

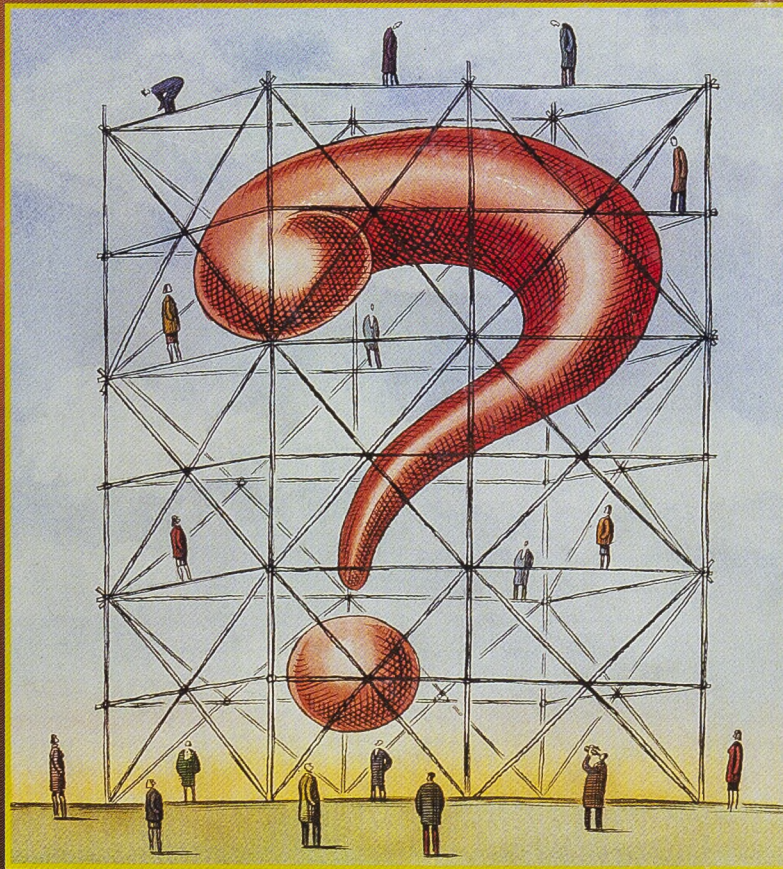
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Labour Market Trends,
Office for National Statistics, B3/5,
1 Drummond Gate,
London SW1V 2QQ.

Editorial office 0171 533 6164
Fax 0171 533 6185

Managing Editor Frances Sly
Editor Barry Mortimer
News Editor Andrew Opie
Design Zeta Image to Print
Geoff Francis
Genny Forbes

Office Manager Peter Ajao
Labour Market Data Peter Ajao
LFS Help-Line Darren Stillwell
Statistics enquiries See page S84

Advertising
Nigel Stephens
Tel: 01162 753333
Fax: 01162 750522

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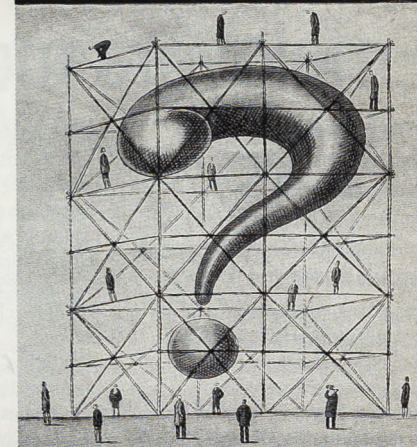
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New research

Employers more cautious on outsourcing

OUTSOURCING OF peripheral activities such as cleaning and catering will continue in organisations but will be only partial and selective in core areas, predicts a study.

Employers who have outsourced services in the past have learnt that they need to retain the capacity to manage an activity once it is outsourced. They must also protect their reputation, brand image, core

skills and property rights. Problems experienced with outsourcing have included differences of outlook between contractor and clients, inflexibility, legal problems, poor communication and insufficient experience on the part of the client to manage the contract.

In future, the report predicts, clients will aim to strike a balance between cost and service improvement and adopt a more

sophisticated approach to contractors. They will show greater caution in what will be outsourced and may choose partial and selective outsourcing, sometimes combining internal and external service provision.

Contractors, on the other hand, will have to offer well-trained and motivated staff, placing a higher premium on continuity of employment. They will also need to accept more risk and reward sharing.

The report, by the Institute for Employment Studies, was based on a number of interviews with managers in client and contractor organisations and on a literature review.

- *Outsourcing: a Flexible Option for the Future?* IES Report 320. ISBN 1-85184-247-0. £22. Available from Grantham Book Services Ltd, Alma Park Industrial Estate, Grantham NG31 9SD, tel 01476 567421.

Sales assistant role expanding

THE ROLE of sales assistants is expanding and they are being expected to take a more professional approach to their jobs, concludes a study.

There is no evidence of deskilling among sales assistants, the Institute for Employment Studies report notes. They are expected to cover a wider range of tasks and have a greater depth of knowledge in areas such as selling, customer service, computer skills and product knowledge.

Although few organisations were finding it hard to recruit assistants, these staff were now always of a high

calibre. Sales jobs are traditionally seen as low skilled and requiring little special ability, and organisations interviewed for the study reported efforts to move away from this perception.

There was felt to be a gap in most organisations between the skills and abilities of current employees and those ideally wanted. However, this was not perceived to be causing major problems. The gap was usually seen as the result of a failure on the part of managers as much as on the part of the assistants themselves.

Ensuring that training and development were made available to

all staff, especially those working very few hours, was seen as a particular difficulty. There has been a move away from formal teaching towards flexibly delivered training using workbooks, videos, computers, coaching and mentoring.

Organisations' concerns for the future include obtaining the right people, addressing changing customer demands including that for longer opening hours, and meeting the opportunities offered by technology.

The study was conducted for the Department of Education and Employment as part of its Skills Review Programme covering eight

occupational areas. It was based on a literature review, interviews with employers and a seminar on the findings and conclusions.

- *Trading Skills for Sales Assistants.* IES report 323. ISBN 1-85184-251-9. Price £20. Available from Grantham Book Services Ltd, Alma Park Industrial Estate, Grantham NG31 9SD, tel 01476 567421.
- A feature article reporting the findings of the DfEE's Skills Review Programme is scheduled to appear in *Labour Market Trends* later in 1997.

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ONS news

LFS data available for UAs

LOCAL AREA Labour Force Survey (LFS) data is now available for the new Unitary Authorities via Quantime.

The annual Local Area LFS database for 1995/6 was released at the end of January by the Labour Market Division of ONS. It is the second database of its kind and the first to give estimates for Unitary Authorities (UAs). It is the first time that any LFS estimates have been produced for UAs.

The data can be accessed via the computer bureau Quantime which

holds the quarterly LFS databases and provides a range of services, including meeting ad-hoc requests and direct dial-up facilities. Further information about this service is available by telephoning Quantime on 0171 625 7111.

The database will also be deposited with the Essex Data Archive.

- For more information about the database itself please contact Ian Wood at ONS, LMD, B4/6, 1, Drummond Gate, London, SW1V 2QQ; telephone 0171 533 6130.

UK labour market surveyed: Social Trends 27

THE UNITED Kingdom the highest rate of home working of any country in the European Union, according to Social Trends 27, the annual statistical portrait of the country.

In 1995 some 29 per cent of employed men and 24 of employed women worked from home at least sometimes.

Full-time employees are also working longer hours on average than in the recent past. Men's average hours, including overtime but excluding meal breaks, rose from 44.5 hours in 1985 to 45.8 in spring 1996. For women the average increased from 39.6 to 40.6 hours. Employees in agriculture and fishing worked the longest average hours in spring 1996.

Other key findings from this edition include:

- Union membership is now concentrated in a small number of very large unions, with seven unions accounting for some 60 per cent of all union members in 1994.

- People with no qualifications had an unemployment rate more than three times higher than those educated to above A level standard in winter 1995-96.

- Only 10 per cent of men but 50 per cent of women had a female boss in 1994-95.

- Around one sixth of full-time male employees and a quarter of women worked some form of flexible working pattern in spring 1996.

- In autumn 1995 some 40 per cent of full-time temporary and more than 70 per cent of part-time temporary employees had no paid holiday entitlement.

- Some 13.4 per cent of economically active people received job-related training in a four-week period in spring 1996, rising to 23 per cent for those with higher educational qualifications.

- *Social Trends 27*. Published for the Office for National Statistics by The Stationery Office. ISBN 0116208 385. Price £37.50.

DfEE news

New code of practice on equal pay

A NEW statutory Code of Practice on equal pay drawn up by the Equal Opportunities Commission (EOC) comes into force on 26 March 1997.

The 21-page Code, in preparation since 1994, contains thorough descriptions of how good employers can organise their pay systems to avoid any likelihood of unfairly discriminating in pay. It sets out those steps which are lawful and those which are unlawful, in a way which should be easy for both individuals and personnel experts to follow.

Readers should note that the Code is statutory. This means that although employers are not bound to comply with all the recommendations of the Code as a matter of course, its standing allows it to be quoted as evidence in case of dispute, e.g. at an Industrial Tribunal. Members of an Industrial Tribunal will take the recommendations of the Code into account if they think it is appropriate in an equal pay case or a sex discrimination case. The Code can be formally quoted from the date that it comes into force on 26 March.

Although the Equal Pay Act has been on the statute books since 1970 and the Sex Discrimination Act since 1975, pay figures as published regularly in *Labour Market Trends* show that average wages of men and women are still some way apart. The gap is most easily analysed by taking

average hourly wages: while the differential has fallen for the last nine years in succession, it is still some 20 per cent, however, as the average hourly female earnings are 79.9 per cent of men's.

The reasons for different pay are many. For instance, even women in full-time jobs work on average 4.1 fewer hours per week than men, including 2.2 fewer hours overtime (often paid at premium rates). Although average hourly earnings provide a useful comparison between men's and women's earnings, they do not prove there are different rates of pay for comparable jobs. Averages reflect characteristics such as different occupations, differing length of time in a job, and recognition of qualifications.

The Government fully supports the EOC's commitment to promoting equal pay between men and women. It is therefore glad to endorse the Code, which provides valuable support for existing pay and sex discrimination legislation.

- To obtain copies of the Code, contact the EOC's Marketing and Communications Dept, Overseas House, Quay Street, Manchester M3 3HN, telephone 0161 833 9244 (ISBN 1-870358-64-3). Copies are free - though large numbers will attract a handling charge.

New research

Small firms' job growth reviewed

JOB GENERATION in small and medium companies in recent years has been dominated by a few very fast growers, a study concludes.

Beyond this there has been a growth of micro firms providing jobs which are unstable, poorly paid, lacking fringe benefits and offering little training.

The paper, by Alan Hughes, Director of the ESRC Centre for Business Research at Cambridge University, says that firms which introduce product or process innovation are those most likely to succeed in growing. They are also more likely to develop networks of collaborative partnerships.

Only 55 per cent of all newly VAT-registered firms survived more than three years in any given period during the 1980s and 1990s. Only very few of the UK's small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) show signs of consistent employment expansion, the study notes.

The key issue facing policy makers, Alan Hughes concludes, is how best to promote the creation of more middle-range SMEs with the capacity to innovate and offer stable employment.

- *Small Firms and Employment.* Employment Policy Institute Economic Report volume 10 no 9, December 1996. Available from EPI, Southbank House, Black Prince Road, London SE1 7SJ, tel 0171 735 0777.

DUE TO technical difficulties, there were some inaccuracies in three of the accompanying maps to the Spotlight on the South West article published in the January 1997 issue. A corrected version of these figures is set out on this page. We apologise for any inconvenience caused.

Figure 10 Claimant unemployment rates by county, October 1996

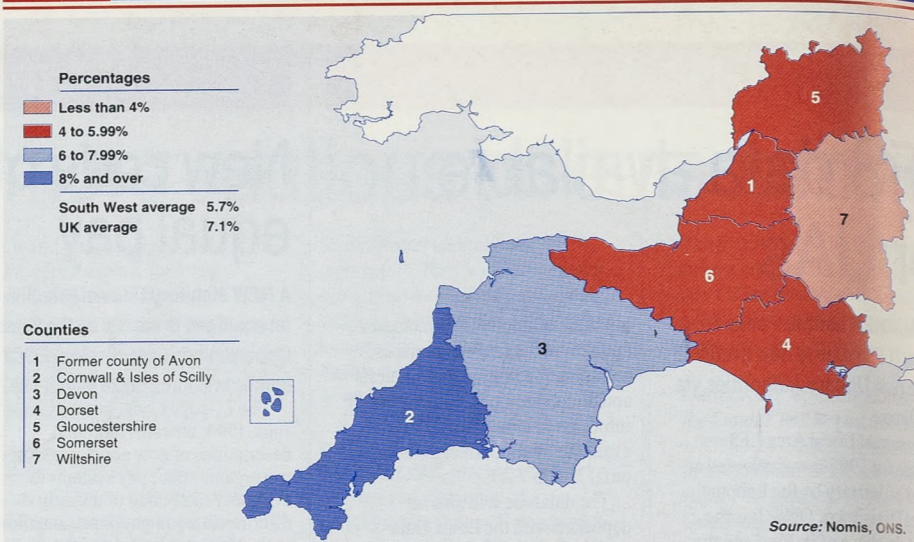


Figure 11 Claimant unemployment rates by Travel-to-Work Area, October 1996

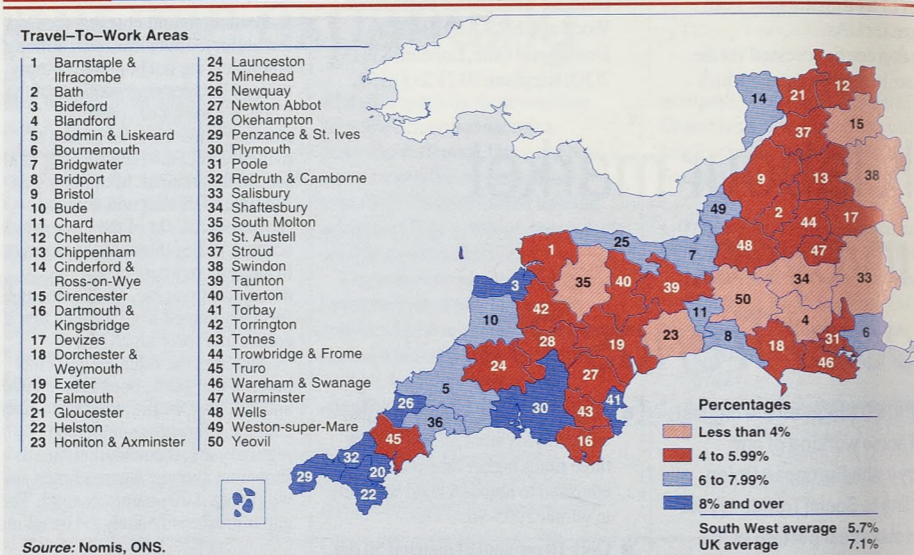
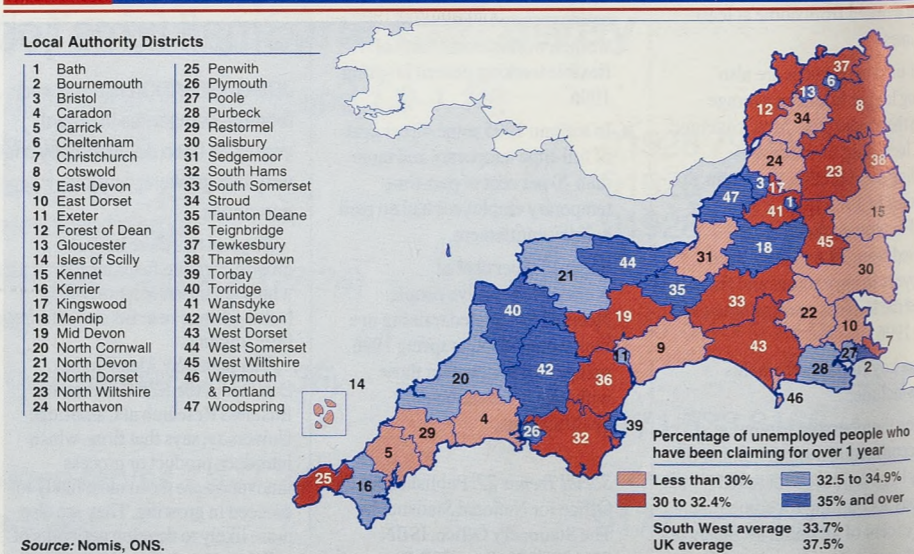


Figure 14 Concentrations of long-term claimant unemployed by Local Authority District, October 1996



LABOUR MARKET UPDATE



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

LABOUR MARKET OVERVIEW

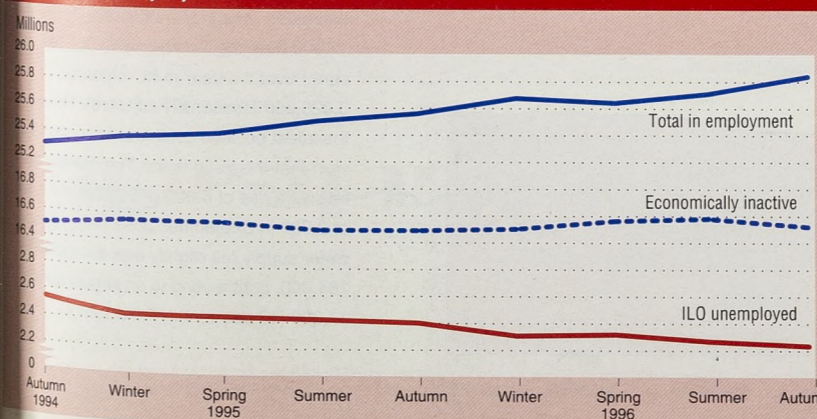
- The latest labour market statistics are consistent with other economic indicators. Over the year to autumn 1996 employment has increased by an average of around 25,000 a month, ILO unemployment has fallen by an average of around 15,000 a month, the population of working age has increased by an average of 10,000 a month. Claimant unemployment has fallen by an average of around 20,000 a month. In recent months the fall in the claimant count has been faster than this (for instance, the average fall over the last three months has been just over 60,000). We do not know how much of the recent fall in claimant unemployment is due to the Jobseekers Allowance and how much is due to jobs growth, and therefore, we do not know whether the downward trend has accelerated.
- This month's statistics include the 'first release' figures for the autumn (September to November) Labour Force Survey (LFS).
- According to the autumn LFS, the level of seasonally adjusted GB International Labour Organisation (ILO) unemployment fell by 32,000 over the quarter, and 166,000 over the year, to 2,230,000. The equivalent period claimant count falls were 114,000 over the quarter and 243,000 over the year. The ILO unemployment rate of 7.9 per cent meant a decrease of 0.1 percentage points over the quarter and 0.6 points over the year.
- In December, UK claimant unemployment (seasonally adjusted) fell by 45,100, taking the level of unemployment to 1,884,700 - the lowest for nearly six years. This was the tenth monthly fall in a row, and resulted in a decrease over the year to December of 350,800, or 16 per cent.
- The UK claimant unemployment rate was 6.7 per cent in December, down 0.2 points on the month and 1.3 points on the year.
- The average monthly fall in claimant unemployment over the year to December was 29,200 with average falls over six months of 44,300 and over three months of 62,000.
- The autumn LFS showed that total employment (seasonally adjusted) rose by 130,000 over the quarter to a level of 25,845,000. This represents an increase over the year of 283,000, and resulted partly from a fall in ILO unemployment and partly from a fall in economic inactivity.
- The estimate of the workforce in employment in the UK was 26,076,000 in September (revised), a rise of 200,000 over the quarter and 299,000 over the year. This was the largest quarterly increase since March 1989. The number of employees in employment increased by 110,000 over the quarter to September - an upward revision of 35,000 on last month's estimate.
- Notifications of new vacancies to UK Jobcentres (seasonally adjusted) fell by 900 in December to 228,700. The stock of unfilled vacancies decreased by 1,200 over the month to 267,500 but rose by 79,200 over the year. Placings by the Employment Service rose by 14,900 over the month to 160,100.
- The number of working days lost to labour disputes in November was provisionally estimated to be 159,000 - over four times higher than for October, and more than double the November 1995 figure. The number of stoppages in November was 28, four more than in October but six less than the figure for the same month in 1995.
- In the year to November, the number of working days lost was estimated to be 1,334,000, compared with 378,000 in the 12 months to November 1995. There were 240 stoppages over the year, compared with 234 for the same period in 1995.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Figure 1. Tables 7.1-7.3

- The economic activity rate for all people in GB aged 16 and over from the autumn 1996 LFS (seasonally adjusted) increased by 0.2 per cent on summer 1996 to 63.0 per cent, a return to the autumn 1995 level. (Table 7.3)
- The autumn LFS recorded 85.1 per cent of men of working age as economically active (seasonally adjusted), compared with 72.0 per cent of women. The difference between the rates for men and women has decreased over both the year and quarter to autumn 1996. The rate for men was 0.2 percentage points lower than in autumn 1995, while the rate for women was 0.4 points higher than in both autumn 1995 and summer 1996. (Table 7.3)
- The LFS shows that the net increase in the number in employment of 283,000 over the year to autumn 1996 was balanced by a decrease in the ILO unemployed of 166,000, an increase in the number economically inactive of 35,000 and an increase in the total population (aged 16 and over) of 151,000 (all seasonally adjusted).

Figure 1 Changes in economic activity between autumn 1994 and autumn 1996; Great Britain; seasonally adjusted



HOURS OF WORK

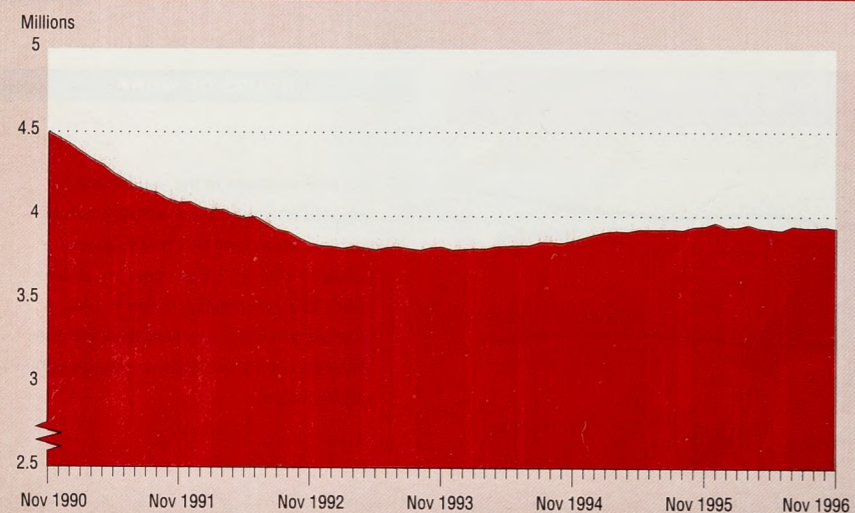
- The LFS estimate of the seasonally adjusted total number of actual hours of work per week was 861 million during autumn 1996, up 1.5 per cent on autumn 1995. This is a result of a rise in total employment of 0.9 per cent over the year and a rise of 0.3 per cent in average actual weekly hours.

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

Tables 0.5, 6.1-6.5

- ◆ Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the third quarter of 1996 was 0.7 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 2.4 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- ◆ Excluding oil and gas, GDP in the third quarter of 1996 was 0.7 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 2.3 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- ◆ Retail sales volumes in the three months to November was 0.8 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 3.9 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- ◆ Manufacturing output in the three months to November was 0.4 per cent higher than in the previous three months and up 0.3 per cent on a year earlier.
- ◆ Construction output in the third quarter of 1996 was 0.4 per cent higher on the previous quarter and 1.1 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- ◆ Manufacturing investment in the third quarter of 1996 was 1.6 per cent lower than the previous quarter but 15.8 per cent lower than a year earlier.
- ◆ Government consumption in the third quarter of 1996 was 0.7 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 1.0 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- ◆ The balance of trade in goods in the three months to October was in deficit by £2.1 billion. This compares with a deficit of £3.1 billion in the previous three months and £4.1 billion a year earlier.
- ◆ Excluding oil and erratics, export volumes in the three months to October were up 3.1 per cent on the previous three months and 8.9 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- ◆ Excluding oil and erratics, import volumes in the three months to October were 1.9 per cent up on the previous three months and 6.9 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- ◆ The increase over the 12 months to December in the 'all items' Retail Price Index (RPI) was 2.5 per cent, down from 2.7 per cent for November. The major downward effects on the 12-month rate came from motoring costs and food prices. Within motoring costs, the downward effect came mainly from petrol prices, which did not rise as much as they had done the previous December. There was a further downward effect from second-hand car prices, which continued to fall more steeply than they had in the previous year. Continued discounting at major supermarkets caused a fall in non-seasonal food prices, in contrast to price increases a year ago, while price increases for seasonal food did not match those seen 12 months earlier. There was also a small downward effect from leisure goods prices.
- ◆ Over the month the 'all items' RPI rose by 0.3 per cent, compared to an increase of 0.6 per cent between November and December last year.
- ◆ Excluding mortgage interest payments (RPIX), the 12-month rate of price increases was 3.1 per cent for December, down from 3.3 for November.
- ◆ The index for all items excluding mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (also known as RPIY) showed an increase over the latest 12 months of 2.7 per cent, down from 3.0 per cent for November.
- ◆ The 12-month rate of increase in the output price index for home sales of manufactured products was provisionally estimated at 1.7 per cent for December, compared with 2.1 per cent (provisional) increase for November. The input price index for materials and fuels purchased by the manufacturing industry provisionally decreased by 6.0 per cent over the year to December, compared with a provisional decrease of 5.3 per cent for November.

Figure 2 Manufacturing employees in Great Britain; seasonally adjusted



EMPLOYMENT

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

- ◆ The latest results from LFS for Great Britain, carried out in autumn (Sep to Nov) 1996, showed that total employment (seasonally adjusted) rose by 130,000 since summer (Jun to Aug) 1996, and 283,000 since autumn 1995, to stand at 25,845,000. Both male and female employment increased. The number of men in employment was up over the quarter by 66,000, and over the year by 134,000, to 14,249,000. The number of women in employment has risen by 64,000 over the quarter, and 149,000 over the year to 11,596,000.
- ◆ The UK Workforce in Employment rose by 200,000 in September to 26,076,000 (previously published as a rise of 165,000 to 26,041,000). This is the largest quarterly increase since March 1989. There were increases for employees (110,000), the self-employed (92,000) and participants in work-related government-supported training schemes (1,000) but a fall for the armed forces (4,000). (Table 1.1)
- ◆ According to the LFS, the number of employees in GB had risen by 301,000 to 22,241,000 (seasonally adjusted) between autumn 1995 and autumn 1996, while the number of self-employed has risen by 44,000 to 3,291,000 over the same period. Since summer 1996 the numbers of employees has risen by 157,000 and the number of self-employed remained fairly stable (a rise of 1,000) in autumn 1996. (Tables 0.3 & 7.1)
- ◆ The LFS also showed that the numbers of both full-time and part-time employees (seasonally adjusted) rose over the quarter (by 146,000 and 10,000) and the year (160,000 and 141,000) to autumn 1996. The total now stands at 16,648,000 for full-time and 5,591,000 for part-time.
- ◆ According to the Workforce in Employment estimates, jobs in manufacturing fell by 11,000 over the month and 13,000 (0.3 per cent) over the year to November to 3,928,000 (seasonally adjusted). However, the latest position continues to support the view that the trend is flat. The monthly fall follows a rise of 6,000 in October and a fall of 2,000 in September. Jobs in energy and water supply fell slightly over the month to 184,000, contributing to an annual fall of 37,000 (17 per cent). (Table 1.2)

UNEMPLOYMENT

Figures 3 and 4. Tables 0.1-0.4, 2.1-2.24, (except 2.18), 7.1-7.6

- ◆ The UK seasonally adjusted level of claimant unemployment fell by 45,100 in December 1996 to stand at 1,884,700. (Table 2.1)
- ◆ The unemployment level was 290,800 (18 per cent) higher than in April 1990 when claimant unemployment reached its last trough, but 1,096,400 (37 per cent) lower than in December 1992 when unemployment last reached a peak.
- ◆ The seasonally adjusted rate of claimant unemployment, at 6.7 per cent of the workforce, was down 0.2 per cent on the previous month. This was the lowest rate since January 1991. (Table 2.1)
- ◆ The UK unemployment rate was 1.3 per cent lower than 12 months ago and, over the year, has fallen in every region for both men and women. (Tables 2.1 & 2.3)
- ◆ Between November and December the total level of seasonally adjusted claimant unemployment fell in every region. The largest regional percentage falls were in the East Midlands, West Midlands, South East and the South West. (Table 2.3)
- ◆ Over the month the rate of seasonally adjusted unemployment fell in every region. (Table 2.3)
- ◆ The UK unadjusted level of claimant unemployment fell by 360,008 (1.3 per cent) over the year to stand at 1,868,206 (6.7 per cent of the workforce). (Table 2.1)
- ◆ On the ILO basis, seasonally adjusted unemployment in Great Britain (autumn 1996) stood at 2.23 million (or 7.9 per cent), which is 302,000 higher than the GB claimant count for the same period.
- ◆ The LFS recorded that the seasonally adjusted ILO unemployment for autumn 1996 stood at 2,230,000 with the quarterly and yearly falls of 32,000 and 166,000 respectively.
- ◆ The ILO unemployment rate (seasonally adjusted) fell over the quarter by 0.1 per cent and the year by 0.6 per cent to autumn 1996 and now stands at 7.9 per cent.
- ◆ The LFS shows that 1,445,000 men and 786,000 women (seasonally adjusted) were ILO unemployed in autumn 1996; down 34,000 for men and up 2,000 for women since summer 1996, and down 108,000 and 58,000 respectively since autumn 1995.
- ◆ The LFS reports a fall in the number of long-term (over one year) ILO unemployed over the year to autumn 1996, both in total (by 109,000 to 843,000) and as a proportion of all ILO unemployed (by 2.1 per cent to 37.9 per cent).

Figure 3 UK: claimant unemployment flows; seasonally adjusted; three month averages

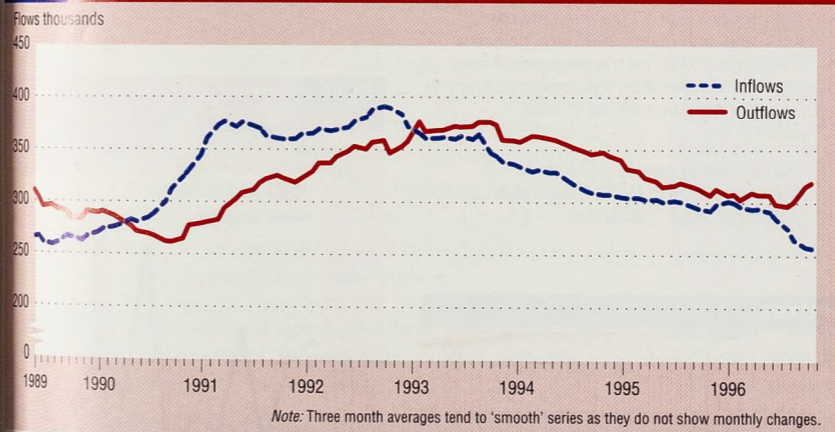
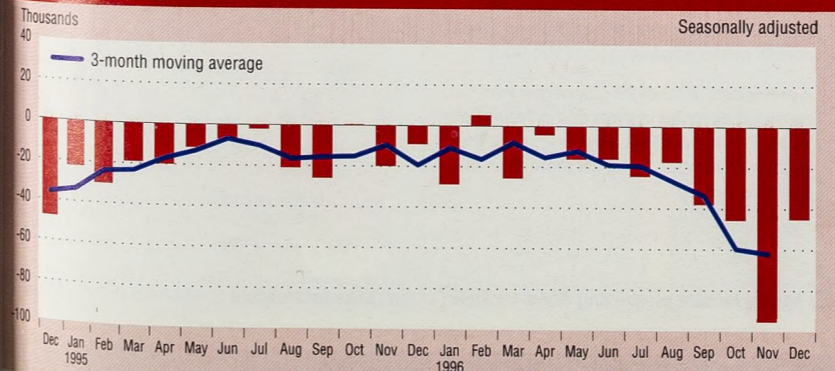


Figure 4 Monthly changes in claimant unemployment; consistent with current coverage; United Kingdom; December 1996



JOBCENTRE VACANCIES

Tables 3.1-3.3

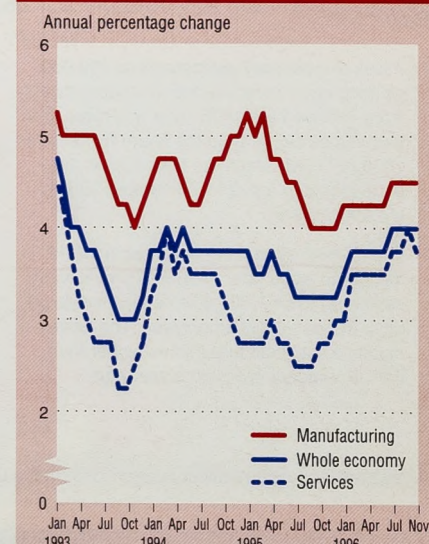
- ◆ The number of vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres (UK seasonally adjusted) fell in December 1996 by 1,200 to 267,500. (Table 3.1)
- ◆ The seasonally adjusted number of new vacancies notified to Jobcentres in December fell by 900 to 228,700. (Table 3.1)
- ◆ On a seasonally adjusted basis, the number of people placed into jobs by the Employment Service increased by 14,900 to 160,100. (Table 3.1)

AVERAGE EARNINGS

Figure 5. Tables 5.1, 5.3

- ◆ The underlying rate of increase in average earnings for the whole economy in the year to November 1996 was provisionally estimated to be 4 per cent. This was unchanged from the October figure. (Table 5.1)
- ◆ The actual increase in whole economy average earnings was 4.0 per cent. (Table 5.1)
- ◆ In the manufacturing industries, the underlying increase was 4½ per cent. This was unchanged from the revised October figure. (Table 5.1)
- ◆ The September to December 1995 and November 1993 rates are the lowest since 1967.
- ◆ The production industries increase in average earnings was 4½ per cent. This remains the same as the October figure. (Table 5.1)
- ◆ In the service industries the increase was 3½ per cent. This was ¼ per cent lower than the October figure. (Table 5.1)

Figure 5 Underlying average earnings index; Great Britain



PRODUCTIVITY AND UNIT WAGE COSTS

Figure 6.
Tables 1.8, 5.8

- Manufacturing output was 0.3 per cent higher in the three months ending November 1996, compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)
- Manufacturing productivity in terms of output per head was 0.3 per cent higher in the three months ending November 1996, compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)
- Manufacturing unit wage costs rose by 4.2 per cent in the three months ending November 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 1996, compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)
- Whole economy unit wage costs were 1.7 per cent higher in the third quarter of 1996, compared with a year earlier. (Table 5.8)

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



LABOUR DISPUTES

Figure 7.
Tables 4.1-4.2

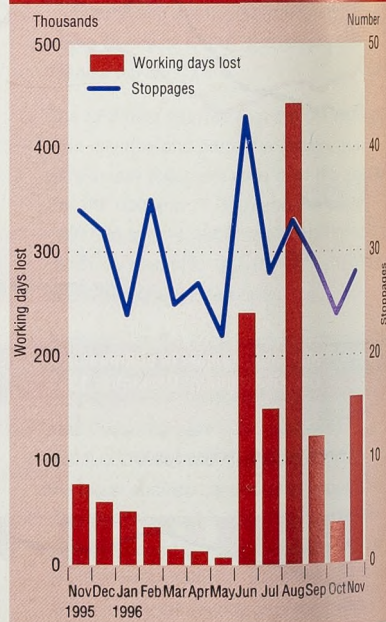
- It was provisionally estimated that 159,000 working days were lost due to stoppages of work in November 1996. This was more than three times higher than the figure for October 1996 (39,000), and more than double the corresponding figure for November 1995 (77,000).
- The number of working days lost in the 12 months to November 1996 was provisionally estimated to be 1,334,000 - equivalent to 60 days lost per 1,000 employees. The latest estimate is almost three times higher than the corresponding period a year ago (378,000), but lower than the average over the ten year period 1986 to 1995 of 1.8 million days lost.
- Some 66 per cent of the 1,334,000 days lost were in the transport, storage and communication group (884,000) and 15 per cent in public administration (194,000).
- A provisional total of 28 stoppages was recorded as being in progress in November 1996. There were 240 stoppages over the year to November 1996, six more than the previous year.

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

Tables 2.18, 5.9, 6.8-6.9

- Among our EU partners the internationally comparable ILO unemployment rate for the UK (using OECD figures) is lower than in Spain, Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, Sweden, Belgium and Germany. (Table 2.18)
- However, the UK ILO rate is still higher than in the Netherlands, Portugal, Denmark, Austria and Luxembourg. (Table 2.18)
- The UK rate is below the EU average using the latest available data (7.9 per cent for the UK in October 1996, compared to 10.9 per cent for the EU as a whole). (Table 2.18)
- The manufacturing average earnings increase was higher for GB than in five OECD countries. (Table 5.9)
- In EU countries there was an average rise in consumer prices of 2.3 per cent (provisional) over the 12 months to November, compared with an increase of 2.7 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in France by 1.7 per cent and in West Germany by 1.5 per cent. Outside the EU, consumer prices rose by 3.3 per cent in USA, by 2.0 per cent in Canada and by 0.8 per cent in Japan. (It should be noted that these comparisons can be affected by variations in the way national indices are compiled. In particular, the treatment of housing costs differs between countries).

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



If you have any comments or suggestions on the Labour Market Update please ring Steve Hickman at the Office for National Statistics. Tel: 0171 533 6113

FOR DETAILED FIGURES SEE THE LABOUR MARKET DATA SECTION



HELP-LINE



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

CONTENTS FOR FEBRUARY 1997 - PRESENTING RESULTS FROM SUMMER (JUNE TO AUGUST) 1996 LFS

- Economic status of people in non-pensioner households**
 - Greater London had the highest proportion of households with no-one in employment.
- Methods of job search**
 - (a) How employees obtained their current job
 - Women were more likely than men to have obtained a job through replying to an advertisement.
 - (b) Job search methods of ILO unemployed people
 - The majority of ILO unemployed people visited a Jobcentre.
- Annual averages: employment rates for ethnic minorities**
 - Averaging over more than one quarter decreases the threshold below which LFS estimates can be published.
- Employees usually working more than 48 hours a week**
 - One in four men and around one in 16 women usually work more than 48 hours a week.
- Historical data from the LFS**
 - LFS data for 1979, 1981 and 1983 are now available through Quantime Ltd.

1 ECONOMIC STATUS OF PEOPLE IN NON-PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS

Interest in labour market issues focuses not only on the labour market status of individuals, but also on the joint status of all the people in a household. Figure 1 provides such information for summer 1996 showing the percentages of non-pensioner households with no-one in employment and with at least one person ILO unemployed in each region of Great Britain. Figure 2 provides the proportion of households in each region with at least one person ILO unemployed in summer 1996. Greater London had the highest proportion of non-pensioner households with no-one in employment and at least one person ILO unemployed.

Non-pensioner households in the LFS

The LFS provides information on the composition of households, in terms of the number of adults (separately for above and below pensionable age), their marital status, sex, and the number of children. Non-pensioner households are defined as all households except those with at least one person over pensionable age and no dependent children. This includes married couples, with or without children, lone parent families and single person households.

Figure 1 Proportion of non-pensioner households with no-one in employment (Great Britain, summer 1996, not seasonally adjusted)

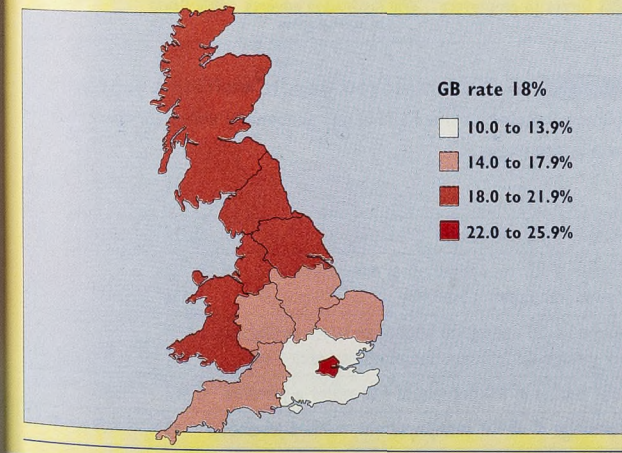
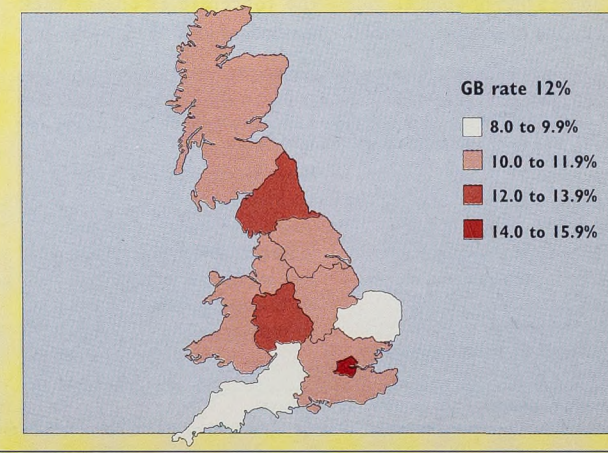


Figure 2 Proportion of non-pensioner households with at least one person ILO unemployed (Great Britain, summer 1996, not seasonally adjusted)



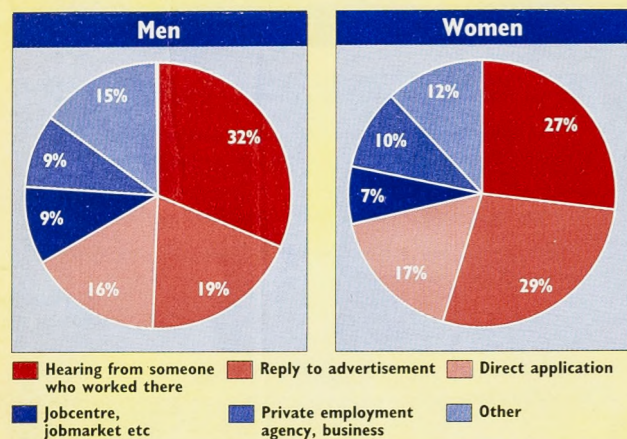
2 METHODS OF JOB SEARCH

(a) HOW EMPLOYEES OBTAINED THEIR CURRENT JOB

The LFS can identify how employees who had been with their employer for three months or less at the time of interview obtained their current job. Figure 3 shows that, in summer 1996, for both men and women, the most successful ways of obtaining a job were replying to an advertisement and hearing from someone who worked there. Almost a third of male employees obtained their job by the latter method compared with just over a quarter of women. Conversely, women were more likely to have obtained a job through replying to an advertisement than men (just over a quarter compared to a fifth).

The figures are likely to understate the proportion of jobs that are obtained through Employment Service Jobcentres. Earlier comparisons between surveys of individuals and other measures of different recruitment channels' shares of engagements suggest that people tend to understate the role of Jobcentres in helping them find jobs. The LFS also omits many temporary and short-term engagements. Jobs which a respondent had started during the three months before their survey interview are not included.

Figure 3 How employees obtained their current job (within last three months) (Great Britain, summer 1996, not seasonally adjusted)



Methods of obtaining current job in the LFS

From spring 1992 onwards the LFS asked employees if they obtained their current job by one of the following methods:

- replying to a job advertisement;
- Jobcentre, jobmarket etc;
- careers office;^b
- Jobclub;^{a, b}
- private employment agency or business;
- hearing from someone who worked there;
- direct application;
- some other way.^b

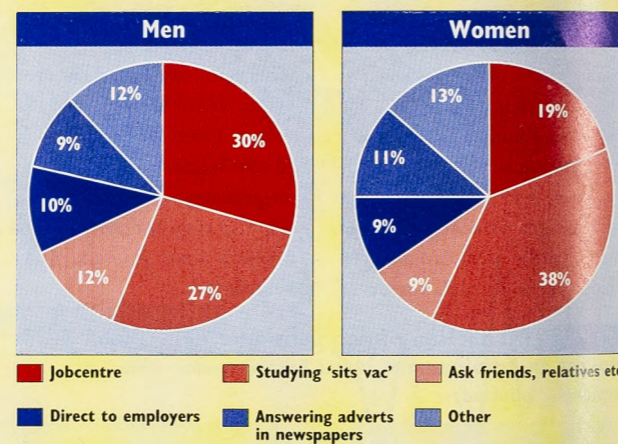
^a Additional category added from winter 1994 onwards.
^b Included in 'other' category in pie charts.

(b) JOB SEARCH METHODS OF ILO UNEMPLOYED PEOPLE

The LFS provides information about how unemployed people go about finding work. Figure 4 shows the main method that the ILO unemployed used to look for work in summer 1996. For both men and women the most frequently used main methods of jobsearch were visiting a Jobcentre and studying the 'situations vacant' columns in newspapers. Men were more likely to visit a Jobcentre than women as their main means of seeking employment; in summer 1996 just under a third of men used this method compared with under a fifth of women.

Using the main search method to present how people look for work underestimates the role of Jobcentres; for example, somebody who visited a Jobcentre and studied the 'situations vacant' columns in newspapers provided there, may well report in the LFS that the latter was the main job search method. Table 1 shows the proportion of ILO unemployed who visited a Jobcentre, whether or not they gave this as a main job search method. For men this proportion was over two thirds and for women it was over a half. Overall, just under two-thirds of people surveyed used the Jobcentre as one of their methods of looking for a job.

Figure 4 Main method of looking for work (Great Britain, summer 1996, not seasonally adjusted)



Job search methods in the LFS

From spring 1992 onwards, the LFS asks ILO unemployed people if one of the following was their main method of looking for work:

- Jobcentre;
- Careers office;^{a, b}
- Jobclub;^b
- private employment agency;^b
- advertise in newspapers, etc;^b
- studying 'situations vacant' columns;
- answering adverts in newspapers etc;
- direct approach to employers;
- ask friends, relatives etc;
- waiting for job application results;^b
- looking for premises or equipment;^b
- seek any permits for jobs;^b
- try to obtain finance;^b
- do anything else;^b

^a Additional category from summer 1994 onwards.
^b Included in 'other' category in pie charts.

Table 1 ILO unemployed people visiting a Jobcentre (Great Britain, summer 1996, not seasonally adjusted, thousands and percentages)

	All	Men	Women
Number of ILO unemployed	2,327	1,516	811
Number of ILO unemployed whose main search method was visiting a Jobcentre	603	447	156
Number of ILO unemployed whose main search method was not through the Jobcentre, but nonetheless visited one	889	597	292
Total number of ILO unemployed who visited a Jobcentre	1,492	1,045	448
Percentage of all ILO unemployed who visited a Jobcentre	64	69	55

3 ANNUAL AVERAGES: EMPLOYMENT RATES FOR ETHNIC MINORITIES

Some 60,000 households per quarter are interviewed for the LFS, sufficient for most analyses. For small groups such as ethnic minorities, however, a single LFS quarter does not provide a large enough sample size to present reliable estimates for more than the key statistics, and reliable information is very sparse at regional level. If the LFS estimates for several quarters are averaged, it is possible to increase the reliability of such estimates. One benefit of using the method is the lower threshold at which estimates are deemed reliable; see box. This is illustrated in the following analysis. An article explaining this method in more detail will be

appearing in a forthcoming issue of *Labour Market Trends*.

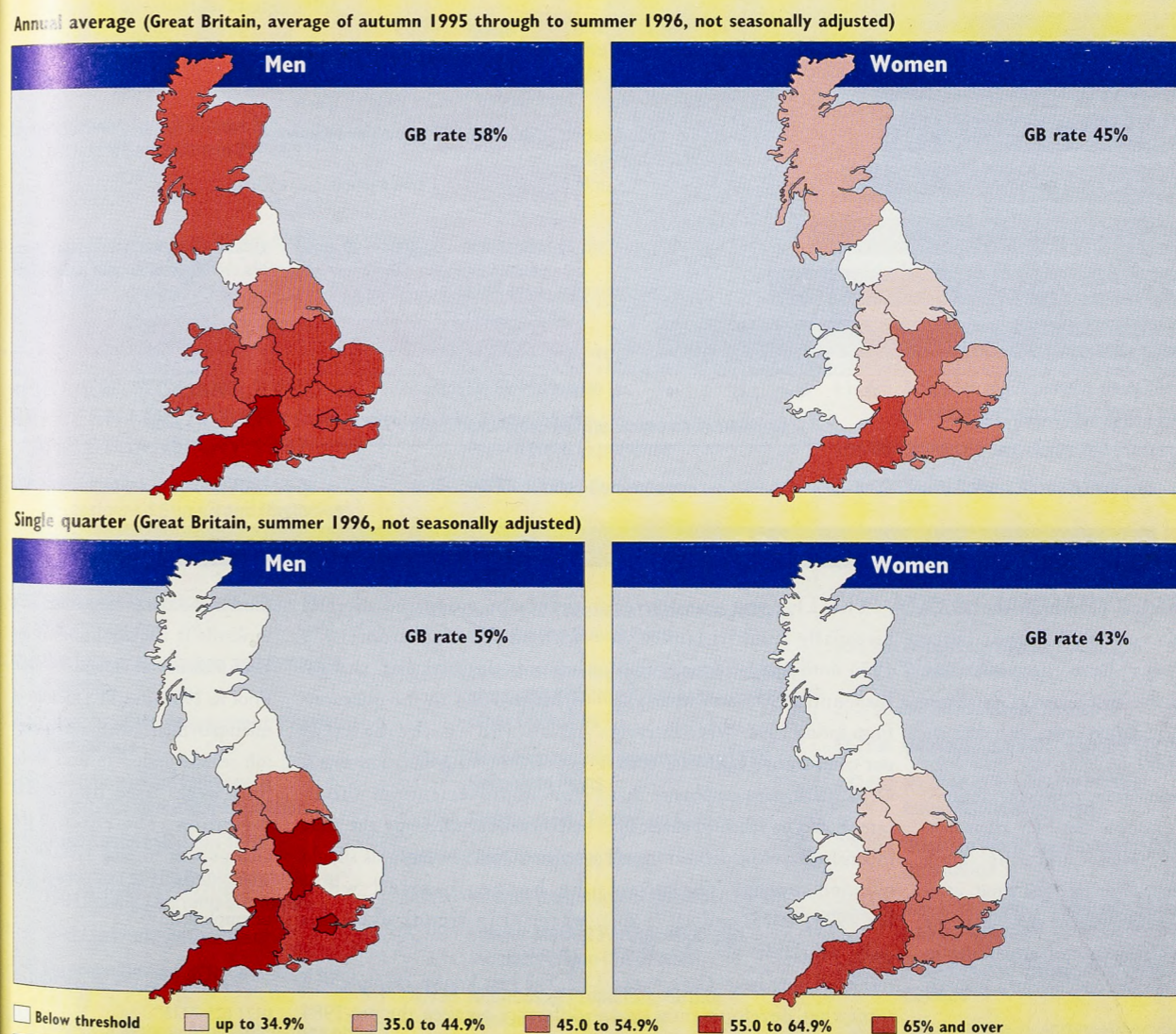
Figure 5 shows the employment rate as a percentage of the population aged 16 or over for all ethnic minorities, by Standard Statistical Region and sex. The bottom two maps present the estimates from a single quarter (summer 1996), while the top two maps present the estimates from averaging the four quarters from autumn 1995 to summer 1996 inclusive. When presenting estimates based on a single quarter, the employment rate for ethnic minorities cannot be shown for four regions for either men or women; when presenting estimates based on the average of four

quarters, the increase in reliability means that the rate can be shown for three more regions for men, and two more regions for women. Another benefit is that the annual average estimates have smaller confidence intervals than estimates for individual quarters which can be subject to considerable sampling variability. However, averages can also mask seasonality, such as summer jobs in the tourism industry.

Publication thresholds in the LFS	
Number of quarters in average	Thresholds below which LFS estimates are not published*
1	10,000
4	6,000
8	3,000
12	2,000
16	1,000

* Threshold below which relative error of LFS estimate is greater than 20 per cent.

Figure 5 Annual averages versus single quarter estimates: ethnic minority employment rates by region and sex



4 EMPLOYEES USUALLY WORKING MORE THAN 48 HOURS A WEEK

The LFS Help-Line has received calls for information on employees working more than 48 hours a week and their different occupations, in connection with the European legislation on the organisation of working time.

Figure 6 shows, separately for men and women, the proportions of employees in summer 1996 in each occupation who usually work more than 48 hours a week. For

men the highest proportion was managers and administrators, with over two-fifths usually working more than 48 hours a week; for women the professional occupations had the highest proportion, at just under a quarter. Overall, just over one in four men usually worked more than 48 hours a week compared with around one in 16 women.

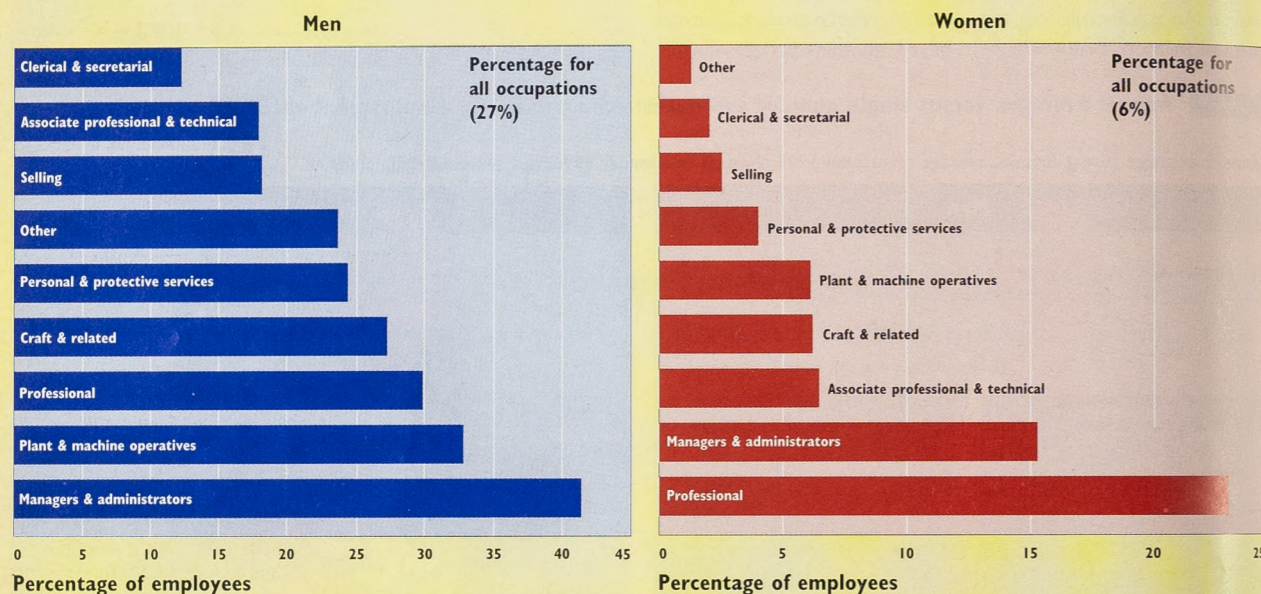
The LFS does not provide information about whether or

not people who report usually working more than 48 hours a week do so voluntarily, are required to do so as a condition of their jobs, or would face any particular sanction or penalty by their employer if they refused. Nor does it ask people whether they work more than 48 hours a week as an average over any particular period (eg four months, which appears in the EC Working Time Directive as a 'basic' reference period for

calculating weekly working hours which could be extended in certain circumstances).

The Working Time Directive allows for the average maximum weekly working limit to be disapplied 'where, on account of the specific characteristics of the activity concerned, the duration of the working time is not measured and/or predetermined or can be set by the workers themselves'.

Figure 6 Percentage of employees usually working more than 48 hours a week, by occupation (Great Britain, summer 1996, not seasonally adjusted)



5 HISTORICAL DATA FROM THE LFS

Historical data from the 1979, 1981 and 1983 Labour Force Surveys have now become available in Quanvert databases via Quantime Ltd^a. Such data are publicly available, and have been for some time, from other sources; for example the LFS Historical Supplement and the Data Archive. For the first time, cross analysis with other variables in the LFS database not appearing in text is now possible for Quanvert users.

The LFS was conducted biennially from its launch in 1973 until 1983, annually from then until 1991 and quarterly from spring 1992. When carrying out comparisons with later years, ONS statisticians emphasise that care should be taken to check for inconsistencies in definitions or question coverage. The surveys for 1973, 1975, and 1977 are only available via the Data Archive because they were somewhat developmental and

cannot be compared directly with the surveys from 1979 onwards. In particular, changes made in 1984 to the questionnaire and to the basis of grossing-up to population totals, and improvements in survey methodology affecting the time series from 1984 onwards should be borne in mind when examining trends over this period.

The best known example of a difference between the pre-1984

surveys and the surveys from 1984 onwards is the adoption of the ILO measure of unemployment. Prior to 1984, the 'LFS measure of unemployment' used a one week job search period instead of the four weeks used by the ILO definition. The effect of the change was to add 179,000 to the survey estimate of the ILO unemployed.

^a Quantime Ltd can be contacted on 0171 625 7222.

Research Programme quarterly update

Research Programme Quarterly Update provides a report on the progress of projects in the labour market research programmes of the Department for Education and Employment (DfEE), the Employment Service (ES) and the Industrial Relations Division of the Department of Trade and Industry.

DfEE

REPORTS PUBLISHED SINCE SEPTEMBER 1996

RS14	Value added measures of school GCSE performance ISBN 0 11 270947 8 Price £4.95 (Pub July 96)	RS31	Ambition and Marginalisation: A Qualitative Study of Underachieving Young Men of Afro-Caribbean Origin ISBN 0 11 270971 0 Price £25.95	RS37	Cost and Benefits of Supported Employment ISBN 0 11270980 X Price £25.95
RS23	The Impact of Redundancies on Local Labour Markets and the post redundancy experience ISBN 0 11 270965 6 Price £25.95	RS32	Evaluation of the Refocused Training for Work Programme ISBN 0 11 270972 9 Price £25.95	RS38	International Comparisons of Labour Market Responses to Economic Recoveries ISBN 0 11 270981 8 Price £25.95
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PROJECTS COMPLETED BETWEEN 1 OCTOBER 1996 AND 31 JANUARY 1997

123/94	Individual take-up of NVQs/SVQs Assessment if Stimuli and Obstacles
111/96	JSA Qualitative Research on Part-time Study
175/95	Employers Gross Contributions to Youth Training
234/93	BSL Labour Resources and Regional Planning
228/96	'Right to Work' Assessment: POLIMOD Simulations
188/95	Evaluation of the Delivery of NVQs/SVQs in Further Education
202/95	Skills Needs in Britain 1996
220/95	Evaluation of The Implementation of TEC Lifelong Learning Strategies
217/96	'Right to Work' Assessment
110/96	European Review of Research on the Family
177/95	Impact of Modern Apprenticeships on Young People's Take Up of Work Based Training

223/95	MPSE Prototype
176/95	Evaluation of the Scope and Quality of Pre-16 Work Experience
233/96	INFER Jubilee Conference
134/96	Evaluation of Youth Enterprise Initiative - Prince's Youth Business Trust
185/94	Survey of Vocational Guidance Activity in European Social Fund
207/95	Lessons from the Operation of Industry and Local Training Arrangements in other Countries
155/95	Research on Implementation of TEC Corporate Plans
155/94	EHE Graduate Follow up Survey
215/96	Chatham House Forum
160/96	Interim Evaluation of Objective I (ESF)
221/94	Labour Market Participation and Incomes in and Out of Work
147/96	Methods of Projecting Further Education and Training
125/96	Secondary Analysis of the Working Lives Survey

117/95	Attitudes of Employers and Other Funders Towards Returns to Learning
105/95	Childcare as a Gendered Profession
215/95	Youth Cohort Study 8 Sweep 1

PROJECTS STARTING BETWEEN 1 OCTOBER 1996 AND 31 JANUARY 1997

156/96	Returns to Higher Education Qualifications
221/96	MPSE Prototype Sweep 2
157/96	Continuous Adult Learning Survey
147/96	Method of Projecting Further Education and Training
228/96	'Right to Work' Assessment: POLIMOD Simulation
153/96	The Utilisation of Graduate Skills in the Labour Market
127/96	Evaluation of Investors in People UK Limited
138/96	Characteristics of Older Workers: Secondary Analysis of the Family and Working Lives Survey

152/96 Recruitment and Utilisation of Graduates by Small and Medium-sized Enterprises
 142/9 Supply and Demand for Supported Employment
 164/96 Evaluation of Methods being used by TECs to assess their local economic impact
 158/96 Impact of Guidance on employed people
 233/96 INFER Jubilee Conference

145/96 Employers 'Net Costs of Training to NVQ Level 2
 165/96 Evaluation of TEC Discretionary Fund
 180/96 Survey of Small Awarding Bodies
 229/96 Determinants of Student Loan Take-Up
 167/96 Review of CITB/EITB: Employers Surveys
 234/96 Open learning in Public Libraries: Third Baseline Survey

177/96 A Study of Employers Use of NVQs/SVQs Across Industrial Sectors
 189/96 Skill Needs in Britain 1997
 141/96 Out of School childcare grant: An evaluation of long term sustainability
 176/96 Employers Perceptions of Core Skills
 237/96 Reasonable adjustments for disabled people

Further information on any of the above projects can be obtained from Department for Education and Employment, SAR1, Room E414, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ. Telephone 0114 259 3932.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

PROJECTS COMMISSIONED AUGUST 1996-DECEMBER 1996

National Off-Flow Study
 Ref: 200577
 Contact: Russell Bently, 0114 259 6425

1-2-1/Workwise Tracking
 Ref: RE4.1.96
 Contact: Jenny Kay, 0114 259 6264

Relationships between Self and Unemployment
 Ref: 200575
 Contact: Pauline Heather, 0114 259 6266

Temporary Unemployment
 Ref: RE1
 Contact: Maura Lantrua, 0114 259 6363

ES Placings Study
 Ref: 200549A
 Contact: Declan McLaughlin, 0114 259 5741

National Customer Satisfaction Survey
 Ref: 200514
 Contact: Gail Hawley, 0114 259 6275

For details of specific Employment Service projects, contact the names listed after each project.
 For copies of ES - Research and Evaluation Division reports, telephone 0114 259 6423.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

COMPLETED PROJECTS

Impact of the Sunday Trading Act
 Cost Implications of Changing Employment Rights Thresholds

CONTINUING PROJECTS

Assessing the Benefits of Employee Involvement

Effects of Workplace Procedures on Industrial Tribunal Claims

Changing Nature of the Employment Contract
 Pay in Private Sector Industries

Development Work for 1997 Workplace Industrial Relations Survey

Working Lives Survey: Secondary Analysis

PROJECTS NOT YET COMMISSIONED

Third Periodic Survey of Industrial Tribunal Applications

Assessment of New Regulations on Consultation Procedures for Collective Redundancies

For further information on any of these projects: Nitya Banerji, telephone 0171 215 2692.

MEMBERSHIP OF TRADE UNIONS IN 1995 BASED ON INFORMATION FROM THE CERTIFICATION OFFICER

ALL TRADE unions have a statutory obligation to present their membership statistics to the Certification Officer of Trade Unions and Employers' Associations. The following tables present the latest membership figures up to 31 December 1995, changes over

time in membership levels, the gender make-up of membership and the size of unions.

Overview

At the end of 1995, there were 238 unions in the United Kingdom with 8.1 million members - the lowest number of trade union

members since 1945. The year also saw the sixteenth consecutive annual fall in total membership from its peak of 13.3 million in 1979, resulting in a reduction of 39 per cent since the peak level. Male membership fell between 1994 and 1995 by 156,000 (3 per cent) and female membership fell over the year by 34,000 (1 per cent). Union

membership is concentrated in a small number of very large unions; eight unions (3 per cent of the total) accounted for 62 per cent of all union membership.

● For further information on Certification Office data see the February 1996 issue of *Labour Market Trends*, pp 49-54.

Table 1 Trade unions: numbers and membership 1970-1995

Year	Number of unions at end of year	Total membership end of year (000s)	Percentage change in membership since previous year
1970	543	11,187	6.8
1971	525	11,135	-0.5
1972	507	11,359	2.0
1973	519	11,456	0.9
1974	507	11,764	2.7
1975	470	12,026	2.2
1976	473	12,386	3.0
1977	481	12,846	3.7
1978	462	13,112	2.1
1979	453	13,289	1.3
1980	438	12,947	-2.6
1981	414	12,106	-6.5
1982	408	11,593	-4.2
1983	394	11,236	-3.1
1984	375	10,994	-2.2
1985	370	10,821	-1.6
1986	335	10,539	-2.6
1987	330	10,475	-0.6
1988	315	10,376	-0.9
1989	309	10,158	-2.1
1990	287	9,947	-2.1
1991	275	9,585	-3.6
1992	268	9,048	-5.6
1993	254	8,700	-3.8
1994	243	8,278	-4.9
1995	238	8,089	-2.3

Table 2 Trade unions: numbers and membership end 1995

Number of members	Number of unions	Membership (000's)	Number of unions		Membership of all unions	
			Per cent	Cumulative per cent	Per cent	Cumulative per cent
Under 100	25	1	10.5	(10.5)	0	0
100-499	50	13	21	(31.5)	0.2	(0.2)
500-999	25	18	10.5	(42.0)	0.2	(0.4)
1,000-2,499	41	69	17.2	(59.2)	0.8	(1.3)
2,500-4,999	23	82	9.7	(68.9)	1.0	(2.3)
5,000-9,999	17	120	7.1	(76.1)	1.5	(3.8)
10,000-14,999	8	107	3.4	(79.4)	1.3	(5.1)
15,000-24,999	6	108	2.5	(81.9)	1.3	(6.4)
25,000-49,999	20	741	8.4	(90.3)	9.2	(15.6)
50,000-99,999	7	482	2.9	(93.3)	6.0	(21.5)
100,000-249,999	8	1,326	3.4	(96.6)	16.4	(37.9)
250,000 and more	8	5,022	3.4	(100.0)	62.1	(100.0)
All	238	8,089	100		100	

Table 3 Average gross weekly earnings for full-time employees on adult rates, October 1996

Region	Men			Women			All		
	Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All
South East	322.4	531.6	459.9	219.3	346.0	329.4	302.4	447.1	409.4
East Anglia	298.9	421.1	359.4	188.0	287.2	267.3	279.5	359.0	327.2
South West	284.0	433.7	366.7	186.4	278.7	262.6	265.9	361.4	328.2
West Midlands	298.4	427.3	362.0	192.4	278.0	258.4	277.9	359.5	326.0
East Midlands	295.4	415.3	354.7	182.7	272.6	250.2	272.8	353.3	319.5
Yorkshire & Humberside	294.1	412.2	352.5	183.5	272.0	254.0	274.4	347.1	318.1
North West	301.4	432.3	369.7	192.2	282.8	266.8	282.1	360.6	331.8
North	303.2	410.5	352.5	185.7	272.3	253.4	281.9	343.6	317.3
England	304.2	471.5	398.4	197.4	307.4	288.3	284.1	396.0	357.9
Scotland	292.3	436.4	365.5	190.6	284.5	263.5	270.1	362.7	326.6
Wales	296.2	408.6	347.8	186.4	271.5	251.7	276.0	344.4	314.7
Great Britain	302.7	466.5	393.3	196.1	304.2	284.7	282.3	391.5	353.4

Box 1 Multipliers used for ratio projection

	Men	Women	All
Manual	1.0045	1.0048	1.0045
Non-manual	1.0054	1.0060	1.0056
All	1.0052	1.0058	1.0053

THE 1996 New Earnings Survey included data supplied by a police force in the South East which wrongly included a housing allowance as part of basic pay. This factor combined with the relatively large size of that particular police force means that some published earnings estimates were overstated. Data have now been adjusted to account for this and the revised results are described below.

What analyses are affected?

The main impact is in the analyses specific to the police, most notably those for the collective agreement covering employees in the *Police service (ranks below superintendent only)* and the occupational analyses concerning *police officers (sergeant and below)* - SOC 610 and *police officers (inspector and above)* - SOC 152. Results for the relevant minor and major occupational groups are also slightly affected.

Published industrial analyses

affected are those concerning the standard industrial classification 752 - *provision of services to the community as a whole* and the relevant industry class and sector. On a broader level, local government and, to a lesser extent, public sector and service sector aggregates are affected.

Regional results are only affected in the South East although results for England and Great Britain as a whole will also be slightly affected, particularly if detailed occupational or industrial data is involved.

Overall results for non-manual workers and for all workers are very slightly affected. There is no change to any of the results for manual workers.

Summary of results

Revised average gross weekly earnings (including overtime) in April 1996 were £351.50, 20 pence lower than published. This represents an increase of 4.1 per cent on April 1995 which is 0.1 percentage point lower than first published. Earnings estimates for non-manual employees and males and females separately

were generally overstated by a similar degree, see *table 1*.

Public sector earnings, in April 1996 were 4 per cent higher than a year earlier, compared to 4.1 per cent in the private sector. This reverses the original comparison to 4.1 per cent in the private sector where public sector earnings were shown to be rising at 4.2 per cent. It is worth noting, however, that there is no statistical significance in the difference between the two figures and that the overall public sector figure reflects compositional effects resulting from the transfer of manual work to the private sector. For manual and non-manuals separately, public sector increases are lower than in the private sector.

The fastest growth in earnings remains apparent in local government with an average rise in earnings of 4.9 per cent compared to a year earlier.

The revised estimated increase of earnings for those employees covered by the police service collective agreement is 4.5 per cent, a considerable reduction from the originally published 8.1 per

cent. Taking into account an average settlement figure of around 3 per cent would suggest wage drift of around 1.5 per cent, although almost 1 per cent of this can be accounted for through increased overtime. Not surprisingly, revised occupation analyses for police officers show similar results, see *table 2*.

Industrial effects of the revisions are not so great. The overall increase in earnings in the service industries has been reduced by 0.1 percentage points to 4 per cent exactly; the figure for the public administration industry sector is now 4.7 per cent compared to the published 5.4 per cent; the specific industry group including the police service now shows an increase of just 4 per cent compared to the 6 per cent originally published.

The overall effect on earnings in Greater London and the South East is smaller still. The increase in earnings in Greater London is now estimated to be 2.9 per cent compared with 3.2 per cent; the increase in the South East to be 4 per cent, 0.2 percentage points less than published.

Further information:

Earnings estimates for specific London boroughs will also be affected. These revisions plus revisions to any of the other published tables can be obtained from Jenny Carr, Office for National Statistics, Earnings Information and Analysis, Room 249, East Lane House, Runcorn, WA7 2DN. Telephone 01928 79 2739, Fax 01928 79 2408.

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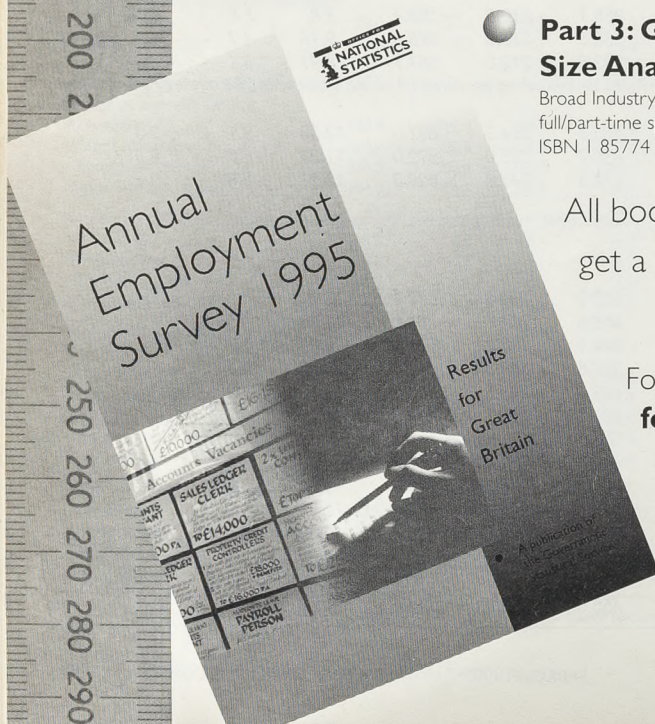
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British labour force projections: 1997-2006

The future of the labour force is an important question for policymakers, business people and others who are making long-term, economic and societal plans. This article updates the projections made in May 1996's *Labour Market Trends*, and sets out how they are calculated.

By **Robin Ellison**,
Labour Market Division,
Office for National Statistics and
Kevin Tinsley and **Nicola Houston**,
Analytical Services:
Labour Market Analysis Division,
Department for Education and
Employment.

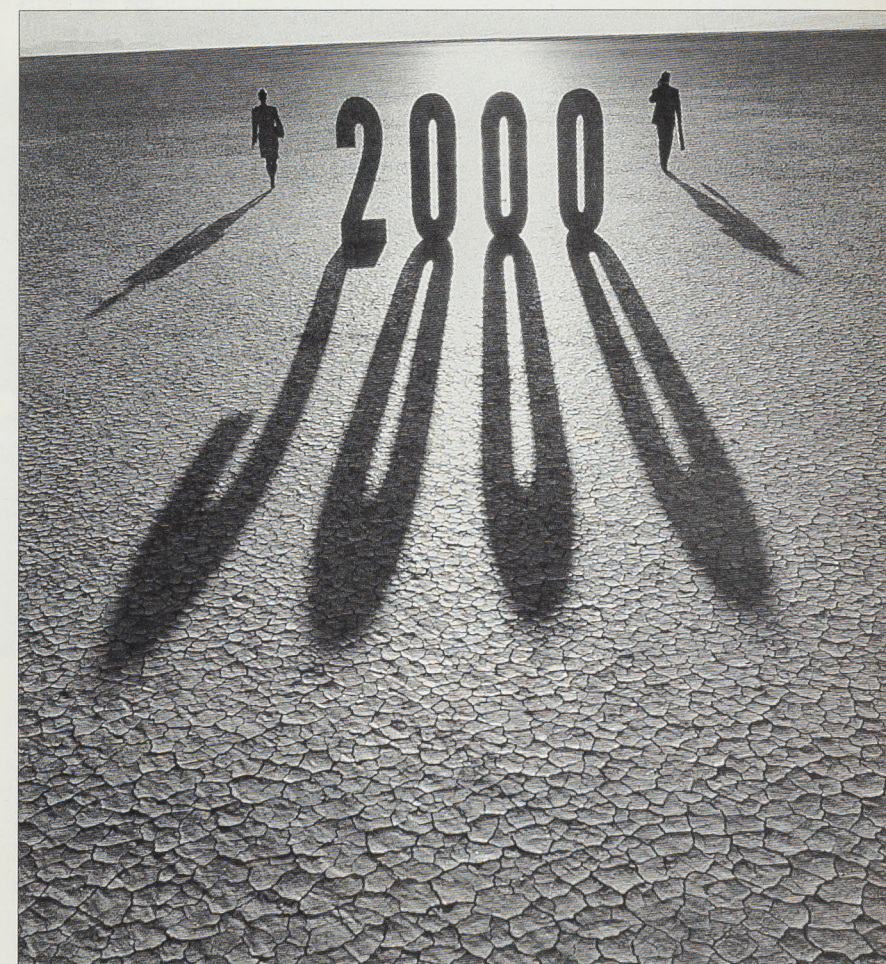


Photo: The Image Bank

Key findings

- The labour force of Great Britain was estimated to have risen to 27.8 million in spring 1996. This rise followed five successive falls after the all time high of 28.2 million in 1990.
- The labour force is projected to increase steadily each year. By spring 2006 it will be 1.2 million higher. Three quarters of this increase is attributable to demographic changes.
- Of this rise of 1.2 million, 0.9 million is accounted for by women. As a result, women are projected to make up 45.3 per cent of the total in 2006 compared with 44 per cent in 1996.
- The labour force in 2006 will be older on average than in 1996; the projected rise of 2.3 million people aged 35 and over contrasts with the projected fall of 1.1 million people aged under 35 in the labour force.
- The increase in the household population of working age will be 1.3 million between 1996 and 2006, larger than the increase of 1.0 million seen in the previous ten years, according to figures based on the Government Actuary's Department's 1994-based projections.
- The overall activity rate of those of working age is projected to increase slightly from 78.3 per cent in 1996 to 78.6 per cent in 2006.
- Economic activity rates for women aged 20 and over are projected to increase. The largest increases are indicated for 25-34 year old women (nearly eight percentage points by 2006) and for 60-64 year old women (between five and six percentage points).
- For most male groups, slight falls are projected, the largest being for 55 to 59 year olds of over 2 percentage points. Men are still projected to have higher rates than women.
- Slight increases in overall economic activity rates for 16-24 year olds are projected. Even though numbers in full-time education are growing, economic activity among students is set to increase.

Introduction

THE MAIN section of this article provides projections of the labour force in Great Britain to the year 2006. Information from the spring (March-May) 1996 Labour Force Survey and mid-1994-based population projections is incorporated. The working population is grouped in terms of age bands and gender. Projections are made about their involvement in the labour market. Factors affecting trends in the population and their impact on the future labour force are also assessed. The new projections are compared with those previously published¹ and alternative ones based on a different set of assumptions are made.

The *technical note* briefly discusses the methodology of the projection process used by the Department for Education and Employment (DfEE) in consultation with the Office for National Statistics (ONS). Readers with an interest in the topic are invited to request a detailed note of the methodology from the contact address given at the end.

Labour force estimates and projections

Table 1, which follows the *technical note*, gives details of the size of the labour force in each year from 1971 to 1996 and projections up to 2006 for men and women and for individual age groups. The numbers are summarised in figure 1 – which depicts the changes in the total over the whole of the period.

Figure 1 shows that the labour force in 1996 is estimated to have increased by 0.1

million from the 1995 level to stand at 27.8 million. This rise follows five successive falls after the all time high of 28.2 million in 1990. The labour force is projected to increase by 0.15 million by 1997, and to rise steadily by a further 1.1 million by 2006.

The rate of increase projected to 2006 has been exceeded in the past. In the ten years between 1979 and 1989, the economically active population grew by 2.2 million. This compares with a projected increase of 1.2 million in the ten years from 1996. The difference reflects a smaller projected overall rise in economic activity rates, as the increase in the population of working age is similar in the two periods. The high growth from 1979 to 1989 occurred despite a recession in the early 1980s and reflected a long 'upswing' in the economic cycle during the latter half of the 1980s. During the last two decades 1976 to 1986 and 1986 to 1996, both of which included recessions, the labour force grew by 1.8 million and 0.9 million respectively.

These projections make the stylised assumption that unemployment will remain at its seasonally adjusted August 1996 level of 2.02 million. (See the section on alternative assumptions for a discussion of this). By contrast, historical estimates of the size of the labour force show ups and downs that partly reflect falls and rises in unemployment.

The *technical note* describes the data series presented in tables 1 to 3, including some slight discontinuities, notably in 1984.

Bearing in mind these slight discontinuities, table 1 estimates that the number of

women in the labour market rose by nearly one-third from 9.4 million in 1971 to 12.3 million in 1996; the number of men was, at 15.6 million in 1996, effectively the same as the 1971 level. Women made up 37.5 per cent of the workforce in 1971 compared with 44.0 per cent in 1996. Whereas increases in the labour force are projected for both men and women, the increase for women is considerably larger: women are projected to provide 45.3 per cent of the workforce in 2006.

The labour force in 2006 will be older on average than in 1996: the projected rise of 1.5 million people aged 35-54 and 0.8 million aged over 54 contrasts with the fall of 1.1 million people under 35 years old. The projected trends for men and women are similar. The largest difference is among 25-34 year olds: while a strong demographic decline is projected for both sexes, sizable projected increases in female activity rates partially mitigate this for women, whereas a small decline in male activity rates is projected.

Of the three main age bands (25-34, 35-44 and 45-54) making up the labour force, the youngest contributed the most to the workforce in 1996. This situation is projected to change dramatically by 2006, when 35-44 year olds are predicted to be the largest contributors, followed by 45-54 year olds and then 25-34 year olds. Changes in the population are a significant factor. In particular, those born in the peak year (for births) of 1964 were aged 31 or 32 in mid-1996, and will be 41 or 42 years old in 2006.

Population estimates and projections

The underlying projections of Great Britain's resident population are made by the Government Actuary's Department (GAD) in consultation with the ONS and the General Register Office for Scotland (GRO[S]). The latest projections which are mid-1994-based, were published in February 1996.² Estimates of the institutional population (excluding student halls of residence and NHS establishments, which are covered by additional samples in the LFS) have been subtracted to yield the household population figures for the years 1996-2006 shown in table 2. Estimates for 1984-1996 have also excluded the institutional population, whereas the figures for 1971-1983 include the institutional population.

Estimates and projections of the institutional population were based on figures from the 1981 and 1991 Censuses. The proportion of the population in each age group was interpolated between 1981 and 1991, and extrapolated at 1991 rates for all years up till 2006.

For the labour force projections, it is the working age population that is most relevant: between minimum school-leaving age (16) and state retirement age (60 for



Photo: John Sturrock/Network.

women and 65 for men). The projections show that the household population of working age in Great Britain is expected to increase by 4 per cent from 34.7 million in 1996 to 36.0 million in 2006.

While the population of working age is a useful indication of the potential number of economically active people, it is not a maximum; there were 770,000 people above state retirement age in the labour force at spring 1996.

The size and age distribution of the population changes over time because of three factors: fertility, mortality and migration. Variations in the population feed through into changes in the labour force's composition.

The most important cause of the peaks and troughs in Britain's population this century has been the variation in the number of births. The peaks of births in the immediate post World War II years and around 1964 dominate the age profile of the working age population throughout the projection period. Today's rate of increase in the population of working age is slower than in the late 1970s and early 1980s because the birth rate was particularly low between 1973 and 1979. The number of births began to increase again in the late 1970s, so that the number of newcomers to the working age population will no longer

decline in the 1990s. Even so, there will be a major change in the age composition of the labour force by 2006, with older age groups making up an increasing part of the labour force.

Student projections

Economic activity rates are modelled and projected separately for the two youngest age groups for men and women. This is because students have very different levels and trends in economic activity rates from non-students (see figure 2). The approach also enables the impact of projected changes in young people's education participation rate to be estimated explicitly.

The future number of full-time students is calculated by multiplying the household population in each of the four groups by the participation rate recorded on the LFS in the base year, multiplied by the amount DfEE project participation to increase over the period.³ The projections assume education participation rates for 16-19 year olds will remain approximately the same at 59 per cent until 1999, and then increase up to 65 per cent in 2006. The corresponding rate for 20-24 year olds is projected to increase from 17 per cent in 1996 to 20 per cent in 1999 and then to rise more slowly to 21 per cent in 2006. (These figures can be calculated from table 2).

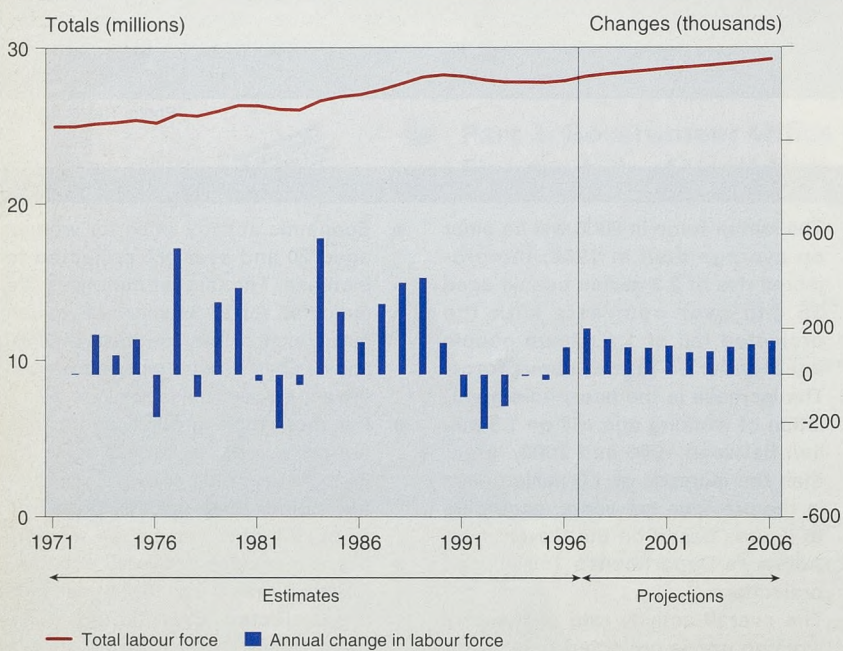
Activity rate trends and projections

Techniques used by the DfEE in consultation with ONS to project economic activity rates are found in the *technical note*. The models used to project activity rates include four main explanatory factors: the level or change in the level of unemployment, the number of dependent under five year olds per woman (for female groups only), time trends and in some cases the previous year's activity rate.

Activity rate projections from 1997 onwards, and estimates for earlier years, are given in table 3. These activity rates are multiplied by the population figures in table 2 and result in the labour force estimates shown in table 1 and summarised in figure 1.

The top chart in figure 2 shows the overall rates for men and women of working age given in table 3. The activity rates for all those of working age give a more useful summary than those for all people aged 16 or over. These overall rates partially reflect demographic shifts from one age group to another, as well as changes in their projected activity rates. For example, if the population increases in one age group with a relatively high activity rate, the overall rate will rise even if all individual activity rates remain constant. Readers should also be aware of the discontinuities in the data

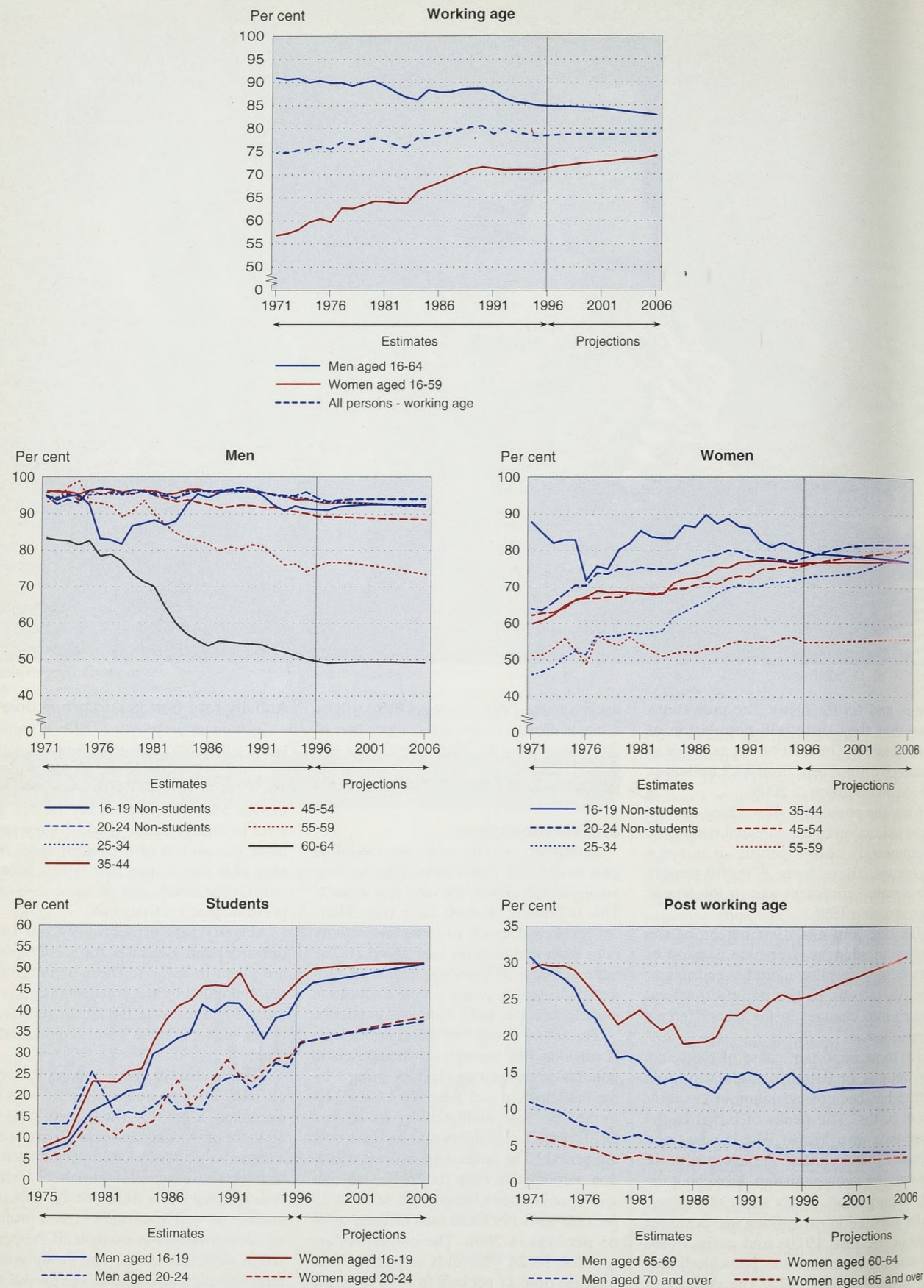
Figure 1 Estimates and projections of the total and annual changes^a in the labour force^b, Great Britain



^a Annual changes from 1971-1972 to 2005-2006.

^b ILO definition from 1984, GB definition of civilian labour force up to 1984.

Figure 2 Estimates and projections of activity rates^a



^a ILO definition from 1984, GB definition of civilian labour force up to 1984.

series recorded in the *technical note* that mean that figures for different years are not entirely on the same basis.

Over the quarter of a century to 1996, the proportion of working age in the labour population of the female household generally rose more strongly than the corresponding male rate fell, resulting in an increase for all persons together. The econometric models project these trends to continue up until 2006.

The projections indicate, however, that there will still be a gap between the economic activity rates for men and women in 2006, even though it will be much smaller than it was in 1996.

The remaining charts in *figure 2* break down the overall rates as follows:

- *left, middle*: most men (non-students aged 16 to 24 and all aged 25 to retirement [64]);
- *right, middle*: most women (non-students aged 16 to 24 and all aged 25 to retirement [60]);
- *left, bottom*: students aged 16-24 by sex;
- *right, bottom*: men and women over retirement age (64 and 59, respectively). These are discussed in turn.

Men

Trends for male non-students aged 16-19 and 20-24 are not very clear, 16-19 year olds are projected to see a small increase, while 20-24 olds will remain largely unchanged. Economic activity rates for prime age men have been in gradual decline and the rates for all three main age groups from 25 to 54 fell between 1995 and 1996. The projections allow for rates to continue to fall slightly up until 2006. The factors underlying trends in activity rates in these age groups are not yet fully understood and further research into this area may lead to more confident projections.

The strong long-term downward trend experienced in the activity rate of men aged 55-59 has seen recent fluctuations. It is projected to fall further eventually, but not quite as much in the past. Smaller declines are projected for those aged over 60 years old. The high level of unemployment in the early 1980s apparently discouraged people from entering or remaining in the labour market and was a factor in explaining the fall in male activity rates among older workers. Older workers may have been discouraged from participating in the labour market by the introduction of early retirement initiatives, though the longer term trend towards retiring earlier appears to have abated recently. Note that the stylised assumption of a broadly stable pressure of demand in the labour market means that the projections do not take into account possible future fluctuations of the economic cycle.

Women

Activity rates for 16-24 year old non-student women peaked in the late 1980s,

just as they did for men. Recent trends are projected to continue, leading to further decreases in rates for 16 to 19 year olds and increases in rates for 20 to 24 year olds. The trend for these and other women reflects a number of economic and social factors. These include the availability of part-time work and an increasing propensity for successive generations to work.

There are also some varied patterns among the groups. Women aged 25 to 54 have experienced strong upward trends in their activity rates. This is expected to continue, although not by quite as much as in the past. The smaller increase projected for 35-44 year old women is related to the trend towards later child-bearing and the tendency for women to participate less in the labour force when they have dependent children. The smaller projected increase in the economic activity rate of women aged 55 to 59 follows weaker increases from 1971 to 1996.

Students

Turning to full-time students, activity rates are lower for students than for non-students. It follows that the increasing tendency projected by the DfEE for 16 to 24 year olds to be in full-time education has an impact on the rate at which economic activity rates are projected to increase for the age group as a whole. For example, as a result of this switch, the increase in the activity rate for all 20-24 year olds is projected to be lower than the increases projected separately for students and non-students, because a greater proportion of the age group will be students.

The past series of economic activity rates for students is volatile, partly reflecting substantial fluctuations in the size of cohorts which influenced prospects in the youth labour market. However, the series does show substantial increases as more took part-time work. This may partly reflect changes within universities where students now take part-time jobs, tasks that were previously done by outside workers, for example catering, library and technical work.

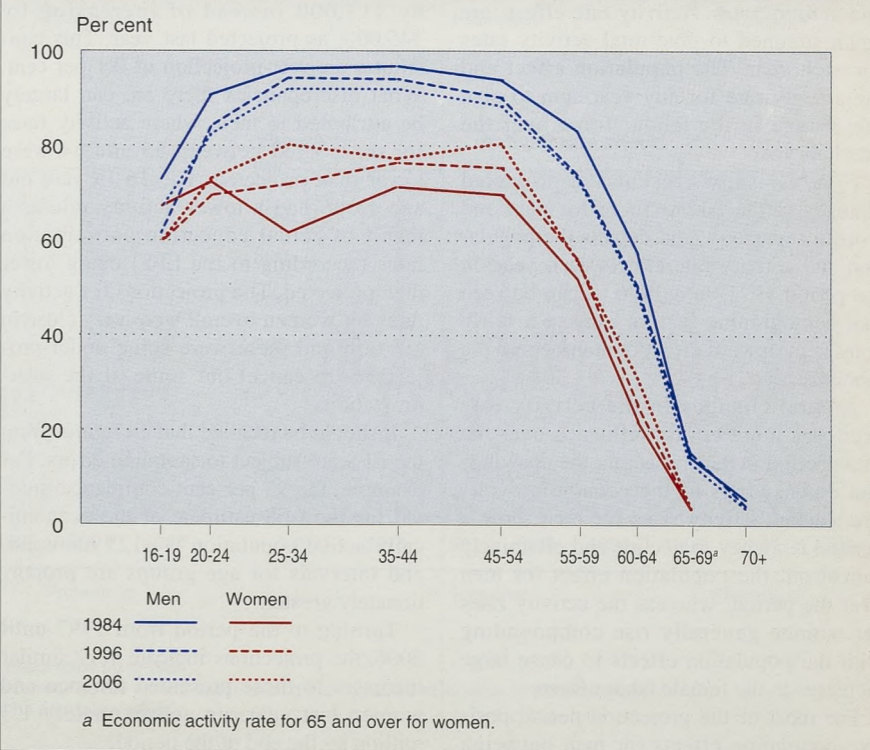
Over retirement age

The last chart in *figure 2* looks at the oldest members of the workforce. A tendency towards earlier retirement has affected mainly male activity rates in this age group, although the series is somewhat erratic. 1996 saw a slight increase in the activity rate for women aged 60-64. The projected activity rate for women aged 65 and over is essentially stable at the level it has hovered around since 1989 and this is projected to continue until 2006.

The increase in the state retirement age for women from 60 to 65 will be phased in between 2010 and 2020, and therefore falls outside the period covered. It is, however, possible that this increase may eventually influence the activity rates of women aged up to 46 in 1996 and 56 in 2006. No allowance for this was made in the projections.

Figure 3 summarises how these projected and estimated changes fit together. It illustrates changes in the profile of activity rates by age group for men and women, looking at the estimates for 1984 and 1996 and the projections for 2006. It shows the

Figure 3 Economic activity rates by age group



^a Economic activity rate for 65 and over for women.

narrowing gap projected between male and female rates by age group, due to a combination of activity rates falling for men and rising for women. A notable feature of the rates for women is the dip in projected activity rates for the 35 to 44 age group in 2006. This follows the increase projected in child-bearing at these ages. In 1986 such a dip was prominent for women aged 25 to 34.

This analysis looks only at the age and sex breakdown of activity rates. Analysis at the regional, industrial and occupational levels may shed more light on changes in activity rates over time, particularly the decline in male activity rates.

Population and activity rate effects

The patterns of labour force change can be divided into two components: 'population effects', which are the changes that occur if activity rates stay the same and only the size and age distribution of the population changes; and 'activity rate effects', the difference between total labour force change and population effects in each age group of the labour force.

An age group's population effect is defined as the difference between its population in any one year and the previous year, multiplied by the group economic activity rate in the *previous year*. The total population effects are calculated by summing the effects relating to all age groups in the relevant year, that is reflecting people's propensity to work.

Similarly, an activity rate effect is defined as the difference between the group activity rate in any one year and the previous year, multiplied by the group population in the *later year*; it therefore includes the effect of changing rates of participation in education and any interaction between changes in the population and activity rates. Activity rate effects are again summed to give total activity rates for each year. The population effect and the activity rate for any year sum to give the change in the labour force over the previous year.

Figure 4 shows recent and projected changes in the labour force for men and women separately, and depicts the population and activity rate effects each year. In the period 1971 until 1996, it can be seen that demographic factors exerted a fairly consistent upward effect on numbers in the labour market.

Annual changes in the activity rate exerted a more erratic influence over the same period in part reflecting the upswings and downswings of the economic cycle. The annual activity rates for men show a general tendency to decline and effectively cancel out the population effect for men over the period; whereas the activity rates for women generally rise compounding with the population effects to cause large increases in the female labour force.

For most of the projection period positive population effects for men outweigh

negative activity rate effects. The activity rate effects for men for 1996 to 1999 are negligible. For women, the activity rate effects are even more strongly positive than the population effects, leading to consistent growth.

The sum of the population effects for 1997 through to 2006 is 0.9 million. In other words three quarters of the 1.2 million increase projected in the labour force is directly attributable to demographic changes.

Comparison with previous projections

This article's projections can be compared with the 1995-based projections published last year for 1996-2006.¹ The differences primarily reflect the extra year's data on economic activity rates for 1996.

Last year's projection made the stylised assumption that the number of claimant unemployed throughout the projection period would be 2.15 million (as at December 1995). However, unemployment continued on a downward trend during 1996 and this year's projections assume the more recent figure (August 1996) of 2.02 million will hold for 1997 and all later years. This assumption affects projected activity rates, as a lower unemployment rate tends to increase activity rates as people are encouraged to participate in the labour market.

The explanatory variables of the number of dependent children per woman for past data have been slightly updated, but this has only a very minor effect on projected activity rates for women aged up to 44.

Considering first how the new estimate compares with the 1995-based projection for 1996, the total labour force increased by 117,000 instead of increasing by 145,000, as projected last year. This constitutes an over-projection of 0.1 per cent. What discrepancies there are can largely be attributed to men, where activity rates for those aged between 35 and 54 were lower than projected. The 16-19 year old age group had a lower activity rate as a result of actual education participation rates (according to the LFS) being lower than projected. The projections for activity rates for women overall were very close to out-turn and there were some under-projections to cancel out some of the over-projections.

It should be recalled that all figures from the LFS are subject to sampling errors. For example, the 95 per cent confidence interval for the LFS estimate of the economically active population is ± 125 thousand, and intervals for age groups are proportionately greater.

Turning to the period from 1997 until 2006, the projections indicate very similar increases to those presented for men and women last year: up approximately 1.3 million by the end of the period.

Alternative assumptions

The labour force projections in this article, as with any projections, are based on a particular set of assumptions. Therefore, it may be worthwhile to assess the implications for the future labour force size by varying them. In other words, how sensitive are the projections to changes in the assumptions used?

In answering this question, it is again useful to assess separately the projections of population, students and activity rates. For the former, higher or lower fertility or mortality rates are unlikely to make much difference. This is because, by the end of the century, varying fertility will affect only the numbers of people below school-leaving age, while varying mortality is likely to influence mainly those above state retirement age.

The other, and most variable, factor underlying the population projections is the net effect of international immigration and emigration. The central assumption used in the 1994-based population projections suggests that net migration will have added about 65,000 people of working age to the resident population of Great Britain in 1996 and will add slightly fewer in subsequent years, declining to 45,000 by 2000 at which level it will remain until 2006.

It is, however, subject to a considerable level of uncertainty. As a guide, GAD's higher variant projection assumes immigration to the Great Britain resident working-age population of just over a further 30,000 for each year in the projection period, while the lower variant projection assumes approximately 30,000 fewer.

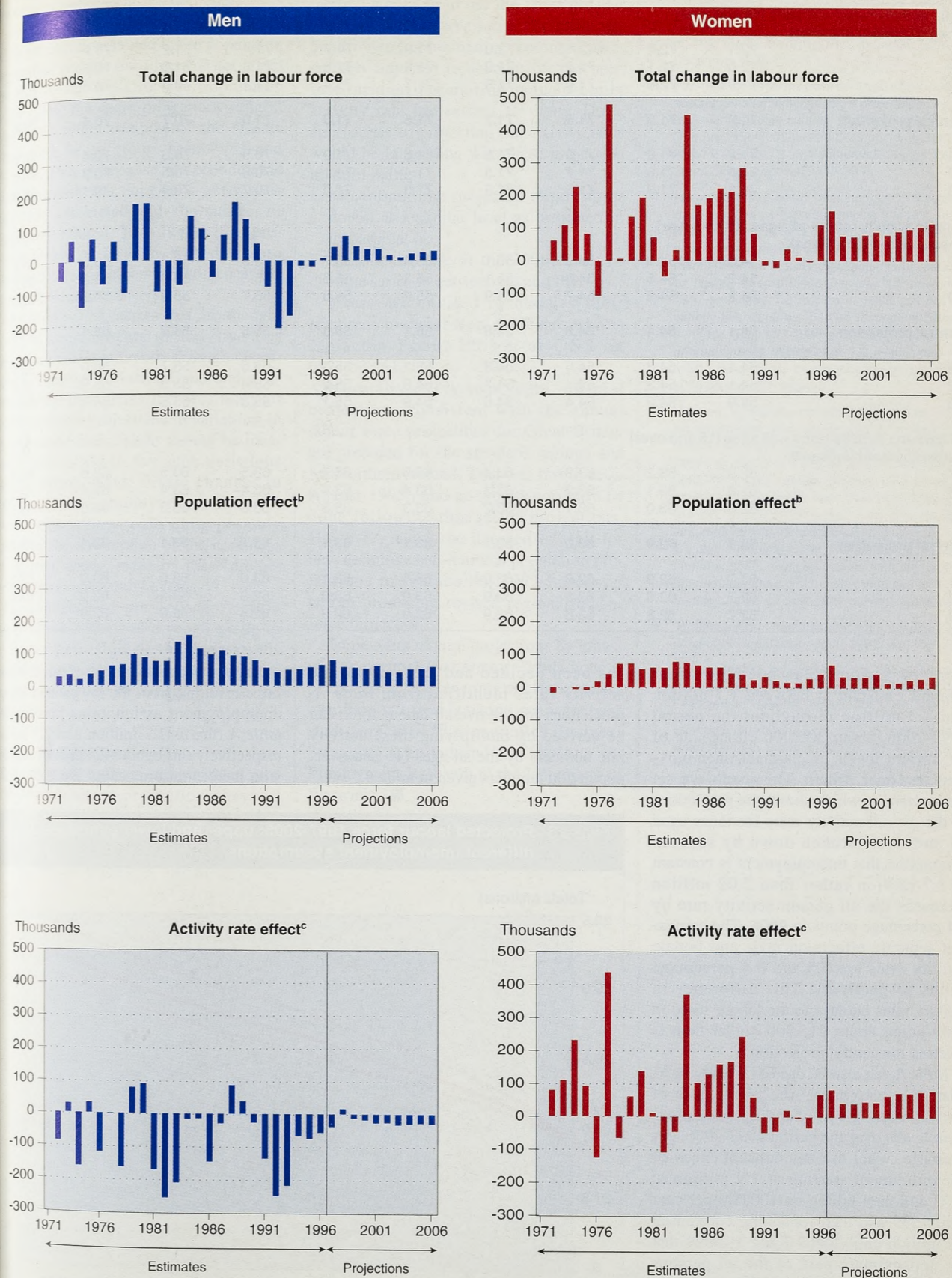
For example, factors such as the increasingly global economy, developments in the EU, Eastern Europe and Hong Kong, may make changes in migration patterns hard to predict.

For the purposes of this article, student projections can be considered alongside the population projections. If the student participation rate is not as high as projected, these projections indicate that the labour force under 25 year of age will be greater than recorded here, because full-time students are less likely to be economically active than other young people. Similarly, higher education participation rates would lead to a smaller youth labour force.

For the activity rate, the effect of different assumptions can be estimated by feeding in alternative paths for the explanatory factors appearing in the projection models. In particular, a sensitivity analysis was conducted to illustrate the effect of changing the stylised assumption that claimant unemployment in Great Britain remained constant at its August 1996 seasonally adjusted level of 2.02 million throughout the period 1997-2006.

Neither ONS nor the DfEE forecasts unemployment, so some specimen assumptions were chosen. The alternatives tried

Figure 4 Components of change in the labour force^a, Great Britain



^a ILO definition from 1984, GB definition of civilian labour force up to 1984.

^b The change in the labour force that would have occurred had the activity rate in each group remained at its value in the initial year.

^c The residual change, that is the total change less the population effect.

Table A Activity rate projections under differing unemployment assumptions

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Male activity rates – all ages (16 and over)										
Unemployment (millions)										
1.7	72.1	72.2	72.1	72.0	71.9	71.7	71.4	71.2	70.9	70.7
1.8	72.0	72.1	72.0	71.9	71.8	71.5	71.3	71.0	70.8	70.5
1.9	71.9	72.0	71.9	71.8	71.7	71.4	71.1	70.9	70.6	70.4
Central projection	71.9	71.9	71.8	71.7	71.5	71.3	71.0	70.7	70.4	70.2
2.1	71.8	71.9	71.8	71.6	71.5	71.2	70.9	70.6	70.4	70.1
2.2	71.8	71.8	71.7	71.5	71.4	71.1	70.8	70.5	70.2	70.0
2.3	71.8	71.8	71.6	71.5	71.3	71.0	70.7	70.4	70.1	69.9
Female activity rates – all ages (16 and over)										
Unemployment (millions)										
1.7	54.3	54.6	54.9	55.1	55.4	55.7	55.9	56.2	56.5	56.8
1.8	54.2	54.5	54.8	55.1	55.3	55.6	55.8	56.0	56.3	56.6
1.9	54.2	54.5	54.7	54.9	55.2	55.5	55.7	55.9	56.2	56.5
Central projection	54.1	54.4	54.6	54.8	55.1	55.3	55.5	55.8	56.1	56.4
2.1	54.1	54.3	54.5	54.8	55.1	55.3	55.5	55.7	56.0	56.3
2.2	54.1	54.3	54.4	54.7	54.9	55.2	55.4	55.6	55.9	56.2
2.3	54.0	54.2	54.4	54.6	54.9	55.1	55.3	55.5	55.8	56.1
All persons activity rates – all ages (16 and over)										
Unemployment (millions)										
1.7	62.9	63.2	63.3	63.4	63.5	63.5	63.5	63.5	63.6	63.6
1.8	62.9	63.1	63.2	63.3	63.4	63.4	63.4	63.4	63.4	63.5
1.9	62.8	63.0	63.1	63.2	63.3	63.3	63.3	63.3	63.3	63.4
Central projection	62.8	62.9	63.0	63.1	63.1	63.1	63.1	63.1	63.1	63.2
2.1	62.7	62.9	62.9	63.0	63.1	63.1	63.0	63.0	63.0	63.1
2.2	62.7	62.8	62.8	62.9	63.0	63.0	62.9	62.9	63.0	63.0
2.3	62.7	62.8	62.8	62.8	62.9	62.9	62.8	62.8	62.8	62.9

were to assume that unemployment remains constant at between 1.7 million and 2.3 million throughout the period 1997-2006, about 300,000 either side of the current levels of claimant unemployment in Great Britain. The results are set out in *table A*, which shows the projections of the overall activity rates for those aged 16 and over, broken down by sex. An assumption that unemployment is constant at 1.7 million rather than 2.02 million increases the all person activity rate by 0.4 percentage points in 2006. The equivalent separate effects on male and female activity rates are 0.5 and 0.4 percentage points respectively. This difference in activity rates equates to the labour force in 2006 being about 215,000 higher than is given in the central projection.

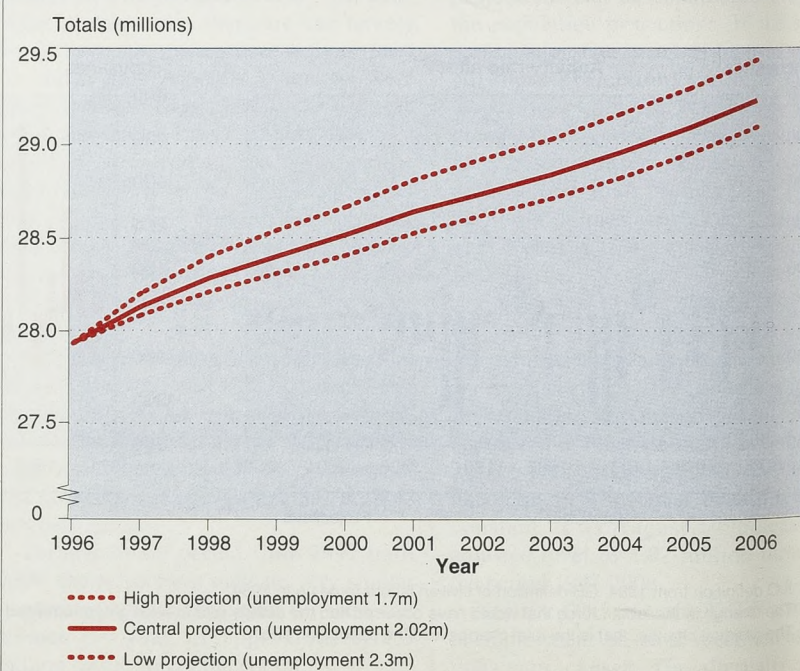
Table A can also be used as a ready reckoner to approximate the future path of activity rates given changing unemployment levels over the period 1997-2006. For example, what are the consequences of unemployment starting at 1.9 million in 1997 and then falling by 100,000 per year until 1999 and then remaining constant at 1.7 million until 2006? *Table A* shows that the approximate path of the all persons activity rate would be 62.8 per cent in 1997, 63.1 per cent in 1998, 63.3 per cent in 1999. The top row of the all persons block in *table A* reveals a further increase to 63.6 per cent by 2006.

After a particular path for unemployment

has been decided and the appropriate activity rates identified from *table A*, projections for the overall labour force can be derived by multiplying these activity rate numbers by the all ages (16 and over) population numbers given in *table 2*.

Figure 5 charts the projected labour force resulting from the lowest and highest unemployment assumptions presented in *table A* (that is 1.7 million and 2.3 million respectively throughout the period) together with the central projection. By 2006, under

Figure 5 Projected labour force 1997-2006: upper and lower estimates using different unemployment assumptions



the high unemployment assumption the projected labour force would be 140,000 fewer and under the low unemployment assumption it would be 210,000 more.

Any differences between the number of births per family assumed in the population projections and the out-turn will not affect the size of the working-age population before 2006, but these projections suggest they could affect the size of the female labour force in age groups between 20 and 45 years. This is because the econometric models reveal that economic activity is negatively associated with the number of dependent children. Thus higher than projected levels of fertility would lead to lower projected numbers of women in the labour force, and vice versa.

The third set of factors that are thought to explain movements in activity rates enters the models indirectly through unpredictable changes in institutional and individual behaviour. Thus the sensitivity of the labour force projections to variations in their assumed future paths cannot be measured. This is not to say such variations will be unimportant: future changes in individuals' and employers' attitudes or government policy could quite possibly mean that the assumption of the continuation of past trends, made by these projections, is not borne out by events.

The accuracy of previous projection rounds can be taken as a rough guide to the likely precision of the projections presented here. Users are referred to the second part of the *technical note* in the 1995 article.⁴

Further projections

Occasionally users of this series of projections ask about projections beyond

2006. There are no official projections, reflecting the uncertainty of projecting that far ahead. However, the commended method would be to use the latest population projections available for each age band by sex combination presented here, suitably adjusted to account for the non-institutional population, and to apply activity rate projections to them. Three approaches to projecting the activity rates would be in keeping with these projection up until 2006:

a) to continue the projected trend (up or down) at a similar level as projected in this article; or

b) to hold the rate at the 2006 level; or

c) some series in between (a) and (b).

Users are invited to discuss their requirements with Bob Armitage, who is replacing Robin Ellison at ONS on 0171 533 6131. Normally every two years, official projections consistent with the annual labour force projections for Great Britain are prepared for the standard regions and for Northern Ireland. This was last done in August 1995⁶, and so would normally be done following this set of projections. However, it may be decided to wait for new definitive sub-national population projections to replace the 1992-based set before producing revised regional labour force projections.

Some users require projections by industrial or occupational groups. While none is prepared by Government, there are a number of organisations who prepare such forecasts. For example, Business Strategies Limited and the Institute for Employment Research at the University of Warwick.⁷ ■

Footnotes

1. 'British labour force projections 1996-2006', *Labour Market Trends*, May 1996, pp 197-213.
2. The projections for Great Britain were published in the ONS *Monitor PP2* Number 20, in December 1996.
3. For further information on the method and assumptions underlying DfEE's projections of student participation, readers should contact Roger Boothroyd (tel: 0171-925 5427; or write: DfEE, AS:YFE 2, Room 2.38, Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3BT).
4. *Table A* is only a ready reckoner due to the presence in many of the econometric models, used to produce the activity rate projections, of lagged dependent variables and, or lagged unemployment. Thus the activity rate projection produced by having unemployment at say 1.9 million in 1997 and then 1.8 million in 1998 will not be exactly the same as the two respective projections for 1997 and 1998 produced by assuming unemployment constant at 1.9 million and 1.8 million respectively throughout the period 1997-2006 as shown in *table A*. However, in practice the differences will be small. An experiment was carried out by running the model assuming that unemployment would fall from 1.9 million in 1997 by 100,000 per annum until 2000, then remain constant at 1.6 million until 2006. The results were then compared with the projections obtained from the models assuming constant unemployment of 1.9, 1.8, 1.7 and 1.6 million over the period 1997-2006. The sensitivity analysis shows that the largest difference is around 0.1 percentage points for all persons, and for men and women separately.
5. 'British labour force projections 1995-2006', *Employment Gazette*, April 1995, pp 153-167.
6. 'Labour force projections for countries and regions in the United Kingdom: 1995-2006', *Employment Gazette*, August 1995, pp 303-314.
7. Business Strategies Ltd., 192 Vauxhall Bridge Road, London SW1V 1DX. Tel: 0171 630 5959. Institute for Employment Research is at University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL. Tel: 01203 523523.

Definitions

For 1984 and later years the *labour force* includes people aged 16 or over who are either *in employment* (whether as an employee, self-employed, on government-supported employment and training programmes or, from spring 1992, unpaid family workers), or *ILO unemployed*. Since spring 1992 this definition of the labour force is used in the main results of the Labour Force Survey (LFS) - *LFS Quarterly Bulletin*.¹ For 1971 to 1984, members of the Armed Forces were excluded to give the *civilian labour force*.

The current definition reflects the International Labour Office (ILO) guidelines and is also used by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) to calculate standardised unemployment rates. The ILO definition of unemployment refers to people without a job who were available to start work within two weeks and had either looked for work in the previous four weeks or were waiting to start a job they had already obtained. Estimates on this basis are not available before 1984, as the LFS did not then collect information on job search over a four-week period.

The former *Great Britain Labour Force* definition of unemployment, used in labour force estimates and projections articles published before 1989 and in this article for the 1971-84 estimates, counts people not in employment who were seeking work in a reference week (or prevented from seeking work by temporary sickness or holiday, or waiting for the results of a job application, or waiting to start a job they had already obtained), whether or not they were available to start (except students not able to start because they had to complete their education). The difference between the two measures is small.

The *activity rate* in a given age/sex category is the labour force expressed as a percentage of the population in that category. Fuller details of these definitions are given in the *technical note* to the article on page 172 of *Employment Gazette*, April 1992 presenting the LFS results for 1991, and in the 'concepts and definitions' section in any edition of the *LFS Quarterly Bulletin*.¹

Unpaid family workers are people doing unpaid work for a business they or a relative owns. In Labour Force Surveys before 1992, such people would have been included as doing paid work in the reference week if respondents:

- a) had queried whether such work should be included and
- b) if the work was done for themselves or for another related member of the same household.

(Respondents may also have simply stated that they were doing paid work). ONS estimates that about 160,000 unpaid family workers were identified from spring 1992 onwards who had not previously been recorded as being in employment.

Measurement

Estimates of the *labour force* each year from 1984 until 1996 are regular LFS estimates, as re-weighted up to 1995 to take account of revised population estimates back to 1982 following evaluation of results from the 1991 Census and to weight all women with given age details irrespective of marital status.²

For the years to 1984, estimates of the *civilian labour force* are based on data from the 1971 Census of Population and the 1975, 1977, 1979, 1981, 1983 and 1984 Labour Force Surveys, supplemented by data from the 1971 and 1981 Censuses of Population on the economic activity of those not in private households, from the Ministry of Defence and from the Department for Education and the Scottish Office Education Department on the numbers of students in full-time education at end-June, to give mid-year labour force estimates.

Estimates of the civilian labour force at end-June in 1982, 1983 and 1984 were produced by combining the activity rate estimates with recently revised mid-year estimates of the resident population of Great Britain produced by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (now part of the Office for National Statistics) and the General Register Office for Scotland following the 1991 Census.

In 1989 the Institute for Employment Research (IER), Warwick University were asked to study the interpolated data for the early years. Using a variety of other sources, they suggested some improvements.

The explanatory variables of the number of dependent children per woman are calculated from two inputs: population and fertility. In the current projections round, both inputs for 1995-2006 are based on the 1994-based population projections, with some actual data for 1995. The addition of data for the latest year is the only change from last year.

All the estimates presented in this article are subject to *sampling and other errors*, and although the labour force figures are shown in the article to the nearest thousand, they should not necessarily be treated as this accurate. Further guidance can be found in the *technical notes* in *LFS Quarterly Bulletin*.

An adjusted set of household population and labour force estimates for 1996 is presented (in the second column for 1996) for comparison with the projections presented for later years. Like them, they reflect the 1994-based population projections. The straight LFS estimates for 1996 (in the first column) were weighted using the 1992-based population projections to be consistent with the existing run of estimates for earlier years. Differences between the two sets of population projections may be judged by comparing the two columns for 1996 in *table 2*. Comparisons in the text between 1996 and earlier years use the unadjusted LFS estimates (the former column).

Figures for 16 to 19 year olds and 20 to 24 year olds reflect a revised definition of

full-time students in the LFS³. The new definition is closer to that used by DfEE in its usual statistics. This has resulted in different estimates for 1984 to 1995 from the ones in last year's projections. The labour force and the total population in each age by sex group remains the same, but the allocation to student/non-student status has changed. The revision improves the fit between the historical series and the projections based on DfEE's projections of future education participation rates.

Projecting activity rates

Projections of economic activity rates, or the percentages of the population of different age/sex groups in the labour force, are modelled by DfEE in consultation with ONS. They reflect some of the economic, demographic and social factors that influence activity rates.

There are three stages to this calculation. First, models that attempt to explain past movements in activity rates in terms of some of these factors are constructed. In the second stage, assumptions are made about the future paths of these explanatory factors.

Third, by applying these assumed future values to the models, projections for the activity rates themselves are produced; plausibility checks and any necessary adjustments are then made.

Activity rate models

The models currently used to project activity rates are based on the models originally developed for the 1987-based projections, which were described in the March 1988 *Employment Gazette*.⁴ They use four types of explanatory factors:

- The level of, or change in, claimant unemployment, which represents the pressure of demand in the labour market. This appears in every model.
- The number of dependent under-five year olds, per woman in the relevant age group, which appear in four models (females aged 16-19, 20-24, 25-34 and 35-44). The model for activity rates of females aged 25-34 also includes the number of dependent children aged 10-14 per woman in that age group as an explanatory variable.
- Time trends, which represent a combination of other structural factors, appear in many of the models and are specified in a variety of ways.
- Lagged dependent variables (that is, the previous year's activity rates).

The models are estimated using annual activity rate data from 1961 to 1996 (1975 to 1996 for the student groups) as described above. As in last year's projections, the discontinuity at 1984 is overcome by including a variable to model a change in the level between the series before and after 1984.

The models use as their dependent variable a logistic transformation of the activity rate, as follows:

$$LAR_{it} = \text{Logistic}(AR_{it}) = \ln \left(\frac{AR_{it}}{1-AR_{it}} \right)$$

This is conventional practice for modelling dependent variables that are constrained to lie between 0 and 1. On a practical level, this ensures that the models never project more than 100 per cent participation.

The modelling involved initially estimating an equation containing the above four types of variables (three in the case of males, as there were no dependent children variables), including a number of lags of unemployment. A specific equation was derived by eliminating variables with little or no explanatory power. Dummy variables were sometimes included for one or a few years to ensure that the initial model specification had residuals which were normally distributed, serially uncorrelated and homoscedastic.

The best specific equation was chosen on the following criteria:

- The equation should fit the data well - that is, explain past movements in the series.
 - The coefficients on the independent variables should be significant and of the expected sign. For example, other things being equal, a rise in unemployment should lead to a fall in activity rates, as should a rise in the number of dependent children.
 - The equation should generate a sensible projection profile.
- None of these criteria was overriding: for example, if the coefficient on a particular variable was statistically

insignificant at the 5 per cent level, but the presence of that variable made economic sense or improved the other statistical properties of the equation, then the variable could be retained in the final specification.

The activity rates for the oldest age groups were altered for modelling and projection purposes. The total number of economically active men aged 70 and over were divided by the male population aged 70-74 to form a hybrid activity rate. Similarly, women aged 65 and over were divided by the female population aged 65-69. The reason is that few men aged 75 and over, or women aged 70 and over are in the labour force, and there is a danger that the burgeoning numbers above these ages, reflecting the post First World War baby boom, will distort the historical and projected trends if they are included. However, the simple activity rates are presented in the tables.

Explanatory factors: assumptions

The assumptions made about the future paths of the explanatory factors are:

- The number of claimant unemployment in Great Britain is assumed to remain constant at its seasonally adjusted August 1996 level of 2.02 million. This is a stylised assumption: DfEE does not forecast either employment or unemployment. Alternative levels of unemployment are also tried as part of the sensitivity analysis.
- The numbers of dependent children aged 0-4, 5-9 and 10-14 per woman are projected into the future using fertility assumptions produced by GAD (these

underlie the 1994-based population projections discussed in the text).

- Other relevant economic and social factors, as captured by the trends or lagged dependent variables, are assumed to change in the same way as the past. For example, a factor may have shown a rising trend but at a declining rate over time.

Projections of activity rates were generated by substituting these assumed values for the independent variables into the equations for all projection years. Plausibility checks were then made, and in some cases this meant trying an alternative equation specification.

Footnotes

- 1 *Labour Force Survey Quarterly Bulletin* is available from Barbara Louca, Office for National Statistics, SED2, B.4/4, 1 Drummond Gate, London SW1V 2QQ. Tel: 0171 533 6169. An annual subscription costs £30.
- 2 Re-weighted figures for spring 1992 onwards were presented in, 'Revisions to the Quarterly Labour Force Survey: Re-weighting and seasonal adjustment review' in the May 1995 *Employment Gazette*; and earlier years are covered by 'Re-weighting of the annual Labour Force Survey results: 1984-1991' in the December 1995 *Labour Market Trends*.
- 3 'The identification of full-time students in the Labour Force Survey', *Labour Market Trends*, July 1996, pp 334-336.
- 4 'Labour force outlook to 1995', *Employment Gazette*, March 1988, pp 117-129.

Further information:

A more detailed note on the DfEE methodology of projecting activity rates, including the models used, is available. Requests should be made, in writing, to:

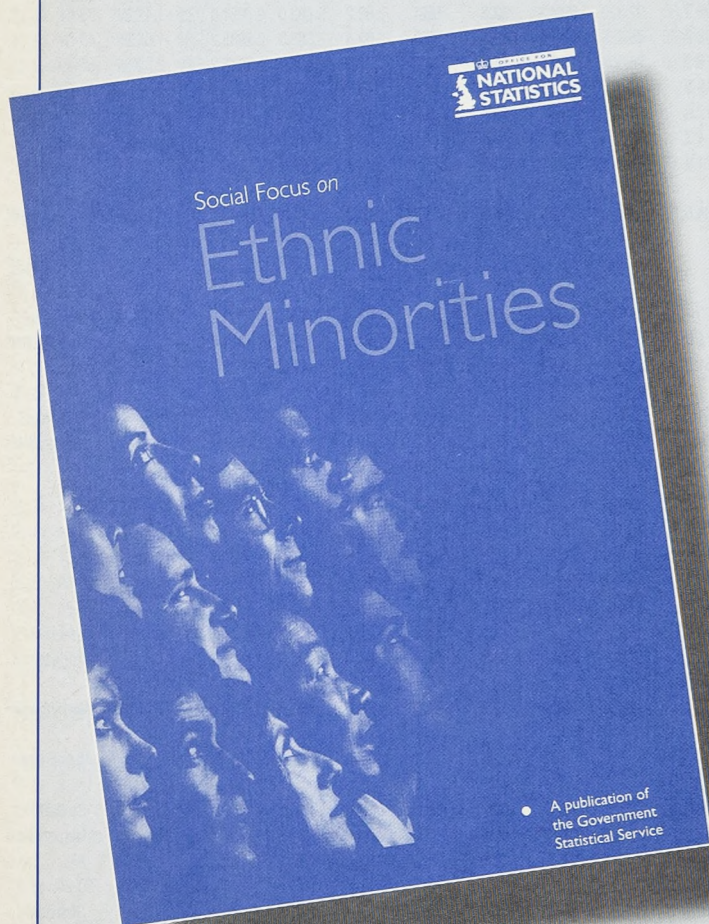
Nicola Houston
 Department for Education and Employment
 Level 1, Caxton House
 Tothill Street
 LONDON SW1H 9NF

Table 2 Estimates and projections of the household population^a of Great Britain aged 16 and over

	Estimates																			Projections													Change 1996 ^b -2006							
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996 ^c	1996 ^f	1997	1998	1999	2000		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	
Men																																	Men							
16-19																																	16-19							
Students																																	Students							
Non-students																																	Non-students							
All																																	All							
20-24																																	20-24							
Students																																	Students							
Non-students																																	Non-students							
All																																	All							
25-34																																	25-34							
35-44																																	35-44							
45-54																																	45-54							
55-59																																	55-59							
60-64																																	60-64							
65-69																																	65-69							
70 and over																																	70 and over							
All ages																																	All ages							
Working age^b	16,567	16,583	16,609	16,627	16,666	16,724	16,795	16,865	16,973	17,087	17,192	17,297	17,470	17,650	17,393	17,474	17,541	17,626	17,698	17,768	17,834	17,871	17,901	17,929	17,964	18,017	18,083	18,166	18,236	18,316	18,394	18,462	18,542	18,621	18,700	18,790	18,877	18,981	815	Working age^b
Women																																	Women							
16-19																																	16-19							
Students																																	Students							
Non-students																																	Non-students							
All																																	All							
20-24																																	20-24							
Students																																	Students							
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35-44																																	35-44							
45-54																																	45-54							
55-59																																	55-59							
60-64																																	60-64							
65 and over																																	65 and over							
All ages																																	All ages							
Working age^c	15,129	15,123	15,129	15,117	15,122	15,192	15,305	15,458	15,604	15,653	15,714	15,758	15,841	15,932	15,778	15,892	15,992	16,091	16,161	16,223	16,261	16,307	16,344	16,365	16,387	16,428	16,483	16,561	16,623	16,669	16,713	16,760	16,837	16,895	16,930	16,961	16,989	17,015	454	Working age^c
All persons																																	All persons							
16-19																																	16-19							
Students																																	Students							
Non-students																																	Non-students							
All																																	All							
20-24																																	20-24							
Students																																	Students							
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60-64																																	60-64							
65 and over																																	65 and over							
All ages																																	All ages							
Working age^d	31,695	31,706	31,738	31,744	31,788	31,917	32,100	32,322	32,577	32,740	32,906	33,055	33,311	33,582	33,172	33,366	33,532	33,717	33,859	33,990	34,095	34,178	34,245	34,293	34,351	34,445	34,566	34,727	34,858	34,986	35,108	35,222	35,379	35,516	35,630	35,750	35,866	35,996	1,269	Working age^d

^a 1971 - 1984 (first column) total resident population; 1984 (second column) - 2006 population in private households, student halls of residence and NHS accommodation.
^b Men aged 16 to 64 years.
^c Women aged 16 to 59 years.
^d Men aged 16 to 64 and women aged 16 to 59 years.
^e Standard LFS figures; consistent with preceding years; based on 1992-based population projections (see *technical note*).
^f Consistent with following years; based on 1994-based population projections and standard LFS activity rates (see *technical note*).

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- Around 45 per cent of the ethnic minority population lived in Greater London in 1991.
- One in eight Black households in England and Wales was burgled in 1993 which was twice the proportion in both the Pakistani/Bangladeshi and White groups.
- Unemployment rates for both the Black and Pakistani/Bangladeshi groups were around 25 per cent in spring 1995 - double the rate for the Indian group and three times the rate for the White group.
- Indians are more likely to be owner-occupiers than any other ethnic group. Around 83 per cent of Indian households were either buying their own homes or owned them outright in 1994-95 compared with only 36 per cent of Bangladeshi households.
- South Asian ethnic groups have the largest household. In particular, Bangladeshi households contained an average of more than five people in 1991 - twice the size of households in the Black and the White groups.

Small area estimates from the 1996 New Earnings Survey

Earnings estimates from the New Earnings Survey are now available on a more detailed regional basis than ever before. This short article briefly describes the methodology behind these estimates and presents some summary data.

By **Kenny Osborne**,
Earnings and Employment Division,
Office for National Statistics.



Photo: Monique Jacot/Network

Introduction
THE NEW Earnings Surveys is the most detailed and comprehensive source of earnings information in Great Britain. A one per cent sample of employees, it enables earnings estimates to be published for specific occupational and industrial groups.

Additionally, since the first New Earnings Survey in 1970, post code information relating to each individual's place of work has been requested. Up to 1995 results were published only at county level (region in Scotland) or for London boroughs and it was deemed sufficient for employers to supply only the county or

borough when returning the questionnaire. As a result the post code field was often left blank and smaller area analyses were rendered impossible.

A number of elements have combined to allow more detailed area analyses from the 1996 NES.

- The creation of new unitary authorities redefined existing boundaries. To accommodate these changes it was necessary to ensure that all employees in the affected areas were given an accurate post code to enable correct allocation to the new unitary authority. The creation of further unitary authorities in 1997 and beyond will make post code information even more essential.
- Since 1995, returns for multi-site businesses have provided the workplace post code for each person in the sample. In conjunction with information held on the ONS business register, this has allowed a more precise industrial analysis rather than classifying to the main business of the enterprise.

Key findings

- Over 99 per cent of cases in the 1996 New Earnings Survey were assigned post codes.
- There was a high level of quality - around 98 per cent at the county level.
- Earnings data is available for all TECs in England and Wales, the majority of LECs in Scotland and for the majority of Travel-To-Work Areas (TTWAs), parliamentary constituencies and local authority districts in Great Britain.
- Data on normal basic hours and

paid overtime hours is available for 99 per cent of all TTWAs, parliamentary constituencies and local authority districts in Great Britain.

- Average earnings were highest (£602) and average total weekly hours shortest (38.1) in the Clintec TEC area.
- Average weekly earnings were lowest (£270) and average total weekly hours longest (42.6) in the Argyll, Bute, Arran and the Cumbraes LEC area.

● To minimise compliance costs post code information will be the only area variable collected from 1997. It will therefore be essential for employers to provide this data. To help ensure maximum compliance in the future particular emphasis was given during the 1996 data collection procedure to the completion of the post code field.

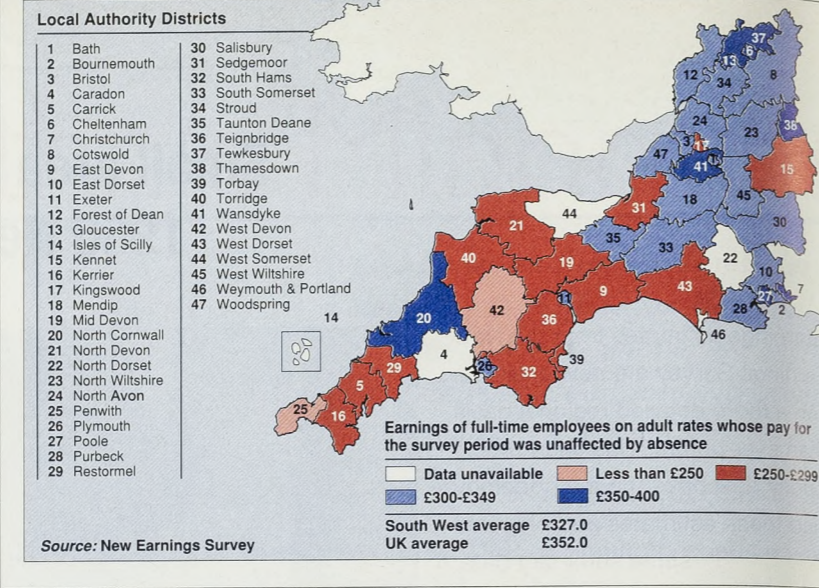
These factors, alongside the undoubted demand for small area data have enabled the first set of results based on post code data from the New Earnings Survey to be produced. The findings are described below.

Data quality

Post codes were allocated to 99.4 per cent of all cases in the 1996 NES. It was therefore possible to assign each case to the following: TEC area, travel to work area, local authority district and parliamentary constituency. It was also possible to perform an additional quality check on the published 1996 NES information by cross-referencing the county description obtained from the form with that produced by the post code matching process. This produced a match for 98.3 per cent of cases which coupled with the overall response rate gives a data quality estimate at the county level of 97.7 per cent.

It is not possible to produce an accurate quality estimate at the post code level but with 98 per cent of post codes being in at least the correct county suggests a high degree of quality. The only real quality concern was thought to arise from the returns provided by large disparate employers with employees working in a number of different locations in the same broad area – the most notable example being local authorities. Such employers were thought more likely to provide the post code for a central headquarters location for all employees rather than those for specific places of work. Close analyses of the results reveal, however, that less than 5 per cent of cases were returned from employers giving ten or more people at the same location suggesting that initial concerns were unfounded.

Figure 1 Average weekly earnings of full-time employees by Local Authority District, April 1996



Results

An indication of the extra level of detail available can be given by looking more closely at the South West region which featured in the first of the 'Spotlight' series in January's *Labour Market Trends*. Where data was previously only available on a county basis as shown in figure 16 of last month's article, it is now possible to produce earnings estimates for the majority of local authority districts. Average earnings range from below £250 in Penwith and West Devon to £375 in North Avon compared with the South West average figure of £326. (See figure 1).

It should be pointed out that analysis of earnings patterns at the small area level can be misleading. Because the New Earnings Survey takes the post code from the place of work and not from the place of residence it is not unusual for an area generally considered to be less well off and which has, for example, a high level of unemployment to have relatively high earnings. This will be the result of employment in that area being concentrated

For further information on analysis by parliamentary constituency, travel-to-work areas or local authority districts etc, contact: Jenny Carr, Office for National Statistics, Earnings Information and Analysis, room 249, East Lane House, Runcorn WA7 2DN. Tel: 01928 792739; Fax 01928 792408.

among the professional occupations such as social work, teaching and medicine which tend to be better paid than, for example, manual work in manufacturing which is likely to be scarce.

It is reasonable to say, therefore, that the most useful new analyses available are those for the travel-to-work areas. However, the greater selection of jobs within each TWA mean that there is also a larger variation in earnings and consequently many of these results fail the NES publication criteria¹ – earnings estimates are only available for 55 per cent of TWAs. This compares to 69 per cent for local authority districts, 72 per cent of parliamentary constituencies and 93 per cent of TEC/LEC areas, although admittedly, these are, much larger. Earnings estimates by TEC/LEC area are presented in table 1 alongside estimates of paid hours and average hourly earnings.

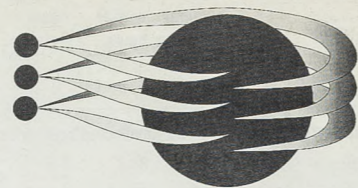
Footnote

¹ Sample size 10 or more; standard error 5 per cent or less than the estimate.

Table 1 Earnings by TEC/LEC area, New Earnings Survey, April 1996

TEC/LEC area	Average gross weekly earnings £	Lowest decile £	Highest decile £	Average hourly earnings excluding overtime £	Normal basic weekly hours	Weekly overtime hours	TEC/LEC area	Average gross weekly earnings £	Lowest decile £	Highest decile £	Average hourly earnings excluding overtime £	Normal basic weekly hours	Weekly overtime hours
Full-time employees on adult rates whose pay for the survey period was unaffected by absence							Sheffield	320.2	162.0	510.6	8.07	37.6	2.1
Hampshire	348.7	172.7	574.6	8.53	38.2	2.4	Wakefield	333.8	161.4	531.2	8.23	38.1	2.7
Heart of England	358.6	177.0	580.2	8.93	38.1	1.9	Bolton & Bury	314.8	166.0	502.9	7.88	37.6	2.4
Isle of Wight	300.8	150.0	444.9	7.61	37.4	2.1	Cumbria	323.5	155.0	521.0	7.80	38.3	3.2
Kent	337.5	164.0	535.9	8.21	38.2	2.1	Eltec	304.2	158.3	451.1	7.38	38.0	2.8
Milton Keynes and							Lawtec	322.3	157.1	520.4	7.93	38.0	2.4
North Buckinghamshire	381.2	185.3	630.4	9.40	38.4	2.4	Manchester	342.6	171.7	572.8	8.46	37.8	2.3
Surrey	403.7	187.5	676.1	10.20	37.9	1.8	Metrotec	311.8	155.9	489.8	7.85	37.1	2.4
Sussex	347.1	172.4	560.6	8.52	38.2	2.2	Normidtec	354.8	172.7	573.2	8.87	38.1	2.1
Thames Valley Enterprise	415.0	190.0	684.9	10.46	38.0	1.8	Oldham	298.8	145.4	520.8	7.17	38.2	2.9
Bedfordshire	369.2	183.2	584.2	9.11	37.8	2.6	Rochdale	311.2	176.8	482.7	7.54	38.5	2.7
Cambshec	357.2	177.8	582.0	8.92	38.0	1.9	South & East Cheshire	343.6	167.2	554.4	8.55	37.9	2.5
Essex	350.5	169.8	570.4	8.45	38.3	2.6	Stockport & High Peak	323.6	163.8	510.4	7.81	38.2	2.9
Greater Peterborough	320.2	161.5	505.0	7.82	37.6	2.9	Centec	350.6	158.9	576.9	8.69	37.6	2.5
Hertfordshire	375.7	182.0	620.2	9.41	38.1	1.8	Merseyside	329.1	164.2	508.8	8.11	37.2	2.4
Norfolk and Waveney	308.6	157.3	495.4	7.33	38.4	3.0	Qualitec	304.3	152.3	462.3	7.48	38.0	2.4
Suffolk	325.7	163.8	523.1	7.68	38.9	2.9	County Durham	308.0	153.0	483.2	7.68	37.7	2.3
Aztec	399.4	196.2	671.8	10.07	37.8	2.0	Northumberland	292.0	148.1	482.0	7.25	37.7	2.5
Centec	477.8	219.5	791.7	12.41	37.4	1.2	Teesside	332.5	151.5	546.6	7.99	38.2	3.1
Clintec	601.8	257.1	1,103.7	15.91	36.7	1.4	Tyneside	318.1	163.2	514.8	7.80	37.9	2.3
London East	411.3	196.6	656.7	10.41	37.4	2.2	Sunderland City	313.3	161.4	495.9	7.67	38.3	2.2
North London	364.4	178.8	596.6	9.15	37.8	1.9	Gwent	311.4	160.0	479.9	7.46	38.5	2.7
North West London	396.2	196.1	642.2	10.06	37.5	2.0	Mid Glamorgan	308.2	153.6	487.8	7.44	38.0	2.5
Solotec	370.8	177.2	596.3	9.48	37.3	2.0	North East Wales	329.7	153.6	517.1	7.99	38.6	2.4
West London	430.0	211.1	671.8	10.43	38.1	2.4	North West Wales	289.9	149.8	464.3	7.28	37.8	1.8
Westtec	340.7	170.6	550.9	8.47	38.0	2.0	Powys	275.8	146.3	447.0	6.78	38.1	2.6
Devon and Cornwall	290.1	145.1	482.7	7.17	37.9	2.1	South Glamorgan	332.4	171.0	537.9	8.26	37.8	2.2
Dorset	328.6	160.0	536.5	8.30	37.7	1.8	West Wales	306.4	150.0	493.6	7.33	38.5	2.6
Gloucestershire	346.1	173.6	548.9	8.62	37.7	2.3	Ayrshire	320.0	150.5	524.7	7.85	37.9	2.7
Somerset	318.4	154.9	514.8	7.77	38.0	2.4	Borders Enterprise	302.4	150.7	554.8	7.68	37.6	1.7
Wiltshire	346.8	170.7	548.9	8.66	37.9	2.2	Dumbarton	315.3	160.0	511.3	7.77	38.0	2.4
Birmingham	340.7	172.1	537.4	8.55	37.5	2.1	Dumfries and Galloway	280.7	134.2	454.6	6.74	38.7	2.3
Central England	348.3	170.4	547.0	8.70	37.7	2.2	Fife	305.1	150.2	506.7	7.48	37.8	2.5
Coventry and Warwickshire	340.6	163.8	539.1	8.48	37.9	2.3	Forth Valley	321.8	162.2	536.6	7.95	38.1	2.6
Dudley	303.3	146.3	486.4	7.37	38.2	2.6	Glasgow Development						
Hawtec	305.8	156.0	496.2	7.47	38.4	2.6	Agency	323.1	162.9	514.1	8.12	37.5	2.2
Sandwell	311.1	162.8	493.4	7.53	38.1	3.3	Grampian	373.2	167.0	650.8	8.96	38.6	2.5
Shropshire	302.5	154.3	496.7	7.24	38.2	3.2	Lanarkshire	330.8	166.6	529.0	8.29	37.9	2.1
Staffordshire	311.1	160.3	487.8	7.57	38.2	2.5	Lothian and Edinburgh	334.9	168.7	541.8	8.44	37.5	2.0
Walsall	300.9	160.4	448.4	7.11	38.5	3.1	Renfrewshire	328.5	156.6	523.5	8.02	38.0	2.8
Wolverhampton	321.0	163.8	513.8	7.85	38.1	2.4	Tayside	310.4	156.9	499.9	7.91	37.4	2.0
Greater Nottingham	315.6	157.9	509.2	7.86	38.0	2.0	Argyll, Bute, Arran and the Cumbraes	269.5	141.1	407.6	..	40.5	2.2
Leicestershire	321.5	158.4	500.4	7.87	38.1	2.5	Caithness and Sutherland	..	..	..	..	39.5	1.9
Lincolnshire	299.5	148.0	487.1	7.03	38.4	3.5	Inverness and Nairn	302.7	148.7	502.3	7.32	37.8	2.7
North Derbyshire	323.2	163.0	491.9	7.71	38.6	3.5	Lochaber	..	..	..	..	39.7	2.6
North Nottinghamshire	292.4	145.4	488.2	7.07	37.9	2.9	Moray, Badenoch and Strathspey	275.7	144.2	435.1	6.65	38.4	2.5
Northamptonshire	331.7	168.9	508.0	8.02	38.2	2.8	Orkney	..	..	..	..	40.7	0.9
South Derbyshire	330.4	172.7	511.4	8.08	38.2	2.6	Ross and Cromarty	..	..	..	..	38.2	3.5
Barnsley and Doncaster	297.4	149.9	475.0	7.10	38.3	3.2	Shetland	..	..	..	..	39.2	2.3
Bradford and district	304.5	160.0	475.8	7.51	37.5	2.3	Skye and Lochalsh	..	..	..	..	37.6	1.2
Calderdale and Kirklees	311.5	159.5	479.9	7.44	38.5	2.9	Western Isles	..	..	..	..	38.0	2.0
Humberside	322.4	156.3	514.8	7.64	38.4	2.9							
Leeds	331.2	164.6	527.8	8.29	37.5	2.5							
North Yorkshire	307.4	153.6	514.1	7.44	38.4	2.7							
Rotherham	296.4	153.6	453.8	7.00	38.9	3.1							

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Skill Needs in Britain: 1996 Report

This article reports on the findings of the Department for Education and Employment's most recent Skill Needs in Britain Survey. It compares them with the results of other industrial surveys and includes a discussion on the effects of skill shortages in the economy.

By **Richard Walsh**,
Analytical Services,
Department for Education and
Employment.



Photo: John Sturrock/Network

Key findings

- The existence of current hard-to-fill vacancies has increased since 1992 from 5 per cent to 17 per cent in 1996. However, this represents only a marginal increase over the past year. Hard-to-fill vacancies account for a third of all vacancies reported by employers and reflect increased recruitment activities.
- Perhaps not surprisingly the most important cause of hard-to-fill vacancies given by employers was the lack of suitably skilled people (43 per cent of employers with hard-to-fill vacancies gave this as the cause).
- Some 74 per cent of employers said that the skills required of an average employee had increased.
- One fifth of employers in the 1996 survey felt that there was a gap between the skills their current employees had and those that they needed to meet their business requirements. This was about the same as in 1995.
- The skills gap was felt to be most pronounced for management skills, general communication skills, computer literacy and personal skills.

Skill shortages and hard-to-fill vacancies

A SKILL shortage is a disequilibrium between the demand for and supply of skills. A shortage of skill might be seen to exist by an employer if there were individuals who could undertake the task but not to the standard or speed of operation expected. This could be solved by a price adjustment, which in the case of skills would mean a wage rise but this would not necessarily solve the problem as it does not directly affect the demand for and supply of skills. An alternative solution would be a direct intervention which would increase the supply of skills to meet the demand, such as increased training.

Trends: 1992 to 1996

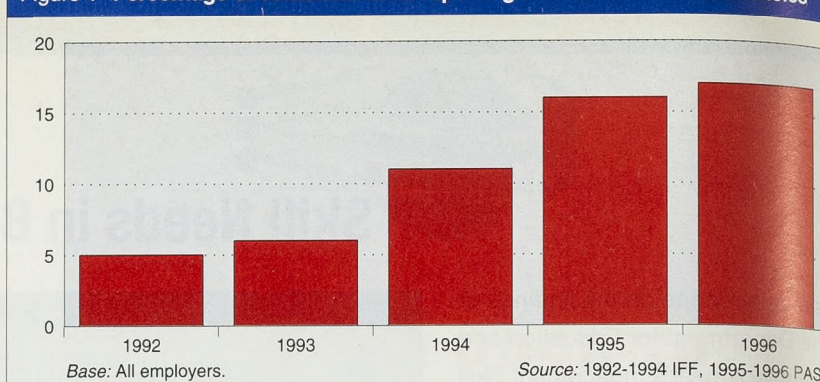
Skill shortages in the labour market have often been blamed for stalling growth or inhibiting the competitiveness of British business. The level of skill shortages has also been shown to be generally linked with the economic cycle. A downturn in employment has historically led to fewer reported skill shortages and an upturn in employment to more. During the recent period of economic growth since 1992 recruitment difficulties have generally increased, although not to the same extent as in previous recoveries.

The survey

The Skill Needs in Britain Survey is carried out annually and surveys a cross-section of medium and large firms throughout Britain. In the 1996 survey, 4,001 employers/establishments were sampled. As in previous years the questioning was carried out via telephone interviews. The sample was drawn to ensure a spread of employers across Government Office Regions and then distributed across size and standard industrial classifications. The mainstage interviews took place between 11 June and 4 September, 1996. The average interview lasted 28 minutes.

Last year, 1996, was the sixth year in which the survey was conducted. Its main objectives were to pinpoint recruitment difficulties, including the specific occupations and regions affected, employers'

Figure 1 Percentage of establishments reporting current hard-to-fill vacancies



commitment to training and awareness of, and participation in, initiatives related to training and skills.

The survey uses hard-to-fill vacancies as its measure of skill shortages, and assesses the number of employers affected by recruitment difficulties and the number of such vacancies. There are limitations to this approach which stem from the fact that hard-to-fill vacancies are not synonymous with skill shortages. Some hard-to-fill shortages may not be due to skill shortages but to other factors which prevent or deter suitably skilled people from applying for the vacancies. In such cases, the number of hard-to-fill vacancies reported would tend to overestimate the extent of skill shortages.

On the other hand, existing employees may not have sufficient skills to carry out their jobs effectively. In these circumstances the number of hard-to-fill vacancies would tend to underestimate the prevalence of skill shortages. The Skill Needs in Britain survey also investigates the extent of the skills gap between what skills employers require of their employees and what skills their existing employees possess.

Hard-to-fill vacancies

The Skill Needs in Britain Survey asks the employers with vacancies to judge whether they are proving hard-to-fill. Figure 1 shows that since 1992 the proportion of employers experiencing hard-to-fill vacancies has increased. The percentage of employers experiencing them at the time of interview in 1992 stood at 5 per cent; between 1993 and 1994 it increased from 6 to 11 per cent, it rose further to 16 per cent in 1995 and to 17 per cent in 1996. In 1996, in addition to the 17 per cent who were experiencing such difficulties at the time of the interview, 21 per cent of employers said they had experienced them during the previous year. The full breakdown of current hard-to-fill vacancies by industry, occupation and region can be seen in table 1.

Industries

The proportion of employers with current hard-to-fill vacancies tends to be close to the overall average for all the broad industry sectors with the exception of mining, utilities and construction.

Regions

The South East had the highest proportion of employers with current hard-to-fill vacancies at 22 per cent compared to 12 per cent in the North east and Scotland.

Occupations

In the survey employers are asked to name the specific occupations in which they had current vacancies which were proving hard to fill. While this analysis is limited in that it does not allow for the number of overall vacancies of employers in each occupation, it does indicate which

occupations employers perceive as causing the most problems. A fifth of employers said that they could not fill vacancies for associate professional and technical occupations, 18 per cent referred to personal and protective service jobs and 16 per cent to professional occupations.

Causes of recruitment difficulties

Employers facing hard-to-fill vacancies were asked to judge the causes of these difficulties. The single most important cause named by employers was the lack of suitably skilled people (43 per cent of employers affected by hard-to-fill vacancies), 18 per cent mentioned there not being enough people interested in doing this type of work. Only 6 per cent felt they were due to the pay that they were offering for the job.

Other skill shortages surveys

Apart from Skill Needs in Britain, surveys are also conducted by organisations concentrating on their own members or sectors. Looking at these with the Skill Needs in Britain Survey helps to confirm any emerging trends. These surveys do however, have different response rates and use different measures of skill shortage, so in some cases may exaggerate or underestimate the level of shortage. The time series for these surveys is shown in table 2.

Manufacturing

The Confederation of British Industry (CBI) produces a quarterly industrial trends survey on the lack of skilled employees in the manufacturing industry. This survey found that 10 per cent of employers expected a lack of skilled labour to limit output over the next four months in

Table 3 Factors causing an increase in skill needs, 1996, Great Britain

	Per cent
Percentage of employers saying yes	
Changes in processes/technology	44
Changes in work practices/multi skilling	27
Changes in services provided	19
Legislation	19
Greater focus on customer service programmes	18
Keeping ahead of competition	15
Changes in products	6
Greater attention to quality management systems	4
Client/customer/patient led demand/change in demand	2

Source: PAS 1996

the fourth quarter (Q4) of 1996. This figure has remained fairly constant over the previous two years but is down 1 percentage point from the previous quarter.

Another survey that considers the manufacturing industry is produced by the Association of British Chambers of Commerce (ABCC). This reported that 64 per cent of employers trying to recruit were experiencing difficulties in Q3 of 1996 compared to 60 per cent a year earlier. It should, however, be noted that the response rate for the ABCC survey is not particularly high and this may effect its reliability and could introduce non-response bias. Taken together these two surveys show indicators for skill shortages in manufacturing as being broadly stable.

Services

The ABCC also carries out a quarterly survey on the service sector. On the same measure of those employers trying to recruit and who were experiencing difficulties, the proportion has risen from 47 per cent in Q4 of 1990 to 57 per cent for Q3 of 1996.

Small firms

The Small Business Research Trust (SBRT), sponsored by the National Westminster Bank, conducts a quarterly survey of small firms in the manufacturing and service sector combined. A small business is defined as one with fewer than 50 employees. They are asked about the most important problem facing their business on a particular day. The proportion answering 'a lack of skilled/trained labour' was 7.7 per cent in Q4 of 1996, a 1.7 per cent rise from the same quarter a year earlier.

This is in line with the continuing upward trend since 1990 but, as reported by the survey, with falling sales and employment, fewer firms indicated this to be their most important problem. When considering and comparing other problems indicated by the firms, 'lack of skilled/trained employees' had risen in the rankings from sixth to fourth place out of 14 possible answers.

Are skill shortages a problem this time round?

During the last economic upturn in the late 1980s, similar rising trends in skills shortages (recruitment difficulties) were reported. Some commentators think that these contributed to the subsequent recession. Assuming that this was the case, are there reasons to believe that current levels of skill shortages will put the current health of the economy at risk in the same way?

An illuminating comparison can be made by looking at periods of similar levels of reported skill shortages and comparing other measures. In the latest CBI Industrial Trends Survey (October 1996), 10 per cent of manufacturing firms expected a shortage of skilled labour to limit output over the next four months. A similar level was recorded in January 1985; a not dissimilar point in the economic cycle.

In January 1985 unemployment was still rising whereas in October 1996 it was on a clear downward trend. One measure often used to assess labour market pressure is the unemployment/vacancy ratio. This gives an indication of the number of people 'chasing' currently available jobs. In July 1985 the unemployment/vacancy ratio for Great Britain was a little over 17, whereas in October 1996 it was under 8. This

Table 1 Current hard-to-fill vacancies, 1996, Great Britain

Industries (percentage of employers in industry)	Percentage of establishments
All industries and regions	17
Manufacturing	17
Mining, utilities and construction	9
Distribution and consumer	17
Finance and business services	15
Transport, public admin. and other services	17
Regions (percentage of employers in region)	
South East	22
London	18
South West	18
West Midlands	17
East Midlands	15
Eastern	15
Yorkshire and Humberside	15
North West	12
Merseyside	13
North East	14
Scotland	12
Wales	14
Occupations (percentage of employers mentioning each occupation, multiple responses possible)	10
Managers and administrators	10
Professional	16
Associate professional & technical	20
Clerical and secretarial	10
Craft and related	14
Personal and protective	18
Sales	7
Plant and machine operatives	11
Other occupations	12

Source: PAS 1996

Table 2 Recent trends in skill shortages

	SBRT ^a small businesses	CBI ^b manufacturing	ABCC ^c manufacturing	ABCC ^c services
1993				
Q1	3.2	3	32	28
Q2	3.4	6	32	28
Q3	4.5	5	38	35
Q4	3.0	6	42	38
1994				
Q1	4.1	5	37	32
Q2	5.4	7	45	44
Q3	4.8	9	46	42
Q4	4.8	10	54	40
1995				
Q1	5.4	10	48	43
Q2	4.8	11	51	44
Q3	3.5	10	60	45
Q4	6.0	10	65	52
1996				
Q1	4.2	9	-	54
Q2	3.8	9	63	55
Q3	5.2	11	64	57
Q4	7.7	10	-	-

Source: Small Business Research Trust, CBI and British Chambers of Commerce

^a UK, percentage of employer saying the main problem facing their business is a lack of skilled/trained labour.

^b UK, percentage of employers expecting a lack of skilled labour to limit output over the next four months.

^c UK, percentage of employers trying to recruit who are experiencing difficulties.

implies that in the mid-1980s there were 17 people 'chasing' every vacancy compared to 8 in 1996.

Despite a few complications with such measures, this lower level of pressure, together with the more straightforward indicator of the fall in unemployment suggests that skill shortages are less of a problem now than they were in the last economic recovery.

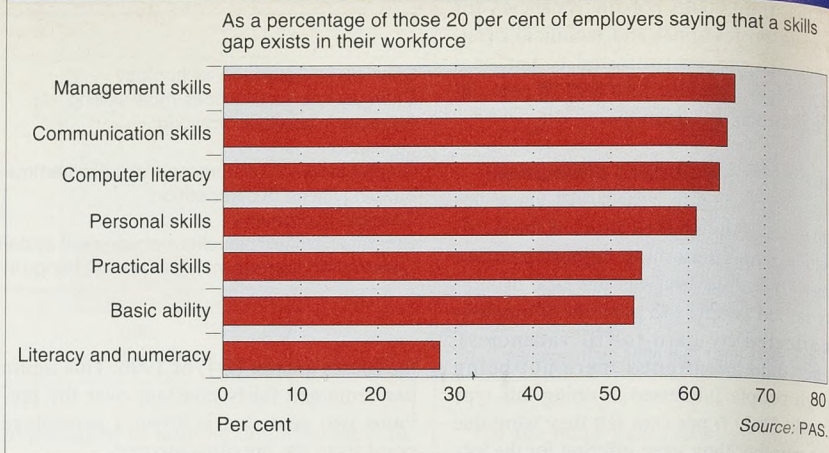
There is a consensus among the majority of economic forecasters that economic growth will continue into the medium term. Since there is a positive relationship between economic growth and skill shortages, a continued rise in GDP usually implies increases in skill shortages, assuming other factors remain unchanged. However, the evidence above, combined with the current high levels of training and increasing qualification rates helps to suggest that skill shortages levels may not increase as quickly or as far as in the last economic recovery.

Increase in skill needs

As well as being influenced by the general tightness of the labour market, recruitment difficulties and skill shortages can also be affected by changing skill requirements. It is widely felt that in many occupations these have been increasing because of the introduction of new technology, the shift towards more highly skilled occupations and the increasing requirements for broader skills in many jobs.

The Skill Needs in Britain Survey shows 74 per cent of employers indicating that the skills required of their average employee are growing. In 1993 it was just 60 per cent. Just under a half of employers

Figure 2 Skills which are reported to be lacking, 1996



explained the increase in skill needs by changes in processes and technology. Around a fifth also mentioned one or more of the following: changes in the services they provided, legislation and a greater focus on customer service.

Skills gap

Greater awareness of increasing skill requirements, together with a generally stable pattern of hard-to-fill vacancies has led many employers to turn the focus of their attention away from recruitment difficulties and to their 'skills gap'. There is no general agreement about the definition of this term among researchers but the Skill Needs in Britain Survey refers to an employer's view as to whether there was a significant gap between the type of skill that their current employees had and those that they needed to meet their business requirements.

In 1996 one fifth of employers felt that such a skills gap existed. This was about the same as the 1995 figure. Those who thought that a gap existed were asked which specific skills were lacking. The responses are shown in figure 2 (multiple replies were possible). Those mentioned by almost two thirds of employers facing a gap were management skills, general communication skills, computer literacy and personal skills.

The level of recruitment difficulties continues to be used by many as a useful indicator of skill shortages. But given the general stability of such a measure over the last year or so, attention seems to have moved more towards the issue of a 'skills gap'. What happens to skill shortages over the rest of this period of economic recovery may determine whether attention is refocused on the more-traditional indicator of skill shortages. ■

Further information: contact
Department for Education and
Employment,
Skills and Training Analysis 3,
Moorfoot,
Sheffield,
Tel: 0114 259 4308

Spilsbury M. and Lane K.
'Skill Needs in Britain, 1996',
Public Attitude Surveys Ltd,
High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire.
Tel: 01494 532771

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Publication dates of main economic indicators February - April

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Unemployment, employment, vacancies, earnings, hours, unit wage costs, productivity and industrial disputes.	
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March	19 Wednesday
April	23 Wednesday

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NOTES ON SUMMARY TABLES

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

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

EMPLOYMENT

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

GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT

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

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

STRENGTHS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THOUSANDS

		In employment								
		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
1995	Sum	22,405	3,326	278	130	26,138	2,491	28,629	16,977	45,606
1995	Aut	22,458	3,335	263	135	26,189	2,477	28,666	16,980	45,645
1995/96	Win	22,648	3,301	261	122	26,333	2,371	28,704	16,981	45,685
1996	Spr	22,637	3,279	245	127	26,289	2,383	28,671	17,053	45,725
1996	Sum	22,629	3,370	250	118	26,365	2,335	28,701	17,074	45,775
Changes	Spr95-Spr96	224	44	-28	-12	227	-156	72	97	169
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
1995	Sum	11,709	2,518	174	47	14,447	1,627	16,074	6,081	22,154
1995	Aut	11,722	2,530	169	43	14,464	1,608	16,073	6,107	22,180
1995/96	Win	11,822	2,490	161	36	14,509	1,566	16,076	6,130	22,206
1996	Spr	11,842	2,463	155	41	14,503	1,566	16,069	6,163	22,232
1996	Sum	11,817	2,533	158	38	14,545	1,527	16,072	6,190	22,262
Changes	Spr95-Spr96	108	15	-16	-9	98	-100	-2	109	108
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
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
1995/96	Win	10,826	811	100	86	11,823	805	12,628	10,851	23,479
1996	Spr	10,794	816	90	85	11,786	816	12,602	10,890	23,493
1996	Sum	10,812	837	92	81	11,821	808	12,629	10,884	23,512
Changes	Spr95-Spr96	116	30	-12	-3	130	-57	74	-12	61

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

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

THOUSANDS

		In employment								
		Employees	Self-employed	Government-supported training programmes	Unpaid family workers	Total	ILO unemployed	Total econ. active	Econ. inactive	All aged 16 & over
All										
1995	Aut	21,939	3,247	245	131	25,562	2,396	27,959	16,489	44,447
1995/96	Win	22,106	3,219	237	118	25,680	2,302	27,982	16,503	44,485
1996	Spr	22,102	3,199	222	122	25,646	2,313	27,959	16,564	44,522
1996	Sum	22,084	3,290	227	114	25,715	2,263	27,978	16,582	44,560
1996	Aut	22,241	3,291	198	115	25,845	2,230	28,075	16,523	44,599
Changes	Sum 95-Aut 96	157	1	-29	1	130	-32	98	-59	39
Aut 95-Aut 96		301	44	-47	-16	283	-166	117	35	151
Males										
1995	Aut	11,462	2,454	157	42	14,115	1,552	15,667	5,937	21,604
1995/96	Win	11,547	2,421	147	35	14,150	1,515	15,665	5,964	21,629
1996	Spr	11,571	2,394	141	40	14,146	1,514	15,660	5,993	21,654
1996	Sum	11,538	2,465	144	37	14,183	1,478	15,662	6,017	21,678
1996	Aut	11,625	2,464	120	40	14,249	1,445	15,694	6,010	21,703
Changes	Sum 95-Aut 96	87	-1	-24	3	66	-34	32	-7	25
Aut 95-Aut 96		163	10	-36	-3	134	-108	26	73	99
Females										
1995	Aut	10,478	793	89	88	11,447	844	12,291	10,552	22,843
1995/96	Win	10,559	798	90	83	11,530	787	12,317	10,539	22,856
1996	Spr	10,531	805	81	82	11,500	799	12,298	10,570	22,869
1996	Sum	10,546	825	83	77	11,532	784	12,316	10,565	22,881
1996	Aut	10,616	827	78	75	11,596	766	12,382	10,514	22,895
Changes	Sum 95-Aut 96	69	2	-5	-2	64	2	66	-52	14
Aut 95-Aut 96		138	34	-10	-13	149	-58	90	-38	52

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

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

THOUSANDS

		Workforce in employment						
		Employees in Employment	Self-employed	Work-related Government-supported training	HM forces	Total	Claimant unemployed	Workforce
All								
1993	Sep	21,660	3,193	306	267	25,426	2,888	28,314
1994	Sep	21,824	3,307	289	246	25,664	2,555	28,220
1995	Sep	21,996	3,332	220	228	25,776	2,264	28,040
1996	Mar	22,124	3,302	215	222	25,864	2,187	28,050
1996	Jun	22,183	3,276	196	221	25,876	2,150	28,026
1996	Sep	22,293	3,368	197	218	26,076	2,071	28,147
Changes	Jun 96 - Sep 96	110	92	1	-4	200	-80	120
Sep 95 - Sep 96		297	36	-23	-10	299	-193	106
Males								
1993	Sep	10,960	2,400	194	248	13,803	2,213	16,016
1994	Sep	11,032	2,498	184	229	13,943	1,952	15,895
1995	Sep	11,108	2,520	143	212	13,983	1,727	15,710
1996	Mar	11,183	2,492	136	207	14,018	1,666	15,684
1996	Jun	11,200	2,460	121	206	13,987	1,631	15,618
1996	Sep	11,257	2,531	123	203	14,114	1,572	15,686
Changes	Jun 96 - Sep 96	57	72	2	-3	127	-59	68
Sep 95 - Sep 96		150	11	-20	-9	131	-155	-24
Females								
1993	Sep	10,700	793	112	18	11,624	675	12,299
1994	Sep	10,792	808	104	17	11,722	603	12,324
1995	Sep	10,889	812	77	16	11,794	537	12,331
1996	Mar	10,941	810	79	16	11,846	520	12,366
1996	Jun	10,982	817	75	16	11,889	519	12,408
1996	Sep	11,036	837	74	15	11,962	499	12,461
Changes	Jun 96 - Sep 96	54	20	0	0	73	-20	53
Sep 95 - Sep 96		147	25	-3	-1	168	-38	130

SUMMARY TABLE 0.4 The Workforce in Great Britain: seasonally adjusted

THOUSANDS

		Workforce in employment						
		Employees in Employment	Self-employed	Work-related Government-supported training	HM forces	Total	Claimant unemployed	Workforce
All								
1995	Jun	21,410	3,260	210	230	25,111	2,226	27,336
1995	Sep	21,422	3,249	205	228	25,105	2,178	27,283
1995	Dec	21,566	3,247	211	226	25,250	2,149	27,399
1996	Mar	21,548	3,219	198	222	25,188	2,101	27,289
1996	Jun	21,609	3,199	180	221	25,209	2,064	27,272
1996	Sep	21,718	3,290	176	218	25,402	1,985	27,387
Changes	Jun 96 - Sep 96	109	92	-4	-4	194	-79	115
Sep 95 - Sep 96		296	41	-30	-10	297	-193	105
Males								
1995	Jun	10,827	2,470	137	214	13,648	1,695	15,344
1995	Sep	10,822	2,450	134	212	13,617	1,660	15,277
1995	Dec	10,920	2,454	135	210	13,718	1,637	15,355
1996	Mar	10,897	2,421	126	207	13,651	1,600	15,251
1996	Jun	10,916	2,394	111	206	13,626	1,565	15,191
1996	Sep	10,973	2,465	109	203	13,750	1,506	15,256
Changes	Jun 96 - Sep 96	57	72	-2	-3	123	-59	65
Sep 95 - Sep 96		151	15	-25	-9	132	-154	-21
Females								
1995	Jun	10,583	791	72	16	11,462	530	11,992
1995	Sep	10,600	800	72	16	11,488	518	12,006
1995	Dec	10,646	793	76	16	11,531	512	12,044
1996	Mar	10,650	798	73	16	11,537	502	12,039
1996	Jun	10,693	805	69	16	11,582	499	12,081
1996	Sep	10,745	825	67	15	11,653	479	12,132
Changes	Jun 96 - Sep 96	52	20	-2	0	70	-20	50
Sep 95 - Sep 96		145	26	-5	-1	165	-39	126

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	Output								Income			
	GDP		Index of output UK				Index of production OECD countries ¹		Real personal disposable income		Gross trading profits of companies ⁴	
	1990=100	£ billion	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	%	
1990	100.0	478.9	0.6	100.0	-0.3	100.0	-0.2	100.0	1.9	68.2	0.6	
1991	98.0	468.9	-2.1	96.3	-3.7	94.6	-5.4	99.6	-0.4	68.0	-0.4	
1992	97.5	466.5	-0.5	96.2	-0.1	94.0	-0.6	99.3	2.0	67.7	-0.4	
1993	99.5	476.8	2.2	98.3	2.2	95.3	1.4	98.8	1.8	75.2	11.0	
1994	103.4	495.7	4.0	103.2	5.0	99.3	4.2	103.5	1.3	85.4	13.6	
1995	105.9	508.4	2.6	105.9	2.6	101.5	2.2	106.6	2.9	89.2R	4.5	
1995 Q3	106.1	127.4	2.2	106.4	1.8	102.0	1.8	106.6r	2.2	22.9r	5.9	
Q4	106.7	128.1	1.9	106.4	1.9	101.8	0.9	107.0	1.0	22.3	2.1	
1996 Q1	107.3	128.8	2.1	106.5	1.2	101.6	0.9	107.2	0.8	23.7	9.0	
Q2	108.0r	129.6	2.3	106.8	1.1	101.5	0.0	108.2	1.8	24.0	7.3	
Q3	108.5	130.4	2.4	107.1	0.7	102.1	0.1	109.6	2.8	24.6	7.3	
1996 May	...	...	...	107.5	1.2	101.5	0.4	108.7r	1.2	...	...
Jun	...	...	...	106.6	1.1	101.5	...	108.5	1.8	...	...
Jul	...	...	...	107.3	1.3	102.3	0.2	109.9	2.6	...	...
Aug	...	...	...	106.7	0.8	101.8	0.2	109.4	2.6	...	...
Sep	...	...	...	107.4	0.7	102.2	0.2	109.6	2.8	...	...
Oct	...	...	...	107.3	0.7	102.7R	0.1	110.2	2.8	...	...
Nov	...	...	...	107.7	1.0	102.2	0.4	...	...	...	...

	Expenditure								Base lending rates ⁸		Effective exchange rate ⁹			
	Consumer expenditure 1990 prices		Retail sales volumes ¹		Fixed investments ⁵		General government consumption at 1990 prices		Stock changes 1990 prices ⁷					
	£ billion	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	1990=100	%		
1990	347.5	0.6	100.0	0.7	81.9	-0.1	14.2	-5.1	112.9	2.5	-2.52	14.00	100.0	...
1991	340.0	-2.2	98.7	-1.3	75.4	-7.9	12.8	-10.0	115.8	2.6	-4.21	10.50	100.7	0.7
1992	339.7	-0.1	99.4	0.7	74.1	-1.8	11.8	-7.6	115.7	-0.1	-0.97	7.00	96.9	-3.6
1993	348.0	2.5	102.4	3.0	73.1	-1.2	11.2	-5.1	115.6	-0.1	-0.88	5.50	88.9	-8.3
1994	356.9	2.6	106.2	3.7	75.1	2.7	12.0	6.8	117.6	1.7	3.13	6.30	89.2	0.3
1995	363.7	1.9	107.5	1.2	75.4R	0.4	12.5R	4.4	119.2R	1.4	2.80	6.80	84.8	-4.9
1995 Q3	91.1	1.8	107.4R	0.5	18.7r	-1.1	3.2r	8.3	29.9r	1.4	1.26R	6.75	84.3	-4.2
Q4	91.4	1.4	108.2	1.1	18.9	-1.4	3.1	-1.6	29.9	1.4	0.82	6.70	83.5	-6.3
1996 Q1	92.5r	2.5	108.7	2.2	19.2	1.4	3.0	-0.9	29.9	1.0	0.91	6.23	83.5	-4.2
Q2	93.1	2.3	110.2	2.8	19.6	4.0	2.8	-10.8	29.7	0.1	-0.15	5.92	84.8	0.6
Q3	94.0	3.2	111.1	3.4	19.1	2.0	2.7	..	30.1	1.2	-0.90	5.75	85.5	1.5
May	...	...	109.6	2.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.00	84.6	-1.0
Jun	...	...	111.2	2.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.75	86.0	0.6
Jul	...	...	110.5	2.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.75	85.7	1.7
Aug	...	...	111.5	3.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.75	84.7	1.7
Sep	...	...	111.3r	3.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.75	86.1	1.5
Oct	...	...	111.8	4.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.77	88.4	2.2
Nov	...	...	112.8	4.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.00	92.0	5.6

	Visible trade				Balance of payments		Prices							
	Export volume ^{1,11}		Import volume ^{1,11}		Visible ¹¹ balance	Current ¹¹ balance	Tax and price index ^{1,10}		Producer price index ^{1,3,10}					
	1990=100	%	1990=100	%			£ billion	£ billion	Jan 1987=100		Materials and fuels		Home sales	
1990	100.0	6.2	100.0	0.1	-18.8	-18.7	119.7	8.2	100.0	-0.7	100.0	6.3	100.0	6.3
1991	101.2	1.2	94.7	-5.3	-10.3	-8.0	126.2	5.4	97.9	-2.1	105.4	5.4	105.4	5.4
1992	103.7	2.5	100.9	6.5	-13.1	-10.1	129.8	2.9	97.4	-0.5	108.7	3.1	108.7	3.1
1993	107.4	3.6	104.8	3.9	-13.5	-10.8	131.4	1.2	101.8	4.5	112.9	3.9	112.9	3.9
1994	118.5	10.3	109.2	4.2	-10.8	-2.4	135.2	2.9	104.4	2.6	115.8	2.6	115.8	2.6
1995	127.1	7.3	113.8	4.2	-11.6	-3.9	140.4	3.8	114.4	9.6	120.6	4.1	120.6	4.1
1995 Q3	128.9	8.7	115.9	7.8	-3.5	-1.8	141.2	4.1	114.3	9.2	121.1	4.4	121.1	4.4
Q4	128.8	4.1	115.8	2.0	-3.2	-1.2	141.5	3.5	115.5	6.4	121.9	4.4	121.9	4.4
1996 Q1	132.7r	4.9	120.9r	9.2	-3.6r	-1.3	142.3	3.1	116.1	3.0	123.4	3.6	123.4	3.6
Q2	135.8	9.3	122.6	8.7	-3.2	0.8	141.9	0.8	114.8	...	123.9	2.9	123.9	2.9
Q3	137.0	6.3	123.9	6.9	-2.9	..	142.2	0.7	111.2	-2.7	123.7	2.1	123.7	2.1
1996 Apr	134.8r	6.8	123.7r	9.3	-1.3r	..	141.7	2.3	116.6	2.4	124.0	3.4	124.0	3.4
May	136.5	8.2	123.2	9.0	-1.0	..	142.0	1.6	115.2	1.6	123.9	3.1	123.9	3.1
Jun	136.1	9.3	120.9	8.7	-0.9	..	142.1	0.8	112.7	-	123.7	2.9	123.7	2.9
Jul	136.8	8.1	125.9	8.9	-1.2	..	141.5	0.7	111.6	-1.5	123.5	2.5	123.5	2.5
Aug	137.1	7.1	121.3	7.1	-0.6	..	142.2	0.7	110.9	-2.5	123.6	2.3	123.6	2.3
Sep	137.2	6.3	124.4	6.9	-1.1	..	143.0	0.7	111.2	-2.7	124.0	2.1	124.0	2.1
Oct	143.7	8.4	124.2	5.3	-0.5	..	143.0	0.9	111.2	-2.7	124.2	2.2	124.2	2.2

P = Provisional
R = Revised
.. = Series revised from indicated entry onwards.
For most indicators two series are given, representing the series itself in the units stated and the percentage change in the series on the same period a year earlier.
Not seasonally adjusted.

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

1.2 EMPLOYMENT

Employees in employment in Great Britain: seasonally adjusted

THOUSANDS

GREAT BRITAIN	Rubber and plastic products	Non-metallic mineral products, metal & metal products	Machinery and equipment nec	Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	Coke, nuclear fuel and other manufacturing nec	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade, and repairs	Hotels and restaurants
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	DH 25	DK 26-28	DK 29	DL 30-33	DM 34-35	DF, DN 23, 36-37	F 45	G 50-52	H 55
1982 Jun	203	1050	547	639	619	225	1,062	3,205	929
1983 Jun	196	954	504	617	583	220	1,042	3,189	917
1984 Jun	201	925	491	615	540	217	1,040	3,268	959
1985 Jun	202	911	492	613	523	219	1,029	3,287	989
1986 Jun	203	866	480	596	506	223	1,002	3,287	988
1987 Jun	208	844	475	588	485	226	1,022	3,291	993
1988 Jun	218	854	485	586	482	232	1,063	3,395	1,068
1989 Jun	222	870	489	582	474	238	1,101	3,530	1,158
1990 Jun	216	856	488	550	470	238	1,116	3,597	1,216
1991 Jun	190	765	457	488	425	209	1,028	3,532	1,188
1992 Jun	185	722	422	447	398	203	929	3,521	1,174
1993 Jun	188	681	381	425	353	203	844	3,500	1,139
1994 Jun	198	690	377	440	328	207	844	3,583	1,143
Jul	200	688	380	439	330	204			
Aug	204	687	380	446	329	211			
Sep	207	684	382	447	328	212	847	3,613	1,171
Oct	208	685	383	449	331	213			
Nov	210	686	383	453	332	215			
Dec	213	691	385	458	333	214	834	3,619	1,177
1995 Jan	216	694	385	456	336	218			
Feb	217	695	386	459	339	221			
Mar	219	696	389	471	340	218	813	3,624	1,206
Apr	218	693	391	465	343	219			
May	220	693	393	468	347	222			
Jun	218	690	391	477	348	220	818	3,631	1,204
Jul	220	689	394	474	349	220			
Aug	219	688	395	476	352	217			
Sep	220	691	395	481	353	214	802	3,621	1,202
Oct	221	695	397	482	354	215			
Nov	222	694	399	482	356	211			
Dec	221	693	400	485	359	218	806	3,662	1,203
1996 Jan	221	691	403	486	360	212			
Feb	220	695	405	486	359	211			
Mar	220	690	401	493	357	214	802	3,654	1,216
Apr	221	689	400	491	357	202			
May	221	687	399	492	355	200			
Jun	222	683	401	489	360	200	798	3,690	1,255
Jul	219	689	399	496	358	202			
Aug	221	689	399	494	359	199			
Sep	222	686	401	494	360	202	805 R	3,714	1,262
Oct P	221	692	399	499	360	202			
Nov P	221	691	397	498	361	201			

GREAT BRITAIN	Transport & storage	Post and telecommunication	Financial intermediation	Real estate	Renting, research, computer & other business activities	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	Education	Health activities	Social work activities	Other community social & personal activities
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	I 60-63	64	J 65-67	K 70	71-74	L+ 75	M 80	N 851-852	853	O-Q 90-93
1982 Jun	910	451	786	141	1,506	1,471	1,515	1,257	532	771
1983 Jun	881	446	811	140	1,562	1,468	1,522	1,247	568	751
1984 Jun	876	447	837	147	1,643	1,453	1,544	1,250	613	787
1985 Jun	868	442	858	152	1,719	1,424	1,570	1,286	654	811
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	823
1994 Jun	867	422	967	250	2,209	1,384	1,772	1,481	900	817
Jul										
Aug										
Sep	862	423	979	252	2,289	1,377	1,776	1,484	914	813
Oct										
Nov										
Dec	860	420	978	258	2,312	1,370	1,776	1,493	904	825
1995 Jan										
Feb										
Mar	860	420	980	259	2,328	1,362	1,766	1,501	905	826
Apr										
May										
Jun	856	423	985	260	2,348	1,347	1,781	1,519	903	828
Jul										
Aug										
Sep	850	424	985	267	2,392	1,345	1,774	1,534	903	822
Oct										
Nov										
Dec	847	427	1,000	259	2,444	1,338	1,772	1,534	907	822
1996 Jan										
Feb										
Mar	841	425	992	265	2,449	1,335	1,771	1,538	905	828
Apr										
May										
Jun	856	430	985	267	2,487	1,328	1,768	1,541	915	828
Jul										
Aug										
Sep	866	431	990	266	2,500	1,332	1,777	1,549	917	842
Oct										
Nov										

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.

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1.3 EMPLOYMENT

Employees in employment: industry: production industries: unadjusted

THOUSANDS

GREAT BRITAIN	Section, sub-section or group	Sep 1995 R			Sep 1996			1995					
		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Jun All	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES	C-E	2,983.3	1,190.1	4,173.4	2,968.8	1,167.3	4,136.1	4,148.5	4,159.2	4,171.0	4,173.4	4,179.7	4,188.1
MINING AND QUARRRYING	C	58.2	7.9	66.2	54.4	8.4	62.8	65.4	64.5	65.2	66.2	64.6	64.3
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	31.4	4.8	36.2	31.5	4.9	36.4	37.0	36.2	36.4	36.2	35.3	35.0
Mining	10/12	10.3	0.6	10.9	9.9	0.4	10.3	11.0	10.9	10.8	10.9	10.9	11.0
Oil & natural gas extraction & incidental services	11	21.1	4.2	25.3	21.6	4.5	26.1	26.1	25.3	25.6	25.3	24.3	24.1
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	26.8	3.2	29.9	22.9	3.5	26.4	28.4	28.3	28.9	29.9	29.4	29.3
MANUFACTURING	D	2,800.2	1,144.5	3,944.7	2,819.3	1,130.8	3,950.0	3,917.9	3,930.2	3,942.7	3,944.7	3,955.5	3,965.0
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco of food	DA	271.2	166.1	437.3	278.2	167.9	446.1	425.6	440.2	442.0	437.3	446.7	451.4
of beverages & tobacco	15.1-15.8 15.9/16	229.5 41.7	150.0 16.1	379.4 57.8	238.4 39.8	151.6 16.3	390.0 56.1	368.4 57.2	383.0 57.2	384.5 57.5	379.4 57.8	389.7 57.0	394.4 57.0
Manufacture of textiles & textile products of textiles	DB	134.6 98.6	184.1 76.7	318.7 175.3	133.1 94.0	187.0 78.6	320.1 172.6	318.5 175.2	319.4 175.7	319.7 175.5	318.7 175.3	315.7 174.6	316.8 175.0
of made-up textile articles, except apparel	17.4	14.3	18.8	33.1	13.8	21.4	35.2	33.3	33.3	33.5	33.1	34.3	34.8
of textiles, excluding made-up textiles of wearing apparel; dressing & dyeing of fur	Rest of 17	84.3	57.9	142.3	80.2	57.2	137.4	141.9	142.4	142.0	142.3	140.4	140.2
	18	36.0	107.4	143.4	39.1	108.4	147.5	143.3	143.7	144.1	143.4	141.1	141.8
Manufacture of leather & leather products including footwear of leather and leather goods of footwear	DC	20.4 8.1 19.3	17.7 5.6 12.1	38.1 13.6 24.4	19.4 7.8 11.6	14.6 4.1 10.5	34.0 11.8 22.1	38.3 13.3 25.0	38.4 13.2 25.1	37.8 12.9 24.8	38.1 13.6 24.4	37.2 13.2 24.0	37.1 13.3 23.8
Manufacture of wood & wood products	DD (20)	64.0	13.5	77.5	64.3	15.2	79.6	79.1	78.0	76.8	77.5	77.0	76.8
Manufacture of pulp, paper & paper products; publishing & printing of pulp, paper & paper products of corrugated paper & paperboard, sacks & bags, cartons, boxes, cases and other containers of pulp, paper, sanitary goods, stationery, wallpaper and paper products nec	DE	286.7 85.0	167.4 35.0	454.1 120.0	282.1 81.9	162.2 35.1	444.3 117.0	458.6 121.7	452.4 119.7	454.9 120.7	454.1 120.0	453.8 120.0	456.3 118.3
	21.21	..	..	..	30.8	10.9	41.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rest of 21	..	..	..	51.1	24.2	75.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Publishing, printing & reproduction of recorded media printing & service activities related to printing	22	201.6	132.5	334.1	200.2	127.1	327.3	336.9	332.7	334.2	334.1	333.8	338.0
	22.2	..	..	..	137.0	59.4	196.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rest of 22	..	..	..	63.2	67.8	130.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products & nuclear fuel of refined petroleum products	DF (23)	24.7 14.4	5.2 3.2	30.0 17.6	23.9 14.0	4.8 2.9	28.7 17.0	30.4 17.4	29.4 16.7	29.1 16.7	30.0 17.6	29.4 17.1	29.2 16.9
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products & man-made fibres	DG (24)	174.5	77.6	252.1	173.9	75.2	249.1	251.0	253.4	256.7	252.1	253.7	252.3
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	164.3	56.5	220.8	169.3	53.6	222.8	217.5	220.0	220.8	220.8	222.6	223.9
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	111.9	32.8	144.7	102.8	29.9	132.7	146.5	146.4	145.4	144.7	142.9	141.6
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products of basic metals	DJ	462.3 118.2	87.1 14.7	549.5 132.8	469.2 115.0	86.3 14.3	555.6 129.4	545.0 131.3	545.0 131.8	547.0 133.5	549.5 132.8	550.3 135.2	552.5 134.0
of fabricated metal products, except machinery	28	344.1	72.5	416.6	354.2	72.0	426.2	413.7	413.3	413.5	416.6	415.1	418.5
Manufacture of machinery & eqpt. nec	DK (29)	320.5	75.0	395.6	326.9	74.4	401.3	390.7	394.5	396.0	395.6	398.9	401.4
Manufacture of electrical & optical equipment of office machinery & computers of electrical machinery & apparatus nec	DL	323.7 36.4 112.6	163.0 15.3 55.6	486.7 51.8 168.1	334.0 35.7 122.7	165.5 15.1 59.4	499.5 50.9 182.1	479.0 51.0 163.5	473.5 52.3 159.5	476.9 51.4 163.0	486.7 51.8 168.1	484.1 52.3 168.8	484.2 52.0 169.4
of electric motors, etc; control apparatus & insulated cable of accumulators, primary cells, batteries, lighting eqpt., lamps & electrical eqpt. nec	31	67.2	32.6	99.8	74.8	34.7	109.5	97.5	91.9	94.7	99.8	99.3	100.0
of radio, television & communication eqpt. of electronic components of radio & TV and telephone apparatus; sound & video recorders etc.	31.1-31.3 31.4-31.6 32 32.1	67.2 45.4 77.1 34.0	32.6 23.0 44.8 20.1	99.8 68.4 122.0 54.1	74.8 47.9 76.4 33.0	34.7 24.6 44.3 19.3	109.5 72.5 120.7 52.3	97.5 66.0 119.4 53.1	91.9 67.6 120.4 53.1	94.7 68.3 121.1 53.6	99.8 68.4 122.0 54.1	99.3 69.5 121.6 53.9	100.0 69.4 121.1 54.3
of medical, precision & optical eqpt; watches	32.2-32.3 33	43.1 97.6	24.8 47.2	67.8 144.8	43.4 99.2	25.0 46.7	68.4 145.9	66.4 145.2	67.3 141.3	67.5 141.4	67.8 144.8	67.6 141.4	66.8 141.7
Manufacture of transport equipment of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport equipment of aircraft and spacecraft of other transport equipment except aircraft & spacecraft	DM	310.2 176.8 133.5	44.2 26.7 17.5	354.5 203.4 151.0	314.8 179.0 135.8	46.5 29.2 17.3	361.3 208.3 153.1	349.1 200.5 148.6	348.7 200.5 148.2	350.2 203.6 149.5	354.5 204.7 150.5	355.1 205.4 151.1	356.5 205.4 151.1
	34 35 35.3 Rest of 35	........	........	........	........	........	........	........	........	........	........	........	........
Manufacturing nec of furniture	DN	131.4 83.4	54.1 24.3	185.4 107.7	127.1 83.8	47.7 25.2	174.8 108.9	188.5 111.4	191.0 110.8	189.4 107.6	185.4 107.7	188.0 108.1	185.0 108.8
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	E	124.8	37.7	162.5	95.1	28.2	123.3	165.2	164.5	163.0	162.5	159.6	158.8
Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply	40	91.7	26.1	117.8	65.0	17.4	82.4	122.0	121.4	120.5	117.8	116.5	116.2
Collection, purification and distribution of water	41	33.2	11.6	44.7	30.1	10.8	40.9	43.2	43.1	42.6	44.7	43.1	42.6

P Provisional
R Revised

EMPLOYMENT 1.3

Employees in employment: industry: production industries: unadjusted

THOUSANDS

GREAT BRITAIN	Section sub-section or group	1995											1996												
		Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES	C-E	4,204.1	4,133.4	4,135.5	4,148.5	4,088.7	4,084.6	4,101.7	4,128.5	4,133.1	4,136.1	4,144.3	4,141.3	4,204.1	4,133.4	4,135.5	4,148.5	4,088.7	4,084.6	4,101.7	4,128.5	4,133.1	4,136.1	4,144.3	4,141.3
MINING AND QUARRRYING	C	65.4	63.7	63.5	63.4	63.4	62.3	63.3	62.2	62.0	62.8	62.7	63.0	65.4	63.7	63.5	63.4	63.4	62.3	63.3	62.2	62.0	62.8	62.7	63.0
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	35.6	34.8	35.2	34.2	34.3	33.4	35.1	33.4	34.0	36.4	36.0	36.2	35.6	34.8	35.2	34.2	34.3	33.4	35.1	33.4	34.0	36.4	36.0	36.2
Mining	10/12	11.1	10.9	10.9	10.2	10.7	10.6	10.3	10.7	10.7	10.3	10.1	10.1	11.1	10.9	10.9	10.2	10.7	10.6	10.3	10.7	10.7	10.3	10.1	10.1
Oil & natural gas extraction & incidental services	11	24.4	23.9	24.3	24.0	23.6	22.8	24.8	22.7	23.3	26.1	25.9	26.2	24.4	23.9	24.3	24.0	23.6	22.8	24.8	22.7	23.3	26.1	25.9	26.2
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	29.9	28.8	28.3	29.2	29.1	28.9	28.2	28.8	28.0	26.4	26.7	26.7	29.9	28.8	28.3	29.2	29.1	28.9	28.2	28.8	28.0	26.4	26.7	26.7
MANUFACTURING	D	3,980.8	3,915.1	3,917.8	3,931.7	3,903.5	3,901.5	3,912.6	3,949.8	3,955.2	3,950.0	3,957.4	3,954.9	3,980.8	3,915.1	3,917.8	3,931.7	3,903.5	3,901.5	3,912.6	3,949.8	3,955.2	3,950.0	3,957.4	3,954.9
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco of food	DA	445.4 389.4 56.1	431.6 378.2 53.4	432.5 379.5 53.0	426.8 373.5 53.3	431.6 377.3 54.4	430.7 376.5 54.2	432.3 378.4 54.0	443.3 387.1 56.2	445.8 389.2 56.6	446.1 390.0 56.1	444.3 387.9 56.3	446.4 391.1 55.3	445.4	431.6	432.5	426.8	431.6	430.7	432.3	443.3	445.8	446.1	444.3	446.4
Manufacture of food products, beverages & tobacco	15.1-15.8 15.9/16	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacture of textiles & textile products of textiles	DB	319.9 174.4	314.3 172.5	311.8 171.1	313.5 171.5	313.2 170.5	313.1 170.0	312.0 167.7	319.3 173.3	319.7 173.2	320.1 172.6	324.5 173.4	322.7 172.4	319.9	314.3	311.8	313.5	313.2	313.1	313.2	319.3	319.7	320.1	324.5	322.7
of made-up textile articles, except apparel	17.4	34.2	34.1	33.5	33.7	34.3	33.9	32.7	37.9	37.7	35.2	36.1	35.4	34.2	34.1	33.5	33.7	34.3	33.9	32.7	37.9	37.7	35.2	36.1	35.4
of textiles, excluding made-up textiles of wearing apparel; dressing & dyeing of fur	Rest of 17	140.2	138.4	137.6	137.8	136.2	136.1	135.0	135.4	135.5	137.4	137.3	137.0	140.2	138.4	137.6	137.8	136.2	136.1	135.0	135.4	135.5	137.4	137.3	137.

1.5 EMPLOYMENT

Employees in employment by region*: unadjusted

Standard region	Male		Female		Total	Production and construction industries	Production industries	Manufacturing	Service industries	Agriculture forestry and fishing
	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time						
SIC 1992	C - F	C - E	D	G - Q	A, B					
South East 1996 Jun	3,178 R	455	2,046	1,513	7,191 R	1,125	916	878	6,016	50 R
1996 Sep	3,217	464	2,053	1,498	7,232	1,139	927	890	6,039	53 R
Greater London (Included in South East) 1996 Jun	1,458	191	1,014	546	3,209	357	273	261	2,849	3
1996 Sep	1,483	194	1,013	544	3,234	359	276	264	2,873	3
East Anglia 1996 Jun	368 R	52	197	189	807	188	162	154	596	22 R
1996 Sep	370	54	202	184	810	186	160	152	599	24
South West 1996 Jun	770	116	461 R	436	1,783 R	375	326	306	1,375	33 R
1996 Sep	783	115	468	435	1,800	383	327	308	1,381	36
West Midlands 1996 Jun	967	109	520 R	459	2,055	630	549	532	1,403	22
1996 Sep	972	107	528 R	456	2,063	637	555	539	1,403	23
East Midlands 1996 Jun	693	84	404 R	373	1,555	458	406	391	1,075	22
1996 Sep	703	84	407	372	1,567	467	414	399	1,076	24
Yorkshire and Humberside 1996 Jun	875	96	480	447	1,898	510	417	402	1,369	19
1996 Sep	875	98	477	445	1,895	505	413	398	1,368	22
North West 1996 Jun	1,039	130	614	548	2,332	591	505	489	1,727	15
1996 Sep	1,043	136	627	537	2,343	594	512	497	1,732	16
North 1996 Jun	471	61	279	262	1,074	298	248	235	766	10
1996 Sep	472	63	280	260	1,075	296	251	237	768	11
Wales 1996 Jun	434 R	49	253	230	966	261	222	210	687	17 R
1996 Sep	436	49	255	232	972	263	225	213	689	20
Scotland 1996 Jun	884	85	545	459	1,974	468	350	316	1,468	38
1996 Sep	892 R	88	545	461	1,986 R	474 R	353	318	1,471	41
Great Britain 1996 Jun	9,681	1,238	5,799	4,916	21,634 R	4,904	4,102	3,913	16,482	248 R
1996 Sep	9,763 R	1,258	5,841	4,880	21,742 R	4,944 R	4,136	3,950	16,526	271
Northern Ireland 1996 Jun	239	45	157	131	573	131	108	102	423	19
1996 Sep	239	45	158	131	573	131	108	102	423	19
United Kingdom 1996 Jun	9,920	1,282	5,957 R	5,047	22,206	5,035	4,210	4,014	16,905	266
1996 Sep	10,002 R	1,303	5,999	5,011	22,315 R	5,076 R	4,244	4,052	16,950	289 R

Standard region	Retail, except of motor vehicles & repair of household goods 52	Hotels and restaurants	Transport storage & communication	Land transport & transport via pipelines	Air transport	Post & telecommunications	Financial intermediation	Financial intermediation except insurance & pension funding 65	Real estate renting and business activities	Other business activities
South East 1996 Jun	766	430	528 R	139 R	44	185 R	457	273	1,249	929 R
1996 Sep	775	431	532	142	44	185	460	272	1,264	940
Greater London (Included in South East) 1996 Jun	325	206	263 R	64 R	28	91 R	285	184	678	530
1996 Sep	327	208	265	64	27	91	287	184	686	536
East Anglia 1996 Jun	79	49	56 R	18 R	1	20 R	29	14	87	56
1996 Sep	79	49	57	20	1	19	29	14	93	61
South West 1996 Jun	189	134	88 R	33 R	1	34 R	94	46	194	139
1996 Sep	192	136	89	34	1	34	94	47	197	142
West Midlands 1996 Jun	184	117	96	42	1	35	74	50	225	172
1996 Sep	186	117	98	43	1	36	73	50	225	171
East Midlands 1996 Jun	152	78	78 R	36	2	22 R	36	27	151	110 R
1996 Sep	153	78	80	36	2	22	37	28	155	114
Yorkshire and Humberside 1996 Jun	208	107	111 R	50 R	-	33 R	74	51	187	143
1996 Sep	209	108	109	51	1	33	77	53	189	141
North West 1996 Jun	246	114	138 R	57 R	3	40 R	90	50	277	213
1996 Sep	247	114	140	58	3	41	91	51	278	212
North 1996 Jun	110 R	66	51 R	22	1	15	24	16	98	74
1996 Sep	112	65	51	22	1	15	24	16	99	74
Wales 1996 Jun	94	62	40	18 R	-	14 R	25	18	80	56 R
1996 Sep	96	63	39	18	-	13	25	18	81	58
Scotland 1996 Jun	204	129	107	44 R	3	33 R	78	46	200	157
1996 Sep	201	130	107	43	3	33	80	47	202	159
Great Britain 1996 Jun	2,232	1,286	1,292	460	56	432	981	590	2,747	2,050
1996 Sep	2,249	1,292	1,305	466	56	433	991	596	2,782	2,073
Northern Ireland 1996 Jun	57	27	22 R	9	1	7	14	9	33	26 R
1996 Sep	57	27	21	9	1	7	14	9	34	27
United Kingdom 1996 Jun	2,289	1,313	1,314	469	56	439	995	599	2,780	2,075
1996 Sep	2,305	1,319	1,327	475	57	440	1,005	605	2,817	2,099

* See footnotes to table 1.1.

EMPLOYMENT 1.5

Employees in employment by region*: unadjusted

Standard region	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Manufacture of food, drink and tobacco	Manufacture of electrical & optical equipment	Electricity gas and water supply	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade and repairs	Sale, maintenance & repair of motor vehicles	Wholesale & commission trade except of motor vehicles 51
South East 1996 Jun	11	878	69	155 R	27	208	1,260	147	347
1996 Sep	11	890	69	159	26	211	1,269	145	349
Greater London (Included in South East) 1996 Jun	6	261	24	33	7	84	511	44	142
1996 Sep	5	264	24	31	7	83	515	45	142
East Anglia 1996 Jun	3	154	29	18	5	26	133	20	35 R
1996 Sep	3	152	29	18	6	26	134	21	35
South West 1996 Jun	6	306	39	51 R	14	49	310	49	71
1996 Sep	6	308	42	52	14	55	313	49	72
West Midlands 1996 Jun	3	532	33 R	50	13	81	335	53	98
1996 Sep	3	539	34	52	13	81	341	54	101
East Midlands 1996 Jun	6	391	45	29	9	52	274	42	81
1996 Sep	5	399	47	30	9	54	274	43	79
Yorkshire & Humberside 1996 Jun	5	402	54	24	10	93	339	47	84 R
1996 Sep	4	398	54	24	10	92	341	47	85
North West 1996 Jun	2	489	61	49 R	14	86	399	52	101
1996 Sep	2	497	62	49	14	83	399	50	102
North 1996 Jun	4	235	29	23 R	9	49	164	24	29
1996 Sep	5	237	29	24	9	45	165	25	29
Wales 1996 Jun	4	210	21	38 R	8	40	145	23	28
1996 Sep	4	213	22	39	8	38	146	23	28
Scotland 1996 Jun	18	316	53	52	16	118	315	47	64
1996 Sep	20	318	57	52	15	122 R	312	47	63
Great Britain 1996 Jun	63	3,913	432	490 R	126	802	3,673	504	937 R
1996 Sep	63	3,950	446	500	123	808 R	3,695	504	942
Northern Ireland 1996 Jun	2	102	19	9	5	23	90	12	21
1996 Sep	2	102	19	9	5	23	90	12	21
United Kingdom 1996 Jun	65	4,014	452 R	500 R	130	825	3,763	516	958 R
1996 Sep	65	4,052	465	509	128	831 R	3,784	516	963

Standard region	Public admin & defence; compulsory social security	Education	Health and social work	Human health & veterinary activities	Social work activities	Other community services	Sewage & refuse disposal	Self employed	Work-related government-supported training programmes	Civilian workforce in employment
South East 1996 Jun	438	577	726	443	283	352	20 R	1,175	34	8,400 R
1996 Sep	443	552	730	446	284	357	20	1,190	32	8,455
Greater London (Included in South East) 1996 Jun	220	201	282	166	116	203	10 R	431	16 R	3,656 R
1996 Sep	225	198	284	168	116	206	10	445	15	3,694
East Anglia 1996 Jun	44	72	96	60	36 R	31	2 R	136	6	949 R
1996 Sep	44	65	97	60	37	30	2	143	6	959
South West 1996 Jun	115	151	219	135	84	71	5 R	353	13	2,148 R
1996 Sep	115	143	221	135	86	72	5	365	12	2,178
West Midlands 1996 Jun	106	164	208	132	77	77	5 R	258	16 R	2,328 R
1996 Sep	107	158	210	133	77	73	5	271	16	2,349
East Midlands 1996 Jun	83	142	180	117	63	53	3 R	216	12	1,783 R
1996 Sep	83	134	180	118	63	53	3	228	12	1,807
Yorkshire & Humberside 1996 Jun	110	161	209	133	75	72	6 R	258	19	2,174 R
1996 Sep	110	152	210	135	75	71	6	267	20	2,182
North West 1996 Jun	139	188	286	182	104	97	7 R	301	23 R	2,656 R
1996 Sep	140	182	287	184	103	100	7	309	23	2,675
North 1996 Jun	78	95	142	91	51	49	4 R	124	17 R	1,215 R
1996 Sep	79	91	144	92	51	50	4	130	17	1,222
Wales 1996 Jun	76	87	130	81	49	42	5 R	160	10	1,135 R
1996 Sep	77	83	132	82	50	44	5	164	10	1,146
Scotland 1996 Jun	133	151	259	16						

1.8 EMPLOYMENT

Indices of output #, employment and output per person employed

1990=100

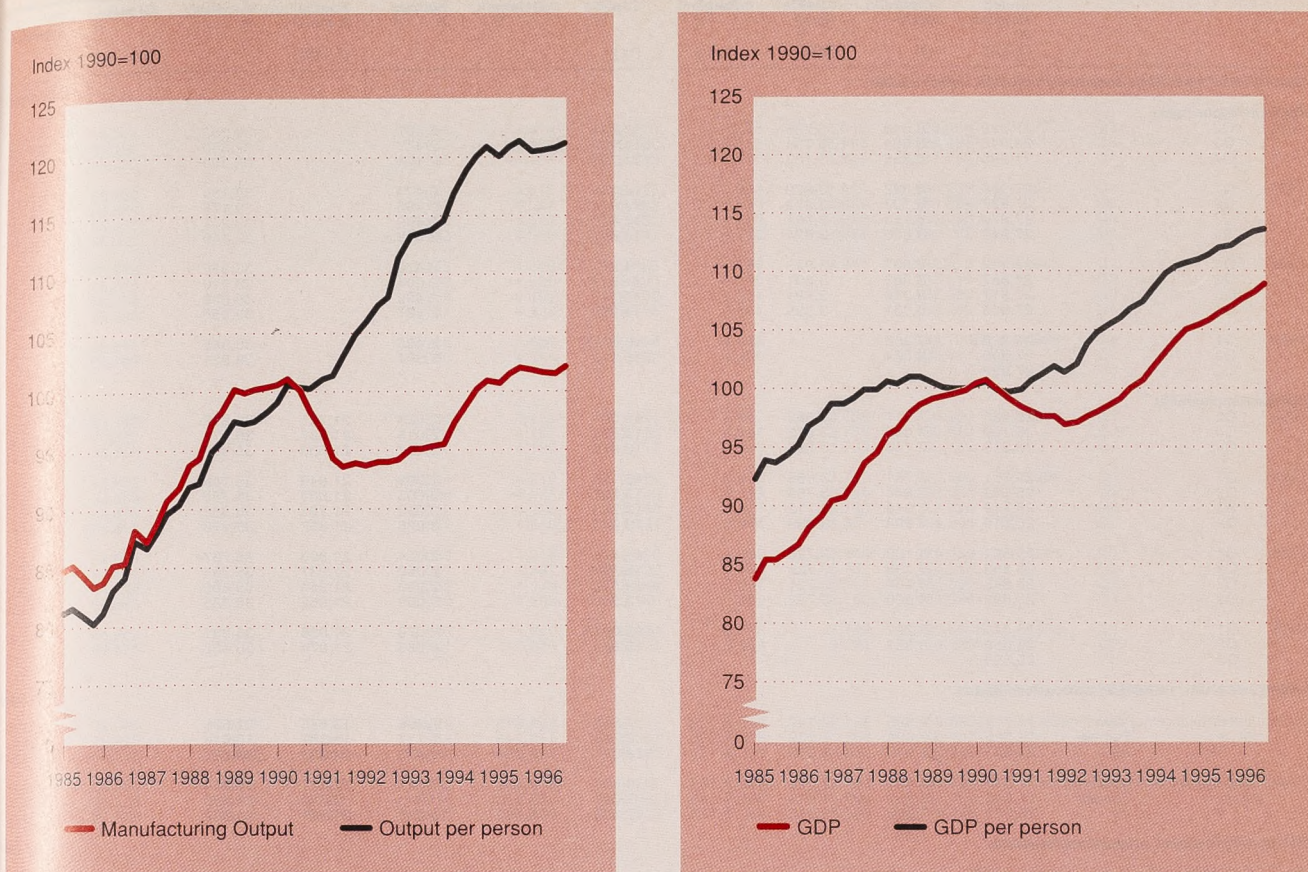
Section	Whole economy	Total production industries	Manufacturing Industries								Construction		
			C,D,E	D	DA	DB,DC	DE	DG	DK	DL		DM	F
Output*													
1988	97.3	98.2	95.9	98.2	106.8	92.8	95.5	93.8	93.0	88.8	92.3		
1989	99.4	100.3	100.2	98.6	103.6	97.7	100.2	97.7	99.7	101.6	97.7		
1990	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
1991	97.9	96.3	94.6	98.7	89.4	94.9	102.4	90.2	95.3	93.2	92.0		
1992	97.4	96.2	94.0	100.0	89.4	95.6	105.1	85.2	96.0	90.9	87.9		
1993	99.6	98.3	95.3	100.1	89.4	99.0	107.7	85.0	101.2	89.1	87.2		
1994	103.5	103.2	99.3	102.0	90.5	101.5	112.3	89.2	112.0	92.4	90.6		
1995	106.2	105.9	101.5	104.1	89.6	102.5	117.5	88.6	119.3	93.0	89.6		
1992 Q3	97.6	96.4	94.0	101.2	90.7	96.7	103.8	84.1	97.1	89.1	87.9		
1992 Q4	98.0	97.2	94.2	98.3	90.5	94.5	108.5	86.3	101.5	91.6	87.0		
1993 Q1	98.5	97.0	95.1	101.0	89.2	98.0	107.6	84.1	99.9	91.2	86.7		
1993 Q2	99.0	97.5	95.1	99.7	88.3	99.4	105.8	86.1	100.7	90.8	86.6		
1993 Q3	100.0	98.8	95.3	99.9	90.9	99.8	108.2	84.7	101.3	87.7	86.9		
1993 Q4	100.7	100.0	95.8	100.0	89.3	99.0	109.4	85.0	102.9	86.8	88.4		
1994 Q1	101.8	100.9	97.3	100.9	90.3	101.6	110.2	88.4	102.2	89.9	89.5		
1994 Q2	103.1	103.1	98.9	101.6	90.9	101.0	113.2	88.4	109.8	91.0	90.5		
1994 Q3	104.1	104.5	100.2	103.4	89.3	102.1	111.4	91.2	113.9	93.8	90.7		
1994 Q4	105.0	104.4	100.9	102.1	91.5	101.5	114.3	88.9	117.3	94.9	91.6		
1995 Q1	105.4	105.2	100.7	103.9	89.4	102.0	116.9	88.3	116.3	92.7	90.2		
1995 Q2	105.8	105.6	101.5	104.9	91.0	103.1	117.0	88.6	118.2	92.4	89.5		
1995 Q3	106.4	106.4	102.0	105.0	89.8	102.9	117.7	88.3	120.0	93.6	89.1		
1995 Q4	107.0	106.4	101.8	102.6	88.3	102.0	118.4	89.0	122.8	93.4	89.6		
1996 Q1	107.6	106.5	101.6	103.9	88.0	101.1	118.9	87.4	123.2	93.8	89.6		
1996 Q2	108.2	106.8	101.5	104.9	88.5	99.8	120.0	86.9	123.7	95.5	89.7		
1996 Q3	108.9	107.1	102.1	104.1	90.6	101.0	120.2	87.7	123.9	97.8	90.0		
Workforce													
1988	96.6	103.0	102.4	102.9	113.9	97.3	102.5	99.4	106.0	102.9	91.8		
1989	99.4	102.9	102.7	100.9	108.8	99.5	104.1	100.4	105.5	101.5	99.3		
1990	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
1991	97.1	92.5	92.3	98.9	88.1	98.2	91.7	94.5	89.7	91.9	92.3		
1992	94.6	86.8	86.8	94.8	83.1	95.8	88.2	86.4	81.9	84.9	84.1		
1993	93.6	83.1	83.8	92.5	82.1	95.3	84.6	78.8	78.6	74.7	79.7		
1994	94.4	82.2	83.4	89.7	83.2	97.6	80.1	77.1	79.3	68.6	81.6		
1995	95.2	82.3	84.1	89.5	82.2	98.7	78.4	78.0	82.3	69.1	81.2		
1992 Q3	94.2	86.2	86.3	94.8	82.5	95.6	88.0	85.0	81.3	84.5	83.3		
1992 Q4	93.5	84.5	84.6	94.0	80.7	95.2	85.8	82.4	79.3	81.1	81.5		
1993 Q1	93.5	83.7	84.0	93.8	80.6	95.3	84.7	80.6	78.7	78.8	79.7		
1993 Q2	93.5	83.3	83.8	92.9	82.0	94.8	84.8	79.3	78.7	77.2	79.1		
1993 Q3	93.7	82.9	83.8	91.8	82.7	95.1	84.7	78.0	78.7	72.7	79.7		
1993 Q4	93.9	82.5	83.7	91.5	83.1	95.8	84.1	77.2	78.3	70.1	80.2		
1994 Q1	94.0	82.3	83.3	90.1	83.2	96.5	82.8	77.0	78.4	69.4	80.6		
1994 Q2	94.1	82.1	83.4	89.6	83.0	97.4	80.2	76.9	78.8	68.6	81.6		
1994 Q3	94.5	82.1	83.5	89.6	83.3	98.0	78.8	77.1	79.6	68.1	82.1		
1994 Q4	94.9	82.1	83.5	89.3	83.4	98.4	78.6	77.6	80.4	68.1	82.0		
1995 Q1	95.1	82.2	83.9	89.0	82.9	98.4	78.7	77.7	81.5	68.2	81.0		
1995 Q2	95.1	82.3	84.0	89.2	82.3	99.2	78.6	77.8	82.2	68.6	80.7		
1995 Q3	95.1	82.2	84.0	89.2	82.0	98.6	78.3	77.9	82.4	69.3	81.3		
1995 Q4	95.4	82.6	84.6	89.5	81.8	98.8	78.0	78.7	83.0	70.4	81.8		
1996 Q1	95.5	82.5	84.3	90.7	80.7	98.2	77.6	79.0	84.0	70.5	80.8		
1996 Q2	95.4	81.8	84.0	90.7	80.4	97.6	78.0	79.2	84.0	70.6	80.1		
1996 Q3	95.9	81.5	84.3	91.0	80.8	96.6	77.6	79.2	84.3	70.7	81.3		
Output per person employed #													
1988	100.7	95.3	93.6	95.4	93.8	95.3	93.2	94.3	87.7	86.4	100.5		
1989	100.0	97.5	97.6	97.7	95.2	98.1	96.2	97.3	94.6	100.1	98.4		
1990	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
1991	100.8	104.2	102.5	99.8	101.4	96.6	111.8	95.4	106.3	101.4	99.7		
1992	102.9	111.0	108.4	105.4	107.7	99.9	119.2	98.8	117.3	107.1	104.6		
1993	106.3	118.3	113.7	108.3	109.0	104.0	127.4	107.9	128.8	119.5	109.4		
1994	109.7	125.7	119.1	113.8	108.7	104.1	140.3	115.6	141.2	134.8	111.0		
1995	111.5	128.6	120.6	116.4	109.0	103.8	149.9	113.5	145.0	134.6	110.4		
1992 Q3	103.7	111.8	109.0	106.8	110.0	101.1	118.0	99.0	119.4	105.4	105.5		
1992 Q4	105.4	115.0	111.3	104.6	112.2	99.3	126.4	104.6	128.0	112.9	106.8		
1993 Q1	104.7	115.9	113.2	107.7	110.7	102.8	127.0	104.4	127.0	115.6	108.8		
1993 Q2	105.9	117.0	113.5	107.4	107.7	104.9	124.7	108.6	127.9	117.7	109.4		
1993 Q3	106.7	119.2	113.7	108.8	109.9	104.9	127.8	108.5	120.7	109.0	109.0		
1993 Q4	107.3	121.2	114.5	109.2	107.5	103.3	130.2	110.1	131.4	123.9	110.2		
1994 Q1	108.3	122.6	116.8	111.9	108.6	105.3	133.1	114.8	136.8	129.6	111.0		
1994 Q2	109.6	125.6	118.6	113.4	109.4	103.6	141.1	115.0	139.3	132.5	110.9		
1994 Q3	110.3	127.3	120.0	115.4	107.3	104.2	141.4	118.2	143.0	137.7	110.5		
1994 Q4	110.6	127.1	120.8	114.3	109.7	103.1	145.4	114.7	145.8	139.3	111.7		
1995 Q1	110.9	128.0	120.0	116.7	107.9	103.7	148.5	113.6	142.6	135.9	111.4		
1995 Q2	111.3	128.3	120.8	117.6	110.6	103.9	148.9	113.9	143.8	134.7	110.9		
1995 Q3	111.9	129.5	121.3	117.7	109.5	104.4	150.2	113.3	145.6	135.1	109.5		
1995 Q4	112.1	128.7	120.4	113.4	108.0	103.3	151.9	113.2	147.9	132.7	109.6		
1996 Q1	112.7	129.0	120.5	114.6	109.0	102.9	153.2	110.6	146.7	133.1	110.8		
1996 Q2	113.4	130.6	120.7	115.8	110.0	102.3	153.9	109.8	147.3	135.3	111.9		
1996 Q3	113.5	131.5	121.1	114.4	112.2	104.5	154.9	110.8	146.9	138.2	110.6		

Note 1: The indexes have been rebased from 1985=100 to 1990=100, in common with other economic series. Figures on a 1985=100 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette*, August 1993.
 Note 2: The workforce in employment index for both the production and manufacturing industries in both tables is based on unpublished employment estimates consistent with the output estimates but which are different from employment estimates published elsewhere in *Labour Market Trends*.

Industries are grouped according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1992.

EMPLOYMENT 1.8

Indices of output, employment and productivity



Seasonally adjusted (1990=100)

SIC 1992	Whole economy			Production industries			Manufacturing industries		
	Output*	Workforce in employment +	Output per person employed	Output	Workforce in employment +	Output per person employed	Output	Workforce in employment +	Output per person employed
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	86.2	86.8	111.0	94.0	86.8	108.4
1993	99.6	93.6	106.3	98.3	83.1	118.3	95.3	83.8	113.7
1994	103.5	94.4	109.7	103.2	82.2	125.7	99.3	83.4	119.1
1995	106.2	95.2	111.5	105.9	82.3	128.6	101.5	84.1	120.6
1988 Q2	96.5	96.2	100.3	97.2	103.0	94.4	94.3	102.4	92.1
1988 Q3	97.9	97.0	100.9	99.4	103.0	96.5	97.3	102.6	94.8
1988 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
1989 Q2	99.3	99.3	100.0	99.9	103.0	96.9	99.9	102.8	97.2
1989 Q3	99.5	99.6	99.9	100.5	102.9	97.7	100.2	102.8	97.4
1989 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
1990 Q2	100.7	100.3	100.5	101.6	100.7	100.9	101.1	100.6	100.5
1990 Q3	99.8	100.1	99.7	99.8	100.1	99.8	100.1	99.8	100.3
1990 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
1991 Q2	98.0	97.4	100.6	96.1	93.2	103.1	94.3	93.1	101.3
1991 Q3	97.6	96.6							

1.9 EMPLOYMENT

Selected countries: national definitions

	United Kingdom R (1,2,3)	Australia R (4)	Austria R (2,5)	Belgium (3)	Canada (12)	Denmark	Finland R	France R (7,11)	Germany R	Greece (13)	Irish Republic (8)	Thousands
QUARTERLY FIGURES: seasonally adjusted unless stated												
Civilian labour force												
1993	Q2: 27,999	8,548	3,725	..	14,671	..	2,467	..	38,953	..	..	..
	Q3: 28,048	8,604	3,734	..	14,700	..	2,477	..	39,340	..	..	..
	Q4: 27,995	8,685	3,753	..	14,723	..	2,474	..	39,300	..	..	..
1994	Q1: 27,980	8,692	3,872	..	14,745	..	2,479	..	39,189	..	..	..
	Q2: 27,897	8,707	3,873	..	14,816	..	2,465	..	39,175	..	..	..
	Q3: 27,974	8,755	3,901	..	14,870	..	2,469	..	39,247	..	..	..
	Q4: 27,942	8,806	3,874	..	14,897	..	2,468	..	39,140	..	..	..
1995	Q1: 27,912	8,907	3,918	..	14,917	..	2,472	..	38,955	..	..	..
	Q2: 27,867	8,963	3,891	..	14,913	..	2,504	..	38,910	..	..	..
	Q3: 27,812	9,016	3,891	..	14,927	..	2,492	..	39,008	..	..	..
	Q4: 27,935	9,081	3,895	..	14,960	..	2,487	..	39,056	..	..	..
1996	Q1: 27,828	9,052	..	..	15,071R	..	2,495	..	38,965	..	..	..
	Q2: 27,805	9,074	..	..	15,113	..	2,504	..	38,921	..	..	..
	Q3: 27,929	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Civilian employment												
1993	Q2: 25,080	7,617	3,563	..	13,001	..	2,029	21,731	35,892	..	..	..
	Q3: 25,160	7,650	3,572	..	13,034	..	2,018	21,667	36,171	..	..	..
	Q4: 25,211	7,745	3,595	..	13,076	..	2,007	21,630	35,990	..	..	..
1994	Q1: 25,251	7,781	3,686	..	13,125	..	1,999	21,649	35,746	..	..	..
	Q2: 25,253	7,844	3,703	..	13,239	..	2,003	21,684	35,782	..	..	..
	Q3: 25,419	7,918	3,712	..	13,363	..	2,019	21,765	35,982	..	..	..
	Q4: 25,519	7,998	3,689	..	13,442	..	2,036	21,837	35,978	..	..	..
1995	Q1: 25,561	8,122	3,728	..	13,476	..	2,044	21,890	35,757	..	..	..
	Q2: 25,553	8,193	3,729	..	13,493	..	2,060	21,937	35,754	..	..	..
	Q3: 25,548	8,254	3,721	..	13,512	..	2,063	21,954	35,809	..	..	..
	Q4: 25,699	8,300	3,722	..	13,550	..	2,069	21,962	35,765	..	..	..
1996	Q1: 25,641	8,297	..	..	13,641R	..	2,079	21,968	35,391	..	..	..
	Q2: 25,655	8,297	..	..	13,663	..	2,083	21,974	35,453	..	..	..
	Q3: 25,858	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
LATEST ANNUAL FIGURES: 1993 unless stated *												
Civilian labour force:	Male: 15,772	4,995	2,147	2,370	7,583	1,515	1,296	13,555	21,605	..	893	..
	Female: 12,225	3,624	1,532	1,790	6,289	1,343	1,177	11,137	16,615	..	429	..
	All: 27,997	8,619	3,679	4,160	13,871	2,858	2,473	24,692	38,221	..	1,321	..
Civilian employment:	Male: 13,530	4,421	2,072	2,189	6,687	1,359	1,037	12,171	19,914	..	736	..
	Female: 11,548	3,259	1,474	1,535	5,622	1,193	993	9,610	14,888	..	377	..
	All: 25,077	7,680	3,546	3,724	12,309	2,552	2,030	21,781	34,802	..	1,113	..
Civilian employment: proportions by sector												
Male:	Agriculture: 3.2	6.4	..	3.1	5.8	..	11.3	..	3.0	..	..	..
	Industry: 34.3	32.3	..	38.3	31.4	..	38.6	..	47.9	..	..	..
	Services: 62.4	60.8	..	58.6	63.0	..	50.1	..	49.1	..	..	..
Female:	Agriculture: 1.1	3.7	..	1.7	2.8	..	5.7	..	3.0	..	..	..
	Industry: 12.7	12.2	..	12.7	11.2	..	14.9	..	22.4	..	..	..
	Services: 86.3	83.7	..	85.6	86.0	..	79.4	..	74.6	..	..	..
All:	Agriculture: 2.3	5.3	7.1	2.6	4.4	5.2	8.6	5.1	3.0	..	13.8	..
	Industry: 24.3	23.7	35.6	27.7	22.2	26.3	27.0	27.7	37.1	..	28.9	..
	Services: 73.4	70.5	57.4	69.7	73.4	68.4	64.4	67.2	59.9	..	57.3	..

Sources: OECD Labour Force Statistics 1973-1993 and Quarterly Labour Force Statistics. For details of definitions and national sources the reader is referred to the above publications. Differences may exist between countries in general concepts, classification and methods of compilation, so comparisons must be approached with caution.

- Notes: 1 Civilian labour force figures refer to workforce excluding HM Forces. Civilian employment refers to workforce in employment excluding HM Forces. The proportions by sector refers to employees in employment and the self-employed. Industry refers to production and construction industries. See also footnotes to table 1.1.
 2 Quarterly figures relate to March, June, September and December.
 3 Annual figures relate to June.
 4 Quarterly figures relate to February, May, August and November.
 5 Civilian labour force and employment figures include armed forces.
 6 Annual figures relate to second quarter.
 7 Civilian employment figures include apprentices in professional training.
 8 Annual figures relate to April.
 9 Quarterly figures relate to January, April, July and October.
 10 Annual figures relate to January.
 11 Unadjusted figures.
 12 Sanitary services are included in industry and excluded from services.
 13 Repair services are included in industry and excluded from services.

* Please note the annual figures for Austria and Belgium refer to 1992, Ireland's and Luxembourg's refer to 1991.

EMPLOYMENT 1.9

Selected countries: national definitions

	Italy R (9)	Japan R (5)	Luxembourg	Netherlands (10)	Norway R	Portugal R	Spain R	Sweden R (5)	Switzerland R (2)(5)	United States	Thousands
QUARTERLY FIGURES: seasonally adjusted unless stated											
Civilian labour force											
1993	Q2: 22,770	66,014	..	..	2,093	4,479	15,270	4,328	3,942	129,086	..
	Q3: 22,713	66,198	..	..	2,102	4,456	15,360	4,312	3,938	129,428	..
	Q4: 22,817	66,433	..	..	2,103	4,465	15,392	4,276	3,949	129,742	..
1994	Q1: 22,749	66,483	..	..	2,099	4,510	15,435	4,254	3,917	130,639	..
	Q2: 22,687	66,534	..	..	2,119	4,524	15,542	4,257	3,879	130,694	..
	Q3: 22,621	66,465	..	..	2,124	4,549	15,462	4,280	3,828	131,090	..
	Q4: 22,655	66,316	..	..	2,132	4,540	15,491	4,273	3,945	131,723	..
1995	Q1: 22,668	66,688	..	..	2,153	4,540	15,565	4,299	3,941	132,213	..
	Q2: 22,679	66,570	..	..	2,152	4,523	15,590	4,330	..	132,516	..
	Q3: 22,773	66,875	..	..	2,154	4,497	15,662	4,331	..	132,380	..
	Q4: 22,803	66,590	..	..	2,161	4,520	15,726	4,321	..	132,432	..
1996	Q1: 22,823	66,915	..	..	2,215	4,568	15,836	4,328	..	133,192R	..
	Q2: 22,823	67,009	..	..	2,235	4,544	15,892	4,295	..	133,647	..
	Q3: 22,823	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Civilian employment											
1993	Q2: 20,334	64,412	..	..	1,966	4,230	11,847	3,967	3,798	119,960	..
	Q3: 20,226	64,529	..	..	1,972	4,197	11,789	3,934	3,785	120,626	..
	Q4: 20,188	64,655	..	..	1,980	4,188	11,717	3,906	3,790	121,152	..
1994	Q1: 20,124	64,602	..	..	1,984	4,219	11,680	3,905	3,767	122,006	..
	Q2: 20,028	64,639	..	..	1,998	4,211	11,749	3,919	3,745	122,638	..
	Q3: 19,958	64,472	..	..	2,012	4,228	11,739	3,937	3,790	123,250	..
	Q4: 19,890	64,386	..	..	2,017	4,216	11,794	3,944	3,801	124,366	..
1995	Q1: 19,858	64,694	..	..	2,035	4,218	11,960	3,969	3,804	124,886	..
	Q2: 19,942	64,491	..	..	2,041	4,197	12,022	4,000	3,767	125,046	..
	Q3: 19,942	64,720	..	..	2,052	4,175	12,068	4,007	3,771	124,909	..
	Q4: 20,014	64,403	..	..	2,062	4,189	12,148	3,980	3,788	125,096	..
1996	Q1: 20,023	64,687	..	..	2,105	4,240	12,264	3,998	3,789	125,680R	..
	Q2: 20,023	64,675	..	..	2,141	4,206	12,324	3,954	3,781	126,389	..
	Q3: 20,023	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
LATEST ANNUAL FIGURES: 1993 unless stated											
Civilian labour force:	Male: 14,198	39,350	105.3	4,122	1,129	2,648	9,617	2,244	2,192	69,633	..
	Female: 8,421	26,810	59.0	2,887	968	2,089	5,691	2,076	1,360	58,407	..
	All: 22,614	66,150	164.3	7,009	2,097	4,737	15,308	4,320	3,552	128,040	..
Civilian employment:	Male: 13,005	38,400	104.1	3,905	1,052	2,518	7,780	2,026	2,095	64,700	..
	Female: 11,147	26,100	57.8	2,667	918	1,950	4,045	1,938	1,294	54,606	..
	All: 20,152	64,500	161.9	6,571	1,970	4,468	11,826	1,068	3,389	119,306	..
Civilian employment: proportions by sector											
Male:	Agriculture: 7.4	5.4	..	..	7.8	..	11.2	4.9	6.4	4.0	..
	Industry: 36.7	39.5	..	..	34.4	..	39.0	38.5	42.2	33.0	..
	Services: 55.9	55.1	..	..	57.9	..	49.8	56.5	51.4	63.0	..
Female:	Agriculture: 7.3	6.7	..	..	3.2	..	8.1	1.9	4.4	1.2	..
	Industry: 22.5	26.6	..	..	10.3	..	14.7	11.7	18.6	13.4	..
	Services: 69.9	66.7	..	..	86.7	..	77.2	86.4	77.0	85.3	..
All:	Agriculture: 7.5	5.9	..	..	4.0	5.6	11.3	10.1	3.4	5.6	..
	Industry: 33.0	34.3	..	..	23.1	..	30.7	25.4	33.2	24.1	..
	Services: 59.6	59.8	..	..	71.4	..	55.6	59.2	61.2	73.2	..

THE SHARE REGISTER SURVEY

Share Ownership 1995 is the report of the end 1994 Share Register Survey which examines how the total value of UK listed shares is split between categories of beneficial ownership.

The survey includes a breakdown of individual and institutional owners, including a geographical analysis and sections on share holdings within privatised companies and FT-SE 100 companies.

A series of tables and definitions provide a comprehensive overview of this subject

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

Share Ownership

Published for the Office for National Statistics by HMSO

Price £25

ISBN 0 11 620708 6

	Hotels and other tourist accommodation	Restaurants, cafes etc.	Bars, public houses and nightclubs	Travel agencies/tour operators	Libraries/museums and other cultural activities	Sport & other recreation activities	All
SIC 1992	551/552	553	554	633	925	926/927	
Self-employed *	44.1	68.2	56.0	0	27.5	1.1	196.9
1991							
Employee in employment +	239.4	239.6	375.5	61.2	77.2	281.5	1,274.4
1988 Mar	279.5	259.0	391.5	62.4	83.0	294.5	1,369.9
Jun	285.6	259.8	405.9	63.4	81.7	296.5	1,392.9
Sep	250.1	263.6	418.4	63.4	77.0	275.6	1,348.1
Dec							
1989 Mar	257.5	262.2	418.0	63.7	78.6	270.9	1,350.9
Jun	299.2	283.4	428.2	64.9	82.8	294.7	1,453.2
Sep	308.7	288.5	433.3	67.7	80.7	301.2	1,480.1
Dec	278.1	290.7	443.0	68.8	73.1	272.8	1,426.5
1990 Mar	275.4	289.9	431.3	69.2	73.0	274.2	1,413.0
Jun	314.4	303.0	445.8	70.0	80.0	311.5	1,524.7
Sep	318.2	308.4	448.1	71.7	77.4	312.5	1,536.3
Dec	289.2	302.0	446.3	71.9	71.9	289.7	1,471.0
1991 Mar	280.1	287.7	427.0	69.6	68.9	285.7	1,419.0
Jun	307.9	297.7	435.0	69.7	75.6	316.5	1,502.4
Sep	306.7	285.5	442.0	69.7	75.3	319.4	1,498.6
Dec	267.4	285.6	416.2	69.2	74.7	299.1	1,412.2
1992 Mar	269.7	281.2	401.9	71.0	73.1	300.5	1,397.4
Jun	311.0	303.0	414.2	69.2	74.8	320.8	1,493.0
Sep	308.6	295.7	400.0	68.6	72.4	311.9	1,457.2
Dec	277.7	292.4	392.2	69.5	72.3	294.3	1,398.4
1993 Mar	276.1	295.1	370.7	69.6	71.8	294.3	1,377.6
Jun	317.6	298.0	370.6	69.3	75.6	316.5	1,447.6
Sep	318.7	305.1	374.3	69.3	75.9	317.2	1,460.5
Dec	276.4	302.1	363.3	66.2	73.3	299.4	1,380.7
1994 Mar	270.4	291.0	353.4	68.5	74.1	303.5	1,360.9
Jun	316.7	311.2	362.3	74.9	76.0	314.3	1,455.4
Sep	325.3	318.3	371.4	76.0	78.2	315.1	1,484.3
Dec	280.8	309.6	372.9	73.0	74.5	298.8	1,409.6
1995 Mar	282.2	308.4	381.0	75.4	73.3	307.1	1,427.4
Jun	331.5	332.7	393.1	82.1	77.5	319.7	1,536.6
Sep	326.7	333.1	400.2	83.5	77.1	312.4	1,533.0
Dec	301.2	320.7	399.1	80.8	72.7	297.2	1,471.7
1996 Mar	299.7	314.1	386.7	80.6	72.7	296.2	1,450.0
Jun	358.3	342.0	402.9	89.8	76.8	300.3	1,570.1
Sep	362.1	345.1	399.7	89.3	76.1	311.2	1,583.5
CHANGES:							
Sep 1996-1995	35.4	12.0	-0.5	5.8	-1.0	-1.2	50.5
% (thousands)	10.8	3.6	-0.1	6.9	-1.3	-0.4	3.3

Note 1: The Labour Force Survey showed the following estimates (thousands) of self-employed in all tourism industries: (1982 not available)

1981	163	1986	211	1991	183	1996
1982	N/A	1987	200	1992	178	1997
1983	159	1988	204	1993	196	1998
1984	187	1989	191	1994	187 #	1999
1985	190	1990	190	1995	188 #	2000

This figure has been estimated using SIC 92 codes and should not be directly compared to previous years.

Note 2: Due to the introduction of SIC(92), it has been necessary to find SIC(92) codes which fit best with the SIC(80) codes previously used in defining 'tourism-related' industries. The figures in the main table are now calculated on this new basis. Therefore these figures differ from those in earlier versions of table 1.14. Some activities such as the running of fairgrounds are no longer included as they are part of a larger group that does not entirely relate to tourism. We have included a new category 'Travel agencies/tour operators' which was created out of the new classification system.

* Based on the Census of Population using SIC(80) codes.
+ These are comparable with the estimates for all industries and services shown in table 1.4.

2.1 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT UK Summary

THOUSANDS

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) 1993) Annual 1994) averages 1995)	2,778.6 2,919.2 2,636.5 2,325.6	9.8 10.3 9.4 8.3	2,765.0 2,900.6 2,619.3 2,308.2	9.7 10.3 9.3 8.2							
1994 Dec 8	2,417.0	8.6	2,423.8	8.6	-47.9	-43.8	243	2,150	23		
1995 Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9	2,503.4 2,458.8 2,398.3	8.9 8.8 8.6	2,401.3 2,370.9 2,351.8	8.6 8.5 8.4	-22.5 -30.4 -19.1	-35.8 -33.6 -24.0	261 243 222	2,219 2,193 2,154	23 23 23		
Apr 13 May 11 Jun 8	2,375.3 2,302.3 2,254.5	8.5 8.2 8.0	2,331.8 2,320.3 2,313.1	8.3 8.3 8.3	-20.0 -11.5 -7.2	-23.2 -16.9 -12.9	259 199 208	2,095 2,081 2,026	23 23 21		
Jul 13 Aug 10 Sep 14	2,336.2 2,350.2 2,292.2	8.3 8.4 8.2	2,311.0 2,290.0 2,264.0	8.2 8.2 8.1	-2.1 -21.0 -26.0	-6.9 -10.1 -16.4	325 263 256	1,991 2,068 2,017	21 20 20		
Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 14	2,212.3 2,196.1 2,228.2	7.9 7.8 8.0	2,264.6 2,244.6 2,235.5	8.1 8.0 8.0	0.6 -20.0 -9.1	-15.5 -15.1 -9.5	251 242 236	1,942 1,935 1,972	19 19 19		
1996 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 14	2,310.5 2,303.0 2,230.8	8.2 8.2 8.0	2,206.8 2,212.3 2,186.7	7.9 7.9 7.8	-28.7 5.5 -25.6	-19.3 -10.8 -16.3	252 243 206	2,037 2,039 2,005	20 21 20		
Apr 11 May 9 Jun 13	2,223.9 2,147.4 2,096.3	7.9 7.7 7.5	2,182.4 2,166.3 2,150.3	7.8 7.7 7.7	-4.3 -16.1 -16.0	-8.1 -15.3 -12.1	236 196 203	1,968 1,931 1,874	20 20 19		
Jul 11 Aug 8 Sep 12	2,158.1 2,176.4 2,103.7	7.7 7.8 7.5	2,126.0 2,108.7 2,070.8	7.6 7.5 7.4	-24.3 -17.3 -37.9	-18.8 -19.2 -26.5	299 244 226	1,841 1,914 1,860	19 19 18		
Oct 10 Nov 14 R Dec 12 P	1,977.2 1,871.4 1,868.2	7.1 6.7 6.7	2,025.2 1,929.8 1,884.7	7.2 6.9 6.7	-45.6 -95.4 -45.1	-33.6 -59.6 -62.0	213 208 204	1,747 1,648 1,649	17 15 15		

2.2 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary

1992) 1993) Annual 1994) averages 1995)	2,672.4 2,814.1 2,539.2 2,237.4	9.6 10.2 9.3 8.2	2,660.3 2,796.9 2,522.3 2,220.1	9.6 10.2 9.2 8.1							
1994 Dec 8	2,327.0	8.5	2,331.6	8.5	-46.5	-42.7	238	2,066	23		
1995 Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9	2,411.5 2,368.3 2,309.3	8.9 8.7 8.5	2,309.9 2,280.2 2,262.1	8.5 8.4 8.3	-21.7 -29.7 -18.1	-34.8 -32.6 -23.2	254 237 216	2,134 2,109 2,071	24 23 22		
Apr 13 May 11 Jun 8	2,287.2 2,216.6 2,169.0	8.4 8.1 8.0	2,243.1 2,232.0 2,225.5	8.2 8.2 8.2	-19.0 -11.1 -6.5	-22.3 -16.1 -12.2	252 194 201	2,014 2,001 1,947	21 21 20		
Jul 13 Aug 10 Sep 14	2,244.3 2,258.2 2,202.1	8.2 8.3 8.1	2,222.7 2,202.9 2,177.5	8.2 8.1 8.0	-2.8 -19.8 -25.4	-6.8 -9.7 -16.0	315 256 248	1,909 1,983 1,936	19 19 19		
Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 14	2,126.8 2,111.9 2,144.1	7.8 7.8 7.9	2,178.2 2,158.2 2,149.2	8.0 7.9 7.9	0.7 -20.0 -9.0	-14.8 -14.9 -9.4	244 236 231	1,864 1,857 1,894	19 18 19		
1996 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 14	2,224.2 2,217.2 2,146.4	8.2 8.1 7.9	2,121.0 2,126.5 2,101.4	7.8 7.8 7.7	-28.2 5.5 -25.1	-19.1 -10.6 -15.9	246 237 200	1,958 1,960 1,926	20 20 20		
Apr 11 May 9 Jun 11	2,138.4 2,064.7 2,011.7	7.8 7.6 7.4	2,096.4 2,080.6 2,063.6	7.7 7.6 7.6	-5.0 -15.8 -17.0	-8.2 -15.3 -12.6	230 191 195	1,889 1,854 1,799	19 19 19		
Jul 11 Aug 8 Sep 12	2,067.3 2,083.9 2,014.1	7.6 7.6 7.4	2,039.3 2,021.3 1,985.0	7.5 7.4 7.3	-24.3 -18.0 -36.3	-19.0 -19.8 -26.2	288 238 218	1,762 1,828 1,778	18 18 17		
Oct 10 Nov 14 R Dec 12 P	1,895.7 1,797.5 1,796.3	7.0 6.6 6.6	1,942.8 1,853.8 1,810.4	7.1 6.8 6.6	-42.2 -89.0 -43.4	-32.2 -55.8 -58.2	207 203 200	1,672 1,580 1,582	16 15 15		

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

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT UK Summary 2.1

THOUSANDS

MALE												FEMALE											
UNEMPLOYED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #					UNEMPLOYED					MARRIED		UNEMPLOYED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #							
Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *			
1992) 1993) Annual 1994) averages 1995)	2,126.0 2,236.1 2,014.4 1,770.0	13.1 14.0 12.7 11.3	2,118.6 2,225.7 2,004.8 1,760.2	13.1 13.9 12.7 11.1					652.6 683.1 622.1 555.6	5.3 5.6 5.1 4.5	646.4 674.9 614.6 548.1	5.3 5.5 5.0 4.4											
1994 Dec 8	1,854.3	11.7	1,851.0	11.7					562.7	4.6	572.8	4.7	151.6										
1995 Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9	1,918.2 1,882.3 1,838.8	12.2 12.0 11.7	1,834.0 1,810.6 1,797.1	11.7 11.5 11.4					585.1 576.5 559.5	4.7 4.7 4.5	567.3 560.3 554.7	4.6 4.5 4.5	157.4 153.6 147.8										
Apr 13 May 11 Jun 8	1,815.5 1,766.1 1,728.9	11.6 11.3 11.0	1,778.3 1,769.4 1,763.7	11.3 11.3 11.2					559.8 536.2 525.6	4.5 4.4 4.3	553.5 550.9 549.4	4.5 4.5 4.5	150.9 141.1 136.7										
Jul 13 Aug 10 Sep 14	1,758.6 1,753.7 1,724.0	11.2 11.2 11.0	1,759.6 1,744.4 1,727.0	11.2 11.1 11.0					577.5 596.4 568.2	4.7 4.8 4.6	551.4 545.6 537.0	4.5 4.4 4.4	143.1 152.1 139.2										
Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 14	1,676.4 1,670.7 1,707.2	10.7 10.6 10.9	1,724.6 1,708.9 1,704.2	11.0 10.9 10.9					535.9 525.5 521.0	4.3 4.3 4.2	540.0 535.7 531.3	4.4 4.3 4.3	133.4 131.1 131.4										
1996 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 14	1,766.4 1,761.0 1,707.2	11.3 11.1 10.9	1,680.9 1,687.2 1,666.3	10.7 10.7 10.6					544.1 541.9 523.6	4.4 4.4 4.2	525.9 525.1 520.4	4.3 4.3 4.2	138.2 136.6 132.0										
Apr 11 May 9 Jun 13	1,695.5 1,643.9 1,599.5	10.8 10.5 10.2	1,659.9 1,647.5 1,631.4	10.6 10.4 10.4					528.5 503.5 496.8	4.3 4.1 4.0	522.5 518.8 518.9	4.2 4.2 4.2	138.7 128.4 125.0										
Jul 11 Aug 8 Sep 12	1,616.5 1,614.1 1,572.4	10.3 10.3 10.0	1,613.5 1,600.0 1,572.0	10.3 10.2 10.0					541.6 562.4 531.4	4.4 4.6 4.3	512.5 508.7 498.8	4.2 4.1 4.0	133.1 142.9 128.5										
Oct 10 Nov 14 R Dec 12 P	1,492.6 1,424.1 1,430.5	9.5 9.1 9.1	1,537.5 1,469.9 1,434.0	9.8 9.4 9.1					484.6 447.3 437.7	3.9 3.6 3.6	487.7 459.9 450.7	4.0 3.7 3.7	116.5 105.5 102.5										

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary 2.2

1992) 1993) Annual 1994) averages 1995)	2,044.6 2,155.4 1,939.1 1,701.4	13.0 13.9 12.6 11.2	2,037.9 2,145.7 1,929.5 1,691.5	12.9 13.8 12.6 11.1					627.8 658.8 600.1 536.1	5.3 5.5 5.0 4.5	622.4 651.2 592.8 528.6	5.2 5.5 4.9 4.4									
1994 Dec 8	1,783.4	11.6	1,779.3	11.6					543.5	4.5	552.3	4.6	145.9								
1995 Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9	1,845.9 1,810.8 1,768.5	12.1 11.9 11.6	1,762.8 1,740.0 1,727.1	11.6 11.4 11.3					565.6 557.4 540.8	4.7 4.6 4.5	547.1 540.2 535.0	4.6 4.5 4.5	151.6 147.9 142.2								
Apr 13 May 11 Jun 8	1,746.5 1,698.4 1,661.8	11.5 11.1 10.9	1,709.3 1,700.6 1,695.3	11.2 11.2 11.1					540.8 518.2 507.2	4.5 4.3 4.2	533.8 531.4 530.2	4.4 4.4 4.4	145.0 135.8 131.4								
Jul 13 Aug 10 Sep 14	1,689.4 1,684.7 1,655.2	11.1 11.0 10.9	1,691.3 1,676.7 1,659.6	11.1 11.0 10.9					554.9 573.5 546.9	4.6 4.8 4.6	531.4 526.2 517.9	4.4 4.4 4.3	136.5 145.2 133.5								
Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 14	1,609.8 1,604.5 1,640.7	10.6 10.5 10.8	1,657.1 1,641.5 1,636.9	10.9 10.8 10.7					517.0 507.4 503.4	4.3 4.2 4.2	521.1 516.7 512.3	4.3 4.3 4.3	128.1 125.9 126.2								
1996 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 14	1,698.4 1,693.3 1,640.5	11.1 11.0 10.8	1,614.0 1,620.3 1,599.9	10.6 10.5 10.5					525.9 524.0 505.8	4.4 4.4 4.2	507.0 506.2 501.5	4.2 4.3 4.2	132.9 131.3 126.7								
Apr 11 May 9 Jun 13	1,628.6 1,578.7 1,534.0	10.7 10.4 10.3	1,593.3 1,581.0 1,564.6	10.4 10.4 10.3					509.7 486.0 477.7	4.2 4.1 4.0	503.1 499.6 499.0	4.2 4.2 4.2	132.6 123.1 119.6								
Jul 11 Aug 8 Sep 12	1,549.0 1,545.8 1,505.0	10.2 10.1 9.9	1,547.0 1,533.2 1,506.1	10.1 10.1 9.9					518.3 538.1 509.1	4.3 4.5 4.2	492.3 488.1 478.9	4.1 4.1 4.0	125.9 135.3 122.2								
Oct 10 Nov 14 R Dec 12 P	1,429.8 1,366.3 1,373.9	9.4 9.0 9.0	1,474.0 1,410.9 1,376.4	9.7 9.3 9.0					465.8 431.2 422.4	3.9 3.6 3.5	468.8 442.9 434.0	3.9 3.7 3.6	111.1 100.9 98.3								

* 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

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT WORKFORCE *			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
SOUTH EAST												
1992)	854.1	645.4	208.7	9.3	12.3	5.2	851.0	9.2			643.8	207.2
1993) Annual	929.9	700.3	229.6	10.2	13.5	5.8	925.6	10.2			698.0	227.6
1994) average	828.3	622.2	206.1	9.0	12.1	5.1	824.1	9.0			619.9	204.2
1995)	725.2	542.0	183.1	7.9	10.6	4.5	720.9	7.9			539.7	181.1
1995 Dec 14	693.7	520.3	173.4	7.6	10.2	4.3	695.5	7.6	-4.8	-4.7	520.1	175.4
1996 Jan 11	707.2	529.9	177.3	7.7	10.4	4.4	685.8	7.5	-9.7	-7.6	511.7	174.1
Feb 8	703.8	527.7	176.1	7.7	10.3	4.4	683.1	7.5	-2.7	-5.7	510.3	172.8
Mar 14	684.7	513.9	170.8	7.5	10.1	4.2	674.5	7.4	-8.6	-7.0	503.8	170.7
Apr 11	679.4	508.3	171.1	7.4	10.0	4.2	668.3	7.3	-6.2	-5.8	498.8	169.5
May 9	660.0	494.6	165.3	7.2	9.7	4.1	663.3	7.3	-5.0	-6.6	494.6	168.7
Jun 13	644.9	481.9	163.0	7.1	9.4	4.0	657.7	7.1	-5.6	-5.6	489.0	165.7
Jul 11	654.6	483.2	171.4	7.2	9.5	4.3	650.0	7.1	-7.7	-6.1	483.6	166.4
Aug 8	661.1	483.3	177.8	7.2	9.5	4.4	643.5	7.0	-6.5	-6.6	478.8	164.7
Sep 12	644.8	471.8	173.0	7.1	9.3	4.3	632.1	6.9	-11.4	-8.5	469.9	162.2
Oct 10	607.2	447.7	159.5	6.7	8.8	4.0	615.5	6.7	-16.6	-11.5	457.5	158.0
Nov 14 R	570.1	422.9	147.2	6.2	8.3	3.7	585.7	6.4	-29.8	-19.3	436.0	149.7
Dec 12 P	563.8	420.4	143.4	6.2	8.2	3.6	568.8	6.2	-16.9	-21.1	422.2	146.6
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) average	434.6	322.7	111.9	10.7	14.1	6.3	432.8	10.7			321.8	111.0
1995)	394.7	292.1	102.6	9.7	12.7	5.8	392.8	9.7			291.2	101.7
1995 Dec 14	380.6	282.1	98.5	9.4	12.3	5.6	382.3	9.4	-2.1	-1.9	282.8	99.5
1996 Jan 11	382.8	283.6	99.2	9.4	12.4	5.6	379.7	9.3	-2.6	-2.5	280.5	99.2
Feb 8	381.2	282.6	98.6	9.4	12.3	5.6	377.4	9.3	-2.3	-2.3	279.1	98.3
Mar 14	373.8	277.4	96.3	9.2	12.1	5.5	372.5	9.2	-4.9	-3.3	275.4	97.1
Apr 11	372.7	275.8	96.9	9.2	12.0	5.5	368.7	9.1	-3.8	-3.7	272.2	96.5
May 9	364.7	270.4	94.2	9.0	11.8	5.3	365.7	9.0	-3.0	-3.9	270.0	95.7
Jun 13	360.9	267.0	93.9	8.9	11.6	5.3	363.8	8.9	-1.9	-2.9	268.0	95.8
Jul 11	364.9	267.3	97.6	9.0	11.6	5.5	360.6	8.9	-3.2	-2.7	265.6	95.0
Aug 8	368.9	267.8	101.0	9.1	11.7	5.7	358.5	8.8	-2.1	-2.4	264.1	94.4
Sep 12	362.8	263.5	99.3	8.9	11.5	5.6	353.4	8.7	-5.1	-3.5	260.1	93.3
Oct 10	343.7	251.5	92.2	8.5	11.0	5.2	344.8	8.5	-8.6	-5.3	254.2	90.6
Nov 14 R	324.6	238.5	86.1	8.0	10.4	4.9	330.4	8.1	-14.4	-9.4	243.5	86.9
Dec 12 P	320.8	236.5	84.3	7.9	10.3	4.8	323.2	8.0	-7.2	-10.1	237.7	85.5
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	20.6
1994) average	74.2	55.3	18.9	7.1	9.5	4.1	73.6	7.1			55.0	18.6
1995)	65.9	48.7	17.2	6.2	8.4	3.6	65.4	6.4			48.4	17.0
1995 Dec 14	63.6	47.5	16.1	6.0	8.2	3.4	64.0	6.1	-0.2	-0.3	47.7	16.3
1996 Jan 11	67.4	50.3	17.1	6.4	8.7	3.6	62.8	6.0	-1.2	-0.7	46.6	16.2
Feb 8	67.2	50.1	17.1	6.4	8.7	3.6	62.7	6.0	-0.1	-0.5	46.6	16.1
Mar 14	64.9	48.6	16.3	6.2	8.4	3.4	61.7	5.8	-1.0	-0.8	45.9	15.8
Apr 11	64.1	47.9	16.2	6.1	8.3	3.4	61.5	5.8	-0.2	-0.4	45.8	15.7
May 9	61.6	46.0	15.6	5.8	8.0	3.3	61.5	5.8	0.0	-0.4	45.7	15.8
Jun 13	58.9	44.0	14.9	5.6	7.6	3.1	61.0	5.8	-0.5	-0.2	45.4	15.6
Jul 11	60.1	44.2	15.9	5.7	7.7	3.3	60.7	5.8	-0.3	-0.3	45.1	15.6
Aug 8	60.9	44.2	16.7	5.8	7.7	3.5	60.7	5.8	0.0	-0.3	45.0	15.7
Sep 12	59.2	43.2	16.0	5.6	7.5	3.4	59.8	5.7	-0.9	-0.4	44.3	15.5
Oct 10	55.3	40.7	14.6	5.2	7.0	3.1	58.4	5.5	-1.4	-0.8	43.4	15.0
Nov 14 R	53.5	39.7	13.7	5.1	6.9	2.9	56.0	5.3	-2.4	-1.6	41.7	14.3
Dec 12 P	53.9	40.3	13.6	5.1	7.0	2.9	54.7	5.2	-1.3	-1.7	40.6	14.1
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) average	191.7	143.9	47.8	8.2	10.9	4.6	190.4	8.1			143.2	47.2
1995)	166.3	124.1	42.3	7.0	9.4	4.0	164.9	7.0			123.3	41.6
1995 Dec 14	160.8	120.1	40.7	6.8	9.1	3.9	158.1	6.7	-1.7	-1.2	118.0	40.1
1996 Jan 11	168.0	125.2	42.8	7.1	9.5	4.1	155.6	6.6	-2.5	-2.1	116.1	39.5
Feb 8	167.1	124.7	42.4	7.1	9.5	4.0	155.9	6.6	0.3	-1.3	116.6	39.3
Mar 14	159.7	119.3	40.4	6.7	9.1	3.8	153.4	6.5	-2.5	-1.6	114.5	38.9
Apr 11	156.5	117.2	39.3	6.6	8.9	3.7	153.3	6.5	-0.1	-0.8	114.2	39.1
May 9	149.6	112.4	37.1	6.3	8.6	3.5	152.4	6.4	-0.9	-1.2	113.6	38.8
Jun 13	142.9	107.4	35.6	6.0	8.2	3.4	150.5	6.4	-1.9	-1.0	111.9	38.6
Jul 11	146.4	108.3	38.2	6.2	8.2	3.6	148.8	6.3	-1.7	-1.5	110.6	38.2
Aug 8	147.8	108.3	39.5	6.2	8.2	3.7	146.8	6.2	-2.0	-1.9	109.4	37.4
Sep 12	143.5	105.6	37.9	6.1	8.0	3.6	143.4	6.1	-3.4	-2.4	106.9	36.5
Oct 10	135.5	100.3	35.2	5.7	7.6	3.3	139.8	5.9	-3.6	-3.0	104.3	35.5
Nov 14 R	130.5	96.7	33.8	5.5	7.4	3.2	133.1	5.6	-6.7	-4.6	99.3	33.8
Dec 12 P	131.1	97.8	33.3	5.5	7.4	3.2	129.4	5.5	-3.7	-4.7	96.4	33.0

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Regions 2.3 THOUSANDS

	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) average	246.2	186.8	59.4	9.9	13.3	5.5	244.8	9.9			186.0	58.8
1995)	210.3	158.6	51.7	8.4	11.2	4.8	209.0	8.4			158.0	51.1
1995 Dec 14	198.4	150.3	48.1	8.0	10.6	4.5	200.7	8.1	-1.1	-1.0	151.3	49.4
1996 Jan 11	204.5	154.9	49.7	8.2	10.9	4.6	197.4	7.9	-3.3	-2.1	148.6	48.8
Feb 8	204.4	155.0	49.4	8.2	10.9	4.6	198.2	8.0	0.8	-1.2	149.6	48.6
Mar 14	198.1	150.3	47.7	8.0	10.6	4.5	195.7	7.9	-2.5	-1.7	147.6	48.1
Apr 11	197.7	149.4	48.3	7.9	10.5	4.5	195.2	7.8	-0.5	-0.7	147.2	48.0
May 9	191.7	145.6	46.1	7.7	10.3	4.3	194.1	7.8	-1.1	-1.4	146.5	47.6
Jun 13	188.1	142.5	45.6	7.6	10.0	4.3	192.5	7.7	-1.6	-1.1	145.0	47.5
Jul 11	193.1	143.8	49.3	7.8	10.1	4.6	189.2	7.6	-3.3	-2.0	142.6	46.6
Aug 8	194.7	143.6	51.2	7.8	10.1	4.8	186.7	7.5	-2.5	-2.5	140.7	46.0
Sep 12	188.6	139.8	48.8	7.6	9.8	4.6	183.3	7.4	-3.4	-3.1	138.2	45.1
Oct 10	175.9	131.8	44.1	7.1	9.3	4.1	179.5	7.2	-3.8	-3.2	135.3	44.2
Nov 14 R	164.0	123.8	40.2	6.6	8.7	3.8	170.7	6.9	-8.8	-5.3	129.0	41.7
Dec 12 P	162.6	123.7	38.9	6.5	8.7	3.6	166.0	6.7	-4.7	-5.8	125.4	40.6
EAST MIDLANDS												
1992)	174.9	133.2	41.6	9.0	12.0	5.0	174.0	9.0			132.7	41.2

2.4 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

Area statistics

Unemployment by Travel-to-Work Areas* as at December 12 1996

	Male	Female	All	Rate #	per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce	Male	Female	All	Rates #	per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce
South Tyneside	6,061	1,516	7,577	14.3	12.9		South Pembrokeshire	1,661	493	2,154	16.8	12.8
Southampton	9,050	2,531	11,581	6.8	5.7		Swansea	6,922	1,737	8,659	8.7	7.7
Southeast	17,007	5,396	22,403	9.2	7.6		Welsphool	252	124	376	4.8	3.4
Spalding & Holbeach	766	310	1,076	4.4	3.4		Wrexham	2,721	830	3,551	6.9	6.0
St.Austell	1,739	633	2,372	9.9	7.5							
Stafford	2,204	743	2,947	4.8	4.1							
Stamford	603	253	856	4.9	3.9							
Stockton-on-Tees	6,304	1,643	7,947	10.1	9.4							
Stoke	8,581	2,556	11,137	6.3	5.6							
Stroud	1,477	582	2,059	5.5	4.3							
Sudbury	788	254	1,042	6.7	5.1							
Sunderland	13,545	3,058	16,603	10.7	9.7							
Swindon	3,521	1,205	4,726	4.4	3.6							
Taunton	1,983	639	2,622	5.2	4.3							
Telford & Bridgnorth	2,912	861	3,773	4.7	4.1							
Thanet	4,477	1,218	5,695	14.7	11.7							
Thetford	1,012	405	1,417	6.1	5.0							
Thirsk	186	80	266	3.0	2.5							
Tiverton	459	169	628	5.6	4.2							
Torbay	4,029	1,180	5,209	11.1	8.2							
Torrington	293	114	407	8.1	5.2							
Totnes	475	199	674	8.2	5.7							
Trowbridge & Frome	1,852	690	2,542	5.1	4.2							
Truro	1,439	505	1,944	7.6	6.0							
Tunbridge Wells	3,003	906	3,909	4.2	3.4							
Uttoxeter & Ashbourne	385	214	599	4.3	3.6							
Wakefield & Dewsbury	7,170	1,920	9,090	8.2	7.7							
Walsall	9,579	2,766	12,345	8.7	7.7							
Wareham & Swanage	482	172	654	5.9	4.6							
Warminster	284	90	374	5.5	4.1							
Warrington	3,119	977	4,096	4.8	4.4							
Warwick	2,208	799	3,007	3.7	3.2							
Watford & Luton	12,286	3,954	16,240	5.3	4.5							
Wellingborough & Rushden	1,812	636	2,448	5.0	4.3							
Wells	1,280	551	1,831	7.2	5.6							
Weston-super-Mare	2,546	879	3,425	7.8	6.4							
Whitby	656	243	899	12.3	8.4							
Whitchurch & Market Drayton	523	190	713	4.7	3.4							
Whitehaven	2,276	592	2,868	9.1	8.1							
Widnes & Runcorn	4,155	1,176	5,331	9.8	9.0							
Wigan & St.Helens	11,641	3,172	14,813	9.5	8.4							
Winchester & Eastleigh	1,570	491	2,061	2.6	2.2							
Windermere	214	68	282	3.3	2.5							
Wirral & Chester	14,904	4,197	19,101	9.3	8.8							
Wisbech	1,200	430	1,630	9.3	7.3							
Wolverhampton	8,818	2,550	11,368	9.2	8.2							
Woodbridge & Leiston	982	308	1,290	5.5	4.4							
Worcester	2,380	862	3,242	5.0	4.4							
Workington	2,398	631	3,029	11.8	9.7							
Worksop	1,762	442	2,204	9.1	8.3							
Worthing	2,960	911	3,871	5.3	4.3							
Yeovil	1,531	581	2,112	4.4	3.6							
York	3,828	1,333	5,161	5.1	4.4							
Wales												
Aberdare	1,598	381	1,979	13.7	11.6							
Aberystwyth	620	221	841	7.2	5.8							
Bangor & Caernarfon	2,733	735	3,468	11.7	9.9							
Blaenau,Gwent & Abergavon	2,665	659	3,324	10.7	9.1							
Brecon	315	124	439	4.9	3.7							
Bridgend	3,000	870	3,870	7.0	6.1							
Cardiff	12,664	3,359	16,023	7.6	6.9							
Cardigan	647	234	881	11.0	7.2							
Carmarthen	850	262	1,112	5.9	4.6							
Conwy & Colwyn	2,495	740	3,235	10.0	8.0							
Denbigh	655	243	898	8.6	6.2							
Dolgellau & Barmouth	383	136	519	11.2	8.4							
Fishguard	292	94	386	13.2	8.0							
Haverfordwest	1,853	493	2,346	12.8	10.3							
Holyhead	1,963	581	2,544	16.1	12.9							
Lampeter & Abergavon	506	168	674	11.8	7.9							
Llandeilo	236	97	333	9.8	6.0							
Llandrindod Wells	361	174	535	5.6	3.9							
Llanelli	2,613	815	3,428	11.2	9.6							
Machynlleth	336	134	470	13.6	9.1							
Merthyr & Rhymney	4,272	930	5,202	11.4	10.1							
Monmouth	223	68	291	6.8	4.9							
Neath & Port Talbot	2,837	738	3,575	8.7	7.9							
Newport	4,850	1,446	6,296	7.4	6.8							
Newtown	233	70	303	2.9	2.2							
Pontypool & Cwmbran	2,107	639	2,746	7.1	6.4							
Pontypridd & Rhondda	4,188	1,029	5,217	8.5	7.6							
Portmadoc & Flestiniog	549	221	770	10.5	8.5							
Pwllheli	591	235	826	11.1	8.5							
Shotton,Flint & Rhyl	4,431	1,382	5,813	6.9	6.0							
Northern Ireland												
Ballymena	1,379	485	1,864	7.2	6.0							
Belfast	26,938	7,862	34,800	9.5	8.2							
Coleraine	3,631	941	4,572	13.4	11.2							
Cookstown	1,161	323	1,484	16.2	13.0							
Craigavon	4,323	1,256	5,579	9.1	7.6							
Dungannon	1,807	474	2,281	13.7	11.1							
Enniskillen	2,213	567	2,780	13.9	11.1							
Londonderry	6,518	1,423	7,941	15.6	13.3							
Magherafelt	1,233	323	1,556	12.0	9.8							
Newry	3,779	846	4,625	16.0	13.1							
Omagh	1,902	462	2,364	13.5	10.9							
Strabane	1,795	299	2,094	18.8	15.3							

* 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, unemployed claimants, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related Government-supported training programmes) and as a percentage of estimates of employees in employment and the unemployed only. Data on claimant unemployment for Assisted Areas, which were redefined on 1 August 1993, are available from the Office for National Statistics NOMIS database. Unemployment rates are available only for those Assisted Areas which map precisely to Travel-to-Work Areas. All the TTWA rates shown are calculated using mid-1995 based denominators.

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

Area statistics

2.9

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts as at December 12 1996

	Male	Female	All	Rate +	Per cent employees and unemployed	Per cent workforce	Male	Female	All	Rate +	Per cent employees and unemployed	Per cent workforce
SOUTH EAST												
Bedfordshire	10,018	3,494	13,512	6.2	5.4		Three Rivers	954	282	1,236		
Luton	4,682	1,462	6,144				Watford	1,417	413	1,830		
Mid Bedfordshire	1,165	510	1,675				Welwyn Hatfield	1,104	376	1,480		
North Bedfordshire	2,770	997	3,767				Isle of Wight 4,061 1,457 5,518 12.0 10.1					
South Bedfordshire	1,401	525	1,926				Kent 34,916 10,563 45,479 8.0 6.7					
							Ashford	1,906	535	2,441		
							Canterbury	2,847	826	3,673		
							Dartford	1,844	590	2,434		
							Dover	2,870	726	3,596		
							Gillingham	1,978	702	2,680		
							Gravesend	2,466	843	3,309		
							Maidstone	2,191	718	2,909		
							Rochester-upon-Medway	3,735	1,203	4,938		
							Sevenoaks	1,527	510	2,037		
							Shepway	2,991	752	3,743		
							Swale	3,228	1,013	4,241		
							Thanet	4,477	1,218	5,695		
							Tonbridge and Malling	1,425	526	1,951		
							Tunbridge Wells	1,431	401	1,832		
							Oxfordshire 6,595 2,369 8,964 3.5 2.9					
							Cherwell	1,278	466	1,744		
							Oxford	2,637	857	3,494		
							South Oxfordshire	1,087	403	1,490		
							Vale of White Horse	823	341	1,164		
							West Oxfordshire	770	302	1,072		
							Surrey 10,138 3,389 13,527 3.3 2.7					
							Elmbridge	1,192	453	1,645		
							Epsom and Ewell	769	249	1,018		
							Guildford	1,178	378	1,556		
							Mole Valley	628	196	824		
							Reigate and Banstead	1,279	393	1,672		
							Runnymede	827	279	1,106		
							Spelthorne	1,209	433	1,642		
							Surrey Heath	653	197	850		
							Tandridge	744	272	1,016		
							Waverley	919	308	1,227		
							Woking	740	231	971		
							West Sussex 8,989 2,904 11,893 4.1 3.5					
							Adur	831	293	1,124		
							Arun	1,931	611	2,542		
							Chichester	1,128	394	1,522		
							Crawley	1,558	480	2,038		
							Horsham	928	314	1,242		
							Mid Sussex	1,134	378	1,512		
							Worthing	1,479	434	1,913		
							EAST ANGLIA					
							Cambridgeshire 11,095 3,950 15,045 5.0 4.2					
							Cambridge	2,022	718	2,740		
							East Cambridgeshire	743	285	1,028		
							Fenland	1,656	611	2,267		
							Huntingdon	1,788	699	2,487		
							Peterborough	3,784	1,205	4,989		
							South Cambridgeshire	1,102	432	1,534		
							Norfolk 16,784 5,599 22,383 7.2 6.0					
							B					

2.9 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts as at December 12 1996

	Male	Female	All	Rate +	Per cent employees and unemployed	Per cent workforce
Torbay	3,903	1,139	5,042			
Torridge	1,215	468	1,683			
West Devon	793	288	1,081			
Dorset	12,583	3,924	16,507	6.7	5.2	
Bournemouth	4,643	1,264	5,907			
Christchurch	631	196	827			
East Dorset	804	331	1,135			
North Dorset	455	208	663			
Poole	2,481	699	3,180			
Purbeck	642	220	862			
West Dorset	1,156	446	1,602			
Weymouth and Portland	1,771	560	2,331			
Gloucestershire	9,226	3,203	12,429	5.5	4.5	
Cheltenham	2,203	686	2,889			
Cotswold	658	252	910			
Forest of Dean	1,359	523	1,882			
Gloucester	2,591	791	3,382			
Stroud	1,452	566	2,018			
Tewkesbury	963	385	1,348			
Somerset	8,608	3,158	11,766	6.4	5.2	
Mendip	1,923	764	2,687			
Sedgemoor	2,116	710	2,826			
South Somerset	1,975	759	2,734			
Taunton Deane	1,919	615	2,534			
West Somerset	775	310	1,085			
Wiltshire	7,938	2,847	10,785	4.5	3.6	
Kennet	824	337	1,161			
North Wiltshire	1,398	590	1,988			
Salisbury	1,359	441	1,800			
Thamesdown	2,847	935	3,782			
West Wiltshire	1,510	544	2,054			
WEST MIDLANDS						
Hereford and Worcester	11,460	4,239	15,699	5.9	4.8	
Bromsgrove	1,318	496	1,814			
Hereford	1,209	460	1,669			
Leominster	657	235	892			
Malvern Hills	1,203	416	1,619			
Redditch	1,660	627	2,287			
South Herefordshire	751	312	1,063			
Worcester	1,749	563	2,312			
Wychovan	1,238	554	1,792			
Wyre Forest	1,675	576	2,251			
Shropshire	6,138	1,966	8,104	4.9	4.0	
Bridgnorth	602	190	792			
North Shropshire	652	242	894			
Oswestry	619	237	856			
Shrewsbury and Atcham	1,335	406	1,741			
South Shropshire	563	198	761			
The Wrekin	2,367	693	3,060			
Staffordshire	18,322	5,870	24,192	6.2	5.4	
Cannock Chase	1,850	582	2,432			
East Staffordshire	2,199	719	2,918			
Lichfield	1,094	426	1,520			
Newcastle-under-Lyme	1,962	642	2,604			
South Staffordshire	1,621	588	2,209			
Stafford	1,663	559	2,222			
Staffordshire Moorlands	1,152	459	1,611			
Stoke-on-Trent	5,540	1,446	6,986			
Tamworth	1,241	449	1,690			
Warwickshire	6,989	2,625	9,614	4.9	4.2	
North Warwickshire	854	303	1,157			
Nuneaton and Bedworth	2,181	746	2,927			
Rugby	1,256	540	1,796			
Stratford-on-Avon	1,118	476	1,594			
Warwick	1,580	560	2,140			
WEST MIDLANDS	80,809	24,189	104,998	9.0	8.2	
Birmingham	37,003	10,851	47,854			
Coventry	8,301	2,440	10,741			
Dudley	6,766	2,285	9,051			
Sandwell	9,690	3,000	12,690			
Solihull	3,749	1,324	5,073			
Walsall	7,522	2,095	9,617			
Wolverhampton	7,778	2,194	9,972			
EAST MIDLANDS						
Derbyshire	21,748	6,426	28,174	7.8	6.9	
Amber Valley	1,940	642	2,582			
Bolsover	2,028	447	2,475			
Chesterfield	2,926	806	3,732			
Derby	7,028	2,001	9,029			
Derbyshire Dales	789	302	1,091			
Erewash	2,241	700	2,941			
High Peak	1,434	449	1,883			
North East Derbyshire	2,112	651	2,763			
South Derbyshire	1,250	428	1,678			
Leicestershire	15,519	5,145	20,664	5.1	4.6	
Blaby	848	333	1,181			
Charnwood	2,059	749	2,808			
Harborough	487	193	680			
Hinckley and Bosworth	848	327	1,175			
Leicester	8,729	2,634	11,363			
Melton	458	181	639			
North West Leicestershire	1,282	402	1,684			
Oadby and Wigston	563	243	806			
Rutland	245	83	328			
Lincolnshire	12,418	4,258	16,676	7.5	6.0	
Boston	1,056	300	1,356			
East Lindsey	3,114	1,129	4,243			
Lincoln	3,270	912	4,182			
North Kesteven	1,116	420	1,536			
South Holland	798	324	1,122			
South Kesteven	1,554	598	2,152			
West Lindsey	1,510	575	2,085			
Northamptonshire	9,255	3,102	12,367	5.0	4.4	
Corby	1,083	321	1,404			
Daventry	588	292	880			
East Northamptonshire	759	274	1,033			
Kettering	1,251	397	1,648			
Northampton	3,862	1,172	5,034			
South Northamptonshire	599	255	854			
Wellingborough	1,123	391	1,514			
Nottinghamshire	28,661	8,031	36,692	8.4	7.4	
Ashfield	2,970	744	3,714			
Bassetlaw	2,837	844	3,681			
Broxtowe	1,968	707	2,675			
Gedling	2,286	725	3,011			
Mansfield	2,879	722	3,601			
Newark	2,096	630	2,726			
Nottingham	11,996	3,100	15,096			
Rushcliffe	1,629	559	2,188			
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE						
Humberside (Former county)	26,560	7,151	33,711	7.5	6.5	
East Riding of Yorkshire	10,003	2,045	12,048			
Kingston-upon-Hull	10,767	2,609	13,376			
North East Lincolnshire	6,019	1,446	7,465			
North Lincolnshire	3,771	1,051	4,822			
North Yorkshire	8,671	3,473	12,144	5.8	4.6	
Craven	488	170	658			
Hambleton	1,031	446	1,477			
Harrogate	1,742	811	2,553			
Richmondshire	467	253	720			
Ryedale	613	287	900			
Scarborough	2,930	996	3,926			
Selby	1,400	510	1,910			
South Yorkshire	42,547	11,285	53,832	10.9	9.5	
Barnsley	6,263	1,601	7,864			
Doncaster	10,283	2,542	12,825			
Rotherham	8,481	2,035	10,516			
Sheffield	17,520	5,107	22,627			
West Yorkshire	53,064	15,044	68,108	7.6	6.7	
Bradford	13,126	3,594	16,720			
Calderdale	4,369	1,372	5,741			
Kirklees	8,719	2,581	11,300			
Leeds	18,686	5,234	23,920			
Wakefield	8,164	2,263	10,427			
York	3,274	1,062	4,336	5.2	4.3	
NORTH WEST						
Cheshire	17,367	5,294	22,661	5.7	5.0	
Chester	2,138	635	2,773			
Congleton	981	374	1,355			
Crewe and Nantwich	1,854	563	2,417			
Ellesmere Port and Neston	1,709	481	2,190			
Halton	3,919	1,093	5,012			
Macclesfield	1,741	521	2,262			
Vale Royal	1,906	650	2,556			
Warrington	3,119	977	4,096			
Greater Manchester	63,881	17,234	81,115	7.6	6.8	
Bolton	5,519	1,228	6,747			
Bury	2,788	901	3,689			
Manchester	18,885	5,077	23,962			
Oldham	5,192	1,389	6,581			
Rochdale	5,243	1,427	6,670			
Salford	5,651	1,373	7,024			
Stockport	4,672	1,263	5,935			
Tameside	4,852	1,427	6,279			
Trafford	4,136	1,238	5,374			
Wigan	6,943	1,911	8,854			
Lancashire	28,009	7,577	35,586	6.6	5.7	
Blackburn	3,279	724	4,003			
Blackpool	4,877	1,248	6,125			
Burnley	1,248	314	1,562			
Chorley	1,670	496	2,166			
Fylde	703	227	930			
Hyndburn	1,235	356	1,591			
Lancaster	3,542	993	4,535			
Pendle	1,370	321	1,691			
Preston	3,475	935	4,410			
Ribble Valley	429	156	585			
Rossendale	812	208	1,020			
South Ribblesdale	1,253	440	1,693			
West Lancashire	2,441	766	3,207			
Wyre	1,675	493	2,168			
Merseyside	53,555	14,537	68,092	12.8	11.4	
Knowsley	6,516	1,642	8,158			
Liverpool	22,302	6,005	28,307			

2.10 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at December 12 1996

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
SOUTH EAST				Kensington	2,685	1,266	3,951
Bedfordshire				Kingston-upon-Thames	1,207	439	1,646
Luton South	3,063	882	3,945	Lewisham East	2,951	981	3,932
Mid Bedfordshire	1,391	580	1,971	Lewisham West	3,812	1,229	5,041
North Bedfordshire	2,243	811	3,054	Lewisham Deptford	4,828	1,636	6,464
North Luton	1,981	706	2,687	Leyton	3,987	1,280	5,267
South West Bedfordshire	1,340	515	1,855	Mitcham and Morden	2,816	968	3,784
Berkshire				Newham North East	3,795	1,089	4,884
East Berkshire	1,352	432	1,784	Newham North West	3,859	1,145	5,004
Newbury	1,016	334	1,350	Newham South	3,651	1,130	4,781
Reading East	1,672	453	2,125	Norwood	4,640	1,713	6,353
Reading West	1,548	428	1,976	Old Bexley and Sidcup	1,041	404	1,445
Slough	2,758	777	3,535	Orpington	1,139	354	1,493
Windsor and Maidenhead	1,251	396	1,647	Peckham	4,613	1,611	6,224
Wokingham	772	248	1,020	Putney	2,187	888	3,075
Buckinghamshire				Ravensbourne	1,079	367	1,446
Aylesbury	1,427	464	1,891	Richmond-upon-Thames and Barnes	1,248	576	1,824
Beaconsfield	834	290	1,124	Romford	1,218	369	1,587
Buckingham	625	234	859	Ruislip-Northwood	917	367	1,284
Chesham and Amersham	740	234	974	Southwark and Bermondsey	4,498	1,485	5,983
Milton Keynes N.E. CC	1,423	484	1,907	Streatham	4,074	1,611	5,685
Milton Keynes S.W. BC	1,836	572	2,408	Sutton and Cheam	935	350	1,285
Wychcombe	1,553	426	1,979	Tooting	1,245	488	1,733
East Sussex				Tottenham	3,546	1,258	4,804
Bexhill and Battle	1,241	421	1,662	Twickenham	6,955	2,244	9,199
Brighton Kempdown	3,555	1,183	4,738	Upminster	1,416	533	1,949
Brighton Pavilion	3,443	1,285	4,728	Uxbridge	1,433	439	1,872
Eastbourne	3,877	588	4,465	Vauxhall	1,453	529	1,982
Hastings and Rye	3,122	899	4,021	Walthamstow	5,426	1,961	7,387
Hove	3,006	1,098	4,104	Wanstead and Woodford	2,813	973	3,786
Lewes	1,613	513	2,126	Westminster North	1,403	582	1,985
Wealden	936	334	1,270	Westminster South	3,213	1,423	4,636
Essex				Wimbledon	1,589	594	2,183
Basildon	2,609	812	3,421	Woolwich	3,820	1,195	5,015
Billerica	1,650	609	2,259	Hampshire			
Braintree	1,804	630	2,434	Aldershot	1,106	361	1,467
Brentwood and Ongar	1,106	368	1,474	Basingstoke	1,286	449	1,735
Castle Point	1,693	583	2,276	East Hampshire	1,198	443	1,641
Chelmsford	1,725	647	2,372	Eastleigh	1,706	512	2,218
Epping Forest	1,522	553	2,075	Fareham	1,323	473	1,796
Harlow	1,881	723	2,604	Gosport	1,421	521	1,942
Harwich	2,697	756	3,453	Havant	2,166	509	2,675
North Colchester	1,781	564	2,345	New Forest	1,241	423	1,664
Rochford	1,653	562	2,215	North West Hampshire	707	258	965
Saffron Walden	1,031	421	1,452	Portsmouth North	2,549	763	3,312
South Colchester and Maldon	2,080	670	2,750	Portsmouth South	3,710	997	4,707
Southend East	3,207	912	4,119	Romsey and Waterside	1,370	470	1,840
Southend West	2,253	717	2,970	Southampton	3,058	727	3,785
Thurrock	2,632	772	3,404	Southampton Test	2,704	707	3,411
Greater London				Winchester	1,073	355	1,428
Barking	2,348	743	3,091	Hertfordshire			
Battersea	3,343	1,296	4,639	Broxbourne	1,647	596	2,243
Beckenham	2,322	775	3,097	Hertford and Stortford	1,002	422	1,424
Bethnal Green and Stepney	5,140	1,369	6,509	Hertsmere	1,249	437	1,686
Bexleyheath	1,262	463	1,725	North Hertfordshire	1,570	539	2,109
Bow and Poplar	4,880	1,287	6,167	South West Hertfordshire	1,124	350	1,474
Brent East	4,495	1,544	6,039	St Albans	917	307	1,224
Brent North	2,297	928	3,225	Stevenage	1,915	569	2,484
Brent South	4,465	1,460	5,925	Watford	1,636	485	2,121
Brentford and Isleworth	2,468	895	3,363	Welwyn Hatfield	1,119	375	1,494
Carshalton and Wallington	1,767	595	2,362	West Hertfordshire	1,460	465	1,925
Chelsea	1,609	858	2,467	Isle of Wight			
Chingford	1,674	560	2,234	Isle of Wight	4,061	1,457	5,518
Chipping Barnet	1,300	426	1,726	Kent			
Chislehurst	1,251	427	1,678	Ashford	1,906	535	2,441
City of London	1,995	877	2,872	Canterbury	2,070	628	2,698
City and Westminster South				Dartford	2,110	669	2,779
Croydon Central	2,138	680	2,818	Dover	2,660	677	3,337
Croydon North East	3,011	1,034	4,045	Faversham	3,092	976	4,068
Croydon North West	2,870	1,064	3,934	Folkstone and Hythe	2,991	752	3,743
Croydon South	1,122	382	1,504	Gillingham	2,024	716	2,740
Dagenham	2,147	584	2,731	Gravesend	2,466	843	3,309
Dulwich	2,802	1,076	3,878	Maidstone	1,724	553	2,277
Ealing North	2,681	953	3,634	Medway	2,221	742	2,963
Ealing Acton	2,687	1,028	3,715	Mid Kent	1,981	626	2,607
Ealing Southall	2,924	938	3,862	North Thanet	3,088	802	3,890
Edmonton	3,378	1,129	4,507	Sevenoaks	1,261	431	1,692
Eltham	2,175	682	2,857	South Thanet	2,466	686	3,152
Enfield North	2,520	788	3,308	Tonbridge and Malling	1,425	526	1,951
Enfield Southgate	2,052	797	2,849	Tunbridge Wells	1,431	401	1,832
Erith and Crayford	2,528	837	3,365	Oxfordshire			
Feltham and Heston	3,143	1,061	4,204	Banbury	1,158	412	1,570
Finchley	1,631	741	2,372	Henley	714	265	979
Fulham	2,708	1,219	3,927	Oxford East	2,002	637	2,639
Greenwich	2,610	923	3,533	Oxford West and Abingdon	1,032	380	1,412
Hackney North and Stoke Newington	6,365	2,326	8,691	Wantage	799	319	1,118
Hackney South and Shoreditch	6,553	2,210	8,763	Witney	890	356	1,246
Hammersmith	3,871	1,530	5,401	Surrey			
Hampstead and Highgate	2,924	1,459	4,383	Chertsey and Walton	1,119	397	1,516
Harrow East	2,232	840	3,072	East Surrey	744	272	1,016
Harrow West	1,589	610	2,199	Epsom and Ewell	1,044	332	1,376
Hayes and Harlington	1,856	613	2,469	Esher	661	261	922
Hendon North	1,841	667	2,508	Guildford	968	305	1,273
Hendon South	1,664	696	2,360	Mole Valley	661	215	876
Holborn and St Pancras	4,490	1,741	6,231	North West Surrey	991	309	1,300
Hornchurch	1,380	471	1,851	Reigate	1,004	319	1,314
Homsey and Wood Green	4,626	1,922	6,548	South West Surrey	795	262	1,057
Iford North	1,695	592	2,287	Spelthorne	1,209	438	1,647
Iford South	2,781	916	3,697	Woking	942	293	1,235
Islington North	5,176	2,152	7,328				
Islington South and Finsbury	4,196	1,658	5,854				

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10 Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at December 12 1996

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
West Sussex				Leominster	1,298	479	1,777
Arundel	1,663	515	2,178	Mid Worcestershire	2,140	840	2,980
Chichester	1,128	394	1,522	South Worcestershire	1,347	503	1,850
Crawley	1,675	534	2,209	Worcester	1,874	626	2,500
Horsham	928	314	1,242	Wyre Forest	1,675	576	2,251
Mid Sussex	1,017	324	1,341	Shropshire			
Shoreham	1,099	389	1,488	Ludlow	1,165	388	1,553
Worthing	1,479	434	1,913	North Shropshire	1,419	533	1,952
EAST ANGLIA				Shrewsbury and Atcham	1,335	406	1,741
Cambridgeshire				The Wrekin	2,219	639	2,858
Cambridge	1,833	654	2,487	Staffordshire			
Huntingdon	1,534	608	2,142	Burton	2,199	719	2,918
North East Cambridgeshire	2,007	747	2,754	Cannock and Burntwood	1,748	568	2,316
North West Cambridgeshire	3,399	1,033	4,432	Mid Staffordshire	1,303	480	1,783
Peterborough	1,089	434	1,523	Newcastle-under-Lyme	1,505	470	1,975
South East Cambridgeshire	1,233	474	1,707	South East Staffordshire	1,461	552	2,013
South West Cambridgeshire				South Staffordshire	1,621	588	2,209
Norfolk				Stafford	1,436	466	1,902
Great Yarmouth	3,444	1,136	4,580	Staffordshire Moorlands	1,152	459	1,611
Mid Norfolk	1,529	527	2,056	Stoke-on-Trent Central	2,321	582	2,903
North Norfolk	1,682	594	2,276	Stoke-on-Trent North	1,793	480	2,273
North West Norfolk	2,054	651	2,705	Stoke-on-Trent South	1,783	506	2,289
Norwich North	1,953	613	2,566	Warwickshire			
Norwich South	2,900	811	3,711	North Warwickshire	1,516	540	2,056
South Norfolk	1,549	607	2,156	Nuneaton	1,604	550	2,154
South West Norfolk	1,673	660	2,333	Rugby and Kenilworth	1,368	579	1,947
Suffolk				Stratford-on-Avon	1,118	476	1,594
Bury St Edmunds	1,554	574	2,128	Warwick and Leamington	1,383	480	1,863
Central Suffolk	1,580	569	2,149	West Midlands			
Ipswich	2,515	663	3,178	Aldridge-Brownhills	1,471	489	1,960
South Suffolk	1,719	580	2,299	Birmingham Edgbaston	2,004	663	2,667
Suffolk Coastal	1,766	605	2,371	Birmingham Erdington	2,531	761	3,292
Waveney	3,265	1,091	4,356	Birmingham Hall Green	2,289	633	2,922
SOUTH WEST				Birmingham Hodge Hill	3,193	869	4,062
Avon (Former county)				Birmingham Ladywood	4,766	1,426	6,192
Bath	2,254	744	2,998	Birmingham Northfield	3,084	875	3,959
Bristol East	2,826	812	3,638	Birmingham Perry Barr	3,765	1,029	4,794
Bristol North West	2,231	604	2,835	Birmingham Small Heath	4,873	1,294	6,167
Bristol South	3,069	814	3,883	Birmingham Sparkbrook	4,297	1,179	5,476
Bristol West	2,983	1,129	4,112	Birmingham Yardley	2,208	693	2,901
Kingswood	1,920	617	2,537	Birmingham Selly Oak	2,856	910	3,766
Northavon	1,273	529	1,802	Coventry North East	2,929	787	3,716
Wansdyke	1,314	513	1,827	Coventry North West			

2.10 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at December 12 1996

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
Nottinghamshire				Littleborough and Saddleworth	1,310	427	1,737
Ashfield	2,550	653	3,203	Makerfield	1,790	544	2,334
Bassetlaw	2,495	662	3,157	Manchester Central	4,278	1,015	5,293
Broxtowe	1,646	592	2,238	Manchester Blackley	2,699	610	3,309
Gedling	1,879	615	2,494	Manchester Gorton	4,061	1,173	5,234
Mansfield	2,496	640	3,136	Manchester Withington	3,310	1,119	4,429
Newark	1,844	631	2,475	Manchester Wythenshawe	2,865	633	3,498
Nottingham East	4,948	1,366	6,314	Oldham Central and Royton	2,569	594	3,163
Nottingham North	3,610	804	4,414	Oldham West	1,828	498	2,326
Nottingham South	3,438	930	4,368	Rochdale	2,506	561	3,067
Rushcliffe	1,629	559	2,188	Salford East	2,073	617	2,690
Sherwood	2,126	579	2,705	Stalybridge and Hyde	1,558	400	1,958
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE				Stockport	3,099	947	4,046
Humberside (Former county)				Stretford	2,635	731	3,366
Beverley	1,586	568	2,154	Wigan	1,753	480	2,233
Booth Ferry	2,003	705	2,708	Worsley			
Bridlington	2,797	882	3,679	Lancashire			
Brigg and Cleethorpes	3,005	870	3,875	Blackburn	2,702	560	3,262
Glanford and Scunthorpe	2,506	678	3,184	Blackpool North	2,469	634	3,103
Great Grimsby	3,896	839	4,735	Blackpool South	2,408	614	3,022
Kingston-upon-Hull East	3,474	759	4,233	Burnley	1,259	317	1,576
Kingston-upon-Hull North	4,085	1,015	5,101	Chorley	1,764	535	2,299
Kingston-upon-Hull West	3,208	834	4,042	Fylde	826	255	1,081
North Yorkshire				Hyndley	1,235	356	1,591
Harrogate	1,317	581	1,898	Lancaster	1,613	487	2,100
Richmond	1,388	647	2,035	Morecambe and Lunesdale	2,074	564	2,638
Ryedale	1,353	575	1,928	Pendle	1,370	321	1,691
Scarborough	2,664	901	3,565	Preston	3,018	703	3,721
Selby	1,657	604	2,261	Ribble Valley	752	257	1,009
Skipton and Ripon	956	423	1,379	Rossendale and Darwen	1,389	372	1,761
York	2,610	804	3,414	South Ribble	1,253	440	1,693
South Yorkshire				West Lancashire	2,347	727	3,074
Barnsley Central	2,209	516	2,725	Wyre	1,530	435	1,965
Barnsley East	2,156	506	2,662	Merseyside			
Barnsley West and Penistone	1,898	579	2,477	Birkenhead	4,259	1,006	5,265
Don Valley	3,034	808	3,842	Bootle	4,629	1,042	5,671
Doncaster Central	3,693	943	4,636	Crosby	2,038	695	2,733
Doncaster North	3,556	791	4,347	Knowsley North	3,048	797	3,845
Rother Valley	2,554	681	3,235	Knowsley South	3,468	845	4,313
Rotherham	3,172	727	3,899	Liverpool Broadgreen	3,863	1,024	4,887
Sheffield Central	4,544	1,184	5,728	Liverpool Garston	2,846	753	3,599
Sheffield Attercliffe	2,404	688	3,092	Liverpool Mossley Hill	3,237	995	4,232
Sheffield Brightside	3,590	819	4,409	Liverpool Riverside	4,304	1,173	5,477
Sheffield Hallam	1,677	765	2,442	Liverpool Walton	4,511	1,165	5,676
Sheffield Heeley	3,043	842	3,885	Liverpool West Derby	4,304	1,173	5,477
Sheffield Hillsborough	2,262	809	3,071	Southport	2,053	730	2,783
Wentworth	2,755	627	3,382	St Helens North	2,268	629	2,897
West Yorkshire				St Helens South	2,654	693	3,347
Batley and Spen	2,240	609	2,849	Wallasey	3,466	969	4,435
Bradford North	3,479	850	4,329	Wirral South	1,586	502	2,088
Bradford South	2,635	667	3,302	Wirral West	1,784	624	2,408
Bradford West	3,975	1,063	5,038	NORTH			
Calder Valley	1,674	595	2,269	Cleveland (Former county)			
Colne Valley	1,687	586	2,273	Hartlepool	3,740	793	4,533
Dewsbury	1,905	529	2,434	Langbaurgh	3,309	908	4,217
Elmet	1,515	446	1,961	Middlesbrough	4,568	982	5,550
Halifax	2,695	777	3,472	Redcar	3,348	727	4,075
Hemsworth	1,968	505	2,473	Stockton North	3,650	898	4,548
Huddersfield	2,887	857	3,744	Stockton South	3,240	898	4,138
Keighley	1,544	551	2,095	Cumbria			
Leeds Central	4,087	995	5,082	Barrow and Furness	2,708	623	3,331
Leeds East	3,434	870	4,304	Carlisle	1,923	521	2,444
Leeds North East	2,155	740	2,895	Copeland	2,367	625	2,992
Leeds North West	1,595	576	2,171	Penrith and the Border	1,226	519	1,745
Leeds West	2,583	607	3,190	Westmorland	1,046	367	1,413
Morley and Leeds South	1,955	532	2,487	Workington	2,249	585	2,834
Normanton	1,564	525	2,089	Durham			
Pontefract and Castleford	2,302	583	2,885	Bishop Auckland	2,453	560	3,013
Pudsey	1,086	374	1,460	City of Durham	1,864	517	2,381
Shipley	1,493	463	1,956	Darlington	2,894	686	3,580
Wakefield	2,596	744	3,340	Easington	2,012	421	2,433
NORTH WEST				North Durham	2,457	579	3,036
Cheshire				North West Durham	2,168	504	2,672
City of Chester	1,780	506	2,286	Sedgefield	1,528	379	1,907
Congleton	1,028	388	1,416	Northumberland			
Crewe and Nantwich	1,907	549	2,356	Berwick-upon-Tweed	1,762	567	2,329
Eddisbury	1,458	488	1,946	Blyth Valley	2,264	715	2,979
Ellesmere Port and Neston	1,883	549	2,432	Hexham	1,094	400	1,494
Halton	3,150	883	4,033	Wansbeck	2,677	694	3,371
Macclesfield	1,129	326	1,455	Tyne and Wear			
Tatton	1,244	418	1,662	Blaydon	2,124	537	2,661
Warrington North	1,999	564	2,563	Gateshead East	2,407	559	2,966
Warrington South	1,889	623	2,512	Houghton and Washington	2,902	736	3,638
Greater Manchester				Jarrow	2,776	677	3,453
Altrincham and Sale	1,189	411	1,600	Newcastle upon Tyne Central	2,685	732	3,417
Ashton-under-Lyne	1,844	497	2,341	Newcastle upon Tyne East	3,120	818	3,938
Bolton North East	1,783	384	2,167	Newcastle upon Tyne North	2,497	585	3,082
Bolton South East	2,197	494	2,691	South Shields	3,287	839	4,126
Bolton West	1,539	396	1,935	Sunderland North	3,573	744	4,317
Bury North	1,293	400	1,693	Sunderland South	3,740	803	4,543
Bury South	1,495	501	1,996	Tyne Bridge	4,064	781	4,845
Cheadle	884	307	1,191	Tynemouth	2,883	801	3,684
Davyhulme	1,520	407	1,927	Wallsend	3,012	815	3,827
Denton and Reddish	2,113	586	2,699				
Eccles	1,905	466	2,371				
Hazel Grove	1,052	283	1,335				
Heywood and Middleton	2,093	607	2,700				
Leigh	2,005	502	2,507				

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10 Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at December 12 1996

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
WALES				Orkney and Shetland Islands	1,793	538	2,331
Aberavon				Paisley North	1,163	334	1,497
Alyn and Deeside	1,648	412	2,060	Paisley South	2,605	966	3,571
Bala and Gwent	2,083	472	2,555	Perth and Kinross	2,042	696	2,738
Brecon and Radnor	1,484	462	1,946	Renfrew West and Inverclyde	3,419	1,103	4,522
Bridgend	2,183	679	2,862	Ross, Cromarty and Skye	2,173	775	2,948
Caerffili	2,352	746	3,098	Roxburgh and Berwickshire	1,447	443	1,890
Caerphilly	1,058	336	1,394	Stirling	2,373	666	3,039
Cardiff Central	2,953	637	3,590	Strathkelvin and Bearsden	1,161	287	1,448
Cardiff North	2,780	687	3,467	Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale			
Cardiff South and Penarth	1,833	598	2,431	Western Isles			
Cardiff West	2,401	781	3,182	NORTHERN IRELAND			
Cardiff West	1,879	518	2,397	Belfast East			
Cardigan and Pembroke North	2,502	712	3,214	Belfast North			
Ceredigion and Carmarthen	1,524	542	2,066	Belfast South			
Chwyd South West	2,204	626	2,830	Belfast West			
Conwy	1,635	523	2,158	East Antrim			
Cynon Valley	2,120	603	2,723	East Londonderry			
Delyn	1,742	475	2,217	Fermanagh and South Tyrone			
Gower	1,955	502	2,457	Foyle			
Islwyn	1,787	477	2,264	Lagan Valley			
Lisnelli	1,480	453	1,933	Mid-Ulster			
Meirionnydd Nant Conwy	1,252	362	1,614	Newry and Armagh			
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	2,482	740	3,222	North Antrim			
Monmouth	1,180	460	1,640	North Down			
Montgomery	2,369	471	2,840	South Antrim			
Neath	1,209	442	1,651	South Down			
Newport East	1,231	442	1,673	Strangford			
Newport West	1,441	341	1,782	Upper Bann			
Onllwyr	3,558	1,002	4,560				
Pembroke	1,742	455	2,197				
Pontypridd	2,045	503	2,548				
Rhondda	1,636	514	2,150				
Swansea East	2,331	620	2,951				
Swansea West	1,906	538	2,444				
Towfan	668	220	888				
Valle of Glamorgan	2,281	702	2,983				
Wrexham	1,718	510	2,228				
Ynys Mon	2,372	701	3,073				
SCOTLAND							
Aberdeen North				Aberdeen North	1,913	696	2,609
Aberdeen South				Aberdeen South	1,778	736	2,514
Angus East				Cumbrnauld and Kilsyth	2,391	773	3,164
Argyll and Bute				Cunninghame North	2,394	715	3,109
Argyll				Cunninghame South	3,589	686	4,275
Barrhead and Buchan				Dumblarton	3,056	1,216	4,272
Caithness and Sutherland				Dumfries	4,570	705	5,275
Carnock and Doon Valley				Dumfries East	2,548	678	3,226
Central Fife				Dumfries West	1,469	423	1,892
Clackmannan				Dumfries and Galloway	2,140	661	2,801
Clackmannan	</						

2.18 UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries 2.18

	THOUSANDS										
	EC average	Major 7 nations (G7)	United Kingdom *	Australia ##	Austria #	Belgium ++	Canada ##	Denmark ++	Finland ++	France ++	Germany # (FR)
STANDARDISED RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)											
1992	9.3	6.9	10.1	10.7	..	7.3	11.2	9.2	13.0	10.4	6.6
1993	10.7	7.2	10.4	10.8	..	8.9	11.2	10.1	17.5	11.7	7.9
1994	11.1	7.0	9.6	9.7	..	10.0	10.3	8.2	17.9	12.3	8.4
1995	10.7	6.8	8.8	8.5	3.8	9.9	9.5	7.1	16.6	11.6	8.2
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED											
1992	2,765	2,925	2,930	2,930	2,930	2,930	2,930	2,930	2,930	2,930	2,930
1993	2,901	2,939	2,939	2,939	2,939	2,939	2,939	2,939	2,939	2,939	2,939
1994	2,618	2,618	2,618	2,618	2,618	2,618	2,618	2,618	2,618	2,618	2,618
1995	2,308	2,308	2,308	2,308	2,308	2,308	2,308	2,308	2,308	2,308	2,308
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED											
1995 Nov	2,196	2,196	2,196	2,196	2,196	2,196	2,196	2,196	2,196	2,196	2,196
1996 Jan	2,310	2,310	2,310	2,310	2,310	2,310	2,310	2,310	2,310	2,310	2,310

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

	THOUSANDS											
	Greece +	Irish Republic +	Italy **	Japan **	Luxembourg #	Netherlands ++	Norway ++	Portugal #	Spain +	Sweden ##	Switzerland ++	United States ##
OECD STANDARDISED RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)												
1992	7.9	15.4	9.0	2.2	2.1	5.6	5.9	4.2	18.5	5.8	2.9	7.3
1993	8.6	15.6	10.3	2.5	2.7	6.6	6.0	5.7	22.8	9.5	3.8	6.7
1994	8.9	14.3	11.4	2.9	3.2	7.1	5.4	7.0	24.1	9.8	3.6	6.0
1995	9.7	12.4	11.9	3.1	2.9	7.0	4.9	7.3	22.9	9.2	..	5.5
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED												
1992	185	283	2,549	1,421	2.7	337	114	317	2,260	..	92.3	9,384
1993	176	294	2,335	1,656	3.5	417	118	347	2,538	..	163.1	8,734
1994	180	282	2,561	1,920	4.6	485	110	396	2,647	..	171.0	7,997
1995	184	278	2,724	2,098	5.1	462	102	430	2,449	..	153.3	7,404
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED												
1995 Nov	200	280	..	2,240	5.3	458	97	..	2,394	..	152	7,409
1996 Dec	193	282	..	2,250	5.2	455	91	..	2,352	..	154	7,371

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.
 # No Change.
 N/C Not Available.

2.19 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

Flows: standardised, not seasonally adjusted *

THOUSANDS

UNITED KINGDOM Month ending	INFLOW +						
	Male and Female		Male		Female		Married
	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	
1995 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
	309.2	0.8	219.7	3.0	89.5	-2.2	24.7
	269.5	-13.7	190.1	-10.8	79.4	-2.9	24.2
Apr 11	291.4	-14.2	200.6	-13.7	90.8	-0.6	31.7
	253.1	1.1	179.3	0.5	73.7	0.6	21.7
	255.5	-9.8	177.6	-9.6	78.0	-0.1	22.0
Jul 11	364.4	-14.4	232.9	-14.1	131.4	-0.4	30.6
	308.7	-27.5	199.8	-19.4	108.9	-8.1	31.6
	280.7	-38.4	188.9	-26.9	91.8	-11.5	23.5
Oct 10	279.0	-41.8	194.7	-29.1	84.3	-12.6	21.1
	268.7	-43.1	190.3	-28.7	78.3	-14.6	21.2
	257.7	-30.6	189.9	-22.9	67.8	-7.7	17.9
UNITED KINGDOM Month ending	OUTFLOW +						
	Male and Female		Male		Female		Married
	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	
1995 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
	317.4	-39.2	225.5	-30.1	91.8	-9.1	28.5
	332.0	-16.7	236.8	-11.2	95.2	-5.5	28.2
Apr 11	298.8	-26.7	213.3	-21.1	85.5	-5.6	24.5
	336.0	4.9	235.2	2.8	100.8	2.1	32.8
	299.8	-17.3	216.0	-11.6	83.8	-5.8	25.0
Jul 11	297.5	-10.5	214.5	-6.7	82.9	-3.9	21.8
	288.8	-32.3	202.5	-22.0	86.3	-10.3	21.0
	343.7	-25.6	225.1	-16.5	118.6	-9.1	36.0
Oct 10	416.0	8.7	281.1	5.7	134.9	3.0	34.1
	360.4	31.0	249.7	24.5	110.7	6.5	30.8
	261.1	0.6	182.9	1.8	78.2	-1.2	21.2

* 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.

2.20 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

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

THOUSANDS

INFLOW Month ending	Age group										
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages	
	MALE										
1996 Jul 11	3.8	22.2	67.5	36.2	25.8	32.7	26.3	8.7	3.1	226.4	
	3.9	19.7	48.5	32.2	23.8	30.8	24.6	8.6	3.1	195.2	
	3.7	21.2	41.9	30.2	22.3	29.3	24.0	8.2	2.9	183.7	
Oct 10	3.8	18.7	42.3	31.9	23.1	30.4	26.5	9.4	3.2	189.3	
	4.0	16.4	39.6	31.2	23.7	31.7	25.9	10.0	3.3	185.9	
	4.2	16.7	39.1	31.6	24.5	32.7	25.0	8.7	2.9	185.5	
FEMALE											
	2.9	15.4	46.3	16.4	9.8	15.5	14.6	3.8	0.0	124.8	
	3.1	13.1	29.2	14.1	9.3	16.5	16.2	4.2	0.0	105.8	
Sep 12	2.9	14.6	22.7	12.6	7.8	11.9	12.1	3.3	0.0	88.0	
	3.0	11.9	20.7	12.2	7.6	11.1	11.4	3.4	0.0	81.4	
	3.0	9.8	17.8	11.3	6.8	11.3	12.2	3.9	0.0	76.0	
Dec 12	2.8	9.0	14.8	9.6	6.3	9.8	10.4	3.1	0.0	65.9	
Changes on a year earlier											
MALE											
1996 Jul 11	-0.6	-1.4	-4.2	-2.6	-1.7	-2.7	-0.2	-0.4	-0.1	-13.8	
	-0.6	-1.8	-6.4	-2.8	-2.1	-2.6	-1.7	-0.7	-0.4	-19.0	
	-0.8	-3.1	-7.2	-3.9	-3.2	-4.1	-2.6	-1.0	-0.3	-26.1	
Oct 10	-0.4	-2.6	-7.5	-4.2	-3.6	-5.2	-3.3	-1.1	-0.5	-28.5	
	0.1	-2.7	-7.1	-4.3	-3.6	-4.6	-3.9	-0.7	-0.8	-27.8	
	0.4	-1.0	-4.5	-3.7	-3.4	-3.8	-3.9	-1.6	-0.7	-22.2	
FEMALE											
	-0.5	-0.9	-1.1	-0.4	0.0	0.5	1.2	0.3	0.0	-0.9	
	-0.4	-1.7	-3.7	-1.3	-0.6	-0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	-8.0	
Sep 12	-0.5	-2.7	-3.6	-1.3	-0.9	-1.5	-0.7	-0.1	0.0	-11.3	
	-0.2	-2.1	-4.3	-2.0	-1.2	-1.4	-1.2	-0.1	0.0	-12.4	
	0.2	-1.8	-4.7	-2.1	-1.6	-2.1	-1.8	-0.2	0.0	-14.2	
Dec 12	0.3	-0.6	-2.6	-1.5	-0.9	-1.2	-1.0	-0.1	0.0	-7.7	
OUTFLOW Month ending	Age group										
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54 +	55-59 +	60 and over +	All ages	
	MALE										
1996 Jul 11	2.9	14.8	46.3	36.0	27.8	36.5	28.7	11.0	4.6	208.5	
	2.7	13.9	46.4	33.7	25.8	33.9	26.7	10.3	4.2	197.6	
	3.3	17.2	52.9	37.2	28.0	36.2	28.4	10.2	4.4	217.9	
Oct 10	4.1	24.7	67.4	45.1	33.7	42.6	32.8	11.6	4.7	266.7	
	3.6	17.3	51.9	40.2	30.7	39.9	31.8	11.9	4.9	232.0	
	2.3	12.4	37.1	29.0	22.4	30.0	24.8	9.2	4.1	171.3	
FEMALE											
	2.3	8.8	21.7	12.4	8.0	11.3	11.6	3.7	0.2	80.0	
	2.2	9.3	26.2	12.3	7.8	11.1	11.0	3.5	0.2	83.7	
Sep 12	2.6	11.5	32.2	16.1	10.3	17.6	17.4	4.7	0.2	112.7	
	3.3	17.1	37.7	18.4	11.6	16.4	16.1	4.8	0.3	125.7	
	2.8	11.9	27.0	15.5	9.9	14.3	15.2	4.9	0.2	101.7	
Dec 12	1.8	8.2	18.7	11.4	7.1	10.4	11.2	3.8	0.2	72.7	
Changes on a year earlier											
MALE											
1996 Jul 11	0.1	-0.5	-2.3	-0.8	-0.6	-1.0	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3	-6.3	
	-0.3	-2.1	-7.1	-2.9	-1.9	-2.9	-1.8	-0.7	-0.5	-20.3	
	-0.2	-2.0	-6.3	-2.2	-1.8	-2.1	-1.0	-0.5	-0.1	-16.2	
Oct 10	0.5	-1.5	-2.6	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.6	0.4	0.1	1.0	
	0.7	-0.2	0.4	3.4	2.5	3.4	2.8	1.0	0.2	14.2	
	0.3	-0.7	-3.0	-0.3	-0.1	0.0	0.2	-0.2	0.1	-3.7	
FEMALE											
	0.0	-0.7	-1.8	-0.7	-0.3	-0.2	0.1	-0.1	0.0	-3.6	
	-0.3	-1.6	-4.0	-1.4	-0.8	-0.8	-0.3	-0.1	0.0	-9.3	
Sep 12	-0.3	-1.7	-4.4	-1.6	-0.6	-0.9	0.4	0.1	0.0	-8.9	
	0.4	-1.8	-1.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	1.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	
	0.5	-0.4	-1.3	0.7	0.8	0.3	1.0	0.6	0.0	2.0	
Dec 12	0.2	-1.2	-3.1	-0.4	-0.2	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.0	-3.4	

* 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.

2.22 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

Claim history: number of previous claims
Claims starting during the quarter ending October 1996 by number of previous claims

THOUSAND	NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CLAIMS												
	0		1		2		3		4		5+		Total
REGION													
South East	64.2	45.5	32.4	24.4	17.9	45.2	229.6						
East Anglia	6.8	4.4	4	2.6	2.1	6.5	26.4						
South West	16.5	10.8	8.9	7.2	5.5	16.7	65.6						
West Midlands	18.3	12.5	9.5	7.9	5.7	14.8	68.7						
East Midlands	14.2	9.5	7.1	5.3	4	11.8	51.9						
Yorks & Humberside	20.5	13.7	10.9	8.5	6.3	23.3	83.2						
North West	24.4	17.1	13.3	10.9	8.5	25.6	99.8						
Northern	12.5	8.3	6.9	5.3	4.4	15.8	53.2						
Wales	10.3	7.7	5.5	4.6	3.9	11.5	43.5						
Scotland	18.9	13.8	11.2	9.5	7.4	25	85.8						
Great Britain	206.6	143.2	109.7	86.1	65.6	196.2	807.4						
SEX													
Male	111.3	86.7	72.6	60.9	50.1	161.9	543.6						
Female	95.3	56.4	37.1	25.2	15.5	34.3	263.8						
PER CENT													
REGION													
South East	28	20	14	11	8	20	100						
East Anglia	26	17	15	10	8	25	100						
South West	25	16	14	11	8	25	100						
West Midlands	27	18	14	11	8	22	100						
East Midlands	27	18	14	10	8	23	100						
Yorks & Humberside	25	16	13	10	8	28	100						
North West	24	17	13	10	8	30	100						
Northern	23	16	13	10	8	26	100						
Wales	24	18	13	11	9	26	100						
Scotland	22	16	13	11	9	29	100						
Great Britain	26	18	14	11	8	24	100						
SEX													
Male	20	16	13	11	9	30	100						
Female	36	21	14	10	6	13	100						

Note 1: JUVOS cohort is a 5% sample of computerised claims.
 Note 2: Onflows in this table started between 11 July 1996 and 10 October 1996 inclusive.
 Note 3: 'Previous' claims in this table started after 10 April 1986.
 Note 4: The widest 95% Confidence Interval for the regional percentages is +/-2.4 percentage points (East Anglia).
 Note 5: The widest 95% Confidence Interval for the male/female percentages is +/- 0.8 percentage points.
 Note 6: Onflows have been grossed by a factor of 20 to represent the population.

2.24 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

By sought and usual occupation
United Kingdom as at December 12 1996

Description	SOC Sub-major groups	Usual occupation						Sought occupation					
		Men		Women		All		Men		Women		All	
		Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent
Corporate managers and administrators	10-15&19	43.5	3.1	11.0	2.6	54.5	2.9	44.9	3.2	11.7	2.7	56.6	3.1
Managers/proprietors in agriculture and services	16-17	22.3	1.6	6.6	1.5	28.9	1.6	21.2	1.5	6.3	1.5	27.5	1.5
Science and engineering professionals	20-21	16.3	1.2	1.9	0.4	18.2	1	18.9	1.3	2.8	0.6	21.6	1.2
Health professionals	22	0.6	0	0.4	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.7	0	0.4	0.1	1.1	0.1
Teaching professionals	23	12.6	0.9	11.4	2.7	24.0	1.3	13.7	1	12.4	2.9	26.1	1.4
Other professional occupations	24-29	10.8	0.8	3.7	0.8	14.5	0.8	12.8	0.9	4.9	1.1	17.6	1
Science and engineering associate professionals	30-32	15.3	1.1	2.0	0.5	17.3	0.9	18.8	1.3	2.4	0.6	21.2	1.1
Health associate professionals	34	1.6	0.1	3.8	0.9	5.4	0.3	1.7	0.1	3.9	0.9	5.6	0.3
Other associate professional occupations	33&35-39	42.9	3	18.8	4.4	61.6	3.3	54.1	3.8	25.0	5.8	79.1	4.3
Clerical occupations	40-44&49	119.0	8.4	75.9	17.6	194.9	10.6	153.4	10.8	92.1	21.4	245.5	13.3
Secretarial occupations	45-46	2.0	0.1	22.0	5.1	24.1	1.3	2.0	0.1	23.9	5.5	25.9	1.4
Skilled construction trades	50	98.3	6.9	0.6	0.1	98.9	5.4	100.2	7.1	0.7	0.2	101.0	5.5
Skilled engineering trades	51-52	51.3	3.6	0.7	0.2	52.0	2.8	51.9	3.7	0.8	0.2	52.7	2.9
Other skilled trades	53-59	137.7	9.7	10.8	2.5	148.5	8	139.6	9.9	10.0	2.3	149.6	8.1
Protective service occupations	60-61	20.2	1.4	1.1	0.2	21.2	1.2	19.2	1.4	1.1	0.3	20.3	1.1
Personal service occupations	62-69	56.5	4	57.9	13.5	114.4	6.2	57.9	4.1	65.9	15.3	123.7	6.7
Buyers, brokers and sales representatives	70-71	17.2	1.2	3.0	0.7	20.1	1.1	17.9	1.3	3.0	0.7	20.9	1.1
Other sales occupations	72-73&79	53.6	3.8	57.8	13.4	111.4	6	63.0	4.4	76.1	17.7	139.0	7.5
Industrial plant and machine operators, assemblers	80-86&89	63.1	4.5	18.2	4.2	81.3	4.4	59.9	4.2	16.5	3.8	76.4	4.1
Drivers and mobile machine operators	87-88	103.6	7.3	2.7	0.6	106.3	5.8	128.5	9.1	3.6	0.8	132.1	7.2
Other occupations in agriculture, forestry & fishing	90	17.2	1.2	3.0	0.7	20.2	1.1	17.4	1.2	3.5	0.8	21.0	1.1
Other elementary occupations	91-99	393.6	27.8	59.9	13.9	453.4	24.6	411.0	29	60.4	14	471.4	25.5
No previous occupation/													
sought occupation unknown		117.0	8.3	57.2	13.3	174.2	9.4	7.6	0.5	2.8	0.7	10.4	0.6
Total		1,416.2		430.2		1,846.4		1,416.2		430.2		1,846.4	

Note: Excludes clerically operated claims.
Not seasonally adjusted.

REDUNDANCIES IN GREAT BRITAIN

THOUSANDS

	All	1993	1994	1994	1994	1994	1995	1995	1995	1995	1996	1996
		Winter	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter	Spring	Summer
Now in employment (round new job since redundancy)	All	62	50	49	61	53	87	80	82	77	74	84
Not in employment	All	167	156	145	129	66	133	130	131	148	133	124
All people	All	228	205	194	190	119	220	210	213	225	207	208
	Men	149	142	132	129	80	137	132	135	149	143	136
	Women	80	63	62	61	39	82	78	78	75	64	72

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

REDUNDANCIES BY REGION

	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	210	17	18	19	*	66	36	30	14	20	23	10	16
Summer 1995	213	15	16	18	*	70	45	25	14	20	21	11	20
Autumn 1995	225	16	19	16	13	70	40	30	16	17	23	10	25
Winter 1995	207	11	16	13	*	61	39	22	17	22	26	11	21
Spring 1996	208	13	19	17	*	55	39	16	16	19	25	13	23
Summer 1996	208	13	19	17	*	55	39	16	16	19	25	13	23
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)													
All	9.7	15.4	9.2	11.6	*	9.5	8.1	11.7	7.6	9.6	9.8	10.1	8.0
Summer 1995	9.7	13.0	8.4	10.9	*	9.9	10.2	9.5	7.7	9.6	9.0	11.2	10.0
Autumn 1995	10.2	14.2	9.8	9.5	15.1	9.8	8.9	11.3	9.1	9.6	8.1	9.6	12.5
Winter 1995	9.4	9.9	8.1	7.8	*	8.5	8.7	8.1	9.6	10.7	10.8	11.3	10.6
Spring 1996	9.4	9.9	8.1	7.8	*	8.5	8.7	8.1	9.6	10.7	10.8	11.3	10.6
Summer 1996	9.4	11.1	9.9	9.8	*	7.8	8.8	6.0	8.8	9.4	10.6	12.7	11.4

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

REDUNDANCIES BY AGE

Ages	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 and over	All ages		
	Redundancies (thousands)							
Summer 1995		44		59	46	40	21	210
Autumn 1995		47		46	53	42	25	234
Winter 1995		56		59	43	33	34	259
Spring 1996		41		49	46	44	27	207
Summer 1996		47		48	45	42	25	208
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)								
Summer 1995		12.7		9.7	9.0	8.5	8.8	9.7
Autumn 1995		12.8		7.5	10.3	9.1	10.2	9.7
Winter 1995		15.6		9.7	8.2	7.1	14.1	10.2
Spring 1996		11.7		8.0	8.9	9.2	11.3	9.4
Summer 1996		13.4		7.9	8.6	8.9	10.6	9.4

Note: Refer to note 2 of Table 2.32.

REDUNDANCIES BY INDUSTRY

SIC 1992 #	Agriculture & fishing	Energy and water	Manufacturing	Construction	Distribution, hotels & restaurants	Transport	Banking, finance & insurance	Public admin, education & health	Other services
	(A,B)	(C,E)	(D)	(F)	(G,H)	(I)	(J,K)	(L,M,N)	(O,P,Q)
Redundancies (thousands)									
Summer 1995	*	*	54	20	45	19	37	22	*
Autumn 1995	*	*	63	18	46	16	28	26	*
Winter 1995	*	*	66	30	44	15	34	16	*
Spring 1996	*	*	64	24	42	14	27	14	10
Summer 1996	*	*	64	20	43	12	31	20	11
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)									
Summer 1995	*	*	12.0	21.3	10.4	13.3	12.2	3.8	*
Autumn 1995	*	*	13.6	18.9	10.5	11.0	9.1	4.5	*
Winter 1995	*	*	14.3	30.4	10.1	10.5	11.3	2.7	10.8
Spring 1996	*	*	14.0	25.5	9.5	9.9	9.1	2.5	8.4
Summer 1996	*	*	13.6	20.6	9.7	8.4	10.3	3.4	9.6

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

REDUNDANCIES BY OCCUPATION

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)								
Summer 1995	28	12	18	29	36	10	22	35	20
Autumn 1995	31	12	14	38	31	17	19	31	19
Winter 1995	32	*	12	33	36	14	24	41	23
Spring 1996	27	15	10	33	30	16	20	30	23
Summer 1996	33	11	12	28	37	17	23	30	16
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)									
Summer 1995	8.6	5.2	8.8	8.0	16.3	4.0	12.2	16.1	10.6
Autumn 1995	9.5	5.3	7.1	10.4	14.0	6.6	9.9	13.9	10.0
Winter 1995	9.7	*	6.0	9.2	16.0	5.5	13.2	18.1	12.4
Spring 1996	8.3	6.5	5.1	9.2	13.8	6.4	10.7	13.5	12.1
Summer 1996	10.1	4.8	5.9	7.7	16.8	6.5	12.1	13.7	8.5

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

3.1 VACANCIES UK vacancies at jobcentres:* seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	THOUSAND									
	UNFILLED VACANCIES			INFLOW		OUTFLOW		of which PLACINGS		
	Level	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level
1992)	117.1			169.0		168.8		124.2		124.2
1993) Annual	127.8			185.6		183.7		138.1		138.1
1994) averages	158.0			211.4		208.1		160.6		160.6
1995)	182.8			223.5		222.5		170.9		170.9
1994 Dec	177.6	0.7	4.1	226.8	3.4	227.0	4.1	173.2	2.3	173.2
1995 Jan	175.2	-2.4	0.0	218.2	-0.3	219.0	2.7	166.2	1.3	166.2
Feb	174.3	-0.9	-0.9	219.5	-1.2	220.6	-0.3	169.1	-0.4	169.1
Mar	174.6	0.3	-1.0	218.0	-2.9	218.0	-3.0	167.8	-1.8	167.8
Apr	182.0	7.4	2.3	217.9	-0.1	216.6	-0.8	165.9	-0.1	165.9
May	179.9	-2.1	1.9	219.6	0.0	217.9	-0.9	167.1	-0.7	167.1
Jun	180.1	0.2	1.8	219.7	0.6	219.4	0.5	170.9	1.0	170.9
Jul	180.8	0.7	-0.4	223.9	2.0	222.5	2.0	172.9	2.3	172.9
Aug	183.0	2.2	1.0	229.8	3.4	227.7	3.3	176.1	3.1	176.1
Sep	193.1	10.1	4.3	228.0	2.8	221.2	0.6	170.0	-0.4	170.0
Oct	190.7	-2.4	3.3	231.2	2.4	231.9	3.1	179.7	2.0	179.7
Nov	192.0	1.3	3.0	235.1	1.8	234.0	2.1	178.9	0.7	178.9
Dec	188.3	-3.7	-1.6	221.4	-2.2	221.4	0.1	167.3	-0.8	167.3
1996 Jan	187.3	-1.0	-1.1	217.1	-4.7	219.3	-4.2	167.0	-4.2	167.0
Feb	187.9	0.6	-1.4	225.7	-3.1	225.4	-2.9	166.8	-3.9	166.8
Mar	195.1	7.2	2.3	224.7	1.1	219.7	-0.6	158.5	-2.9	158.5
Apr	197.0	1.9	3.2	228.0	3.6	222.7	1.1	157.8	-3.1	157.8
May	205.1	8.1	5.7	228.6	1.0	222.4	-1.0	157.3	-3.2	157.3
Jun	218.8	13.7	7.9	218.1	-2.2	206.9	-4.3	145.3	-4.4	145.3
Jul	230.1	11.3	11.0	223.1	-1.6	212.4	-3.4	147.7	-3.4	147.7
Aug	237.0	6.9	10.6	218.7	-3.3	212.1	-3.4	147.3	-3.9	147.3
Sep	253.6	16.6	11.6	220.6	0.8	207.1	0.1	143.8	-0.5	143.8
Oct	262.6	9.0	10.8	202.2	-7.0	193.6	-6.3	131.7	-5.3	131.7
Nov R	268.7	6.1	10.6	229.6	3.6	220.9	2.9	145.2	-0.7	145.2
Dec P	267.5	-1.2	4.6	228.7	2.7	234.8	9.2	160.1	5.4	160.1

Note: Vacancies notified to and placings made by jobcentres do not represent the total number of vacancies/engagements in the economy. Latest estimates suggest that about a third of all vacancies nationally are notified to jobcentres; and about a quarter of all engagements are made through jobcentres. Inflow, outflow and placings figures are collected for four or five week periods between count dates; the figures in this table are converted to a standard 4 1/3 week month.

* Excluding vacancies on government programmes (except vacancies on Enterprise Ulster and Action for Community Employment (ACE) which are included in the seasonally adjusted figures for Northern Ireland). Figures on the current basis are available back to 1980. For further details, see *Employment Gazette*, p 143, October 1985.

P The latest national and regional seasonally adjusted vacancy figures are provisional and subject to revision, mainly in the following month.

R Revised.

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

UNITED KINGDOM	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 Dec	48.1	15.6	5.9	13.4	14.2	12.9	13.1	20.9	7.7	12.5	21.4	170.0	7.6	177.6
1995 Jan	47.0	15.8	5.7	13.5	13.7	12.4	12.8	20.6	7.6	12.6	21.8	167.6	7.6	175.2
Feb	46.6	15.5	5.9	13.3	14.0	12.1	12.8	20.2	7.6	12.8	21.7	166.9	7.4	174.3
Mar	46.3	15.2	6.0	13.4	14.3	12.1	12.7	19.9	7.6	12.6	22.4	167.2	7.4	174.6
Apr	48.5	16.4	6.3	13.7	15.4	12.7	13.5	20.6	7.9	13.1	22.9	174.6	7.4	182.0
May	48.2	16.3	6.4	13.4	15.0	12.7	12.9	20.8	7.8	12.9	22.6	172.7	7.2	179.9
Jun	47.3	16.0	6.6	13.7	14.9	12.9	12.6	21.3	7.5	13.1	23.1	172.9	7.2	180.1
Jul	45.7	15.7	6.5	14.3	14.9	12.8	13.5	21.4	7.6	13.1	23.6	173.5	7.3	180.8
Aug	45.4	15.5	6.8	14.4	15.1	13.2	13.5	21.9	7.8	13.5	24.0	175.6	7.4	183.0
Sep	48.5	16.9	7.2	15.4	16.6	13.4	14.2	23.0	8.1	14.3	24.4	185.0	8.1	193.1
Oct	47.8	17.5	6.9	15.9	16.7	13.3	13.9	22.5	8.1	14.0	24.2	183.2	7.5	190.7
Nov	49.4	18.1	6.9	16.1	16.7	13.0	13.7	22.5	8.2	14.1	23.9	184.6	7.4	192.0
Dec	50.3	18.8	6.3	15.9	15.9	12.5	13.6	21.3	7.9	13.5	23.7	180.9	7.4	188.3
1996 Jan	50.0	18.4	6.2	15.5	16.0	12.5	13.8	21.3	7.9	13.4	23.5	180.1	7.2	187.3
Feb	51.2	19.5	6.1	15.4	16.0	12.7	13.9	20.9	8.0	13.2	23.5	180.9	7.0	187.9
Mar	54.3	21.0	6.4	16.6	16.5	13.0	14.6	21.9	8.1	13.5	23.1	187.9	7.2	195.1
Apr	55.8	21.6	6.5	17.0	16.5	13.0	15.0	22.1	8.1	13.3	22.9	190.0	7.0	197.0
May	59.4	25.1	7.5	17.3	17.4	13.1	15.3	22.9	8.7	13.4	23.4	198.3	6.8	205.1
Jun	65.0	28.3	8.2	18.9	18.5	13.7	15.7	24.1	9.7	14.0	24.4	212.0	6.8	218.8
Jul	68.7	30.1	8.1	19.4	19.5	14.4	16.6	25.7	10.5	14.6	25.8	223.4	6.7	230.1
Aug	71.8	31.8	8.3	20.0	19.8	14.9	17.9	25.8	11.1	15.1	26.0	230.5	6.5	237.0
Sep	77.2	34.5	8.9	21.6	20.6	16.5	19.4	27.3	12.1	15.7	27.6	246.8	6.8	253.6
Oct	81.3	37.0	8.9	22.0	21.5	17.4	19.6	27.9	12.5	16.0	28.6	255.8	6.8	262.6
Nov R	84.4	39.5	8.8	22.9	21.6	18.1	19.8	28.7	12.4	15.7	28.7	261.1	7.6	268.7
Dec P	84.2	38.8	9.2	23.1	21.8	18.6	19.1	28.5	11.8	15.7	28.4	260.4	7.1	267.5

* See footnote to table 3.1.

+ Included in South East.

P See footnote to table 3.1.

R Revised.

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

UNITED KINGDOM	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
	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 Dec	48.4	18.7	5.6	14.0	15.1	11.9	12.7	20.3	7.2	12.2	22.6	170.0	5.7	175.7
1996 Jan	44.5	17.1	5.0	12.6	14.5	11.0	12.2	19.2	7.0	11.9	20.6	158.4	5.4	163.8
Feb	46.2	18.3	5.2	13.2	14.6	11.3	12.3	18.9	7.1	11.9	21.2	162.1	5.2	167.2
Mar	50.8	20.8	6.0	15.8	15.8	12.1	13.5	20.6	7.7	13.0	22.0	177.2	5.4	182.6
Apr	55.9	21.5	6.6	17.8	16.5	13.1	15.1	21.8	8.1	13.7	23.0	191.7	5.5	197.2
May	59.8	25.1	8.0	18.3	17.7	13.1	15.3	23.1	9.0	13.9	24.0	202.3	5.3	207.5
Jun	67.1	28.7	8.8	20.7	18.9	14.1	16.2	24.8	10.0	15.0	25.7	221.4	5.5	226.9
Jul	69.1	29.8	8.5	20.3	19.4	14.5	16.8	25.5	10.8	15.0	26.1	226.0	5.3	231.3
Aug	70.7	30.8	8.4	20.3	19.3	14.6	18.1	25.3	10.9	15.1	26.3	228.9	4.9	233.8
Sep	80.5	35.0	9.7	23.2	21.7	17.5	20.5	29.3	12.8	16.7	29.8	261.7	5.8	267.4
Oct	88.9	39.6	9.9	23.7	24.0	19.7	21.7	31.4	13.7	17.3	30.8	281.1	6.1	287.2
Nov	89.3	41.3	9.2	23.2	23.1	19.4	20.9	30.8	12.8	16.2	29.8	274.7	6.6	281.3
Dec	82.3	38.6	8.4	21.3	21.0	18.0	18.1	27.5	11.0	14.5	27.2	249.2	6.0	255.2
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
1996 Dec	0.9	0.2	0.6	1.2	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.5	7.0	0.7	7.7	
1996 Jan	2.6	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.4	5.8	0.6	6.4
Feb	2.6	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	5.4	0.6	6.0
Mar	2.8	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.4	5.9	0.6	6.5
Apr	2.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.5	6.2	0.7	6.9
May	3.5	1.1	0.4	0.9	2.0	0.5	1.3	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.7	10.5	0.8	11.3
Jun	5.7	2.6	0.8	1.1	6.1	0.6	1.6	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.8	18.7	0.8	19.5
Jul	11.1	1.7	0.8	1.3	1.1	0.7	1.8	1.4	0.4	0.3	0.8	19.7	0.8	20.5
Aug	6.3	2.9	0.7	1.4	1.1	0.6	1.5	1.8	0.3	0.5	0.8	15.0	0.8	15.8
Sep	6.4	2.9	0.6	1.1	1.1	0.6	1.9	1.9	0.3	0.3	0.6	14.9	0.9	15.9
Oct	6.5	3.4	0.7	1.1	1.3	0.6	2.2	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.8	14.9	1.0	15.8
Nov	5.9	2.9	0.6	1.1	1.2	0.5	1.8	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.6	13.4	1.1	14.5
Dec	5.7	3.0	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.5								

4.1 LABOUR DISPUTES

Stoppages of work

Stoppages in progress: industry

SIC 1992	12 months to November 1995			12 months to November 1996		
	Stop-pages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stop-pages	Workers involved	Working days lost
United Kingdom						
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	1	100	#
Mining and quarrying	5	500	1,000	4	400	1,400
Manufacturing of:						
food, beverages and tobacco;	10	1,800	4,200	6	1,100	6,700
textiles and textile products;	2	300	500	11	9,300	4,800
leather and leather products;	-	-	-	-	-	-
wood and wood products;	1	300	500	-	-	-
pulp, paper and paper products; printing and publishing;	2	400	1,200	1	100	4,500
coke, refined petroleum products, nuclear fuels;	-	-	-	2	2,500	8,400
chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres;	2	1,700	1,700	3	1,700	3,400
rubber and plastics; other non-metallic mineral products;	-	-	-	3	200	1,000
basic metals and fabricated metal products;	10	2,300	3,600	10	900	6,600
machinery and equipment nec; electrical and optical equipment;	7	1,300	6,700	9	2,900	5,300
transport equipment; manufacturing nec.	11	3,500	4,000	4	1,100	1,600
Electricity, gas and water supply	15	6,000	27,200	20	21,100	29,000
Construction	1	300	#	2	600	15,300
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	1	2,000	1,000	-	-	-
Hotels and restaurants	8	1,500	7,200	11	3,300	11,000
Transport, storage and communication	4	800	1,500	3	100	8,500
Financial intermediation	54	50,500	96,200	75	151,700	898,100
Real estate, renting and business activities	3	9,600	9,000	1	100	#
Public administration and defence	5	1,000	1,000	5	300	500
Education	28	12,800	32,400	22	48,100	220,100
Health and social work	28	30,300	80,000	28	4,400	17,000
Other community, social and personal service activities	14	2,200	13,500	11	4,100	6,500
All industries and services	18	10,600	24,000	11	1,300	2,100
All industries and services	226*	139,900	317,300	242*	255,400	1,251,900

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

+ Less than 50 workers involved.

Less than 50 working days lost.

Stoppages: November 1996

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	28	124,100	159,300
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month	19	121,500*	138,300
Continuing from earlier months	9	2,500**	21,000

* All directly involved.

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

Stoppages in progress: cause

United Kingdom	12 months to November 1996		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels	68	248,600	1,049,100
extra wage and fringe benefits	19	18,100	33,300
Duration and pattern of hours worked	14	15,800	58,000
Redundancy questions	39	17,900	38,800
Trade union matters	15	2,700	7,100
Working conditions and supervision	16	19,500	91,100
Manning and work allocation	39	15,900	41,000
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	30	12,500	15,900
All causes	240	351,000	1,334,200

LABOUR DISPUTES * 4.2

Stoppages of work: summary

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages		Number of workers (000)		Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period (000)	
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	All involvement in period	All industries and services	All manufacturing industries
1994	203	205	87.0	107.0	278.0	58.0
1995	232	235	169.0	174.0	415.0	65.0
1994 Jan	10	12	1.8	1.9	2.5	0.9
Feb	7	9	3.2	3.5	4.2	1.3
Mar	19	22	5.2	8.0	8.5	2.7
Apr	19	22	4.5	5.0	15.1	3.0
May	25	33	18.1	19.0	33.4	13.0
Jun	22	36	29.0	42.4	70.5	10.0
Jul	22	28	8.1	14.6	31.7	8.1
Aug	12	18	10.9	15.1	39.0	8.3
Sep	12	19	5.4	9.6	19.6	2.6
Oct	16	19	6.9	9.9	14.5	1.1
Nov	17	19	5.5	6.9	17.0	3.8
Dec	15	21	8.4	10.4	22.6	4.8
1995 Jan	12	15	14.7	17.9	24.3	4.5
Feb	16	19	20.9	22.1	18.0	2.3
Mar	16	17	7.0	19.0	28.3	1.3
Apr	22	26	18.1	20.4	33.9	5.4
May	24	29	26.1	29.8	51.3	11.1
Jun	16	23	2.5	4.3	16.0	5.4
Jul	25	29	16.5	16.9	32.2	1.6
Aug	24	31	9.9	10.5	18.5	3.0
Sep	24	35	4.7	13.4	24.5	1.6
Oct	13	25	4.0	10.4	30.6	7.3
Nov	21	34	21.7	30.4	77.2	13.5
Dec	19	32	24.4	29.0	59.6	9.9
1996 Jan	10	24	5.6	17.1	51.3	5.9
Feb	25	35	5.9	9.5	35.5	2.3
Mar	15	25	4.2	5.0	14.9	9.3
Apr	18	27	6.1	8.3	13.2	3.5
May	13	22	2.4	4.0	7.4	0.5
Jun	32	43	138.6	140.4	241.0	8.7
Jul	14	28	6.5	127.2	148.6	7.6
Aug	25	33	22.4	135.7	442.2	3.5
Sep	19	29	5.4	120.7	121.9	8.4
Oct	18	24	3.5	16.2	39.0	13.7
Nov	19	28	121.5	124.1	159.3	23.5

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
1995	-	1	65	10	6	120	10	95	67	16	23
1994 Jan	-	-	0.9	-	-	-	0.1	0.6	0.5	-	0.4
Feb	-	-	1.3	-	0.1	-	2.4	-	0.4	-	-
Mar	-	-	1.3	-	0.7	1.6	2.4	-	0.6	0.5	1.4
Apr	-	-	2.7	0.2	-	8.7	0.7	0.2	0.5	-	2
May	-	-	13.0	0.1	-	13.0	-	-	4.0	1.3	2.1
Jun	-	-	10.0	4.3	0.7	27.9	0.1	0.8	23.9	0.4	2.3
Jul	-	-	8.1	-	-	15.9	-	2.3	4.4	-	0.9
Aug	-	-	8.3	-	-	18.2	-	6.2	4.6	1.6	-
Sep	-	-	2.6	-	-	13.0	1.1	0.3	1.8	0.1	0.6
Oct	-	-	1.1	0.3	-	3.5	-	-	9.5	-	0.1
Nov	-	0.3	3.8	-	-	1.4	-	0.1	9.8	0.5	1
Dec	-	0.3	4.8	-	-	6.4	-	0.5	10.2	0.4	-
1995 Jan	-	-	4.5	-	-	13.6	-	1.0	5.3	-	-
Feb	-	0.1	0.3	-	-	1.0	2.5	0.9	6.9	-	6.2
Mar	-	0.1	1.3	5.0	-	1.7	-	-	20.1	-	0.2
Apr	-	-	5.4	0.9	0.2	11.8	-	0.6	13.9	0.3	0.8
May	-	1	11.1	0.2	0.1	24.0	6.5	2.8	4.5	0.9	0.1
Jun	-	-	5.4	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.1	1.1	0.6	0.8	6.4
Jul	-	-	1.6	0.1	-	18.5	0.7	0.6	1.5	0.1	9.1
Aug	-	0.2	3.0	-	-	4.9	-	7.7	-	2.6	0.1
Sep	-	0.1	1.6	0.3	-	4.4	0.1	8.0	5.5	4.4	0.1
Oct	-	-	7.3	-	1.3	7.8	0.1	9.0	1.6	3.7	-
Nov	-	-	13.5	2.4	2.2	27.9	-	26.4	4.3	0.1	0.4
Dec	-	-	9.9	0.5	2.0	4.1	-	36.7	2.8	3.4	0.1
1996 Jan	-	-	5.9	-	2.2	9.2	-	33	0.9	-	0.2
Feb	-	-	2.3	5.2	2.2	2.8	0.2	21.8	0.4	0.1	0.5
Mar	0.1	1.3	9.3	-	-	0.2	0.2	1.8	1.0	0.5	0.5
Apr	-	-	3.5	2.5	-	1.8	-	3.7	1.1	0.5	-
May	-	-	0.5	0.1	-	0.9	-	3.9	2.1	-	-
Jun	-	-	8.7	0.2	-	221.0	-	8.1	2.9	-	0.2
Jul	-	-	7.6	-	-	135.7	-	4.0	1.1	-	0.2
Aug	-	-	3.5	-	-	394.0	0.1	44.6	-	-	-
Sep	-	-	8.4	-	-	98.9	-	13.0	0.3	1.3	-
Oct	-	-	13.7	0.1	-	1.6	-	23.0	0.1	0.5	-
Nov	-	-	23.5	-	-	14.2	-	0.7	114.9	5.2	0.9

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

THE INTERNATIONAL PASSENGER SURVEY

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

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Travel Trends

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Price £25.95
ISBN 0 11 620791 4



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	
			Under- lying *		Under- lying *		Under- lying *		Under- lying *		Under- lying *		Under- lying *		Under- lying *	
1990=100	118.5				120.5				121.0				117.5			
1993 } Annual	123.2				126.2				126.9				121.7			
1994 } averages	127.4				131.9				132.4				125.1			
1993																
Jan	116.1	117.0	4.5	4	117.1	118.2	4.9	5	117.6	118.6	4.9	5	115.6	116.3	4.3	4
Feb	116.7	117.2	4.0	4	118.3	118.7	4.9	5	118.7	119.1	4.8	5	116.1	116.5	3.7	4
Mar	119.6	117.2	2.8	4	121.9	118.8	3.9	5	122.1	119.5	3.8	5	118.5	115.8	2.4	3
Apr	117.5	117.6	4.0	4	119.0	119.2	5.4	5	119.7	119.5	5.3	5	116.5	116.8	3.3	3
May	118.0	117.9	3.5	3	120.4	120.1	4.9	5	120.8	120.4	4.8	5	116.9	116.9	3.1	3
Jun	118.5	118.3	3.6	3	120.9	120.4	5.0	5	121.3	120.7	4.8	5	117.0	117.2	3.0	2
Jul	119.5	118.8	3.8	3	121.8	121.0	4.9	4	122.4	121.6	5.0	4	118.3	117.7	3.3	2
Aug	118.2	118.9	3.3	3	119.5	121.2	3.8	4	119.9	121.5	4.0	4	117.3	117.7	2.8	2
Sep	118.0	119.2	3.1	3	120.1	121.9	4.6	4	120.6	122.3	4.8	4	116.8	118.0	2.4	2
Oct	118.4	119.7	2.1	3	121.3	122.1	3.8	4	121.7	122.6	3.8	4	116.9	118.5	1.4	2
Nov	120.0	120.4	3.3	3	122.4	122.6	4.1	4	123.1	123.3	4.3	4	118.7	119.0	2.6	2
Dec	121.6	120.5	3.2	3	123.5	122.5	3.9	4	124.1	123.3	4.0	4	120.8	119.5	2.9	2
1994																
Jan	120.3	121.2	3.6	3	122.6	123.7	4.7	4	123.3	124.3	4.8	4	119.2	119.8	3.1	3
Feb	122.0	122.2	4.3	3	123.5	123.6	4.2	4	123.9	124.1	4.2	4	121.7	121.8	4.6	3
Mar	124.9	121.8	3.9	4	128.4	124.7	5.0	4	128.4	125.2	4.8	4	123.6	120.4	3.9	4
Apr	121.6	121.7	3.5	3	124.6	124.7	4.6	4	125.1	124.9	4.5	4	120.3	120.6	3.2	3
May	123.5	123.3	4.6	4	125.6	125.4	4.4	4	129.3	129.0	7.2	4	121.0	120.9	3.4	3
Jun	123.0	123.0	3.9	3	126.2	125.8	4.5	4	126.4	125.9	4.3	4	121.3	121.6	3.8	3
Jul	124.0	123.3	3.8	3	126.9	126.1	4.2	4	127.3	126.5	4.0	4	122.5	121.9	3.6	3
Aug	122.8	123.7	4.1	3	125.0	126.9	4.8	4	125.5	127.4	4.9	4	121.4	122.1	3.7	3
Sep	122.7	124.1	4.1	3	125.6	127.6	4.7	4	126.1	128.1	4.7	4	121.0	122.4	3.7	3
Oct	122.9	124.4	3.9	3	127.2	128.2	5.0	4	127.5	128.6	4.9	4	120.9	122.6	3.5	3
Nov	124.0	124.6	3.5	3	128.5	128.9	5.1	5	128.7	129.1	4.7	4	121.8	122.3	2.7	3
Dec	127.0	125.8	4.4	3	130.8	129.5	5.7	5	131.2	130.1	5.5	5	125.5	124.2	3.9	2
1995																
Jan	124.8	125.7	3.8	3	128.4	129.6	4.8	5	129.2	130.3	4.8	5	123.1	123.7	3.2	2
Feb	125.9	125.9	3.0	3	130.4	130.2	5.3	5	131.1	130.9	5.5	5	123.8	123.8	1.6	2
Mar	130.3	126.5	3.8	3	134.5	130.4	4.5	5	134.6	130.9	4.5	5	128.9	125.2	4.0	2
Apr	126.2	126.3	3.8	3	131.1	131.1	5.1	4	131.4	131.2	5.0	4	123.8	124.0	2.8	3
May	127.0	126.8	2.8	3	131.1	131.2	4.6	4	131.6	131.5	2.0	4	125.0	124.8	3.2	2
Jun	126.8	127.0	3.2	3	131.8	131.5	4.5	4	132.6	132.2	5.0	4	123.9	124.4	2.3	2
Jul	127.9	127.2	3.2	3	133.2	132.2	4.9	4	133.6	132.7	4.9	4	125.3	124.7	2.3	2
Aug	126.6	127.8	3.3	3	130.2	132.4	4.3	4	130.8	133.0	4.4	4	124.5	125.4	2.7	2
Sep	126.6	128.1	3.2	3	130.5	132.7	4.0	4	131.3	133.4	4.2	4	124.0	125.5	2.6	2
Oct	127.2	128.8	3.6	3	132.3	133.6	4.2	4	132.9	134.2	4.4	4	124.4	126.2	2.9	2
Nov	128.3	129.0	3.6	3	133.2	133.7	3.8	4	133.7	134.2	4.0	4	125.9	126.5	3.5	2
Dec	130.6	129.4	2.8	3	136.1	134.6	3.9	4	136.2	135.0	3.7	4	128.3	127.0	2.2	3
1996																
Jan	128.9	129.9	3.3	3	133.6	134.9	4.1	4	134.1	135.3	3.8	4	126.9	127.5	3.1	3
Feb	130.8	130.6	3.7	3	136.4	135.8	4.4	4	136.8	136.2	4.1	4	128.2	128.1	3.5	3
Mar	135.5	131.1	3.7	3	140.7	136.2	4.4	4	140.9	136.7	4.5	4	133.3	129.2	3.2	3
Apr	131.4	131.6	4.1	3	136.7	136.5	4.2	4	137.2	136.9	4.4	4	128.9	129.0	4.0	3
May	131.0	130.8	3.2	3	136.4	136.7	4.2	4	136.8	137.0	4.1	4	128.3	128.1	2.6	3
Jun	131.6	131.9	3.9	3	137.5	137.3	4.4	4	137.7	137.4	4.0	4	128.7	129.4	4.0	3
Jul	133.1	132.4	4.1	4	139.0	137.9	4.3	4	139.2	138.2	4.2	4	130.3	129.8	4.0	3
Aug	131.3	132.7	3.9	4	136.1	138.4	4.6	4	136.3	138.6	4.2	4	128.8	129.9	3.6	3
Sep	131.9	133.4	4.2	4	136.6	139.0	4.7	4	137.0	139.2	4.4	4	129.0	130.6	4.0	3
Oct	131.9	133.6	3.7	4	137.6	139.2	4.2	4	138.0	139.5	3.9	4	129.0	130.9	3.7	4
Nov P	133.4	134.2	4.0	4	139.4	139.9	4.7	4	139.8	140.3	4.5	4	130.4	131.1	3.6	3

Notes:

- The annual update of the seasonal factors has now been incorporated into the series. Data from January 1988 may therefore be subject to revision.
- 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.
- Figures on a 1988=100 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette*, September 1993.
- 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.
- For enquiries, see telephone numbers on final pink page.
- The underlying rate of change is provisional for the latest two months and is not seasonally adjusted. For a note on the underlying rate of change see Statistical Update, *Employment Gazette*, pp 291, July 1995.

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

EARNINGS 5.3 Average Earnings Index: all employees: by industry (unadjusted)

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Agriculture and forestry (E&W)	Mining and quarries	Food products; beverages and tobacco	Textiles	Clothing leather and footwear	Wood, wood products and other manufacturing n.e.c. (20,23,36,37)	Pulp, paper products printing and publishing (21,22)	Chemicals and chemical products	Rubber and plastic products	Other non-metallic mineral products	Basic metals	Fabric'd metal products (excl. machinery)	Machinery and equipment n.e.c.
1990=100	(01,02)	(10-14)	(15,16)	(17)	(18,19)	(20,23,36,37)	(21,22)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
1993) annual	117.7	126.1	125.0	123.2	117.7	114.5	118.9	121.2	122.6	115.3	115.6	119.2	122.7
1994) averages	121.5	136.2	130.6	128.7	123.6	120.0	123.6	125.6	128.4	120.6	123.7	127.4	128.2
1995)	126.4	139.0	136.2	132.7	129.3	123.9	128.5	131.7	133.7	124.8	131.8	133.4	134.3
1993 Jan	109.7	122.5	120.4	119.0	115.2	110.7	114.5	119.4	118.1	112.2	117.8	114.9	120.3
1993 Feb	108.9	122.2	123.9	119.3	117.1	114.0	115.4	119.2	120.8	114.3	108.9	115.6	121.5
1993 Mar	113.0	125.9	129.2	121.2	116.0	114.9	118.8	130.4	124.1	114.1	111.0	118.3	124.5
1993 Apr	114.4	126.3	123.3	121.5	116.9	112.2	117.3	118.6	120.2	114.2	116.0	120.3	121.0
1993 May	114.7	125.0	125.9	123.4	117.1	116.6	118.5	118.9	122.5	114.8	113.5	120.1	121.5
1993 June	118.6	126.1	123.7	125.8	118.7	114.2	119.5	120.9	123.8	117.4	112.4	120.4	123.5
1993 July	124.1	128.1	123.9	123.8	120.5	115.5	119.0	120.2	124.0	115.9	123.8	120.3	124.0
1993 Aug	134.7	123.2	123.5	124.0	117.4	113.2	119.4	118.5	120.9	115.9	110.5	119.1	124.0
1993 Sep	126.0	125.3	123.2	124.4	118.8	114.4	120.8	118.6	123.3	115.8	114.8	118.9	122.6
1993 Oct	121.2	126.8	123.6	125.4	118.0	114.2	120.6	119.2	123.4	115.3	124.4	120.0	123.6
1993 Nov	117.8	128.5	129.0	125.3	117.5	116.1	121.1	124.4	123.3	116.0	113.8	120.9	124.9
1993 Dec	108.7	133.5	130.3	125.4	119.1	118.3	122.1	126.5	126.2	118.1	117.8	121.1	124.4
1994 Jan	112.6	131.5	126.0	124.8	119.6	114.9	120.2	123.2	124.4	116.9	122.4	121.4	125.2
1994 Feb	112.5	129.4	126.2	125.4	122.9	120.4	119.9	124.1	125.0	118.4	114.8	125.3	126.7
1994 Mar	121.6	132.2	137.4	129.0	125.4	118.9	124.5	134.4	129.4	120.2	118.9	126.5	130.3
1994 Apr	117.1	132.9	127.8	127.1	123.8	116.6	120.8	123.1	126.4	120.6	126.8	124.0	127.7
1994 May	119.4	189.4	129.6	127.8	123.1	121.1	123.4	123.0	130.2	121.2	119.4	126.9	128.3
1994 June	121.3	131.1	129.3	130.7	123.5	118.4	125.0	126.4	128.9	122.5	118.2	128.3	127.1
1994 July	127.7	133.2	129.9	130.9	121.8	119.5	122.9	123.8	129.8	123.1	138.7	127.3	127.9
1994 Aug	134.9	126.9	130.1	128.1	122.3	120.2	123.3	122.0	126.6	119.5	120.5	126.3	126.3
1994 Sep	130.6	129.4	129.1	128.2	123.3	119.5	125.2	123.7	128.6	120.0	121.2	129.0	127.8
1994 Oct	124.7	129.6	129.7	130.2	124.9	119.7	124.8	123.7	129.3	120.4	133.1	130.3	129.0
1994 Nov	119.4	131.1	135.7	130.3	124.7	123.9	125.9	126.7	130.7	121.3	122.6	131.1	130.3
1994 Dec	115.9	137.5	136.5	132.2	128.0	127.1	127.1	133.6	131.6	123.6	128.1	132.4	131.2
1995 Jan	118.1	139.7	132.7	129.3	126.8	119.1	124.7	128.5	130.3	121.5	133.8	128.4	129.9
1995 Feb	114.7	142.2	132.4	131.0	128.2	124.5	125.8	134.0	132.2	124.3	124.7	132.3	131.7
1995 Mar	122.4	141.0	142.7	134.0	130.9	122.7	129.3	141.8	135.0	125.0	128.0	137.0	135.2
1995 Apr	129.5	135.7	133.3	130.7	128.0	121.6	128.6	129.4	132.8	124.6	139.9	132.4	131.7
1995 May	124.9	137.6	135.4	133.6	129.5	124.6	127.9	129.0	134.5	124.6	126.6	133.6	133.0
1995 June	120.7	144.3	134.3	134.1	128.8	122.4	131.4	131.5	133.5	125.6	127.2	133.6	134.8
1995 July	123.0	134.5	136.1	133.4	127.8	123.7	128.9	129.7	135.4	127.5	148.7	134.0	136.2
1995 Aug	141.0	135.8	135.8	132.3	128.6	122.8	127.5	127.2	132.4	123.0	124.4	131.4	133.0
1995 Sep	143.5	138.2	133.8	131.5	129.5	123.0	129.5	128.0	133.4	124.0	125.3	133.6	134.6
1995 Oct	135.1	140.9	134.0	132.6	129.7	123.9	129.2	128.2	133.5	124.7	143.2	134.1	136.5
1995 Nov	122.9	141.0	140.6	134.1	130.9	125.9	128.8	131.1	134.6	124.9	126.7	135.8	136.6
1995 Dec	121.2	137.1	142.7	135.2	132.3	132.1	129.8	141.9	136.8	127.5	133.4	135.0	138.8
1996 Jan	116.0	142.1	136.5	132.5	131.6	126.8	129.8	133.2	133.5	125.1	137.2	134.7	136.2
1996 Feb	123.1	144.8	137.0	133.9	134.8	132.4	131.3	134.5	137.8	126.9	133.1	137.4	140.6
1996 Mar	133.1	148.9	145.9	136.9	134.3	129.7	135.9	149.2	139.1	129.3	132.8	142.3	142.1
1996 Apr	129.6	144.2	138.0	135.7	132.9	128.9	132.0	135.8	136.9	129.8	146.0	137.8	138.8
1996 May	133.8	140.5	139.6	137.9	133.3	131.5	132.6	134.4	137.1	128.8	132.5	136.6	139.0
1996 June	126.8	136.5	139.0	144.1	134.9	131.1	136.7	136.7	138.0	128.6	132.8	138.6	139.5
1996 July	134.1	139.3	142.9	140.3	133.6	131.7	133.2	136.8	137.4	131.1	151.8	138.6	141.1
1996 Aug	151.4	134.4	140.3	138.3	132.8	128.4	133.1	133.0	136.7	127.7	132.9	138.1	137.8
1996 Sep	153.1	140.4	138.9	139.2	135.1	130.7	134.6	134.2	137.4	128.1	133.6	140.1	138.7
1996 Oct	136.4	140.8	138.3	141.7	135.1	131.5	134.4	134.3	137.9	128.8	144.3	139.9	138.7
1996 Nov P	129.7	146.3	146.9	141.7	134.9	132.3	134.9	137.2	139.5	129.7	135.7	141.8	141.7

Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	Electricity, gas and water supply	Construction	Wholesale trade	Retail trade and repairs	Hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication	Financial intermediation	Real estate renting and business activities	Public administration services	Education health and social work	Other services	GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992
(30-33)	(34,35)	(40,41)	(45)	(51)	(50,52)	(55)	(60-64)	(65-67)	(70-74)	(75)	(80-85)	(90-93)	1990=100
121.7	119.2	123.1	116.5	114.9	112.3	118.0	119.9	119.1	113.2	119.3	120.2	117.3	1993) Annual
127.2	126.4	127.1	120.0	119.1	115.9	119.9	124.3	128.1	115.8	123.5	122.9	122.5	1993) Averages
132.9	133.2	133.6	123.5	124.4	118.3	122.3	128.2	133.4	119.3	126.0	124.6	129.5	1995)
117.8	114.9	120.5	114.9	113.5	110.9	115.7	119.1	113.8	111.0	117.2	118.7	118.6	1993 Jan
119.1	117.3	121.1	114.6	114.3	110.4	117.4	116.7	119.1	111.2	118.4	118.5	118.1	1993 Feb
122.7	120.4	121.9	119.0	117.4	113.8	117.7	118.7	127.6	116.6	117.8	118.7	117.8	1993 Mar
120.1	117.7	122.9	116.5	115.9	111.6	116.8	117.5	117.5	114.6	117.6	118.5	118.5	1993 Apr
123.4	118.4	121.7	115.9	113.3	111.2	118.1	119.2	118.3	112.7	119.5	119.3	118.1	1993 May
122.2	120.7	121.5	119.0	112.8	113.8	118.1	120.6	116.5	111.2	120.1	119.7	114.3	1993 June
122.8	122.1	125.2	116.5	119.6	113.2	117.3	120.9	118.5	112.8	119.5	122.3	114.4	1993 July
120.9	118.8	122.7	115.2	113.6	111.3	117.2	118.2	116.5	112.3	120.3	124.4	114.1	1993 Aug
120.5	118.6	122.5	114.9	111.5	112.3	119.6	118.7	117.3	110.8	119.5	121.8	114.9	1993 Sept
122.5	119.9	124.1	115.3	113.4	111.8	116.4	119.3	117.5	112.6	120.2	120.2	115.8	1993 Oct
123.7	120.5	127.3	117.3	115.2	111.6	116.8	122.1	124.0	113.7	121.1	120.4	119.5	1993 Nov
124.1	121.2	125.2	118.8	117.8	115.5	124.4	127.2	123.1	118.5	120.4	119.9	123.9	1993 Dec
124.2	121.6	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	1994 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	1994 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	1994 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	1994 May
127.6	127.3	125.3	122.2	117.7	118.1	119.5	122.0	126.2	116.1	122.9	123.6	121.7	1994 June
128.0	127.6	126.3	121.5	120.3	116.7	120.0							

5.4 NEW EARNINGS SURVEY

Average earnings and hours of full-time manual employees by industry *

GREAT BRITAIN	Agriculture forestry fishing	Energy and water supply industries	Extraction minerals/ores other than fuels; manufacture of metals, mineral products/chemicals	Mechanical engineering	Electrical/engineering	Metal goods, electronic and vehicles industries	Food, drink and engineering	Paper and tobacco printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Distribution and repairs	Hotels and catering
SIC 1980	0	1	2	32	34	3	41-42	47	4	50	61,62,64,65,67	66
MEN												
Weekly earnings £												
1993	211.7	369.0	302.9	289.4	276.9	289.6	289.6	319.9	278.9	274.3	235.0	186.6
1994	219.2	380.7	312.5	298.5	283.7	299.8	292.0	339.4	286.0	277.4	241.7	187.5
Hours worked												
1993	46.8	43.0	44.2	44.3	43.0	43.3	45.4	42.9	44.2	44.7	43.8	41.9
1994	47.0	43.2	44.4	44.6	43.3	43.8	45.6	43.1	44.4	45.1	44.1	42.2
Hourly earnings £												
1993	4.54	8.54	6.81	6.53	6.40	6.68	6.41	7.40	6.29	6.12	5.39	4.44
1994	4.71	8.82	7.01	6.67	6.55	6.85	6.40	7.89	6.42	6.13	5.47	4.58
WOMEN												
Weekly earnings £												
1993	157.6	..	198.0	185.5	180.5	187.4	201.8	210.7	177.3	..	164.3	139.3
1994	169.8	..	206.2	190.3	190.3	194.7	201.6	216.9	178.8	..	169.2	146.6
Hours worked												
1993	42.2	..	40.4	40.3	40.4	40.4	41.6	40.5	40.3	..	40.1	38.7
1994	42.1	..	41.0	40.6	41.0	40.9	41.9	40.2	40.5	..	40.4	39.0
Hourly earnings £												
1993	3.75	..	4.90	4.60	4.48	4.64	4.84	5.20	4.40	..	4.08	3.67
1994	4.06	..	5.04	4.70	4.66	4.78	4.83	5.36	4.42	..	4.21	3.81
ALL												
Weekly earnings £												
1993	207.0	366.7	289.7	283.4	250.0	276.1	267.3	301.3	250.0	273.7	226.5	164.5
1994	215.4	378.7	298.6	292.0	257.3	285.7	269.1	320.0	255.8	276.8	232.7	169.1
Hours worked												
1993	46.4	42.9	43.7	44.1	42.3	42.9	44.4	42.4	43.1	44.7	43.4	40.3
1994	46.6	43.1	43.9	44.4	42.6	43.4	44.6	42.7	43.3	45.0	43.6	40.7
Hourly earnings £												
1993	4.47	8.51	6.58	6.42	5.88	6.43	6.02	7.02	5.77	6.11	5.24	4.09
1994	4.66	8.79	6.76	6.57	6.04	6.59	6.01	7.51	5.89	6.12	5.32	4.24

* Employees on adult rates whose pay was not affected by absence for the survey period.

NEW EARNINGS SURVEY 5.4

Average earnings and hours of full-time manual employees by industry *

Distribution, hotels and catering; repairs	Transport	Postal services telecommunications	Transport and communication	Banking/finance	Business services	Banking, finance, insurance, business services/leasing	Public administration	Education/health services	Other services	Manufacturing industries	Service industries	All industries and services
6	71-77	79	7	81	83	8	91	93,95	9	2,3,4	6,7,8,9	0-9
MEN												
Weekly earnings £												
1993	224.7	292.9	286.4	290.7	336.0	252.6	255.9	232.3	237.8	287.9	254.2	274.3
1994	230.2	294.7	302.7	297.5	362.3	256.9	255.6	235.8	242.0	296.9	260.0	280.7
Hours worked												
1993	43.4	49.1	42.7	46.8	40.5	48.1	41.9	42.7	42.6	43.8	44.7	44.3
1994	43.7	49.3	44.3	47.4	42.0	49.0	41.9	42.5	42.9	44.1	45.2	44.7
Hourly earnings £												
1993	5.21	6.00	6.71	6.23	8.39	5.40	6.10	5.44	5.62	6.56	5.72	6.21
1994	5.32	6.03	6.83	6.31	8.65	5.42	6.11	5.54	5.68	6.72	5.81	6.31
WOMEN												
Weekly earnings £												
1993	148.4	286.1	246.4	272.9	..	193.1	197.0	159.4	166.0	182.4	172.3	177.1
1994	155.5	281.8	250.6	271.8	..	191.5	195.2	163.6	170.7	186.4	177.6	181.9
Hours worked												
1993	39.2	42.8	41.0	41.9	..	40.7	40.1	38.5	38.8	40.4	39.2	39.8
1994	39.6	43.0	41.1	42.2	..	..	40.1	38.7	38.9	40.6	39.5	40.1
Hourly earnings £												
1993	3.83	5.52	6.01	5.74	..	4.86	5.04	4.19	4.32	4.53	4.32	4.42
1994	3.99	5.56	6.11	5.80	..	..	5.01	4.27	4.45	4.59	4.46	4.53
ALL												
Weekly earnings £												
1993	207.4	292.4	283.5	289.4	318.8	247.2	246.3	203.2	210.6	267.4	236.5	256.6
1994	213.8	293.7	298.9	295.5	344.0	250.7	246.4	207.9	215.3	275.4	242.5	262.7
Hours worked												
1993	42.5	48.8	42.5	46.5	40.3	47.4	41.4	41.1	41.2	43.1	43.6	43.5
1994	42.9	48.9	44.0	47.1	41.6	48.3	41.4	41.1	41.5	44.1	44.1	43.9
Hourly earnings £												
1993	4.99	5.98	6.66	6.21	8.07	5.36	5.96	4.98	5.18	6.19	5.46	5.92
1994	5.06	6.01	6.78	6.28	8.35	5.37	5.61	5.09	5.27	6.33	5.57	6.02

Source: New Earnings Survey

5.4 NEW EARNINGS SURVEY

Average earnings and hours of full-time manual employees by industry group *

GREAT BRITAIN	Agriculture, hunting & forestry	Fishing	Mining & quarrying	Manufacture of food products; beverages & tobacco	Manufacture of textiles products	Manufacture of leather products	Manufacture of wood products	Manufacture of pulp, paper & printing	Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products & nuclear	Manufacture of chemicals, plastics & man-made fibres	Manufacture of rubber & plastic products	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	Manufacture of basic metals	Manufacture of machinery & equipment	Manufacture of electrical & optical equipment
SIC 1992	A	B	C	DA	DB	DC	DD	DE	DF	DG	DH	DI	DJ	DK	DL
MEN															
Weekly earnings £															
1994	218.3	..	334.1	293.9	247.9	249.8	244.6	336.1	417.1	331.7	285.2	286.8	295.2	296.1	281.0
1995	237.3	..	340.3	305.2	274.2	252.1	252.5	351.5	429.0	343.7	299.4	299.6	314.2	317.2	297.7
1996	241.2	..	367.8	315.3	266.9	287.8	259.3	361.8	446.6	346.8	298.9	309.8	326.4	326.1	306.0
Hours worked															
1994	46.9	43.3	49.3	45.6	44.5	42.7	44.7	43.1	..	43.1	44.8	45.1	44.8	43.8	42.8
1995	48.2	45.7	52.0	46.5	43.9	43.3	44.7	43.6	..	43.0	45.8	45.5	45.8	44.4	43.6
1996	47.5	46.5	50.8	45.0	44.1	43.8	44.8	43.7	..	42.2	44.5	44.6	44.4	44.3	43.5
Hourly earnings £															
1994	4.70	..	6.61	6.42	5.55	5.84	5.47	7.83	8.73	7.66	6.35	6.23	6.60	6.74	6.56
1995	4.93	..	6.56	6.56	5.75	6.34	5.65	8.06	10.27	7.98	6.54	6.57	6.86	6.99	6.83
1996	5.06	..	7.15	7.00	6.06	6.57	5.78	8.30	10.60	8.09	6.70	6.92	7.18	7.35	7.04
WOMEN															
Weekly earnings £															
1994	172.8	..	..	200.3	155.3	169.4	..	216.0	..	214.5	182.9	186.8	178.8	201.6	190.8
1995	175.3	..	..	212.7	166.5	186.3	..	234.6	..	220.0	184.3	212.4	198.4	210.8	198.2
1996	177.9	..	..	218.5	173.7	185.0	..	228.2	..	234.2	190.0	214.2	195.7	216.0	207.5
Hours worked															
1994	42.0	..	..	41.6	39.5	39.4	41.6	40.2	..	40.5	41.6	40.1	41.1	41.0	40.6
1995	41.6	..	..	41.8	39.6	40.4	40.0	41.4	..	40.8	41.2	40.9	41.8	41.0	41.0
1996	41.3	..	..	41.8	39.6	39.2	40.6	40.5	..	41.7	42.2	41.0	40.9	40.8	40.5
Hourly earnings £															
1994	4.19	..	..	4.82	3.94	4.33	..	5.35	..	5.32	4.41	4.66	4.35	4.93	4.70
1995	4.21	..	..	5.09	4.20	4.61	..	5.67	..	5.38	4.50	5.20	4.74	5.15	4.84
1996	4.33	..	..	5.24	4.39	4.72	..	5.62	..	5.62	4.53	5.24	4.79	5.29	5.13
ALL															
Weekly earnings £															
1994	214.0	..	333.0	269.6	196.4	217.6	239.5	314.8	408.0	307.4	265.2	272.1	286.5	287.3	254.6
1995	231.2	..	338.9	281.1	204.7	241.0	247.8	330.8	417.5	317.3	278.2	287.2	305.2	307.2	268.9
1996	234.7	..	366.5	291.3	216.1	253.0	255.4	338.7	439.5	320.8	280.0	295.5	317.7	316.6	274.5
Hours worked															
1994	46.5	43.5	49.1	44.5	41.7	41.4	44.5	42.6	..	42.6	44.1	44.3	44.5	43.5	42.2
1995	47.6	45.6	51.8	45.2	41.5	42.2	44.4	43.2	41.7	42.6	44.9	44.9	45.5	44.9	42.8
1996	46.9	46.5	50.8	44.2	41.6	42.3	44.6	43.1	42.1	42.4	44.1	44.1	45.1	44.0	42.5
Hourly earnings £															
1994	4.65	..	6.62	6.02	4.70	5.27	5.39	7.41	8.61	7.19	5.98	6.01	6.44	6.58	6.04
1995	4.86	5.25	6.56	6.20	4.93	5.71	5.58	7.65	10.02	7.45	6.20	6.39	6.71	6.83	6.28
1996	5.00	..	7.15	6.58	5.20	6.00	5.72	7.86	10.45	7.53	6.34	6.69	7.04	7.18	6.45

Note: Data for 1994 is coded to both SIC80 and SIC92 to aid historical comparisons.
 * The New Earnings Survey is conducted in April each year and is based on a 1 per cent sample of employees in employment in Great Britain. For full details, see New Earnings Survey 1995 Part A (published by HMSO, PO Box 276, London SW8 5DT, tel 0171 - 873 9090) or the article 'Patterns of Pay: results of the 1995 New Earnings Survey' *Labour Market Trends*, November 1995, pp 405-412.
 .. denotes information not available.

NEW EARNINGS SURVEY 5.4

Average earnings and hours of full-time manual employees by industry group *

Manufacture of transport equipment	Manufacturing not elsewhere classified	Electricity, gas & water supply	Construction	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles etc.	Hotels and 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 service activities	All manufacturing	All services	All industries
DM	DN	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	D	G-Q	A-Q
MEN															
Weekly earnings £															
1993	330.1	242.7													

5.5 NEW EARNINGS SURVEY

Average earnings and hours of full-time *non manual* employees by industry *

GREAT BRITAIN	Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Energy and water supply industries	Extraction of minerals/ores other than fuels; manufacture of metals, mineral products/chemicals	Mechanical engineering	Electrical/electronic engineering	Metal goods, engineering and vehicles industries	Food, drink and tobacco	Paper products, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Distribution and repairs	Hotels and catering
AT APRIL SIC 1980	0	1	2	32	34	3	41-42	47	4	50	61,62,64,65,67	66
MEN												
Weekly earnings £												
1993	314.0	499.9	440.9	405.2	412.2	420.0	459.5	453.8	427.5	401.0	330.2	307.2
1994	333.0	539.2	452.3	414.3	430.3	430.6	446.0	465.9	431.4	414.5	338.9	296.3
Hours worked												
1993	41.1	38.7	39.0	40.0	39.5	39.6	39.6	38.2	39.4	40.0	40.5	42.3
1994	42.8	38.8	39.2	40.2	39.6	39.8	40.1	38.5	40.0	40.3	40.7	42.6
Hourly earnings £												
1993	7.57	12.78	11.03	9.90	10.28	10.46	11.32	11.22	10.45	9.92	7.91	7.25
1994	7.88	13.68	11.24	10.17	10.81	10.77	11.20	11.83	10.57	10.05	8.04	7.19
WOMEN												
Weekly earnings £												
1993	211.8	293.4	269.8	223.4	235.5	243.5	258.5	284.5	255.4	216.8	204.4	215.2
1994	221.1	305.3	270.6	229.9	252.6	256.6	260.6	306.7	265.5	229.9	212.3	219.0
Hours worked												
1993	38.4	37.7	37.5	37.8	38.2	38.0	37.4	36.8	37.4	37.4	38.4	39.7
1994	39.0	37.8	37.4	38.2	38.2	38.1	37.7	36.8	37.6	37.7	38.6	40.2
Hourly earnings £												
1993	5.38	7.76	7.15	5.76	6.17	6.39	6.84	7.68	6.74	5.80	5.30	5.46
1994	5.60	8.16	7.26	5.94	6.57	6.72	6.88	8.26	7.00	6.05	5.47	5.51
ALL												
Weekly earnings £												
1993	290.0	431.3	390.2	363.8	368.6	379.5	390.5	385.6	363.6	359.9	276.0	260.2
1994	304.9	459.8	398.5	371.4	387.5	391.2	381.2	401.4	369.1	374.7	284.2	259.3
Hours worked												
1993	40.3	38.3	38.5	39.5	39.1	39.2	38.8	37.7	38.6	39.4	39.5	40.8
1994	41.6	38.5	38.7	39.7	39.2	39.4	39.3	37.8	39.1	39.7	39.8	41.3
Hourly earnings £												
1993	6.99	11.12	9.88	8.98	9.27	9.53	9.75	9.75	9.05	8.99	6.76	6.27
1994	7.22	11.85	10.06	9.21	9.81	9.86	9.68	10.38	9.22	9.20	6.92	6.30

* Employees on adult rates whose pay was not affected by absence for the survey period.

5.5 NEW EARNINGS SURVEY

Average earnings and hours of full-time *non manual* employees by industry group *

GREAT BRITAIN	Agriculture, hunting & forestry	Fishing	Mining & quarrying	Manufacture of food products; beverages & tobacco	Manufacture of textiles & textile products	Manufacture of leather & leather products	Manufacture of wood & wood products	Manufacture of pulp, paper & printing products	Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products & nuclear	Manufacture of chemicals, ch. products & man-made fibres	Manufacture of rubber & plastic products	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	Manufacture of basic metals & fabric'd metal products	Manufacture of machinery & equipment	Manufacture of electrical & optical equip't
SIC 1992	A	B	C	DA	DB	DC	DD	DE	DF	DG	DH	DI	DJ	DK	DL
MEN															
Weekly earnings £															
1994	317.0	..	607.4	454.3	374.1	..	..	..	462.4	623.3	497.2	402.1	364.2	397.1	410.3
1995	334.8	..	599.6	465.2	392.6	..	357.3	..	461.0	..	522.3	419.5	396.0	423.6	425.2
1996	361.3	..	..	536.8	402.6	..	..	515.0	..	..	537.2	439.3	417.0	446.5	466.0
Hours worked															
1994	41.6	40.0	39.2	39.9	..	41.0	40.6	38.7	38.7	38.7	40.3	39.9	39.9	40.2	39.4
1995	42.4	40.2	40.3	39.9	40.7	40.6	40.2	38.7	39.5	38.8	41.0	40.3	40.4	40.3	39.7
1996	42.9	39.1	40.3	39.6	40.2	41.0	40.6	38.6	39.1	38.8	40.6	39.8	40.6	40.1	39.6
Hourly earnings £															
1994	7.65	..	14.98	11.46	..	..	..	11.68	16.06	12.51	9.82	8.79	9.46	10.12	11.22
1995	7.93	..	14.82	11.65	9.47	..	8.81	11.89	..	13.50	10.19	9.89	10.43	10.52	11.40
1996	8.49	..	..	13.59	9.90	..	..	13.07	..	13.76	10.60	10.51	10.96	11.34	11.74
WOMEN															
Weekly earnings £															
1994	229.9	..	..	261.0	220.2	..	..	300.6	..	308.2	242.1	218.4	216.8	225.8	275.8
1995	237.3	..	..	270.6	230.3	..	..	311.2	..	316.2	258.8	221.7	234.9	248.5	280.4
1996	..	..	..	297.8	243.5	..	..	324.1	..	333.0	262.6	228.4	243.6	264.2	285.9
Hours worked															
1994	38.0	..	36.9	37.7	38.5	38.2	38.0	36.8	38.1	37.4	38.1	38.1	37.7	38.0	38.3
1995	37.8	..	37.5	37.6	38.0	38.1	37.6	36.8	38.6	37.6	38.9	37.9	37.6	38.2	38.5
1996	37.9	37.5	37.1	38.2	38.1	38.7	38.1	36.9	38.0	37.6	38.8	37.8	37.8	38.6	38.3
Hourly earnings £															
1994	6.13	..	..	6.94	5.64	..	..	8.08	..	8.22	6.12	5.66	5.75	5.90	7.18
1995	6.26	..	..	7.23	6.08	..	..	8.49	..	8.27	6.65	5.86	6.18	6.48	7.25
1996	..	..	..	7.81	6.41	..	..	8.81	..	8.79	6.78	5.97	6.46	6.85	7.46
ALL															
Weekly earnings £															
1994	288.4	..	534.1	387.1	311.1	..	334.0	397.9	562.0	438.8	351.2	320.5	354.4	367.8	399.4
1995	301.7	..	538.4	395.9	328.8	..	337.0	401.1	591.6	461.5	372.2	348.3	380.4	385.6	406.9
1996	327.2	..	..	464.8	335.4	..	..	435.0	607.8	474.8	388.7	358.4	397.9	414.0	419.4
Hours worked															
1994	40.2	39.9	38.6	39.1	41.2	40.0	39.9	37.9	38.6	38.3	39.6	39.4	39.4	39.6	39.1
1995	40.8	40.5	39.7	39.1	39.6	39.7	39.7	38.0	39.3	38.4	40.4	39.7	39.8	39.8	39.4
1996	41.6	38.4	39.5	39.2	39.3	40.0	40.0	37.9	38.8	38.4	40.1	39.1	39.9	39.8	39.3
Hourly earnings £															
1994	7.08	..	13.31	9.89	7.25	..	7.89	10.24	14.48	11.19	8.64	7.85	8.61	9.19	10.17
1995	7.38	..	13.50	10.12	8.18	..	8.43	10.57	..	12.00	9.17	8.83	9.51	9.65	10.33
1996	7.95	..	..	11.86	8.47	..	..	11.33	..	12.26	9.54	9.12	9.93	10.37	10.65

Note: Data for 1994 is coded to both SIC80 and SIC92 to aid historical comparisons.
 * The New Earnings Survey is conducted in April each year and is based on a 1 per cent sample of employees in employment in Great Britain. For full details, see New Earnings Survey 1995 Part A (published by HMSO, PO Box 276, London SW8 5DT, tel 0171 - 873 9090) or the article 'Patterns of Pay: results of the 1995 New Earnings Survey' *Labour Market Trends*, November 1995, pp 405-412.
 .. denotes information not available.

NEW EARNINGS SURVEY 5.5

Average earnings and hours of full-time *non manual* employees by industry *

Distribution, hotels and catering; repairs	Transport	Postal services telecommunications	Transport and communication	Banking/finance	Business services	Banking, finance, insurance, business services/leasing	Public administration	Education/health services	Other services	Manufacturing industries	Service industries	All industries and services
6	71-77	79	7	81	83	8	91	93,95	9	2,3,4	6,7,8,9	0-9
Weekly earnings £												
1993	328.6	423.0	440.0	429.3	517.2	494.6	485.4	390.5	436.7	406.0	425.9	418.2
1994	336.2	426.2	498.9	452.4	531.8	506.1	500.2	391.3	444.6	411.1	434.7	428.2
Hours worked												
1993	40.5	40.9	39.2	40.2	36.3	38.0	37.3	38.4	35.2	37.3	39.4	38.6
1994	40.8	40.8	41.4	41.1	36.3	38.1	37.4	38.2	35.4	37.4	39.7	38.9
Hourly earnings £												
1993	7.87	9.92	11.04	10.35	14.01	12.88	12.97	10.18	12.08	10.76	10.56	10.68
1994	8.00	10.01	12.03	10.81	14.58	13.21	13.39	10.24	12.18	10.83	10.79	10.90
WOMEN												
Weekly earnings £												
1993	205.7	247.3	301.5	266.0	278.4	280.5	275.2	259.2	307.4	290.0	253.4	271.2
1994	213.2	257.7	337.8	285.0	287.5	287.2	283.2	268.2	318.8	299.9	263.2	280.7
Hours worked												
1993	38.5	38.3	38.4	38.3	36.3	36.9	36.6	37.3	35.1	36.1	37.6	36.9
1994	38.7	38.2	41.6	39.4	36.3	37.1	36.7	37.3	35.3	36.2	37.7	37.0
Hourly earnings £												
1993	5.31	6.37	7.75	6.86	7.65	7.61	7.53	6.94	8.58	7.92	6.68	7.32
1994	5.48	6.67	8.09	7.20	7.88	7.81	7.73	7.20	8.79	8.13	6.94	7.44

5.6 NEW EARNINGS SURVEY Average earnings and hours of full-time employees by industry *

GREAT BRITAIN	Agriculture forestry fishing	Energy and water supply industries	Extraction minerals/ores other than fuels; manufacture of metals, mineral products/chemicals	Mechanical engineering	Electrical/electronic engineering	Metal goods, engineering and vehicles industries	Food, drink and tobacco	Paper products, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Distribution and repairs	Hotels and catering
AT APRIL SIC 1980	0	1	2	32	34	3	41-42	47	4	50	61,62,64,65,67	66
MEN												
Weekly earnings £												
1993	233.2	430.7	357.6	335.0	345.4	344.2	347.9	381.6	333.5	320.5	295.7	229.1
1994	241.7	459.3	368.5	343.2	356.5	353.7	343.5	398.1	338.6	328.3	303.7	225.9
Hours worked												
1993	45.9	40.9	42.1	42.7	41.3	41.8	43.5	40.8	42.5	43.1	41.7	42.0
1994	46.4	41.0	42.4	43.0	41.5	42.2	43.9	41.1	42.9	43.4	42.0	42.3
Hourly earnings £												
1993	4.97	10.44	8.34	7.71	8.25	8.14	7.84	8.98	7.61	7.29	6.90	5.23
1994	5.15	11.10	8.54	7.88	8.54	8.33	7.77	9.54	7.73	7.37	7.02	5.40
WOMEN												
Weekly earnings £												
1993	182.5	291.1	245.2	214.2	206.0	220.2	227.1	265.2	213.4	215.9	200.7	169.0
1994	195.2	303.7	248.2	220.0	217.9	230.1	227.8	285.0	219.0	228.7	208.2	174.6
Hours worked												
1993	40.6	37.7	38.5	38.4	39.4	39.0	39.8	37.8	39.0	37.5	38.6	39.0
1994	40.6	37.8	38.7	38.8	39.7	39.3	40.1	37.6	39.2	37.9	38.8	39.5
Hourly earnings £												
1993	4.40	7.70	6.33	5.45	5.23	5.62	5.64	6.95	5.41	5.75	5.18	4.32
1994	4.77	8.12	6.43	5.60	5.47	5.84	5.65	7.50	5.54	6.00	5.34	4.47
ALL												
Weekly earnings £												
1993	226.9	403.3	334.8	318.9	308.7	322.4	313.2	347.1	295.1	310.2	262.7	200.1
1994	236.2	426.9	343.8	326.5	320.1	332.1	310.2	364.9	300.4	318.6	270.4	202.1
Hours worked												
1993	45.2	40.3	41.4	42.1	40.8	41.3	42.4	39.9	41.4	42.6	40.6	40.5
1994	45.7	40.4	41.6	42.4	41.0	41.7	42.8	40.0	41.7	42.9	40.8	40.9
Hourly earnings £												
1993	4.91	9.93	7.95	7.44	7.47	7.72	7.22	8.39	6.93	7.16	6.31	4.79
1994	5.11	10.52	8.13	7.60	7.75	7.91	7.17	8.97	7.06	7.26	6.45	4.96

* Employees on adult rates whose pay was not affected by absence for the survey period.

5.6 NEW EARNINGS SURVEY Average earnings and hours of all full-time employees by industry group *

GREAT BRITAIN	Agriculture, hunting & forestry	Fishing	Mining & quarrying	Manufacture of food products; beverages & tobacco	Manufacture of textiles & textile products	Manufacture of leather & leather products	Manufacture of wood & wood products	Manufacture of pulp, paper & printing products	Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products & nuclear	Manufacture of chemicals, pharmaceuticals & man-made fibres	Manufacture of rubber & plastic products	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	Manufacture of basic metals & metal products	Manufacture of machinery & equipment	Manufacture of electrical & optical equip't
SIC 1992	A	B	C	DA	DB	DC	DD	DE	DF	DG	DH	DI	DJ	DK	DL
MEN															
Weekly earnings £															
1994	239.0	..	459.4	346.3	288.7	285.9	279.1	396.5	530.1	419.9	320.5	308.0	323.0	342.3	369.2
1995	257.8	..	461.4	354.7	296.9	305.0	281.1	403.4	556.6	437.5	335.9	325.4	343.9	359.3	377.3
1996	264.1	..	496.4	385.6	309.7	301.4	294.3	431.7	570.7	445.6	342.4	337.8	358.8	374.3	385.7
Hours worked															
1994	46.1	41.6	44.8	43.9	44.2	42.3	43.7	41.0	..	40.8	43.5	43.7	43.5	42.4	41.0
1995	47.1	42.8	46.6	44.5	42.9	42.6	43.5	41.3	40.4	40.8	44.3	44.1	44.4	43.4	41.6
1996	46.7	42.4	46.1	43.3	42.9	43.2	43.9	41.4	40.5	40.6	43.3	43.4	44.1	42.8	41.6
Hourly earnings £															
1994	5.14	..	9.88	7.81	6.37	6.40	6.21	9.52	12.34	10.10	7.30	6.87	7.27	7.99	8.97
1995	5.47	..	9.88	7.96	6.86	..	6.43	9.75	13.85	10.73	7.56	7.37	7.73	8.26	9.07
1996	5.60	..	..	8.89	7.18	6.97	6.66	10.31	14.04	10.88	7.81	7.75	8.11	8.72	9.26
WOMEN															
Weekly earnings £															
1994	204.1	..	..	226.0	168.9	178.8	210.5	278.5	..	276.4	209.8	202.1	201.3	217.7	233.8
1995	209.5	..	..	236.7	179.0	199.7	..	290.9	..	280.6	217.6	216.6	219.1	234.9	237.9
1996	201.3	..	..	248.5	189.0	200.8	..	299.5	..	294.7	223.5	221.0	225.3	246.7	240.7
Hours worked															
1994	39.8	37.0	..	40.1	39.3	39.1	39.4	37.7	38.4	38.5	40.0	39.1	39.2	39.0	39.4
1995	39.5	..	38.1	40.1	39.3	39.9	38.5	38.0	38.7	38.8	40.1	39.6	39.5	39.2	39.8
1996	39.9	37.5	37.1	40.4	39.2	39.1	38.9	37.8	38.3	39.2	40.6	39.5	39.0	39.4	39.6
Hourly earnings £															
1994	5.22	..	..	5.62	4.29	4.55	5.28	7.30	..	7.17	5.15	5.13	5.11	5.54	5.91
1995	5.28	..	..	5.92	4.55	4.95	..	7.68	..	7.15	5.44	5.49	5.52	5.97	5.96
1996	5.08	..	..	6.16	4.82	5.15	..	7.92	..	7.48	5.51	5.57	5.79	6.26	6.08
ALL															
Weekly earnings £															
1994	233.5	..	..	438.7	311.3	226.7	244.3	270.1	361.0	500.0	381.9	294.2	287.3	307.7	323.1
1995	249.9	..	..	443.9	320.1	236.5	265.0	275.5	369.6	526.8	396.9	309.8	305.6	328.4	340.7
1996	255.4	..	..	474.9	349.1	247.8	265.2	286.5	391.1	543.2	404.6	317.2	314.6	342.7	356.3
Hours worked															
1994	45.0	41.7	43.6	42.7	41.6	41.1	43.1	40.0	41.9	40.2	42.6	42.7	43.0	41.9	40.5
1995	45.8	42.9	45.4	43.2	41.0	41.6	43.0	40.3	40.2	40.3	43.4	43.3	43.8	42.8	41.1
1996	45.8	41.0	44.9	42.5	41.0	41.8	43.3	40.3	40.1	40.2	42.8	42.6	43.5	42.3	41.0
Hourly earnings £															
1994	5.15	..	..	9.70	7.19	5.33	5.71	6.09	8.87	11.81	9.34	6.80	6.54	7.03	8.14
1995	5.44	..	..	9.74	7.40	5.72	6.36	6.38	9.16	13.18	9.84	7.12	7.06	7.49	8.24
1996	5.54	..	..	10.52	8.19	6.03	6.37	6.57	9.63	13.51	9.97	7.35	7.35	7.86	8.40

Note: Data for 1994 is coded to both SIC80 and SIC92 to aid historical comparisons.

* The New Earnings Survey is conducted in April each year and is based on a 1 per cent sample of employees in employment in Great Britain. For full details, see New Earnings Survey 1995 Part A (published by HMSO, PO Box 276, London SW8 5DT, tel 0171 - 873 9090) or the article 'Patterns of Pay: results of the 1995 New Earnings Survey' *Labour Market Trends*, November 1995, pp 405-412.

.. denotes information not available.

NEW EARNINGS SURVEY 5.6 Average earnings and hours of full-time employees by industry *

Distribution, hotels and catering; repairs	Transport	Postal services telecommunications	Transport and communication	Banking/finance	Business services	Banking, finance, insurance, business services/leasing	Public administration	Education/health services	Other services	Manufacturing industries	Service industries	All industries and services
6	71-77	79	7	81	83	8	91	93,95	9	2,3,4	6,7,8,9	0-9
Weekly earnings £												
1993	287.1	337.9	344.4	340.2	509.7	451.8	449.9	373.7	394.4	366.8	342.7	361.3
1994	293.9	340.5	373.1	352.0	526.0	459.1	461.3	374.6	403.1	372.6	350.9	369.3
Hours worked												
1993	41.8	46.4	41.4	44.5	36.4	39.7	38.8	38.8	37.0	38.6	42.1	40.5
1994	42.0	46.5	43.3	45.3	36.5	40.1	39.1	38.7	37.1	38.7	42.5	40.8
Hourly earnings £												
1993	6.72	7.15	8.20	7.51	13.76	11.30	11.56	9.63	10.24	9.36	7.99	8.80
1994	6.85	7.19	8.56	7.69	14.35	11.45	11.85	9.70	10.36	9.46	8.16	8.97
MEN												
Weekly earnings £												
1993	194.2	255.7	290.1	267.4	278.0	278.4	273.8	257.2	296.5	275.7	220.0	260.0
1994	202.0	263.1	319.7	282.1	287.2	284.6	281.5	266.0	308.0	285.0	226.8	269.0
Hours worked												
1993	38.7	38.9	38.9	38.9	36.3	37.0	36.6	37.4	35.4	36.4	38.9	37.0
1994	38.9	38.9	41.4	39.9	36.3	37.2	36.7	37.3	35.6	36.5	39.1	37.2
Hourly earnings £												
1993	5.02	6.24	7.35	6.65	7.64	7.54	7.48	6.88	8.22	7.49	5.61	6.98
1994	5.20	6.48	7.67	6.94	7							

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	71.6	9.2	76.9	65.7	61.1	57.3	9.6				
1982	74.9	4.5	80.1	67.7	60.0	60.3	5.2				
1983	75.7	1.1	76.3	67.1	61.1	62.6	3.8				
1984	78.3	3.6	94.5	66.2	63.9	66.7	6.5				
1985	82.2	5.0	76.2	75.0	70.2	73.5	4.6				
1986	85.5	4.0	84.9	71.7	71.7	77.2	5.1				
1987	87.5	2.3	95.2	84.6	77.6	82.8	7.2				
1988	89.8	2.7	96.2	93.7	90.7	91.0	9.9				
1989	93.7	4.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	9.9				
1990	100.0	6.7	111.3	101.3	107.7	107.0	7.0				
1991	105.6	5.6	113.0	105.2	104.1	110.9	3.6				
1992	106.5	0.8	105.6	103.8	99.2	111.0	0.1				
1993	106.0	-0.4	97.8	100.6	98.9	110.7	-0.3				
1994	106.0	0.0	..	..	..	112.3	1.5			
1995	109.4	3.1	..	..	..	..	..
1991 Q3	106.3	5.1	..	..	..	107.6	6.0			
Q4	106.2	3.1	..	..	..	109.0	5.6			
1992 Q1	107.1	3.4	..	..	..	110.5	5.1			
Q2	106.4	0.1	..	..	..	111.2	4.5			
Q3	106.6	0.3	..	..	..	110.7	2.9			
Q4	105.8	-0.4	..	..	..	111.0	1.8			
1993 Q1	104.7	-2.3	..	..	..	110.7	0.2			
Q2	105.6	-0.7	..	..	..	111.3	0.1			
Q3	106.8	0.2	..	..	..	111.2	0.4			
Q4	106.9	1.1	..	..	..	110.8	-0.2			
1994 Q1	106.2	1.4	..	..	..	110.8	0.1			
Q2	105.6	0.0	..	..	..	110.4	-0.8			
Q3	105.7	-1.0	..	..	..	110.7	-0.4			
Q4	106.7	-0.2	..	..	..	110.7	0.0			
1995 Q1	108.3	2.1	..	..	..	111.7	0.8			
Q2	108.6	2.8	..	..	..	112.0	1.5			
Q3	109.2	3.3	..	..	..	112.1	1.3			
Q4	111.3	4.3	..	..	..	113.3	2.3			
1996 Q1	112.6	3.9	..	..	..	113.4	1.5			
Q2	113.4	4.4	..	..	..	113.2	1.1			
Q3	114.3	4.7	..	..	..	114.0	1.7			
1994 Aug	105.3	-1.7	..	..	..	..	..
Sep	106.3	-0.3	..	..	..	..	..
Oct	106.1	-1.7	..	..	..	..	..
Nov	106.2	-1.0	..	..	..	..	..
Dec	107.6	2.0	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Jan	108.7	2.3	..	..	..	..	..
Feb	107.9	2.2	..	..	..	..	..
Mar	108.4	1.6	..	..	..	..	..
Apr	108.6	2.5	..	..	..	..	..
May	108.5	3.4	..	..	..	..	..
Jun	108.8	2.6	..	..	..	..	..
Jul	109.5	3.7	..	..	..	..	..
Aug	108.6	3.1	..	..	..	..	..
Sep	109.4	2.9	..	..	..	..	..
Oct	110.4	4.1	..	..	..	..	..
Nov	110.7	4.2	..	..	..	..	..
Dec	112.8	4.8	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Jan	112.1	3.2	..	..	..	..	..
Feb	112.7	4.4	..	..	..	..	..
Mar	113.0	4.2	..	..	..	..	..
Apr	113.3	4.3	..	..	..	..	..
May	113.2	4.3	..	..	..	..	..
Jun	113.6	4.5	..	..	..	..	..
Jul	113.8	3.9	..	..	..	..	..
Aug	114.6	5.5	..	..	..	..	..
Sep	114.6	4.9	..	..	..	..	..
Oct	114.4	3.6	..	..	..	..	..
Nov	115.3	4.1	..	..	..	..	..
Three months ending: 1994 Aug	105.6	-1.4	..	..	..	..	..
Sep	105.7	-1.0	..	..	..	..	..
Oct	105.9	-1.2	..	..	..	..	..
Nov	106.2	-1.0	..	..	..	..	..
Dec	106.7	-0.2	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Jan	107.5	1.1	..	..	..	..	..
Feb	108.1	2.2	..	..	..	..	..
Mar	108.3	2.1	..	..	..	..	..
Apr	108.3	2.1	..	..	..	..	..
May	108.5	2.5	..	..	..	..	..
Jun	108.6	2.8	..	..	..	..	..
Jul	108.9	3.2	..	..	..	..	..
Aug	109.0	3.2	..	..	..	..	..
Sep	109.2	3.3	..	..	..	..	..
Oct	109.5	3.4	..	..	..	..	..
Nov	110.2	3.7	..	..	..	..	..
Dec	111.3	4.3	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Jan	111.9	4.0	..	..	..	..	..
Feb	112.5	4.1	..	..	..	..	..
Mar	112.6	3.9	..	..	..	..	..
Apr	113.0	4.3	..	..	..	..	..
May	113.2	4.3	..	..	..	..	..
Jun	113.4	4.4	..	..	..	..	..
Jul	113.6	4.2	..	..	..	..	..
Aug	114.0	4.6	..	..	..	..	..
Sep	114.3	4.7	..	..	..	..	..
Oct	114.5	4.6	..	..	..	..	..
Nov	114.8	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.

EARNINGS 5.9

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

1990=100	Great Britain (1,2)	Belgium (7,8)	Canada (8)	Denmark (6,8)	France (4)	Germany (FR) (4)	Greece (8)	Irish Republic (8)	Italy (4)	Japan (2,5)	Netherlands (4)	Spain (2,8,9)	Sweden (6,8)	United States (8,10)
Annual averages	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
1989	100.0	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1990	108.2	105	104.8	104.5	104.6	106.6	117	105	109.8	103.5	104.0	108.2	105.5	103.0
1991	115.3	110	108.4	107.9	108.7	114.2	133	110	115.7	104.6	108.3	116.5	110.3	106.0
1992	120.5	112	110.6	110.6	111.1	120.4	147	117	120.0	104.7	111.9	124.4	113.9	108.0
1993	126.2	115	112.4	113.2	113.4	123.9	166	118	124.0	106.9	113.9	130.0	118.6	111.0
1994	131.9	..	114.1	117.6	116.1	128.0	188	123	127.8	110.4	115.2	136.4	124.9	114.0
1995	129.5	..	113.8	118.2	116.8	131.4	196.0	123.0	129.5	110.9	115.5	139.2	127.9	115.0
Quarterly averages														
1994 Q3	126.9	115.0	111.4	113.0	113.5	124.9	168.0	117.0	124.3	104.5	114.0	130.3	118.7	111.0
Q4	128.8	117.0	113.0	113.3	114.0	124.9	174.0	118.0	124.6	108.1	114.1	131.8	120.5	113.0
1995 Q1	130.1	..	113.4	115.5	114.5	125.2	179.0	119.0	126.4	110.3	114.6	133.5	121.2	113.0
Q2	131.3	..	113.5	119.1	115.5	126.3	186.0	119.0	126.7	112.5	115.1	135.5	124.5	114.0
Q3	132.4	..	114.1	117.6	116.3	129.3	190.0	120.0	128.7	107.8	115.5	139.2	127.9	115.0
Q4	134.0	..	115.3	118.2	116.8	131.4	196.0	123.0	129.5	110.9	115.5	139.2	127.9	115.0
1996 Q1	135.6	..	115.4	120.4	117.1	134.1	198.0	..	128.8	112.3	116.3	140.7	129.5	116.0
Q2	136.8	..	116.9	124.3	118.1	134.7	..	..	129.3	114.4	116.8	143.2	134.8	118.0
Q3	138.9	..	..	..	119.3	134.9	..	..	..	113.1	..	..	..	..
Monthly														
1994 Jun	125.8	115.0	112.5	..	..	..	..	117.0	124.0	115.1	114.0	..	117.7	111.0
Jul	126.1	..	111.8	..	..	..	..	..	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	127.6	115.0	111.8	..	..	..	..	117.0	124.3	108.9	114.0	..	118.7	112.0
Oct	128.2	..	112.1	..	..	..	..	..	124.3	110.5	115.1	..	122.2	113.0
Nov	128.9	..	113.0	113.3	..	..	..	..	124.5	109.3	114.0	..	120.0	112.0
Dec	129.5	117.0	113.8	..	..	..	..	..	124.6	109.8	114.0	..	119.9	112.0
1995 Jan	129.6	..	113.5	..	115.3	125.2	..	..	126.4	111.0	115.0	..	121.1	113.0
Feb	130.2	..	113.6	115.5	..	..	..	..	126.4	110.6	115.0	..	121.2	113.0
Mar	130.4	..	113.2	..	..	..	..	119.0	126.5	110.9	115.0	..	121.4	113.0
Apr	131.1	..	113.4	..	115.7	126.3	..	..	126.6	111.1	115.1	..	124.4	113.0
May	131.2	..	113.5	118.6	..	..	..	..	126.7	110.5	115.1	..	122.2	113.0
Jun	131.5	..	113.5	..	..	..	..	119.0	126.7	110.8	115.1	..	125.1	114.0
Jul	132.2	..	113.0	..	116.3	129.3	..	..	128.5	106.1	115.5	..	127.2	114.0
Aug	132.4	..	114.3	117.6	..	..	..	..	128.5	106.2	115.5	..	123.8	114.0
Sep	132.7	..	114.7	..	..	..	..	..	129.2	111.0	115.5	..	126.8	115.0
Oct														

6.1 RETAIL PRICES Summary of recent movements

	All items (RPI)		All items excluding					
	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Mortgage interest payments (RPIX)		Mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY)		Housing	
			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 Dec	150.7	3.2	149.6	3.0	145.6	2.5	147.2	3.0
1996 Jan	150.2	2.9	149.3	2.8	145.3	2.5	146.8	2.7
Feb	150.9	2.7	150.2	2.9	146.2	2.5	147.6	2.7
Mar	151.5	2.7	150.9	2.9	146.9	2.6	148.4	2.7
Apr	152.6	2.4	152.0	2.9	147.9	2.6	149.0	2.8
May	152.9	2.2	152.5	2.8	148.4	2.3	149.5	2.5
Jun	153.0	2.1	152.6	2.8	148.5	2.3	149.7	2.7
Jul	152.4	2.2	151.9	2.8	147.7	2.4	148.8	2.6
Aug	153.1	2.1	152.8	2.8	148.7	2.4	149.7	2.6
Sep	153.8	2.1	153.6	2.9	149.6	2.5	150.5	2.6
Oct	153.8	2.7	153.6	3.3	149.6	3.0	150.5	2.9
Nov	153.9	2.7	153.7	3.3	149.7	3.0	150.6	3.0
Dec	154.4	2.5	154.2	3.1	149.5	2.7	151.1	2.8

6.2 RETAIL PRICES Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for December 10 1996

	Index Jan 1987=100		Percentage change over			Index Jan 1987=100		Percentage change over																							
	Index Jan 1987=100	Percentage change over 1 month	12 months	Index Jan 1987=100		Percentage change over 1 month	12 months	Index Jan 1987=100	Percentage change over 1 month	12 months																					
											ALL ITEMS	154.4	0.3	2.5	Tobacco	196.2	2.0	6.4	Cigarettes	198.5	7	4	Tobacco	178.3							
Food and catering	148.3	0.1	1.6	Housing	170.1	0.1	1.7	Rent	211.8	4	4	Mortgage interest payments	157.8	-9	7	Depreciation (Jan 1995 = 100)	106.1	144.4													
Alcohol and tobacco	177.9	0.4	4.3	Community charge and rates/council tax	144.4		6	Water and other payments	168.8	6	6	Repairs and maintenance charges	151.9	2	2	Do-it yourself materials	151.9	-1	1	Dwelling insurance & ground rent	182.9	-2	2								
Housing and household expenditure	154.3	0.3	1.4	Fuel and Light	133.9	-0.1	-0.7	Coal and solid fuels	130.9	2	2	Electricity	144.2	-2	2	Gas	124.3	0	0	Oil and other fuels	134.6	16	16								
Personal expenditure	138.7	0.1	1.8	Household goods	140.6	1.0	2.3	Furniture	145.3	3	3	Furnishings	144.4	4	4	Electrical appliances	104.3	5	5	Other household equipment	142.8	-5	-5	Household consumables	158.6	1	1	Pet care	141.4	3	3
Travel and leisure	155.9	0.6	4.2	Household services	142.1	0.1	1.1	Postage	152.6	4	4	Telephones, telemessages, etc	104.7	-3	-3	Domestic services	177.4	4	4	Fees and subscriptions	160.7	2	2								
Consumer durables	120.0	0.6	0.8	Clothing and footwear	123.5	-0.2	0.2	Men's outerwear	123.0	0	0	Women's outerwear	109.1	-1	-1	Children's outerwear	122.4	2	2	Other clothing	152.9	4	4	Footwear	125.7	-2	-2				
Seasonal food	116.0	2.0	-8.1	Personal goods and services	167.2	0.4	3.8	Personal articles	120.9	1	1	Chemists goods	175.1	5	5	Personal services	214.7	5	5												
Food excluding seasonal	144.2	-0.2	2.3	Motoring expenditure	161.5	0.9	5.6	Purchase of motor vehicles	136.5	4	4	Maintenance of motor vehicles	181.9	6	6	Petrol and oil	178.5	10	10	Vehicles tax and insurance	191.8	1	1								
All items excluding seasonal food	155.4	0.3	2.7	Fares and other travel costs	165.4	0.0	3.6	Rail fares	183.6	4	4	Bus and coach fares	178.9	4	4	Other travel costs	145.7	3	3												
All items excluding food	157.2	0.4	2.8	Leisure goods	124.1	-0.1	1.1	Audio-visual equipment	67.7	-6	-6	Tapes and discs	119.5	3	3	Toys, photographic and sport goods	120.6	0	0	Books and newspapers	179.0	4	4	Gardening products	144.4	1	1				
Other indices				Leisure services	177.2	0.5	3.9	Television licences and rentals	124.6	3	3	Entertainment and other recreation	216.0	4	4	Foreign holidays (Jan 1993 = 100)	113.1	4	4	UK holidays (Jan 1994 = 100)	106.3	2	2								
All items excluding: mortgage interest payments(RPIX) housing	154.2	0.3	3.1																												
mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY)[1]	151.1	0.3	2.6																												
mortgage interest payments and council tax	154.3	0.3	2.9																												
mortgage interest payments and depreciation	154.2	0.3	2.9																												

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

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

RETAIL PRICES 6.3 Average retail prices of selected items

Average retail prices on December 10 for a number of important items derived from prices collected by the Office for National Statistics for the purpose of the General Index of Retail Prices in more than 180 areas in the United Kingdom are given below.

It is only possible to calculate a meaningful average price for fairly standard items; that is, those which do not vary between retail outlets.

The averages given are subject to uncertainty, an indication of which is given in the ranges within which at least four-fifths of the recorded prices fell, given in the final column below.

Average prices on December 10 1996

Item	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)	Item	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)
Beef: home-killed, per kg				Margarine			
Best beef mince	543	332	218-505	Margarine/Low fat spread, per 500g	280	74	41-97
Topside	531	562	469-768	Cheese, per kg			
Brisket (without bone)	471	403	373-527	Cheddar type	286	466	366-659
Rump steak *	548	755	659-1078	Eggs			
Stewing steak	531	412	319-661	Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	264	162	118-209
Lamb: home-killed, per kg				Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	259	141	96-178
Loin (with bone)	510	777	659-1049	Milk			
Shoulder (with bone)	473	337	319-449	Pasteurised, per pint +	310	36	28-31
Lamb: imported (frozen), per kg				Tea			
Loin (with bone)	219	448	394-645	Loose, per 125g	262	63	46-79
Leg (with bone)	206	456	428-869	Tea bags, per 250g	282	134	94-165
Pork: home-killed, per kg				Coffee			
Leg (loot off)	433	348	299-505	Pure, instant, per 100g	279	182	164-219
Loin (with bone)	538	431	399-657	Ground/filter fine, 227g/per 8oz	272	190	124-259
Bacon, per kg				Sugar			
Streaky *	398	327	306-593	Granulated, per kg	286	76	64-82
Gammon *	437	476	439-725	Fresh vegetables			
Back *	439	606	438-900	Potatoes, old loose, 454g/per lb	533	16	10-19
Ham				Potatoes, new loose, 454g/per lb	494	26	15-39
Ham (not shoulder), 113g/per 4oz	454	90	58-119	Tomatoes, 454g/per lb	579	55	49-75
Sausages, 454g/per lb				Cabbage, hearted, 454g/per lb	574	28	15-39
Pork	447	139	105-167	Cauliflower, each	582	68	50-80
Canned meats				Brussels sprouts, 454g/per lb	565	35	25-40
Corned beef, 340g	280	93	74-115	Carrots, 454g/per lb	589	18	15-24
Chicken: roasting, oven ready, per kg				Onions, 454g/per lb	588	21	17-29
Frozen	245	176	150-195	Mushrooms, 113g/per 4oz	585	36	25-40
Fresh or chilled	536	179	183-266	Cucumber, each	584	51	39-65
Fresh and smoked fish, per kg				Lettuce - iceberg, each	567	53	45-65
Cod filets	434	436	415-719	Leeks, 454g/per lb	584	60	45-69
Rainbow trout	410	366	218-569	Fresh fruit			
Canned fish				Apples, cooking, 454g/per lb	568	52	39-59
Red salmon, 213g	276	134	97-159	Apples, dessert, 454g/per lb	591	46	38-59
Bread				Pears, dessert, 454g/per lb	581	50	35-69
White loaf, sliced, 800g	302	55	42-80	Oranges, each	578	22	16-30
White loaf, unwrapped, 800g	273	70	49-87	Bananas, 454g/per lb	591	38	29-49
Brown loaf, sliced, 400g	285	55	42-67	Grapes, 454g/per lb	533	175	69-269
Brown loaf, unsliced, 800g	270	74	49-90	Avocado pear, each	480	47	29-64
Flour				Grapefruit, each	563	29	19-39
Self raising, per 1.5kg	261	59	39-75	Items other than food			
Butter				Draught bitter, per pint	552	157	138-185
Home produced, per 250g	272	82	78-89	Draught lager, per pint	559	176	160-200
Imported, per 250g	262	84	79-89	Whisky per nip	675	124	110-145

* Or Scottish equivalent.

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

General Notes - Retail Prices

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

Structure

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

Definitions

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

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

6.4 RETAIL PRICES

General index of retail prices

UNITED KINGDOM January 13, 1987 = 100		ALL ITEMS	All items except food	All items except seasonal food +	All items except housing	All items except mortgage interest	Nationalised industries**	Consumer durables	Food			Catering	Alcoholic drink
									All	Seasonal +	Non-seasonal +		
										food	food		
1987	Weights	1,000	833	974	843	956	57	139	167	26	141	46	76
1988		1,000	837	975	840	958	54	141	163	25	138	50	78
1989		1,000	846	977	825	940	46	135	154	23	131	49	78
1990		1,000	842	976	815	925	—	132	158	24	134	47	83
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	144	21	123	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	115.9	115.4	119.6	112.9
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	116.3	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	127.0	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
1995	Dec 13	146.0	148.5	146.6	142.9	145.3	—	117.4	132.7	122.0	134.5	165.1	158.9
1995	Jan 17	146.0	148.3	146.5	142.9	145.2	—	113.2	134.1	126.3	135.3	165.7	161.3
	Feb 14	146.9	149.2	147.3	143.7	146.0	—	114.8	135.0	128.5	135.9	166.4	162.4
	Mar 14	147.5	149.8	148.0	144.5	146.6	—	116.2	135.9	130.0	136.7	167.1	163.1
	Apr 11	149.0	151.5	149.4	145.0	147.7	—	116.5	135.8	130.3	136.4	167.8	163.2
	May 16	149.6	151.8	150.0	145.8	148.4	—	117.2	138.1	135.6	138.2	168.5	164.1
	Jun 13	149.8	152.2	150.4	145.8	148.5	—	116.9	137.0	125.2	139.0	168.8	164.8
	Jul 18	149.1	151.6	149.9	145.0	147.7	—	113.4	135.9	116.9	139.3	169.2	165.6
	Aug 15	149.9	152.1	150.3	145.9	148.6	—	114.9	138.7	132.2	139.6	169.8	165.6
	Sep 12	150.6	152.8	151.0	146.7	149.2	—	117.5	139.1	132.0	140.1	170.4	166.0
	Oct 17	149.8	152.1	150.5	146.2	148.7	—	117.2	137.5	122.0	140.2	171.0	166.8
	Nov 14	149.8	152.2	150.5	146.2	148.8	—	118.1	137.6	121.2	140.5	171.5	165.9
	Dec 12	150.7	152.9	151.3	147.2	149.6	—	119.0	138.8	126.2	140.9	171.9	164.6
1996	Jan 16	150.2	152.3	150.7	146.8	149.3	—	113.8	139.6	128.5	141.4	172.5	166.0
	Feb 13	150.9	152.8	151.3	147.6	150.2	—	115.5	141.1	131.8	142.5	172.9	167.1
	Mar 12	151.5	153.3	151.9	148.4	150.9	—	117.4	142.3	134.9	143.3	173.3	167.4
	Apr 16	152.6	154.6	153.0	149.0	152.0	—	117.5	142.3	132.3	143.8	174.0	168.0
	May 14	152.9	154.8	153.3	149.5	152.5	—	118.0	143.3	134.9	144.5	174.6	169.7
	Jun 11	153.0	154.9	153.5	149.7	152.6	—	118.0	143.2	132.1	144.9	175.5	169.7
	Jul 16	152.4	154.5	153.2	148.8	151.9	—	114.1	141.3	120.1	145.0	176.3	170.5
	Aug 13	153.1	155.1	153.7	149.7	152.8	—	115.6	142.9	126.5	145.8	176.9	170.5
	Sep 10	153.8	156.2	154.7	150.5	153.6	—	118.5	141.4	119.2	145.5	177.5	170.7
	Oct 15	153.8	156.4	154.8	150.5	153.6	—	118.1	140.3	114.4	145.0	177.9	171.0
	Nov 12	153.9	156.6	154.9	150.6	153.7	—	119.3	139.7	113.7	144.5	178.3	170.7
	Dec 10	154.4	157.2	155.4	151.1	154.2	—	120.0	139.9	116.0	144.2	178.8	170.1

+ 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.

6.4 RETAIL PRICES

General index of retail prices

Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expenditure	Fares and other travel	Leisure goods	Leisure services	1987 Weights
38	157	61	73	44	74	38	127	22	47	30	1987
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	32	1993
35	158	45	76	47	58	37	142	20	48	71	1994
35	187	45	77	47	54	39	125	19	46	66	1995
34	190	43	72	48	54	38	124	17	45	65	1996
100.0	103.3	99.1	102.1	101.9	101.1	101.9	103.4	101.5	101.6	101.6	1987
100.1	112.5	101.6	105.9	106.8	104.4	106.8	108.1	107.5	104.2	107.5	1988
103.4	135.3	107.3	110.1	112.5	109.9	114.1	114.0	115.2	107.4	115.1	1989
106.4	163.7	115.9	115.4	119.6	115.0	122.7	120.9	112.4	112.4	124.5	1990
115.6	160.8	125.1	122.5	129.5	118.5	133.4	135.5	117.7	135.5	138.8	1991
129.9	159.6	127.8	126.5	137.0	118.8	142.2	138.7	143.9	120.8	150.0	1992
144.2	164	46	79	47	58	37	142	20	47	32	1993
156.4	151.0	126.2	128.0	141.9	119.8	147.9	144.7	151.4	122.5	156.7	1994
168.2	156.0	131.7	134.3	142.0	120.4	153.3	149.7	155.4	121.8	162.5	1995
179.5	166.4	134.5	133.1	141.6	120.6	158.2	152.4	159.3	121.7	167.7	1996
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1987
101.4	103.9	98.3	103.3	105.0	101.1	104.3	105.1	105.1	102.8	103.6	1988
105.6	124.6	104.2	107.5	110.3	105.9	110.4	110.6	112.9	105.1	112.1	1989
108.3	145.8	110.6	112.0	116.3	110.8	118.6	115.0	117.5	110.1	119.6	1990
116.2	170.6	121.6	116.7	125.5	114.2	127.2	122.8	130.8	114.9	130.7	1991
137.4	156.0	127.7	123.9	135.3	115.7	138.4	134.0	140.9	119.9	145.5	1992
150.0	151.6	127.1	125.8	139.8	114.9	144.7	137.9	148.6	121.3	153.6	1993
166.5	150.2	125.4	126.1	142.4	116.2	149.5	147.5	154.0	122.3	160.1	1994
170.9	160.4	133.8	131.1	141.2	122.8	156.6	150.5	156.1	121.4	164.7	1995
175.6	160.6	134.1	128.3	141.9	117.1	154.9	150.9	157.5	121.2	165.0	1996
177.2	162.0	134.3	130.1	142.0	118.5	154.9	151.4	158.7	121.5	165.0	Jan 17
177.4</											

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	138.8
1992	..	135.1	146.4	117.4	126.7	115.3	308.1	153.5	123.0	125.1	140.0
1993	..	139.7	148.7	120.6	128.3	119.9	352.6	160.6	125.6	126.9	147.3
1994	..	143.4	152.4	123.4	130.9	122.7	391.1	168.1	127.8	129.8	160.0
1995	148.5	..	157.6	125.3	133.6	125.0	427.4	176.0	129.9	133.2	168.3
Monthly											
1995 Oct	149.5	..	158.3	125.4	134.2	125.3	439.7	177.5	130.8	..	170.5
Nov	149.7	..	158.3	125.7	134.5	125.3	440.7	178.0	130.9	133.9	171.6
Dec	150.0	..	159.3	125.8	134.4	125.6	445.2	178.4	131.0	..	171.9
1996 Jan	150.3 P	..	158.8	126.8	134.3	125.7	444.7	179.6	131.2	..	172.3 P
Feb	150.8 P	..	159.5	127.2	135.0	126.4	443.3	180.1	131.7	134.4	172.8 P
Mar	151.4 P	..	160.1	127.3	135.8	126.5	458.4	180.7	132.5	..	173.3 P
Apr	152.0 P	..	161.3	127.5	136.1	126.6	464.2	181.8	132.8	..	174.2 P
May	152.3 P	..	161.6	127.3	136.6	126.8	467.2	182.4	133.0	135.0	174.9 P
Jun	152.4 P	..	161.7	127.3	136.5	126.9	469.9	182.2	132.9	..	175.3 P
Jul	152.3 P	..	161.1	128.1	136.3	127.4	458.2	182.4	132.6	..	175.0 P
Aug	152.4 P	..	161.8	128.4	136.5	127.2	458.0	183.0	132.3	135.7	175.2 P
Sep	152.9 P	..	162.6	128.1	137.2	127.1	471.7	183.5	132.8	..	175.7 P
Oct	153.0 P	..	162.6	128.5	137.4	127.1	476.1	183.6	133.1	..	175.8 P
Nov	153.0 P	..	162.7	128.7	137.7	127.0	474.5	183.6	133.0	136.4	176.3 P
Increases on a year earlier											
Annual averages											
1987	..	3.3	4.2	1.6	4.1	0.2	16.4	5.2	3.1	3.2	Per cent
1988	..	3.6	4.9	1.2	4.5	1.3	13.5	4.8	2.6	2.1	4.8
1989	..	5.1	7.8	3.1	4.8	2.8	13.7	6.8	3.7	4.1	5.0
1990	..	5.7	9.4	3.4	2.6	2.7	20.4	6.7	3.4	3.2	6.3
1991	..	5.0	5.9	3.2	2.4	3.5	19.5	6.0	3.2	3.1	6.5
1992	..	4.6	3.8	2.4	2.1	4.2	15.8	5.9	2.3	3.1	6.2
1993	..	3.4	1.6	2.7	1.3	4.0	14.4	4.6	2.1	1.4	5.2
1994	..	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.3	10.9	4.7	1.8	2.3	4.4
1995	..	..	3.4	1.5	2.1	1.9	9.3	4.7	1.6	2.6	5.0
Monthly											
1995 Oct	3.0	..	3.2	1.2	1.9	1.8	8.3	4.4	1.8	..	5.5
Nov	3.0	..	3.1	1.5	1.9	1.7	8.2	4.5	1.9	..	5.7
Dec	3.0	..	3.2	1.5	1.8	1.8	8.1	4.3	2.1	2.4	5.6
1996 Jan	2.8 P	..	2.9	2.0	1.7	1.5	8.4	3.9	2.0	..	5.4 P
Feb	2.7 P	..	2.7	1.9	1.8	1.6	8.5	3.7	2.0	2.0	4.9 P
Mar	2.7 P	..	2.7	2.0	2.1	1.7	9.1	3.4	2.3	..	4.5 P
Apr	2.7 P	..	2.4	2.0	2.0	1.5	9.2	3.5	2.4	..	4.6 P
May	2.7 P	..	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.7	9.1	3.8	2.4	1.4	4.4 P
Jun	2.5 P	..	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.4	8.8	3.6	2.3	..	3.9 P
Jul	2.5 P	..	2.2	1.9	2.3	1.6	8.6	3.7	2.3	..	3.6 P
Aug	2.3 P	..	2.1	1.9	2.4	1.4	8.5	3.7	1.6	1.4	3.3 P
Sep	2.3 P	..	2.1	2.0	2.3	1.4	8.5	3.5	1.6	..	3.4 P
Oct	2.4 P	..	2.7	2.5	2.4	1.5	8.3	3.5	1.8	..	3.1 P
Nov	2.2 P	..	2.7	2.4	2.4	1.4	7.7	3.2	1.6	1.9	2.8 P

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.

Source: Office for National Statistics/Eurostat

RETAIL PRICES Selected countries 6.8

Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Austria	Finland	Sweden	Norway	Switzerland	United States	Japan	Canada	1985=100	
Annual averages												
1987	100.2	99.8	122.2	103.1	107.1	108.6	116.5	102.2	105.7	100.7	108.7	
1988	101.7	100.7	133.9	105.1	112.6	114.9	124.3	104.2	110.0	101.4	113.1	
1989	105.1	101.7	151.0	107.8	120.0	122.3	130.0	107.4	115.3	103.7	118.7	
1990	109.0	104.3	170.9	111.3	127.3	135.1	135.4	113.2	121.5	106.9	124.4	
1991	112.4	108.4	189.6	115.1	132.8	147.8	140.0	119.8	126.6	110.4	131.4	
1992	115.9	111.7	206.7	119.7	136.7	151.1	143.3	124.6	130.5	112.3	133.4	
1993	120.1	114.6	220.0	124.0	139.7	158.2	146.5	128.7	134.3	113.8	135.8	
1994	122.7	117.8	231.5	127.7	141.2	161.6	148.6	129.8	137.8	114.6	136.1	
1995	125.1	120.1	241.1	130.6	142.6	165.7	152.2	132.2	141.7	114.4	139.0	
Monthly												
1995 Oct	125.5	120.9	243.0	130.7	142.9	167.1	132.5	142.9	114.5	139.3	Oct	
Nov	125.5	120.9	243.2	130.6	142.5	167.0	132.4	142.8	114.2	139.6	Nov	
Dec	125.6	120.5	242.7	130.5	142.4	166.5	132.4	142.7	114.3	139.4	Dec	
1996 Jan	125.9	121.1	243.4	131.2	142.6	166.2	132.8	143.6	114.2	139.7	1996 Jan	
Feb	126.0	121.5	245.1	131.8	143.1	166.4	133.1	144.0	114.0	140.0	Feb	
Mar	126.3	122.5	246.1	132.4	143.3	167.2	133.3	144.8	114.2	140.5	Mar	
Apr	126.6	122.6	248.3	132.3	143.5	167.5	133.4	145.3	114.9	140.9	Apr	
May	126.7	122.4	249.5	132.1	143.8	167.3	132.9	145.6	115.1	141.3	May	
Jun	126.7	121.9	249.2	132.8	143.8	166.7	133.2	145.7	114.5	141.2	Jun	
Jul	126.8	122.4	249.7	134.0	143.7	166.3	133.0	146.0	114.7	141.2	Jul	
Aug	126.9	122.3	250.4	134.8	143.4	165.5	133.3	146.3	114.4	141.3	Aug	
Sep	127.0	123.4	250.4	133.7	143.7	166.5	133.4	146.7	114.9	141.5	Sep	
Oct	127.4	123.8	250.2	133.4	143.9	166.4	133.6	147.2	114.5	141.8	Oct	
Nov	128.0	123.7 P	250.6	133.5 P	143.5	166.0	133.3	147.5	114.3 P	142.5	Nov	
Increases on a year earlier												
Annual averages												
1987	-0.1	-0.4	9.4	1.4	3.4	4.2	8.7	1.4	3.7	0.1	4.4	1987
1988	1.5	0.9	9.6	1.9	5.1	5.8	6.7	2.0	4.1	0.7	4.0	1988
1989	3.3	1.0	12.8	2.6	6.6	6.4	4.6	3.1	4.8	2.3	5.0	1989
1990	3.7	2.6	13.2	3.2	6.1	10.5	4.2	5.4	5.4	3.1	4.8	1990
1991	3.1	3.9	10.9	3.4	4.3	9.4	3.4	5.8	4.2	3.3	5.6	1991
1992	3.1	3.0	9.0	4.0	2.9	2.2	2.4	4.0	3.1	1.7	1.5	1992
1993	3.6	2.6	6.4	3.6	2.2	4.7	2.2	3.3	2.9	1.3	1.8	1993
1994	2.2	2.8	5.2	3.0	1.1	2.1	1.4	0.9	2.6	0.7	0.2	1994
1995	2.0	2.0	4.1	2.3	1.0	2.5	2.4	1.8	..	-0.2	2.1	1995
Monthly												
1995 Oct	1.6	1.3	4.0	1.9	0.3	2.7	2.3	1.9	2.8	-0.6	2.4	Oct
Nov	1.3	1.6	3.9	1.9	0.3	2.7	2.1	1.9	2.6	-0.7	2.1	Nov
Dec	1.3	1.7	3.4	1.8	0.3	2.6	2.2	1.9	2.5	-0.3	1.7	Dec
1996 Jan	1.1	1.9	2.5	1.7	0.5	2.0	1.2	1.5	2.7	-0.4	1.6	1996 Jan
Feb	1.0	1.8	2.5	1.6	0.5	1.7	0.9	0.8	2.7	-0.2	1.3	Feb
Mar	1.2	2.1	2.4	1.8	0.6	1.7	0.7	0.9	2.8	0.1	1.4	Mar
Apr	1.5	2.0	2.9	1.6	0.7	1.3	1.0	0.9	2.9	0.4	1.4	Apr
May	1.4	2.0	3.5	1.5	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.7	2.9	0.3	1.5	May
Jun	1.2	1.8	3.6	1.6	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.7	2.8	0.0	1.4	Jun
Jul	1.3	2.2	3.9	1.9	0.5	0.6	1.3	0.7	3.0	0.6	1.2	Jul
Aug	1.4	1.9	3.6	1.8	0.4	0.3	1.5	0.6	2.9	0.2	1.4	Aug
Sep	1.3	2.0	3.4	2.0	0.5	0.2	1.3	0.6	3.0	-0.1	1.5	Sep
Oct	1.5	2.4	3.0	2.1	0.7	-0.1	1.7	0.8	3.0	0.1	1.8	Oct
Nov	1.9	2.3 P	3.0	2.3 P	0.7	-0.3	1.8	0.7	3.3	0.1 P	2.0	Nov

Source: Office for National Statistics/Eurostat

6.9 RETAIL PRICES

Selected countries: all items excluding housing costs

1990=100	European Comm (15)	European Comm (12)	United Kingdom	Belgium	Denmark	Germany (West)	Greece	Spain	France	Irish Republic	Italy
Annual averages											
1993	113.4	113.6	116.1	108.2	104.5	111.0	158.4	117.4	107.5	107.9	116.7
1994	116.8	117.0	118.8	110.5	106.3	113.9	173.9	122.9	109.2	111.1	121.4
1995	120.2 P	120.5 P	122.0	112.0	108.5	115.7 P	190.7 P	128.7	111.1	113.6	127.7
Monthly											
Oct	120.9 P	121.2 P	122.7	112.1	109.1	115.4 P	196.8 P	129.8	111.7		129.4
Nov	121.1 P	121.4 P	122.7	112.4	109.2	115.4 P	197.6 P	130.1	111.8	114.2	130.2
Dec	121.4 P	121.7 P	123.5	112.4	109.2	115.6 P	199.9 P	130.4	111.9		130.4
1996 Jan	121.6 P	122.0 P	123.2	113.5	109.0	116.2 P	199.2 P	131.3	112.1		130.7 P
Feb	122.0 P	..	123.8	113.7	109.8	116.4 P	198.2 P	131.7	112.5	114.9	131.1 P
Mar	122.6 P	..	124.5	113.7	110.5	116.7 P	205.6 P	132.1	113.2		131.5 P
Apr	123.1 P	..	125.0	113.9	110.8	117.2 P	208.5 P	132.9	113.4		132.2 P
May	123.5 P	..	125.4	113.7	111.0	117.7 P	207.7 P	133.3	113.6	115.4	132.7 P
Jun	123.6 P	..	125.6	113.7	110.9	117.8 P	210.8 P	133.2	113.5		133.0 P
Jul	123.3 P	..	124.8	114.5	110.7	117.8 P	204.0 P	133.3	113.3		132.8 P
Aug	123.3 P	..	125.6	114.8	111.0	117.1 P	204.0 P	133.8	113.0	116.0	132.9 P
Sep	123.7 P	..	126.3	114.5	111.7	117.1 P	210.9 P	134.1	113.4		133.3 P
Oct	123.9 P	..	126.3	114.9	111.9	117.2 P	213.9 P	134.2	113.7 P	116.0 P	133.4 P
Nov	124.0 P	..	126.3	114.9 P	111.9 P	117.1 P	213.6 P	134.2	113.7 P		133.8 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											
Oct	2.8 P	2.9 P	2.9	1.1	1.9	1.1 P	8.7 P	4.4	1.7		5.4
Nov	2.9 P	3.0 P	2.8	1.4	1.9	1.0 P	8.6 P	4.5	1.8	2.1	5.7
Dec	2.9 P	3.0 P	3.0	1.3	1.9	1.0 P	8.5 P	4.2	2.0		5.6
1996 Jan	2.7 P	2.8 P	2.7	1.9	1.7	0.9 P	8.8 P	3.9	1.9		5.4 P
Feb	2.5 P	..	2.7	1.8	1.8	0.9 P	8.9 P	3.7	1.9	1.9	4.9 P
Mar	2.6 P	..	2.7	2.0	2.1	1.0 P	9.5 P	3.4	2.3		4.5 P
Apr	2.7 P	..	2.8	2.0	2.1	1.2 P	9.6 P	3.5	2.3		4.6 P
May	2.7 P	..	2.5	1.8	2.0	1.5 P	9.5 P	3.8	2.3	1.7	4.4 P
Jun	2.6 P	..	2.7	1.7	2.1	1.2 P	9.5 P	3.5	2.3		3.9 P
Jul	2.6 P	..	2.6	1.9	2.6	1.3 P	9.0 P	3.6	2.3		3.6 P
Aug	2.4 P	..	2.6	1.9	2.5	1.4 P	8.9 P	3.7	1.6	1.7	3.4 P
Sep	2.4 P	..	2.6	1.9	2.5	1.4 P	8.9 P	3.6	1.6		3.4 P
Oct	2.5 P	..	2.9	2.5	2.6	1.5 P	8.7 P	3.4	1.8		3.1 P
Nov	2.4 P	..	3.0	2.2 P	2.5 P	1.5 P	8.1 P	3.1	1.7 P	1.6 P	2.7 P

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.

6.9 RETAIL PRICES

Selected countries: all items excluding housing costs

1990=100	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Austria	Finland	Sweden	Norway	United States	Japan	Canada	1990=100
Annual averages											
1993	109.1	107.5	128.7	110.6	112.2	110.4	107.5	110.3	105.9	109.5	116.8
1994	111.2	109.8	135.5	113.4	113.9	113.0	109.1	112.9	106.3	109.6	116.8
1995	113.0	111.0	141.1	115.3	114.9	115.8	111.9	115.9	105.8	112.5	116.8
Monthly											
Oct	113.3	111.0	142.2	115.2	115.1	117.0	112.4	116.8	105.9	112.8	116.8
Nov	113.3	111.0	142.3	115.0	114.8	117.0	112.3	116.8	105.5	113.1	116.8
Dec	113.4	111.0	142.0	114.9	114.7	116.6	112.3	116.7	105.6	112.8	116.7
1996 Jan	113.6	112.0	142.4	115.4	115.0	114.5	111.6	117.2	105.4	113.2	116.7
Feb	113.7	112.0	143.4	115.8	115.6	114.7	111.7	117.6	105.2	113.4	116.7
Mar	113.9	113.0	144.0	116.6	115.8	115.6	112.1	118.3	105.4	114.0	116.7
Apr	114.3	113.0	145.3	116.3	116.0	116.1	112.6	118.9	106.2	114.6	116.7
May	114.6	113.0	146.0	116.3	116.3	116.3	112.8	119.2	106.4	115.0	116.7
Jun	114.3	113.0	145.8	116.8	116.2	115.8	112.9	119.2	105.9	114.9	116.7
Jul	114.4	112.0	146.1	118.1	116.0	115.5	113.5	119.2	105.6	114.9	116.7
Aug	114.4	112.0	146.5	118.6	115.7	115.0	..	119.3	105.5	115.0	116.7
Sep	114.5	113.0	146.5	117.4	116.0	115.8	..	119.8	105.9	115.2	116.7
Oct	114.9	114.0	146.4	117.3 P	116.2 P	115.9 P	120.3	106.1	115.4	116.3	116.7
Nov	114.9 P	114.0 P	146.6	117.3 P	116.2 P	115.9 P	..	120.6	106.1 P	116.3	116.7
Increases on a year earlier											
Annual averages											
1993	3.1	1.4	6.4	3.4	3.4	4.2	2.1	3.0	1.0	2.0	4.4
1994	1.9	2.1	5.3	2.6	1.5	2.4	1.4	2.4	0.4	0.2	4.0
1995	1.6	1.1	4.1	1.7	0.9	2.5	2.6	2.6	-0.5	2.6	5.2
Monthly											
Oct	1.2	0.0	4.0	1.3	0.3	2.4	2.3	2.5	-1.0	3.1	5.4
Nov	1.1	0.9	3.9	1.2	0.3	2.5	2.1	2.3	-1.0	2.6	5.7
Dec	1.0	0.9	3.4	1.1	0.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	-0.6	2.1	5.6
1996 Jan	1.0	1.8	2.5	1.1	0.6	0.6	1.0	2.4	-0.8	2.0	5.4 P
Feb	0.9	0.9	2.5	1.0	0.8	0.2	0.7	2.4	-0.5	1.6	4.9 P
Mar	1.0	0.9	2.9	1.4	0.9	0.4	0.3	2.6	-0.2	1.9	4.5 P
Apr	1.4	0.9	2.9	1.1	1.0	0.3	0.8	2.8	0.2	1.9	4.6 P
May	1.6	0.9	3.5	1.2	1.2	0.3	0.8	2.8	0.1	2.0	4.4 P
Jun	1.1	1.8	3.7	1.1	0.9	0.0	0.6	2.7	-0.3	1.9	3.9 P
Jul	1.2	1.8	3.9	1.5	0.8	-0.1	1.2	2.8	0.3	1.7	3.6 P
Aug	1.3	1.8	3.6	1.4	0.7	-0.5	..	2.7	0.0	2.0	3.4 P
Sep	1.3	1.8	3.4	1.5	0.9	-0.9	..	2.8	-0.4	1.9	3.4 P
Oct	1.4	2.7	3.0	1.8	1.0	-1.0	..	2.9	0.2	2.3	3.1 P
Nov	1.4 P	2.7 P	3.0	2.0 P	1.2 P	-1.0	..	3.3	0.6 P	2.8	2.7 P

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

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

GREAT BRITAIN	In employment #					ILO unemployed	Total economically active	Economic inactivity	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	26,004 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 1985	20,673	2,606	321	..	23,626	3,143	26,768	15,951	43,246
Spr 1986	20,890	2,703	402	..	24,195	3,026	27,021	15,990	43,011
Spr 1987	21,010	2,718	414	..	24,141	3,031	27,148	16,100	43,246
Spr 1988	21,708	3,136	541	..	25,389	2,946	27,435	16,053	43,487
Spr 1989	22,269	3,429	490	..	26,195	2,424	27,619	15,852	43,665
Spr 1990	22,488	3,471	458	..	26,421	2,021	28,446	15,623	43,839
Spr 1991	22,132	3,318	418	..	25,868	1,925	27,793	15,616	43,962
Spr 1992	21,585	3,140	356	176	25,883	2,361	28,243	15,835	44,078
Aut 1992	21,441	3,088	343	176	25,448	2,737	27,995	16,164	44,159
Win 1992/3	21,385	3,084	326	152	24,947	2,957	27,905	16,293	44,203
Spr 1993	21,382	3,101	333	145	24,960	2,903	27,863	16,353	44,217
Sum 1993	21,360	3,113	329	151	24,953	2,876	27,828	16,402	44,230
Aut 1993	21,402	3,143	323	140	25,009	2,855	27,864	16,382	44,246
Win 1993/4	21,425	3,193	324	135	25,077	2,786	27,863	16,399	44,277
Spr 1994	21,486	3,208	315	140	25,149	2,712	27,861	16,417	44,293
Spr 1994	21,545	3,224	298	138	25,206	2,669	27,875	16,419	44,293
Aut 1994	21,593	3,269	290	142	25,294	2,532	27,826	16,496	44,322
Win 1994/5	21,675	3,289	278	128	25,371	2,435	27,806	16,545	44,352
Spr 1995	21,748	3,260	265	133	25,407	2,432	27,839	16,542	44,381
Sum 1995	21,874	3,249	257	125	25,505	2,416	27,921	16,489	44,410
Aut 1995	21,939	3,247	245	131	25,562	2,369	27,939	16,499	44,447
Win 1995/6	22,108	3,218	237	118	25,692	2,302	27,994	16,503	44,485
Spr 1996	22,102	3,199	222	122	25,646	2,313	27,959	16,564	44,522
Sum 1996	22,084	3,290	227	114	25,715	2,263	27,978	16,582	44,560
Aut 1996	22,241	3,291	198	115	25,845	2,230	28,075	16,523	44,599
Changes									
Sum 96 - Aut 96	157	1	-29	-1	130	-32	98	-59	39
Per cent	0.7	0.0	-12.7	1.2	0.5	-1.4	0.3	-0.4	0.1

GREAT BRITAIN	In employment #					ILO unemployed	Total economically active	Economic inactivity	All aged 16 and over
	Employees	Self-employed	Govt-supported training and employment programmes §	Unpaid family workers **	All ++				
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 1985	11,643	1,988	201	..	13,845	1,802 X	15,647 X	4,872 X	20,519
Spr 1986	11,683	2,039	255	..	13,977	1,818	15,795	4,886	20,681
Spr 1987	11,583	2,057	278	..	13,920	1,817	15,736	5,071	20,806
Spr 1988	11,487	2,231	329	..	14,052	1,755	15,807	5,138	20,945
Spr 1989	11,836	2,375	339	..	14,552	1,425	15,978	5,074	21,052
Spr 1990	11,984	2,626	313	..	14,928	1,173	16,101	5,058	21,158
Spr 1991	12,082	2,647	296	..	15,029	1,122	16,150	5,099	21,249
Spr 1992	11,803	2,958	252	..	14,803	1,085	16,068	5,251	21,318
Spr 1993	11,777	2,371	234	54	14,037	1,827	15,864	5,505	21,369
Aut 1992	11,244	2,320	221	55	13,841	1,919	15,760	5,635	21,395
Win 1992/3	11,186	2,330	206	46	13,768	1,981	15,750	5,658	21,407
Spr 1993	11,168	2,316	219	41	13,744	1,948	15,692	5,728	21,420
Sum 1993	11,146	2,331	219	47	13,742	1,904	15,647	5,786	21,432
Aut 1993	11,173	2,349	215	42	13,779	1,885	15,663	5,785	21,448
Win 1993/4	11,193	2,384	217	42	13,837	1,790	15,627	5,796	21,464
Spr 1994	11,223	2,406	207	47	13,883	1,790	15,673	5,806	21,479
Sum 1994	11,246	2,427	195	49	13,916	1,775	15,691	5,804	21,495
Aut 1994	11,306	2,462	191	44	14,004	1,670	15,673	5,843	21,516
Win 1994/5	11,333	2,480	186	41	14,039	1,597	15,636	5,901	21,537
Spr 1995	11,393	2,470	173	44	14,076	1,577	15,653	5,906	21,559
Sum 1995	11,436	2,450	163	44	14,092	1,572	15,655	5,915	21,580
Aut 1995	11,462	2,454	157	42	14,285	1,552	15,737	5,937	21,604
Win 1995/6	11,547	2,421	147	35	14,150	1,515	15,666	5,964	21,629
Spr 1996	11,571	2,394	141	40	14,146	1,514	15,660	5,993	21,654
Sum 1996	11,538	2,465	144	37	14,183	1,478	15,662	6,017	21,678
Aut 1996	11,625	2,464	120	40	14,249	1,445	15,694	6,010	21,703
Changes									
Sum 96 - Aut 96	87	-1	-24	3	66	-34	32	-7	25
Per cent	0.8	-0.1	-16.4	8.5	0.5	-2.3	0.2	-0.1	0.1

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

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY
Economic activity *, not seasonally adjusted **7.2**

GREAT BRITAIN	In employment #					ILO unemployed	Total economically active	Economic inactivity	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 1985	20,515	2,616	311	..	23,467	3,105	25,597 X	16,148	42,720
Spr 1986	20,746	2,713	390	..	23,850	2,990	26,840	16,171	43,011
Spr 1987	20,852	2,729	400	..	23,984	2,996	26,979	16,267	43,246
Spr 1988	20,892	2,969	498	..	24,368	2,912	27,280	16,208	43,487
Spr 1989	21,601	3,148	527	..	25,279	2,392	27,671	15,994	43,665
Spr 1990	22,167	3,441	478	..	26,093	1,989	28,083	15,757	43,839
Spr 1991	22,388	3,482	448	..	26,324	1,894	28,218	15,745	43,962
Spr 1992	22,034	3,300	412	..	25,792	2,329	28,121	16,440	44,078
Spr 1993	21,480	3,147	364	176	25,206	2,684	27,890	16,269	44,159
Aut 1992	21,259	3,058	350	176	25,114	2,847	27,962	16,228	44,190
Win 1992/3	21,259	3,058	350	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	21,307	3,115	341	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	3,215	326	140	25,093	2,856	27,750	16,528	44,277
Spr 1994	21,699	3,224	280	138	25,341	2,734	28,075	16,218	44,293
Sum 1994	21,632	3,289	296	142	25,359	2,517	27,876	16,446	44,322
Aut 1994	21,550	3,259	283	128	25,221	2,435	27,656	16,695	44,352
Win 1994/5	21,675	3,269	283	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	232	131	25,625	2,382	28,007	16,440	44,440
Win 1995/6	22,020	3,205	242	119	25,299	2,829	27,829	16,656	44,485
Spr 1996	22,020	3,205	230	122	25,578	2,265	27,843	16,679	44,522
Spr 1996	22,235	3,295	209	114	25,853	2,327	28,180	16,379	44,560
Sum 1996	22,282	3,311	204	115	25,912	2,226	28,138	16,461	44,599
Aut 1996	22,282	3,311	204	115	25,912	2,226	28,138	16,461	44,599
Changes									
Sum 96 - Aut 96	46	16	-5	1	59	-102	-43	81	39
Per cent	0.2	0.5	-2.4	1.2	0.2	-4.4	-0.2	0.5	0.1

GREAT BRITAIN	In employment #					ILO unemployed	Total economically active	Economic inactivity	All aged 16 and over
	Employees	Self-employed	Govt-supported training and employment programmes §	Unpaid family workers**	All ++				
MEN									
Spr 1979	13,302	1,442	..	..	14,743	763 X	15,507 X	4,177 X	19,684
Spr 1981	12,308	1,745	..	..	14,093	1,560 X	15,653 X	4,434 X	20,087
Spr 1983	11,641	1,751	212	..	13,585	1,815 X	15,379 X	4,952 X	20,332
Spr 1984	11,572	1,980	192	..	13,759	1,838 X	15,596 X	4,923 X	20,619
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

7.3 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

Economic activity* by age

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)		
	THOUSANDS	THOUSANDS	THOUSANDS	THOUSANDS	THOUSANDS	THOUSANDS	THOUSANDS	THOUSANDS	THOUSANDS	THOUSANDS	THOUSANDS		
In employment*													
Apr 1984	2 352	1 315	1 037	2 467	819	1 955	942	1 689	7 078	4 780	722		
Jun 1984	2 378	1 328	1 050	2 537	834	1 983	959	1 748	7 158	4 811	733		
Apr 1985	2 395	1 341	1 054	2 550	838	1 992	963	1 755	7 187	4 824	737		
Jun 1985	2 417	1 354	1 063	2 563	842	2 001	967	1 762	7 216	4 837	741		
Apr 1986	2 439	1 367	1 072	2 576	846	2 010	971	1 770	7 245	4 850	745		
Jun 1986	2 461	1 380	1 081	2 589	850	2 019	975	1 777	7 274	4 863	749		
Apr 1987	2 483	1 393	1 090	2 602	854	2 028	979	1 784	7 303	4 876	753		
Jun 1987	2 505	1 406	1 100	2 615	858	2 037	983	1 791	7 332	4 889	757		
Apr 1988	2 527	1 419	1 109	2 628	862	2 046	987	1 798	7 361	4 902	761		
Jun 1988	2 549	1 432	1 118	2 641	866	2 055	991	1 805	7 390	4 915	765		
Apr 1989	2 571	1 445	1 127	2 654	870	2 064	995	1 812	7 419	4 928	769		
Jun 1989	2 593	1 458	1 136	2 667	874	2 073	999	1 819	7 448	4 941	773		
Apr 1990	2 615	1 471	1 145	2 680	878	2 082	1 003	1 826	7 477	4 954	777		
Jun 1990	2 637	1 484	1 154	2 693	882	2 091	1 007	1 833	7 506	4 967	781		
Apr 1991	2 659	1 497	1 163	2 706	886	2 100	1 011	1 840	7 535	4 980	785		
Jun 1991	2 681	1 510	1 172	2 719	890	2 109	1 015	1 847	7 564	4 993	789		
Apr 1992	2 703	1 523	1 181	2 732	894	2 118	1 019	1 854	7 593	5 006	793		
Jun 1992	2 725	1 536	1 190	2 745	898	2 127	1 023	1 861	7 622	5 019	797		
Apr 1993	2 747	1 549	1 199	2 758	902	2 136	1 027	1 868	7 651	5 032	801		
Jun 1993	2 769	1 562	1 208	2 771	906	2 145	1 031	1 875	7 680	5 045	805		
Apr 1994	2 791	1 575	1 217	2 784	910	2 154	1 035	1 882	7 709	5 058	809		
Jun 1994	2 813	1 588	1 226	2 797	914	2 163	1 039	1 889	7 738	5 071	813		
Apr 1995	2 835	1 601	1 235	2 810	918	2 172	1 043	1 896	7 767	5 084	817		
Jun 1995	2 857	1 614	1 244	2 823	922	2 181	1 047	1 903	7 796	5 097	821		
Apr 1996	2 879	1 627	1 253	2 836	926	2 190	1 051	1 910	7 825	5 110	825		
Jun 1996	2 901	1 640	1 262	2 849	930	2 199	1 055	1 917	7 854	5 123	829		
Apr 1997	2 923	1 653	1 271	2 862	934	2 208	1 059	1 924	7 883	5 136	833		
Jun 1997	2 945	1 666	1 280	2 875	938	2 217	1 063	1 931	7 912	5 149	837		
Apr 1998	2 967	1 679	1 289	2 888	942	2 226	1 067	1 938	7 941	5 162	841		
Jun 1998	2 989	1 692	1 298	2 901	946	2 235	1 071	1 945	7 970	5 175	845		
Apr 1999	3 011	1 705	1 307	2 914	950	2 244	1 075	1 952	8 000	5 188	849		
Jun 1999	3 033	1 718	1 316	2 927	954	2 253	1 079	1 959	8 029	5 201	853		
Apr 2000	3 055	1 731	1 325	2 940	958	2 262	1 083	1 966	8 058	5 214	857		
Jun 2000	3 077	1 744	1 334	2 953	962	2 271	1 087	1 973	8 087	5 227	861		
Apr 2001	3 099	1 757	1 343	2 966	966	2 280	1 091	1 980	8 116	5 240	865		
Jun 2001	3 121	1 770	1 352	2 979	970	2 289	1 095	1 987	8 145	5 253	869		
Apr 2002	3 143	1 783	1 361	2 992	974	2 298	1 099	1 994	8 174	5 266	873		
Jun 2002	3 165	1 796	1 370	3 005	978	2 307	1 103	1 999	8 203	5 279	877		
Apr 2003	3 187	1 809	1 379	3 018	982	2 316	1 107	2 005	8 232	5 292	881		
Jun 2003	3 209	1 822	1 388	3 031	986	2 325	1 111	2 012	8 261	5 305	885		
Apr 2004	3 231	1 835	1 397	3 044	990	2 334	1 115	2 019	8 290	5 318	889		
Jun 2004	3 253	1 848	1 406	3 057	994	2 343	1 119	2 026	8 319	5 331	893		
Apr 2005	3 275	1 861	1 415	3 070	998	2 352	1 123	2 033	8 348	5 344	897		
Jun 2005	3 297	1 874	1 424	3 083	1 002	2 361	1 127	2 040	8 377	5 357	901		
Apr 2006	3 319	1 887	1 433	3 096	1 006	2 370	1 131	2 047	8 406	5 370	905		
Jun 2006	3 341	1 900	1 442	3 109	1 010	2 379	1 135	2 054	8 435	5 383	909		
Apr 2007	3 363	1 913	1 451	3 122	1 014	2 388	1 139	2 061	8 464	5 396	913		
Jun 2007	3 385	1 926	1 460	3 135	1 018	2 397	1 143	2 068	8 493	5 409	917		
Apr 2008	3 407	1 939	1 469	3 148	1 022	2 406	1 147	2 075	8 522	5 422	921		
Jun 2008	3 429	1 952	1 478	3 161	1 026	2 415	1 151	2 082	8 551	5 435	925		
Apr 2009	3 451	1 965	1 487	3 174	1 030	2 424	1 155	2 089	8 580	5 448	929		
Jun 2009	3 473	1 978	1 496	3 187	1 034	2 433	1 159	2 096	8 609	5 461	933		
Apr 2010	3 495	1 991	1 505	3 200	1 038	2 442	1 163	2 103	8 638	5 474	937		
Jun 2010	3 517	2 004	1 514	3 213	1 042	2 451	1 167	2 110	8 667	5 487	941		
Apr 2011	3 539	2 017	1 523	3 226	1 046	2 460	1 171	2 117	8 696	5 500	945		
Jun 2011	3 561	2 030	1 532	3 239	1 050	2 469	1 175	2 124	8 725	5 513	949		
Apr 2012	3 583	2 043	1 541	3 252	1 054	2 478	1 179	2 131	8 754	5 526	953		
Jun 2012	3 605	2 056	1 550	3 265	1 058	2 487	1 183	2 138	8 783	5 539	957		
Apr 2013	3 627	2 069	1 559	3 278	1 062	2 496	1 187	2 145	8 812	5 552	961		
Jun 2013	3 649	2 082	1 568	3 291	1 066	2 505	1 191	2 152	8 841	5 565	965		
Apr 2014	3 671	2 095	1 577	3 304	1 070	2 514	1 195	2 159	8 870	5 578	969		
Jun 2014	3 693	2 108	1 586	3 317	1 074	2 523	1 199	2 166	8 899	5 591	973		
Apr 2015	3 715	2 121	1 595	3 330	1 078	2 532	1 203	2 173	8 928	5 604	977		
Jun 2015	3 737	2 134	1 604	3 343	1 082	2 541	1 207	2 180	8 957	5 617	981		
Apr 2016	3 759	2 147	1 613	3 356	1 086	2 550	1 211	2 187	8 986	5 630	985		
Jun 2016	3 781	2 160	1 622	3 369	1 090	2 559	1 215	2 194	9 015	5 643	989		
Apr 2017	3 803	2 173	1 631	3 382	1 094	2 568	1 219	2 201	9 044	5 656	993		
Jun 2017	3 825	2 186	1 640	3 395	1 098	2 577	1 223	2 208	9 073	5 669	997		
Apr 2018	3 847	2 199	1 649	3 408	1 102	2 586	1 227	2 215	9 102	5 682	1 001		
Jun 2018	3 869	2 212	1 658	3 421	1 106	2 595	1 231	2 222	9 131	5 695	1 005		
Apr 2019	3 891	2 225	1 667	3 434	1 110	2 604	1 235	2 229	9 160	5 708	1 009		
Jun 2019	3 913	2 238	1 676	3 447	1 114	2 613	1 239	2 236	9 189	5 721	1 013		
Apr 2020	3 935	2 251	1 685	3 460	1 118	2 622	1 243	2 243	9 218	5 734	1 017		
Jun 2020	3 957	2 264	1 694	3 473	1 122	2 631	1 247	2 250	9 247	5 747	1 021		
Apr 2021	3 979	2 277	1 703	3 486	1 126	2 640	1 251	2 257	9 276	5 760	1 025		
Jun 2021	4 001	2 290	1 712	3 499	1 130	2 649	1 255	2 264	9 305	5 773	1 029		
Apr 2022	4 023	2 303	1 721	3 512	1 134	2 658	1 259	2 271	9 334	5 786	1 033		
Jun 2022	4 045	2 316	1 730	3 525	1 138	2 667	1 263	2 278	9 363	5 799	1 037		
Apr 2023	4 067	2 329	1 739	3 538	1 142	2 676	1 267	2 285	9 392	5 812	1 041		
Jun 2023	4 089	2 342	1 748	3 551	1 146	2 685	1 271	2 292	9 421	5 825	1 045		
Apr 2024	4 111	2 355	1 757	3 564	1 150	2 694	1 275	2 299	9 450	5 838	1 049		
Jun 2024	4 133	2 368	1 766	3 577	1 154	2 703	1 279	2 306	9 479	5 851	1 053		
Apr 2025	4 155	2 381	1 775	3 590	1 158	2 712	1 283	2 313	9 508	5 864	1 057		
Jun 2025	4 177	2 394	1 784	3 603	1 162	2 721	1 287	2 320	9 537	5 877	1 061		
Apr 2026	4 199	2 407	1 793	3 616	1 166	2 730	1 291	2 327	9 566	5 890	1 065		
Jun 2026	4 221	2 420	1 802	3 629	1 170	2 739	1 295	2 334	9 595	5 903	1 069		
Apr 2027	4 243	2 433	1 811	3 642	1 174	2							

7.5 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

Alternative measures of unemployment

THOUSANDS

GREAT BRITAIN	ILO unemployment measure				Claimant unemployment measure +					
	Seasonally adjusted				Not ILO unemployed					
	Claimants	Non claimants	Total	Difference	Total #	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	In employment	Total	
ALL			3,143	369	2,774					
Spr 1984			3,026	115	2,911					
Spr 1985			3,031	38	2,993					
Spr 1986			2,946	147	2,799					
Spr 1987			2,424	154	2,270					
Spr 1988			2,021	279	1,742					
Spr 1989			1,925	422	1,502					
Spr 1990			2,361	294	2,067					
Spr 1991			2,737	149	2,588					
Spr 1992	1,804	933	2,737	149	2,588	1,804	492	292	784	
Aut 1992	1,877	981	2,859	95	2,763	1,877	547	339	886	
Win 1992/3	1,937	1,021	2,957	96	2,861	1,937	585	339	924	
Spr 1993	1,915	989	2,903	66	2,837	1,915	570	352	923	
Sum 1993	1,861	1,015	2,876	69	2,807	1,861	634	312	946	
Aut 1993	1,815	1,041	2,855	108	2,747	1,815	588	345	932	
Win 1993/4	1,757	1,025	2,786	111	2,675	1,757	586	332	918	
Spr 1994	1,702	1,010	2,712	115	2,597	1,702	557	339	895	
Sum 1994	1,657	1,012	2,669	151	2,518	1,657	544	316	860	
Aut 1994	1,546	986	2,532	114	2,417	1,546	540	332	872	
Win 1994/5	1,471	964	2,435	128	2,307	1,471	549	287	836	
Spr 1995	1,445	987	2,432	186	2,246	1,445	498	302	800	
Sum 1995	1,405	1,012	2,416	199	2,217	1,405	516	297	812	
Aut 1995	1,406	991	2,396	225	2,171	1,406	498	267	766	
Win 1995/6	1,365	937	2,302	170	2,132	1,365	483	285	768	
Spr 1996	1,325	988	2,313	220	2,093	1,325	469	298	767	
Sum 1996	1,260	1,002	2,263	221	2,041	1,260	478	303	781	
Aut 1996	1,143	1,087	2,230	302	1,928	1,143	472	313	784	
Changes										
Sum 95 - Aut 96	-117	85	-32		-114	-117	-6	9	3	
Aut 95 - Aut 96	-262	96	-166		-243	-262	-27	45	19	
MEN										
Spr 1984			1,861	-95	1,956					
Spr 1985			1,818	-208	2,026					
Spr 1986			1,817	-251	2,067					
Spr 1987			1,755	-188	1,943					
Spr 1988			1,425	-150	1,575					
Spr 1989			1,173	-62	1,234					
Spr 1990			1,122	22	1,100					
Spr 1991			1,470	-92	1,562					
Spr 1992	1,413	414	1,827	-154	1,981	1,413	352	216	568	
Aut 1992	1,479	440	1,919	-201	2,120	1,479	381	260	641	
Win 1992/3	1,516	465	1,981	-214	2,195	1,516	420	259	679	
Spr 1993	1,484	464	1,948	-228	2,176	1,484	414	278	692	
Sum 1993	1,444	460	1,904	-250	2,154	1,444	468	242	710	
Aut 1993	1,401	484	1,885	-222	2,106	1,401	435	270	705	
Win 1993/4	1,361	469	1,831	-223	2,053	1,361	433	260	692	
Spr 1994	1,321	469	1,790	-200	1,990	1,321	395	274	669	
Sum 1994	1,290	485	1,775	-148	1,923	1,290	383	250	633	
Aut 1994	1,214	455	1,670	-176	1,846	1,214	374	258	631	
Win 1994/5	1,142	455	1,597	-164	1,761	1,142	396	223	619	
Spr 1995	1,129	447	1,577	-136	1,712	1,129	345	238	583	
Sum 1995	1,090	482	1,572	-115	1,688	1,090	365	233	598	
Aut 1995	1,088	464	1,552	-100	1,653	1,088	359	206	564	
Win 1995/6	1,075	440	1,515	-108	1,624	1,075	336	213	548	
Spr 1996	1,033	482	1,514	-77	1,591	1,033	337	221	559	
Sum 1996	992	478	1,478	-70	1,548	992	332	224	556	
Aut 1996	890	554	1,445	-20	1,464	890	342	231	574	
Changes										
Sum 95 - Aut 96	-102	68	-34		-84	-102	10	7	18	
Aut 95 - Aut 96	-198	90	-108		-189	-198	-16	26	9	
WOMEN										
Spr 1984			1,282	464	817					
Spr 1985			1,208	323	885					
Spr 1986			1,214	288	926					
Spr 1987			1,191	335	856					
Spr 1988			999	304	695					
Spr 1989			848	340	508					
Spr 1990			803	401	402					
Spr 1991			891	386	505					
Spr 1992	391	519	910	303	607	391	141	75	216	
Aut 1992	398	541	939	296	643	398	166	79	245	
Win 1992/3	421	555	976	310	665	421	164	80	245	
Spr 1993	430	525	955	294	661	430	157	74	231	
Sum 1993	417	555	972	319	653	417	186	70	236	
Aut 1993	414	557	971	330	641	414	152	75	227	
Win 1993/4	396	559	955	334	621	396	153	72	225	
Spr 1994	380	541	921	315	607	380	161	65	226	
Sum 1994	368	526	894	300	595	368	161	66	227	
Aut 1994	331	531	862	290	572	331	166	74	240	
Win 1994/5	329	509	838	292	547	329	153	64	217	
Spr 1995	316	539	856	322	533	316	153	64	217	
Sum 1995	315	529	844	315	529	315	151	64	215	
Aut 1995	317	527	844	325	519	317	140	62	201	
Win 1995/6	289	497	786	278	509	289	147	72	219	
Spr 1996	293	506	799	297	501	293	132	77	209	
Sum 1996	268	516	784	291	493	268	146	80	225	
Aut 1996	253	533	786	322	464	253	129	81	211	
Changes										
Sum 95 - Aut 96	-15	16	2		-29	-15	-16	2	-15	
Aut 95 - Aut 96	-64	6	-58		-55	-64	-10	20	9	

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

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

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

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY 7.6

Alternative measures of unemployment

THOUSANDS

GREAT BRITAIN	ILO unemployment measure				Claimant unemployment measure +					
	Not seasonally adjusted				Not ILO unemployed					
	Claimants	Non claimants	Total	Difference	Total #	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	In employment	Total	
ALL			3,105	114	2,991	2,233	574	184	758	
Spr 1984	2,233	872	2,990	-149	3,139	2,164	778	197	975	
Spr 1985	2,202	794	2,996	-186	3,181	2,202	783	196	980	
Spr 1986	2,096	815	2,912	-41	2,952	2,096	673	183	856	
Spr 1987	1,655	737	2,392	-10	2,401	1,655	568	178	746	
Spr 1988	1,143	846	1,989	214	1,775	1,143	423	209	632	
Spr 1989	1,034	860	1,894	373	1,520	1,034	300	186	486	
Spr 1990	1,447	883	2,329	243	2,086	1,447	390	250	640	
Spr 1991	1,790	894	2,684	71	2,613	1,790	517	306	823	
Spr 1992	1,828	1,018	2,846	189	2,657	1,828	567	263	829	
Sum 1992	1,861	987	2,847	113	2,735	1,861	540	335	874	
Aut 1992	1,970	997	2,967	45	2,922	1,970	602	350	952	
Win 1992/3	1,901	948	2,849	-18	2,867	1,901	598	368	966	
Spr 1993	1,862	1,080	2,942	131	2,811	1,862	636	313	949	
Sum 1993	1,797	1,045	2,842	120	2,721	1,797	583	342	924	
Aut 1993	1,791	999	2,790	53	2,737	1,791	604	342	946	
Win 1993/4	1,689	967	2,656	32	2,624	1,689	582	353	935	
Spr 1994	1,658	1,077	2,734	212	2,523	1,658	547	318	865	
Sum 1994	1,526	991	2,517	125	2,392	1,526	536	329	866	
Aut 1994	1,505	930	2,435	66	2,369	1,505	567	296	864	
Win 1994/5	1,434	942	2,376	105	2,271	1,434	521	315	837	
Spr 1995	1,402	1,077	2,479	255	2,224	1,402	522	300	822	
Sum 1995	1,385	998	2,382	235	2,147	1,385	496	266	762	
Aut 1995	1,400	899	2,299	104	2,195	1,400	500	295	795	
Win 1995/6	1,318	947	2,265	149	2,116	1,318	488	310	798	
Spr 1996	1,259	1,068	2,327	273	2,054	1,259	487	309	796	
Sum 1996	1,11									

7.7 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

Job-related training received by employees

THOUSANDS

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

	All of working age +		Age Groups				
	Seasonally adjusted	Not seasonally adjusted	16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-59/64
ALL							
Spr 1984							
Spr 1985							
Spr 1986							
Spr 1987							
Spr 1988							
Spr 1989							
Spr 1990							
Spr 1991							
Spr 1992							
Aut 1992							
Win 1992/3							
Spr 1993							
Sum 1993							
Aut 1993							
Win 1993/4							
Spr 1994							
Sum 1994							
Aut 1994							
Win 1994/5							
Spr 1995							
Sum 1995							
Aut 1995							
Win 1995/6							
Spr 1996							
Sum 1996							
Aut 1996							
Sum 1996\$	3,047	2,724	226	385	879	958	276
Men							
Spr 1984							
Spr 1985							
Spr 1986							
Spr 1987							
Spr 1988							
Spr 1989							
Spr 1990							
Spr 1991							
Spr 1992							
Aut 1992							
Win 1992/3							
Spr 1993							
Sum 1993							
Aut 1993							
Win 1993/4							
Spr 1994							
Sum 1994							
Aut 1994							
Win 1994/5							
Spr 1995							
Sum 1995							
Aut 1995							
Win 1995/6							
Spr 1996							
Sum 1996							
Aut 1996							
Sum 1996\$	1,511	1,329	100	193	404	496	136
Women							
Spr 1984							
Spr 1985							
Spr 1986							
Spr 1987							
Spr 1988							
Spr 1989							
Spr 1990							
Spr 1991							
Spr 1992							
Aut 1992							
Win 1992/3							
Spr 1993							
Sum 1993							
Aut 1993							
Win 1993/4							
Spr 1994							
Sum 1994							
Aut 1994							
Win 1994/5							
Spr 1995							
Sum 1995							
Aut 1995							
Win 1995/6							
Spr 1996							
Sum 1996							
Aut 1996							
Sum 1996\$	1,536	1,395	126	192	475	462	140

% of all employees # PERCENT

	All of working age +		Age Groups				
	Seasonally adjusted	Not seasonally adjusted	16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-59/64
ALL							
Spr 1984							
Spr 1985							
Spr 1986							
Spr 1987							
Spr 1988							
Spr 1989							
Spr 1990							
Spr 1991							
Spr 1992							
Aut 1992							
Win 1992/3							
Spr 1993							
Sum 1993							
Aut 1993							
Win 1993/4							
Spr 1994							
Sum 1994							
Aut 1994							
Win 1994/5							
Spr 1995							
Sum 1995							
Aut 1995							
Win 1995/6							
Spr 1996							
Sum 1996							
Aut 1996							
Sum 1996\$	4.1	3.6	0.4	0.7	1.5	1.9	0.5
Men							
Spr 1984							
Spr 1985							
Spr 1986							
Spr 1987							
Spr 1988							
Spr 1989							
Spr 1990							
Spr 1991							
Spr 1992							
Aut 1992							
Win 1992/3							
Spr 1993							
Sum 1993							
Aut 1993							
Win 1993/4							
Spr 1994							
Sum 1994							
Aut 1994							
Win 1994/5							
Spr 1995							
Sum 1995							
Aut 1995							
Win 1995/6							
Spr 1996							
Sum 1996							
Aut 1996							
Sum 1996\$	3.6	3.2	0.3	0.5	1.1	1.3	0.4
Women							
Spr 1984							
Spr 1985							
Spr 1986							
Spr 1987							
Spr 1988							
Spr 1989							
Spr 1990							
Spr 1991							
Spr 1992							
Aut 1992							
Win 1992/3							
Spr 1993							
Sum 1993							
Aut 1993							
Win 1993/4							
Spr 1994							
Sum 1994							
Aut 1994							
Win 1994/5							
Spr 1995							
Sum 1995							
Aut 1995							
Win 1995/6							
Spr 1996							
Sum 1996							
Aut 1996							
Sum 1996\$	4.5	4.0	0.4	0.7	1.6	2.0	0.6

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

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY 7.8

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

HOURS

GREAT BRITAIN

	Total (millions) #	Average	Total (millions) #	Average	SIC 92 (Standard Industrial Classification)												
					Agriculture and fishing A-B	Energy and water C,E	Manufacturing D	Construction F	Distribution Hotels & Catering G,H	Transport & comms I	Banking, Finance & Insurance etc J,K	Public admin education & health L,N	Other Services O-Q	Total Services G-Q			
ALL																	
Spr 1984	782	33.1	790	33.7	47.7	28.2	36.3	38.2	32.5	37.8	34.5	29.1	30.2	31.7			
Spr 1985	810	33.8	818	34.4	47.1	35.0	37.1	38.2	33.1	38.6	33.6	29.8	30.1	32.3			
Spr 1986	814	33.8	823	34.4	47.4	36.9	37.2	38.3	33.2	38.9	33.9	29.2	30.6	32.3			
Spr 1987	821	33.6	830	34.1	47.4	36.2	37.1	38.3	32.8	39.0	33.1	28.9	31.4	32.1			
Spr 1988	872	34.4	882	34.9	47.7	37.0	38.1	39.8	33.2	39.4	34.4	28.7	31.4	32.7			
Spr 1989	894	34.2	905	34.7	49.0	37.4	37.6	39.3	33.1	39.7	34.0	29.3	31.5	32.6			
Spr 1990	894	33.9	905	34.4	47.5	37.2	37.5	39.4	32.7	38.4	33.9	29.0	31.8	32.2			
Spr 1991	876	33.9	887	34.4	48.0	37.8	37.2	39.0	32.7	38.7	33.9	29.7	31.2	32.4			
Spr 1992	824	32.8	835	33.3	45.8	37.0	36.2	37.1	32.1	37.7	33.1	28.8	30.6	33.2			
Spr 1992	837	33.4	828	32.9	45.7	36.9	35.8	37.7	32.1	37.3	32.8	27.3	30.5	31.0			
Aut 1992	828	33.2	853	34.1	43.7	37.6	37.4	38.5	32.3	38.3	33.8	30.0	31.1	32.3			
Win 1992/3	822	33.1	795	32.2	40.4	36.2	34.5	35.0	31.0	36.8	32.3	28.6	29.6	30.9			
Spr 1993	821	33.0	833	33.6	43.3	37.5	36.9	38.2	31.9	38.0	33.4	29.3	30.8	31.8			
Sum 1993	821	33.1	811	32.5	43.3	37.1	35.1	37.7	31.6	37.7	32.5	27.1	30.1	30.7			
Aut 1993	821	33.0	846	33.9	42.5	38.0	37.3	39.2	32.0	38.4	33.7	29.8	30.3	32.0			
Win 1993/4	828	33.2	801	32.9	40.3	35.1	34.9	35.3	31.2	38.0	32.7	28.6	28.3	31.0			
Spr 1994	832	33.2	845	33.8	44.4	36.9	37.2	38.5	32.0	38.9	34.4	29.5	29.2	32.0			
Sum 1994	841	33.4	867	34.3	45.0	38.1	37.8	39.7	32.4	39.1	34.4	30.2	30.1	32.4			
Aut 1994	845	33.4	817	32.5	41.0	36.6	35.5	36.0	31.5	37.8	32.8	28.5	28.4	31.0			
Win 1994/5	848	33.5	861	34.1	45.8	38.6	37.7	39.0	32.0	39.0	34.1	29.7	30.6	32.2			
Spr 1995	848	33.3	836	32.7	46.4	36.4	35.7	39.3	31.2	38.0	34.1	29.7	30.6	32.2			
Sum 1995	849	33.3	876	34.3	43.9	38.8	38.0	40.2	31.6	39.2	34.6	30.2	29.9	32.3			
Aut 1995	849	33.2	820	32.2	40.9	36.4	35.4	35.9	30.3	37.6	32.9	28.6	27.9	30.7			
Win 1995/6	850	33.2	864	33.9	45.2	38.0	37.6	39.4	31.1	39.4	34.3	29.8	30.3	31.9			

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

Period ending	Training For Work			Youth Training (including Youth Credits)			Modern Apprenticeships		
	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain
	THOUSANDS								
1994 Apr	123.4	14.4	137.8	239.3	32.8	272.1			
May	119.9	14.3	134.2	235.7	31.8	267.5			
Jun	116.2	14.2	130.3	231.3	32.5	263.7			
Jul	108.2	13.7	121.9	241.8	32.1	273.9			
Aug	104.0	13.8	117.8	242.1	32.3	274.5			
Sep	103.2	14.1	117.3	242.4	33.0	275.4			
Oct	113.7	14.3	128.0	252.4	33.2	285.6			
Nov	116.6	14.7	131.3	254.4	33.3	287.7			
Dec	118.1	14.2	132.3	255.7	33.0	288.7			
1995 Jan	115.8	14.4	130.2	253.2	34.0	287.2			
Feb	117.0	14.6	131.6	252.7	34.3	287.0			
Mar	103.4	14.4	117.8	239.5	33.6	273.1			
Apr	82.1	14.0	96.1	229.0	31.7	260.8	1.7	1.7	
May	79.3	13.8	93.2	228.7	31.1	259.8	1.8	1.8	
Jun	75.9	13.6	89.5	227.0	31.5	258.4	1.8	0.0	1.9
Jul	69.3	13.1	82.4	237.5	31.3	268.8	2.4	0.0	2.5
Aug	65.0	12.9	77.9	239.9	31.8	271.7	3.2	0.0	3.2
Sep	63.1	12.8	76.0	240.1	33.0	273.1	6.1	0.0	6.1
Oct	66.6	13.0	79.6	245.6	32.0	277.5	11.1	0.0	11.1
Nov	68.8	13.0	81.8	246.0	32.7	278.7	14.2	0.0	14.2
Dec	70.5	12.8	83.3	244.5	34.5	279.0	16.8	0.1	17.0
1996 Jan	68.8	12.7	81.5	236.4	34.8	271.1	21.0	0.1	21.1
Feb	71.8	13.4	85.2	232.0	35.7	267.6	24.1	0.1	24.2
Mar	72.7	13.0	85.7	224.1	35.2	259.3	27.8	0.2	28.0
Apr	67.9	13.5	81.4	216.0	32.7	248.7	30.6	1.0	31.6
May	67.4	13.6	81.0	213.0	32.1	245.1	32.5	1.1	33.6
June	66.2	13.6	79.8	212.5	33.2	245.6	34.9	1.1	36.1
July	63.7	13.5	77.2	225.5	33.7	256.2	38.8	1.2	39.9
Aug	61.8	13.3	75.1	224.6	35.3	259.9	43.3	1.6	44.9
Sep	61.4	13.2	74.7	226.3	36.3	262.5	50.6	1.9	52.5
Oct	64.3	13.2	77.4	227.7	36.6	264.2	56.4	2.0	58.4

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

8.2 GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING Number of starts on the programmes

Period ending	Training For Work			Youth Training (including Youth Credits)			Modern Apprenticeships		
	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain
	THOUSANDS								
1994 27/25 Feb	28.4	3.2	31.4	14.7	2.6	17.1			
27/31 Mar	23.7	3.1	26.2	13.1	2.8	15.3			
24/29 Apr	20.1	2.6	22.7	13.8	1.9	15.7			
22/27 May	20.8	2.5	23.3	11.3	1.5	12.7			
19 Jun/1 Jul	20.3	3.0	22.7	15.4	4.4	18.9			
17/29 Jul	21.8	1.9	23.8	38.5	2.3	41.1			
14/26 Aug	20.0	2.8	22.5	26.1	4.3	29.9			
11/30 Sep	21.6	3.8	24.6	29.8	4.4	33.5			
9/28 Oct	35.4	2.8	38.3	36.8	3.0	40.1			
6/25 Nov	25.7	2.9	28.6	20.6	2.5	23.3			
4/30 Dec	24.6	2.0	26.9	19.3	1.8	21.3			
1995 1 Jan	12.3	n/a	14.2	9.6	n/a	11.5			
30/27 Jan	26.0	2.6	28.7	17.0	3.5	20.3			
26/24 Feb	23.9	2.9	25.3	16.3	2.8	18.9			
26/31 Mar	16.7	3.3	18.5	14.0	2.9	16.3			
23/28 Apr	12.0	2.2	14.3	12.3	2.5	14.8	0.1	0.1	
21/26 May	15.9	2.6	18.0	12.8	1.8	14.2	0.1	0.1	
18/30 Jun	15.5	2.8	18.1	14.7	4.2	18.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
16/28 Jul	16.2	1.7	18.2	36.6	2.6	39.6	0.6	0.0	0.6
13/25 Aug	14.7	2.3	16.5	26.7	5.0	30.3	0.8	0.0	0.8
10/29 Sep	15.3	3.3	17.8	28.0	5.2	32.6	3.0	0.0	3.0
8/27 Oct	22.0	2.6	24.9	35.2	3.8	39.7	5.0	0.0	5.0
5/24 Nov	19.6	2.4	21.8	21.0	2.6	23.9	3.0	0.0	3.0
3/22 Dec	19.6	1.8	21.5	18.5	2.0	20.4	3.0	0.0	3.0
31 Dec	10.8	n/a	12.3	10.9	n/a	12.6	2.3	n/a	2.3
1996 28/22 Jan	18.8	2.1	20.9	16.6	3.0	19.6	2.6	0.0	2.6
25/19 Feb	21.6	2.7	24.3	17.1	2.7	19.8	3.4	0.0	3.4
24/18 Mar	22.6	2.8	25.5	17.9	2.2	20.1	4.4	0.0	4.4
28/22 Apr	19.4	2.3	21.6	17.4	3.4	20.7	3.0	0.1	3.2
26/20 May	18.0	2.9	21.0	13.1	2.1	15.2	2.6	0.0	2.6
23/17 June	17.1	2.1	19.1	18.7	3.4	22.1	2.9	0.1	3.0
21/15 July	17.9	1.8	19.4	35.5	2.8	37.7	5.1	0.1	5.1
18/12 Aug	16.3	2.8	18.8	24.2	5.4	28.9	5.2	0.5	5.6
15/9 Sep	16.8	2.3	19.3	29.9	3.6	34.0	9.4	0.3	9.7
13/7 Oct	20.6	2.0	22.4	25.2	2.2	27.4	7.8	0.1	7.9

Note: See table 8.1 note.

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

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

You will find information on:

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

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

Look here for information on:

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

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

8.3

GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING

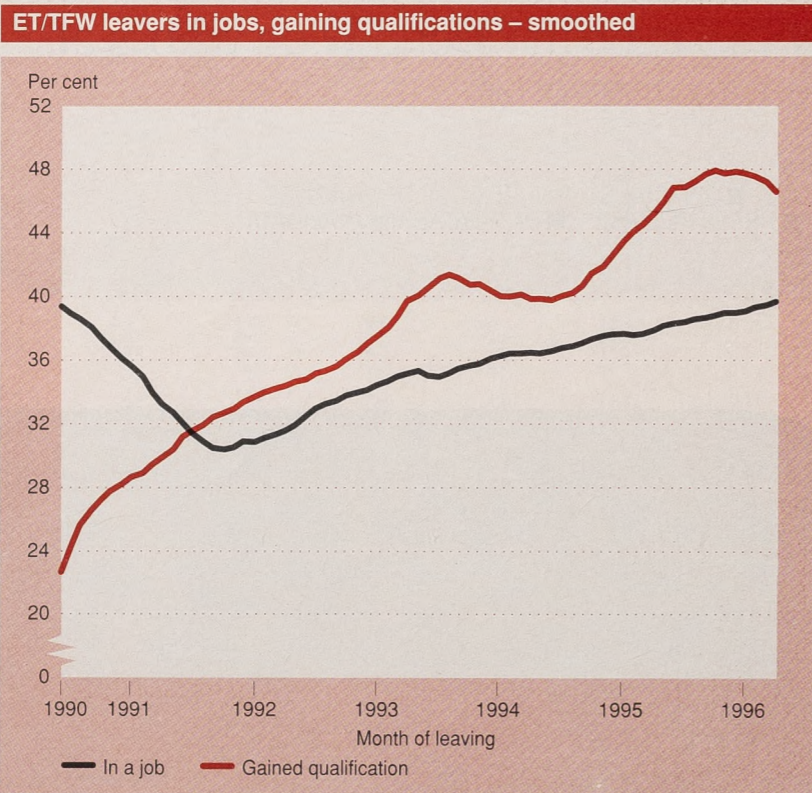
Destinations and qualifications of Training for Work/Employment Training## leavers

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
Table 8.3 for Employment Gazette							
Month of survey	Month of leaving TFW/ET	In a Job	In a positive outcome	Unemployed	Completed	Studied	Gained
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
Oct 95-Sep 96	(Apr 95-Mar 96)	39	44	47	70	63	48
1994 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	43	48	62	57	41
Dec	(Jun 94)	36	43	47	66	62	47
1995 Jan	(Jul 94)	36	45	45	71	65	53
Feb	(Aug 94)	37	43	48	66	59	44
Mar	(Sep 94)	38	44	46	65	61	44
Apr	(Oct 94)	40	43	48	61	58	40
May	(Nov 94)	39	41	50	62	59	42
Jun	(Dec 94)	41	43	48	69	59	43
Jul	(Jan 95)	37	40	51	63	63	45
Aug	(Feb 95)	37	40	50	65	63	45
Sep	(Mar 95)	37	41	49	70	64	49
Oct	(Apr 95)	40	44	46	68	65	50
Nov	(May 95)	41	45	46	69	66	50
Dec	(Jun 95)	38	45	45	72	71	57
1996 Jan	(Jul 95)	38	44	47	72	67	53
Feb	(Aug 95)	40	45	46	69	64	48
Mar	(Sep 95)	39	45	46	68	66	50
Apr	(Oct 95)	41	45	48	67	60	43
May	(Nov 95)	40	44	48	67	56	40
Jun	(Dec 95)	41	44	48	73	59	44
Jul	(Jan 96)	38	42	50	67	62	44
Aug	(Feb 96)	40	44	48	70	59	43
Sep	(Mar 96)	39	44	46	72	59	45
Oct	(Apr 96)	43	48	43	68	59	43

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

According to respondents' own classification.
 + In a positive outcome = in a job, full-time education or other government-supported training.
 § Those whose response to the question, 'What are you mainly doing now?' was, 'unemployed'.
 ** Those who responded positively to the question, 'When you left the Training Programme, had you completed the training that was agreed between you and the organiser of your training?'

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



8.4

GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING

Destinations and qualifications of Youth Training leavers

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

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

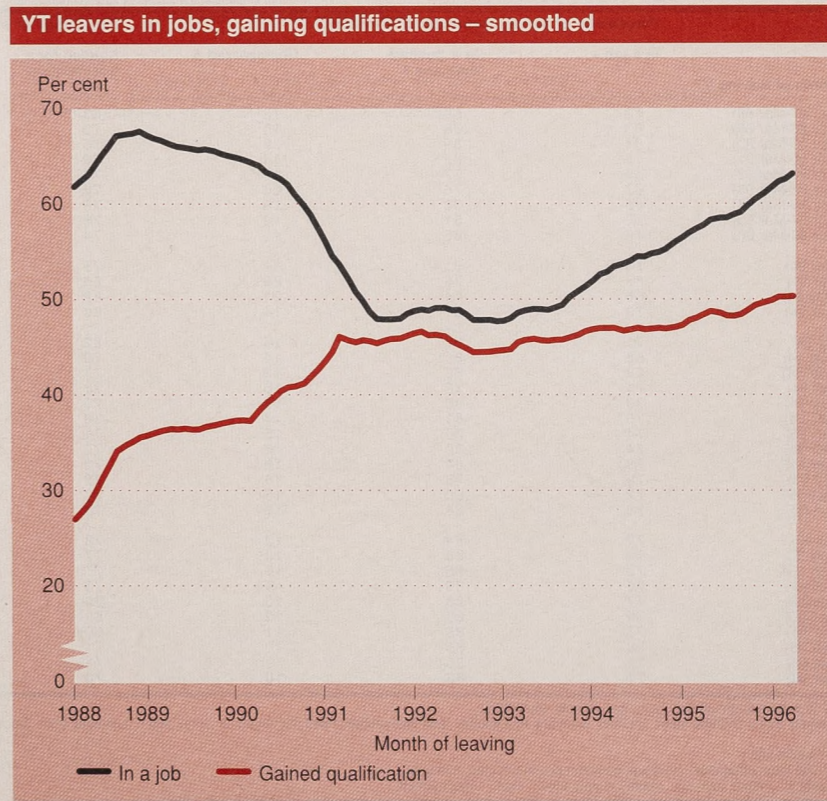
Note 2: From April 1995 the definition of YT leavers changed, no longer counting those making planned transfers from one training provider to another as leavers. Many of these transferring trainees will not have gained a job or qualification or completed their training. Therefore the change in definition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

This does not affect the data for completers (table 8.6), or Training for Work (tables 8.3, 8.5).

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

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

According to respondents' own classification.
 + In a positive outcome = in a job, full-time education or other government-supported training.
 § Those whose response to the question, 'What are you mainly doing now?' was, 'unemployed'.
 ** Those whose response to the question, 'Did you leave your last Training Programme before you were due to finish?' was, 'No'.



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
Oct 95-Sep 96	(Apr 95-Mar 96)	41	46	45	66	60
1994 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	66	60
1995 Jan	(Jul 94)	38	47	43	69	64
Feb	(Aug 94)	40	46	45	62	57
Mar	(Sep 94)	40	46	45	65	58
Apr	(Oct 94)	43	47	45	61	55
May	(Nov 94)	42	45	47	62	56
Jun	(Dec 94)	44	46	46	60	54
Jul	(Jan 95)	40	43	49	66	60
Aug	(Feb 95)	40	42	48	66	60
Sep	(Mar 95)	39	43	48	66	61
Oct	(Apr 95)	42	46	45	67	61
Nov	(May 95)	42	46	45	68	61
Dec	(Jun 95)	38	46	44	75	69
1996 Jan	(Jul 95)	39	46	45	71	65
Feb	(Aug 95)	42	47	45	67	60
Mar	(Sep 95)	41	47	45	71	64
Apr	(Oct 95)	44	47	46	63	56
May	(Nov 95)	43	46	47	58	51
Jun	(Dec 95)	43	46	46	61	55
Jul	(Jan 96)	41	44	48	66	58
Aug	(Feb 96)	42	45	47	62	55
Sep	(Mar 96)	40	45	45	62	56
Oct	(Apr 96)	44	49	42	61	54

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

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

+ According to respondents' own classification.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

+ According to respondents' own classification.

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

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

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

OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES A.1 Jobseekers with disabilities: registrations and placement into employment

Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service, 9 November 1996 - 6 December 1996 +
Registered as disabled on 15 April 1996 #

8,119
373,565

+ Not including placings through displayed vacancies.

Registration as a disabled person under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts 1944 and 1958 is voluntary. People eligible to register are those who, because of injury, disease or congenital deformity, are substantially handicapped in obtaining or keeping employment of a kind otherwise suited to their age, experience and qualifications.

OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES A.4 Regional Development Grants: July - September 1996

	East Midlands	North East	North West	South West	Yorkshire and Humberside	England	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
Original Scheme	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Revised Scheme	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES A.5 Regional Development Grants of over £25,000 (original scheme) and over £100,000 (revised scheme): July - September 1996 *

Region and company	Area+	Value (£)	Region and company	Area+	Value (£)
ORIGINAL SCHEME			REVISED SCHEME		
No payments made in this period			No payments made in this period		

* Companies listed here may have received one or more payments.

+ Employment Office Area for the original scheme, travel-to-work area for the revised scheme.

Note:

Enquiries regarding this table should be addressed to:

English cases - Department of Trade and Industry, RAD, 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, 7.5 and 7.6 (Labour Force Survey) people aged 16 and over who are in employment (as employees, self-employed, on government-supported employment and training programmes, or from 1992, as unpaid family workers) together with those who are ILO unemployed.

ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE

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

EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

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

FULL-TIME WORKERS

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

GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

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

HM FORCES

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

ILO UNEMPLOYED

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

LABOUR DISPUTES

Statistics of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom relate only to disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment. Stoppages involving fewer than 10 workers or lasting

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

less than one day are excluded except where the aggregate of working days lost exceeded 100.

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

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

MANUAL WORKERS (OPERATIVES)

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

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

SIC 1992 Section D.

NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

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

OVERTIME

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

CONVENTIONS

The following standard symbols are used:

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

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

PART-TIME WORKERS

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

PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES

SIC 1992 Sections C-E.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Adjusted for regular seasonal variations.

SELF-EMPLOYED PEOPLE

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

SERVICE INDUSTRIES

SIC 1992 Sections G-Q.

SHORT-TIME WORKING

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

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC)

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

TAX AND PRICE INDEX

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

TEMPORARILY STOPPED

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

VACANCY

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

WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

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

WORKFORCE

Workforce in employment plus the claimant unemployed as defined above.

WORKFORCE IN EMPLOYMENT

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

WORK-RELATED GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING PROGRAMMES

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

REGULARLY PUBLISHED statistics

	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page		Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page
SUMMARY TABLES				LABOUR COSTS			
Labour Force Survey: UK	M	Feb 97	0.1	Survey results 1992 Quadrennial		Sep 94	313
Workforce: UK	M	Feb 97	0.2	Annual update	A	Feb 96	5.7
Labour Force Survey: GB	M	Feb 97	0.3	RETAIL PRICES			
Workforce: GB	M	Feb 97	0.4	General index (RPI)			
BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS				Latest figures: detailed indices	M	Feb 97	6.2
	M	Feb 97	0.5	: percentage changes	M	Feb 97	6.2
EMPLOYMENT AND WORKFORCE				Recent movements and the index excluding seasonal foods	M	Feb 97	6.1
Workforce: UK and GB				Main components: time series and weights	M	Feb 97	6.4
Quarterly series	M(Q)	Feb 97	1.1	Changes on a year earlier: time series	M	Feb 97	6.5
Labour force estimates, projections		May 96	197	Food prices	M	Feb 97	6.3
Employees in employment industry: GB				International comparisons	M	Feb 97	6.8
All industries: by division, class or group	Q	Feb 97	1.4	All items excluding housing costs	M	Feb 97	6.9
: time series, by order group	M	Feb 97	1.2	LABOUR FORCE SURVEY			
Manufacturing: by division, class or group	M	Feb 97	1.3	Economic activity: seasonally adjusted	M	Feb 97	7.1
Administrative, technical and clerical in manufacturing	D	Dec 94	1.10	Economic activity: not seasonally adjusted	M	Feb 97	7.2
Local authorities manpower	D	Feb 97	1.7	Economic activity by age: not seasonally adjusted	M	Feb 97	7.3
Employees in employment by region and sector	B(Q)	Feb 97	1.5	Full-time and part-time workers	M	Feb 97	7.4
Census of Employment				Alternative measures of unemployment (seasonally adjusted)	M	Feb 97	7.5
UK and regions by industry (Sept 1993)		Oct 95	369	Alternative measures of unemployment (not seasonally adjusted)	M	Feb 97	7.6
GB and regions by industry (Sept 1993)		Oct 95	369	Job-related training received by employees	M	Feb 97	7.7
International comparisons	Q	Feb 97	1.9	Average actual weekly hours of work by industry sector	M	Feb 97	7.8
Registered disabled in the public sector	A	Aug 96	325	Occupations (employees and self-employed)	D	Dec 95	7.6
Trade union membership	A	May 96	251	Industry Sectors (employees and self-employed)	D	Dec 95	7.7
Tourism-related industries in Great Britain	Q	Feb 97	1.14	Self-employed (occupations and industry sectors)	D	Dec 95	7.8
CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES				Part-time workers (occupations and industry sectors)	D	Dec 95	7.9
Claimant unemployment				Age groups numbers and rates (employment)	D	Dec 95	7.10
Summary: UK	M	Feb 97	2.1	Average actual weekly hours of work (full-time, part-time and second jobs)	D	Dec 95	7.12
: GB	M	Feb 97	2.2	Temporary employees (all and part-time)	D	Dec 95	7.14
Age and duration: UK	Q	Dec 96	2.5	Previous occupations (ILO unemployment rates)	D	Dec 95	7.15
Broad category: UK	M	Feb 97	2.1	Previous industry sectors (ILO unemployment rates)	D	Dec 95	7.16
Detailed category: GB	M	Feb 97	2.2	Age groups numbers and rates (ILO unemployment rates)	D	Dec 95	7.17
Region: summary	Q	Dec 96	2.6	Duration of ILO unemployment	D	Dec 95	7.18
Age: time series UK	Q	Dec 96	2.7	People made redundant (in 3 months prior to interview)	D	Dec 95	7.19
Estimated rates	Q	Dec 96	2.15	Economically active (numbers and rates by age group)	D	Dec 95	7.20
Duration: time series UK	Q	Dec 96	2.8	Economically inactive (by age group)	D	Dec 95	7.21
Region and area				Economically inactive (by reason including discouraged workers)	D	Dec 95	7.22
Time series summary: by region	M	Feb 97	2.3	Ethnic group (by economic activity)	D	Dec 95	7.23
: assisted areas, travel-to-work areas	M	Feb 97	2.4	Labour market and educational status of young people	D	Mar 96	7.24
: counties, local areas	M	Feb 97	2.9	LABOUR DISPUTES: STOPPAGES OF WORK			
: parliamentary constituencies	M	Feb 97	2.10	Summary: latest figures	M	Feb 97	4.1
Age and duration: summary	Q	Dec 96	2.6	: time series	M	Feb 97	4.2
Flows				Latest year and annual series	A	Jun 96	271
UK, time series	M	Feb 97	2.19	Industry			
Age time series	M	Feb 97	2.20	Monthly: broad sector time series	M	Feb 97	4.1
Mean duration	Q	Jan 97	2.21	Annual: detailed	A	Jun 96	271
Claim history: number of previous claims	Q	Feb 97	2.22	: prominent stoppages	A	Jun 96	271
Claim history: interval between claims	Q	Dec 96	2.23	Main causes of stoppage			
By sought and usual occupation	M	Feb 97	2.24	Cumulative	M	Feb 97	4.1
Students: by region	D	Mar 93	2.13	Latest year for main industries	A	Jun 96	271
Disabled jobseekers: GB	M	Feb 97	2.1	Size of stoppages	A	Jun 96	271
International comparisons	M	Feb 97	2.18	Days lost per 1,000 employees in recent years by industry	A	Jun 96	271
Ethnic origin	A	Jun 96	259	International comparisons	A	Apr 96	153
Temporarily stopped				GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING			
Latest figures: by UK region	D	Nov 93	2.14	Participants in the programmes	M	Feb 97	8.1
Vacancies				New starts on the programmes	M	Feb 97	8.2
Unfilled, inflow, outflow and placings seasonally adjusted	M	Feb 97	3.1	Destinations and qualifications			
Unfilled seasonally adjusted by region	M	Feb 97	3.2	TFW/ET leavers	M	Feb 97	8.3
Unfilled unadjusted by region	M	Feb 97	3.3	YT leavers	M	Feb 97	8.4
REDUNDANCIES				TFW/ET leavers completing agreed training	M	Feb 97	8.5
In Great Britain	M	Feb 97	2.32	YT leavers completing agreed training	M	Feb 97	8.6
by region	M	Feb 97	2.33	Characteristics of TFW/ET starts for England and Wales	Q	Jan 97	8.7
by age	M	Feb 97	2.34	Characteristics of young people leaving YT for England and Wales	Q	Jan 97	8.8
by industry	M	Feb 97	2.35	Characteristics of young people starting Modern Apprenticeships for England and Wales	Q	Jan 97	8.9
by occupation	M	Feb 97	2.36	Destinations and qualifications of TFW/ET by their characteristics for England and Wales	Q	Jan 97	8.10
EARNINGS AND HOURS				Destinations and qualifications of YT leavers by their characteristics for England and Wales	Q	Jan 97	8.11
Average earnings (index)				DISABLED JOB SEEKERS			
Whole economy				Registrations and placements into employment	M	Feb 97	A.1
Main industrial sectors	M	Feb 97	5.1	REGIONAL AID			
Industries	M	Feb 97	5.3	Selective Assistance by region	Q	Jan 97	A.2
Underlying trends	Q	Feb 96	75	Selective Assistance by region and company	Q	Jan 97	A.3
Levels of earnings and hours for main industrial sectors and industries				Development Grants by region	Q	Feb 97	A.4
Manual employees	Q(A)	Feb 97	5.4	Development Grants by region and company	Q	Feb 97	A.5
Non manual employees	Q(A)	Feb 97	5.5	*Frequency of publication, frequency of compilation shown in brackets (if different). A Annual. S Six monthly. Q Quarterly. M Monthly. B Bi-monthly. D Discontinued.			
All employees	Q(A)	Feb 97	5.6				
Quarterly estimates of levels	Q(A)	Nov 96	237				
International comparisons (index)							
Manufacturing	M	Feb 97	5.9				
Overtime and short-time: manufacturing							
Latest figures: industry	D	Dec 96	1.11				
Regions: summary	D	Dec 96	1.13				
Hours of work: manufacturing	D	Sep 95	1.12				
OUTPUT PER HEAD							
Output per head: quarterly and annual indices	M(Q)	Feb 97	1.8				
Wages and salaries per unit of output							
Manufacturing index, time series	M	Feb 97	5.8				
Quarterly and annual indices	M	Feb 97	5.8				

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

FOR STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON:

Earnings (Tables 5.1-5.9)

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

Employment (Tables 1.1-1.5 and 1.9-1.13)

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

Labour disputes (Tables 4.1-4.2)

01928 792825

Labour Force Survey (Tables 7.1-7.24)

0171 533 6180

Qualifications

0114 259 3787

Redundancy statistics (Tables 2.32-2.36)

0171 533 6168

Retail Prices Index (Tables 6.1-6.9)

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

Skill needs surveys and research into skill shortages

0114 259 4308

Small Firms (DTI)

0114 259 7538

Trade union membership **01928 792825**

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

Training (Tables 8.1-8.11)

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

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

0171 533 6168

Unemployment (Tables 2.1-2.24)

(claimant count) **0171 533 6176**

Vacancies (Tables 3.1-3.3)

notified to Jobcentres **0171 533 6176**

Youth Cohort Study **0114 259 4215**

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

FOR ADVICE ON:

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

FOR ACCESS TO DETAILED INFORMATION INCLUDING ON-LINE:

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

Quantime Ltd (on-line and other access of Labour Force Survey data) **0171 625 7111**

Skills and Enterprise Network **0114 259 4075**

STATFAX SERVICE FOR LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

ONS STATFAX gives anyone with a fax machine instant access to the latest Labour Market statistics. The first two pages of the latest monthly LMS National Press Notice are available within moments of the official release time of 9.30am.

The number to ring is **0336 416036**. Calls for the service are charged at 45p per minute cheap rate and at 50p per minute at all other times. Contact ONS on 0171 533 6363 if you have any problems.

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RESEARCH USE OF LFS

For research users, copies of all LFS databases are available from the Data Archive. **For information Tel 01206 872570**

RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS

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

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

RS 37 The costs and benefits of supported employment agencies

This project was commissioned in order to provide better information about the operation and effectiveness of Supported Employment Agencies in Great Britain. It includes a detailed questionnaire survey of 101 of the 210 Agencies identified in the research. The net cost and financial benefits of Supported Employment Agencies were estimated and compared with other employment schemes for people with disabilities. A number of non-financial benefits were also identified and discussed.

RS 36 Evaluation of the campaign for older workers

Before this research study was commissioned there was little reliable information about the extent to which employers as a whole are taking account of the changing demographic situation in their employment policies. For these reasons, new research to provide an overview of employers' current attitudes and activities, possible new developments in the employment of older workers and responses to the Campaign for Older Workers was required to enable the Department to assess what further assistance may be beneficial to employers and older workers. BMRB International, an independent research company, was commissioned by the Department for Education and Employment to carry out a programme of research among employers and older workers to meet this need.

RS 44 Individuals' skills progression: patterns of mobility from lower to higher levels of employment

This report presents results from a project which measured both the scale and the changing nature of occupational mobility in the 1980s and early 1990s, for a group of occupations termed 'intermediate occupations'.

The findings detail the scale of movements into, out of and within this group of occupations and shows trends in mobility over the period of 1976-1994. Additionally, using information from the 1981 and 1991 sweeps of the National Child Development Study, the project investigates the role played by education and training in the development and formation of work-related skills for employees moving into, out of and within intermediate occupations.

All these publications are priced £25.95.

Four-page Research Briefs, providing summaries of each report, are available free of charge. To be added to the mailing list for automatic receipt of all Briefs, or to request individual back copies please contact:

SAR1, Department for Education and Employment, Head Office, room W601, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ.

Research briefs can also be accessed via the Internet at:

<http://www.the-stationery-office.co.uk/document/dfee/resbriefs/resbrief.htm>



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