,085	5,036	1,180	522	658
Aut 1994	19,243	12,956	6,287	6,113	1,088	5,026	1,208	530	678
Win 1994/5	19,078	12,805	6,273	6,137	1,124	5,013	1,184	511	673
Spr 1995	19,164	12,885	6,279	6,183	1,143	5,040	1,280	536	744
Sum 1995	19,416	13,060	6,356	6,222	1,139	5,083	1,291	531	760
Aut 1995	**19,341**	**13,011**	**6,331**	**6,280**	**1,143**	**5,137**	**1,305**	**555**	**751**
Employees - Seasonally adjusted									
Spr 1984	16,291	11,218	5,073	4,369	416	3,953			
Spr 1985	16,441	11,254	5,188	4,443	426	4,017			
Spr 1986	16,437	11,132	5,305	4,531	444	4,087			
Spr 1987	16,364	10,995	5,369	4,631	485	4,146			
Spr 1988	16,931	11,280	5,651	4,773	556	4,218			
Spr 1989	17,296	11,449	5,847	4,970	534	4,436			
Spr 1990	17,476	11,497	5,979	5,010	584	4,426			
Spr 1991	17,068	11,179	5,889	5,062	622	4,440			
Spr 1992	16,532	10,728	5,804	5,047	648	4,399			
Spr 1993	16,266	10,502	5,764	5,107	667	4,440			
Aut 1993	16,186	10,460	5,726	5,202	709	4,493			
Win 1993/4	16,225	10,481	5,744	5,206	711	4,495			
Spr 1994	16,236	10,499	5,737	5,234	727	4,508			
Sum 1994	16,279	10,513	5,767	5,268	737	4,531			
Aut 1994	16,349	10,557	5,791	5,234	748	4,486			
Win 1994/5	16,410	10,571	5,839	5,272	756	4,516			
Spr 1995	16,445	10,610	5,835	5,299	790	4,509			
Sum 1995	16,503	10,642	5,861	5,383	804	4,579			
Aut 1995	**16,484**	**10,638**	**5,846**	**5,440**	**816**	**4,624**			
Employees - Not seasonally adjusted									
Spr 1984	16,145	11,139	5,006	4,356	424	3,932	446	212	235
Spr 1985	16,306	11,183	5,123	4,435	435	4,000	525	234	290
Spr 1986	16,312	11,069	5,242	4,527	452	4,075	536	230	306
Spr 1987	16,247	10,939	5,308	4,631	494	4,137	575	222	353
Spr 1988	16,821	11,229	5,592	4,777	564	4,213	667	263	405
Spr 1989	17,188	11,399	5,790	4,976	543	4,433	711	267	443
Spr 1990	17,368	11,444	5,924	5,018	593	4,425	727	290	437
Spr 1991	16,961	11,123	5,839	5,071	631	4,441	746	296	450
Spr 1992	16,435	10,658	5,777	5,082	660	4,422	679	251	429
Spr 1993	16,169	10,432	5,737	5,142	678	4,463	699	259	439
Aut 1993	16,235	10,489	5,747	5,199	699	4,501	774	283	492
Win 1993/4	16,112	10,395	5,717	5,183	713	4,470	762	280	482
Spr 1994	16,139	10,429	5,710	5,270	738	4,532	795	298	497
Sum 1994	16,428	10,623	5,805	5,265	739	4,526	837	315	522
Aut 1994	16,398	10,586	5,812	5,231	738	4,494	858	321	537
Win 1994/5	16,296	10,484	5,812	5,249	758	4,491	832	297	535
Spr 1995	16,340	10,539	5,802	5,333	803	4,530	899	313	586
Sum 1995	16,641	10,751	5,890	5,390	806	4,585	909	312	597
Aut 1995	**16,533**	**10,671**	**5,862**	**5,443**	**807**	**4,636**	**900**	**311**	**589**
Self-employed - Seasonally adjusted									
Spr 1984	2,156	1,848	307	449	138	311			
Spr 1985	2,241	1,903	338	462	135	326			
Spr 1986	2,279	1,932	347	437	125	312			
Spr 1987	2,452	2,074	378	504	155	348			
Spr 1988	2,627	2,224	403	508	150	358			
Spr 1989	2,880	2,445	435	547	180	367			
Spr 1990	2,915	2,460	456	554	186	368			
Spr 1991	2,807	2,371	436	512	164	348			
Spr 1992	2,602	2,190	412	534	178	356			
Spr 1993	2,529	2,117	412	567	197	370			
Aut 1993	2,568	2,156	412	581	199	383			
Win 1993/4	2,607	2,187	420	584	197	387			
Spr 1994	2,608	2,193	415	597	211	386			
Sum 1994	2,610	2,206	404	607	217	390			
Aut 1994	2,657	2,256	401	619	214	405			
Win 1994/5	2,646	2,245	401	638	233	405			
Spr 1995	2,649	2,244	405	614	226	388			
Sum 1995	2,619	2,219	401	623	228	396			
Aut 1995	**2,638**	**2,234**	**404**	**614**	**226**	**387**			
Self-employed - Not seasonally adjusted									
Spr 1984	2,166	1,846	320	448	132	315	246	161	85
Spr 1985	2,253	1,902	351	461	130	331	260	165	95
Spr 1986	2,291	1,930	360	436	119	317	283	179	105
Spr 1987	2,464	2,073	391	503	150	353	270	171	99
Spr 1988	2,639	2,223	416	507	145	363	308	190	118
Spr 1989	2,892	2,445	448	547	175	372	347	207	140
Spr 1990	2,928	2,459	469	553	180	373	352	222	130
Spr 1991	2,819	2,370	449	511	158	353	340	212	127
Spr 1992	2,611	2,195	416	536	175	360	290	190	100
Spr 1993	2,537	2,121	416	569	195	375	337	205	132
Aut 1993	2,582	2,166	416	581	200	381	358	218	140
Win 1993/4	2,581	2,166	415	584	198	386	319	187	133
Spr 1994	2,616	2,197	419	599	209	390	345	203	142
Sum 1994	2,617	2,211	406	605	215	390	342	206	136
Aut 1994	2,670	2,266	404	618	215	403	349	208	140
Win 1994/5	2,620	2,224	396	638	234	404	351	213	137
Spr 1995	2,654	2,247	407	614	223	391	379	221	158
Sum 1995	2,623	2,221	403	623	227	396	382	219	163
Aut 1995	**2,651**	**2,246**	**405**	**614**	**228**	**386**	**405**	**244**	**161**

* Less than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown.
\+ People whose main job is full-time or part-time. The definition of full and part-time for employees,self-employed, and unpaid family workers, is based on the respondent's own assessment. Those on employer based schemes have been split into full/part-time using their basic usual hours (0-30 part-time, 31+ full-time). Those on college based schemes have been included with part-timers.
\# Second jobs reported in the LFS in addition to person's main full-time or part-time job. Excludes those who have changed jobs within the reference week.

7.5 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY
Alternative measures of unemployment

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	ILO unemployment measure				Claimant unemployment measure +				
	Seasonally adjusted						Not ILO unemployed		
	Claimants	Non claimants	Total	Difference	Total #	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	In employment	Total
ALL									
Spr 1984			3,143	369	2,774				
Spr 1985			3,026	115	2,911				
Spr 1986			3,031	38	2,993				
Spr 1987			2,946	146	2,799				
Spr 1988			2,424	154	2,270				
Spr 1989			2,021	279	1,742				
Spr 1990			1,925	423	1,502				
Spr 1991			2,361	295	2,066				
Spr 1992	1,800	945	2,745	159	2,586	1,800	494	292	786
Sum 1992	1,827	964	2,790	128	2,662	1,827	571	265	836
Aut 1992	1,884	976	2,861	96	2,765	1,884	543	337	881
Win 1992/3	1,930	1,006	2,936	80	2,857	1,930	586	340	926
Spr 1993	1,911	999	2,910	76	2,834	1,911	570	352	923
Sum 1993	1,861	1,026	2,887	75	2,812	1,861	637	314	951
Aut 1993	1,820	1,034	2,855	105	2,750	1,820	586	343	929
Win 1993/4	1,751	1,009	2,759	91	2,669	1,751	586	332	918
Spr 1994	1,700	1,018	2,717	126	2,592	1,700	555	337	892
Sum 1994	1,656	1,022	2,679	154	2,525	1,656	549	320	869
Aut 1994	1,550	980	2,530	109	2,421	1,550	540	332	871
Win 1994/5	1,465	939	2,404	103	2,301	1,465	549	287	836
Spr 1995	1,445	988	2,432	190	2,242	1,445	496	301	797
Sum 1995	1,401	1,013	2,414	195	2,219	1,401	519	299	818
Aut 1995	**1,407**	**991**	**2,399**	**227**	**2,172**	**1,407**	**498**	**267**	**765**
Changes									
Sum 95 - Aut 95	*7*	*-22*	*-15*		*-47*	*7*	*-21*	*-32*	*-54*
Aut 94 - Aut 95	*-143*	*11*	*-131*		*-249*	*-143*	*-42*	*-65*	*-107*
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	-61	1,234				
Spr 1990			1,122	22	1,100				
Spr 1991			1,470	-91	1,561				
Spr 1992	1,411	418	1,829	-151	1,980	1,411	352	217	569
Sum 1992	1,437	422	1,859	-181	2,040	1,437	405	198	603
Aut 1992	1,484	438	1,921	-200	2,121	1,484	379	259	637
Win 1992/3	1,511	461	1,972	-221	2,193	1,511	422	260	681
Spr 1993	1,483	465	1,949	-226	2,174	1,483	413	278	691
Sum 1993	1,444	468	1,912	-245	2,158	1,444	470	244	714
Aut 1993	1,405	479	1,884	-224	2,108	1,405	434	269	703
Win 1993/4	1,356	463	1,819	-231	2,050	1,356	433	260	693
Spr 1994	1,321	468	1,790	-198	1,987	1,321	393	272	666
Sum 1994	1,288	495	1,783	-145	1,928	1,288	387	253	640
Aut 1994	1,217	450	1,667	-180	1,848	1,217	373	257	630
Win 1994/5	1,137	448	1,584	-173	1,757	1,137	397	223	620
Spr 1995	1,131	444	1,574	-135	1,710	1,131	343	236	579
Sum 1995	1,086	486	1,572	-117	1,689	1,086	368	235	603
Aut 1995	**1,090**	**461**	**1,551**	**-102**	**1,653**	**1,090**	**358**	**205**	**563**
Changes									
Sum 95 - Aut 95	*4*	*-25*	*-20*		*-36*	*4*	*-10*	*-30*	*-40*
Aut 94 - Aut 95	*-127*	*11*	*-116*		*-195*	*-127*	*-15*	*-52*	*-67*
WOMEN									
Spr 1984			1,282	464	817				
Spr 1985			1,208	323	885				
Spr 1986			1,214	288	926				
Spr 1987			1,191	335	856				
Spr 1988			999	304	695				
Spr 1989			848	340	508				
Spr 1990			803	401	402				
Spr 1991			891	386	505				
Spr 1992	389	527	916	310	606	389	141	76	217
Sum 1992	390	542	931	309	622	390	165	67	233
Aut 1992	400	539	939	296	644	400	165	78	243
Win 1992/3	419	546	965	301	664	419	165	80	245
Spr 1993	428	533	962	302	659	428	157	74	231
Sum 1993	417	558	975	320	654	417	167	70	237
Aut 1993	416	555	971	329	642	416	152	74	226
Win 1993/4	395	546	941	321	619	395	153	72	225
Spr 1994	378	550	928	323	605	378	161	65	226
Sum 1994	368	528	896	299	597	368	162	67	229
Aut 1994	333	530	863	289	573	333	167	74	241
Win 1994/5	328	492	820	276	544	328	152	64	216
Spr 1995	314	544	858	326	532	314	153	65	218
Sum 1995	315	528	842	312	530	315	151	64	215
Aut 1995	**317**	**530**	**847**	**329**	**519**	**317**	**140**	**62**	**202**
Changes									
Sum 95 - Aut 95	*2*	*3*	*5*		*-11*	*2*	*-11*	*-2*	*-14*
Aut 94 - Aut 95	*-16*	*0*	*-15*		*-55*	*-16*	*-27*	*-12*	*-39*

* 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.

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

THOUSAND

	Training For Work			Youth Training (including Youth Credits)		
	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain
1993 Apr	133.5	15.6	149.0	240.5	34.1	274.6
May	131.0	15.2	146.2	238.1	33.0	271.2
Jun	128.6	14.5	143.1	237.2	33.9	271.1
Jul	122.6	13.9	136.6	245.6	33.9	279.5
Aug	119.0	13.7	132.7	246.5	33.5	280.0
Sep	119.3	13.9	133.1	244.5	33.5	278.1
Oct	130.2	14.0	144.2	255.0	33.7	288.7
Nov	133.7	14.1	147.8	257.7	33.7	291.4
Dec	134.4	14.1	148.5	259.0	33.1	292.1
1994 Jan	134.9	14.4	149.2	260.2	34.1	294.3
Feb	138.9	15.0	153.9	258.5	34.1	292.6
Mar	133.1	14.7	147.8	250.2	33.4	283.6
Apr	123.4	14.4	137.8	239.3	32.8	272.1
May	119.9	14.3	134.2	235.7	31.8	267.5
Jun	116.2	14.2	130.3	231.3	32.5	263.7
Jul	108.2	13.7	121.9	241.8	32.1	273.9
Aug	104.0	13.8	117.8	242.1	32.3	274.5
Sep	103.2	14.1	117.3	242.4	33.0	275.4
Oct	113.7	14.3	128.0	252.4	33.2	285.6
Nov	116.6	14.7	131.3	254.4	33.3	287.7
Dec	118.1	14.2	132.3	255.7	33.0	288.7
1995 Jan	115.8	14.4	130.2	253.2	34.0	287.2
Feb	117.0	14.6	131.6	252.7	34.3	287.0
Mar	103.4	14.4	117.8	239.5	33.6	273.1
Apr	83.3	14.0	97.3	228.9	33.3	262.2
May	80.6	13.7	94.3	228.7	32.7	261.3
Jun	77.3	13.6	90.9	227.2	33.1	260.3
Jul	71.0	13.1	84.2	238.0	33.0	271.0
Aug	67.7	12.8	80.5	241.1	33.5	274.6
Sep	65.0	12.9	77.9	241.9	34.8	276.6
Oct	68.5	13.0	81.5	249.1	33.8	282.9
Nov	71.5	13.0	84.5	249.5	34.6	284.1
Dec	**73.4**	**12.6**	**86.0**	**249.9**	**34.6**	**284.5**

Note: Latest figures for the Business Start-Up Scheme are available in the August 1995 issue of *Employment Gazette*.
* 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
Number of starts on the programmes 8.2

THOUSAND

	Training For Work			Youth Training (including Youth Credits)		
	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain
1993 25/30 Apr	19.4	2.6	22.1	11.3	1.9	13.3
23/28 May	21.5	2.1	23.6	10.6	1.3	11.9
20 Jun/2	20.0	3.0	22.4	17.8	4.9	21.8
18/30 Jul	22.2	1.8	24.2	35.7	2.8	38.7
15/27 Aug	20.9	2.6	23.4	23.7	4.3	27.6
12 Sep/1	23.1	3.7	25.9	27.9	4.2	31.5
10/29 Oct	36.8	2.7	39.6	36.1	2.5	39.0
7/26 Nov	26.4	2.7	29.1	20.3	2.0	22.6
5/31 Dec	24.4	2.2	26.6	17.7	1.3	19.2
1994 2 Jan	12.1	n/a	14.1	11.4	n/a	13.1
31/28 Jan	30.8	2.7	33.6	16.0	3.4	19.2
27/25 Feb	28.4	3.2	29.5	14.7	2.6	17.1
27/31 Mar	23.7	3.1	24.6	13.1	2.8	15.3
24/29 Apr	20.1	2.6	22.7	13.8	1.9	15.7
22/27 May	20.8	2.5	23.3	11.3	1.5	12.7
19 Jun/1	20.3	3.0	22.7	15.4	4.4	18.9
17/29 Jul	21.8	1.9	23.8	38.5	2.3	41.1
14/26 Aug	20.0	2.8	22.5	26.1	4.3	29.9
11/30 Sep	21.6	3.8	24.6	29.8	4.4	33.5
9/28 Oct	35.4	2.8	38.3	36.8	3.0	40.1
6/25 Nov	25.7	2.9	28.6	20.6	2.5	23.3
4/30 Dec	24.6	2.0	26.9	19.3	1.8	21.3
1995 1 Jan	12.3	n/a	14.2	9.6	n/a	11.5
30/27 Jan	26.0	2.6	28.7	17.0	3.5	20.3
26/24 Feb	23.9	2.9	25.3	16.3	2.8	18.9
26/31 Mar	16.7	3.3	18.5	14.0	2.9	16.3
23/28 Apr	12.1	2.2	14.3	13.2	2.5	15.7
21/26 May	15.8	2.6	17.9	13.5	1.7	14.9
18/30 Jun	15.5	2.8	18.1	15.2	3.9	18.4
16/28 Jul	16.3	1.7	18.2	37.6	2.4	40.3
13/25 Aug	14.7	2.3	16.5	27.8	4.4	31.0
10/29 Sep	15.2	3.3	17.8	29.1	4.7	33.2
8/27 Oct	21.9	2.6	24.8	35.7	3.2	39.7
5/24 Nov	19.5	2.4	21.7	21.2	2.3	23.7
3/22 Dec	**19.1**	**1.8**	**20.9**	**18.1**	**1.7**	**19.8**

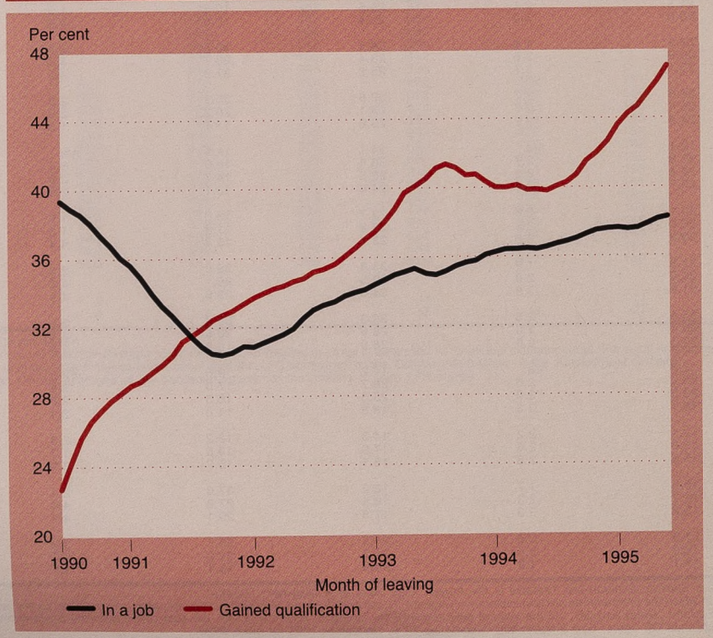
Note: Latest figures for the Business Start-Up Scheme are available in the August 1995 issue of *Employment Gazette*.
* Because of the different way in which the programmes are administered in England, Wales and Scotland, the Scotland figures, which are provided by the Scottish Office are shown separately.
\+ 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-Jun 90	(Jul 89-Mar 90)	39	42	52	45	40	22
Jul 90-Sep 91	(Apr 90-Mar 91)	34	37	55	49	47	29
Oct 91-Sep 92	(Apr 91-Mar 92)	31	37	55	55	51	34
Oct 92-Sep 93	(Apr 92-Mar 93)	35	41	52	60	55	39
Oct 93-Sep 94	(Apr 93-Mar 94)	36	43	48	61	58	41
Oct 94-Sep 95	(Apr 94-Mar 95)	38	42	48	66	61	45
1993 Jul	(Jan 93)	35	38	54	58	56	39
Aug	(Feb 93)	36	40	53	60	55	39
Sep	(Mar 93)	36	41	51	64	57	42
Oct	(Apr 93)	37	43	48	63	62	45
Nov	(May 93)	38	44	47	60	59	41
Dec	(Jun 93)	34	43	48	63	64	48
1994 Jan	(Jul 93)	34	44	47	67	66	50
Feb	(Aug 93)	36	43	49	61	58	41
Mar	(Sep 93)	35	46	48	56	56	39
Apr	(Oct 93)	37	42	51	54	49	31
May	(Nov 93)	36	39	52	55	56	37
Jun	(Dec 93)	40	44	48	63	50	34
Jul	(Jan 94)	37	42	48	54	53	35
Aug	(Feb 94)	38	44	46	60	55	38
Sep	(Mar 94)	36	43	47	65	59	44
Oct	(Apr 94)	37	43	47	64	56	41
Nov	(May 94)	37	42	48	62	57	41
Dec	(Jun 94)	36	43	47	66	62	47
1995 Jan	(Jul 94)	36	45	45	71	65	53
Feb	(Aug 94)	37	43	48	66	59	44
Mar	(Sep 94)	38	44	46	65	61	44
Apr	(Oct 94)	40	43	48	61	58	40
May	(Nov 94)	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)**	**37**	**45**	**46**	**72**	**71**	**57**
Current and previous year to date							
Oct 94-Dec 94	(Apr 94-Jun 94)	37	43	47	64	59	43
Oct 95-Dec 95	(Apr 95-Jun 95)	39	45	46	70	68	53

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 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

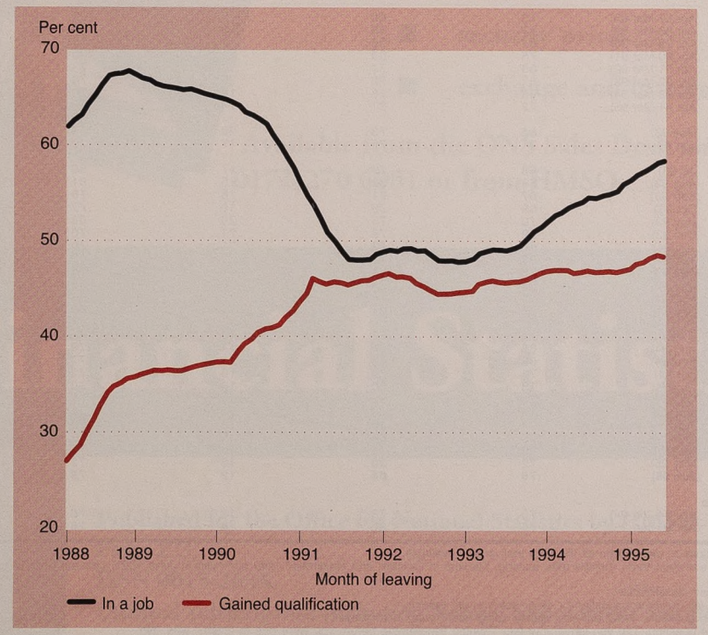


GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING 8.4
Destinations and qualifications of Youth Training leavers

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
Jul 87-Jun 88	(Apr 87-Mar 88)	61	77	20	22	41	29
Jul 88-Jun 89	(Apr 88-Mar 89)	69	84	13	34	52	42
Jul 89-Jun 90	(Apr 89-Mar 90)	68	82	14	37	56	45
Jul 90-Sep 91	(Apr 90-Mar 91)	58	74	20	37	54	51
Oct 91-Sep 92	(Apr 91-Mar 92)	52	68	25	44	58	51
Oct 92-Sep 93	(Apr 92-Mar 93)	50	67	28	43	62	48
Oct 93-Sep 94	(Apr 93-Mar 94)	53	70	25	46	64	50
Oct 94-Sep 95	(Apr 94-Mar 95)	58	72	22	46	65	49
1993 Jul	(Jan 93)	45	59	35	32	56	38
Aug	(Feb 93)	45	60	34	31	56	39
Sep	(Mar 93)	56	69	26	45	63	50
Oct	(Apr 93)	48	63	31	34	60	44
Nov	(May 93)	50	64	30	37	63	48
Dec	(Jun 93)	59	71	24	57	70	59
1994 Jan	(Jul 93)	55	72	23	53	68	57
Feb	(Aug 93)	53	73	21	48	66	53
Mar	(Sep 93)	50	75	20	48	64	49
Apr	(Oct 93)	53	70	26	37	58	39
May	(Nov 93)	52	65	29	34	60	39
Jun	(Dec 93)	52	63	32	42	62	44
Jul	(Jan 94)	52	64	30	36	61	41
Aug	(Feb 94)	53	66	28	36	59	40
Sep	(Mar 94)	59	72	23	45	66	50
Oct	(Apr 94)	54	67	27	35	62	43
Nov	(May 94)	53	66	28	36	63	44
Dec	(Jun 94)	63	74	21	58	73	61
1995 Jan	(Jul 94)	60	75	20	56	72	59
Feb	(Aug 94)	53	74	21	47	66	51
Mar	(Sep 94)	54	76	17	48	64	49
Apr	(Oct 94)	55	69	25	36	60	40
May	(Nov 94)	56	68	25	36	58	38
Jun	(Dec 94)	60	71	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	48
Dec	**(Jun 95)**	**65**	**76**	**19**	**58**	**71**	**59**
Current and previous year to date							
Oct 94-Dec 94	(Apr 94-Jun 94)	58	70	24	46	67	52
Oct 95-Dec 95	(Apr 95-Jun 95)	62	74	20	50	68	54

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

YT leavers in jobs, gaining qualifications – smoothed



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

ENGLAND and WALES		Percentage of survey respondents who were:			Percentage of survey respondents who:	
Month of survey*	Month of leaving TFW/ET##	In a job+	In a positive outcome#	Unemployed §	Studied for a qualification	Gained a qualification or credit towards one
Oct 89-Jun 90	(Jul 89-Mar 90)	43	45	48	48	35
Jul 90-Sep 91	(Apr 90-Mar 91)	37	41	51	55	44
Oct 91-Sep 92	(Apr 91-Mar 92)	35	41	51	56	48
Oct 92-Sep 93	(Apr 92-Mar 93)	38	44	48	60	53
Oct 93-Sep 94	(Apr 93-Mar 94)	40	47	45	64	57
Oct 94-Sep 95	(Apr 94-Mar 95)	40	45	46	64	58
1993 Nov	(May 93)	42	49	44	64	56
Dec	(Jun 93)	37	47	45	72	64
1994 Jan	(Jul 93)	37	48	43	73	65
Feb	(Aug 93)	40	47	45	64	57
Mar	(Sep 93)	39	50	44	63	56
Apr	(Oct 93)	40	45	48	53	45
May	(Nov 93)	42	45	47	62	56
Jun	(Dec 93)	43	46	46	53	47
Jul	(Jan 94)	43	48	43	57	51
Aug	(Feb 94)	42	48	42	59	53
Sep	(Mar 94)	39	45	45	64	58
Oct	(Apr 94)	39	45	45	60	54
Nov	(May 94)	40	45	46	60	54
Dec	(Jun 94)	37	45	46	67	60
1995 Jan	(Jul 94)	38	47	43	70	64
Feb	(Aug 94)	40	46	45	63	57
Mar	(Sep 94)	40	46	45	65	59
Apr	(Oct 94)	43	47	45	61	55
May	(Nov 94)	42	45	47	62	57
Jun	(Dec 94)	44	46	46	60	54
Jul	(Jan 95)	40	43	49	66	60
Aug	(Feb 95)	40	42	48	66	60
Sep	(Mar 95)	39	43	48	66	61
Oct	(Apr 95)	42	46	45	68	62
Nov	(May 95)	42	46	45	68	61
Dec	**(Jun 95)**	**38**	**46**	**45**	**75**	**69**
Current and previous year to date						
Oct 94-Dec 94	(Apr 94-Jun 94)	39	45	46	62	56
Oct 95-Dec 95	(Apr 95-Jun 95)	40	46	45	71	65

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 training.
§ Those whose response to the question, 'What are you mainly doing now?' was, 'unemployed'.
** Those who responded positively to the question, 'When you left the Training Programme, had you completed the training that was agreed between you and the organiser of your training?'.
Training For Work superseded Employment Training and Employment Action in April 1993. The figures in this table for leavers from April 1993 onwards include all those who joined Employment Action before 29th March 1993, and left after that date. This will have the effect of reducing the proportions going into a job or gaining qualifications for leavers from April 1993 onwards.

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

ENGLAND and WALES		Percentage of survey respondents who were:			Percentage of survey respondents who:	
Month of survey*	Month of leaving YT	In a job	In a positive outcome+	Unemployed §	Studied for a qualification	Gained a qualification or credit towards one #
Jul 87-Jun 88	(Apr 87-Mar 88)	73	80	18	63	53
Jul 88-Jun 89	(Apr 88-Mar 89)	83	88	10	73	66
Jul 89-Jun 90	(Apr 89-Mar 90)	84	89	9	75	68
Jul 90-Sep 91	(Apr 90-Mar 91)	75	83	14	70	72
Oct 91-Sep 92	(Apr 91-Mar 92)	69	77	17	73	73
Oct 92-Sep 93	(Apr 92-Mar 93)	67	76	20	76	72
Oct 93-Sep 94	(Apr 93-Mar 94)	68	78	18	76	72
Oct 94-Sep 95	(Apr 94-Mar 95)	72	81	14	76	71
1993 Nov	(May 93)	64	73	23	73	70
Dec	(Jun 93)	71	79	17	79	75
1994 Jan	(Jul 93)	68	79	17	80	77
Feb	(Aug 93)	69	81	15	81	77
Mar	(Sep 93)	67	81	16	78	72
Apr	(Oct 93)	69	78	19	72	65
May	(Nov 93)	70	76	20	68	60
Jun	(Dec 93)	68	75	21	70	64
Jul	(Jan 94)	66	73	21	70	65
Aug	(Feb 94)	68	75	20	69	63
Sep	(Mar 94)	73	81	14	75	70
Oct	(Apr 94)	66	75	20	69	63
Nov	(May 94)	66	74	21	69	64
Dec	(Jun 94)	72	81	15	80	76
1995 Jan	(Jul 94)	71	82	14	82	78
Feb	(Aug 94)	68	81	14	79	76
Mar	(Sep 94)	69	82	13	77	74
Apr	(Oct 94)	71	79	16	72	66
May	(Nov 94)	73	80	16	70	65
Jun	(Dec 94)	76	82	14	70	65
Jul	(Jan 95)	74	80	15	71	66
Aug	(Feb 95)	74	80	15	72	69
Sep	(Mar 95)	78	84	12	72	69
Oct	(Apr 95)	70	78	16	73	68
Nov	(May 95)	72	80	15	72	68
Dec	**(Jun 95)**	**76**	**84**	**12**	**79**	**74**
Current and previous year to date						
Oct 94-Dec 94	(Apr 94-Jun 94)	70	78	17	76	71
Oct 95-Dec 95	(Apr 95-Jun 95)	74	82	14	76	72

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 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'.

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

Per cent

	Apr91-Mar92	Apr92-Mar93	Apr93-Mar94	Apr94-Mar95	Apr94-Jun94	Jul94-Sep94	Oct94-Dec94	Jan95-Mar95	Apr95-Jun95	Jul95-Sep95	Oct95-Dec95
GENDER											
Male	66	67	70	70	70	69	70	69	70	70	70
Female	34	33	30	30	30	31	30	31	30	30	30
AGE											
18-24	38	37	32	33	30	29	28	29	29	28	26
25-49	56	57	60	57	61	62	62	62	62	62	63
50-59	6	7	8	11	9	9	10	10	9	10	11
UNEMPLOYMENT DURATION BEFORE ENTRY											
0-5 months	29	25	15	17	16	16	17	18	16	17	20
6-12 months	43	41	43	40	42	40	38	40	42	40	38
13-23 months	12	17	22	19	20	20	19	18	19	20	21
24+ months	15	16	20	24	22	25	25	25	23	22	22
ETHNIC ORIGIN											
White	86	86	87	88	89	87	88	89	88	87	88
Black/African/ Caribbean	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5
Indian/Pakistani/ Bangladeshi/Sri Lankan	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	5
Other	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2
Not stated (inc. prefer not to say)	3	3	2	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
SPECIAL NEEDS GROUPS											
People with disabilities	10	10	11	15	12	14	16	17	16	17	17
Literacy/numeracy needs	12	10	8	6	7	7	6	6	7	8	8
English/Welsh/Gaelic for speakers of other languages	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	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.

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

Per cent

	Apr91-Mar92	Apr92-Mar93	Apr93-Mar94	Apr94-Mar95	Apr94-Jun94	Jul94-Sep94	Oct94-Dec94	Jan95-Mar95	Apr95-Jun95	Jul95-Sep95	Oct95-Dec95
GENDER											
Male	59	59	59	57	57	60	56	54	55	56	53
Female	41	41	41	43	43	40	44	46	45	44	47
ETHNIC ORIGIN											
White	92	91	92	93	93	92	93	93	93	93	94
Black/African/ Caribbean	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Indian/Pakistani/ Bangladeshi/Sri Lankan	3	3	3	3	3	4	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	1	0	0	0	0
People with disabilities	**3**	**4**	**4**	**5**	**5**	**5**	**5**	**5**	**5**	**5**	**5**

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.

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

Per cent

Month of leaving ET/TFW ##		Apr92-Mar93	Apr93-Mar94	Apr94-Mar95	Jan94-Mar94	Apr94-Jun94	Jul94-Sep94	Oct94-Dec94	Jan95-Mar95	Apr95-Jun95
GENDER										
Male	In a job	31	33	35	35	34	34	37	34	37
	Completing	61	60	66	60	64	68	65	67	70
	Gaining qual	36	39	44	38	41	47	42	47	52
Female	In a job	42	42	44	42	42	43	46	44	45
	Completing	60	62	65	61	64	67	62	66	70
	Gaining qual	44	46	47	44	46	50	42	49	55
AGE										
18-24	In a job	34	36	39	35	37	38	41	39	42
	Completing	53	53	58	51	56	60	56	59	64
	Gaining qual	36	38	41	35	39	43	38	43	48
25-49	In a job	36	37	38	38	37	37	40	37	39
	Completing	63	63	68	63	66	70	66	69	71
	Gaining qual	41	43	47	41	44	50	43	49	54
50+	In a job	36	35	35	39	35	35	35	33	35
	Completing	69	68	71	66	70	72	71	72	73
	Gaining qual	38	41	47	41	44	47	45	49	53
UNEMPLOYMENT DURATION BEFORE ENTRY										
< 6 months	In a job	50	52	54	54	52	51	57	54	55
	Completing	66	65	66	60	62	68	65	67	71
	Gaining qual	39	44	45	40	42	48	41	46	52
6-12 months	In a job	33	39	41	40	40	40	43	40	42
	Completing	58	60	65	60	64	67	63	66	68
	Gaining qual	40	42	47	41	44	49	43	49	54
13-23 months	In a job	23	29	31	31	31	32	34	30	36
	Completing	56	60	67	61	65	68	65	68	70
	Gaining qual	36	40	45	40	42	48	42	48	52
> 24 months	In a job	18	21	25	22	23	25	26	25	27
	Completing	56	58	65	59	64	67	64	66	71
	Gaining qual	36	38	43	36	41	44	40	45	51
ETHNIC ORIGIN										
White	In a job	36	37	38	38	38	38	40	38	40
	Completing	60	61	66	60	64	67	64	67	70
	Gaining qual	40	42	45	40	43	48	42	48	53
Afro Caribbean	In a job	23	25	27	24	26	25	31	27	29
	Completing	59	60	65	61	61	68	66	65	70
	Gaining qual	37	39	44	37	38	46	45	45	52
Asian	In a job	29	34	33	34	34	32	35	33	36
	Completing	63	65	68	63	66	69	68	69	72
	Gaining qual	30	36	39	35	38	41	36	40	48
Other	In a job	25	25	29	26	27	27	32	30	30
	Completing	60	64	68	66	68	69	66	69	75
	Gaining qual	34	40	41	40	36	43	38	47	52
Not stated (including prefer not to say)	In a job	27	28	32	27	30	29	40	34	37
	Completing	59	63	72	61	65	78	77	74	73
	Gaining qual	37	39	55	39	47	62	61	54	52
SPECIAL NEEDS GROUPS										
People with disabilities	In a job	26	29	33	31	30	31	37	33	38
	Completing	59	58	64	57	61	67	63	64	68
	Gaining qual	43	44	48	43	46	51	44	48	55
Lit/Num needs	In a job	20	19	20	20	20	21	22	18	22
	Completing	59	56	64	55	61	66	62	64	70
	Gaining qual	31	38	43	36	40	45	41	46	51
ESOL	In a job	22	24	25	24	25	26	27	24	29
	Completing	62	63	69	64	67	69	69	70	69
	Gaining qual	23	37	43	39	39	43	42	46	48

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

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

Per cent

Month of leaving YT		Apr92-Mar93	Apr93-Mar94	Apr94-Mar95	Jan94-Mar94	Apr94-Jun94	Jul94-Sep94	Oct94-Dec94	Jan95-Mar95	Apr95-Jun95
GENDER										
Male	In a job	48	53	57	52	55	57	56	59	60
	Completing	46	48	48	40	46	54	40	45	51
	Gaining qual	49	51	50	45	50	55	42	48	54
Female	In a job	52	54	58	59	60	55	57	62	64
	Completing	41	42	44	41	46	46	38	46	49
	Gaining qual	48	49	48	45	53	50	40	48	53
ETHNIC ORIGIN										
White	In a job	51	55	59	57	59	57	58	62	63
	Completing	44	46	46	40	46	51	39	45	51
	Gaining qual	48	51	50	46	52	54	41	48	54
Afro Caribbean	In a job	25	25	36	35	43	32	36	38	41
	Completing	34	34	41	39	47	39	31	47	41
	Gaining qual	39	37	40	41	40	41	35	42	51
Asian	In a job	31	32	36	36	36	29	41	45	43
	Completing	40	39	42	39	41	40	39	46	46
	Gaining qual	42	42	42	37	44	40	36	47	51
Other	In a job	31	36	47	41	38	44	52	50	53
	Completing	35	38	43	41	33	44	45	49	43
	Gaining qual	36	42	42	30	36	41	45	44	50
Not stated (including prefer not to say)	In a job	51	54	62	48	51	68	59	62	62
	Completing	49	56	60	52	53	69	47	59	60
	Gaining qual	55	56	61	40	56	68	58	51	64
People with disabilities	**In a job**	**36**	**40**	**41**	**39**	**42**	**38**	**43**	**42**	**48**
	Completing	**42**	**42**	**38**	**36**	**40**	**40**	**33**	**38**	**42**
	Gaining qual	**39**	**42**	**41**	**39**	**45**	**40**	**34**	**45**	**48**

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, 6 January 1996 - 2 February 1996 +	6,131
Registered as disabled on 17 April 1995 #	381,409

\+ 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 1995 *

	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	8	8	4	16	58	41	20	13	53	27	248	37	30	315
Value of Offers (£,000)	618	700	817	1,250	4,255	2,961	840	1,424	1,583	4,084	18,532	12,100	9,048	39,680

Note: Enquiries should be directed to the Department of Trade and Industry, tel 0171-215 2597.
* Date of first payment.

A.3 OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES
Regional Selective Assistance: Offers of £75,000 or more: Oct - Dec 1995 *

Region and company	Travel-to-work area	Assistance offered (£)	Project category +	SIC 1992 description
EAST				
Dalau Ltd	Clacton	500,000	B	Mfr of other organic basic chems
Total		**500,000**		
EAST MIDLANDS				
Niche Plastics Ltd	Mansfield	325,000	A	Mfr other special purpose mch nes
Phil Hanley Ltd	Mansfield	180,000	B	Storage & warehousing
Dengel & Barker Ltd	Sheffield	75,000	B	Mfr of tools
Total		**580,000**		
LONDON				
Kolak Enterprises Ltd	London	700,000	A	Mfr of other food products nes
Utility Tyre Services Ltd	London	85,000	A	Mfr of rubber tyres & tubes
Total		**785,000**		
MERSEYSIDE				
Excel Packaging Ltd	Liverpool	75,000	A	Mfr corrugated paper, sacks, boxes
Mast Laboratories Ltd	Liverpool	90,000	B	Mfr of medicaments & non-medicamts
Torvincrete Ltd	Liverpool	250,000	A	Printing nes
5750 Components Ltd	Liverpool	90,000	A	Mfr other fabricated metal prods
Hoogovens Aluminium Europe Ltd	Wigan & St Helens	330,000	A	Mfr concrete prods for construct'n
Stone Manganese Marine Ltd	Wirral & Chester	95,000	B	General mechanical engineering
Total		**930,000**		
NORTH EAST				
Oshino Manuf (UK) Ltd	Bishop Auckland	250,000	A	Mfr instruments: measuring etc
Paradise Foods Ltd	Bishop Auckland	75,000	A	Mfr of other chemical products nes
A & P Appledore Holdings Ltd	Newcastle Upon Tyne	750,000	B	Buildg/repairg pleasure/sport boats
Bonas Machine Co Ltd	Newcastle Upon Tyne	300,000	A	Mfr of elec valves, tubes, others
Fife Engineering Co. Ltd	Newcastle Upon Tyne	80,000	A	Mfr of other rubber products
Nippon Silica Glass Europe Ltd	Newcastle Upon Tyne	250,000	A	Mfr of other elec equip nes
Securi -Door (North East)	South Tyneside	85,000	A	Mfr builders' carpentry & joinery
Darby Group plc	Sunderland	92,000	A	Shaping & processing of flat glass
Liebherr-Great Britain Ltd	Sunderland	950,000	A	Mfr of lifting & handling equipt
Perlos Ltd	Sunderland	350,000	A	Mfr of other plastic products
Total		**3,182,000**		
NORTH WEST				
Warwick & Bailey Eng	Blackburn	80,000	A	Mfr parts/access's for motor vehs
Chi Yip Ltd	Oldham	88,000	A	Non-spec wh'sale of food & bev'ges
Roe Acre Dyeing & Finishing Co Ltd	Rochdale	150,000	B	Finishing of textiles
Tac Metal Forming Ltd	Widnes & Runcorn	600,000	B	Forging/pressing metal, powder met
A T Group Ltd	Wigan & St Helens	925,000	A	Architectural & engineering acts
Indmar Sheetmetal Ltd	Wigan & St Helens	210,000	A	Mfr other fabricated metal prods
Roften Galvanizing Ltd	Wirral & Chester	150,000	B	Treatment & coating of metals
Total		**2,203,000**		
SOUTH EAST				
Cohnen GBR	Thanet	245,000	A	Mfr parts/access's for motor vehs
Illano Ltd	Thanet	95,000	A	Mfr of other outerwear
Kent Cranes Ltd	Thanet	75,000	A	Renting of other mch/equip nes
Total		**415,000**		
SOUTH WEST				
Coutant-Lambda Ltd	Barnstaple & Ilfracombe	125,000	A	Mfr televis'n, radio, video, assoc
Parker Hannifin plc	Barnstaple & Ilfracombe	500,000	B	Mfr of pumps & compressors
West End Eng (Buckland Brewer) Ltd	Bideford	125,000	B	General mechanical engineering
Allen & Heath Brenell Ltd	Falmouth	350,000	A	Mfr televis'n, radio, video, assoc
Total		**1,100,000**		
WEST MIDLANDS				
Dolben Ltd	Birmingham	89,000	A	Mfr of veneer, plywood, boards
Pendigo Ltd	Birmingham	175,000	A	Mfr other arts of paper & board nes
Kenrick & Jefferson Ltd	Dudley & Sandwell	75,000	B	Printing nes
Total		**339,000**		

Regional Selective Assistance: Offers of £75,000 or more: Oct - Dec 1995 *

Region and company	Travel-to-work area	Assistance offered (£)	Project category +	SIC 1992 description
YORKSHIRE & HUMBERSIDE				
Chase Advanced Technologies	Bradford	300,000	A	Mfr televis'n, radio, video, assoc
Linpac Plastics International Ltd	Castleford & Pontefract	100,000	A	Other retail in non-spec stores
Philidas	Castleford & Pontefract	210,000	B	Mfr other fabricated metal prods
Polycarb Ltd	Doncaster	960,000	A	Mfr of plastics in primary forms
Kostal UK Ltd	Rotherham & Mexborough	1,500,000	A	Mfr elec equip for motor vehs nes
Whiteley Read Ltd	Rotherham & Mexborough	100,000	A	Mfr of steam generators
Laser Cutting Co Ltd	Sheffield	100,000	A	Mfr of machine tools
Neill Tools Ltd	Sheffield	449,000	B	Mfr of tools
Total		**3,719,000**		
SCOTLAND				
Petroline Wireline Servs Ltd	Arbroath	200,000	A	Mfr of pumps & compressors
Edinburgh Sensors Ltd	Bathgate	100,000	A	Mfr instruments: measuring etc
Ethicon Ltd	Bathgate	350,000	A	Other human health activities
Galtronics (UK) Ltd	Bathgate	145,000	A	Mfr telegraph/telephone equip
Masslam Systems Ltd	Bathgate	149,000	A	Mfr of elec valves, tubes, others
Caledonian Bottlers plc	Cumnock & Sanquhar	96,000	A	Mfr mch for food, bev'ge, tobacco
Sweater Shop (Scotland) Ltd	Cumnock & Sanquhar	140,000	A	Mfr knitted/crocheted pullovers etc
Day International (UK) Ltd	Dundee	400,000	B	Mfr of other rubber products
Madison Cable Corp	Dundee	900,000	A	Mfr of insulated wire & cable
Schlumberger Technologies Ltd	Dundee	1,600,000	A	Mfr instruments: measuring etc
Assidoman Packaging Scotland Ltd	Glasgow	145,000	B	Mfr corrugated paper, sacks, boxes
Balmore Meats Ltd	Glasgow	145,000	A	Slaughtering, animal by-prod proc
Abel Eastern	Glasgow	2,100,000	A	Mfr bread/fresh pastry goods/cakes
Eastwood Fine Arts Ltd	Glasgow	85,000	A	Mfr of other products of wood
Flexible Ducting Ltd	Glasgow	400,000	B	Mfr of other rubber products
Forth Product Design Ltd	Glasgow	80,000	A	R&D on nat sciences & engineering
JVC Manuf UK Ltd	Glasgow	1,600,000	B	Mfr televis'n, radio, video, assoc
Linpac Containers International Ltd	Glasgow	625,000	B	Mfr corrugated paper, sacks, boxes
MIC Textiles (International) Ltd	Glasgow	140,000	A	Other textile weaving
United Biscuits (UK) Ltd	Glasgow	750,000	B	Mfr biscuits/pres'vd pastry/cakes
Universal Pulp Packaging Ltd	Glasgow	305,000	A	Mfr corrugated paper, sacks, boxes
Filtronic Comtek Ltd	Kilmarnock	350,000	A	Mfr of elec valves, tubes, others
Fife Auto Cam & Tool Services Ltd	Kirkcaldy	240,000	A	General mechanical engineering
Costain Building Products Ltd	Lanarkshire	86,000	A	Mfr concrete prods for construct'n
Duncans of Scotland Ltd	Lanarkshire	250,000	A	Mfr confectionery
JGT Marketing Services Ltd	Lanarkshire	200,000	A	Mfr corrugated paper, sacks, boxes
Peter Tilling Plastics Scotland Ltd	Lanarkshire	100,000	A	Mfr of plastics in primary forms
Total		**11,681,000**		
WALES				
Advance Carpet Tiles Ltd	Blaenau Gwent Abergavenny	120,000	A	Mfr carpets & rugs
Penn Pharmaceuticals Ltd	Blaenau Gwent Abergavenny	650,000	A	Mfr of medicaments & non-medicamts
Matsushita Electric (UK) Ltd	Cardiff	1,520,000	A	Mfr of other elec equip nes
Consort Equipment Products Ltd	Haverfordwest	400,000	A	Mfr of electric domestic appls
MEM Ltd	Holyhead	1,000,000	B	Mfr elec motors/generators/transfm
Era Technology Ltd	Merthyr & Rhymney	80,000	A	R&D on nat sciences & engineering
Griffin Mill Garages Ltd	Newport	80,000	A	Maint & repair of motor vehicles
Big Batteries Ltd	Pontypool & Cwmbran	1,700,000	A	Mfr accumulators, cells, batteries
Hempel Paints Ltd	Pontypool & Cwmbran	200,000	B	Mfr paints, varnishes, ink, sealant
South Wales Laser Cutting Ltd	Pontypridd & Rhondda	150,000	A	Mfr of machine tools
Caradon MK Electric Ltd	Shotton,Flint & Rhyl	400,000	A	Mfr of insulated wire & cable
Chester Laboratories Ltd	Shotton,Flint & Rhyl	100,000	A	Mfr of perfumes & toilet preps
Endefwr Products Ltd	Swansea	85,000	A	Mfr of other furniture
Continental Pet UK Ltd	Wrexham	1,284,000	B	Mfr of plastic packing goods
Honeycrown Ltd	Wrexham	75,000	A	Mfr of other rubber products
Owens Corning Fiberglas (GB) Ltd	Wrexham	800,000	B	Mfr/proc of other glass inc tech
Total		**8,644,000**		

* 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, RD3, Bay 3.B.40, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1 (tel 0171 - 215 2597).
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. Unemployment Benefit, Income Support or National Insurance credits at Unemployment Benefit Offices on the day of the monthly count, who say on that day they are unemployed and that they satisfy the conditions for claiming benefit. (Students claiming benefit during a vacation and who intend to return to full-time education are excluded.)

EARNINGS

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

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE

In tables *7.1, 7.2, 7.3* and *7.5* (Labour Force Survey) people aged 16 and over who are in employment (as employees, self-employed, on government 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* and *7.5* (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* and *7.5* (Labour Force Survey) people without a paid job in the reference week who were available to start work in the next fortnight and who either looked for work at some time in the last four weeks or were waiting to start a job already obtained.

LABOUR DISPUTES

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

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

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

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

MANUAL WORKERS (OPERATIVES)

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

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

SIC 1992 Section D.

NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

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

OVERTIME

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

CONVENTIONS

The following standard symbols are used:

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

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

PART-TIME WORKERS

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

PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES

SIC 1992 Sections C-E.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Adjusted for regular seasonal variations.

SELF-EMPLOYED PEOPLE

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

SERVICE INDUSTRIES

SIC 1992 Sections G-Q.

SHORT-TIME WORKING

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

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC)

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

TAX AND PRICE INDEX

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

TEMPORARILY STOPPED

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

VACANCY

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

WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

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

WORKFORCE

Workforce in employment plus the claimant unemployed as defined above.

WORKFORCE IN EMPLOYMENT

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

WORK-RELATED GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING PROGRAMMES

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

REGULARLY PUBLISHED *statistics*

	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page
SUMMARY TABLES			
Labour Force Survey: UK	M	Apr 96	0.1
Workforce: UK	M	Apr 96	0.2
Labour Force Survey: GB	M	Apr 96	0.3
Workforce: GB	M	Apr 96	0.4
BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS	M	Apr 96	0.5
EMPLOYMENT AND WORKFORCE			
Workforce: UK and GB			
Quarterly series	M(Q)	Apr 96	1.1
Labour force estimates, projections		Apr 93	139
Employees in employment industry: GB			
All industries: by division, class or group	Q	Apr 96	1.4
: time series, by order group	M	Apr 96	1.2
Manufacturing: by division, class or group	M	Apr 96	1.3
Administrative, technical and clerical in manufacturing	A	Dec 94	1.10
Local authorities manpower	D	Jan 94	1.7
Employees in employment by region and sector	B(Q)	Apr 96	1.5
Census of Employment			
UK and regions by industry (Sept 1993)		Oct 95	369
GB and regions by industry (Sept 1993)		Oct 95	369
International comparisons	Q	Feb 96	1.9
Registered disabled in the public sector	A	Aug 94	291
Trade union membership	A	Jun 94	189
Tourism-related industries in Great Britain	Q	Feb 96	1.14
CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES			
Claimant unemployment			
Summary: UK	M	Apr 96	2.1
: GB	M	Apr 96	2.2
Age and duration: UK	Q	Mar 96	2.5
Broad category: UK	M	Apr 96	2.1
Detailed category: GB	M	Apr 96	2.2
Region: summary	Q	Mar 96	2.6
Age: time series UK	Q	Mar 96	2.7
: estimated rates	Q	Mar 96	2.15
Duration: time series UK	Q	Mar 96	2.8
Region and area			
Time series summary: by region	M	Apr 96	2.3
: assisted areas, travel-to work areas	M	Apr 96	2.4
: counties, local areas	M	Apr 96	2.9
: parliamentary constituencies	M	Apr 96	2.10
Age and duration: summary	Q	Dec 95	2.6
Flows			
UK, time series	M	Apr 96	2.19
Age time series	M	Apr 96	2.20
Mean duration	Q	Apr 96	2.21
Claim history: number of previous claims	Q	Feb 96	2.22
Claim history: interval between claims	Q	Mar 96	2.23
By sought and usual occupation	M	Apr 96	2.24
Students: by region	D	Mar 93	2.13
Disabled jobseekers: GB	M	Mar 96	A1
International comparisons	M	Apr 96	2.18
Ethnic origin		May 94	147
Temporarily stopped			
Latest figures: by UK region	D	Nov 93	2.14
Vacancies			
Unfilled, inflow, outflow and placings seasonally adjusted	M	Apr 96	3.1
Unfilled seasonally adjusted by region	M	Apr 96	3.2
Unfilled unadjusted by region	M	Apr 96	3.3
REDUNDANCIES			
In Great Britain	M	Apr 96	2.32
by region	M	Apr 96	2.33
by age	M	Apr 96	2.34
by industry	M	Apr 96	2.35
by occupation	M	Apr 96	2.36
EARNINGS AND HOURS			
Average earnings (index)			
Whole economy			
Main industrial sectors	M	Apr 96	5.1
Industries	M	Apr 96	5.3
Underlying trends	Q	Jul 95	291
Levels of earnings and hours for main industrial sectors and industries			
Manual employees	Q(A)	Mar 96	5.4
Non manual employees	Q(A)	Mar 96	5.5
All employees	Q(A)	Mar 96	5.6
Quarterly estimates of levels	Q(A)	Feb 95	298
International comparisons (index)			
Manufacturing	M	Apr 96	5.9
Overtime and short-time: manufacturing			
Latest figures: industry	M	Apr 96	1.11
Regions: summary	Q	Mar 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 96	1.8
Wages and salaries per unit of output			
Manufacturing index, time series	M	Apr 96	5.8
Quarterly and annual indices	M	Apr 96	5.8

	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page
LABOUR COSTS			
Survey results 1992 Quadrennial		Sep 94	313
Annual update	A	Feb 96	5.7
RETAIL PRICES			
General index (RPI)			
Latest figures: detailed indices	M	Apr 96	6.2
: percentage changes	M	Apr 96	6.2
Recent movements and the index excluding seasonal foods	M	Apr 96	6.1
Main components: time series and weights	M	Apr 96	6.4
Changes on a year earlier: time series	M	Apr 96	6.5
Food prices	M	Apr 96	6.3
International comparisons	M	Apr 96	6.8
All items excluding housing costs	M	Apr 96	6.9
LABOUR FORCE SURVEY			
Economic activity: seasonally adjusted	M	Apr 96	7.1
Economic activity: not seasonally adjusted	M	Apr 96	7.2
Economic activity by age: not seasonally adjusted	M	Apr 96	7.3
Full-time and part-time workers	M	Apr 96	7.4
Alternative measures of unemployment	M	Apr 96	7.5
Occupations (employees and self-employed)	A	Dec 95	7.6
Industry Sectors (employees and self-employed)	A	Dec 95	7.7
Self-employed (occupations and industry sectors)	A	Dec 95	7.8
Part-time workers (occupations and industry sectors)	A	Dec 95	7.9
Age groups numbers and rates (employment)	A	Dec 95	7.10
Job-related training (received by employees)	A	Dec 95	7.11
Average actual weekly hours of work (full-time, part-time and second jobs)	A	Dec 95	7.12
Average actual weekly hours of work (by industry sector)	A	Dec 95	7.13
Temporary employees (all and part-time)	A	Dec 95	7.14
Previous occupations (ILO unemployment rates)	A	Dec 95	7.15
Previous industry sectors (ILO unemployment rates)	A	Dec 95	7.16
Age groups numbers and rates (ILO unemployment rates)	A	Dec 95	7.17
Duration of ILO unemployment	A	Dec 95	7.18
People made redundant (in 3 months prior to interview)	A	Dec 95	7.19
Economically active (numbers and rates by age group)	A	Dec 95	7.20
Economically inactive (by age group)	A	Dec 95	7.21
Economically inactive (by reason including discouraged workers)	A	Dec 95	7.22
Ethnic group (by economic activity)	A	Dec 95	7.23
Labour market and educational status of young people	A	Mar 96	7.24
LABOUR DISPUTES: STOPPAGES OF WORK			
Summary: latest figures	M	Apr 96	4.1
: time series	M	Apr 96	4.2
Latest year and annual series	A	Jun 94	199
Industry			
Monthly: broad sector time series	M	Apr 96	4.1
Annual: detailed	A	Jun 94	199
: prominent stoppages	A	Jun 94	199
Main causes of stoppage			
Cumulative	M	Apr 96	4.1
Latest year for main industries	A	Jun 94	199
Size of stoppages	A	Jun 94	199
Days lost per 1,000 employees in recent years by industry	A	Jun 94	199
International comparisons	A	Dec 94	545
GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING			
Participants in the programmes	M	Apr 96	8.1
New starts on the programmes	M	Apr 96	8.2
Destinations and qualifications			
TFW/ET leavers	M	Apr 96	8.3
YT leavers	M	Apr 96	8.4
TFW/ET leavers completing agreed training	M	Apr 96	8.5
YT leavers completing agreed training	M	Apr 96	8.6
Characteristics of TFW/ET starts for England and Wales	Q	Apr 96	8.7
Characteristics of young people leaving YT for England and Wales	Q	Apr 96	8.8
Destinations and qualifications of TFW/ET by their characteristics for England and Wales	Q	Apr 96	8.9
Destinations and qualifications of YT leavers by their characteristics for England and Wales	Q	Apr 96	8.10
DISABLED JOB SEEKERS			
Registrations and placements into employment	M	Apr 96	A1
REGIONAL AID			
Selective Assistance by region	Q	Apr 96	A2
Selective Assistance by region and company	Q	Apr 96	A3
Development Grants by region	Q	Feb 96	A4
Development Grants by region and company	Q	Feb 96	A5

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

STATISTICAL ENQUIRY *points*

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

FOR STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON:

Earnings *(Tables 5.1- 5.9)*

Average Earnings Index (monthly) **01928 792442**

Basic wage rates and hours for manual workers with a collective agreement **0171 273 5571**

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 **0171 273 5535**

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

Census of Employment **01928 792690**

Employment and hours **01928 792563**

Workforce in employment **01928 792563**

Labour disputes *(Tables 4.1-4.2)* **01928 792825**

Labour Force Survey *(Tables 7.1-7.24)* **0171 273 5585**

Qualifications **01142 593787**

Redundancy statistics *(Tables 2.32-2.36)* **0171 273 5530**

Retail Prices Index *(Tables 6.1-6.9)*

Ansafone service **0171 217 4905**

Enquiries **0171 217 4310**

Skill needs surveys and research into skill shortages **01142 594216**

Small Firms (DTI) **01142 597538**

Trade union membership **01928 792825**

Trade unions (density only) **0171 273 4882**

Training *(Tables 8.1-8.10)*

'Training for work', 'Youth Training' and 'Modern Apprenticeships' **01142 594027**

Workforce training **01142 593489**

Travel-to-Work Areas (TTWAs), composition and review of **0171 273 5530**

Unemployment *(Tables 2.1-2.24)* (claimant count) **0171 273 5532**

Vacancies *(Tables 3.1-3.3)* notified to Jobcentres **0171 273 5532**

Youth Cohort Study **01142 594215**

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

FOR ADVICE ON:

Sources of labour market statistics **0171 273 5525**

FOR ACCESS TO DETAILED INFORMATION, INCLUDING ON-LINE:

Nomis (the Office for National Statistics' on-line labour market statistics database) **0191 374 2468/2490**

Quantime Ltd (on-line and other access of Labour Force Survey data) **0171 625 7111**

Skills and Enterprise Network **01142 594075**

STATFAX SERVICE FOR LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

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

RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS

The Department for Education and Employment carries out a considerable programme of research. The results of much of this research are published in the Research Series (RES), the Youth Cohort Series (YCS) and other research publications. Recent reports are listed below: four-page Research Briefs, providing summaries of each report, are also available.

RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS can be obtained FREE from:
the Department for Education and Employment,
Research Strategy Branch, room W441,
Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ,
tel 0114 2593932.

RES 67

Skills Qualifications and Utilisation: A Research Review

Dr David Parsons and Vivien Marshall, The HOST Consultancy

The former Employment Department commissioned The HOST Consultancy to review the literature concerning the inter-relationships between skills, qualifications and employer utilisation. The review examined the available evidence on the nature and causes of changes in skills and qualifications in four specific occupations (professional engineers, manufacturing supervisors, secretarial and related occupations and training and development professionals) over the previous decade and the relationship with employer need and utilisation. Conducted in 1994, the review drew on a range of official and unofficial sources, especially employer evidence in relation to the selected occupations, and on a specially convened focus group.

RES 73

The Implications of the Evolution of European Integration for UK

Michael Gold and Duncan Matthews, National Institute for Economic and Social Research

The document is the final report on a three-year research project undertaken by the National Institute of Economic and Social Research for the former Employment Department.

One objective of the research was to improve understanding of European Community policy and regulation relating to the labour market. Another was to study the process by which European Community policy is determined. The programme of work finishes with the document published on 6/3/96, but it also included a series of reports and case studies – most of which were presented for discussion at a number of seminars.

RES 70

Evaluation of Technical Assistance to Hungary

Kirsty Hughes, Philip Taylor and Ian Christie, Policy Studies Institute

This project evaluated the impact of technical assistance to Hungary provided by the former Employment Department Group under the auspices of the 'Know How' Fund, and included an in-depth assessment of six assistance projects.

Following its transition to a market economy in 1989, Hungary, in common with other countries of the region, experienced rapidly rising unemployment. Against the background of this significant labour market challenge, the former ED Group provided a range of small, well-focused assistance projects, many of them concerned with establishing a modern employment service. The projects were designed to respond to Hungarian priorities and needs. The assistance provided was successful and welcomed by the Hungarians.

***DFEE* are currently looking at alternative methods of distributing research reports and possibilities include: the *Internet* and *Her Majesty's Stationery Office (HMSO)*.**

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