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February 1998

# Labour Market Trends

incorporating **Employment GAZETTE**



## Improved ONS labour market statistics

Monthly publication of up-to-date quarterly data from the LFS

JSA claimants who have joined the claimant count from Incapacity Benefit  
Benefits data from the LFS



# YOUR INSIGHT INTO THE LABOUR MARKET



## THE LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

### LFS FIRST RELEASE AND LFS QUARTERLY BULLETIN

LFS results are first published in printed form in an Office for National Statistics (ONS) First Release. A wide range of analyses and tables are included (autumn 1997 issue, published January 1998).

Further LFS analyses are included in the 60-page full colour publication LFS Quarterly Bulletin together with explanatory charts and text (autumn 1997 issue, published March 1998).

### LFS USER GUIDE

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

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### RESEARCH USE OF LFS

For research users, copies of all LFS databases are available from the Data Archive.

**For information Tel 01206 872001**

# News and research

## ONS news

# Improved ONS labour market statistics

**ONS HAS released its plans for improvements to labour market statistics. This follows a wide-ranging public consultation launched in the May 1997 issue.**

These plans are described in the articles 'Improved ONS labour market statistics' on pp55-8 and

'Monthly publication of up-to-date quarterly data from the Labour Force Survey' on pp59-63. The articles focus on the monthly labour market statistics First Release and other dissemination mechanisms and the methodological development of the LFS and other sources underpinning

the improvements.

The report 'Results of the consultation on presentation of labour market statistics' on pp373-5 of the October 1997 issue reported on the responses ONS received to the consultative article published on pp161-3 of the May 1997 *Labour*

*Market Trends*. Plans to improve the labour market data available from surveys carried out by the ONS Business Statistics Group were reported in 'New labour market indicators from employer surveys' on pp13-16 of *Labour Market Trends*, January 1998.

# Social Trends 28 published

**FULL-TIME male employees in the UK work longer hours than in any other country in the European Union, the newly published edition of Social Trends 28 reveals. In the UK they work an average of 45.8 hours a week, against an EU average of 41.3 hours.**

*Social Trends 28*, the well-established annual statistical guide to life in the UK, also highlights a number of other fascinating - and sometimes surprising - facts about the labour market, including:

- around a fifth of Chinese and Pakistani/Bangladeshi people in employment in Great Britain in 1996-97 were self-employed;
- the number of men working part-time in the UK more than doubled between 1984 and 1997, while the number of part-time women rose by less than a quarter;
- trade union membership in 1996 was highest among employees in professional occupations - 44 per cent of men and 63 per cent of women; and
- the unemployment rate for Black

16 to 24-year-olds in 1996-97 was more than double the rate for young Whites.

Chapter 4 of *Social Trends 28* deals with the labour market. As in previous editions, the data is presented largely in tables, charts and maps, of which the chapter contains 30, accompanied by a commentary. The chapter makes extensive use of ONS surveys, in particular the Labour Force Survey, but also the Short-Term Turnover and Employment Survey and the General Household Survey, as well as data

from other sources such as Eurostat and the British Social Attitudes Survey. *Social Trends 28*'s other chapters cover population; households and families; education and training; income and wealth; expenditure; health; social protection; crime and justice; housing; environment; transport; and lifestyles. An article compares society in France and Britain.

• *Social Trends 28*. Published for ONS by The Stationery Office. ISBN 0 11 620987 9. £39.50.

## Helpline

**THE LABOUR market statistics helpline has been improved by the introduction of a recorded message service allowing access 24 hours a day to headline statistics.**

The new service, which is available to anyone with a touch-tone telephone, gives headline figures on economic activity and inactivity; unemployment on both LFS and claimant count measures; LFS employment figures

and workforce in employment; vacancies; earnings; and productivity and unit wage costs. This service can be reached by dialling the existing helpline number, 0171 533 6176. For all other enquiries, the existing helpline service remains available during office hours on 0171 533 6094. Enquiries can also be e-mailed to a central helpline point at: labour.market@ons.gov.uk.

## Claimant count data

**A NEW table showing the destination of leavers from the claimant count begins this month in Labour Market Trends. This follows on from an earlier statistical feature discussing the topic (pp443-52, Labour Market Trends, October 1996).**

The data, by duration of claim, provide details of 16 different destinations, including work, other types of benefit, government-supported

training, reaching retirement age, and going to prison. It also records those who did not specify their reason for leaving the count and those whose claim was terminated after they failed to sign on. The total numbers for each destination are given as well as by percentage of those with a known destination.

• Table 2.25, Destination of leavers from the claimant count by duration of claim, pS45.

# Data on benefits

**ONS IS considering ways in which to utilise data from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) on the amount and types of benefits people receive. The views of users are being sought.**

ONS has already addressed a number of issues that have arisen and, because some benefits are paid jointly rather than individually, points out that the data should be restricted to the use of total benefit income of whole households. Although the LFS is not considered a primary source for benefits data, the information can be used as classificatory or supplementary information when analysing labour market characteristics and behaviour. An article in this month's *Labour Market Trends* gives examples of how the benefits data might be used in this way. ONS is now consulting on the possible data sets for which this information

should be produced, and when, and potential users are invited to send their comments.

New data from another, separate, study published by ONS this month show that some 15,000 claimants move from Incapacity Benefit (IB) to Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) each month, with about 21,000 moving in the opposite direction. The information is a result of linking administrative records which makes it possible to compare the characteristics of people who claim JSA after leaving IB with those of JSA claimants as a whole.

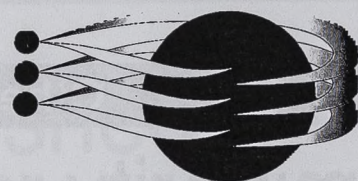
• For more details, see 'Benefits data from the Labour Force Survey', pp69-73; and 'Characteristics of JSA claimants who have joined the claimant count from Incapacity Benefit', pp79-83.



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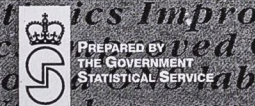
Run under contract by the University of Durham

For more information contact:

**ONS - 0171 533 6114/6086**

**Durham - 0191 374 2468**

## Improved ONS labour market statistics



### Improved ONS labour market statistics

ONS has been reviewing the way that it presents labour market statistics. This article summarises its proposals.

By Labour Market Division,  
Office for National Statistics.



Photo: Telegraph Colour Library

A HIGH QUALITY, authoritative, clear and coherent picture of the labour market – this is the aim of current ONS work on the development of improved labour market statistics. This initiative follows a wide-ranging public consultation with users and customers for ONS statistics. In responding to their requirements, ONS is aiming to put together the best possible statistical presentation of data on the UK labour market, supported by new indicators and analyses. The user responses to the consultation are summarised in the article 'Results of the consultation on presentation of labour market statistics' by Neil Dubé of ONS on pp373-5 of the October 1997 issue of *Labour Market Trends*.

#### What will the new ONS labour market statistics cover?

ONS will introduce new integrated monthly national and regional First Releases in April 1998. The new presentation will give a *more coherent, integrated and rounded picture* of the labour market drawing on household and employer surveys and administrative series. For *unemployment*, the main focus will be on the Labour Force Survey (LFS) series based on the internationally agreed International Labour Organisation' (ILO) definition. There will also be greater emphasis on the

statistics of those wanting a job though not satisfying the ILO definition of unemployed, in the context of analyses according to labour market attachment (see the article 'Measuring labour market attachment using the LFS' by Richard Laux on pp407-14 of the October 1997 issue of *Labour Market Trends*). The count of claimants of unemployment-related benefits will also continue to be published as an additional valuable and timely measure both at national and sub-national level.

The range of indicators available monthly will be extended by constructing, on a monthly basis, summary analyses of average LFS data for the latest three months, (for more detail, see the feature 'Monthly publication of up-to-date quarterly data from the LFS' by Richard Laux on pp59-63 of this issue of *Labour Market Trends*). This means in particular that more up-to-date information will be published each month (rather than every three months), relating not only to unemployment measured according to the ILO definition but also to employees in paid employment, the self-employed and people who are economically inactive. This will be presented in a coherent framework and using internationally accepted concepts and definitions. A full monthly LFS will be considered by ministers, alongside competing expendi-

ture priorities, as part of the Comprehensive Spending Review.

Other developments include improvements to the Average Earnings Index (AEI), making better use of administrative data, improvements in the LFS and employer surveys of the workforce, and development of longitudinal analyses. New indicators relating to jobs and businesses based on employer surveys are also planned. Details of this appeared in the special report 'New labour market indicators from employer surveys' on pp13-16, *Labour Market Trends*, January 1998.

ONS is also planning to announce shortly proposals for improving the presentation of small area statistics.

#### Coherent and consistent sets of monthly indicators

The new monthly presentation will have a consistent format over time and will aim to give a clear and integrated picture drawn together from the various available data sources. The geographical coverage will be brought onto a consistent UK basis wherever possible. This will be underpinned by published results of ONS analytical work on reconciliation of the data from various sources and by guidance to users. Explanatory material for users, such as the existing publication *How Exactly Is*

# Improved ONS labour market statistics

*Unemployment Measured?* will be improved. There will be a new publication on measuring employment. A *Guide to Labour Market Statistics* will also be produced. This will give guidance to users on the strengths and limitations of the different sources of labour market data, including the Labour Force Survey. Seminars will be held to explain the full details of these improvements and to aid users' understanding of labour market statistics.

## Dissemination arrangements responding to user needs

The dissemination arrangements will be tailored to suit user needs, to give information quickly and flexibly through various means – electronically, via Internet, on paper, on CD-ROM, via Statfax<sup>2</sup> and through access to detailed databases. There will be an enhanced Helpline service geared to provide an improved response to user requests for information. An important aspect of the new developments is dissemination of relevant information about ONS data and methods to users.

ONS is also aiming to provide a coherent package of publications to supplement the integrated First Release. These will be designed to meet the needs of a wide range of different types of users of labour market statistics. The main flagship publication will be *Labour Market Trends*, which will be redesigned in order to fit this important role.

Other new publications will be geared towards making better use of existing data and bringing together data from existing sources. An edition on the unemployed is planned within the *Social Focus* series. There are also plans for new analyses of longitudinally linked data from the LFS. Further analytical work will be carried out using administrative records, for example the cohort of JSA claimants, and panel earnings data will also be exploited more fully.

## Timetable

The timetable below sets out some of the key developments.

May 1997 – Consultation with users launched in *Labour Market Trends*.

- October 1997 – Publication of response to the public consultation.
- March 1998 – Publication of new edition *How Exactly is Unemployment Measured?*
- Publication of first edition *How Exactly is Employment Measured?*
- April 1998 – Launch of the integrated First Release.
- Launch of new monthly indicators based on LFS data.
- Dissemination of First Releases on the Internet piloted.
- Revised format of regional labour market First Release launched.
- *Guide to Labour Market Statistics* released.

- April 1998 (continued) – New presentation of business labour market statistics launched.
- May 1998 – New redesigned *Labour Market Trends* published.

## Integrated First Release

The new integrated monthly First Release will replace the existing separate labour market statistics and LFS First Releases. In addition to the overall picture of economic activity, employment and unemployment, there will also be an analysis of inactivity and different types of labour market attachment. The aim is to move away from focusing on a single series and recognise that no single indicator can capture fully all the important developments in the labour market. The focus will be on rates rather than levels, for example employment and unemployment rates. Rates are useful, as they place changes in the labour market into a wider context taking into account factors such as demographic changes.

The new release will highlight the latest headline figures and comment on key developments in the month's figures. The tables at the back of the release will provide more detail on the headline figures along with a limited run of back data. The emphasis of the new release is on seasonally adjusted data. Comparable unadjusted figures will still be available through Nomis<sup>3</sup> and *Labour Market Trends*.

The tables in the new national integrated First Release will cover topics such as:

- overall labour market structure;
- economic activity and inactivity; those wanting and not wanting a job;
- employment;
- unemployment;
- earnings and productivity;
- working patterns and hours;
- vacancies;
- labour disputes; and
- sub-national and international summaries.

## Sub-national statistics

The regional labour market statistics First Releases will also be developed into a more rounded and integrated presentation. LFS data will be introduced for the first time, and the layout and content will be brought into line with the national integrated First Release as far as possible.

ONS will work on developments flowing from user responses to two reviews it initiated in 1997 on aspects of sub-national labour market statistics: the Travel to Work Areas (TTWAs) review, and the review of small area unemployment rates.

The purpose of the TTWAs review was to establish whether there was a demand for TTWAs and to seek users' views on their usefulness. TTWAs are approximations to self-contained labour markets (areas where people both live and work). Until ONS began producing claimant rates for unitary authorities in 1996, these were the smallest areas for which unemployment rates were produced.

Over 70 per cent of respondents said that they found TTWAs useful and most of them wanted to see the map updated. The response indicated user concerns that TTWAs were not perfect. However, the overall balance of support for continuing with TTWAs with updated boundaries was very clearly positive. ONS circulated a draft version of the 1991-based TTWA map to users for comment in July 1997. A large number of responses was received on the draft map, and these have been followed up in detail by ONS. A full article about the review of TTWAs will appear in *Labour Market Trends* later in the year, including a finalised map incorporating user comments where appropriate.

The review of unemployment rates for small areas concentrated on the geographical areas for which unemployment rates should be calculated and on the basis for calculating them. User response indicated that data were required down to ward level. In terms of how the rates should be calculated, user responses indicated that two approaches are needed:

- a residence-based measure, derived from LFS data;
- a measure based on the claimant count and employer survey data on those working in the area.

Most users were aware of the relatively high sampling variability in LFS data at sub-national level. ONS is addressing this issue and is working on improving small area labour market statistics in response to user requirements. An article on ONS plans will be published in *Labour Market Trends* later this year.

## Labour Market Trends

*Labour Market Trends* will be redesigned so as to achieve a strong customer focus and ease of use by all different types of readers. Further consultation with the readership is planned following the launch of the improved *Labour Market Trends* in May 1998.

The current 'Labour Market Update' section will be replaced with a section presenting the key findings from the latest labour market First Release. LFS data on

labour market attachment will be presented, along with the other sources in an easy-to-read style with graphs. The 'Labour Market Data' reference tables are being revised to bring them into line with the new First Release, and the information on enquiry points will be improved. Information will also be added indicating where and how electronic data can be obtained. The presentation of feature articles and other statistical material is also being reviewed, to ensure good quality graphical presentations and clearer text.

## Labour Force Survey publication

Responses to the public consultation suggested that there is demand to bring together published LFS information in addition to the data which will appear in the integrated First Release and *Labour Market Trends*. The detail available in the *LFS Quarterly Bulletin* will be published six weeks earlier than at present as a supplement to *Labour Market Trends*. More LFS data will also be made available on Nomis<sup>3</sup> and the release of detailed LFS databases will be speeded up by two months.

## Electronic dissemination

Currently, labour market statistics can be obtained from Nomis<sup>3</sup> and the ONS Central Shared Data Base.<sup>4</sup> The labour market series available on these are being reviewed and ONS is planning to make enhancements by May. The use of the Internet for dissemination is also planned and further research into the market for data on CD-ROM will be carried out. There are also plans for greater availability of data in spreadsheets on disk. Both national and regional First Releases will be launched on the ONS World Wide Web site in 1998. This will complement, not replace, the paper versions of both releases.

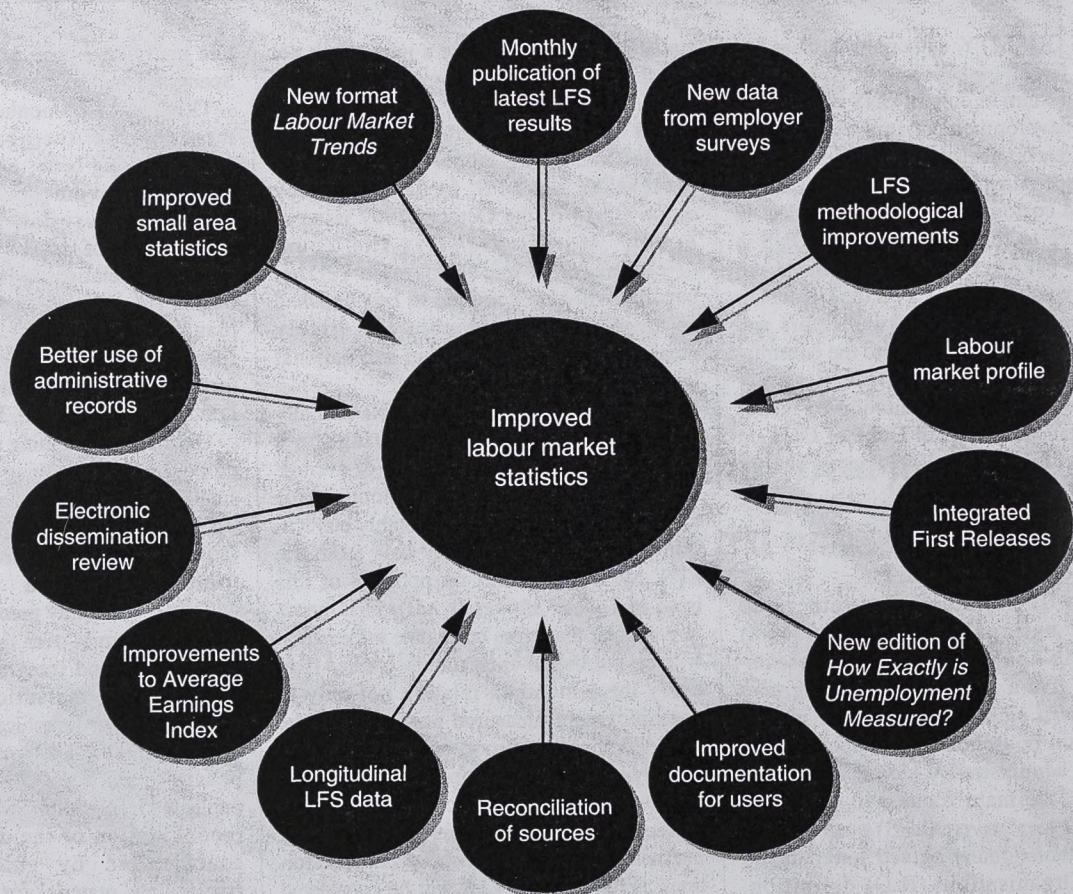
## ONS analytical work

These improvements to the way ONS publishes its labour market statistics are supported by a great deal of work in improving the methods of data collection, getting more out of the data, and reconciling the different sources. In parallel with improvements in other ONS surveys, methodological improvements in the LFS will be put in place and ONS is planning to carry out research into improved trend estimation for key series.

## Reconciliation of labour market statistics

There are many different sources of labour market statistics – data from surveys such as the LFS, employer surveys,

Figure 1 Improvements to ONS labour market statistics





and the New Earnings Survey (NES) and also administrative records such as the claimant count. Explaining differences between sources is an aid to understanding and improving the interpretation of labour market developments. It is also the first step towards investigating the feasibility of labour accounts, in which all labour market data are brought together into one coherent system. Work on reconciling the sources includes comparing employment estimates from the LFS with data from employer surveys assessing the quality of LFS estimates of claimants of unemployment-related benefits, and comparing the LFS and NES estimates of earnings. Articles by Penny Pease describing ONS work appeared on pp455-60 and pp511-6 in the November and December 1997 issues of *Labour Market Trends* respectively. More work is planned on employment comparisons and will be published later this year.

#### Longitudinal analyses of LFS data

Because the same sample households are interviewed in five consecutive quarters, the LFS is potentially a rich source of longitudinal data by linking together the information on the same persons and households across quarters. This could cover such topics such as:

- the numbers of people moving in both directions between employment, unemployment and economic inactivity;
- the kinds of entry-level of jobs taken by those previously unemployed;
- the effectiveness of different jobsearch strategies; and
- the destinations of people leaving government training schemes.

The process of following an individual from quarter to quarter in the LFS is relatively straightforward. However, there are potentially serious risks of distortion in the results from this new, hitherto untested use of LFS data, arising from a number of practical, conceptual and methodological problems. Similar problems have been identified in other countries' labour force surveys. ONS is undertaking a programme of work to address these problems, in order to be able to make available longitudinally linked data sets for general use, and analyses derived from them.

#### Improvements to the Average Earnings Index

ONS is also reviewing the methodology underpinning the calculation of the underlying rate of change in the AEI.

The current method uses a centred three-month moving average which requires ONS to make an estimate of the likely rate of change in earnings in the third month covered by averaging. Such a method can lead to a series that is prone to revision and for this reason ONS plan to remove the third month's estimate from the series and present three-month averages based on actual data, from April 1998. This will reduce revisions. ONS also plans to subdivide the AEI to show movements in the public and private sectors.

#### New data from employer surveys on jobs and business

In September 1996, the monthly and quarterly surveys collecting employee data merged with the monthly and quarterly surveys collecting turnover data. The collection of both employment and turnover data from the same businesses, coupled with an increase in the proportion of the business population covered by the survey, means that a new range of products can now be produced:

- figures showing how turnover per head varies between businesses carrying out similar activities;
- estimates of value added per head by industry for the services sector;
- a modified provisional hours worked series, more consistent with national accounts definitions, in index form; and
- new productivity estimates generated using the new hours worked series, more refined than the present headcount measure and more sensitive to developments in part-time employment.

The revised productivity series will feed into the labour market statistics First Release. Other series mentioned here will appear in *Economic Trends* and *Labour Market Trends* later in 1998.

Following feedback from users, plans are in hand to make a number of retrospective revisions to Annual Employment Survey data. These will feed through into improved estimates of the number of employees in employment from employer surveys. The new indicators mentioned here are described in more detail in the feature 'New labour market indicators from employer surveys' by James Partington on pp13-16 of the January issue of *Labour Market Trends*.

#### Conclusion

User reactions to the ONS consultation

demonstrate that ONS labour market statistics are vital. ONS is committed to giving customers what they need and to provide a responsive, high-quality statistical service. It accepts that it is not always possible to achieve the ideal first time round and therefore, the recent public consultation should not be seen as a unique event. ONS sees the provision of a high quality statistical service as a process of continuous improvement and will keep its labour market statistics and services under review. It will seek further feedback from users and discuss methods, services and products regularly and openly with users and customers.

#### Notes

- 1 The International Labour Organisation is the agency which deals with employment and labour market issues and whose mission is to improve standards and conditions of work and encourage productive employment throughout the world.
- 2 Staffax is an ONS service - see foot of page 1.
- 3 Nomis® is ONS' on-line database of official labour market and related statistics - see page 1.
- 4 The Central Shared Data Base is an internal databank of macroeconomic time series; it includes the co-ordination of reproduction of National Accounts and to produce publications such as *Economic Trends*.

#### Further information:

- For more information, or with comments on the national First Release, contact Neil Dubé on 0171 533 6107.
- For *How Exactly is Unemployment Measured?*, contact Iain Bell on 0171 533 6169.
- For information on changes to *Labour Market Trends* contact David Bradbury on 0171 533 6126.
- For regional First Releases or electronic dissemination contact Steve Hickman on 0171 533 6113.
- On reconciliation of labour market statistics contact David Wilkinson on 0171 533 6167.
- For longitudinal analysis of the LFS contact Pam Tate on 0171 533 6160.
- For improvements to the Average Earnings Index contact Derek Bird on 01928 792614.
- For new data from employer surveys contact James Partington on 01928 792545.
- For information on seminars, contact Iain Bell on 0171 533 6169 or e-mail labour.market@ons.gov.uk (stating name and organisation represented).

## Monthly publication of up-to-date quarterly data from the Labour Force Survey

From April 1998, ONS will publish LFS data every month in the new integrated First Release, giving averages of the last three months' data. This article explains in more depth the approach ONS has taken.

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

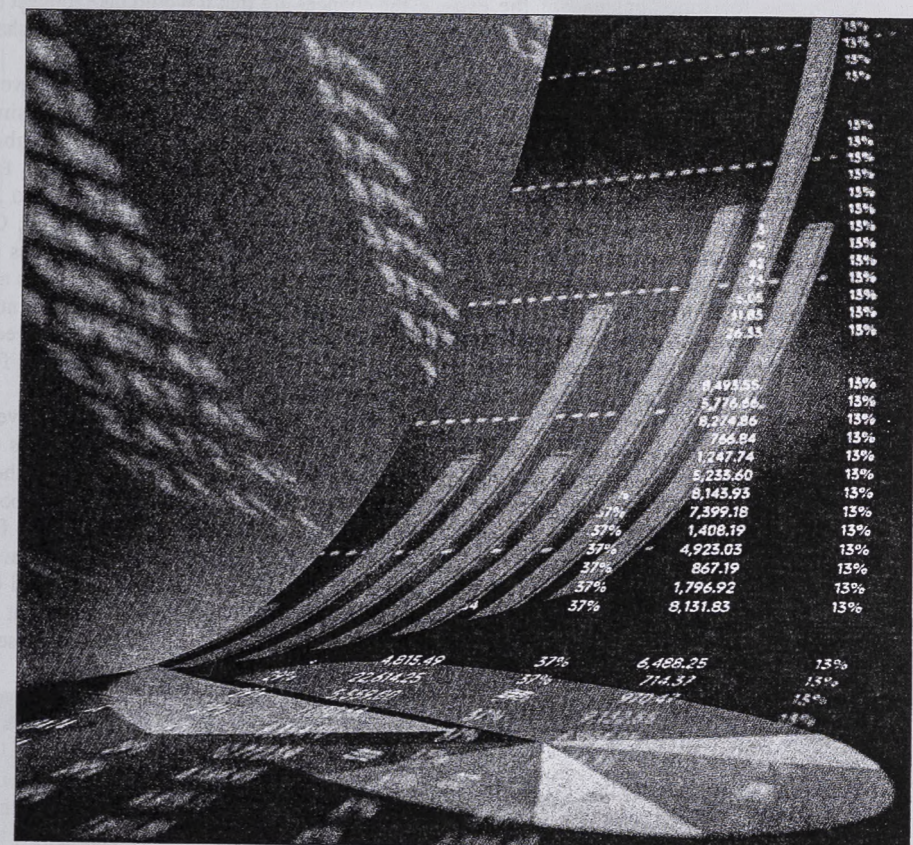


Photo: Telegraph Colour Library

#### Key points

- From April 1998, LFS economic activity and inactivity data will be published each month.
- The data will relate to three-month periods, exactly as at present.
- In addition to the quarters for which data are currently published, figures will be produced for each set of three months.
- Comparisons between the national estimates of economic activity will be made with the previous three months, as at present.
- Comparisons between the regional estimates of economic activity will be made with the same three months a year ago, as at present.
- ONS will continue to explore the feasibility of seasonally adjusting regional LFS estimates.

#### Annual and quarterly Labour Force Surveys

SINCE 1984, Labour Force Survey (LFS) interviews have been conducted during each of the 52 weeks of the year. The results were only published once a year between 1984 and 1991 because the sample size, other than the March-May quarter, was not large enough to provide sufficiently precise results for quarters. From March 1992 the sample size was increased, and quarterly results were published.

The current quarterly LFS is not restricted to producing estimates relating just to the quarters for which data are currently published. Instead, the way in which the survey is designed - see section 1 of the *technical note* - allows adequate estimates to be produced for every 13-week period.

It is possible to produce, each month, LFS estimates for the previous three months. Hence in May, for example, it will be possible to produce estimates relating to

January-March, in June estimates for February-April, and so on. The months in which these three-month averages will be published are shown in Box 1.

#### Box 1 Publication dates of LFS data

Period data relates to	Date of publication
January-March	May
February-April	June
March-May	July
April-June	August
May-July	September
June-August	October
July-September	November
August-October	December
September-November	January
October-December	February
November-January	March
December-February	April

LFS estimates are currently published for 'seasonal' quarters (spring: March to May; summer: June to August; autumn: September to November; and winter: December to February). Publication is about six weeks after the end of the period the data relate to - so data for the spring quarter, for example, are published in mid July.





Technical note - continued

Table 1 Probabilities of estimates of change having the correct sign

ILO unemployment				Employment			
Monthly		Quarterly		Monthly		Quarterly	
Underlying change (thousands)	Probability (per cent)	Underlying change (thousands)	Probability (per cent)	Underlying change (thousands)	Probability (per cent)	Underlying change (thousands)	Probability (per cent)
10	70	30	85	20	73	60	89
20	85	60	98	30	83	90	97
30	94	90	99.9	40	89	120	99

Source: ONS

In the context of the data themselves, the issue is somewhat clearer. Figures 1 and 2 show (for employment and ILO unemployment, respectively), for each three-month period from March-May 1992, the LFS estimate of both overlapping and non-overlapping change that would have been available at the time. Thus the 'April 1996' bars refer to the change between December 1995-February 1996 and March-May 1996 (non-overlapping), and between February-April 1996 and March-May 1996 (overlapping) which would have been published in July 1996. In other words, these are the figures that would have been available at the time, which ONS would have been presenting (explicitly or implicitly), and on which analysts and the public would have been basing their assessment of the labour market.

One obvious issue concerns the key message - this will vary for different users, but for many people it will be: 'is unemployment going up or down?'. It is quite feasible that when a particular set of LFS rolling

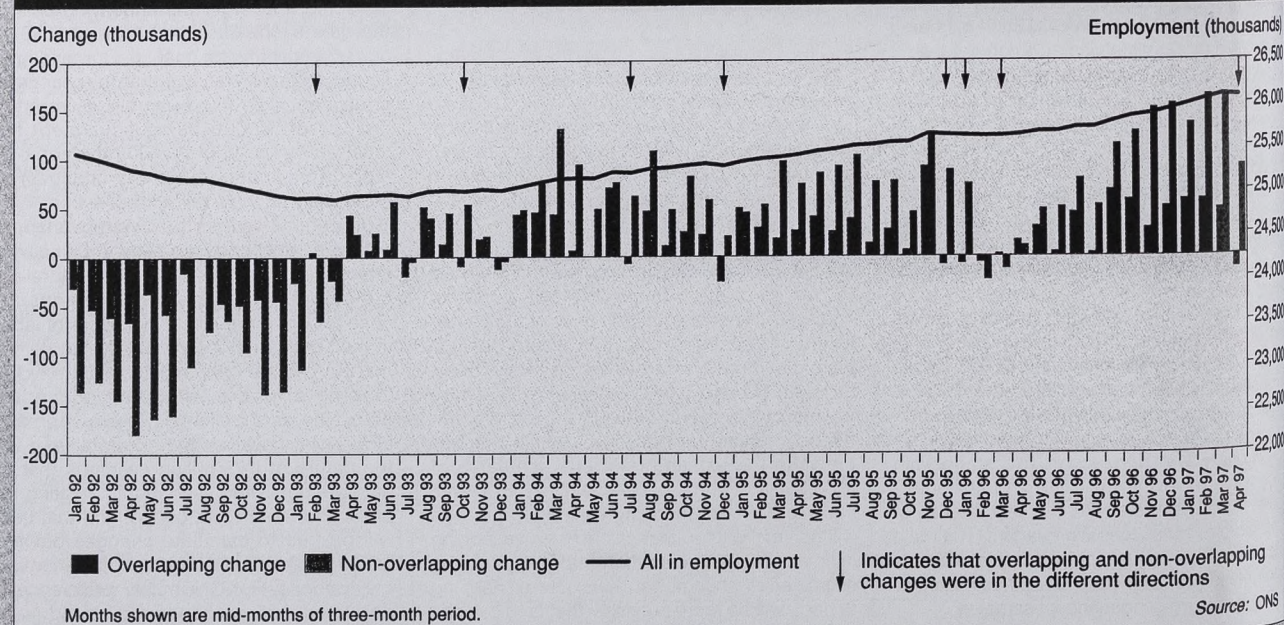
average data are released, the change between overlapping periods will show an increase, whilst there will be a decrease in non-overlapping periods - and vice versa. Figure 2 (ILO unemployment), for example, shows that had ONS published LFS rolling average data in July 1997 (when the latest data related to March-May) highlighting overlapping changes, then the message would have been a small (2,000) increase in unemployment (since February-April). As it was, the non-overlapping change (since December 1996-February 1997) was a fall of 74,000. And there would have been a similar 'mixed message' in respect of employment (Figure 1).

Since spring 1992 there have been nine months in which the direction of the overlapping and non-overlapping changes in employment differed, and also nine months where the same happened for ILO unemployment. There have been just over 60 months since spring 1992, so we might expect this 'mixed message' to arise about once every seven months, on average. Note that, rather surpris-

ingly, the mixed picture of changes is not obviously concentrated at turning points - at the end of 1992, when ILO unemployment and employment changed direction, they did so quite markedly. This is broadly in line with what would have been expected: ILO unemployment has fallen by about 900,000 since the turning point at the beginning of 1993, a rate of about 15,000 a month. Based on the figures in Table 1, this would suggest that the probability of each overlapping estimate of change having the right sign would be about 80 per cent - in other words, an incorrect sign might be expected to occur once every five months. So, it is probably safe to conclude from this that about twice a year one might expect overlapping estimates of change to be misleading because of sampling error.

How do the series of overlapping and non-overlapping changes match up against the broad trends? For employment (broad trend: rising since early 1993), there have only been four non-overlapping falls (July

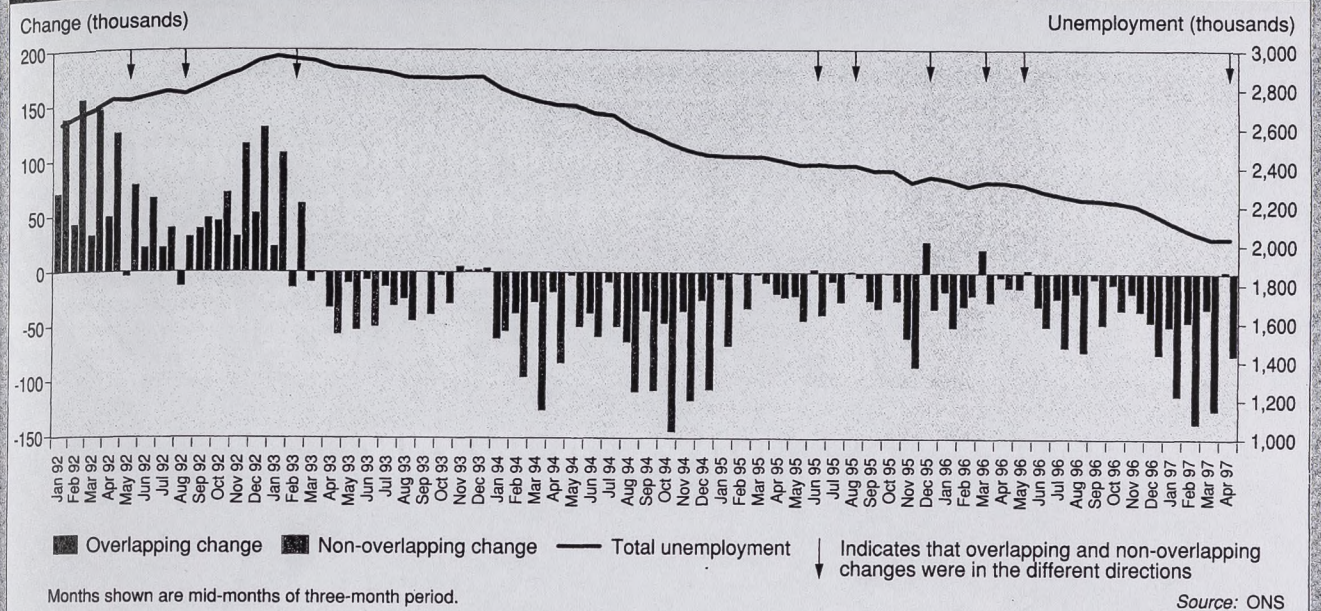
Figure 1 Change in employment; Great Britain; 1992-97; seasonally adjusted



Source: ONS

Technical note - continued

Figure 2 Change in ILO unemployment; Great Britain; 1992-97; seasonally adjusted



Source: ONS

1993, December 1993, February 1996 and March 1996), compared with nine overlapping falls. For ILO unemployment, (broad trend: falling since early 1993), there have only been three non-overlapping increases, compared with seven overlapping increases. This tends to reinforce the picture which emerged from Table 1, that changes between non-overlapping periods are a more reliable indicator of the underlying trend.

It is worth looking in more detail at the turning point in ILO unemployment, summarised in Table 2. Note that these are the latest estimates; at the time less information on seasonality was available, and the estimates would have been different. But this does not invalidate the use of these figures in the present context. The January 1993 figures (mid-point of December-February quarter) showed both overlapping and non-overlapping increases. February 1993

showed a non-overlapping increase (albeit a smaller increase than the month before, and the month before that), and an overlapping decrease. Few would have concluded from the February overlapping decrease that unemployment had reached a turning point. The figures for March show both overlapping and non-overlapping falls - both very small. ONS would probably have cautioned against reading too much into one set of figures, but would probably have conceded that there was some evidence that unemployment might have peaked. Then the figures for April show more substantial falls, again for both overlapping and non-overlapping periods. This is the point (figures published in July) where ONS would have concluded that unemployment was falling.

3 Combining LFS samples to improve estimates for small areas or groups

The annual database for local areas is

created by taking waves 1 and 5 from each of four consecutive quarters. Selecting waves 1 and 5 ensures that each respondent is included once and only once - a database of independent cases. As a result of the larger sample size (60 per cent more than a quarterly LFS database), the standard errors of estimates are about 80 per cent of those for estimates for a single quarter.

Annual averaging involves simply adding together the grossed estimates for four consecutive quarters, and dividing by four. The resulting estimates are therefore based on cases which appear more than once in the calculation of the average. Hence the calculation of the precision (standard errors) of annually averaged estimates is not straightforward. More information on annual averaging is to be found in the article 'Averaging Labour Force Survey data over several quarters', pp17-22, *Labour Market Trends*, January 1998.

Table 2 How LFS rolling averages would have helped interpret the early 1993 turning point in ILO unemployment

Hypothetical publication date	Latest estimate			Change on:	
	Quarter	Mid-point	Level (thousands)	non-overlapping	overlapping
January '93	Sept-Nov '92	October '92	2,857		
February '93	Oct-Dec '92	November '92	2,889		32
March '93	Nov '92-Jan '93	December '92	2,942		53
April '93	Dec '92-Feb '93	January '93	2,965	108	23
May '93	Jan-Mar '93	February '93	2,951	62	-14
June '93	Feb-Apr '93	March '93	2,941	-1	-10
July '93	Mar-May '93	April '93	2,909	-56	-32
August '93	Apr-Jun '93	May '93	2,899	-52	-10

Source: Labour Force Survey

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# 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

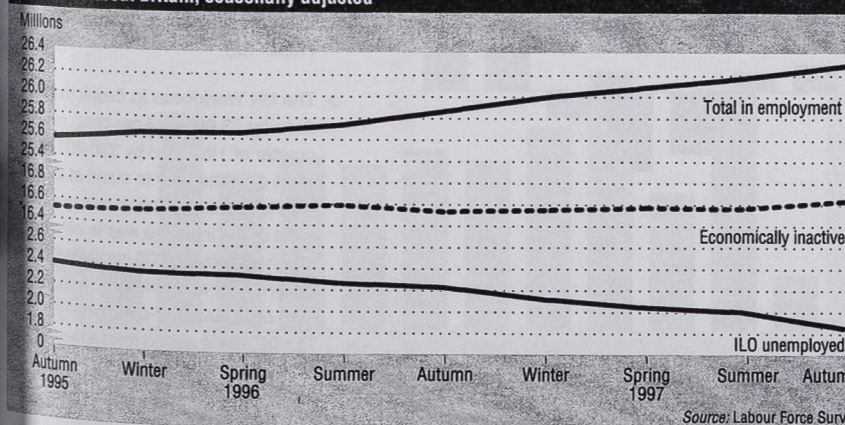
- ◆ The labour market continues to grow at an historically high rate. Data for the six months to November indicate employment rising by about 20-45,000 a month and unemployment falling also by around 20-45,000 a month. Having remained steady between April and September 1997, annual average earnings have now shown two consecutive rises.
- ◆ Unemployment levels continued to fall, as was indicated by both the autumn 1997 LFS and the December claimant count figures. Seasonally-adjusted unemployment in Great Britain on the ILO measure was 1.85 million in autumn 1997, a fall of 150,000 over the quarter and 374,000 over the year, the lowest level since the series began in spring 1984. The number of claimants in the UK (seasonally adjusted) fell by 28,700 in December to stand at 1.41 million, resulting in an annual decrease of 471,900 to the lowest level since July 1980.
- ◆ The ILO unemployment rate in Great Britain (seasonally adjusted) was 6.6 per cent in autumn 1997, down 0.5 percentage points over the quarter and 1.3 points over the year, resulting in the lowest rate since spring 1984. The UK claimant count rate was 5.0 per cent in December, a decrease of 0.1 percentage points from the November rate, 1.7 points lower than a year ago, and the lowest rate since July 1980.
- ◆ On the ILO measure, long-term unemployment (over one year) in Great Britain is now 616,000. This is 859,000 lower than its peak in spring 1984 and 15,000 lower than at the start of the most recent upward trend in spring 1991. The UK long-term claimant count fell by 87,800 over the quarter to 443,200 in October 1997.
- ◆ The latest LFS results confirmed rising employment levels in Great Britain. In the quarter to autumn 1997, the seasonally-adjusted total in employment rose by 117,000 to 26.28 million. This represented an increase over the year of 428,000, and was the highest level since spring 1990. UK Workforce in Employment estimates (seasonally adjusted) showed an increase of 73,000 in the quarter ending September 1997, and an annual rise of 338,000, to a level of 26.60 million - the highest since March 1991.
- ◆ Employment in manufacturing industries in Great Britain rose by 4,000 in November to 3,995,000, an increase of 6,000 over the year.
- ◆ The underlying annual growth in average earnings for the whole economy (Great Britain) in November was 4% per cent, an increase of ¼ per cent on the October figure, which was revised up ¼ per cent to 4% per cent.
- ◆ The number of new vacancies notified to UK Jobcentres fell by 3,500 in December to 214,200 (seasonally adjusted) and was 11,500 lower than the same month last year. The stock of unfilled vacancies in the UK in December was 279,300 (seasonally adjusted), reflecting a decrease of 10,000 over the month but 13,000 higher than the same month in 1996. The seasonally-adjusted number of placings by the employment service was 111,000 in December, down 2,000 over the month and 49,000 on the previous year.
- ◆ The provisional number of working days lost to labour disputes in the UK in November 1997 was 14,000, which was lower than the revised October figure of 18,000 and the November 1996 figure of 162,000. Over the year to November 1997, a total of 246,000 working days were lost in 209 stoppages of work, of which 38 per cent were in manufacturing and 14 per cent were in the transport, storage and communication group.

## ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Figure 1. Tables 7.1-7.3

- ◆ The economic activity rate for all people in Great Britain aged 16 and over from the autumn (September to November) 1997 LFS stood at 62.8 per cent (seasonally adjusted), a fall of 0.1 percentage points since autumn 1996.
- ◆ The autumn 1997 LFS recorded 84.7 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 the year to autumn 1997. The rate for men fell over both the quarter and the year (by 0.1 and 0.4 percentage points respectively), while the rate for women rose over the year (by 0.1 points) despite falling in the most recent quarter (by 0.1 points).
- ◆ The LFS shows that the net increase in the number in employment of 428,000 in the year to autumn 1997 was balanced by a decrease in the ILO unemployed of 374,000, an increase in the number of economically inactive of 100,000, and an increase in the total population aged 16 and over of 154,000 (all seasonally adjusted).

Figure 1 Changes in economic activity between autumn 1995 and autumn 1997; age 16+; Great Britain; seasonally adjusted



## HOURS OF WORK

Table 7.8

- ◆ The LFS estimate of the total number of actual hours worked per week (seasonally adjusted) was 876 million during autumn 1997, up 1.7 per cent on autumn 1996. This is a result of a rise of 1.7 per cent over the year in total employment, with no change in average actual weekly hours.

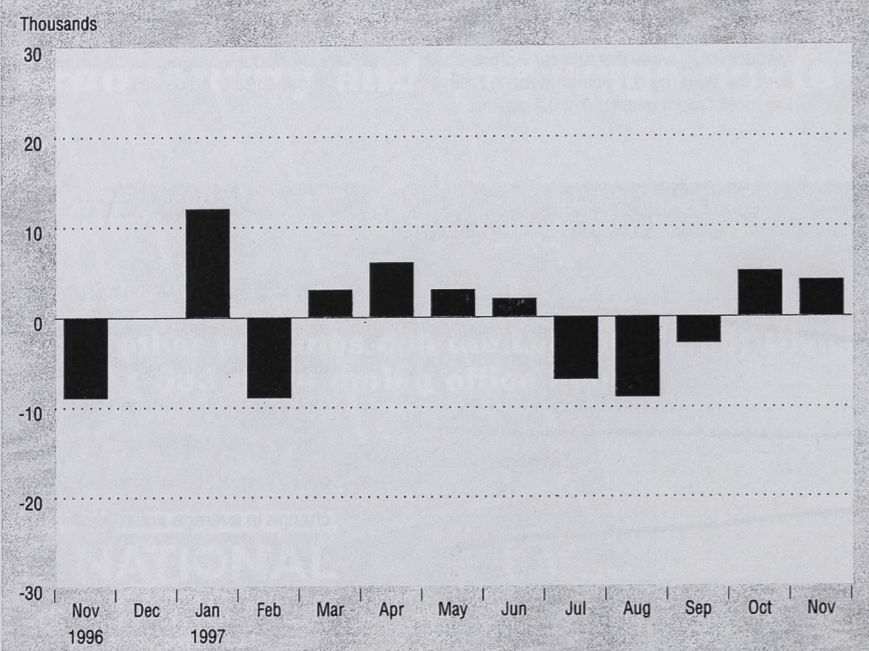
## LABOUR MARKET UPDATE

### ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

Tables 0.5, 6.1-6.5

- ◆ **Gross Domestic Product (GDP)** in the third quarter of 1997 was 0.8 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 3.7 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- ◆ **Excluding oil and gas, GDP** in the third quarter of 1997 was 0.8 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 3.8 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- ◆ **Retail sales volumes** in the three months to November were 0.2 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 4.9 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- ◆ **Manufacturing output** in the three months to November was unchanged compared to the previous three months and up 1.6 per cent on a year earlier.
- ◆ **Construction output** in the third quarter of 1997 was 0.1 per cent lower than the previous quarter but was 2.3 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- ◆ **Manufacturing investment** in the third quarter of 1997 was 4.4 per cent lower than the previous quarter but 19.8 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- ◆ **Government consumption** in the third quarter of 1997 was up 1.4 per cent on the previous quarter and 3.3 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- ◆ **The balance of trade in goods** in the three months to October was in deficit by £3.2 billion, compared with a deficit of £2.6 billion in the previous three months and a deficit of £2.6 billion a year earlier.
- ◆ Excluding oil and erratics, **export volumes** in the three months to October were 0.6 per cent up on the previous three months and 7.2 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- ◆ Excluding oil and erratics, **import volumes** in the three months to October were 2.5 per cent up on the previous three months and 8.4 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- ◆ The all items retail prices index (RPI) rose by 0.3 per cent over the month to stand at 160.0 for December.
- ◆ In the 12 months to December, the all items RPI rose by 3.6 per cent, down from 3.7 per cent in the 12 months to November.
- ◆ The main upward effect on the all items 12-month rate came from housing costs. This was largely due to a further rise in the average mortgage interest rate as a few more mortgage lenders reacted to November's base rate rise.
- ◆ The main downward effect on the all items 12-month rate came from motoring costs, specifically petrol prices (the rises caused by duty increases following the November 1996 Budget fell out of the 12-month comparison).
- ◆ Excluding mortgage interest payments, the 12-month rate of price increases was 2.7 per cent for December, down from 2.8 per cent for the 12 months to 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 2.2 per cent, up from 2.1 per cent over the 12 months to November.

Figure 2 Monthly changes in manufacturing employees; Great Britain; November 1996 to November 1997; seasonally adjusted



### EMPLOYMENT

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

- ◆ New results from the **Labour Force Survey (LFS)** for Great Britain, carried out in autumn (September to November) 1997 showed that total employment (seasonally adjusted) stood at 26,279,000 - a rise of 117,000 since summer (June to August) 1997 and a rise of 428,000 since autumn 1996. Both male and female employment increased. The number of men in employment was up over the quarter by 80,000, and over the year by 277,000, reaching 14,535,000. The number of women in employment rose by 36,000 in the quarter, and 151,000 over the year, to 11,744,000.
- ◆ According to the LFS, the number of employees in Great Britain had risen by 497,000 to 22,749,000 (seasonally adjusted) between autumn 1996 and autumn 1997, while the number of self-employed had fallen by 53,000 to 3,230,000. Over the quarter to autumn 1997, the number of employees rose by 152,000 and the number of self-employed fell by 15,000.
- ◆ The LFS also showed that the number of full-time employees rose over the quarter and year to autumn 1997 (by 131,000 and 393,000 respectively). The number of part-time employees also increased over both the quarter (by 20,000) and the year (by 102,000).
- ◆ **Manufacturing jobs** in Great Britain showed another small monthly increase of 4,000 in November 1997. Jobs rose by 6,000 over the year (0.1 per cent). The previous year to November 1996 had seen an increase of 35,000 (0.9 per cent). The largest monthly rises were in transport equipment, and paper, publishing and printing which both rose by 3,000 employees. Over the year these sectors saw increases of 12,000 and 6,000 employees respectively. The most notable monthly fall was in non-metallic minerals and metal products, which fell by 3,000. Annually, the largest fall was in electrical and optical equipment, down 10,000. (Table 1.2)
- ◆ The **UK Workforce in Employment** has risen by 73,000 (0.3 per cent) over the quarter of 1997 and by 338,000 (1.3 per cent) over the year to stand at 26,596,000. This is the sixth consecutive quarterly rise. Most of the increase was in employees which rose by 80,000, while participants in government-supported training schemes rose by 9,000. Self-employment fell by 15,000, while armed forces have stayed at level since June. (Table 1.1)

## LABOUR MARKET UPDATE

### UNEMPLOYMENT

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

- ◆ On the **ILO basis**, the LFS recorded that the seasonally-adjusted number of people unemployed in Great Britain during autumn 1997 stood at 1,847,000, with quarterly and yearly falls of 150,000 and 374,000 people respectively.
- ◆ The seasonally-adjusted ILO unemployment rate fell over both the quarter and the year to autumn 1997, by 0.5 and 1.3 percentage points respectively, to 6.6 per cent.
- ◆ The LFS also shows that 1,145,000 men and 702,000 women (seasonally adjusted) were ILO unemployed in autumn 1997; down 90,000 for men and 60,000 for women since summer 1997; and down 287,000 and 87,000 respectively since autumn 1996.
- ◆ The LFS reports a fall in the number of long-term (over one year) ILO unemployed people in the 12 months to autumn 1997, both in total (by 227,000 to 616,000) and as a proportion of all ILO unemployed people (by 4.6 percentage points to 33.3 per cent).
- ◆ The UK seasonally-adjusted **claimant count** level fell by 28,700 in December 1997 to stand at 1,411,200. (Table 2.1)
- ◆ The claimant count level was 182,700 lower than in April 1990 when it reached its last trough, and was 1,569,900 (53 per cent) lower than in December 1992 when the claimant count last reached a peak.
- ◆ The seasonally adjusted claimant count rate, at 5.0 per cent of the workforce, is down 0.1 percentage points over the previous month. This is the lowest rate since July 1980. (Table 2.1)
- ◆ The United Kingdom claimant count rate is 1.7 percentage points lower than 12 months ago, and over the year has fallen in every region for both men and women. (Tables 2.1 and 2.3)
- ◆ Between November and December 1997 the total seasonally-adjusted claimant count fell in every region except for Northern Ireland where it remained the same. The largest regional percentage falls were in the South East, Eastern, Scotland, East Midlands, and the South West. (Table 2.3)
- ◆ Over the month the seasonally-adjusted claimant count rate fell in all regions except for Northern Ireland where it remained unchanged. (Table 2.3)
- ◆ The UK unadjusted claimant count level fell by 476,826 over the year to stand at 1,391,380 or 5.0 per cent of the workforce in December 1996, down 1.6 percentage points over the year. (Table 2.1)
- ◆ On the ILO basis, seasonally-adjusted unemployment in Great Britain (autumn 1997) stood at 1.8 million (or 6.6 per cent), which is 448,000 higher than the GB claimant count for the same period.

Figure 3 Regional claimant count rates; United Kingdom; December 1997

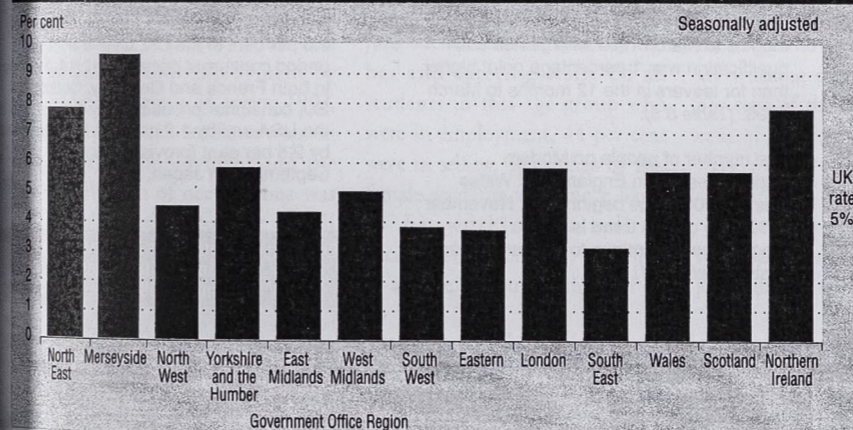
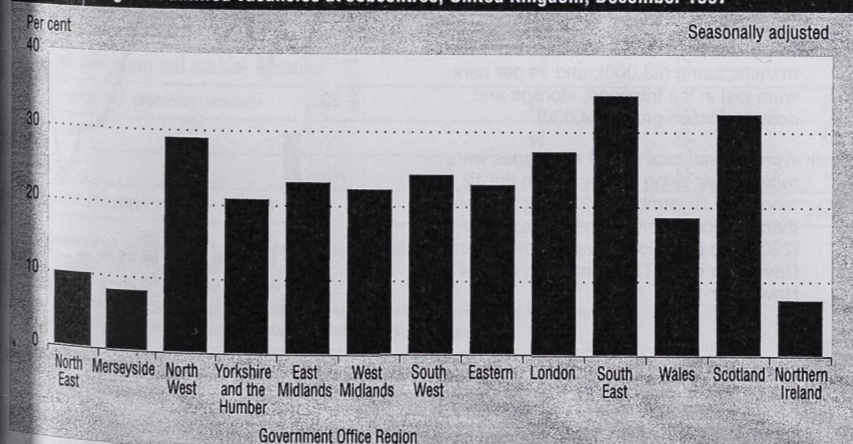


Figure 4 Regional unfilled vacancies at Jobcentres; United Kingdom; December 1997



### JOBCENTRE VACANCIES

Figure 4.  
Tables 3.1-3.3

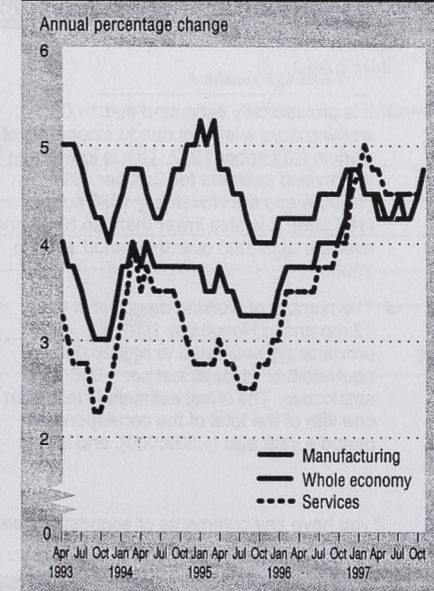
- ◆ The number of vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres (UK seasonally adjusted) fell by 10,000 to 279,300 between November and December. (Table 3.1)
- ◆ The seasonally-adjusted number of new vacancies notified to Jobcentres fell by 3,500 to 214,200 over the same period. (Table 3.1)
- ◆ On a seasonally-adjusted basis, the number of people placed into jobs by the Employment Service fell by 1,500 to 111,100 in December 1996. (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 1997 was provisionally estimated to be 4% per cent, an increase of ¼ point from the October figure which was revised up by ¼ point. (Table 5.1)
- ◆ The actual increase in whole economy average earnings was 4.6 per cent in the year to November 1997. (Table 5.1)
- ◆ In the manufacturing industries, the underlying increase was 4% per cent in the year to November 1997. This is an increase of ¼ point from the October figure which was revised up by ¼ point. (Table 5.1)
- ◆ The production industries increase was 4% per cent in the year to November 1997. This is an increase of ¼ point from the October figure which was revised up by ¼ point. (Table 5.1)
- ◆ In the service industries the increase was 4% per cent in the year to November, an increase of ¼ point from the October rate and follows six successive months at 4% per cent. (Table 5.1)

Figure 5 Underlying average earnings index; Great Britain; April 1993-November 1997



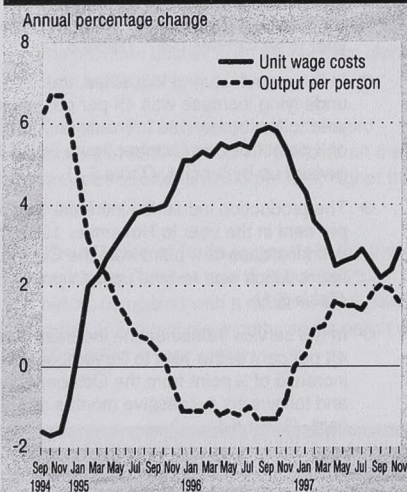
## LABOUR MARKET UPDATE

### PRODUCTIVITY AND UNIT WAGE COSTS

Figure 6  
Tables 1.8, 5.8

- Manufacturing output was 1.6 per cent higher in the three months ending November 1997, compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)
- Manufacturing productivity in terms of output per head was 1.6 per cent higher in the three months ending November 1997, compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)
- Manufacturing unit wage costs rose by 2.9 per cent in the three months ending November 1997, compared with a year earlier. (Table 5.8)
- Whole economy output per head was 2.2 per cent higher in the third quarter of 1997, compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)
- Whole economy unit wage costs were 2.6 per cent higher in the third quarter of 1997, compared with a year earlier. (Table 5.8)

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



### LABOUR DISPUTES

Figure 7  
Tables 4.1-4.2

- It is provisionally estimated that 14,000 working days were lost due to stoppages of work in November 1997. This is lower than the revised estimate for October 1997 (18,000) and the November 1996 figure (162,000). It is also lower than the November average of 87,000 over the period 1990 to 1996.
- The number of working days lost in the 12 months to November 1997 is provisionally estimated to be 246,000 - equivalent to 11 days lost per 1,000 employees. The latest estimate is less than one fifth of the total of the corresponding period a year ago (1,338,000), and is less

### TRAINING

Tables 7.7, 8.1-8.6

- Seasonally adjusted, 3.1 million (14.2 per cent) employees of working age received job-related training in the four weeks prior to LFS interview during summer 1997. (Table 7.7)
- The number participating in Training for Work (TfW) in England and Wales at the beginning of November 1997 was 17 per cent lower than it was 12 months earlier. (Table 8.1)
- The proportion of leavers from TfW between April 1996 and March 1997 who were in a job six months after leaving, was 6 percentage points higher than the figures for leavers between April 1995 and March 1996. This proportion continues to show an upward trend. (Table 8.3)
- The proportion who gained a qualification in the same period was 4 percentage points lower than for leavers a year earlier. (Table 8.4)
- The number of Youth Training (YT) participants in England and Wales at the beginning of November 1997 was 13 per cent lower than in the previous year. (Table 8.1)
- The proportion of YT leavers in the 12 months to March 1997 who were in a job six months after leaving was 2 percentage points higher than for leavers in the 12 months to March 1996. (Table 8.5)
- The proportion of YT leavers in the 12 months to March 1997 who gained a full qualification was 1 percentage point higher than for leavers in the 12 months to March 1996. (Table 8.6)
- The number of people on Modern Apprenticeships in England and Wales was 111,900 at the beginning of November 1997. The overall trend is for the programme to continue to increase steadily in size. (Table 8.1)

than one seventh of the annual average over the ten year period 1987 to 1996 (1,721,000).

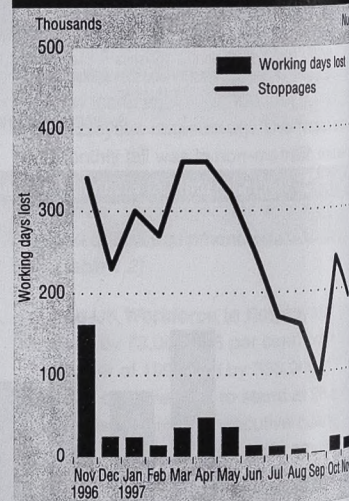
- 38 per cent of the 246,000 days were lost in manufacturing (93,000), and 14 per cent were lost in the transport, storage and communication group (34,000).
- A provisional total of 209 stoppages were recorded as being in progress in the 12 months to November 1997, which is lower than the corresponding period last year (250). The provisional single month figure for November is 19. This compares with 34 in November 1996.

### INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

Tables 2.18, 5.9, 6.8-6.9

- Among our EU partners the international comparable ILO unemployment rate for the UK is lower than in Spain, Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, Sweden, Belgium, and Germany. (Table 2.18)
- The UK ILO seasonally-adjusted rate is higher than in the Netherlands, Denmark, Austria, Luxembourg and Portugal. (Table 2.18)
- The seasonally-adjusted UK rate is below the EU average using the latest available data (7.0 per cent for the UK in October 1997 compared with 10.7 per cent for the EU as a whole).
- Manufacturing average earnings increase was higher than in 12 OECD countries during November 1997. (Table 5.9)
- Harmonised indices of consumer prices (HICPs) are being calculated in each member state of the European Union for the purpose of international comparisons. This is in the context of one of the convergence criteria for the monetary union required by the Maastricht treaty. Eurostat published HICPs for the 12 European Union member states on 7 March 1997. To coincide with the transmission of HICP indices to Eurostat, UK HICP figures were released by ONS on 26 February in First Release ONS (97) 50. A more detailed breakdown of the UK HICP is given in the RPI Business Monitor MM23. For non-EU countries, consumer price indices excluding housing costs remain the best available indicator of comparison. The RPI remains the best indicator of UK consumer price inflation.
- In EU countries there was an average rise in consumer prices of 1.8 per cent (provisional) over the 12 months to November, compared with an increase of 2.0 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose by 1.4 per cent in both France and Germany. Outside the EU, consumer prices rose by 1.4 per cent in the USA and by 1.2 per cent in Canada and by 2.5 per cent (provisional and to September) in Japan.

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



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## LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

# HELP-LINE

Prepared by  
the Government  
Statistical Service

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' Labour Market Enquiry Helpline (incorporating the LFS Helpline).

## CONTENTS FOR FEBRUARY 1998 - PRESENTING RESULTS FROM SUMMER 1997 (JUNE TO AUGUST) LFS

- Employment of young people in full-time education**
  - Nine out of ten employed students between 16 and 19 years old were working in selling, personal and protective services, or the miscellaneous group of 'other' occupations in spring 1997.
- Employment status of older people**
  - In summer 1997, 790,000 people (7.9 per cent) over state retirement age were in employment.
- Length of time continuously employed**
  - Men working part-time were more likely than their full-time counterparts to have been continuously employed for less than two years.
- Routes to ILO unemployment**
  - Men were much more likely than women to have been in work immediately before becoming ILO unemployed.

## 1 EMPLOYMENT OF YOUNG PEOPLE IN FULL-TIME EDUCATION

In the last few years there has been growing interest in student living standards which, in turn, has engendered interest in student employment. Table 1 gives a breakdown of people in full-time education and employment by occupation group in spring 1997. Nearly all such students were in part-time employment and the distribution of occupations was broadly similar to that for all young people in part-time employment.

Nine out of ten students in employment between 16 and 19 years old were working in selling, personal and protective services or 'other' occupations. These include jobs such as sales assistants, and bar and catering staff. Of all students in this age group who were in employment, 44 per cent were in selling. Regardless of age, female students were more likely to be working in selling occupations than men, with half of all younger and a third of all

older (20-24) women students employed in this occupation category alone. This figure remains high even when compared with women of the same age who are not students but are working part-time - only 27 per cent of the older and 41 per cent of the younger members of this group were in selling occupations.

Among the older age group, selling and personal and protective jobs still account for the majority

of working students. However, the distribution of older student workers over all the occupation groups is more even than for younger students. The proportion of workers in skilled occupations was significantly higher with 17 per cent of all older students in professional and managerial work. This was especially true for men, of whom similar numbers were in professional and managerial jobs and in selling - 24 per cent and 23 per cent respectively.

Table 1 People in full-time education and employment,<sup>a</sup> by age and occupation (Great Britain, spring 1997, not seasonally adjusted)

	Academic age 16-19 <sup>b</sup>			Academic age 20-24 <sup>b</sup>			Per cent
	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	
Managers, professional and technical <sup>c</sup>	2	*	*	17	24	10	
Clerical and secretarial	6	6	6	12	*	14	
Craft occupations and machine operatives <sup>d</sup>	4	7	*	*	*	*	
Personal and protective services	22	15	27	28	20	35	
Selling	44	36	51	28	23	33	
Other	23	33	14	10	13	*	
Base (thousands) (=100%) <sup>e</sup>	664	302	363	159	75	84	

Occupations are coded according to the Standard Occupational Classification.

<sup>a</sup> Excludes those on college-based government training schemes.

<sup>b</sup> Age at 31 August 1996.

<sup>c</sup> The professional, managers and administrators, and associate professional and technical SOC groups.

<sup>d</sup> The craft and related occupations, and plant and machine operatives SOC groups.

<sup>e</sup> Includes some people who were in full-time education and in employment but did not specify what type of work they did.

\* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

If you have any comments or suggestions on the Labour Market Update please ring Cathy Baker at the Office for National Statistics, tel: 0171 533 6176

FOR DETAILED FIGURES SEE THE LABOUR MARKET DATA SECTION

2 EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF OLDER PEOPLE

Older workers are regarded as a valuable resource and, although some retire at a comparatively young age, a significant number choose to continue working beyond the state pensionable age. Table 2 shows how employment rates varied with age in summer 1997. Excluding the 16 to 24 age group, which includes high numbers of full-time students, employment rates declined with age for all groups shown.

In summer 1997, 790,000 people over state retirement age were in employment (7.9 per cent). Both these figures are very similar to those for summer 1992 (when the equivalent employment rate was 8.0 per cent). In summer 1997 the overall employment rate among the post-retirement age group was slightly higher for women than for men (8.1 per cent compared with 7.6 per cent). However, this comparison does not take into consideration the different state retirement ages of men and women. The employment rate for women over the age of 65 (3.2 per cent) was less than half that for men of the same age (7.6 per cent). This reflects the fact that women's

employment rates were lower than men's for all age groups.

In light of the unequal pension ages, an interesting comparison is between the five years either side of this for the two sexes. Female employment rates fell from 51 per cent to 26 per cent across the state pension age; for men the equivalent rates fell from 48 per cent to 14 per cent. Therefore, while the employment rate for men fell to less than a third of the pre-retirement level, the female rate dropped by about a half at official retirement age. This suggests that a significant proportion of women are choosing to work beyond their (lower) official retirement age. The number of people working beyond official retirement age may also be affected by the willingness of employers to retain older staff, and the health of these employees.

Figure 1 displays how type of employment differed between age groups for both men and women in summer 1997. The difference between the two sexes at retirement age was marked. Men's employment changes rapidly from predominantly full-time before

retirement age to predominantly part-time after. This contrasts with the pattern for female employees, where the proportion in full-time work declines more gradually with age. After retirement age, women are only slightly more likely to work in part-time jobs (76 per cent) than are men (73 per cent).

After the state retirement age men employees are nearly twice as

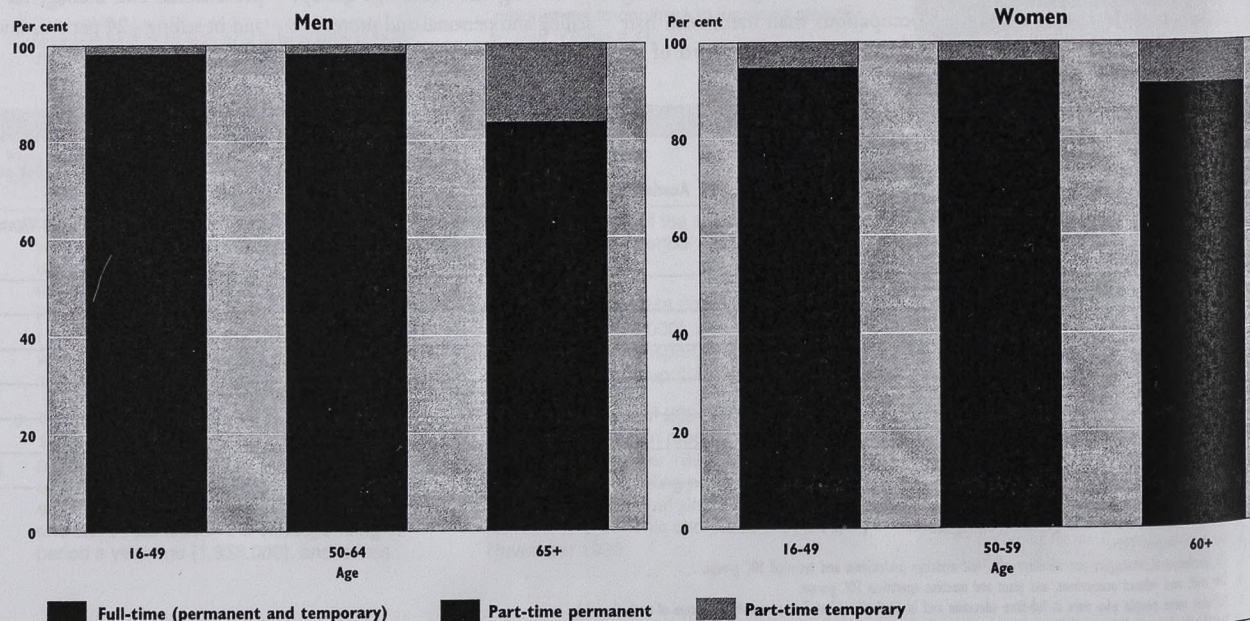
likely as women to work in part-time temporary jobs (16 per cent compared with 9 per cent respectively). This is the reverse of the immediate pre-retirement age pattern in which only 2 per cent of men worked in such jobs compared with 4 per cent of women. It should be noted that temporary employment tends to be higher in the summer quarter than at other times of the year.

Table 2 Employment rates of older people (Great Britain, summer 1997, not seasonally adjusted)

Age	Employment rate <sup>a</sup>		
	All	Men	Women
16-24	64.3	66.5	61.9
25-49	79.4	87.0	71.7
50-54	74.9	81.2	68.6
55-59	59.7	68.6	51.8
60-64	36.7	48.0	-
All of working age <sup>b</sup>	73.4	78.6	67.8
60-64	36.7	-	25.9
65-69	11.1	14.3	8.2
70-74	4.4	6.3	2.9
75+	1.4	2.7	0.4
All over state retirement age <sup>c</sup>	7.9	7.6	8.1

a The percentage of the population in each age group that is in employment.  
b Men aged 16-64, women aged 16-59.  
c Men aged 65 and over, women aged 60 and over.

Figure 1 Type of employment<sup>a</sup> of employees before and after state retirement age (Great Britain, summer 1997, not seasonally adjusted)



a In main job.

3 LENGTH OF TIME CONTINUOUSLY EMPLOYED

The LFS can be used to look at how long people in employment are staying with the same employer. This can be used as a measure of labour market flexibility. Figure 2 shows the proportion of people who have been with the same employer (or continuously self-employed) for less than two years by occupation, sex and whether the work was full- or part-time.

In summer 1997 those in part-time employment, in

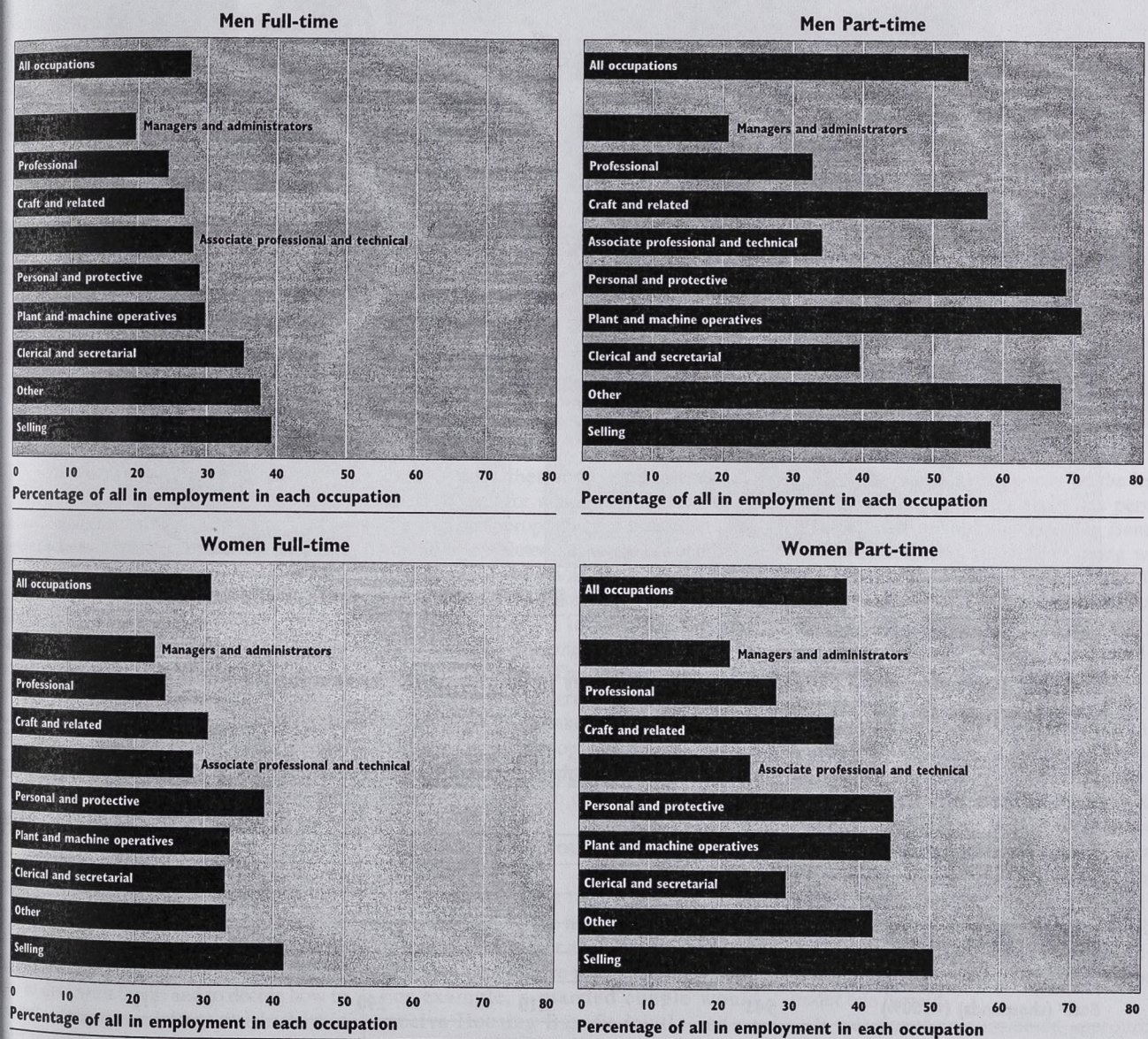
general, were more likely than those who were full-time to have been with their current employer for less than two years (41 per cent and 29 per cent respectively). Among those who worked full-time, men were slightly less likely than women to have been in the same employment for two years or less (28 per cent of men had been with their employer for less than two years; 31 per cent of women). However, the

picture is very different for part-time workers where 55 per cent of men have been with their current employer for under two years compared with 38 per cent of women.

Men working part-time were more likely than their full-time counterparts to have been continuously employed for less than two years in each of the major occupation groups. The most significant differences occurred in the sales, plant and

machine operatives, 'other', and personal and protective occupation groups. For female part-time workers, by comparison, the difference was smaller and far more uneven across the occupation groups; in some groups (clerical and secretarial, associate professional and technical, and managers and administrators) the proportions of shorter-term employees were actually lower for part-timers than for those working full-time.

Figure 2 Persons in employment<sup>a</sup> continuously employed by the same employer<sup>b</sup> for less than two years (Great Britain, summer 1997, not seasonally adjusted)



Occupations are coded according to the Standard Occupational Classification.  
a Excludes those on college-based schemes, and those who did not state how long they had been employed.  
b Or continuously self-employed.

4 ROUTES TO ILO UNEMPLOYMENT

Respondents classified as ILO unemployed in the LFS are asked about their activities immediately prior to becoming ILO unemployed. Figure 3 shows long-term and short-term ILO unemployed people in summer 1997, by their activities immediately before they became ILO unemployed. Those who

were ILO unemployed for less than a year were more likely to have previously been in full-time education or training, and less likely to have been employed or looking after the family or home, than those who were long-term ILO unemployed.

Whether long- or short-term ILO unemployed, men were

much more likely than women to have previously been in work. The proportion of women that had previously been looking after their family or home was considerably higher than for men.

Table 3 shows the reasons given by those who were in employment before they became ILO unemployed for leaving their

last job. Redundancy (voluntary or compulsory) was the most likely reason for leaving their last job for everyone except women ILO unemployed for less than a year. Of those who left because a temporary job ended, most had been ILO unemployed for less than one year.

Figure 3 ILO unemployed people by previous activity (Great Britain, summer 1997, not seasonally adjusted)

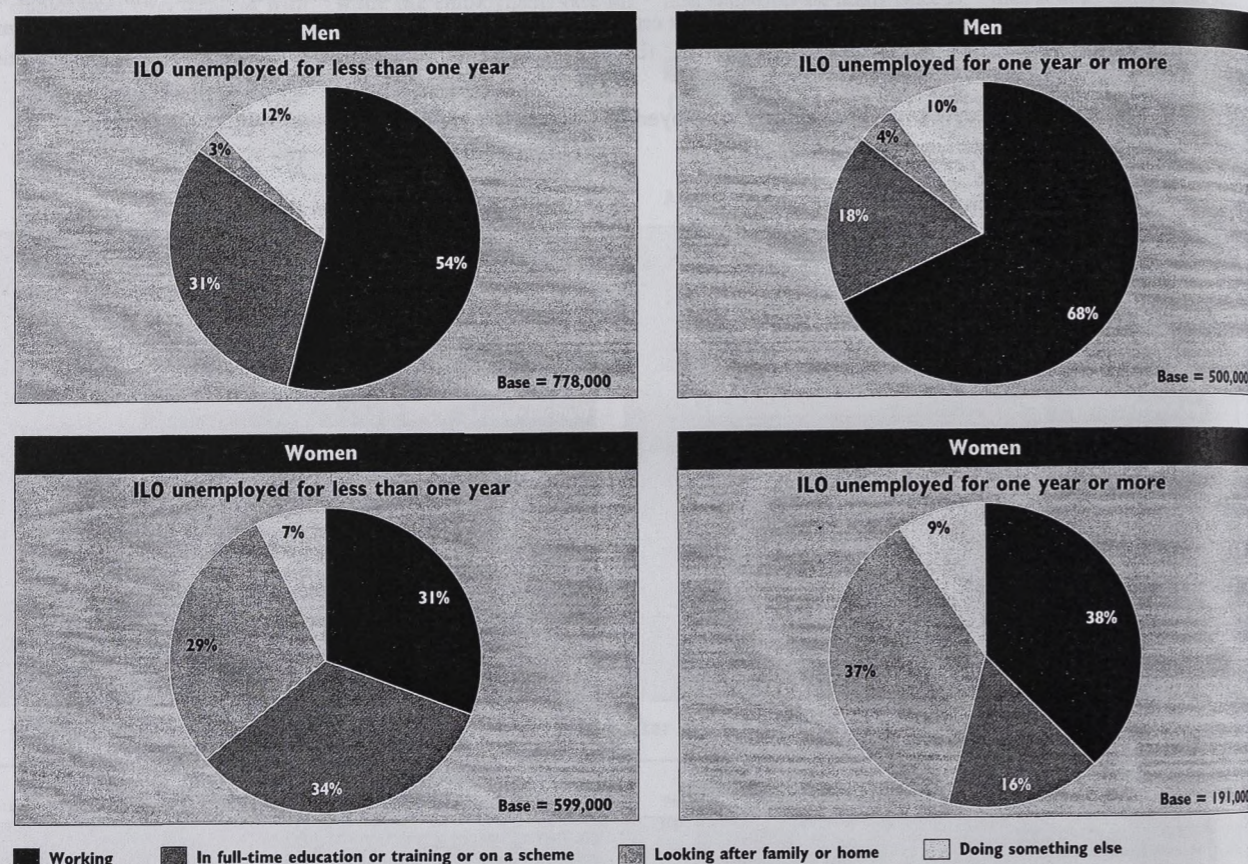


Table 3 ILO unemployed people who were previously in employment,<sup>a</sup> by reasons for leaving their last job (Great Britain, summer 1997, not seasonally adjusted)

	All	Men		Women		Per cent
		Less than 1 year	1 year or more	Less than 1 year	1 year or more	
Dismissed	8	8	9	6		
Made redundant, voluntary redundancy	32	31	37	22	35	
Temporary job ended	22	26	17	25	15	
Resigned	13	13	10	18	15	
Health/personal/family reasons	9	7	9	12	15	
Other <sup>b</sup>	15	14	17	17		
<b>Base<sup>c</sup> (thousands) (=100%)</b>	<b>943</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>175</b>		<b>69</b>

<sup>a</sup> Within the last eight years, excluding casual and holiday jobs.  
<sup>b</sup> Includes people who retired (both voluntary and at statutory retirement age) and those who gave another reason.  
<sup>c</sup> Includes a few people who did not state why they left their last job.  
<sup>\*</sup> Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

Benefits data from the Labour Force Survey

The Labour Force Survey collects information on benefits, for use as classificatory or supplementary information in analyses of labour market characteristics, but several technical issues have to be tackled before this information can be utilised.

This article describes the work that ONS has done so far towards enabling the data on benefits to be used, looks at options for next steps, and invites comment from readers on these.

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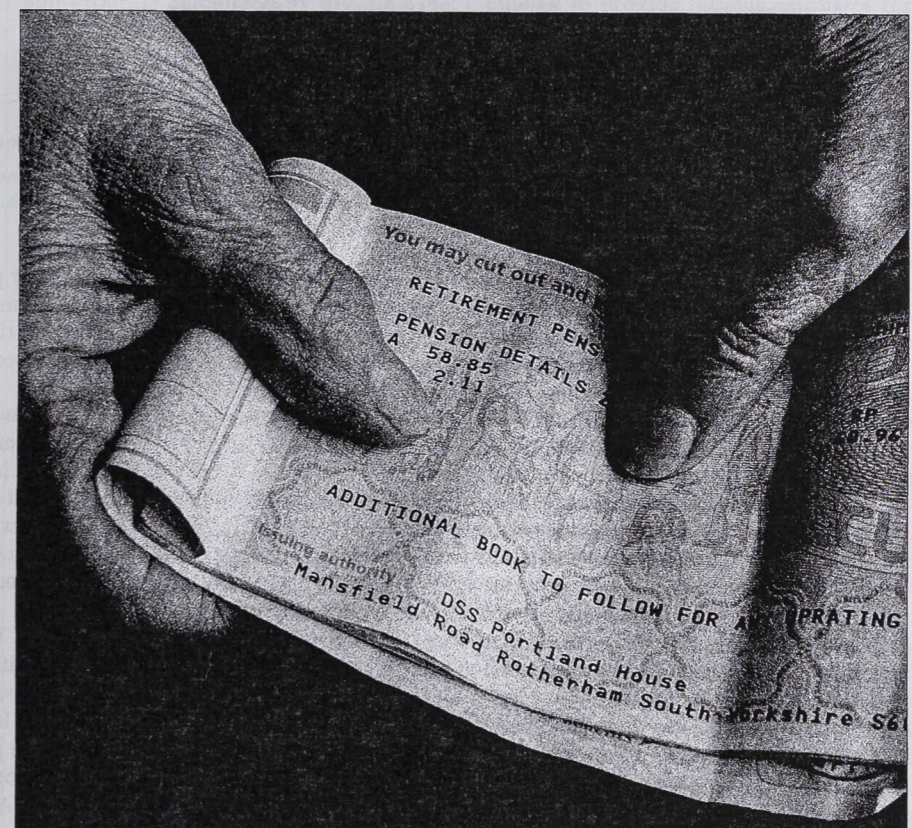


Photo: Telegraph Colour Library

**Introduction**  
 The Labour Force Survey (LFS) collects information on a wide range of labour market topics. Since winter 1992/3, questions about income from various sources have been asked during the final interview (see technical note for further details). Since December 1994 information on the levels and distribution of earnings has been published on a quarterly basis. Data have also been collected on the amount and types of benefits that people receive, but there are a number of questions that need to be resolved before these data can be regarded as suitable for use in analysis. What is particularly needed is: to decide the basis on which this information can most appropriately be used, whether at person, family unit or household level; to assess the quality of the data gathered; to investigate missing data items and decide how to deal with them; and to decide how to gross the data, that is how to weight them in order to produce population level estimates. This article looks first at how ONS has addressed each of these issues, and developed a system for weighting the benefits

data. It describes some examples of the kinds of uses for which LFS data on benefits may be appropriate, and notes that these should be restricted to the use of total benefit income of the whole household, as classificatory or supplementary information. ONS now needs to consider for what data sets this information should be produced, and when. The last section of the article describes several other related issues which need to be taken into account, and outlines the various options for how to proceed. Interested readers are asked to send their views on which option would be best.

**At which level should benefits data be analysed?**

It is not possible to produce estimates from the LFS of the amount of each of the specific benefits that an individual receives as not all benefits are paid to an individual. For example, a married couple would receive Housing Benefit jointly and an amount could not be factored to each individual. In the LFS the information about this joint benefit would be collected from the first person interviewed within a house-

hold (who may not necessarily be the head of the household). If the wife was person one in the household, this Housing Benefit would be recorded against her along with any benefits she receives individually. The husband would then only have any benefits he received individually recorded against his name. This procedure is followed to avoid double counting of benefit data. It is also not possible to produce satisfactory estimates at the level of each individual benefit, as some benefits are collected together. For example, up to September 1996, if a respondent received both Unemployment Benefit and Income Support these would have been collected as one payment. The LFS would have asked about and recorded the receipt of both benefits, but - depending on what information the respondent was able to give - might have shown the total payment under one benefit. It was therefore considered appropriate to concentrate on total income from benefits; to produce estimates from the LFS only at the household level; and to produce weighting factors at this level only.

Table 1 Households receiving each benefit type and mean weekly amounts for households receiving the benefit; Great Britain; LFS compared with other surveys

Benefit type	Survey						£ per week/per person	
	Family Resources Survey		Family Expenditure Survey <sup>a</sup>		Labour Force Survey <sup>b</sup>		Difference (£)	
	mean (£)	%	mean (£)	%	mean (£)	%	LFS/FRS	LFS/FRS
Family credit	48.83	3	47.46	2	49.04	3	1.00	1.03
Housing benefit	39.03	18	36.98	16	43.36	12	1.11	1.17
Council tax benefit	6.50	19	6.23	19	8.45	19	1.30	1.36
Income support	66.30	18	63.34	15	63.85	14	0.96	1.01
Unemployment benefit	47.98	2	46.01	2	55.35	3	1.15	1.20
State pension	70.94	13	64.42	14	74.06	12	1.04	1.15
Sickness/disability benefits	87.62	12	94.17	9	82.28	12	0.94	0.87

Sources: LFS autumn 1995, FRS 1994-95, FES 1994-95 (all unweighted)

<sup>a</sup> The FES definition of a household differs slightly from that used for the LFS and FRS - a household comprises one person living alone or a group of people living at the same address having no other person living at the same address prepared together and with common housekeeping.  
<sup>b</sup> LFS means are for those households giving an amount. Percentages also include households stating they received a benefit but not stating an amount.  
 Note: Percentages receiving are calculated as percentages of all households which do not include someone aged over 69 who is not in employment (since the LFS does not collect any income data for people in that group). Mean amounts are also calculated over these households.

### Assessment of data quality

In the LFS information is collected on the following benefits or groups of benefits: Housing Benefit, One Parent Benefit, Child Benefit, Family Credit, state retirement pension, Unemployment Benefit (to September 1996), Jobseeker's Allowance (from October 1996), Income Support, sickness and disability benefits, Council Tax Benefit, and other state benefits (see *technical note*). However, the survey is designed principally to provide information on people's labour market characteristics and behaviour. It is not a survey specialising in collecting information on the benefits that individuals receive, and information on this topic is gathered in a much less detailed manner (see the LFS User Guide for more detail). It is therefore important to compare the LFS data with a source that has as one of its major purposes the collection of data relating to benefits.

For the purposes of investigating the quality of LFS benefits data it has been compared with the Family Resources Survey (FRS) of the Department of Social Security (DSS), which contains the most detail on benefits, and has this topic as one of its main foci. Other surveys known to collect benefits data include the Family Expenditure Survey by ONS (data from

which are also included in *Table 1* for purposes of comparison), the General Household Survey (ONS) and the British Household Panel Survey (ESRC Research Centre on Micro-Social Change).

For the purposes of the FRS, a household consists of one or more benefit units, which in turn consist of a number of individuals (adults and children). A benefit unit is a standard DSS concept (see *Box 1*), which is similar to the LFS family unit (see *Box 2*) except that it treats non-dependent children differently.

The comparison between FRS and LFS data was made on the basis of benefits or groups of benefits (grouped in the same way as the LFS questions), and at the level of the household. It looked at both the proportion of households receiving the benefit, and the average amount received. As is shown in *Table 1*, for people recorded in each survey as receiving a type of benefit, the average amounts were found to be similar, being within about 15 per cent for all benefits except Council Tax Benefit (the average level of which is small). The differences were positive and negative for different benefits. Figures from the FES were in most cases similar to those from the FRS, and overall were moderately closer than were the LFS figures.

#### Box 1 FRS household and benefit unit definitions

**Household** - a single person or group of people living at the same address as their only or main residence, who either share one meal a day together or share the living accommodation (i.e. living room).

**Benefit unit** - a single adult or couple living as married and any dependent children.

#### Box 2 LFS household and family unit definitions

**Household** - one person living alone or a group of people living at the same address who have the address as their only or main residence and either share at least one main meal a day or share the living accommodation (or both). Includes within parental home students living in halls of residence, and includes those living in NHS accommodation

**Family unit** - a married/cohabiting couple on their own; or  
 - a married couple, lone parent, or cohabiting couple and their never-married children, provided these children have no children of their own within the household; or  
 - one person only (called a non-family person).

However, the percentages of households recorded as receiving benefits were substantially lower for the LFS for, in particular, Housing Benefit and Income Support. This may be partly explained by poor information on specific benefits in the LFS because of its less detailed questions, perhaps by the different levels and patterns of non-response for the two surveys, which may cause different biases in coverage. A study recently reported in *Labour Market Trends* has examined LFS data on claimants of unemployment-related benefits in more detail.<sup>1</sup> It may also be that for some benefits the FRS records a proportion of people receiving the benefit which differs from that imputed by the administrative data.<sup>2</sup>

It is not envisaged that the LFS will be considered as a primary source for data on benefits, but rather that data on categories or amounts of benefits might be used as classificatory or supplementary information. The above findings on data quality suggest that data on average amounts should be reasonably satisfactory for such purposes, but that classifying households by whether they receive benefits, or a particular benefit, is likely to underestimate recipients, and accordingly to reduce any apparent differences between recipients and non-recipients.

#### Imputation of missing data

Missing data may occur because a respondent refuses to answer, or does not know the answer to, the question. In the LFS, this may sometimes occur because the survey permits the use of proxy responses, where one adult in a household gives information on behalf of another related person. LFS benefits data can be affected by missing data on individual benefits received by a household, and by missing data on benefits to individuals within a household. Without information on individuals within the household and their individual benefits, the total benefits income received by the household as a whole will be incorrect - and, as noted

above, this is likely to be the most reliable and useful information on benefits in the LFS. Aggregating to household totals can be misleading when there are missing items, but leaving out households with some missing items would mean losing the rest of the information on these households. There is therefore a need to use imputation - using other information about the affected households to estimate the missing values.

There are various methods of dealing with non-response by imputation, described in the report of the Government Statistical Service Task Force on Imputation.<sup>3</sup> This report also established criteria for identifying the appropriate method in various circumstances, and on the basis of this ONS has selected the relatively simple approach of grouping respondents for each benefit into separate classes with different means, and using the class mean as the estimate for cases with missing values for that benefit. The choice of classes was decided by determining which variables influenced the amount of benefit received, and was different for each benefit to be imputed.

For example, for retirement pension, respondents who said they received it were divided into groups according to whether they were employed, self-employed, ILO unemployed, economically inactive and not wanting work, or economically inactive and not wanting work. Within each group, the respondents who did not give an amount had imputed to them the mean amount reported by the respondents who did give an amount (see *technical note* for more details). Data were imputed only where respondents stated that they received a particular benefit but did not know the amount received.

#### Grossing

Grossing is the application of weighting factors to produce population level estimates from a sample. The grossing methodology for the LFS as a whole is described in the LFS User Guide but, in summary, the population is split into sub-groups where the number of people in each sub-group is known (based on population estimates). The weighting factor for each sub-group is calculated by dividing the population in that sub-group by the number of cases in the sample in the sub-group. The variables used to define the sub-groups and hence to weight the main LFS are region of residence, age and sex.

Earnings data, collected until recently<sup>4</sup> at the fifth wave of interviews only (see *technical note*), are grossed separately from the main LFS results. The main LFS database is considered to be the best source of data on the size of different groups of employees. The grossing procedure attempts, as far as possible, to replicate the results of the main LFS in the grossed earnings data. A small number of variables that were likely to be important determinants of earnings were chosen for use in the grossing process; these were sex, age, region, occupation, industry and whether full-time or part-time.<sup>5</sup>

For grossing the benefits data, it is proposed to gross households from the fifth wave of interviews (see *technical note*) up to the main LFS sample and then apply the household weight<sup>6</sup> to gross up to the total number of households in the population. This is similar to the methodology used for grossing earnings data, but at the household level rather than the individual level. The variables found (using logistic regression analysis) to be important in terms of determining benefit receipt, and

therefore chosen to be used in the first stage of grossing, are the age of head of household, region, tenure, economic activity of head of household and household composition.

It should be noted that, since in any quarterly LFS data set only about one-fifth of sample households have been asked the questions on benefits, the minimum grossed cell size that is regarded as large enough to provide reliable estimates for benefits data is 50,000 - five times larger than the usual minimum of 10,000 for questions answered by the whole sample.

#### The uses of benefits data in the LFS

As was noted above, the LFS is not a primary source of data on benefits. The purpose of including the topic is to provide additional information which may be useful in interpreting the core data on labour market characteristics and behaviour. Some examples of ways in which the benefits data may be useful are given in *Tables 2* and *3*.

*Table 2* shows the number and percentage of households receiving benefits, the average weekly amount of benefits received, and the average weekly earnings both for households receiving benefits and all households, for the different combinations of economic activity states that can be found in a household. For households in which everyone is employed, the percentage receiving benefits is comparatively low, the level of earnings high, and there is little difference in earnings between households receiving benefits and other households. The most common benefit in this group is likely to be Child Benefit.

As would be expected, wholly inactive and unemployed households, and those which are combinations of the inactive and

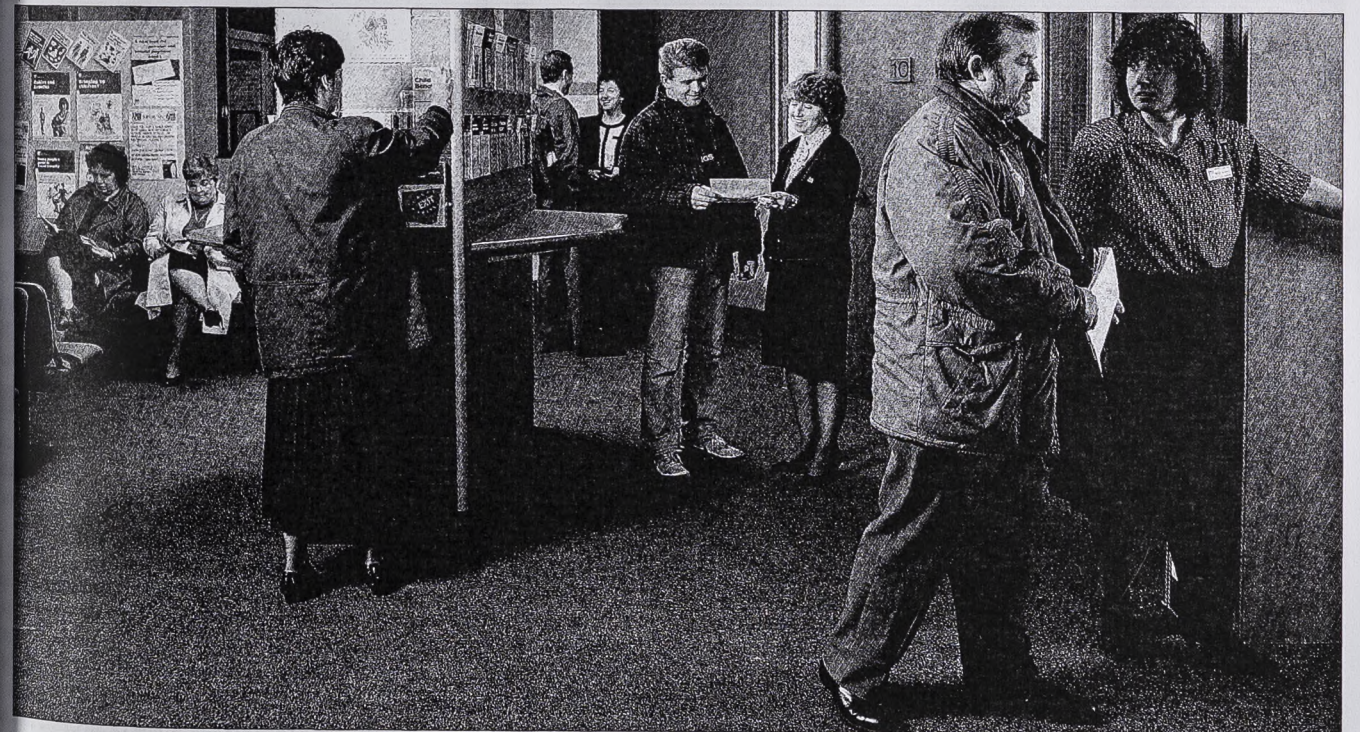


Photo: Benefits Agency

Table 2 Total weekly benefit amount and total weekly income received by households; by economic activity of household Great Britain; autumn 1995

Economic activity of household	Average number of working age adults	Number receiving benefits (000s)	Percentage receiving benefits (%)	Weekly amount of benefits received (£)	Weekly earnings of households receiving benefits (£)	Weekly earnings all households
Only employed	1.8	3,344	41.3	31	401	386
Employed and unemployed	2.5	465	76.3	57	271	263
Employed and inactive	2.2	2,100	74.5	66	266	274
Employed, unemployed and inactive	3.5	154	86.3	101	225	210
Only unemployed	1.1	522	83.8	96	0	0
Unemployed and inactive	2.2	390	79.4	153	0	0
Only inactive	0.8	2,974	85.8	114	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>9,950</b>	<b>61.1</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>251</b>

Note: All benefits results are grossed and imputed.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 3 Total weekly benefit amount and total weekly earnings received by couple households; by household economic activity; Great Britain; autumn 1995

Economic activity of couple	Number receiving benefits (000s)	Percentage receiving benefits (%)	Weekly amount of benefits received (£)	Weekly earnings of households receiving benefits (£)	Weekly earnings all households
<b>Couple with no children</b>					
Both employed	147	7.0	52	344	462
Male employed, female unemployed	*				
Male employed, female inactive	207	44.6	70	184	259
Male unemployed, female employed	51	63.9	50	132	137
Both unemployed	*				
Male unemployed, female inactive	51	74.1	119	0	0
Male inactive, female employed	184	69.6	92	100	113
Male inactive, female unemployed	*				
Both inactive	819	85.1	121	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,519</b>	<b>37.6</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>284</b>
<b>Couple with dependent children only</b>					
Both employed	2,205	90.1	20	478	442
Male employed, female unemployed	100	90.3	42	277	250
Male employed, female inactive	807	92.4	39	321	329
Male unemployed, female employed	63	89.4	81	143	128
Both unemployed	*				
Male unemployed, female inactive	208	85.2	160	1	0
Male inactive, female employed	95	94.8	108	136	136
Male inactive, female unemployed	*				
Both inactive	159	91.7	171	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,680</b>	<b>90.6</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>349</b>

\* Less than 50,000 in cell: sample size too small for reliable estimates.

Notes: 1 Households in which there are people of pensionable age are included, provided all members of the household were asked the income questions.  
2 All benefits results are grossed and imputed.

Source: Labour Force Survey

unemployed, tend to receive the highest levels of benefit, though households combining all economic activity categories have a similar level of benefits to the wholly unemployed or inactive. These comparisons are, however, influenced by the different average household size, in terms of working-age adults, of the various categories. Households which are wholly unemployed or inactive have few working-age adults, whereas households combining all economic activity states are particularly large. Households containing employed and inactive people are very similar, in terms of both benefits and earnings, to households containing employed and unemployed people.

Table 3 shows the same benefits and earnings data as Table 2, but for more detailed combinations of economic activity states, for households consisting of couples with no children, and couples with dependent chil-

dren only. (It includes households in which there are people of pensionable age, provided all members of the household were asked the income questions.) Unsurprisingly, a much higher proportion of couples with children than those without children receive benefits. Couples both with and without children receive a higher amount of benefits if the household contains no employed people. The only types of couples for which average earnings are considerably lower for benefit recipients than non-recipients are couples with no children where both are employed, or the man is employed and the woman economically inactive.

#### The way forward

ONS now has to consider what data sets the imputation and grossing system for benefits should be applied to, and when. This needs to be considered in the context of the following related issues:

- work on other technical aspects of household level data, including discontinuities and weighting and grossing issues;
  - the current piloting of questions on income from self-employment;
  - the extension of the questions on earnings and benefits to the first wave as well as the fifth as from spring 1997 and the gains in quality of information this is expected to bring;
  - the current testing of more detailed questions on benefits receipt, which is expected to produce improved data on benefits, but may involve discontinuities with past data.
- Interested readers are invited to send views on whether ONS should apply the imputation and grossing system as now developed to selected past data sets, and accept some continuity, or whether it should wait before starting to produce grossed benefits data able to incorporate some or all of the follow-

- data on income from the first wave of the sample, in order to increase sample size;
  - benefits data from more detailed questions, in order to improve data quality;
  - data on income from self-employment, in order to be able to produce LFS estimates of total household income.
- This question is summarised in Box 3 – interested readers are invited to send their views on which option would be best. ■

#### Notes

- 'LFS estimates of claimants of unemployment-related benefits: results of an ONS record linkage study', *Labour Market Trends*, November 1997, pp455-60.
- For more details see *Family Resources Survey: Great Britain 1994-95*, DSS, pp184-6.
- 'Report of the Task Force on Imputation', June 1996, Government Statistical Service Methods Committee.

#### Box 3 Alternative courses of action

Should ONS:

- A Produce grossed benefits data for selected past data sets, and accept that this may lead to discontinuities with future data or
- B Start to produce grossed benefits data when it has:
- B (i) satisfactory data from 'wave one' as well as 'wave five' interviews
  - B (ii) and more detailed questions on benefits receipt
  - B (iii) and satisfactory data on income from self-employment.

- Earnings data have been collected at wave one interviews also from spring 1997 and the quality of these data is currently being assessed.
- For more details see the LFS User Guide and the article 'Income and earnings data from the Labour Force Survey', *Employment Gazette*, December 1994.
- The question of the appropriate weighting factor for household level data is currently being addressed – see 'Data on households and fami-

lies from the Labour Force Survey', *Labour Market Trends*, March 1997, pp89-98, for a discussion of the issues.

- See the article referred to in 6 above.
- ONS plans to produce a series of LFS data sets that have been developed especially for household level analysis by taking into account the issues discussed in the article referred to in 6 above. These would be the appropriate data sets for including grossed benefits data.

#### Technical note

##### LFS sample design and income questions

The LFS has been conducted on a quarterly basis since spring 1992 and covers a wide range of labour market and demographic topics. The full sample of about 60,000 households each quarter is selected as a systematic sample of all addresses in Great Britain and is divided into five 'waves', each of around 12,000 households. Each wave is interviewed in five successive quarters, so that in any quarter one wave will be receiving their first interview, one wave their second, and so on, with one wave receiving their fifth and final interview.

Questions about earnings from employment, benefits and other regular sources of income have been asked of the 12,000 households in the fifth and final wave of each survey from winter 1992/3 in Great Britain. The income questions are asked of all respondents aged between 16 and 69 years inclusive, and all those over 69 who are working. No information is collected on income from self-employment, although work is currently underway on piloting suitable questions on this.

##### LFS data collection on benefits

Data on benefits are collected from people aged 16 to 69 (and 70 or more if they are in employment). Information is collected on whether they are receiving

the following types of benefit (as in 1995 – this has since changed in response to changes in the benefits regime) and, if so, how much they usually receive:

- Housing Benefit (including rent or rate rebate) – households in rented accommodation.
- One Parent Benefit – persons aged 16 to 59 – amount calculated automatically.
- Child Benefit – people aged 16 to 59 – amount calculated automatically after ascertaining number of children.
- Family Credit – persons aged 16 to 59.
- State retirement pension – women aged over 59 and men aged over 64.
- Unemployment Benefit.
- Income Support – amount may be combined with Unemployment Benefit.
- Sickness/disability benefits – any benefits relating to sickness, invalidity or disability – amount may be combined with Unemployment Benefit or Income Support.
- Council Tax Benefit (including rate rebate for households in owned accommodation).
- Other state benefits.

For more details, see LFS User Guide.

##### Imputation procedure

Except for benefits where the amount was calculated automatically from other

data, imputation was done by determining sub-groups (classes) with similar levels of the benefit, and then within each such group imputing the class mean to cases with missing values. For each benefit type, imputation was done as follows:

- Housing Benefit – class means defined by economic activity and household composition.
- One Parent Benefit – calculated automatically.
- Child Benefit – calculated automatically using number of children.
- Family Credit – class means defined by household composition and number of children.
- State retirement pension – class means defined by economic activity.
- Unemployment Benefit – class means defined by household composition.
- Income Support – class means defined by age group and household composition.
- Sickness/disability benefits – class means defined by economic activity and number of adults in household.
- Council Tax Benefit – class means defined by tenure and household composition.
- Other state benefits – class means defined by economic activity and number of adults in household.

#### Further information:

To give your views on the options for the way ahead, or for further information on benefits data in the LFS, contact

Pam Tate,  
Office for National Statistics,  
Room RG/11,  
1 Drummond Gate,  
London SW1V 2QQ,  
tel 0171 533 6160.

For information on the Family Resources Survey contact Jo Semmence on 0171 962 8092.

For information on the Family Expenditure Survey contact Alyson Whitmarsh on 0171 533 5761.



# Research programme quarterly update

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

## DfEE

### PROJECTS COMPLETED SINCE 15 OCTOBER 1997

- 171/94 The Impact of Managed Effective Learning in Schools on Key Student Outcomes
- 216/95 Youth Cohort Study Cohort 7 Sweep 2
- 146/96 Group Work Process: Role and Impact
- 177/96 A Study of Employers' Use of NVQs/SVQs Across Industrial Sectors
- 144/96 Course Switching: Evaluating the Impact of Careers Guidance on Young People's Early Careers Guidance
- 176/96 Employers' Perception of Core Skills
- 121/96 Effective Communication Between Schools, LEAs and Health and Social Services in SEN
- 172/96 Teaching and Learning Strategies in Multi-Ethnic Schools
- 117/97 Specialist Teacher Assistant Pilot Project - Evaluation
- 187/97 Reducing Bureaucratic Burdens on Teachers
- 213/95 Comparison of Supported Employment Provision
- 157/96 Continuous Adult Learning Survey
- 138/96 Characteristics of Older Workers: Secondary Analysis of the Family and Working Lives Survey
- 142/96 Supply and Demand for Supported Employment
- 141/96 Out-of-School Childcare Grant: an Evaluation of Long-Term Sustainability
- 237/96 Adjustments for Disabled People
- 161/97 Career Development Loans: CDL+ Pilot Evaluation
- 190/97 External Evaluation of Fair Play Initiative
- 173/93 Skills Review Programme

113/96 Project Work: Surveys and Qualitative Research

- 117/96 Effects of Jobseeker's Allowance on 16/17-Year-Olds: Survey of Young People
- 217/95 European Social Fund Participant Follow-up 1996
- 186/97 Helping Unemployed People into Self-Employment: Analysis
- 127/97 Helping Unemployed People into Self-Employment: Review

### PROJECTS STARTED SINCE 15 OCTOBER 1997

- 189/97 Evaluation of 'New Start' Project
- 222/97 Evaluation of the Trials of the New National Record of Achievement
- 152/97 Evaluation of Projects Aimed to Encourage Young People to Be More Responsive to the Labour Market
- 182/97 Evaluation of Modern Apprenticeships: Survey of Apprentices
- 151/97 Youth Cohort Survey Cohort 8 Sweep 2 (18-Year-Olds)
- 115/97 A Study of the Validity and Transferability of NVQs in the Workplace
- 203/97 YCS Database Manipulation and Enhancement
- 223/97 Exploration of Full-time Equivalents Formula
- 180/97 Youth Cohort Survey Cohort 9 Sweep 1 (16-Year-Olds)
- 204/97 YCS Estimates of Independent Further Education
- 202/97 Matching Exams Data to the Youth Cohort Survey
- 121/97 Improving the Effectiveness of School Governing Bodies

236/97 Survey of Parents of 3- and 4-Year-Olds

- 250/97 Research and Policy Forum on Young People
- 216/97 Best Practice Among Special Schools on Special Measures: the Role of Action Planning in Helping Special Schools Improve
- 156/97 Assessing the Size and Nature of the Demand for HE in England
- 240/97 Performance of CCTEs in Meeting DfEE's Objectives
- 154/97 Supply and Demand Issues for Engineering, Science and Maths Graduates
- 243/97 Review of Literature on Partnerships
- 220/97 Research on the Role of Employee Development Schemes in Lifelong Learning
- 159/97 Evaluation of Learning Direct
- 201/97 Recent Thinking on Lifelong Learning
- 176/97 Education and Training While Claiming JSA: Qualitative Research (was known as Workskill Pilots: Initial Research into the Effects of Implementation)
- 168/97 Temporary Employment in Great Britain
- 206/97 A Review of Multivariate Techniques and Their Application to DfEE Policy Evaluation
- 248/97 KONVER Community Initiative
- 247/97 RETEX Community Initiative
- 197/97 Evaluation of the Introduction of TEC Equal Opportunity Strategies (previously known as TEC Equal Opportunities Strategies)
- 255/97 The Value and Volume of Education and Training Exports
- 162/97 Ex-post Evaluation of the INTERREG Community Initiative

## DfEE - continued

### REPORTS PUBLISHED SINCE OCTOBER 1997

- |  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| <p>RR28 Evaluation of Skills Challenge<br/>ISBN 0 85522 632 3</p> <p>RR31 Survey of Parents of Three and Four Year Old Children and Their Use of Early Years Services<br/>ISBN 0 85522 653 6</p> <p>RR32 Characteristics of the Unemployed: Secondary Analysis of the Family and Working Lives Survey<br/>ISBN 0 85522 656 0</p> | <p>RR33 Advancing by Degrees: a Study of Graduate Recruitment and Skills Utilisation<br/>ISBN 0 85522 657 9</p> <p>RR34 Evaluation of Special Educational Needs Parent Partnership Schemes<br/>ISBN 0 95522 663 3</p> | <p>RR35 Women and Training<br/>ISBN 0 95522 662 5</p> <p>RR37 Evaluation of the TEC Discretionary Fund<br/>ISBN 0 85522 669 2</p> <p>AR96/97 Report on Research 1996/97<br/>ISBN 0 85522 642 0</p> |
|--|---|--|

The above publications are available, price £4.95, from DfEE Publications, PO Box 5050, Sudbury, Suffolk CO10 6ZQ, telephone 0845 602260.

## EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

### PROJECTS PUBLISHED BETWEEN OCTOBER AND DECEMBER 1997

Access to Work: Further Analysis of Data  
Ref: RE2  
Contact: Carol Beattie, 0114 259 6255

Survey into Jobseekers Who Are Studying  
Ref: RE3  
Contact: Melanie Morrice, 0114 259 6414

For details of specific ES 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

### CONTINUING PROJECTS

Assessment of New Regulations on Consultation Procedures for Collective Redundancies  
Contact: Sheila Honey, telephone: 0171 215 2692 or e-mail: Sheila.Honey@IRDV.dti.gov.uk

The Changing Nature of Employment Contracts  
Contact: Sheila Honey, telephone: 0171 215 2692 or e-mail: Sheila.Honey@IRDV.dti.gov.uk

Determinants of the Decision to Join a Trade Union: a Secondary Analysis of the Family and Working Lives Survey  
Contact: Steve Woodland, telephone: 0171 215 2692 or e-mail: Steve.Woodland@IRDV.dti.gov.uk

The Influence of Workplace Disciplinary and Grievance Procedures on Applications to Industrial Tribunals  
Contact: John McQueeney, telephone: 0171 215 5926 or e-mail: John.McQueeney@IRDV.dti.gov.uk

Third Periodic Survey of Industrial Tribunal Applications  
Contact: John McQueeney, telephone: 0171 215 5926 or e-mail: John.McQueeney@IRDV.dti.gov.uk

Workplace Employee Relations Survey  
Contact: Mark Cully, telephone: 0171 215 3847 or e-mail: Mark.Cully@IRDV.dti.gov.uk

For further information about work of the DTI Employment Relations Directorate contact Mark Cully, telephone 0171 215 3847



## CHANGES IN AVERAGE EARNINGS - THIRD QUARTER 1997

The average earnings index is a monthly indicator of earnings growth across a range of industrial sectors in Great Britain. The index compares current levels of earnings with those for 1990, the base year, and is published in Tables 5.1 and 5.3 of the Labour Market Data section.

The index is based on a sample of 8,000 firms which provide details of the paybill and the actual number of employees on the payroll. Earnings growth can

be affected by pay arrears, by changes to the dates bonuses and pay awards are implemented, and by other seasonal factors; calculation of the underlying earnings growth removes these effects.

In the third quarter of 1997, the underlying growth in average earnings for the whole economy was 4% per cent. This is unchanged from the figure for the second quarter of 1997. Through 1996 the whole economy underlying rate rose from the 1995

level of 3% per cent, reaching a 4% per cent high during the fourth quarter.

Underlying average earnings have been increasing faster than the Retail Prices Index, leading to a rise in average earnings of around 10% per cent in real terms since 1990.

In manufacturing industries the underlying annual increase in average earnings was 4% per cent in the third quarter of 1997. This is unchanged from the

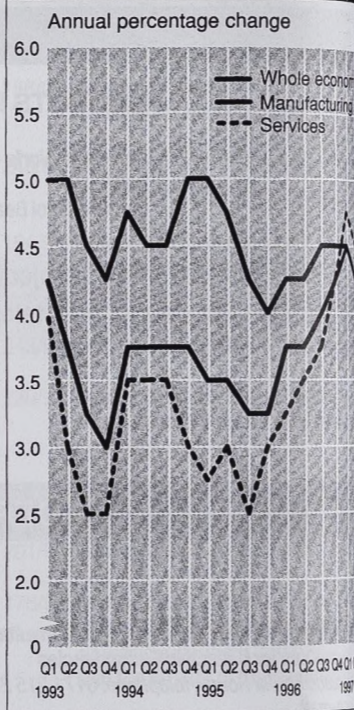
previous quarter and remains the lowest rate since the second quarter of 1996.

For services the underlying annual rate was also unchanged from the previous quarter remaining at 4% per cent. The second quarter of 1997 saw a first fall in this rate (4% per cent since the record low seen in the third quarter of 1995 when it was 2% per cent (the rate was also 2% per cent in the third and fourth quarters of 1993).

Table 1 Whole economy average earnings index: 'underlying' series (1990=100)

Date	3 month moving average	Further adjustments (index points)		Underlying index	Underlying increase over last 12 months (%)
		Arrears	Timing etc		
Jan-93	116.9	0.4	-0.3	117.1	4%
Feb	117.5	0.4	-0.8	117.1	4%
Mar	117.9	0.4	-0.6	117.7	4
Apr	118.4	0.4	-1.0	117.7	4
May	118.0	0.4	-0.3	118.0	3%
Jun	118.7	0.4	-0.5	118.5	3%
Jul	118.7	0.3	-0.5	118.6	3%
Aug	118.6	0.3	0.4	119.3	3%
Sep	118.2	0.4	1.0	119.5	3
Oct	118.8	0.4	1.5	120.7	3
Nov	120.0	0.4	-0.2	120.2	3
Dec	120.6	0.3	-0.4	120.5	3%
Jan-94	121.3	0.4	-0.4	121.3	3%
Feb	122.4	0.4	-1.1	121.7	3%
Mar	122.8	0.4	-0.7	122.6	4
Apr	123.3	0.1	-1.2	122.2	3%
May	122.7	0.1	-0.2	122.6	4
Jun	123.5	0.0	-0.6	122.9	3%
Jul	123.3	0.3	-0.6	123.0	3%
Aug	123.2	0.3	0.4	123.9	3%
Sep	122.8	0.3	1.0	124.2	3%
Oct	123.2	0.3	1.7	125.2	3%
Nov	124.6	0.2	-0.2	124.6	3%
Dec	125.3	0.1	-0.5	124.9	3%
Jan-95	125.9	0.2	-0.4	125.7	3%
Feb	127.0	0.3	-1.4	125.9	3%
Mar	127.5	0.4	-1.0	126.9	3%
Apr	127.8	0.4	-1.6	126.7	3%
May	126.7	0.4	-0.1	127.0	3%
Jun	127.2	0.4	-0.5	127.2	3%
Jul	127.1	0.4	-0.4	127.0	3%
Aug	127.0	0.3	0.5	127.9	3%
Sep	126.8	0.3	1.2	128.2	3%
Oct	127.4	0.2	1.8	129.4	3%
Nov	128.7	0.3	-0.3	128.7	3%
Dec	129.3	0.3	-0.5	129.0	3%
Jan-96	130.1	0.3	-0.4	130.0	3%
Feb	131.7	0.3	-1.4	130.6	3%
Mar	132.6	0.3	-1.1	131.8	3%
Apr	132.6	0.4	-1.6	131.4	3%
May	131.3	0.4	0.0	131.7	3%
Jun	131.9	0.3	-0.3	131.9	3%
Jul	132.0	0.3	-0.3	132.0	4
Aug	132.1	0.3	0.6	133.0	4
Sep	131.7	0.4	1.2	133.3	4
Oct	132.4	0.3	1.9	134.6	4
Nov	134.2	0.3	-0.3	134.2	4%
Dec	135.3	0.3	-0.5	135.0	4%
Jan-97	136.2	0.4	-0.5	136.1	4%
Feb	137.7	0.3	-1.4	136.6	4%
Mar	138.3	0.4	-1.1	137.6	4%
Apr	138.3	0.4	-1.5	137.2	4%
May	136.8	0.4	0.0	137.2	4%
Jun	137.4	0.4	-0.2	137.6	4%
Jul	137.7	0.4	-0.2	137.8	4%
Aug	137.8	0.3	0.7	138.8	4%
Sep (prov)	137.5	0.3	1.3	139.0	4%

Figure 1 Underlying earnings growth



The adjustments applied between January 1990 and December 1999 were published on page 50 of the February 1994 issue of *Employment Gazette*. A longer run of the underlying index on a consistent basis was given in the December 1989 issue of *Employment Gazette*, page 67. Information on the Retail Prices Index is published each month in Table 6.1-6.8 of the Labour Market Data section in *Labour Market Trends*.

The next statistical update in this series will cover average earnings for Quarter 4 and will appear in May 1998.



## QUARTERLY PROJECTIONS OF THE NEW EARNINGS SURVEY - OCTOBER 1997

This article presents the results of projecting the April 1997 New Earnings Survey to October 1997.

Estimated average earnings in October 1997 It is estimated that the average gross weekly earnings of full-time adult employees in October 1997 were £369.20. Tables 1, 2 and 3 show the detailed figures for nine occupation groups (and manual/non-manual), selected industry groups, and Government Office Regions.

For categories not shown in Tables 1-3, users can construct their own October 1997 projections by applying the appropriate multiplier from Box 1 to the NES estimates for April 1997.

The multipliers are produced by scaling the equivalent 3 x 3 table of annual increases in weekly earnings obtained from the 1996 and 1997 New Earnings Surveys so that the overall increase (which was 4.6 per cent) equals the 0.4 per cent increase in the Average Earnings Index (AEI) between April 1997 and October 1997. The AEI used is an unpublished series which excludes arrears of pay.

Statistical updates in this series appear quarterly in the November, February, May and August issues of *Labour Market Trends*.

Table 1 Average gross weekly earnings for full-time employees on adult rates; Great Britain; October 1997

Occupation	All employees on adult rates			
	Major group	Men	Women	All
Managers and administrators	1	596.5	416.9	545.6
Professional	2	544.9	444.8	505.0
Associate professional and technical	3	493.1	368.6	439.2
Clerical and secretarial occupations	4	283.7	249.7	260.5
Craft and related occupations	5	346.5	208.1	334.8
Personal and protective services	6	328.4	212.2	274.8
Sales	7	329.2	226.1	282.9
Plant and machine operatives	8	318.7	217.9	301.0
Other occupations	9	269.4	183.3	251.2
All non-manual occupations		485.4	319.4	408.5
All manual occupations		315.6	201.7	294.1
All occupations	1-9	410.4	298.6	369.2

Table 2 Average gross weekly earnings for full-time employees on adult rates; Great Britain; October 1997

Industry	SIC code	Men			Women			Men and women		
		Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	A	253.2	*	281.9	187.4	*	220.3	246.4	349.7	272.7
Mining and quarrying	C	402.2	623.5	497.2	*	*	*	400.5	550.8	476.0
Manufacturing	D	338.9	491.1	394.3	214.7	301.5	260.1	315.9	433.9	363.3
Manufacture of food products	DA	320.5	524.2	380.3	230.1	305.0	261.6	298.0	444.3	346.1
Manufacture of textile and textile products	DB	276.2	425.3	325.1	180.2	265.0	199.8	225.9	361.1	263.5
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing	DE	379.5	508.6	438.5	238.9	346.4	320.1	356.0	440.3	402.3
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment	DL	315.4	478.0	395.5	208.5	306.3	250.9	283.5	435.0	355.6
Manufacture of transport equipment	DM	380.3	528.8	428.3	277.6	303.9	293.0	374.0	493.5	415.6
Electricity, gas and water supply	E	402.9	574.2	487.1	*	359.0	357.0	401.2	493.7	457.2
Construction	F	326.2	461.8	374.8	*	274.5	271.9	324.7	414.2	362.8
Wholesale and retail trade	G	276.2	405.7	359.6	194.7	257.1	250.4	265.4	343.9	322.6
Hotels and restaurants	H	214.8	370.9	273.1	161.0	270.6	208.6	191.4	320.8	243.3
Transport, storage and communication	I	329.8	485.6	387.8	279.1	315.0	308.4	326.1	425.1	371.8
Financial intermediation	J	383.2	646.8	637.4	*	352.8	351.9	357.1	498.9	495.9
Real estate, renting and business activities	K	293.6	543.1	471.8	205.9	328.0	316.6	279.3	450.3	413.8
Public administration and defence	L	282.4	443.7	418.2	219.1	326.4	321.7	272.5	392.6	379.2
Education	M	269.8	460.2	418.5	197.7	364.2	350.0	245.3	401.6	379.3
Health and social work	N	251.7	482.7	411.1	179.0	320.6	295.7	208.9	360.6	328.1
Other community, social and personal service activities	O	281.4	442.3	390.9	176.5	316.7	287.8	250.1	387.6	349.9
All industries and services	A-Q	315.6	485.4	410.4	201.7	319.4	298.6	294.1	408.5	369.2

\* Not available.

Table 3 Average gross weekly earnings for full-time employees on adult rates, October 1997

Region	Men			Women			Men and women		
	Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All
North East	307.6	425.0	361.6	201.8	287.8	270.3	289.3	357.8	329.0
North West	312.5	457.5	389.0	198.9	295.8	277.1	290.9	381.6	348.1
Merseyside	320.0	437.6	383.3	206.4	296.6	285.8	302.9	363.4	343.9
Yorkshire and the Humber	306.3	426.3	365.4	190.5	289.1	270.2	286.6	361.7	331.9
East Midlands	312.3	430.8	370.7	192.1	285.8	261.6	287.8	368.7	334.4
West Midlands	313.0	443.2	377.0	193.7	291.7	269.8	290.0	373.3	339.3
Eastern	321.3	465.4	401.2	207.8	314.7	297.3	302.1	396.4	364.0
London	352.5	616.4	543.6	233.3	404.7	388.2	330.3	521.3	482.2
South East	321.8	496.1	430.1	216.3	324.6	308.0	301.1	418.8	384.2
South West	298.9	452.1	384.0	190.0	294.6	276.1	278.3	378.9	344.2
England	316.9	491.2	415.7	203.0	323.2	302.8	295.8	414.1	374.3
Wales	313.6	421.9	365.0	196.8	290.9	270.3	291.9	359.8	331.5
Scotland	304.6	451.6	379.6	194.5	295.3	273.7	280.4	374.0	338.3
Great Britain	315.6	485.4	410.4	201.7	319.4	298.6	294.1	408.5	369.2

Box 1 Multipliers used for ratio projection

	Men	Women	All
Manual	1.0042	1.0029	1.0041
Non-manual	1.0040	1.0049	1.0043
All	1.0042	1.0048	1.0044

Further information:  
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Earnings and Employment Division  
Office for National Statistics  
01928 792210

## Characteristics of JSA claimants who have joined the claimant count from Incapacity Benefit

By linking administrative records, it is possible to compare the characteristics of people who claim Jobseeker's Allowance after leaving Incapacity Benefit with those of JSA claimants as a whole.

By Jane Edgeley and Kate Sweeney,  
Socio-Economic Division,  
Office for National Statistics.

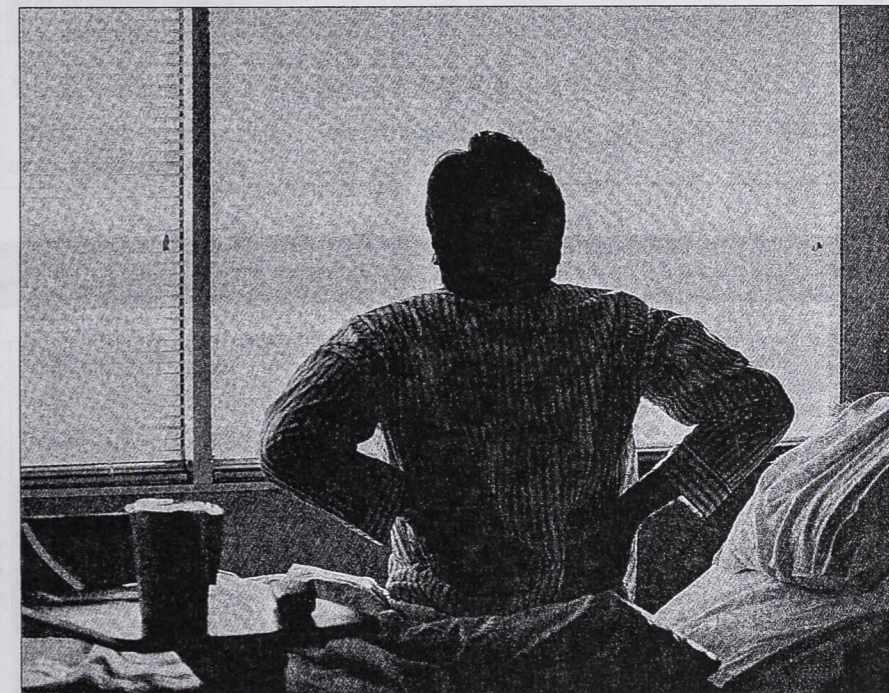


Photo: Telegraph Colour Library

### Key findings

- Approximately 15,000 claimants flow from Incapacity Benefit (IB) to Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) each month. Similarly, approximately 21,000 flow from JSA to IB monthly.
- Claimants who have not claimed IB leave the claimant count more quickly than those claimants who have had a recent spell of IB.
- Claimants with a recent spell of IB tend to be older than claimants as a whole.
- Fewer claimants with a recent spell of IB leave the claimant count having found work than other claimants. These claimants, however, are more likely to leave the count in order to claim another benefit.
- A higher percentage of claimants with a recent spell of IB live in Wales or the northern regions of England than do claimants in general.

### Background

MORE THAN 4 million individuals in Great Britain claim either Incapacity Benefit (IB), Jobseekers Allowance (JSA) or Severe Disablement Allowance (SDA). Over the last few years, and particularly since the introduction of JSA in October 1996, claimants of unemployment-related benefits have been on a downward trend. However, Incapacity Benefit claimants have remained fairly steady at 2.4 million since the benefit started in March 1995.

When IB was introduced to replace Invalidity Benefit and Sickness Benefit, it was generally expected to increase flows from sickness-related benefits to unemployment-related benefits. By linking sources of administrative data on JSA claimants and IB claimants, it is possible to produce analyses of flows between these two types of benefit. The aim of this article is to measure flows between IB and JSA and to describe the characteristics of those who have had a recent spell of IB ('ex-IB claimants') compared with other JSA claimants.<sup>1</sup>

In the analyses which follow, flows from IB to JSA are defined as all claims where a claim for JSA is made within 28 days of ending a spell of IB. These flows are then categorised into calendar months by the IB end-date. Similarly, flows from JSA to IB are defined as all claims where a claim for IB is made within 28 days of ending a claim for JSA. These flows are then categorised into calendar months by their IB start-date. Claims are also counted as flows when spells of IB and JSA overlap by up to seven days, i.e. when a claimant signs on for JSA before ending their claim for IB.

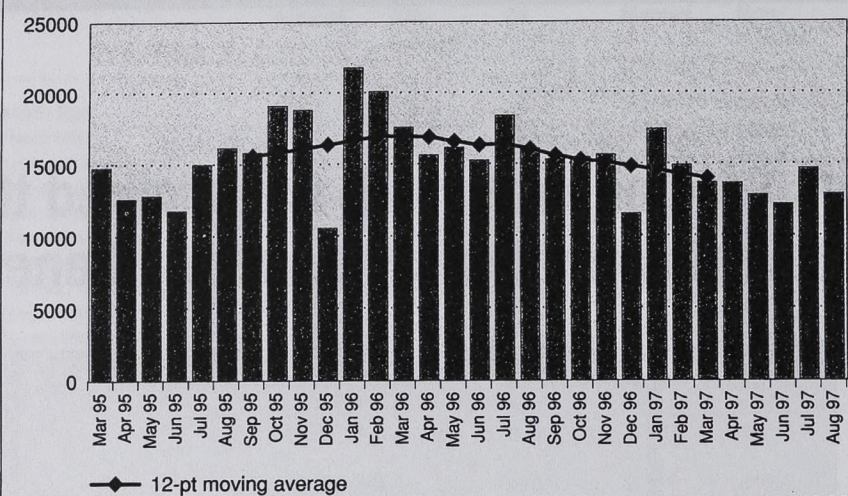
### Flows between the two benefits

#### Flows from IB to JSA

Table 1 and Figure 1 show a time series of the number of claimants who have ended a spell of IB and have subsequently started a claim for JSA within 28 days.

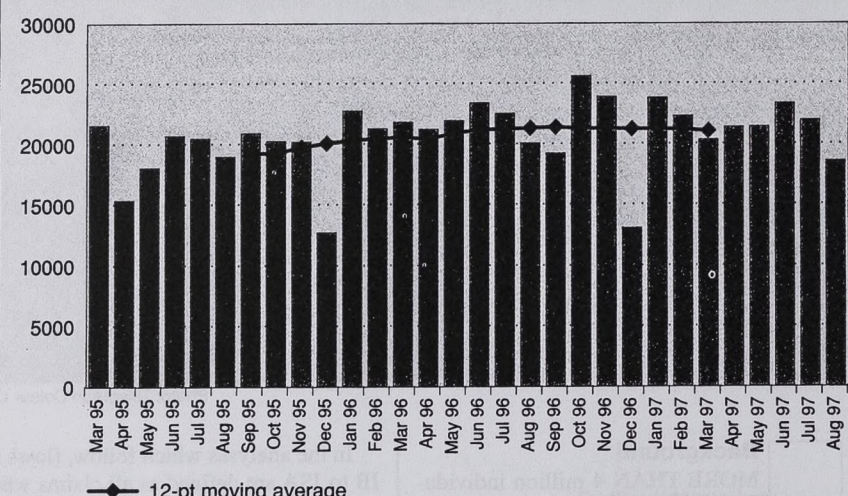
The flow of claimants from IB to the JSA claimant count reached a peak of 21,700 in January 1996 (which could be due to the late processing of December claims) and is now averaging 14-15,000

Figure 1 Flows from Incapacity Benefit to the claimant count; Great Britain; March 1995 to August 1997



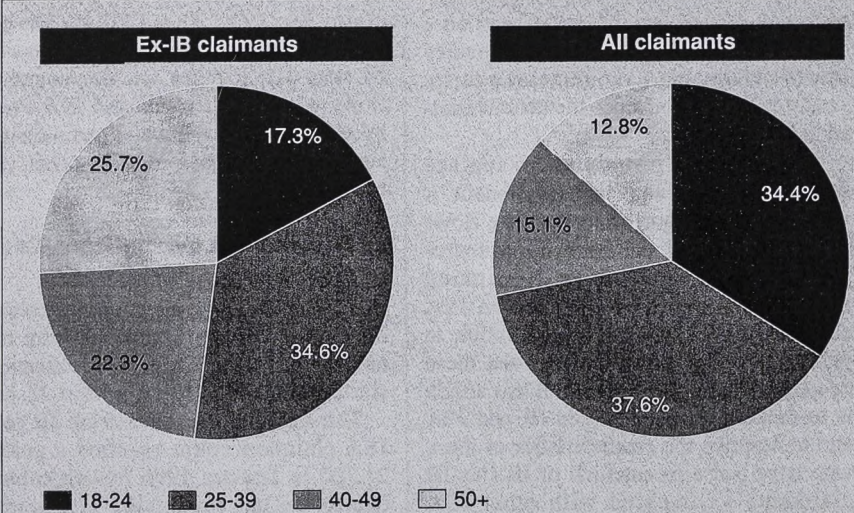
Sources: ONS and DSS

Figure 2 Flows from the claimant count to Incapacity Benefit; Great Britain; March 1995 to August 1997



Sources: ONS and DSS

Figure 3 Age distribution of onflows to the claimant count; Great Britain; September 1996 to August 1997



Sources: ONS and DSS

per month. The 12-point moving average shows a slight downward trend from a high point of 17,100 in February 1996, with flows gradually decreasing by around 3,000 claimants a month since May 1996. As the total number of joiners to the claimant count each month averages 300,000, these analyses show that flows from IB account for around 5 per cent of inflows.

#### Flows from JSA to IB

Table 2 and Figure 2 show the number of claimants flowing from the claimant count to IB. The 12-point moving average indicates that the number of claimants has increased slightly since September 1995 but now seems to be levelling off at around 21,000 per month. The decreased flows apparent in December are likely to be due to delays in processing of claims around the Christmas period.

#### Characteristics of ex-IB claimants on the claimant count

##### Analysis by sex

Table 3 shows the distribution of onflows to the claimant count by sex for ex-IB claimants and all claimants. It shows that there is no difference in the distribution of sexes for ex-IB claimants compared with claimants as a whole, with approximately two-thirds being male in both cases.

##### Analysis by age

Figure 3 depicts the age distribution of onflows to the claimant count for ex-IB claimants and all claimants. This shows that ex-IB claimants tend to be older, with only 17 per cent in the 18-24 age band compared with 34 per cent of all claimants. Similarly, 26 per cent of ex-IB claimants joining the claimant count are over 50 compared with 13 per cent of all claimants.

##### Analysis by region

Table 4 and Figure 4 show the distribution of onflows to the claimant count by region for ex-IB claimants compared with all claimants. The table shows that a higher proportion of ex-IB claimants come from the North East, the North West, Yorkshire and the Humber or Wales than claimants as a whole. Correspondingly, a lower proportion of ex-IB claimants live in the East Midlands, the Eastern region, London, the South East or the South West than claimants as a whole.

##### Length of stay on the claimant count

Table 5 shows the percentage of claimants leaving the count within certain duration bands for onflows to the count between June and August 1996. From Table 5 it can be seen that ex-IB claimants spend longer on the claimant count than claimants in general. For example, around

23 per cent of all claimants left the claimant count within four weeks of starting their claim, compared with only 12 per cent of claimants who had recently had a spell of IB. Similarly, 20 per cent of ex-IB claimants were still on the claimant count after 52 weeks, compared with 10 per cent of claimants in general.

#### Destination of ex-IB claimants when they leave the claimant count

Figure 5 and Table 6 show the destination of ex-IB claimants and all claimants who left the claimant count between October 1996 and September 1997. This shows that ex-IB claimants are less likely to find work than claimants in general but much more likely to leave to claim another benefit. Over a quarter of ex-IB claimants leave to claim another benefit compared with less than a tenth of all claimants. Similarly, ex-IB claimants are less likely to fail to attend their Jobcentre than other claimants. ■

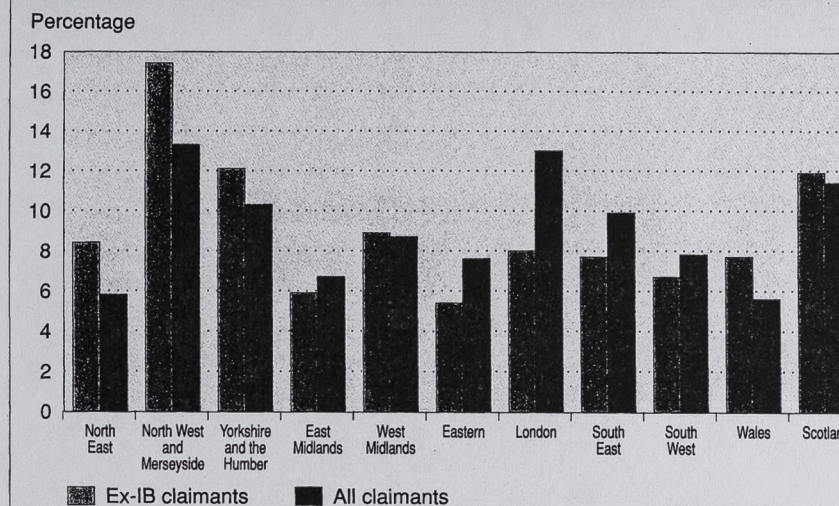
#### Note

1 The main new feature of IB compared with Sickness and Invalidity Benefit was the introduction of an 'all-work test' where claimants are assessed by a medical officer to determine whether they are fit for any type of work. Since the introduction of IB, the Employment Service has attempted to identify and record the number of new JSA claimants who are claiming JSA as a result of being disallowed IB after failing an all-work test. These figures have been used for management information purposes but are not directly comparable with the figures in this article as these count all flows from IB to JSA whereas the Employment Service only counts a subset of them.

#### Further information:

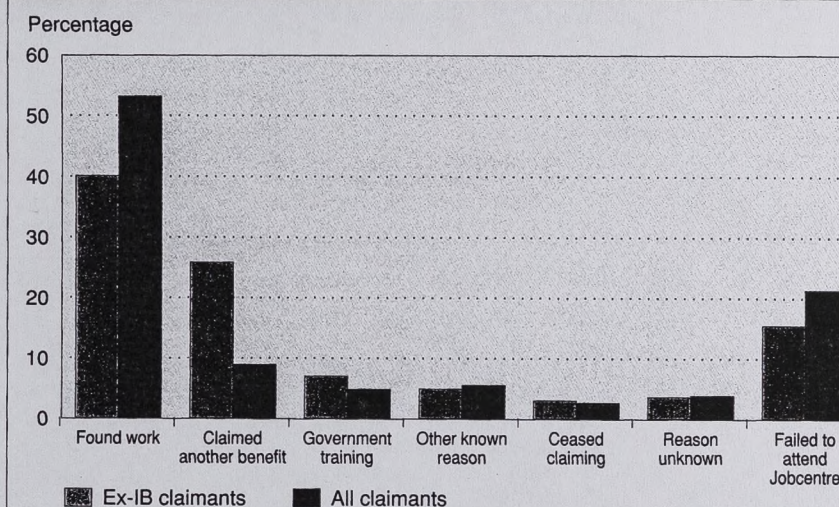
For further information please contact  
Kate Sweeney, Room 417A, ONS,  
East Lane House, East Lane,  
Runcorn WA7 2DN,  
telephone 01928 792829.

Figure 4 Regional distribution of outflows to the claimant count; Great Britain; September 1996 to August 1997



Sources: ONS and DSS

Figure 5 Destination of leavers from the claimant count; Great Britain; October 1996 to September 1997



Sources: ONS and DSS

#### Technical note

The JUVOS cohort is a database consisting of a 5 per cent sample of computerised claims for unemployment-related benefits based on the claimant's National Insurance (NI) number. The database is updated on a monthly basis and contains historical records from 1983. For each claim in the cohort, the database holds details of the NI number, sex, date of birth, marital status and geographical location of the claimant as well as the

date that the claim commenced and (where applicable) the date it ended. The database contains over 3 million claims.

The INCAP quarterly extract produced by the Department for Social Security (DSS) is also a 5 per cent sample (created by selecting the same National Insurance numbers as the JUVOS cohort), but of claims for IB and SDA.

The JUVOS cohort is a cumulative file to which details of new claims are added

whereas the INCAP extracts are a series of quarterly files containing only claims which were live at some time during the quarter. Claims on these two databases can be linked using NI numbers. There are a small number of repeat claims in each quarterly INCAP extract where one claimant has had more than one spell on sickness-related benefits in that quarter. These repeat claims are included in the analyses.

Table 1 Flows from Incapacity Benefit to claimant count; Great Britain; March 1995-August 1997

Month	Thousands		
	Flow	Monthly change	12-pt moving average
March 1995	14.8		
April 1995	12.6	-2.2	
May 1995	12.8	0.2	
June 1995	11.8	-1.0	
July 1995	15.0	3.2	
August 1995	16.1	1.2	
September 1995	15.8	-0.3	15.8
October 1995	19.1	3.3	16.0
November 1995	18.8	-0.3	16.2
December 1995	10.5	-8.2	16.5
January 1996	21.7	11.2	16.8
February 1996	20.1	-1.7	17.1
March 1996	17.6	-2.5	17.1
April 1996	15.6	-1.9	17.0
May 1996	16.1	0.5	16.7
June 1996	15.2	-0.9	16.5
July 1996	18.4	3.1	16.6
August 1996	16.1	-2.3	16.2
September 1996	15.3	-0.8	15.8
October 1996	15.4	0.1	15.4
November 1996	15.6	0.2	15.3
December 1996	11.5	-4.1	15.0
January 1997	17.4	5.9	14.7
February 1997	14.9	-2.5	14.4
March 1997	13.7	-1.2	14.2
April 1997	13.6	0.0	
May 1997	12.8	-0.8	
June 1997	12.2	-0.6	
July 1997	14.6	2.5	
August 1997	12.9	-1.8	

Sources: ONS and DSS

Table 2 Flows from the claimant count to Incapacity Benefit; Great Britain; March 1995-August 1997

Month	Thousands		
	Flow	Monthly change	12-pt moving average
March 1995	21.5		
April 1995	15.3	-6.2	
May 1995	18.0	2.7	
June 1995	20.7	2.6	
July 1995	20.5	-0.2	
August 1995	19.0	-1.5	
September 1995	20.9	1.9	19.4
October 1995	20.2	-0.7	19.4
November 1995	20.2	-0.1	19.9
December 1995	12.7	-7.5	20.2
January 1996	22.7	10.0	20.5
February 1996	21.3	-1.5	20.6
March 1996	21.8	0.5	20.7
April 1996	21.2	-0.6	20.6
May 1996	21.9	0.7	21.0
June 1996	23.4	1.5	21.3
July 1996	22.5	-0.9	21.4
August 1996	20.0	-2.4	21.5
September 1996	19.2	-0.8	21.5
October 1996	25.6	6.4	21.4
November 1996	23.9	-1.7	21.4
December 1996	13.0	-10.8	21.4
January 1997	23.8	10.7	21.4
February 1997	22.3	-1.5	21.3
March 1997	20.3	-2.0	21.2
April 1997	21.3	1.0	
May 1997	21.4	0.0	
June 1997	23.3	1.9	
July 1997	21.9	-1.4	
August 1997	18.5	-3.4	

Sources: ONS and DSS

Table 3 Distribution of onflows to the claimant count by sex; Great Britain; September 1996-August 1997

	Per cent		
	Men	Women	All
Ex-IB claimants	70.4	29.6	100
All claimants	70.6	29.4	100

Sources: ONS and DSS

Table 4 Regional distribution of onflows to the claimant count; Great Britain; September 1996-August 1997

Government Office Region	Per cent	
	Ex-IB claimants	All claimants
North East	8.4	5.8
North West and Merseyside	17.4	13.3
Yorkshire and the Humber	12.1	10.3
East Midlands	5.9	6.7
West Midlands	8.9	8.7
Eastern	5.4	7.6
London	8.0	13.0
South East	7.7	9.9
South West	6.7	7.8
Wales	7.7	5.6
Scotland	11.9	11.4
Great Britain	100	100

Sources: ONS and DSS

Table 5 Onflows to the claimant count by duration of claim; Great Britain; June-August 1996

Duration	Per cent	
	Ex-IB claimants	All claimants
0-4 weeks	12.5	22.7
4-8 weeks	11.9	18.3
8-13 weeks	9.5	15.8
13-26 weeks	21.6	18.1
26-39 weeks	17.0	10.4
39-52 weeks	7.5	5.1
Over 52 weeks	20.0	9.6
All	100	100

Sources: ONS and DSS

Table 6 Destination of leavers from the claimant count; Great Britain; October 1996-September 1997

Reason for claim termination	Per cent	
	Ex-IB claimants	All claimants
Found work	40.1	53.1
Claimed another benefit	25.8	8.9
Transferred to government training	7.0	4.8
Other known reason	4.9	5.5
Ceased claiming	3.0	2.6
Reason unknown	3.6	3.8
Failed to attend Jobcentre	15.5	21.3
All reasons	100	100

Sources: ONS and DSS

# Employment statistics from Employer Surveys

## Historical Supplement No.5

Long run data for the different categories of the workforce are now available for the period June 1959 to June 1997. They are consistent with data in the November 1997 edition of *Labour Market Trends*.

Data available are: (references refer to pink pages of *Labour Market Trends*):

- I.1** Employees in Employment (male / female / full-time / part-time / all), Self-employed, HM Forces, WRGTS, Workforce in employment, Workforce (male / female / all); unadjusted / seasonally adjusted - Great Britain / United Kingdom;  
June 1959 - June 1977 (annually)  
June 1978 - December 1996 (quarterly)
- I.2** Employees in Employment only:  
A-Q, Section/Sub-section, Divisions in some cases (totals only); unadjusted / seasonally adjusted - Great Britain;  
June 1978 - December 1996 (quarterly)
- I.3** Employees in Employment only:  
C - E, Section / Sub-section, Groups in some cases (male / female / all); unadjusted - Great Britain;  
September 1984 - March 1997 (monthly)
- I.4** Employees in Employment only:  
A - Q, Section / Sub-section, groups / classes in some cases (male / female, full-time / part-time / all); unadjusted - Great Britain;  
June 1978 - December 1996 (quarterly)
- I.5** Employees in Employment, Self-employed, WRGTS, Civilian workforce in employment; Employees in Employment A - Q (male / female / all) section - by region; unadjusted / seasonally adjusted (A - Q only);  
September 1981 - December 1996 (quarterly)
- I.6** Self-employed only:  
A - Q section, (male / female / all); unadjusted - Great Britain;  
June 1978 - December 1996 (quarterly)

The tables are available on 3.5" disk at a cost of £15.00 plus VAT per Supplement from the Employment Information Section:

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Labour market statistics		Retail prices index	
Unemployment, employment, vacancies, earnings, hours, unit wage costs, productivity and industrial disputes.			
February	11 Wednesday	February	10 Tuesday
March	18 Wednesday	March	17 Tuesday
April	22 Wednesday	April	21 Tuesday

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## NOTES ON SUMMARY TABLES

The Office for National Statistics publishes two regular and complementary measures of both employment and unemployment. One series is based on results from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) which is a sample survey of households in the United Kingdom; the other uses employment information collected from employers and information on unemployment from the count of people claiming unemployment-related benefits before October 1996 and the number claiming Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) thereafter. The quarterly series of LFS data has been available for Great Britain since spring 1992; prior to this an annual LFS was conducted in the spring of each year. Quarterly information for the United Kingdom is only available from winter 1994/5 when the first quarterly LFS was conducted in Northern Ireland; prior to this the LFS in Northern Ireland (and therefore the United Kingdom) was conducted annually.

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

### EMPLOYMENT

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

### GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING

Both the LFS and WIE series have separate

components for people on government-supported training. Neither of these components represent everyone on programmes. Some people on programmes do not have an element of work experience in their training so are excluded from the workforce. Others are either self-employed or have a contract of employment so are counted as self-employed or employees. For more information on government-supported training and how it is 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 count figures are based on those claiming unemployment-related benefits before October 1996 and JSA thereafter at Employment Service offices on a particular day each month who are out of work, available for, capable of and actively seeking employment. A detailed comparison of the two measures of unemployment is shown in *Table 7.5* and an article giving further information was published in the October 1993 *Employment Gazette*.

### STRENGTHS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THOUSANDS

		In employment				ILO unemployed	Total econ. active	Econ. inactive	All aged 16 & over
		Employees	Self-employed	Government-supported training programmes	Unpaid family workers				
<b>All</b>									
1993	Spr	21,871	3,186	356	151	25,564	2,998	28,561	16,838
1994	Spr	21,968	3,304	336	146	25,754	2,797	28,551	16,913
1995	Spr	22,251	3,361	284	140	26,036	2,514	28,549	17,024
1996	Sum	22,641	3,369	247	118	26,374	2,327	28,702	17,074
1996	Aut	22,787	3,372	223	122	26,505	2,293	28,798	17,019
1996/7	Win	22,949	3,366	223	114	26,653	2,180	28,833	17,024
1997	Spr	23,065	3,348	219	118	26,751	2,093	28,844	17,054
1997	Sum	23,166	3,333	224	124	26,847	2,057	28,904	17,036
<b>Changes</b>									
Spr97-Sum97		101	-15	5	7	96	-36	61	-19
Sum96-Sum97		525	-35	-23	6	473	-270	203	-38
<b>Males</b>									
1993	Spr	11,414	2,390	232	43	14,079	2,019	16,098	5,888
1994	Spr	11,459	2,487	220	49	14,216	1,858	16,074	5,976
1995	Spr	11,639	2,554	184	43	14,420	1,640	16,060	6,072
1996	Sum	11,821	2,534	156	38	14,549	1,521	16,070	6,193
1996	Aut	11,915	2,532	136	41	14,624	1,481	16,105	6,183
1996/7	Win	12,024	2,525	134	39	14,722	1,375	16,097	6,218
1997	Spr	12,103	2,493	136	37	14,768	1,334	16,102	6,239
1997	Sum	12,187	2,466	141	42	14,835	1,277	16,112	6,255
<b>Changes</b>									
Spr97-Sum97		84	-27	5	4	66	-56	10	16
Sum96-Sum97		365	-68	-15	4	286	-244	43	62
<b>Females</b>									
1993	Spr	10,457	796	123	108	11,485	979	12,464	10,951
1994	Spr	10,509	817	116	97	11,539	939	12,478	10,938
1995	Spr	10,612	807	100	97	11,616	874	12,490	10,952
1996	Sum	10,820	835	91	81	11,825	806	12,632	10,881
1996	Aut	10,872	840	87	81	11,881	812	12,692	10,835
1996/7	Win	10,925	841	89	75	11,931	805	12,736	10,806
1997	Spr	10,962	856	84	80	11,982	759	12,742	10,816
1997	Sum	10,979	867	83	82	12,012	780	12,792	10,781
<b>Changes</b>									
Spr97-Sum97		17	12	0	2	30	21	50	-35
Sum96-Sum97		159	33	-7	2	187	-26	160	-100

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

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

THOUSANDS

		Workforce in employment				Total	Claimants	Workforce
		Employees in employment	Self-employed	Work-related government-supported training	HM forces			
<b>All</b>								
1994	Sep	21,828	3,302	289	246	25,664	2,555	28,219
1995	Sep	21,999	3,325	222	228	25,773	2,264	28,037
1996	Sep	22,484	3,367	189	218	26,257	2,071	28,328
1997	Mar	22,687	3,355	175	214	26,431	1,711	28,142
1997	Jun	22,803	3,342	167	210	26,522	1,600	28,122
1997	Sep	22,882	3,327	176	210	26,595	1,474	28,069
<b>Changes</b>								
Jun 97 - Sep 97		80	-15	9	0	73	-126	-53
Sep 96 - Sep 97		399	-40	-13	-8	338	-597	-259
<b>Males</b>								
1994	Sep	11,034	2,497	184	229	13,944	1,952	15,896
1995	Sep	11,110	2,517	144	212	13,983	1,727	15,710
1996	Sep	11,236	2,532	116	203	14,086	1,572	15,658
1997	Mar	11,415	2,520	108	199	14,242	1,308	15,549
1997	Jun	11,490	2,487	103	195	14,275	1,222	15,497
1997	Sep	11,522	2,460	109	195	14,286	1,138	15,424
<b>Changes</b>								
Jun 97 - Sep 97		31	-26	7	0	11	-84	-73
Sep 96 - Sep 97		286	-72	-7	-8	200	-434	-234
<b>Females</b>								
1994	Sep	10,793	805	104	17	11,720	603	12,323
1995	Sep	10,889	807	78	16	11,791	537	12,328
1996	Sep	11,248	835	73	15	12,171	499	12,670
1997	Mar	11,272	835	67	15	12,189	403	12,592
1997	Jun	11,312	856	65	15	12,247	377	12,625
1997	Sep	11,361	867	67	15	12,309	336	12,645
<b>Changes</b>								
Jun 97 - Sep 97		48	11	2	0	62	-42	20
Sep 96 - Sep 97		113	32	-6	0	138	-163	-25

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

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

THOUSANDS

		In employment				ILO unemployed	Total econ. active	Econ. inactive	All aged 16 & over
		Employees	Self-employed	Government-supported training programmes	Unpaid family workers				
<b>All</b>									
1996	Aut	22,252	3,283	200	115	25,851	2,221	28,072	16,527
1996	Win	22,401	3,277	199	108	25,985	2,111	28,096	16,542
1996/7	Spr	22,507	3,260	187	111	26,076	2,037	28,113	16,564
1997	Sum	22,597	3,245	202	119	26,162	1,997	28,159	16,556
1997	Aut	22,749	3,230	190	110	26,279	1,847	28,126	16,627
<b>Changes</b>									
Sum97-Aut97		152	-15	-12	-9	117	-150	-33	70
Aut96-Aut97		497	-53	-11	-5	428	-374	54	100
<b>Males</b>									
1996	Aut	11,637	2,459	122	40	14,258	1,432	15,690	6,014
1996	Win	11,743	2,454	119	37	14,353	1,326	15,679	6,050
1996/7	Spr	11,817	2,421	121	37	14,395	1,294	15,689	6,064
1997	Sum	11,893	2,394	127	41	14,455	1,235	15,690	6,089
1997	Aut	12,008	2,373	117	38	14,535	1,145	15,680	6,122
<b>Changes</b>									
Sum97-Aut97		115	-22	-10	-3	80	-90	-10	34
Aut96-Aut97		371	-86	-5	-2	277	-287	-10	109
<b>Females</b>									
1996	Aut	10,615	824	79	75	11,593	789	12,382	10,513
1996	Win	10,658	824	79	71	11,632	785	12,417	10,492
1996/7	Spr	10,690	840	76	75	11,681	743	12,424	10,500
1997	Sum	10,703	851	75	78	11,707	762	12,470	10,468
1997	Aut	10,740	858	73	73	11,744	702	12,446	10,505
<b>Changes</b>									
Sum97-Aut97		37	7	-2	-6	36	-60	-24	37
Aut96-Aut97		126	34	-6	-3	151	-87	64	-9

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

# SUMMARY TABLE 0.4 The Workforce in Great Britain: seasonally adjusted

THOUSANDS

		Workforce in employment				Total	Claimants	Workforce
		Employees in employment	Self-employed	Work-related government-supported training	HM forces			
<b>All</b>								
1996	Jun	21,747	3,213	165	221	25,347	2,064	27,411
1996	Sep	21,906	3,289	170	218	25,583	1,985	27,568
1996	Dec	21,985	3,283	171	216	25,655	1,809	27,464
1997	Mar	22,105	3,277	158	214	25,754	1,644	27,398
1997	Jun	22,218	3,260	153	210	25,841	1,537	27,379
1997	Sep	22,296	3,245	159	210	25,910	1,414	27,325
<b>Changes</b>								
Jun 97 - Sep 97		79	-15	6	0	69	-123	-54
Sep 96 - Sep 97		390	-44	-11	-8	328	-571	-243
<b>Males</b>								
1996	Jun	10,902	2,403	103	206	13,613	1,565	15,178
1996	Sep	10,951	2,466	103	203	13,722	1,506	15,229
1996	Dec	11,012	2,459	104	201	13,776	1,375	15,151
1997	Mar	11,127	2,454	97	199	13,877	1,255	15,132
1997	Jun	11,200	2,421	94	195	13,910	1,173	15,083
1997	Sep	11,231	2,394	98	195	13,918	1,091	15,009
<b>Changes</b>								
Jun 97 - Sep 97		31	-26	4	0	8	-82	-74
Sep 96 - Sep 97		280	-71	-6	-8	196	-415	-220
<b>Females</b>								
1996	Jun	10,845	810	63	16	11,734	499	12,233
1996	Sep	10,955	823	66	15	11,860	479	12,339
1996	Dec	10,973	824	67	15	11,879	434	12,313
1997	Mar	10,977	824	61	15	11,877	389	12,266
1997	Jun	11,017	840	60	15	11,932	364	12,296
1997	Sep	11,065	851	61	15	11,992		



Seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM

	Output						Income						Base lending rates +8	Effective exchange rate +9	
	GDP		GDP 1990 prices		Index of output UK		Index of production OECD countries 1		Real personal disposable income		Gross trading profits of companies 4				
	1990=100	£ billion	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	£ billion			%
				Production industries 1,2	Manufacturing industries 1,3										
1991	98.0	468.9	-2.1	96.6	-3.4	95.0	-5.0	99.6	-0.4	99.9	-0.1	68.7	0.1		
1992	97.5	466.5	-0.5	97.0	0.4	94.9	-0.1	99.3	-0.3	101.9	2.0	69.0	0.5		
1993	99.5	476.8	2.2	99.1	2.2	96.3	1.5	98.7	-0.6	103.9	2.0	76.3	10.5		
1994	103.8	498.2	4.5	104.4	5.3	100.8	4.7	103.2r	4.6	105.5	1.5	87.3	14.4		
1995	106.7	511.9	2.8	106.7	2.2	102.5	1.7	107.0	3.7	108.9	3.2	92.8	6.3		
1996	109.2	525.1R	2.6	107.9	1.1	102.8	0.3	109.4	2.2	112.3R	3.1	103.7R	11.8		
1996 Q3	109.3	131.5r	2.6	108.2	1.0	103.2	0.4	110.0r	2.6	113.0r	3.9	25.9r	11.0		
1996 Q4	110.5	132.9	3.0	108.6	1.5	103.3	0.7	111.0	3.2	113.2	2.1	27.4	13.1		
1997 Q1	111.7R	133.8	2.9	108.7	1.4	104.1	1.7	112.3	4.1	113.7	1.9	26.9	8.0		
1997 Q2	112.6	135.3	3.5	109.5	1.9	104.5	2.3	113.8	4.6	118.5	6.3	28.1	10.3		
1997 Q3	113.7	136.4	3.7	110.8	2.4	105.1	1.8	115.2	4.7	116.9	3.5	29.0	12.2		
1997 May	..	..	..	108.6	1.1	104.0	2.1	113.9r	4.5	..	..	..	..		
1997 Jun	..	..	..	110.3	1.8	104.6	2.3	114.0	4.6	..	..	..	..		
Jul	..	..	..	111.4	1.9	105.3	1.9	115.7	4.7	..	..	..	..		
Aug	..	..	..	110.5	2.7	105.0	2.0	114.8	4.8	..	..	..	..		
Sep	..	..	..	110.4	2.4	105.1	1.9	115.3	4.8	..	..	..	..		
Oct	..	..	..	110.2R	2.1	105.1R	1.7	116.1	4.7	..	..	..	..		
Nov	..	..	..	109.5	1.5	104.7	1.6	..	..	..	..	..	..		

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

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

	Employees in employment				Self-employed persons (with or without employees) **	HM Forces #	Work-related government-supported training programmes ++	Workforce in employment ##	Workforce * THOUSANDS	
	Male		Female							
	All	Part-time +	All	Part-time +						
UNITED KINGDOM Unadjusted for seasonal variation 1993 Dec	10,972	1,128	10,762	4,926	21,734	3,245	258	329	25,566	28,348
1994 Mar	10,884	1,109	10,669	4,852	21,553	3,246	254	323	25,376	28,154
1994 Jun	10,947	1,127	10,754	4,896	21,700	3,298	250	302	25,551	28,136
1994 Sep	11,079	1,148	10,759	4,858	21,838	3,306	246	289	25,679	28,259
1994 Dec	11,061	1,163	10,895	4,990	21,956	3,371	237	296	25,860	28,277
1995 Mar	11,013	1,153	10,794	4,908	21,807	3,341	233	270	25,652	28,050
1995 Jun	11,123	1,193	10,905	4,989	22,028	3,351	230	225	25,835	28,089
1995 Sep	11,158	1,179	10,855	4,895	22,013	3,330	228	222	25,793	28,085
1995 Dec	11,228	1,254	11,053	5,082	22,281	3,348	226	227	26,083	28,311
1996 Mar	11,095	1,248	10,992	5,080	22,088	3,270	225	214	25,798	28,028
1996 Jun	11,186	1,283	11,160	5,199	22,345	3,283	221	181	26,031	28,127
1996 Sep	11,284	1,305	11,230	5,217	22,513	3,373	218	189	26,293	28,397
1996 Dec	11,327	1,343	11,333	5,326	22,660	3,389	216	190	26,455	28,324
1997 Mar	11,351	1,310	11,207	5,222	22,558	3,322	214	175	26,269	28,014
1997 Jun	11,491	1,352	11,329	5,306	22,820	3,329	210	167	26,526	28,076
1997 Sep	11,568	1,354	11,361	5,318	22,930	3,330	210	176	26,645	28,159
UNITED KINGDOM Adjusted for seasonal variation 1993 Dec	10,953	1,116	10,706	4,871	21,659	3,220	258	329	25,467	28,250
1994 Mar	10,943	1,119	10,714	4,871	21,656	3,274	254	323	25,508	28,236
1994 Jun	10,941	1,125	10,723	4,868	21,663	3,302	250	302	25,517	28,160
1994 Sep	11,034	1,160	10,793	4,912	21,828	3,302	246	289	25,664	28,219
1994 Dec	11,040	1,153	10,834	4,938	21,874	3,345	237	296	25,752	28,176
1995 Mar	11,079	1,166	10,844	4,929	21,923	3,371	233	270	25,797	28,149
1995 Jun	11,115	1,189	10,872	4,959	21,987	3,357	230	225	25,800	28,113
1995 Sep	11,110	1,188	10,889	4,943	21,999	3,325	228	222	25,773	28,037
1995 Dec	11,200	1,240	10,989	5,032	22,189	3,321	226	227	25,963	28,199
1996 Mar	11,157	1,260	11,053	5,110	22,210	3,302	225	214	25,952	28,138
1996 Jun	11,186	1,281	11,136	5,176	22,322	3,291	221	181	26,015	28,166
1996 Sep	11,236	1,308	11,248	5,258	22,484	3,367	218	189	26,257	28,328
1996 Dec	11,300	1,329	11,267	5,277	22,567	3,361	216	190	26,334	28,214
1997 Mar	11,415	1,323	11,272	5,254	22,687	3,355	214	175	26,431	28,142
1997 Jun	11,490	1,351	11,312	5,291	22,803	3,342	210	167	26,522	28,122
1997 Sep	11,522	1,357	11,361	5,338	22,882	3,327	210	176	26,595	28,069
GREAT BRITAIN Unadjusted for seasonal variation 1993 Dec	10,693	1,087	10,484	4,805	21,177	3,164	258	311	24,910	27,593
1994 Mar	10,605	1,068	10,392	4,732	20,997	3,165	254	305	24,722	27,401
1994 Jun	10,666	1,086	10,475	4,774	21,141	3,216	250	286	24,893	27,383
1994 Sep	10,797	1,107	10,479	4,736	21,276	3,224	246	270	25,016	27,497
1994 Dec	10,775	1,119	10,607	4,861	21,382	3,289	237	278	25,186	27,513
1995 Mar	10,730	1,110	10,508	4,780	21,238	3,259	233	252	24,982	27,292
1995 Jun	10,836	1,148	10,616	4,859	21,452	3,269	230	210	25,161	27,330
1995 Sep	10,870	1,135	10,567	4,766	21,437	3,247	228	205	25,118	27,320
1995 Dec	10,941	1,208	10,761	4,948	21,702	3,266	226	210	25,403	27,547
1996 Mar	10,810	1,203	10,702	4,947	21,512	3,188	225	197	25,123	27,269
1996 Jun	10,901	1,238	10,870	5,066	21,771	3,205	221	165	25,363	27,375
1996 Sep	10,998	1,260	10,939	5,084	21,937	3,295	218	170	25,620	27,634
1996 Dec	11,038	1,296	11,036	5,188	22,074	3,311	216	171	25,773	27,569
1997 Mar	11,064	1,263	10,914	5,087	21,978	3,244	214	158	25,594	27,273
1997 Jun	11,201	1,304	11,034	5,170	22,236	3,247	210	153	25,846	27,336
1997 Sep	11,277	1,307	11,067	5,182	22,345	3,248	210	159	25,962	27,411
GREAT BRITAIN Adjusted for seasonal variation 1993 Dec	10,675	1,075	10,431	4,751	21,106	3,140	258	311	24,814	27,498
1994 Mar	10,663	1,079	10,436	4,751	21,099	3,193	254	305	24,852	27,481
1994 Jun	10,660	1,083	10,443	4,745	21,103	3,219	250	286	24,858	27,404
1994 Sep	10,752	1,118	10,512	4,790	21,265	3,220	246	270	25,000	27,460
1994 Dec	10,755	1,110	10,549	4,808	21,303	3,263	237	278	25,081	27,413
1995 Mar	10,794	1,123	10,558	4,801	21,353	3,289	233	252	25,126	27,388
1995 Jun	10,827	1,145	10,583	4,829	21,410	3,274	230	210	25,125	27,350
1995 Sep	10,822	1,144	10,600	4,814	21,422	3,242	228	205	25,098	27,275
1995 Dec	10,914	1,194	10,700	4,898	21,613	3,238	226	210	25,287	27,436
1996 Mar	10,871	1,215	10,763	4,977	21,634	3,219	225	197	25,275	27,377
1996 Jun	10,902	1,236	10,845	5,043	21,747	3,213	221	165	25,347	27,411
1996 Sep	10,951	1,263	10,955	5,125	21,906	3,289	218	170	25,583	27,568
1996 Dec	11,012	1,282	10,973	5,139	21,985	3,283	216	171	25,655	27,464
1997 Mar	11,127	1,276	10,977	5,119	22,105	3,277	214	158	25,754	27,398
1997 Jun	11,200	1,303	11,017	5,155	22,218	3,260	210	153	25,841	27,379
1997 Sep	11,231	1,310	11,065	5,203	22,296	3,245	210	159	25,910	27,325

Note: Definitions of terms used will be found at the end of the section.  
\* Workforce in employment plus claimant unemployed. For the claimant unemployment series see Tables 2.1 and 2.2 and their footnotes.  
# HM Forces figures, provided by the Ministry of Defence, represent the total number of UK service personnel, male and female, in HM Forces, wherever serving and including those on release leave. The numbers are not subject to seasonal adjustment.  
++ Estimates of the self-employed are based on the results of the Labour Force Survey. The Northern Ireland estimates are not seasonally adjusted.  
## Includes all participants on government training and employment programmes who are receiving some work experience on their placement but who do not have a contract of employment (those with a contract are included in the employees in employment series). The numbers are not subject to seasonal adjustment.  
\*\* Employees in employment, the self-employed, HM Forces and participants in work-related government training programmes. See Employment Gazette, pS6, August 1988.  
+ Estimates of part-time employees in the United Kingdom are only available on a quarterly basis since December 1992. The Northern Ireland component is not seasonally adjusted.

# 1.2 EMPLOYMENT

## Employees in employment in Great Britain

THOUSANDS

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	All Industries and services A-Q		Manufacturing Industries D		Production industries C-E		Production and construction industries C-F	
	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
1984 Jun	20,741	20,735	4,928	4,946	5,504	5,524	6,542	6,564
1985 Jun	20,920	20,909	4,882	4,895	5,431	5,446	6,457	6,474
1986 Jun	20,886	20,874	4,763	4,777	5,262	5,277	6,263	6,280
1987 Jun	21,080	21,071	4,697	4,713	5,157	5,174	6,179	6,197
1988 Jun	21,740	21,736	4,735	4,754	5,170	5,192	6,233	6,254
1989 Jun	22,134	22,133	4,723	4,747	5,140	5,166	6,242	6,267
1990 Jun	22,382	22,370	4,605	4,628	5,000	5,026	6,114	6,142
1991 Jun	21,728	21,707	4,196	4,215	4,566	4,588	5,592	5,616
1992 Jun	21,387	21,359	3,983	3,995	4,316	4,331	5,242	5,260
1993 Jun	21,066	21,039	3,808	3,814	4,097	4,106	4,937	4,950
1994 Jun	21,141	21,103	3,823	3,827	4,078	4,084	4,917	4,928
1995 Jun	21,452	21,410	3,918	3,922	4,149	4,155	4,963	4,973
1995 Jul			3,930	3,922	4,159	4,153		
1995 Aug			3,943	3,924	4,171	4,152		
1995 Sep	21,437	21,422	3,945	3,919	4,173	4,146	4,982	4,948
1995 Oct			3,960	3,942	4,187	4,168		
1995 Nov			3,975	3,954	4,203	4,180		
1995 Dec	21,702	21,613	3,998	3,975	4,228	4,206	5,034	5,006
1996 Jan			3,935	3,952	4,163	4,178		
1996 Feb			3,943	3,964	4,172	4,193		
1996 Mar	21,512	21,634	3,965	3,984	4,188	4,206	4,971	4,997
1996 Apr			3,938	3,964	4,156	4,183		
1996 May			3,941	3,964	4,157	4,180		
1996 Jun	21,771	21,747	3,959	3,964	4,174	4,181	4,965	4,972
1996 Jul			3,999	3,991	4,211	4,204		
1996 Aug			4,010	3,991	4,221	4,203		
1996 Sep	21,937	21,906	4,009	3,989	4,224	4,202	5,016	4,992
1996 Oct			4,017	3,997	4,234	4,214		
1996 Nov			4,011	3,989	4,226	4,203		
1996 Dec	22,074	21,985	4,013	3,989	4,226	4,201	5,043	5,012
1997 Jan			3,985	4,001	4,204	4,219		
1997 Feb			3,970	3,992	4,189	4,209		
1997 Mar	21,978	22,105	3,976	3,995	4,194	4,213	4,998	5,024
1997 Apr			3,974	4,001	4,194	4,221		
1997 May			3,981	4,004	4,200	4,224		
1997 Jun	22,236	22,218	4,001	4,006	4,222	4,227	5,083	5,089
1997 Jul			4,010	3,999	4,228	4,219		
1997 Aug			4,006	3,990	4,226	4,210		
1997 Sep	22,345	22,296	4,003	3,986	4,220	4,204	5,124	5,099
1997 Oct P			4,012	3,991	4,228	4,208		
1997 Nov P			4,017	3,995	4,232	4,210		

GREAT BRITAIN

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

SIC 1992 Section subsection, group	Service Industries G-Q		Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying, supply of electricity, gas and water	Food products beverages and tobacco	Manufacture of clothing, textiles, leather and leather products	Wood and wood products	Paper, pulp, printing, publishing & recording media	Chemicals, chemical products & man-made fibres
	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	A,B 01-05	C,E 10-14,40-41	DA 15-16	DB/DC 17-19	DD 20	DE 21-22	DG 24
1984 Jun	13,863	13,825	346	577	531	549	78	455	326
1985 Jun	14,126	14,089	346	550	525	552	80	458	322
1986 Jun	14,297	14,261	334	500	508	557	83	448	313
1987 Jun	14,584	14,549	325	461	504	546	85	454	306
1988 Jun	15,198	15,166	317	437	495	549	89	457	311
1989 Jun	15,596	15,563	303	419	485	519	92	466	317
1990 Jun	15,974	15,931	297	398	479	476	91	467	305
1991 Jun	15,849	15,802	289	373	481	404	80	456	276
1992 Jun	15,855	15,806	291	336	455	388	78	447	268
1993 Jun	15,822	15,783	307	292	442	382	84	439	255
1994 Jun	15,944	15,894	281	258	432	373	86	453	244
1995 Jun	16,236	16,184	253	233	431	358	77	459	252
1995 Jul				231	437	358	77	453	253
1995 Aug				229	436	357	77	453	254
1995 Sep	16,175	16,219	255	227	432	354	77	450	253
1995 Oct				226	438	352	78	454	253
1995 Nov				227	438	353	77	459	251
1995 Dec	16,417	16,346	262	230	437	354	86	458	251
1996 Jan				226	429	352	75	453	248
1996 Feb				229	431	349	75	455	248
1996 Mar	16,286	16,372	265	222	429	349	88	456	249
1996 Apr				219	430	351	83	455	248
1996 May				216	428	352	83	456	249
1996 Jun	16,549	16,515	260	217	427	350	78	458	249
1996 Jul				213	427	356	84	464	247
1996 Aug				212	426	356	86	460	243
1996 Sep	16,636	16,652	262	213	426	354	81	457	245
1996 Oct				217	423	357	84	459	242
1996 Nov				214	423	356	85	458	242
1996 Dec	16,779	16,708	264	212	425	352	84	458	241
1997 Jan				218	425	363	85	462	242
1997 Feb				216	425	362	83	461	241
1997 Mar	16,720	16,812	268	217	428	361	84	461	240
1997 Apr				220	426	363	84	460	240
1997 May				220	429	362	85	461	239
1997 Jun	16,893	16,865	263	221	429	362	84	461	240
1997 Jul				220	425	359	84	461	239
1997 Aug				220	424	359	85	459	238
1997 Sep	16,936	16,934	263	218	424	356	85	461	238
1997 Oct P				217	425	356	86	461	238
1997 Nov P				215	425	355	87	464	238

# EMPLOYMENT 1.2

## Employees in employment in Great Britain: seasonally adjusted

THOUSANDS

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	Rubber and plastic products	Non-metallic mineral products, metal & metal products	Machinery and equipment nec	Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	Coke, nuclear fuel and other manufacturing nec	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade, and repairs	Hotels and restaurants
	DH 25	DI/DJ 26-28	DK 29	DL 30-33	DM 34-35	DF, DN 23, 36-37	F 45	G 50-52	H 55
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	868	480	598	506	223	1,002	3,237	988
1987 Jun	208	844	475	588	485	226	1,022	3,291	993
1988 Jun	218	854	485	586	482	232	1,063	3,395	1,068
1989 Jun	222	870	489	582	474	238	1,101	3,530	1,158
1990 Jun	216	856	488	550	470	238	1,116	3,597	1,216
1991 Jun	190	765	457	488	425	209	1,028	3,532	1,188
1992 Jun	185	722	422	447	398	203	929	3,521	1,174
1993 Jun	188	681	381	425	353	203	844	3,500	1,139
1994 Jun	198	690	377	440	328	207	844	3,583	1,143
1995 Jun	218	690	391	477	348	220	818	3,631	1,204
1995 Jul		689	394	474	349	220			
1995 Aug		688	395	476	352	217			
1995 Sep	220	691	395	481	353	214	802	3,621	1,202
1995 Oct		694	396	482	355	217			
1995 Nov		696	398	484	358	215			
1995 Dec	222	698	398	487	363	221	800	3,669	1,196
1996 Jan		700	400	490	363	220			
1996 Feb		706	401	492	363	221			
1996 Mar	221	703	396	503	363	225	791	3,659	1,205
1996 Apr		703	394	500	364	215			
1996 May		703	393	501	363	215			
1996 Jun	223	700	394	500	368	217	791	3,688	1,240
1996 Jul		708	390	507	367	221			
1996 Aug		711	390	507	369	220			
1996 Sep	224	709	390	507	372	225	790	3,722	1,238
1996 Oct		713	389	507	374	227			
1996 Nov		711	386	505	375	226			
1996 Dec	223	711	390	504	375	226	811	3,735	1,256
1997 Jan		707	392	501	378	224			
1997 Feb		706	391	499	377	224			
1997 Mar	223	706	392	496	377	227	812	3,810	1,264
1997 Apr		709	393	496	379	228			
1997 May		710	392	497	379	228			
1997 Jun	222	712	394	493	379	230	862	3,846	1,249
1997 Jul		712	396	493	382	228			
1997 Aug		707	395	490	382	226			
1997 Sep	219	708	396	490	383	226	895	3,885	1,251
1997 Oct P		707	396	494	383	225			
1997 Nov P		704	395	496	386	226			

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	Transport & storage	Post and telecom- munication	Financial intermediation	Real estate	Renting, research, computer & other business activities	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	Education	Health activities	Social work activities	Other community, social & personal activities
	I 60-63	I 64	J 65-67	K 70	K 71-74	L+ 75	M 80	N 85.1-85.2	N 85.3	O - Q * 90-93
1984 Jun	876	447	837	147	1,643	1,453	1,544	1,250	613	787
1985 Jun	868	442	858	152	1,719	1,424	1,570	1,296	554	831
1986 Jun	846	435	881	157	1,777	1,418	1,617	1,307	707	841
1987 Jun	832	436	920	165	1,846	1,436	1,680	1,332	767	852
1988 Jun	849	453	996	176	1,964	1,419	1,742	1,381	848	874
1989 Jun	878	463	1,038	183	2,083	1,341	1,784	1,409	812	884

# 1.3 EMPLOYMENT

## Employees in employment: industry: production industries: unadjusted

THOUSANDS

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Section, sub-section or group	September 1996			September 1997			1996					
		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Jun All	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
<b>PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>C-E</b>	<b>3,045.0</b>	<b>1,178.8</b>	<b>4,223.7</b>	<b>3,054.2</b>	<b>1,165.9</b>	<b>4,220.1</b>	<b>4,174.3</b>	<b>4,211.2</b>	<b>4,221.5</b>	<b>4,223.7</b>	<b>4,233.8</b>	<b>4,225.5</b>
<b>MINING AND QUARRYING</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>64.9</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>67.7</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>77.6</b>	<b>71.8</b>	<b>71.3</b>	<b>72.1</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>73.7</b>	<b>74.0</b>
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	36.0	5.3	41.3	37.1	6.2	43.3	39.0	37.7	38.8	41.3	41.1	41.1
Mining	10/12	9.9	0.6	10.5	9.0	0.6	9.6	10.7	11.1	11.1	10.5	9.9	9.9
Oil & natural gas extraction & incidental services	11	26.1	4.8	30.8	28.1	5.6	33.7	28.4	26.7	27.7	30.8	31.2	31.2
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	28.9	3.3	32.2	30.6	3.7	34.3	32.8	33.6	33.3	32.2	32.6	32.8
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>2,872.3</b>	<b>1,137.1</b>	<b>4,009.4</b>	<b>2,878.1</b>	<b>1,124.7</b>	<b>4,002.8</b>	<b>3,958.7</b>	<b>3,999.2</b>	<b>4,009.6</b>	<b>4,009.4</b>	<b>4,017.5</b>	<b>4,011.1</b>
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco of food of beverages & tobacco	DA 15.1-15.8 15.9/16	273.9 235.0 38.8	156.7 140.9 15.8	430.6 376.0 54.6	269.9 236.1 33.7	157.9 138.4 19.5	427.8 374.6 53.2	421.3 374.6 53.5	430.3 375.4 55.0	431.5 376.3 55.3	430.6 376.0 54.6	431.2 375.8 55.4	434.1 379.7 54.5
Manufacture of textiles & textile products of textiles of made-up textile articles, except apparel of textiles, excluding made-up textiles of wearing apparel, dressing & dyeing of fur	DB 17 17.4 18	135.3 100.4 16.2 84.1 35.0	182.8 79.5 19.9 59.6 103.3	318.1 179.8 36.1 143.7 138.3	135.9 99.4 16.4 83.0 36.5	185.2 81.7 20.1 61.6 103.5	321.0 181.1 36.5 144.6 139.9	310.5 173.1 33.4 139.7 137.4	317.6 179.3 38.6 140.7 138.3	317.9 179.8 38.5 143.7 138.1	318.1 179.8 36.1 143.3 138.3	320.7 180.5 37.2 143.3 140.2	319.8 180.2 36.7 143.5 139.6
Manufacture of leather & leather products including footwear of leather and leather goods of footwear	DC 19.1/19.2 19.3	18.5 6.9 11.7	18.7 6.8 11.9	37.3 13.7 23.6	18.3 6.7 11.6	17.5 6.9 10.6	35.8 13.6 22.2	38.1 14.2 23.8	38.4 14.4 24.0	38.4 14.1 24.3	37.3 13.7 23.6	36.9 14.0 22.9	36.7 14.4 22.2
Manufacture of wood & wood products	DD (20)	67.1	13.6	80.6	72.0	13.3	85.3	79.2	86.0	86.2	80.6	83.5	84.1
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 21 21.21 Rest of 21	283.7 87.9 30.6 57.3	175.4 33.1 11.1 22.0	459.1 121.0 41.8 79.3	285.4 88.8 32.8 56.0	176.4 33.6 9.8 23.8	461.8 122.4 42.6 79.8	457.7 120.2 42.2 78.0	463.4 121.3 42.0 79.4	462.6 121.6 41.8 79.6	459.1 121.0 41.8 79.3	459.2 120.6 42.2 78.4	457.6 121.4 43.1 78.4
Publishing, printing & reproduction of recorded media printing & service activities related to printing publishing & reproduction of recorded media	22 22.2 Rest of 22	195.8 123.6 72.2	142.3 72.1 70.2	338.1 195.7 142.4	196.5 119.5 77.1	142.8 73.3 69.5	339.4 192.8 146.6	337.5 197.9 139.5	342.1 199.7 142.3	340.9 197.8 143.1	338.1 195.7 142.4	338.6 195.2 143.4	338.2 192.9 143.3
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products & nuclear fuel of refined petroleum products	DF (23) 23.2	28.1 16.9	5.5 3.1	33.6 20.0	27.9 16.9	5.4 3.0	33.2 20.0	32.6 19.3	32.8 19.6	33.3 19.9	33.6 20.0	33.6 20.1	32.7 19.2
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products & man-made fibres	DG (24)	170.9	73.9	244.8	168.6	69.4	238.0	249.0	247.5	246.3	244.8	242.4	242.0
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	167.9	56.8	224.7	163.3	56.2	219.5	222.5	220.2	223.7	224.7	223.5	223.2
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	112.6	31.9	144.5	109.7	30.4	140.1	142.6	144.7	145.1	144.5	145.0	145.8
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products of basic metals of fabricated metal products, except machinery	DJ 27 28	479.3 121.5 357.7	87.5 13.4 74.1	566.7 134.9 431.8	487.4 123.2 364.2	82.4 12.5 70.0	569.9 135.7 434.2	558.6 134.3 424.3	565.4 134.7 430.7	569.4 135.0 434.3	566.7 134.9 431.8	569.3 133.8 435.4	567.2 134.3 432.9
Manufacture of machinery & eqpt. nec	DK (29)	324.6	66.8	391.4	328.7	68.3	397.0	393.2	391.0	391.1	391.4	390.9	387.7
Manufacture of electrical & optical equipment of office machinery & computers of electrical machinery & apparatus nec of electric motors, etc; control apparatus & insulated cable of accumulators, primary cells, batteries, lighting eqpt., lamps & electrical eqpt. nec of radio, television & communication eqpt. of electronic components of radio & TV and telephone apparatus; sound & video recorders etc. of medical, precision & optical eqpt; watches	DL 30 31 31.1-31.3 31.4-31.6 32 32.1 32.2-32.3 33	350.6 33.9 122.3 73.8 48.5 86.6 34.4 52.1 107.9	162.8 15.4 54.5 28.5 26.0 44.2 20.1 24.1 48.7	513.4 49.3 176.8 102.3 74.6 130.8 54.5 76.2 156.6	336.3 34.1 120.4 74.8 45.6 78.2 33.9 44.3 103.6	159.5 13.2 49.3 24.9 24.4 45.5 20.5 25.0 51.5	495.7 47.3 169.7 99.7 74.6 123.7 54.4 73.2 155.1	501.2 49.4 173.1 98.5 74.6 126.4 53.2 75.8 152.3	507.2 49.6 173.5 99.5 74.0 130.2 54.4 76.8 153.9	509.3 49.2 176.8 102.3 74.6 130.8 54.5 76.2 155.9	513.4 49.3 175.7 101.3 74.4 132.1 55.2 76.9 154.0	510.8 48.9 175.8 100.7 75.1 130.0 54.0 78.0 154.0	508.4 48.7 175.8 100.7 75.1 130.0 54.0 78.0 154.0
Manufacture of transport equipment of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport equipment of aircraft and spacecraft of other transport equipment except aircraft & spacecraft	DM 34 35 35.3 Rest of 35	329.4 194.0 135.4 77.8 57.7	42.9 27.8 15.1 9.6 5.4	372.3 221.8 150.5 87.4 63.1	338.9 190.7 148.1 88.7 59.4	44.8 29.0 15.8 10.2 5.6	383.6 219.7 163.9 99.0 65.0	369.0 218.6 150.4 90.6 59.9	366.6 218.5 145.1 87.8 57.4	367.6 219.4 148.2 88.0 60.2	372.3 221.8 150.5 87.4 63.1	375.2 222.5 152.7 90.3 62.4	375.3 221.9 153.3 90.8 62.7
Manufacture nec of furniture	DN 36.1	130.4 81.5	61.8 31.1	192.1 112.6	136.0 85.8	58.1 29.3	194.0 115.1	183.2 107.3	188.0 109.5	187.2 108.7	192.1 112.6	195.4 114.7	196.3 115.5
<b>ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>107.8</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>140.8</b>	<b>108.4</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>139.7</b>	<b>143.8</b>	<b>140.7</b>	<b>139.9</b>	<b>140.8</b>	<b>142.6</b>	<b>140.5</b>
Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply Collection, purification and distribution of water	40 41	76.9 30.9	22.9 10.1	99.8 41.1	76.9 31.5	21.8 9.6	98.7 41.1	101.8 42.0	99.2 41.5	98.5 41.4	99.8 41.1	101.0 41.6	99.1 41.3

P Provisional  
R Revised

# EMPLOYMENT 1.3

## Employees in employment: industry: production industries: unadjusted

THOUSANDS

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Section, sub-section or group	1996		1997											
		Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct P	Nov P		
<b>PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>C-E</b>	<b>4,225.5</b>	<b>4,203.9</b>	<b>4,188.6</b>	<b>4,194.0</b>	<b>4,193.6</b>	<b>4,200.2</b>	<b>4,222.4</b>	<b>4,228.5</b>	<b>4,225.6</b>	<b>4,220.1</b>	<b>4,227.9</b>	<b>4,232.4</b>		
<b>MINING AND QUARRYING</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>71.5</b>	<b>74.8</b>	<b>73.6</b>	<b>73.4</b>	<b>75.1</b>	<b>75.9</b>	<b>77.3</b>	<b>76.4</b>	<b>76.4</b>	<b>77.6</b>	<b>77.1</b>	<b>76.5</b>		
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	38.5	42.4	41.6	42.3	43.5	44.0	43.2	42.9	42.6	43.3	42.7	42.3		
Mining	10/12	7.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.7	9.7	9.6	9.5	9.5		
Oil & natural gas extraction & incidental services	11	31.3	33.1	32.2	32.7	33.6	34.2	33.2	33.2	32.8	33.7	33.2	32.8		
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	33.0	32.3	32.0	31.1	31.5	31.9	34.2	33.5	33.8	34.3	34.4	34.2		
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>4,013.5</b>	<b>3,984.8</b>	<b>3,970.0</b>	<b>3,976.2</b>	<b>3,974.2</b>	<b>3,981.0</b>	<b>4,001.3</b>	<b>4,010.2</b>	<b>4,006.1</b>	<b>4,002.8</b>	<b>4,011.5</b>	<b>4,017.0</b>		
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco of food of beverages & tobacco	DA 15.1-15.8 15.9/16	430.5 376.4 54.0	422.5 369.2 53.3	420.6 367.5 53.1	418.9 367.1 51.8	418.5 366.2 52.2	421.4 368.8 52.6	424.2 371.6 52.6	428.0 373.5 54.5	429.9 375.9 53.9	427.8 374.8 53.2	432.9 378.8 54.1	435.8 381.4 54.3		
Manufacture of textiles & textile products of textiles of made-up textile articles, except apparel of textiles, excluding made-up textiles of wearing apparel, dressing & dyeing of fur	DB 17 17.4 18	319.2 181.1 17.4 144.1 138.1	325.2 184.7 36.9 145.9 140.5	324.4 183.3 37.7 145.5 141.1	322.7 181.7 37.5 146.2 141.0	324.8 182.7 35.5 148.1 142.1	322.6 181.3 33.7 147.7 141.3	323.4 181.3 35.7 146.6 142.1	323.4 181.8 35.5 146.3 141.5	323.5 182.3 35.9 144.3 141.2	321.0 181.1 36.5 144.6 139.9	320.1 180.6 36.9 143.7 139.5	320.3 180.8 36.6 144.2 139.5		
Manufacture of leather & leather products including footwear of leather and leather goods of footwear	DC 19.1/19.2 19.3	36.2 14.1 22.1	36.9 13.7 23.2	36.5 13.5 22.9	37.9 14.0 24.0	36.9 12.7 24.2	36.5 13.1 23.8	37.1 13.2 24.0	36.7 13.2 23.5	36.3 13.1 23.1	35.8 13.6 22.2	35.9 14.3 21.6	35.7 14.2 21.5		
Manufacture of wood & wood products	DD (20)	83.9	83.7	81.7	83.3	84.3	85.9	85.0	85.0	85.0	85.3	85.7	86.4		
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 21 21.21 Rest of 21	460.3 121.2 43.3 77.9	461.2 122.1 43.1 79.0	460.8 122.5 43.8 77.4	460.1 120.8 43.4 77.4	457.9 119.7 42.8 78.9	459.5 121.1 43.0 78.8	460.6 121.2 43.4 78.2	460.9 122.2 43.4 78.8	461.5 121.9 42.9 79.0	461.8 122.4 42.6 79.8	461.1 122.6 43.0 79.6	463.8 122.0 43.0 79.1		
Publishing, printing & reproduction of recorded media printing & service activities related to printing publishing & reproduction of recorded media	22 22.2 Rest of 22	339.1 193.1 146.1	339.1 192.7 146.3	338.3 193.6 144.7	339.4 195.2 144.1	338.3 194.7 143.6	338.4 193.3 145.1	339.4 192.8 146.7	338.7 192.2 146.5	339.6 192.4 147.2	339.4 192.8 146.6	338.5 190.2 148.3	341.8 192.8 148.9		
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products & nuclear fuel of refined petroleum products	DF (23) 23.2	33.0 19.4	32.7 19.3	32.6 19.3	35.7 22.2	35.3 22.2	35.2 22.1	36.1 22.8	35.5 22.4	35.2 22.2	33.2 20.0	31.6 18.7	31.6 18.7		
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products & man-made fibres	DG (24)	241.9	240.4	239.6	239.2	239.4	239.5	240.3	240.6	240.8	238.0	237.9	237.5		
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	223.8	222.7	222.2	222.5	221.3	220.7	221.4	220.6	221.6	219.5	220.0	219.9		
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	145.7	143.8	143.2	142.1	143.6	143.2	143.7	142.7	142.5	140.1	140.5	141.7		
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products of basic metals of fabricated metal products, except machinery	DJ 27 28	567.9 134.8 433.0	558.8 133.5 425.3	559.1 132.8 426.4	561.8 133.6 428.2	562.8 132.9 429.9	565.0 133.4 431.6	569.7 133.9 435.8	571.6 134.3 437.4	567.4 133.4 434.0	569.9 135.7 434.2	568.5 135.6 433.0	564.7 134.5 430.3		
Manufacture of machinery & eqpt. nec	DK (29)	390.5	392.7	389.8	389.5	391.1	390.7	392.5	397.5	396.2	397.0	398.0	396.8		
Manufacture of electrical & optical equipment of office machinery & computers of electrical machinery & apparatus nec of electric motors, etc; control apparatus & insulated cable of accumulators, primary cells, batteries, lighting eqpt., lamps & electrical eqpt. nec of radio, television & communication eqpt. of electronic components of radio & TV and telephone apparatus; sound & video recorders etc. of medical, precision & optical eqpt; watches	DL 30 31 31.1-31.3 31.4-31.6 32 32.1 32.2-32.3 33	508.8 49.6 175.													

# 1.4 EMPLOYMENT

## Employees in employment: unadjusted: September 1997

GREAT BRITAIN	Section sub-section group or class	THOUSANDS												
		September 1996			June 1997			September 1997						
		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All				
<b>ALL SECTIONS</b>	<b>A-Q</b>	<b>9,738.0</b>	<b>1,260.0</b>	<b>5,854.7</b>	<b>5,084.3</b>	<b>21,937.0</b>	<b>11,201.5</b>	<b>11,034.2</b>	<b>22,235.7</b>	<b>9,970.8</b>	<b>1,306.6</b>	<b>5,884.9</b>	<b>5,182.3</b>	<b>22,344.5</b>
<b>AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FORESTRY</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>178.1</b>	<b>36.3</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>279.3</b>	<b>194.3</b>	<b>60.5</b>	<b>254.8</b>	<b>180.2</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>33.6</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>279.8</b>
<b>FISHING</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>5.5</b>
<b>MINING AND QUARRYING</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>64.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>77.3</b>	<b>67.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>77.8</b>
<b>ENERGY &amp; WATER SUPPLY INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>C,E</b>	<b>171.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>214.3</b>	<b>178.2</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>221.1</b>	<b>174.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>217.3</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>2,818.1</b>	<b>54.2</b>	<b>927.2</b>	<b>209.9</b>	<b>4,009.4</b>	<b>2,880.3</b>	<b>1,121.0</b>	<b>4,001.3</b>	<b>2,818.8</b>	<b>59.3</b>	<b>919.9</b>	<b>204.8</b>	<b>4,002.8</b>
<b>AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FORESTRY</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>171.6</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>270.1</b>	<b>187.5</b>	<b>58.2</b>	<b>245.6</b>	<b>173.7</b>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>270.4</b>
<b>FISHING</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>5.5</b>
<b>MINING AND QUARRYING</b>	<b>03</b>	<b>64.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>77.3</b>	<b>67.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>77.8</b>
<b>ENERGY &amp; WATER SUPPLY INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>04</b>	<b>171.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>214.3</b>	<b>178.2</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>221.1</b>	<b>174.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>217.3</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>05</b>	<b>2,818.1</b>	<b>54.2</b>	<b>927.2</b>	<b>209.9</b>	<b>4,009.4</b>	<b>2,880.3</b>	<b>1,121.0</b>	<b>4,001.3</b>	<b>2,818.8</b>	<b>59.3</b>	<b>919.9</b>	<b>204.8</b>	<b>4,002.8</b>
<b>AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FORESTRY</b>	<b>06</b>	<b>171.6</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>270.1</b>	<b>187.5</b>	<b>58.2</b>	<b>245.6</b>	<b>173.7</b>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>270.4</b>
<b>FISHING</b>	<b>07</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>5.5</b>
<b>MINING AND QUARRYING</b>	<b>08</b>	<b>64.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>77.3</b>	<b>67.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>77.8</b>
<b>ENERGY &amp; WATER SUPPLY INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>09</b>	<b>171.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>214.3</b>	<b>178.2</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>221.1</b>	<b>174.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>217.3</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2,818.1</b>	<b>54.2</b>	<b>927.2</b>	<b>209.9</b>	<b>4,009.4</b>	<b>2,880.3</b>	<b>1,121.0</b>	<b>4,001.3</b>	<b>2,818.8</b>	<b>59.3</b>	<b>919.9</b>	<b>204.8</b>	<b>4,002.8</b>
<b>AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FORESTRY</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>171.6</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>270.1</b>	<b>187.5</b>	<b>58.2</b>	<b>245.6</b>	<b>173.7</b>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>270.4</b>
<b>FISHING</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>5.5</b>
<b>MINING AND QUARRYING</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>64.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>77.3</b>	<b>67.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>77.8</b>
<b>ENERGY &amp; WATER SUPPLY INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>171.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>214.3</b>	<b>178.2</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>221.1</b>	<b>174.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>217.3</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>2,818.1</b>	<b>54.2</b>	<b>927.2</b>	<b>209.9</b>	<b>4,009.4</b>	<b>2,880.3</b>	<b>1,121.0</b>	<b>4,001.3</b>	<b>2,818.8</b>	<b>59.3</b>	<b>919.9</b>	<b>204.8</b>	<b>4,002.8</b>
<b>AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FORESTRY</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>171.6</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>270.1</b>	<b>187.5</b>	<b>58.2</b>	<b>245.6</b>	<b>173.7</b>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>270.4</b>
<b>FISHING</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>5.5</b>
<b>MINING AND QUARRYING</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>64.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>77.3</b>	<b>67.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>77.8</b>
<b>ENERGY &amp; WATER SUPPLY INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>171.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>214.3</b>	<b>178.2</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>221.1</b>	<b>174.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>217.3</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>2,818.1</b>	<b>54.2</b>	<b>927.2</b>	<b>209.9</b>	<b>4,009.4</b>	<b>2,880.3</b>	<b>1,121.0</b>	<b>4,001.3</b>	<b>2,818.8</b>	<b>59.3</b>	<b>919.9</b>	<b>204.8</b>	<b>4,002.8</b>
<b>AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FORESTRY</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>171.6</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>270.1</b>	<b>187.5</b>	<b>58.2</b>	<b>245.6</b>	<b>173.7</b>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>270.4</b>
<b>FISHING</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>5.5</b>
<b>MINING AND QUARRYING</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>64.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>77.3</b>	<b>67.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>77.8</b>
<b>ENERGY &amp; WATER SUPPLY INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>171.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>214.3</b>	<b>178.2</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>221.1</b>	<b>174.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>217.3</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>2,818.1</b>	<b>54.2</b>	<b>927.2</b>	<b>209.9</b>	<b>4,009.4</b>	<b>2,880.3</b>	<b>1,121.0</b>	<b>4,001.3</b>	<b>2,818.8</b>	<b>59.3</b>	<b>919.9</b>	<b>204.8</b>	<b>4,002.8</b>
<b>AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FORESTRY</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>171.6</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>270.1</b>	<b>187.5</b>	<b>58.2</b>	<b>245.6</b>	<b>173.7</b>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>270.4</b>
<b>FISHING</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>5.5</b>
<b>MINING AND QUARRYING</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>64.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>77.3</b>	<b>67.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>77.8</b>
<b>ENERGY &amp; WATER SUPPLY INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>171.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>214.3</b>	<b>178.2</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>221.1</b>	<b>174.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>217.3</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>2,818.1</b>	<b>54.2</b>	<b>927.2</b>	<b>209.9</b>	<b>4,009.4</b>	<b>2,880.3</b>	<b>1,121.0</b>	<b>4,001.3</b>	<b>2,818.8</b>	<b>59.3</b>	<b>919.9</b>	<b>204.8</b>	<b>4,002.8</b>
<b>AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FORESTRY</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>171.6</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>270.1</b>	<b>187.5</b>	<b>58.2</b>	<b>245.6</b>	<b>173.7</b>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>270.4</b>
<b>FISHING</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>5.5</b>
<b>MINING AND QUARRYING</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>64.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>77.3</b>	<b>67.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>77.8</b>
<b>ENERGY &amp; WATER SUPPLY INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>171.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>214.3</b>	<b>178.2</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>221.1</b>	<b>174.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>217.3</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>2,818.1</b>	<b>54.2</b>	<b>927.2</b>	<b>209.9</b>	<b>4,009.4</b>	<b>2,880.3</b>	<b>1,121.0</b>	<b>4,001.3</b>	<b>2,818.8</b>	<b>59.3</b>	<b>919.9</b>	<b>204.8</b>	<b>4,002.8</b>
<b>AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FORESTRY</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>171.6</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>270.1</b>	<b>187.5</b>	<b>58.2</b>	<b>245.6</b>	<b>173.7</b>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>270.4</b>
<b>FISHING</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>5.5</b>
<b>MINING AND QUARRYING</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>64.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>77.3</b>	<b>67.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>77.8</b>
<b>ENERGY &amp; WATER SUPPLY INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>171.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>214.3</b>	<b>178.2</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>221.1</b>	<b>174.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>217.3</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>2,818.1</b>	<b>54.2</b>	<b>927.2</b>	<b>209.9</b>	<b>4,009.4</b>	<b>2,880.3</b>	<b>1,121.0</b>	<b>4,001.3</b>	<b>2,818.8</b>	<b>59.3</b>	<b>919.9</b>	<b>204.8</b>	<b>4,002.8</b>
<b>AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FORESTRY</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>171.6</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>270.1</b>	<b>187.5</b>	<b>58.2</b>	<b>245.6</b>	<b>173.7</b>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>270.4</b>
<b>FISHING</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>5.5</b>
<b>MINING AND QUARRYING</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>64.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>77.3</b>	<b>67.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>77.8</b>
<b>ENERGY &amp; WATER SUPPLY INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>171.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>214.3</b>	<b>178.2</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>221.1</b>	<b>174.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>217.3</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>2,818.1</b>	<b>54.2</b>	<b>927.2</b>	<b>209.9</b>	<b>4,009.4</b>	<b>2,880.3</b>	<b>1,121.0</b>	<b>4,001.3</b>	<b>2,818.8</b>	<b>59.3</b>	<b>919.9</b>	<b>204.8</b>	<b>4,002.8</b>
<b>AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FORESTRY</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>171.6</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>270.1</b>	<b>187.5</b>	<b>58.2</b>	<b>245.6</b>	<b>173.7</b>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>270.4</b>
<b>FISHING</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>5.5</b>
<b>MINING AND QUARRYING</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>64.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>77.3</b>	<b>67.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>77.8</b>
<b>ENERGY &amp; WATER SUPPLY INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>171.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>214.3</b>	<b>178.2</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>221.1</b>	<b>174.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>2</b>

# 1.5 EMPLOYMENT

## Employees in employment by region:\* unadjusted

Government Office 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
North East 1997 Jun R	402	45	227	222	896	264	209	201	623	6
1997 Sep	399	45	223	227	894	258	208	200	626	6
North West (GOR) & Merseyside 1997 Jun R	1,162	128	691	623	2,604	655	547	525	1,932	20
1997 Sep	1,170	128	683	626	2,607	652	538	518	1,936	22
Yorkshire and the Humber 1997 Jun R	837	92	461	458	1,848	508	433	413	1,320	19
1997 Sep	840	95	463	462	1,859	518	437	416	1,318	23
East Midlands 1997 Jun R	720	93	407	384	1,603	510	441	421	1,069	24
1997 Sep	725	91	409	381	1,607	515	438	418	1,066	26
West Midlands 1997 Jun R	1,013	90	528	487	2,118	648	578	562	1,446	24
1997 Sep	1,013	92	531	493	2,130	649	576	560	1,455	25
Eastern 1997 Jun R	863	126	489	481	1,959	440	366	349	1,485	37
1997 Sep	870	125	492	477	1,964	448	369	352	1,481	40
London 1997 Jun R	1,472	229	1,014	594	3,309	370	289	274	2,936	3
1997 Sep	1,479	227	1,016	599	3,320	372	286	272	2,945	4
South East (GOR) 1997 Jun R	1,337	210	808	754	3,109	562	450	424	2,499	44
1997 Sep	1,360	206	820	740	3,126	577	457	431	2,497	47
South West 1997 Jun R	802	119	448	451	1,821	400	333	309	1,386	35
1997 Sep	817	120	448	461	1,847	407	333	311	1,401	38
Wales 1997 Jun R	436	47	256	234	973	259	218	209	698	17
1997 Sep	445	45	261	233	984	265	222	213	699	20
Scotland 1997 Jun R	855	125	534	482	1,996	465	358	313	1,499	31
1997 Sep	854	131	540	483	2,007	462	357	311	1,511	34
Great Britain 1997 Jun R	9,897	1,304	5,865	5,170	22,236	5,083	4,222	4,001	16,893	260
1997 Sep	9,971	1,307	5,885	5,182	22,345	5,124	4,220	4,003	16,936	285
Northern Ireland 1997 Jun R	242	48	158	136	584	135	111	105	430	19
1997 Sep	244	47	159	135	585	136	111	105	430	19
United Kingdom 1997 Jun R	10,139	1,352	6,023	5,306	22,820	5,218	4,333	4,106	17,323	279
1997 Sep	10,215	1,354	6,043	5,318	22,930	5,260	4,331	4,108	17,366	304

Government Office Region	Retail, except of motor vehicles & repair of household goods	Hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage & communication	Land transport & transport via pipelines	Air transport	Post & telecommunications	Financial intermediation	Financial intermediation except insurance & pension funding	Real estate renting and business activities	Other business activities
North East 1997 Jun R	94	52	45	18	..	18	19	13	81	67
1997 Sep	96	53	46	18	..	18	18	13	80	66
North West (GOR) & Merseyside 1997 Jun R	278	150	153	49	..	58	85	52	294	217
1997 Sep	280	147	153	50	..	58	85	54	297	220
Yorkshire and the Humber 1997 Jun R	190	103	101	43	..	39	67	46	188	145
1997 Sep	188	103	103	45	..	40	67	45	182	139
East Midlands 1997 Jun R	141	74	84	35	..	27	40	28	177	132
1997 Sep	140	71	83	36	..	27	41	30	182	138
West Midlands 1997 Jun R	190	105	104	48	..	33	67	43	251	181
1997 Sep	192	108	104	47	..	33	68	44	258	187
Eastern 1997 Jun R	220	105	119	42	..	45	66	35	267	165
1997 Sep	223	102	119	39	..	48	67	36	268	166
London 1997 Jun R	323	197	272	73	27	102	348	210	716	540
1997 Sep	332	200	273	72	29	104	349	213	717	543
South East (GOR) 1997 Jun R	331	191	188	39	16	65	147	74	462	312
1997 Sep	332	188	188	38	17	65	150	76	467	317
South West 1997 Jun R	208	128	86	24	..	38	78	45	199	134
1997 Sep	214	131	87	23	..	39	79	47	203	136
Wales 1997 Jun R	98	51	45	20	..	16	26	19	76	60
1997 Sep	100	50	44	21	..	17	28	20	75	59
Scotland 1997 Jun R	233	123	110	36	3	36	71	45	184	141
1997 Sep	232	129	110	37	3	36	71	44	185	144
Great Britain 1997 Jun R	2,305	1,278	1,306	427	61	477	1,014	610	2,895	2,094
1997 Sep	2,327	1,281	1,309	425	64	485	1,023	621	2,914	2,115
Northern Ireland 1997 Jun R	59	29	23	10	1	8	14	9	35	27
1997 Sep	59	29	23	10	1	8	14	9	35	27
United Kingdom 1997 Jun R	2,364	1,307	1,329	437	62	485	1,028	619	2,929	2,121
1997 Sep	2,386	1,310	1,331	435	64	492	1,037	630	2,949	2,142

\* See footnotes to Table 1.1.  
# The industry totals across a region may not sum to the regional totals given. The total employment in any region should be taken from this column.  
R Revised

# EMPLOYMENT 1.5

## Employees in employment by region:\* unadjusted

Government Office Region	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	Government Office Region
North East 1997 Jun R	201	17	24	6	55	136	20	21	North East
1997 Sep	200	17	24	5	51	137	20	20	1997 Jun R
North West (GOR) & Merseyside 1997 Jun R	525	59	46	17	109	464	70	116	North West (GOR) & Merseyside
1997 Sep	518	60	45	16	114	469	71	118	1997 Jun R
Yorkshire and the Humber 1997 Jun R	413	58	25	12	76	317	48	79	Yorkshire and the Humber
1997 Sep	416	59	24	12	81	320	50	82	1997 Jun R
East Midlands 1997 Jun R	421	50	30	10	69	254	40	73	East Midlands
1997 Sep	418	50	30	10	78	253	40	74	1997 Jun R
West Midlands 1997 Jun R	562	39	52	12	70	356	52	114	West Midlands
1997 Sep	560	38	53	12	74	357	52	113	1997 Jun R
Eastern 1997 Jun R	349	40	57	12	74	378	56	102	Eastern
1997 Sep	352	42	58	12	79	381	55	104	1997 Jun R
London 1997 Jun R	274	25	29	10	81	507	50	133	London
1997 Sep	272	24	28	9	86	513	49	132	1997 Jun R
South East (GOR) 1997 Jun R	424	27	92	21	112	590	83	176	South East (GOR)
1997 Sep	431	27	94	21	120	590	81	178	1997 Jun R
South West 1997 Jun R	309	40	50	17	67	334	52	74	South West
1997 Sep	311	40	50	17	74	339	52	74	1997 Jun R
Wales 1997 Jun R	209	19	36	7	41	153	27	28	Wales
1997 Sep	213	19	36	7	43	155	27	29	1997 Jun R
Scotland 1997 Jun R	313	50	52	19	107	352	55	64	Scotland
1997 Sep	311	51	53	19	105	353	58	63	1997 Jun R
Great Britain 1997 Jun R	4,001	424	494	144	860	3,838	553	981	Great Britain
1997 Sep	4,003	428	496	140	904	3,868	555	985	1997 Jun R
Northern Ireland 1997 Jun R	105	19	10	4	24	91	12	21	Northern Ireland
1997 Sep	105	20	10	4	25	93	12	21	1997 Jun R
United Kingdom 1997 Jun R	4,106	444	504	148	885	3,930	564	1,002	United Kingdom
1997 Sep	4,108	447	506	144	929	3,960	568	1,007	1997 Jun R

Government Office 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	Government Office Region
North East 1997 Jun R	69	72	113	74	39	36	4	95	13	1,003	North East
1997 Sep	69	71	115	74	40	37	4	97	13	1,005	1997 Jun R
North West (GOR) & Merseyside 1997 Jun R	148	201	335	220	115	104	9	335	22	2,961	North West (GOR) & Merseyside
1997 Sep	147	198	334	221	113	106	10	329	23	2,959	1997 Jun R
Yorkshire and the Humber 1997 Jun R	103	153	211	129	82	76	10	252	17	2,117	Yorkshire and the Humber
1997 Sep	103	149	211	130	82	80	10	255	18	2,132	1997 Jun R
East Midlands 1997 Jun R	72	141	169	100	69	58	5	211	10	1,825	East Midlands
1997 Sep	72	137	171	101	70	56	5	205	11	1,823	1997 Jun R
West Midlands 1997 Jun R	105	171	208	127	81	80	5	277	14	2,409	West Midlands
1997 Sep	105	166	207	128	79	82	5	255	16	2,400	1997 Jun R
Eastern 1997 Jun R	90	173	202	123	79	85	7	342	10	2,311	Eastern
1997 Sep	90	164	203	124	79	87	7	353	10	2,327	1997 Jun R
London 1997 Jun R	208	211	298	182	116	180	10	430	13	3,753	London
1997 Sep	206	208	298	182	116	181	11	433	14	3,767	1997 Jun R
South East (GOR) 1997 Jun R	172	289	330	179	151	130	9	560	9	3,678	South East (GOR)
1997 Sep	170	276	333	180	153	135	9	553	10	3,689	1997 Jun R
South West 1997 Jun R	116	149	217	126	91	80	13	361	11	2,193	South West
1997 Sep	116	144									

# 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						
	C - F	C - E	D	G - Q						
South East	3,295	510	2,109	1,630	7,544	1,178	940	892	6,307	60
1997 Jun R	3,335	503	2,127	1,615	7,580	1,202	947	901	6,315	63
Sep										
Greater London (Included in South East)	1,472	229	1,014	594	3,309	370	289	274	2,936	3
1997 Jun R	1,479	227	1,016	599	3,320	372	286	272	2,945	4
Sep										
East Anglia	376	55	202	200	832	194	165	156	612	26
1997 Jun R	374	55	201	201	831	195	164	155	608	28
Sep										
South West	802	119	448	451	1,821	400	333	309	1,386	35
1997 Jun R	817	120	448	461	1,847	407	333	311	1,401	38
Sep										
West Midlands	1,013	90	528	487	2,118	648	578	562	1,446	24
1997 Jun R	1,013	92	531	493	2,130	649	576	560	1,455	25
Sep										
East Midlands	720	93	407	384	1,603	510	441	421	1,069	24
1997 Jun R	725	91	409	381	1,607	515	438	418	1,066	26
Sep										
Yorkshire and Humberside	837	92	461	458	1,848	508	433	413	1,320	19
1997 Jun R	840	95	463	462	1,859	518	437	416	1,318	23
Sep										
North West	1,080	118	647	572	2,417	601	500	482	1,801	16
1997 Jun R	1,088	118	640	573	2,419	598	492	475	1,804	17
Sep										
North	484	55	271	273	1,083	319	256	245	754	10
1997 Jun R	480	55	266	280	1,082	312	254	243	758	12
Sep										
Wales	436	47	256	234	973	259	218	209	698	17
1997 Jun R	445	45	261	233	984	265	222	213	699	20
Sep										
Scotland	855	125	534	482	1,996	465	358	313	1,499	31
1997 Jun R	854	131	540	483	2,007	462	357	311	1,511	34
Sep										
Great Britain	9,897	1,304	5,865	5,170	22,296	5,083	4,222	4,001	16,893	260
1997 Jun R	9,971	1,307	5,885	5,182	22,345	5,124	4,220	4,003	16,936	285
Sep										
Northern Ireland	242	48	158	136	584	135	111	105	430	19
1997 Jun R	244	47	159	135	585	136	111	105	430	19
Sep										
United Kingdom	10,139	1,352	6,023	5,306	22,820	5,218	4,333	4,106	17,323	279
1997 Jun R	10,215	1,354	6,043	5,318	22,930	5,260	4,331	4,108	17,366	304
Sep										

Standard region	Retail, except of motor vehicles & repair of household goods	Hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage & communication	Land transport & transport via pipelines	Air transport	Post & tele-communications	Financial intermediation	Financial intermediation except insurance & pension funding	Real estate renting and business activities	Other business activities										
											52	H	I	60	62	64	J	65	K	74
											SIC 1992									
South East	788	448	519	132	48	191	535	307	1,355	959										
1997 Jun R	798	448	520	130	50	193	539	313	1,364	969										
Sep																				
Greater London (Included in South East)	323	197	272	73	27	102	348	210	716	540										
1997 Jun R	332	200	273	72	29	104	349	213	717	543										
Sep																				
East Anglia	86	45	59	21	1	21	26	12	90	58										
1997 Jun R	87	42	60	19	..	24	26	12	88	58										
Sep																				
South West	208	128	86	24	1	38	78	45	199	134										
1997 Jun R	214	131	87	23	1	39	79	47	203	136										
Sep																				
West Midlands	190	105	104	48	2	33	67	43	251	181										
1997 Jun R	192	108	104	47	2	33	68	44	258	187										
Sep																				
East Midlands	141	74	84	35	2	27	40	28	177	132										
1997 Jun R	140	71	83	36	2	27	41	30	182	138										
Sep																				
Yorkshire and Humberside	190	103	101	43	..	39	67	46	188	145										
1997 Jun R	188	103	103	45	..	40	67	45	182	139										
Sep																				
North West	256	132	144	46	3	55	78	49	277	208										
1997 Jun R	258	129	143	46	3	55	79	51	279	211										
Sep																				
North	116	70	54	21	1	20	25	16	99	76										
1997 Jun R	118	71	55	22	1	21	24	16	98	75										
Sep																				
Wales	98	51	45	20	..	16	26	19	76	60										
1997 Jun R	100	50	44	21	..	17	28	20	75	59										
Sep																				
Scotland	233	123	110	36	3	36	71	45	184	141										
1997 Jun R	232	129	110	37	3	36	71	44	185	144										
Sep																				
Great Britain	2,305	1,278	1,306	427	61	477	1,014	610	2,895	2,094										
1997 Jun R	2,327	1,281	1,309	425	64	485	1,023	621	2,914	2,115										
Sep																				
Northern Ireland	59	29	23	10	1	8	14	9	35	27										
1997 Jun R	59	29	23	10	1	8	14	9	35	27										
Sep																				
United Kingdom	2,364	1,307	1,329	437	62	485	1,028	619	2,929	2,121										
1997 Jun R	2,386	1,310	1,331	435	64	492	1,037	630	2,949	2,142										
Sep																				

\* See footnotes to Table 1.1.  
R Revised

# 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	Standard region								
											D	DA	DL	E	F	G	50	51
											SIC 1992							
South East	892	64	160	38	237	1,326	166	371	South East									
1997 Jun R	901	64	161	36	254	1,333	163	372	1997 Jun R									
Sep									Sep									
Greater London (Included in South East)	274	25	29	10	81	507	50	133	Greater London									
1997 Jun R	272	24	28	9	86	513	49	132	(Included in South East)									
Sep									Sep									
East Anglia	156	28	18	6	30	148	22	40	East Anglia									
1997 Jun R	155	29	19	6	31	151	22	42	1997 Jun R									
Sep									Sep									
South West	309	40	50	17	67	334	52	74	South West									
1997 Jun R	311	40	50	17	74	339	52	74	1997 Jun R									
Sep									Sep									
West Midlands	562	39	52	12	70	356	52	114	West Midlands									
1997 Jun R	560	38	53	12	74	357	52	113	1997 Jun R									
Sep									Sep									
East Midlands	421	50	30	10	69	254	40	73	East Midlands									
1997 Jun R	418	50	30	10	78	253	40	74	1997 Jun R									
Sep									Sep									
Yorkshire & Humberside	413	58	25	12	76	317	48	79	Yorkshire & Humberside									
1997 Jun R	416	59	24	12	81	320	50	82	1997 Jun R									
Sep									Sep									
North West	482	54	44	16	101	433	64	112	North West									
1997 Jun R	475	55	43	15	106	438	66	114	1997 Jun R									
Sep									Sep									
North	245	22	26	6	63	167	26	25	North									
1997 Jun R	243	22	26	6	58	168	26	24	1997 Jun R									
Sep									Sep									
Wales	209	19	36	7	41	153	27	28	Wales									
1997 Jun R	213	19	36	7	43	155	27	29	1997 Jun R									
Sep									Sep									
Scotland	313	50	52	19	107	352	55	64	Scotland									
1997 Jun R	311	51	53	19	105	353	58	63	1997 Jun R									
Sep									Sep									
Great Britain	4,001	424	494	144	860	3,838	553	981	Great Britain									
1997 Jun R	4,003	428	496	140	904	3,868	555	985	1997 Jun R									
Sep									Sep									
Northern Ireland	105	19	10	4	24	91	12	21	Northern Ireland									
1997 Jun R	105	20	10	4	25	93	12	21	1997 Jun R									
Sep									Sep									
United Kingdom	4,106	444	504	148	885	3,930	564	1,002	United Kingdom									
1997 Jun R	4,108	447	506															

# 1.8 EMPLOYMENT Indices of output, # employment and output per person employed

(1990=100)

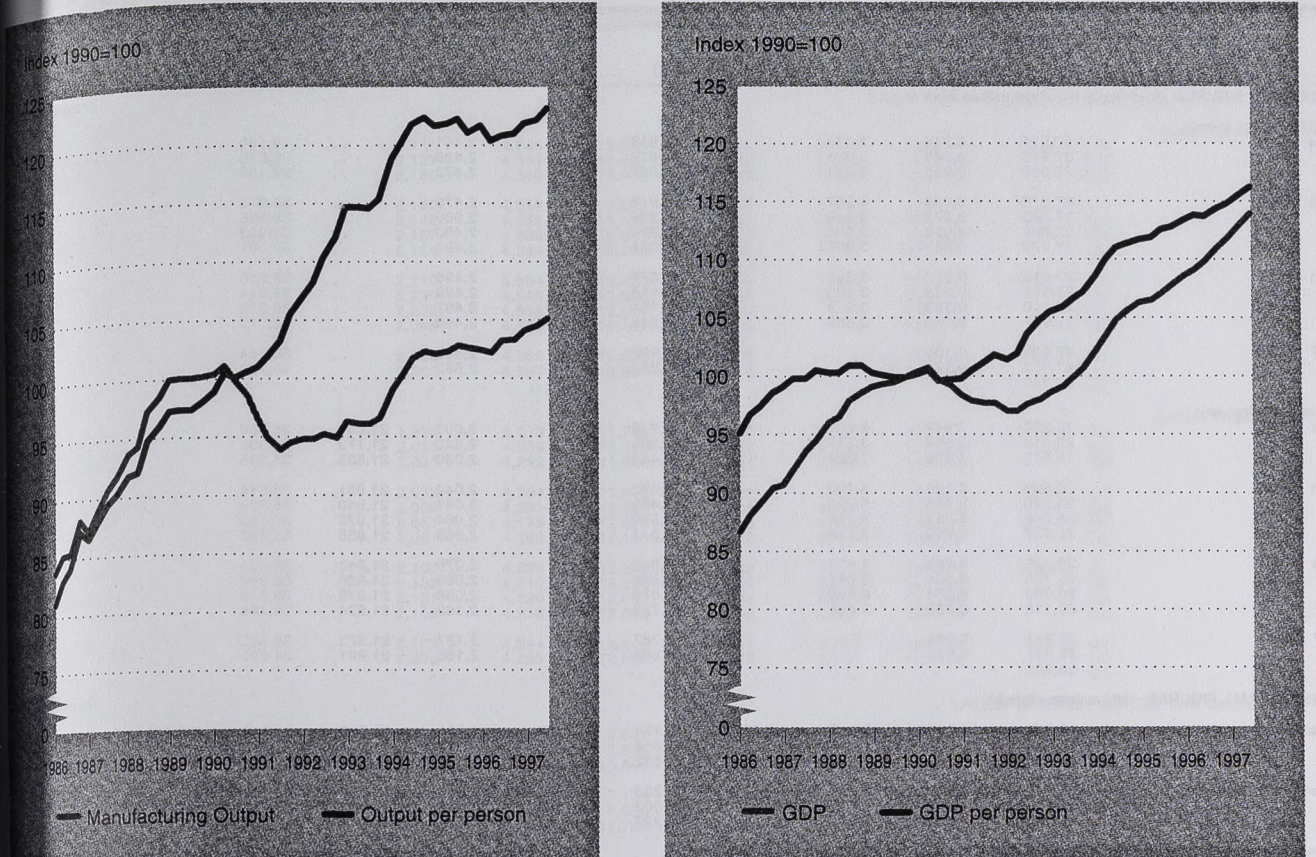
Section	UNITED KINGDOM Seasonally adjusted	Whole economy	Total production industries	Manufacturing industries							Transport equipment	Construction
				Total manufacturing	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles, footwear, clothing and leather	Pulp, paper, paper products, printing & publishing	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Machinery and equipment	Electrical and optical equipment		
		C,D,E	D	DA	DB,DC	DE	DG	DK	DL	DM	F	
<b>Output</b>												
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	96.6	95.0	99.7	89.8	95.4	102.8	89.4	96.0	93.6	92.0	
1992	97.4	97.0	94.9	101.5	90.2	96.5	106.0	85.7	97.6	91.7	88.0	
1993	99.6	99.1	96.3	101.8	90.2	99.7	108.4	85.6	103.0	90.1	87.3	
1994	104.0	104.4	100.8	104.4	91.9	102.2	114.0	90.4	115.5	92.5	90.6	
1995	106.9	106.7	102.5	106.0	90.1	102.5	116.9	90.9	121.8	92.0	90.0	
1996	109.6	107.9	102.8	107.3	89.2	101.1	119.4	89.3	124.8	95.5	91.2	
1993 Q3	99.9	99.4	96.1	101.1	91.1	99.9	108.2	86.4	102.8	89.2	87.0	
1993 Q4	100.7	100.7	96.6	101.4	90.8	99.4	109.5	84.9	104.4	88.6	88.5	
1994 Q1	102.2	102.3	99.0	103.5	91.3	102.7	112.2	89.1	110.8	90.4	89.5	
1994 Q2	103.5	104.1	100.3	104.1	91.6	101.3	114.6	90.0	113.7	90.3	90.5	
1994 Q3	104.8	105.6	101.7	105.6	91.1	102.1	114.0	92.1	117.4	93.5	90.7	
1994 Q4	105.7	105.7	102.3	104.4	93.5	102.7	115.3	90.4	120.2	95.9	91.6	
1995 Q1	106.3	106.2	102.1	104.2	91.4	102.7	116.0	91.3	119.3	93.4	90.5	
1995 Q2	106.5	106.3	102.3	107.1	91.0	102.7	116.7	90.7	120.4	90.8	89.9	
1995 Q3	107.1	107.1	102.8	107.6	89.8	102.6	117.1	90.4	121.9	92.0	89.6	
1995 Q4	107.8	107.0	102.6	105.0	88.2	101.8	117.8	91.2	125.0	91.6	90.1	
1996 Q1	108.6	107.2	102.4	107.2	87.8	101.2	118.6	89.4	124.6	92.7	90.3	
1996 Q2	109.1	107.5	102.2	108.1	88.5	100.0	119.5	89.0	124.7	93.4	90.4	
1996 Q3	109.8	108.2	103.2	107.2	90.7	101.5	119.8	89.9	125.0	97.0	91.3	
1996 Q4	111.0	108.6	103.3	106.5	89.7	101.7	119.8	88.9	125.1	99.0	92.7	
1997 Q1	111.8	108.7	104.1	108.5	89.3	100.6	119.3	89.2	126.8	101.2	92.8	
1997 Q2	113.0	109.5	104.5	108.9	87.9	101.6	118.2	88.9	129.0	102.7	93.5	
1997 Q3	113.9	110.8	105.1	109.6	87.7	102.6	120.1	88.8	130.1	105.2	93.4	
<b>Workforce in employment</b>												
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	84.5	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	82.4	84.2	89.3	82.3	98.9	78.4	78.0	82.3	69.2	81.1	
1996	96.3	83.0	85.1	88.3	81.2	99.6	76.3	77.7	86.0	72.4	80.6	
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	95.2	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	95.5	82.9	84.8	89.9	82.0	99.2	77.8	78.4	83.3	70.8	81.6	
1996 Q1	95.7	83.2	84.9	89.1	81.1	99.4	77.2	78.3	85.3	71.4	80.4	
1996 Q2	95.9	82.9	84.8	88.3	80.8	99.6	77.0	77.9	85.9	72.0	79.7	
1996 Q3	96.5	83.0	85.4	88.1	81.5	99.7	76.2	77.4	86.5	72.8	80.7	
1996 Q4	97.0	83.1	85.4	87.9	81.5	99.6	75.0	77.0	86.5	73.5	81.6	
1997 Q1	97.4	83.1	85.4	88.2	82.3	99.8	74.4	77.2	85.5	73.8	80.8	
1997 Q2	97.7	83.4	85.5	88.5	83.0	100.0	74.3	77.6	84.7	74.2	80.7	
1997 Q3	98.0	83.3	85.4	87.9	82.4	100.1	73.9	78.0	84.3	74.8	81.0	
<b>Output per person employed</b>												
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	104.6	102.9	100.8	101.9	97.2	112.2	94.5	107.2	101.8	99.7	
1992	102.9	111.8	109.4	107.1	108.6	100.8	120.2	99.3	119.3	108.0	104.6	
1993	106.3	119.3	114.9	110.1	109.8	104.6	128.1	108.7	131.1	120.8	109.5	
1994	110.2	127.1	120.8	116.4	110.4	104.8	142.4	117.2	145.6	135.0	111.0	
1995	112.3	129.4	121.9	118.6	109.5	103.8	149.2	116.6	147.7	132.9	110.9	
1996	113.9	129.9	120.7	121.4	109.8	101.5	156.5	115.0	145.1	131.9	113.1	
1993 Q3	106.6	119.9	114.6	110.2	110.1	105.0	127.8	110.8	130.7	122.7	109.1	
1993 Q4	107.2	122.0	115.4	110.7	109.3	103.8	130.3	109.9	133.3	126.5	110.3	
1994 Q1	108.6	124.3	118.8	114.9	109.8	106.5	135.5	115.7	141.3	130.4	111.0	
1994 Q2	110.0	126.8	120.3	116.1	110.3	104.0	142.9	117.0	144.2	131.6	110.9	
1994 Q3	111.0	128.7	121.8	117.9	109.3	104.2	144.6	119.4	147.4	137.3	110.5	
1994 Q4	111.4	128.6	122.4	116.9	112.1	104.3	146.7	116.6	149.5	140.8	111.7	
1995 Q1	111.7	129.2	121.7	117.0	110.3	104.3	147.3	117.5	146.3	137.0	111.8	
1995 Q2	111.9	129.1	121.9	120.1	110.6	103.6	148.4	116.6	146.5	132.2	111.4	
1995 Q3	112.6	130.3	122.3	120.6	109.4	104.1	149.5	116.1	147.9	132.7	110.2	
1995 Q4	112.8	129.1	121.1	116.8	107.6	102.6	151.5	116.3	150.1	129.5	110.4	
1996 Q1	113.4	128.9	120.7	120.4	108.3	101.9	153.7	114.3	146.1	129.9	112.3	
1996 Q2	113.8	129.7	120.4	122.4	109.4	100.5	155.2	114.2	145.2	129.6	113.4	
1996 Q3	113.7	130.3	120.8	121.8	111.3	101.8	157.3	116.1	144.5	133.3	113.2	
1996 Q4	114.4	130.7	121.0	121.1	110.1	102.0	159.7	115.4	144.7	134.7	113.6	
1997 Q1	114.8	130.8	121.9	123.0	108.4	100.8	160.4	115.5	148.3	137.0	114.9	
1997 Q2	115.6	131.3	122.2	123.0	105.9	101.6	159.2	114.6	152.2	138.5	115.8	
1997 Q3	116.2	133.0	123.2	124.6	106.5	102.5	162.6	113.9	154.3	140.7	115.3	

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

Note: 1 The indices 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.  
 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



UNITED KINGDOM	Whole economy			Production Industries			Manufacturing Industries		
	Output *	Workforce in employment +	Output per person employed	Output	Workforce in employment +	Output per person employed	Output	Workforce in employment +	Output per person employed
1990	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1991	97.9	97.1	100.8	96.6	92.5	104.6	95.0	92.3	102.9
1992	97.4	94.6	102.9	97.0	86.8	111.8	94.9	86.3	109.4
1993	99.6	83.1	119.3	99.1	83.1	119.3	96.3	83.8	114.9
1994	104.0	82.2	127.1	104.4	82.2	127.1	100.8	83.4	120.8
1995	106.9	82.4	129.4	106.7	82.4	129.4	102.5	84.2	121.8
1996	109.6	83.0	129.9	107.9	83.0	129.9	102.8	85.1	120.7
1990 Q1	100.4	100.1	100.2	100.0	101.6	98.4	100.4	101.5	98.9
1990 Q2	100.7	100.3	100.5	101.4	100.7	100.7	101.1	100.6	100.5
1990 Q3	99.7	100.1	99.6	99.7	99.7	100.0	99.9	99.8	100.1
1990 Q4	99.2	99.5	99.7	98.8	100.9	98.6	98.6	98.0	100.6
1991 Q1	98.4	98.5	99.8	97.7	95.6	102.1	96.6	95.6	101.0
1991 Q2	97.9	97.4	100.5	96.5	93.2	103.6	94.9	93.1	101.9
1991 Q3	97.7	96.6	101.2	95.7	91.3	104.8	93.9	91.0	103.2
1991 Q4	97.7	95.9	101.8	96.7	89.8	107.6	94.5	89.6	105.5
1992 Q1	97.0	95.7	101.4	96.7	88.7	109.0	94.8	88.6	107.0
1992 Q2	97.0	95.2	101.9	96.2	87.7	109.7	94.8	87.6	108.2
1992 Q3	97.6	94.2	103.6	97.2	86.2	112.8	95.2	86.3	110.3
1992 Q4	98.0	93.5	104.8	97.7	84.5	115.7	94.9	84.6	112.1
1993 Q1	98.6	93.5	105.5	98.0	83.7	117.2	96.3	84.0	114.7
1993 Q2	99.1	93.5	105.9	98.3	83.3	118.1	96.1	83.8	114.7
1993 Q3	99.9	93.7	106.6	99.4	82.5	119.9	96.1	83.8	114.6
1993 Q4	100.7	93.9	107.2	100.7	82.5	122.0	96.6	83.7	115.4
1994 Q1	102.2	94.0	108.6	102.3	82.3	124.3	99.0	83.3	118.8
1994 Q2	103.5	94.1	110.0	104.1	82.1	126.8	100.3	83.4	120.3
1994 Q3	104.8	94.5	111.0	105.6	82.1	128.7	101.7	8	

# 1.9 EMPLOYMENT

## Selected countries: national definitions

	United Kingdom (1,2,3)	Australia (4)	Austria (2,5)	Belgium (3)	Canada (12)	Denmark	Finland	France (7,11)	Germany	Greece (13)	Irish Republic (8)	Thousands
<b>QUARTERLY FIGURES: seasonally adjusted unless stated</b>												
<b>Civilian labour force</b>												
1994 Q2	27,911	8,714	3,872	..	14,816	..	2,461	..	39,190	..	..	
Q3	27,973	8,748	3,901	..	14,870	..	2,468	..	39,246	..	..	
Q4	27,939	8,805	3,881	..	14,897	..	2,472	..	39,133	..	..	
1995 Q1	27,915	8,908	3,907	..	14,913	..	2,472	..	38,978	..	..	
Q2	27,883	8,972	3,889	..	14,909	..	2,500	..	38,938	..	..	
Q3	27,809	9,006	3,895	..	14,931	..	2,490	..	38,983	..	..	
Q4	27,973	9,081	3,904	..	14,951	..	2,491	..	39,001	..	..	
1996 Q1	27,913	9,052	3,880	..	15,077	..	2,496	..	38,945	..	..	
Q2	27,944	9,085	3,860	..	15,116	..	2,499	..	38,914	..	..	
Q3	28,110	9,158	3,849	..	15,164	..	2,487	..	38,852	..	..	
Q4	27,997	9,143	3,889	..	15,240	..	2,499	..	38,777	..	..	
1997 Q1	27,928	9,185	..	..	15,226	..	2,530	..	38,764	..	..	
Q2	27,912	9,171	..	..	15,330	..	2,582	..	38,759	..	..	
Q3	27,859	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Civilian employment</b>												
1994 Q2	25,267	7,847	3,701	..	13,239	..	2,003	21,688	35,808	..	..	
Q3	25,418	7,916	3,717	..	13,363	..	2,020	21,773	35,938	..	..	
Q4	25,515	7,996	3,684	..	13,442	..	2,036	21,825	35,945	..	..	
1995 Q1	25,564	8,120	3,730	..	13,472	..	2,042	21,881	35,844	..	..	
Q2	25,570	8,198	3,726	..	13,489	..	2,061	21,940	35,775	..	..	
Q3	25,545	8,251	3,726	..	13,520	..	2,064	21,976	35,753	..	..	
Q4	25,737	8,299	3,718	..	13,549	..	2,068	21,955	35,692	..	..	
1996 Q1	25,726	8,295	3,670	..	13,640	..	2,076	21,943	35,433	..	..	
Q2	25,794	8,304	3,691	..	13,660	..	2,085	21,920	35,430	..	..	
Q3	26,039	8,354	3,669	..	13,679	..	2,086	21,878	35,336	..	..	
Q4	26,118	8,362	3,684	..	13,728	..	2,103	21,874	35,168	..	..	
1997 Q1	26,217	8,380	..	..	13,767	..	2,137	21,873	34,885	..	..	
Q2	26,312	8,356	..	..	13,892	..	2,166	21,891	34,896	..	..	
Q3	26,385	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>LATEST ANNUAL FIGURES: 1994 unless stated *</b>												
<b>Civilian labour force:</b>	Male	15,632	5,054	2,215	2,376	8,174	1,462	1,294	13,593	22,413	2,623	884
	Female	12,266	3,724	1,661	1,827	6,658	1,268	1,177	11,277	18,805	1,571	532
	All	27,897	8,778	3,876	4,204	14,832	2,730	2,471	24,861	39,218	4,193	1,416
<b>Civilian employment:</b>	Male	13,608	4,566	2,143	2,159	7,290	1,355	1,034	12,090	20,761	2,452	753
	Female	11,645	3,377	1,533	1,533	6,002	1,153	981	9,653	15,133	1,337	453
	All	25,253	7,943	3,737	3,692	13,292	2,508	2,015	21,744	35,894	3,790	1,207
<b>Civilian employment: proportions by sector</b>												
<b>Male:</b>	Agriculture	3.3	6.2	..	3.1	5.4	..	10.6	..	3.5	18.6	..
	Industry	34.3	32.3	..	38.3	31.8	..	38.5	..	49.4	28.8	..
	Services	62.4	61.5	..	58.6	62.8	..	51.0	..	47.1	52.6	..
<b>Female:</b>	Agriculture	1.0	3.6	..	1.7	2.6	..	5.8	..	3.2	24.8	..
	Industry	12.6	11.7	..	12.7	11.4	..	14.4	..	21.3	14.1	..
	Services	86.4	84.7	..	85.6	86.1	..	79.8	..	75.5	61.1	..
<b>All:</b>	Agriculture	2.2	5.1	7.2	2.6	4.1	5.1	8.3	4.9	3.3	20.8	12.0
	Industry	24.3	23.5	33.2	27.7	22.6	26.8	26.8	..	37.6	23.6	27.6
	Services	73.5	71.4	59.6	69.7	73.3	68.0	65.0	..	59.1	55.5	60.5

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 Belgium refer to 1993.

# EMPLOYMENT 1.9

## Selected countries: national definitions

	Japan (5)	Luxembourg	Netherlands (10)	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden (5)	Switzerland (2)(5)	United States	Thousands	
<b>QUARTERLY FIGURES: seasonally adjusted unless stated</b>											
<b>Civilian labour force</b>											
1994 Q2	66,519	..	..	2,116	4,526	15,544	4,255	3,921	130,687	1994 Q2	
Q3	66,388	..	..	2,127	4,551	15,457	4,284	3,956	131,050	Q3	
Q4	66,418	..	..	2,135	4,546	15,499	4,275	3,949	131,790	Q4	
1995 Q1	66,585	..	..	2,150	4,529	15,559	4,306	3,944	132,203	1995 Q1	
Q2	66,813	..	..	2,148	4,525	15,592	4,335	3,926	132,175	Q2	
Q3	66,797	..	..	2,157	4,499	15,658	4,331	3,934	132,332	Q3	
Q4	66,678	..	..	2,164	4,529	15,735	4,320	3,945	132,506	Q4	
1996 Q1	66,792	..	..	2,212	4,554	15,828	4,285	3,942	133,144	1996 Q1	
Q2	67,053	..	..	2,230	4,546	15,896	4,299	3,963	133,632	Q2	
Q3	67,333	..	..	2,225	4,556	15,981	4,309	..	134,118	Q3	
Q4	67,265	..	..	2,244	4,542	16,041	4,312	..	134,830	Q4	
1997 Q1	67,865	..	..	2,256	4,569	16,053	4,305	..	135,934	1997 Q1	
Q2	67,952	..	..	2,286	4,597	16,091	4,275	..	136,157	Q2	
Q3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Q3	
<b>Civilian employment</b>											
1994 Q2	64,640	..	..	1,996	4,213	11,749	3,920	3,761	122,648	1994 Q2	
Q3	64,423	..	..	2,011	4,230	11,743	3,941	3,806	123,178	Q3	
Q4	64,479	..	..	2,021	4,222	11,806	3,947	3,808	124,405	Q4	
1995 Q1	64,601	..	..	2,033	4,204	11,942	3,969	3,811	124,924	1995 Q1	
Q2	64,550	..	..	2,039	4,201	12,022	4,005	3,787	124,711	Q2	
Q3	64,667	..	..	2,051	4,178	12,074	4,008	3,798	124,820	Q3	
Q4	64,463	..	..	2,067	4,198	12,160	3,982	3,808	125,142	Q4	
1996 Q1	64,573	..	..	2,103	4,223	12,243	3,950	3,801	125,693	1996 Q1	
Q2	64,738	..	..	2,138	4,210	12,324	3,959	3,805	126,381	Q2	
Q3	65,104	..	..	2,131	4,220	12,453	3,963	3,795	127,042	Q3	
Q4	65,037	..	..	2,156	4,216	12,553	3,950	3,809	127,705	Q4	
1997 Q1	65,635	..	..	2,183	4,244	12,646	3,926	3,736	128,728	1997 Q1	
Q2	65,626	..	..	2,205	4,293	12,690	3,908	3,724	129,462	Q2	
Q3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Q3	
<b>LATEST ANNUAL FIGURES: 1994 unless stated</b>											
<b>Civilian labour force:</b>	Male	39,510	135.2	4,173	1,141	2,580	2,218	2,322	70,817	Civilian labour force	Male
	Female	26,940	78.6	2,950	977	2,123	2,048	1,595	60,239		Female
	All	66,450	211.8	7,124	2,119	4,702	4,266	3,917	131,056		All
<b>Civilian employment:</b>	Male	38,390	132.4	3,920	1,071	2,418	2,016	2,248	66,450	Civilian employment:	Male
	Female	26,140	74.9	2,712	931	1,954	1,911	1,525	56,610		Female
	All	64,530	207.3	6,631	2,003	4,372	3,926	3,772	123,060		All
<b>Civilian employment: proportions by sector</b>											
<b>Male:</b>	Agriculture	5.3	..	..	7.5	..	10.9	5.0	4.1	4.0	Male: Agriculture
	Industry	39.7	..	..	34.7	..	38.3	37.8	37.4	33.1	
	Services	54.6	..	..	57.8	..	50.8	57.1	58.5	62.9	Industry Services
<b>Female:</b>	Agriculture	7.9	6.5	..	2.9	..	7.7	1.8	3.3	1.6	Female: Agriculture
	Industry	21.8	25.7	..	10.4	..	14.3	11.4	16.3	13.3	
	Services	70.4	67.7	..	86.8	..	78.0	86.8	80.4	85.1	Industry Services
<b>All:</b>	Agriculture	7.7	5.8	..	4.0	5.3	9.8	3.4	3.8	2.9	All: Agriculture
	Industry	32.1	34.0	..	23.0	23.4	32.8	30.1	25.0	28.8	
	Services	60.2	60.2	..	73.0	71.3	55.7	60.2	71.6	67.3	Industry Services



# 1.14 EMPLOYMENT

## Employment in tourism-related industries in Great Britain

THOUSAND

SIC 1992	Hotels and other tourist accommodation	Restaurants, cafes etc.	Bars, public houses and nightclubs	Travel agencies/tour operators	Libraries/museums and other cultural activities	Sport and other recreation activities	All
	551/552	553	554	633	925	926/927	
Self-employed *							
1991	44.1	68.2	56.0	0	27.5	1.1	196.9
Employees in employment +							
1988 Mar	239.4	239.6	375.5	61.2	77.2	281.5	1,274.4
Jun	279.5	259.0	391.5	62.4	83.0	294.5	1,369.9
Sep	285.6	259.8	405.9	63.4	81.7	296.5	1,392.9
Dec	250.1	263.6	418.4	63.4	77.0	275.6	1,348.1
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	1,377.8
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	1,539.0
Dec	293.6	319.6	396.1	79.4	72.9	298.1	1,459.7
1996 Mar	287.4	312.0	380.7	78.3	73.0	298.1	1,429.5
Jun	335.4	338.9	394.0	86.5	77.3	303.1	1,535.2
Sep	331.5	341.0	387.8	83.5	76.7	314.9	1,535.4
Dec	307.0	332.9	390.5	83.3	74.0	311.5	1,499.2
1997 Mar	311.2	327.6	368.7	80.0	69.7	292.9	1,450.1
Jun	327.3	344.4	376.5	82.1	73.7	298.3	1,502.3
Sep	326.0	345.2	371.1	76.5	73.2	299.7	1,493.7
CHANGES:							
Sep 1997-1996							
no. (thousands)	-3.5	4.2	-16.7	-7.0	-3.5	-15.2	-41.7
Percentage	-1.1	1.2	-4.3	-8.4	-4.6	-4.8	-2.7

\* 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.

In addition the Labour Force Survey showed the following summer estimates (thousands) of self-employed in all tourism industries: (1982 not available)

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

# These figures have been estimated using SIC 92 codes and should not be directly compared to previous years.

Note: Due to the introduction of SIC(92), it has been necessary to find SIC(92) codes which fit best with those in earlier versions of table 1.14.

All 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.

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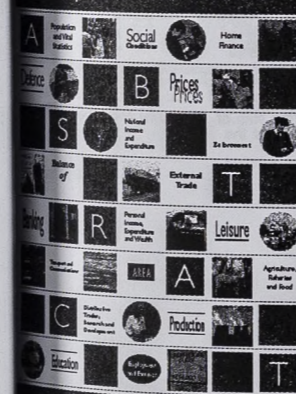
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# 2.1 CLAIMANT COUNT UK summary

THOUSANDS

		MALE AND FEMALE					CLAIMANTS BY DURATION					
		CLAIMANTS		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #			CLAIMANTS BY DURATION					
		Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over		
1993	Annual averages	2,919.2	10.3	2,900.6	10.3							
1994		2,636.5	9.4	2,619.3	9.3							
1995		2,325.6	8.3	2,308.2	8.2							
1996		2,122.2	7.6	2,104.0	7.5							
1995	Dec 14	2,228.2	7.9	2,235.5	8.0	-9.1	-9.5	236	1,972	19		
1996	Jan 11	2,310.5	8.2	2,206.8	7.9	-28.7	-19.3	252	2,037	20		
	Feb 8	2,303.0	8.2	2,212.3	7.9	5.5	-10.8	243	2,039	21		
	Mar 14	2,230.8	7.9	2,186.7	7.8	-25.6	-16.3	206	2,005	20		
	Apr 11	2,223.9	7.9	2,182.4	7.8	-4.3	-8.1	236	1,968	20		
1996	May 9	2,147.4	7.6	2,166.3	7.7	-16.1	-15.3	196	1,931	20		
	Jun 13	2,096.3	7.5	2,150.3	7.7	-16.0	-12.1	203	1,874	19		
	Jul 11	2,158.1	7.7	2,126.0	7.6	-24.3	-18.8	299	1,841	19		
	Aug 8	2,176.4	7.7	2,108.7	7.5	-17.3	-19.2	244	1,914	19		
1996	Sep 12	2,103.7	7.5	2,070.8	7.4	-37.9	-26.5	226	1,860	18		
	Oct 10	1,977.2	7.0	2,025.2	7.2	-45.6	-33.6	213	1,747	17		
	Nov 14	1,871.4	6.7	1,929.8	6.9	-95.4	-59.6	208	1,648	15		
	Dec 12	1,868.2	6.6	1,883.1	6.7	-46.7	-62.6	204	1,649	15		
1997	Jan 9	1,907.8	6.8	1,814.5	6.5	-88.6	-70.2	223	1,670	15		
	Feb 13	1,827.8	6.5	1,748.1	6.2	-66.4	-60.6	211	1,603	13		
	Mar 13	1,745.3	6.2	1,710.8	6.1	-37.3	-57.4	196	1,538	12		
	Apr 10	1,698.0	6.0	1,654.4	5.9	-56.4	-53.4	202	1,476	10		
1997	May 8	1,620.5	5.8	1,637.3	5.8	-17.1	-36.9	189	1,422	10		
	Jun 12	1,550.1	5.5	1,599.8	5.7	-37.5	-37.0	192	1,349	9		
	Jul 10	1,585.3	5.6	1,545.2	5.5	-54.6	-36.4	260	1,316	9		
	Aug 14	1,579.2	5.6	1,495.4	5.3	-49.8	-47.3	219	1,351	9		
1997	Sep 11	1,513.5	5.4	1,473.8	5.2	-21.6	-42.0	217	1,288	8		
	Oct 9	1,432.8	5.1	1,463.2	5.2	-10.6	-27.3	215	1,210	8		
	Nov 13 R	1,387.6	4.9	1,439.9	5.1	-23.3	-18.5	208	1,172	8		
	Dec 11 P	1,391.4	5.0	1,411.2	5.0	-28.7	-20.9	209	1,174	8		

# 2.2 CLAIMANT COUNT GB summary

		Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over		
1993	Annual averages	2,814.1	10.2	2,796.9	10.2							
1994		2,539.2	9.3	2,522.3	9.2							
1995		2,237.4	8.2	2,220.1	8.1							
1996		2,038.1	7.5	2,020.0	7.4							
1995	Dec 14	2,144.1	7.8	2,149.2	7.9	-9.0	-9.4	231	1,894	19		
1996	Jan 11	2,224.2	8.1	2,121.0	7.8	-28.2	-19.1	246	1,958	20		
	Feb 8	2,217.2	8.1	2,126.5	7.8	5.5	-10.6	237	1,960	20		
	Mar 14	2,146.4	7.9	2,101.4	7.7	-25.1	-15.9	200	1,926	20		
	Apr 11	2,138.4	7.8	2,096.4	7.7	-5.0	-8.2	230	1,889	19		
1996	May 9	2,064.7	7.6	2,080.6	7.6	-15.8	-15.3	191	1,854	19		
	Jun 11	2,011.7	7.4	2,063.6	7.6	-17.0	-12.6	195	1,799	19		
	Jul 11	2,067.3	7.6	2,039.3	7.5	-24.3	-19.0	288	1,762	18		
	Aug 8	2,083.9	7.6	2,021.3	7.4	-18.0	-19.8	238	1,828	18		
1996	Sep 12	2,014.1	7.4	1,985.0	7.3	-36.3	-26.2	218	1,778	17		
	Oct 10	1,895.7	6.9	1,942.8	7.1	-42.2	-32.2	207	1,672	16		
	Nov 14	1,797.5	6.6	1,853.8	6.8	-89.0	-55.8	203	1,580	15		
	Dec 12	1,796.3	6.6	1,808.8	6.6	-45.0	-44.7	218	1,604	15		
1997	Jan 9	1,836.9	6.7	1,743.5	6.4	-85.3	-68.8	218	1,604	15		
	Feb 13	1,760.2	6.4	1,679.9	6.1	-63.6	-43.0	208	1,541	13		
	Mar 13	1,679.5	6.1	1,643.8	6.0	-36.1	-55.0	191	1,477	12		
	Apr 10	1,624.1	5.9	1,589.6	5.8	-54.2	-51.3	197	1,417	10		
1997	May 8	1,559.2	5.7	1,573.1	5.8	-16.5	-35.6	184	1,365	9		
	Jun 12	1,489.3	5.4	1,537.2	5.6	-35.9	-35.5	185	1,295	9		
	Jul 10	1,520.1	5.6	1,484.6	5.4	-52.6	-35.0	251	1,261	8		
	Aug 14	1,513.5	5.5	1,435.7	5.3	-48.9	-45.8	213	1,292	8		
1997	Sep 11	1,449.3	5.3	1,414.2	5.2	-21.5	-41.0	209	1,232	8		
	Oct 9	1,372.4	5.0	1,402.9	5.1	-11.3	-27.2	208	1,157	8		
	Nov 13 R	1,329.3	4.9	1,379.7	5.0	-23.2	-18.7	202	1,119	8		
	Dec 11 P	1,333.8	4.9	1,351.0	4.9	-28.7	-21.1	204	1,122	8		

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

# CLAIMANT COUNT UK summary 2.1

THOUSANDS

		MALE						FEMALE								
		CLAIMANTS		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #			CLAIMANTS		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #			MARRIED				
		Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number		
1993	Annual averages	2,236.1	14.0	2,225.7	13.9			683.1	5.6	674.9	5.5					
1994		2,014.4	12.7	2,004.8	12.7			622.1	5.1	614.6	5.0					
1995		1,770.0	11.2	1,760.2	11.2			555.6	4.5	548.1	4.4					
1996		1,610.3	10.3	1,599.9	10.2			511.9	4.1	504.1	4.1					
1995	Dec 14	1,707.2	10.8	1,704.2	10.8			521.0	4.2	531.3	4.3	131.4			1995 Dec 14	
1996	Jan 11	1,786.4	11.3	1,680.9	10.7			544.1	4.4	525.9	4.2	138.2			1996 Jan 11	
	Feb 8	1,781.0	11.2	1,687.2	10.8			541.9	4.4	525.1	4.2	136.6			1996 Feb 8	
	Mar 14	1,707.2	10.9	1,666.3	10.6			523.6	4.2	520.4	4.2	132.0			1996 Mar 14	
	Apr 11	1,695.5	10.8	1,659.9	10.6			528.5	4.3	522.5	4.2	138.7			1996 Apr 11	
1996	May 9	1,643.9	10.5	1,647.5	10.5			503.5	4.1	518.8	4.2	128.4			1996 May 9	
	Jun 13	1,599.5	10.2	1,631.4	10.4			496.8	4.0	518.9	4.2	125.0			1996 Jun 13	
	Jul 11	1,616.5	10.3	1,613.5	10.3			541.6	4.4	512.5	4.1	133.1			1996 Jul 11	
	Aug 8	1,614.1	10.3	1,600.0	10.2			562.4	4.5	508.7	4.1	142.9			1996 Aug 8	
1996	Sep 12	1,572.4	10.0	1,572.0	10.0			531.4	4.3	498.8	4.0	128.5			1996 Sep 12	
	Oct 10	1,492.6	9.5	1,537.5	9.8			484.6	3.9	487.7	3.9	116.5			1996 Oct 10	
	Nov 14	1,424.1	9.1	1,469.9	9.4			447.3	3.6	459.9	3.7	105.5			1996 Nov 14	
	Dec 12	1,430.5	9.1	1,432.9	9.1			437.7	3.5	450.2	3.6	102.5			1996 Dec 12	
1997	Jan 9	1,463.5	9.3	1,384.7	8.8			444.3	3.6	429.8	3.5	104.7			1997 Jan 9	
	Feb 13	1,403.3	9.0	1,335.8	8.5			424.5	3.4	412.3	3.3	96.5			1997 Feb 13	
	Mar 13	1,342.4	8.6	1,307.5	8.3			402.9	3.2	403.3	3.2	89.9			1997 Mar 13	
	Apr 10	1,298.8	8.3	1,270.0	8.1			389.1	3.1	384.4	3.1	86.6			1997 Apr 10	
1997	May 8	1,249.9	8.0	1,251.4	8.0			370.6	3.0	385.9	3.1	80.9			1997 May 8	
	Jun 12	1,193.3	7.6	1,222.4	7.8			356.8	2.9	377.4	3.0	76.8			1997 Jun 12	
	Jul 10	1,201.3	7.7	1,192.2	7.6			384.0	3.1	353.0	2.8	80.4			1997 Jul 10	
	Aug 14	1,186.5	7.6	1,160.7	7.4			392.7	3.2	334.7	2.7	83.9			1997 Aug 14	
1997	Sep 11	1,142.2	7.3	1,138.2	7.3			371.4	3.0	335.6	2.7	78.0			1997 Sep 11	
	Oct 9	1,099.1	7.0	1,123.6	7.2			343.7	2.8	339.6	2.7	73.5			1997 Oct 9	
	Nov 13 R	1,060.4	6.8	1,103.3	7.0			327.2	2.6	336.6	2.7	70.9			1997 Nov 13 R	
	Dec 11 P	1,071.0	6.8	1,076.5	6.9			320.4	2.6	334.7	2.7	70.5			1997 Dec 11 P	

# CLAIMANT COUNT GB summary 2.2

# 2.3 CLAIMANT COUNT Government Office Regions

THOUSANDS

	CLAIMANTS			PER CENT WORKFORCE *			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
<b>NORTH EAST +</b>												
1993 )	149.6	119.8	29.8	13.0	18.3	6.0	148.7	12.9			119.3	29.4
1994 ) Annual	141.6	113.5	28.1	12.4	17.8	5.6	141.4	12.4			113.5	28.0
1995 ) average	130.5	104.4	26.1	11.5	16.5	5.2	130.5	11.6			104.4	26.1
1996 )	118.4	94.0	24.4	10.6	15.3	4.8	118.4	10.6			94.0	24.4
1996 Dec 12	104.7	84.1	20.7	9.4	13.7	4.1	105.6	9.5	-1.8	-3.1	83.7	21.9
1997 Jan 9	107.3	85.9	21.4	9.6	14.0	4.3	101.7	9.1	-3.9	-3.5	80.9	20.8
Feb 13	102.6	81.9	20.7	9.2	13.4	4.1	98.5	8.8	-3.2	-3.0	78.4	20.1
Mar 13	99.4	79.5	19.9	8.9	13.0	3.9	97.4	8.7	-1.1	-2.7	77.7	19.7
Apr 10	97.8	78.2	19.6	8.8	12.8	3.9	94.8	8.5	-2.6	-2.3	76.1	18.7
May 8	94.4	75.7	18.8	8.5	12.3	3.7	94.6	8.5	-0.2	-1.3	75.4	19.2
Jun 12	91.2	73.0	18.1	8.2	11.9	3.6	93.6	8.4	-1.0	-1.3	74.6	19.0
Jul 10	93.9	74.2	19.7	8.4	12.1	3.9	92.3	8.3	-1.3	-0.8	74.0	18.3
Aug 14	93.6	73.6	20.0	8.4	12.0	4.0	90.6	8.1	-1.7	-1.3	73.2	17.4
Sep 11	90.8	71.7	19.1	8.1	11.7	3.8	89.3	8.0	-1.3	-1.4	72.0	17.3
Oct 9	88.5	70.7	17.8	7.9	11.5	3.5	90.0	8.1	0.7	-0.8	72.5	17.5
Nov 13 R	86.8	69.9	17.0	7.8	11.4	3.4	87.9	7.9	-2.1	-0.9	70.9	17.0
Dec 11 P	87.2	70.7	16.4	7.8	11.5	3.3	87.2	7.8	-0.7	-0.7	69.9	17.3
<b>NORTH WEST +</b>												
1993 )	248.1	192.7	55.4	9.5	13.1	4.9	246.3	9.5			191.6	54.6
1994 ) Annual	221.2	171.5	49.7	8.7	11.9	4.5	220.9	8.7			171.3	49.6
1995 ) average	192.2	148.8	43.4	7.6	10.5	3.9	192.2	7.6			148.8	43.4
1996 )	175.8	136.1	39.7	6.9	9.5	3.5	175.8	6.9			136.2	39.7
1996 Dec 12	154.1	120.8	33.3	6.0	8.4	2.9	158.2	6.2	-3.2	-4.4	122.6	35.6
1997 Jan 9	160.9	125.7	35.2	6.3	8.8	3.1	151.6	5.9	-6.6	-5.8	118.0	33.6
Feb 13	154.0	120.6	33.4	6.0	8.4	2.9	145.8	5.7	-5.8	-5.9	114.0	31.8
Mar 13	146.6	115.0	31.5	5.7	8.0	2.8	142.2	5.5	-3.6	-5.4	111.0	31.2
Apr 10	141.7	111.3	30.4	5.5	7.8	2.7	137.2	5.4	-5.0	-4.7	107.6	29.6
May 8	135.2	106.7	28.5	5.3	7.5	2.5	135.6	5.3	-1.6	-2.4	106.0	29.6
Jun 12	127.6	100.3	27.3	5.0	7.0	2.4	132.0	5.1	-3.6	-3.1	102.9	29.1
Jul 10	131.9	101.8	30.1	5.1	7.1	2.7	128.0	5.0	-4.0	-3.1	100.7	27.3
Aug 14	131.1	100.3	30.8	5.1	7.0	2.7	122.9	4.8	-5.1	-4.2	97.7	25.2
Sep 11	124.0	95.6	28.4	4.8	6.7	2.5	121.1	4.7	-1.8	-3.6	95.6	25.5
Oct 9	116.0	90.1	25.9	4.5	6.3	2.3	120.7	4.7	-0.4	-2.4	94.7	26.0
Nov 13 R	112.9	88.2	24.6	4.4	6.2	2.2	118.8	4.6	-1.9	-1.4	93.0	25.8
Dec 11 P	113.5	89.5	23.9	4.4	6.3	2.1	116.3	4.5	-2.5	-1.6	90.8	25.5
<b>MERSEYSIDE +</b>												
1993 )	95.9	75.2	20.7	15.2	21.8	7.3	95.2	15.1			74.8	20.4
1994 ) Annual	88.5	69.2	19.3	14.9	21.5	7.1	88.4	14.9			69.1	19.3
1995 ) average	79.5	61.9	17.6	13.7	19.5	6.7	79.5	13.7			61.9	17.6
1996 )	74.9	58.3	16.5	13.1	18.8	6.3	74.9	13.1			58.3	16.5
1996 Dec 12	68.1	53.6	14.5	11.9	17.2	5.5	69.5	12.1	-0.9	-1.6	54.4	15.1
1997 Jan 9	69.7	54.7	15.0	12.2	17.6	5.7	67.6	11.8	-1.9	-1.8	52.9	14.7
Feb 13	68.1	53.5	14.6	11.9	17.2	5.6	66.4	11.6	-1.2	-1.5	52.1	14.3
Mar 13	66.0	52.0	14.0	11.5	16.7	5.3	65.2	11.4	-1.2	-1.4	51.2	14.0
Apr 10	64.4	50.8	13.6	11.2	16.4	5.2	63.4	11.1	-1.8	-1.4	49.8	13.6
May 8	62.4	49.3	13.0	10.9	15.9	5.0	62.5	10.9	-0.9	-1.1	49.1	13.4
Jun 12	60.6	47.9	12.8	10.6	15.4	4.9	61.1	10.7	-1.4	-1.4	48.1	13.0
Jul 10	61.5	48.0	13.5	10.7	15.4	5.2	59.8	10.4	-1.3	-1.2	47.2	12.6
Aug 14	61.1	47.4	13.7	10.7	15.3	5.2	58.6	10.2	-1.2	-1.3	46.5	12.1
Sep 11	59.2	46.2	13.0	10.3	14.9	4.9	57.3	10.0	-1.3	-1.3	45.6	11.7
Oct 9	56.0	43.9	12.1	9.8	14.1	4.6	56.9	9.9	-0.4	-1.0	44.8	12.1
Nov 13 R	54.1	42.7	11.4	9.4	13.7	4.3	55.9	9.7	-1.0	-0.9	44.1	11.8
Dec 11 P	54.1	42.9	11.2	9.4	13.8	4.3	55.2	9.6	-0.7	-0.7	43.5	11.7
<b>YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER</b>												
1993 )	245.6	190.8	54.8	10.4	14.3	5.3	244.0	10.2			189.9	54.1
1994 ) Annual	226.4	175.2	51.2	9.7	13.5	5.0	224.8	9.6			174.3	50.5
1995 ) average	207.9	160.6	47.3	8.7	12.0	4.5	206.1	8.7			159.6	46.5
1996 )	191.8	147.9	43.9	8.0	11.0	4.2	190.0	8.0			146.9	43.1
1996 Dec 12	172.1	134.1	38.0	7.2	10.0	3.7	172.8	7.2	-2.9	-4.4	133.7	39.1
1997 Jan 9	176.6	137.5	39.1	7.4	10.2	3.8	166.7	7.0	-6.1	-5.5	129.1	37.6
Feb 13	169.9	132.3	37.6	7.1	9.8	3.6	161.2	6.8	-5.5	-4.8	124.9	36.3
Mar 13	162.7	126.8	35.9	6.8	9.4	3.4	158.1	6.6	-3.1	-4.9	122.6	35.5
Apr 10	158.3	123.4	34.9	6.6	9.2	3.4	153.7	6.4	-4.4	-4.3	119.8	33.9
May 8	152.0	118.6	33.4	6.4	8.8	3.2	153.3	6.4	-0.4	-2.6	118.7	34.6
Jun 12	146.1	113.9	32.3	6.1	8.5	3.1	150.7	6.3	-2.6	-2.5	116.9	33.8
Jul 10	150.7	115.8	34.8	6.3	8.6	3.3	147.8	6.2	-2.9	-2.0	115.7	32.1
Aug 14	150.7	114.8	35.8	6.3	8.5	3.4	144.6	6.1	-3.2	-2.9	113.9	30.7
Sep 11	145.8	111.6	34.3	6.1	8.3	3.3	142.7	6.0	-1.9	-2.7	111.8	30.9
Oct 9	138.4	106.9	31.5	5.8	7.9	3.0	141.9	5.9	-0.8	-2.0	110.6	31.3
Nov 13 R	135.2	105.0	30.2	5.7	7.8	2.9	140.1	5.9	-1.8	-1.5	109.0	31.1
Dec 11 P	137.5	107.6	29.9	5.8	8.0	2.9	138.0	5.8	-2.1	-1.6	106.9	31.1

# CLAIMANT COUNT 2.3 Government Office Regions THOUSANDS

	CLAIMANTS			PER CENT WORKFORCE *			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
<b>EAST MIDLANDS</b>												
1993 )	183.8	140.8	43.0	9.6	13.0	5.1	182.5	9.5			140.1	42.4
1994 ) Annual	168.8	128.7	40.1	8.8	11.7	4.9	167.6	8.7			128.0	39.6
1995 ) average	148.3	112.5	35.7	7.7	10.3	4.2	147.2	7.6			111.9	35.3
1996 )	133.6	101.0	32.5	6.9	9.4	3.8	132.5	6.8			100.4	32.1
1996 Dec 12	114.6	87.6	27.0	5.9	8.2	3.1	116.2	6.0	-3.9	-4.4	88.2	28.0
1997 Jan 9	118.8	91.2	27.7	6.1	8.5	3.2	111.4	5.8	-4.8	-5.0	84.9	26.5
Feb 13	113.8	87.5	26.3	5.9	8.1	3.0	106.5	5.5	-4.9	-4.5	81.3	25.2
Mar 13	108.7	83.5	25.2	5.6	7.8	2.9	104.9	5.4	-1.6	-3.7	79.9	25.0
Apr 10	104.8	80.5	24.3	5.4	7.5	2.8	101.7	5.3	-3.2	-3.2	77.7	24.0
May 8	99.2	76.8	22.9	5.1	7.2	2.7	100.2	5.2	-1.5	-2.1	76.4	23.8
Jun 12	94.2	72.4	21.8	4.9	6.7	2.5	98.0	5.1	-2.2	-2.3	74.6	23.4
Jul 10	96.6	72.8	23.8	5.0	6.8	2.8	94.6	4.9	-3.4	-2.4	72.7	21.9
Aug 14	95.2	70.9	24.3	4.9	6.6	2.8	90.2	4.7	-4.4	-3.3	69.8	20.4
Sep 11	90.4	67.6	22.8	4.7	6.3	2.6	88.7	4.6	-1.5	-3.1	68.2	20.5
Oct 9	84.0	63.1	20.8	4.3	5.9	2.4	87.7	4.5	-1.0	-2.3	66.8	20.9
Nov 13 R	80.9	61.3	19.7	4.2	5.7	2.3	86.2	4.5	-1.5	-1.3	65.6	20.6
Dec 11 P	81.9	62.7	19.2	4.2	5.8	2.2	84.0	4.3	-2.2	-1.6	63.6	20.4
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>												
1993 )	281.9	215.6	66.3	10.9	14.6	6.1	280.6	10.8			214.9	65.8
1994 ) Annual	246.2	186.8	59.4	9.9	13.3	5.5	244.8	9.9			186.0	58.8
1995 ) average	210.3	158.6	51.7	8.4	11.0	4.8	209.0	8.3			158.0	51.

# 2.3 CLAIMANT COUNT Government Office Regions

THOUSANDS

	CLAIMANTS			PER CENT WORKFORCE *			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
<b>SOUTH EAST +</b>												
1993	318.6	244.7	73.9	8.6	12.1	4.5	316.8	8.7			243.6	73.2
1994 } Annual	272.8	208.5	64.3	7.3	10.1	3.9	272.5	7.3			208.3	64.1
1995 } average	229.0	173.8	55.1	6.2	8.4	3.4	228.8	6.2			173.8	55.1
1996	200.2	151.3	48.9	5.4	7.4	3.0	200.2	5.4			151.3	48.9
1996 Dec 12	169.7	129.0	40.7	4.6	6.3	2.5	171.9	4.7	-6.8	-7.3	129.8	42.1
1997 Jan 9	173.2	132.3	40.9	4.7	6.4	2.5	163.8	4.4	-8.1	-8.4	124.4	39.4
Feb 13	163.5	125.2	38.4	4.4	6.1	2.3	154.0	4.2	-9.8	-8.2	117.1	36.9
Mar 13	153.7	117.9	35.9	4.2	5.7	2.2	149.6	4.1	-4.4	-7.4	113.8	35.8
Apr 10	146.2	112.1	34.1	4.0	5.4	2.1	143.4	3.9	-6.2	-6.8	109.4	34.0
May 8	138.1	106.2	32.0	3.7	5.2	2.0	140.2	3.8	-3.2	-4.6	106.6	33.6
Jun 12	129.4	99.5	30.0	3.5	4.8	1.8	136.3	3.7	-3.9	-4.4	103.6	32.7
Jul 10	131.0	99.3	31.7	3.5	4.8	1.9	129.9	3.5	-6.4	-4.5	99.9	30.0
Aug 14	130.5	97.8	32.8	3.5	4.7	2.0	124.1	3.4	-5.8	-5.4	96.1	28.0
Sep 11	125.0	93.6	31.4	3.4	4.5	1.9	121.4	3.3	-2.7	-5.0	93.7	27.7
Oct 9	117.9	88.8	29.0	3.2	4.3	1.8	120.1	3.3	-1.3	-3.3	92.0	28.1
Nov 13 R	112.8	85.5	27.3	3.1	4.2	1.7	118.8	3.2	-1.3	-1.8	90.6	28.2
Dec 11 P	112.6	86.1	26.6	3.0	4.2	1.6	114.5	3.1	-4.3	-2.3	87.0	27.5
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>												
1993	217.8	164.6	53.2	9.5	12.7	5.5	216.4	9.5			163.8	52.6
1994 } Annual	191.7	143.9	47.8	8.2	10.9	4.6	190.4	8.1			143.2	47.2
1995 } average	166.3	124.1	42.3	7.1	9.5	4.1	164.9	7.0			123.3	41.6
1996	148.2	110.3	38.0	6.3	8.4	3.6	146.9	6.2			109.5	37.4
1996 Dec 12	131.1	97.8	33.3	5.6	7.5	3.2	129.4	5.5	-3.7	-4.7	96.4	33.0
1997 Jan 9	135.8	101.4	34.4	5.8	7.7	3.3	124.4	5.3	-5.0	-5.1	93.0	31.4
Feb 13	128.4	96.1	32.3	5.4	7.3	3.1	118.5	5.0	-5.9	-4.9	88.8	29.7
Mar 13	120.0	90.2	29.8	5.1	6.9	2.8	115.0	4.9	-3.5	-4.8	86.1	28.9
Apr 10	114.0	86.2	27.8	4.8	6.6	2.7	111.6	4.7	-3.4	-4.3	83.9	27.7
May 8	106.2	80.6	25.6	4.5	6.1	2.4	108.9	4.6	-2.7	-3.2	81.7	27.2
Jun 12	98.2	74.7	23.5	4.2	5.7	2.2	105.6	4.5	-3.3	-3.2	79.2	26.4
Jul 10	98.7	74.0	24.7	4.2	5.6	2.4	101.1	4.3	-4.5	-3.5	76.3	24.8
Aug 14	98.8	73.2	25.6	4.2	5.6	2.4	96.9	4.1	-4.2	-4.0	73.6	23.3
Sep 11	95.0	70.6	24.4	4.0	5.4	2.3	94.8	4.0	-2.1	-3.6	71.7	23.1
Oct 9	90.3	67.2	23.1	3.8	5.1	2.2	93.5	4.0	-1.3	-2.5	70.4	23.1
Nov 13 R	89.5	66.5	23.0	3.8	5.1	2.2	91.4	3.9	-2.1	-1.8	68.6	22.8
Dec 11 P	90.0	67.4	22.7	3.8	5.1	2.2	88.9	3.8	-2.5	-2.0	66.4	22.5
<b>WALES</b>												
1993	131.1	103.2	28.0	10.4	14.4	5.1	130.3	10.3			102.7	27.6
1994 } Annual	120.7	94.1	26.6	9.4	12.7	4.9	119.9	9.3			93.6	26.3
1995 } average	107.8	83.4	24.4	8.8	12.2	4.5	106.9	8.7			82.9	24.0
1996	102.7	79.2	23.5	8.2	11.4	4.3	101.7	8.2			78.6	23.1
1996 Dec 12	93.1	72.6	20.5	7.5	10.5	3.7	92.8	7.5	-2.2	-2.6	71.9	20.9
1997 Jan 9	96.4	75.3	21.1	7.7	10.9	3.8	90.0	7.2	-2.8	-3.1	70.0	20.0
Feb 13	91.8	71.7	20.1	7.4	10.3	3.6	86.9	7.0	-3.1	-2.7	67.6	19.3
Mar 13	87.0	68.1	18.9	7.0	9.8	3.4	85.0	6.8	-1.9	-2.6	66.2	18.8
Apr 10	83.6	65.6	18.0	6.7	9.5	3.3	82.4	6.6	-2.6	-2.5	64.7	17.7
May 8	80.3	63.1	17.2	6.4	9.1	3.1	82.1	6.6	-0.3	-1.6	64.0	18.1
Jun 12	76.4	60.0	16.4	6.1	8.7	3.0	80.4	6.5	-1.7	-1.5	62.5	17.9
Jul 10	79.5	61.2	18.3	6.4	8.8	3.3	77.9	6.3	-2.5	-1.5	61.1	16.8
Aug 14	79.3	60.3	19.0	6.4	8.7	3.4	75.2	6.0	-2.7	-2.3	59.2	16.0
Sep 11	76.2	58.2	18.0	6.1	8.4	3.3	73.8	5.9	-1.4	-2.2	57.7	16.1
Oct 9	71.5	55.2	16.3	5.7	8.0	2.9	73.4	5.9	-0.4	-1.5	57.2	16.2
Nov 13 R	70.3	54.6	15.7	5.6	7.9	2.8	72.4	5.8	-1.0	-0.9	56.3	16.1
Dec 11 P	71.5	56.0	15.5	5.7	8.1	2.8	71.6	5.7	-0.8	-0.7	55.5	16.1
<b>SCOTLAND</b>												
1993	246.4	189.5	56.9	9.9	13.7	5.1	243.3	9.7			187.7	55.6
1994 } Annual	231.5	178.6	52.8	9.4	13.0	4.8	228.4	9.3			176.8	51.5
1995 } average	203.5	156.3	47.2	8.2	11.6	4.2	200.3	8.1			154.5	45.9
1996	195.1	149.3	45.7	8.0	11.3	4.1	191.9	7.9			147.5	44.4
1996 Dec 12	178.1	138.8	39.2	7.3	10.5	3.5	178.7	7.3	-2.7	-4.2	138.3	40.4
1997 Jan 9	185.6	144.5	41.1	7.6	11.0	3.6	173.3	7.1	-5.4	-5.2	134.5	38.8
Feb 13	179.6	139.6	39.9	7.3	10.6	3.5	169.7	6.9	-3.6	-3.9	132.0	37.7
Mar 13	172.1	134.1	38.0	7.0	10.2	3.4	167.5	6.9	-2.2	-3.7	130.3	37.2
Apr 10	166.2	129.4	36.8	6.8	9.8	3.3	162.5	6.6	-5.0	-3.6	126.6	35.9
May 8	160.3	125.1	35.3	6.6	9.5	3.1	161.6	6.6	-0.9	-2.7	125.0	36.6
Jun 12	156.2	121.2	35.0	6.4	9.2	3.1	160.1	6.6	-1.5	-2.5	123.3	36.8
Jul 10	164.0	124.3	39.7	6.7	9.4	3.5	151.7	6.2	-8.4	-3.6	120.1	31.6
Aug 14	161.9	122.5	39.5	6.6	9.3	3.5	148.2	6.1	-3.5	-4.5	117.3	30.9
Sep 11	148.9	114.7	34.2	6.1	8.7	3.0	147.9	6.1	-0.3	-4.1	115.6	32.3
Oct 9	142.1	110.3	31.8	5.8	8.4	2.8	146.2	6.0	-1.7	-1.8	113.6	32.6
Nov 13 R	138.7	108.0	30.7	5.7	8.2	2.7	144.1	5.9	-2.1	-1.4	111.8	32.3
Dec 11 P	139.0	108.8	30.2	5.7	8.3	2.7	140.0	5.7	-4.1	-2.6	108.2	31.8

# CLAIMANT COUNT Government Office Regions 2.3 THOUSANDS

	CLAIMANTS			PER CENT WORKFORCE *			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
<b>NORTHERN IRELAND</b>												
1993	105.1	80.7	24.5	14.1	18.6	7.8	103.7	13.7			80.1	23.6
1994 } Annual	97.3	75.3	21.9	12.7	16.6	6.9	97.1	12.6			75.2	21.8
1995 } average	88.2	68.7	19.5	11.4	15.3	6.0	86.1	11.4			68.6	19.5
1996	84.2	65.0	19.1	10.9	14.7	5.8	84.0	10.9			65.0	19.0
1996 Dec 12	71.9	56.7	15.3	9.4	12.8	4.7	74.3	9.7	-1.7	-3.8	57.6	16.7
1997 Jan 9	70.8	56.0	14.8	9.2	12.7	4.5	71.0	9.2	-3.3	-3.8	55.2	15.8
Feb 13	67.5	53.8	13.8	8.8	12.2	4.2	68.2	8.9	-2.8	-2.6	53.2	15.0
Mar 13	65.7	52.5	13.2	8.6	11.9	4.0	67.0	8.7	-1.2	-2.4	52.4	14.6
Apr 10	63.9	51.1	12.8	8.3	11.6	3.9	64.8	8.4	-2.2	-2.1	51.3	13.5
May 8	61.3	49.2	12.1	8.0	11.1	3.7	64.2	8.4	-0.6	-1.3	50.5	13.7
Jun 12	60.8	48.2	12.6	7.9	10.9	3.8	62.6	8.1	-1.6	-1.5	49.3	13.3
Jul 10	65.1	49.9	15.2	8.5	11.3	4.7	60.6	7.9	-2.0	-1.4	48.5	12.1
Aug 14	65.7	50.0	15.7	8.6	11.3	4.8	59.7	7.8	-0.9	-1.5	47.9	11.8
Sep 11	64.3	49.3	15.0	8.4	11.2	4.6	59.6	7.8	-0.1	-1.0	47.5	12.1
Oct 9	60.4	47.2	13.2	7.9	10.7	4.0	60.3	7.8	0.7	-0.1	47.5	12.8
Nov 13 R	58.3	46.1	12.2	7.6	10.4	3.7	60.2	7.8	-0.1	0.2	47.2	13.0
Dec 11 P	57.5	45.9	11.7	7.5	10.4	3.6	60.2	7.8	0.0	0.2	47.0	13.2

See footnotes to Tables 2.1 and 2.2.  
The seasonally-adjusted claimant count series prior to February 1997, for South East, Eastern, North West, North East and Merseyside have been revised. This was necessary because a problem occurred in Table 2.3 when the geographical coverage was changed to GORs in May 1997.  
Data for standard statistical regions have been withdrawn from this table but are available on request from the Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 0171-533 6176.

# 2.4 CLAIMANT COUNT Area statistics

Claimant count by Travel-to-Work Areas\* as at December 11 1997

	Male	Female	All	Rate #	Per cent employees workforce and claimants	Per cent workforce and claimants
<b>TRAVEL TO WORK AREAS</b>						
<b>England</b>						
Accrington and Rossendale	1,424	405	1,829	3.9	3.3	
Alfreton and Ashfield	2,615	643	3,258	5.4	4.8	
Alnwick and Amble	750	251	1,001	8.7	6.9	
Andover	402	168	570	1.8	1.5	
Ashford	1,278	352	1,630	4.4	3.6	
Aylesbury and Wycombe	2,826	860	3,686	2.2	1.8	
Banbury	618	209	827	2.7	2.2	
Barnsley	4,493	1,063	5,556	8.3	7.3	
Barnstaple and Ilfracombe	1,194	431	1,625	5.8	4.4	
Barrow-in-Furness	2,105	458	2,563	7.7	6.6	
Basingstoke and Alton	1,123	377	1,500	2.0	1.7	
Bath	1,638	591	2,229	3.2	2.6	
Beccles and Halesworth	627	235	862	6.0	4.5	
Bedford	2,087	692	2,779	3.9	3.4	
Berwick-on-Tweed	385	137	522	5.3	4.4	
Bicester	223	107	330	1.6	1.3	
Bideford	708	262	970	9.8	7.4	
Birmingham	36,835	11,332	48,167	6.8	6.1	
Bishop Auckland	2,500	609	3,109	7.5	6.7	
Blackburn	2,428	586	3,014	4.4	3.9	
Blackpool	5,301	1,346	6,647	5.7	4.7	
Blandford	157	69	226	2.2	1.7	
Bradford	1,429	578	2,007	8.6	6.2	
Bolton and Bury	6,134	1,547	7,681	4.5	3.9	
Boston	809	238	1,047	5.2	4.0	
Bournemouth	4,085	1,100	5,185	4.9	3.9	
Bradford	10,196	2,855	13,051	6.3	5.6	
Bridgwater	1,347	417	1,764	5.7	4.6	
Bridlington and Driffield	1,480	455	1,935	9.9	7.8	
Bridport	371	150	521	6.8	4.6	
Brighton	8,161	2,898	11,059	6.9	5.7	
Bristol	10,029	3,202	13,231	4.0	3.5	
Bude	439	212	651	10.3	6.7	
Burnley	1,030	247	1,277	3.3	2.9	
Burton-on-Trent	2,313	702	3,015	5.1	4.5	
Bury St.Edmunds	627	273	900	2.5	2.2	
Buxton	570	174	744	3.8	2.9	
Calderdale	3,490	1,027	4,517	5.5	4.8	
Cambridge	2,821	1,019	3,840	2.5	2.2	
Canterbury	2,059	655	2,714	5.2	4.4	
Carlisle	1,779	549	2,328	4.4	3.8	
Castleford and Pontefract	2,740	772	3,512	6.3	5.6	
Chard	258	105	363	4.0	3.2	
Chelmsford and Braintree	2,830	1,035	3,865	3.7	3.1	
Cheltenham	1,942	600	2,542	3.6	3.0	
Chesterfield	3,877	1,005	4,882	7.2	6.2	
Chichester	1,372	428	1,800	3.1	2.5	
Chippenham	587	233	820	2.5	1.9	
Cinderford and Ross-on-Wye	992	380	1,372	5.4	4.2	
Cirencester	202	52	254	1.8	1.5	
Clacton	1,569	409	1,978	10.1	7.7	
Clitheroe	112	37	149	1.4	1.2	
Colchester	2,127	694	2,821	3.4	2.9	
Corby	881	299	1,180	4.0	3.6	
Coventry and Hinckley	8,834	2,655	11,489	5.0	4.5	
Crawley	2,587	836	3,423	1.6	1.4	
Crewe	1,430	442	1,872	4.2	3.7	
Cromer and North Walsham	959	305	1,264	7.1	5.3	
Darlington	2,762	698	3,460	6.7	5.9	
Dartmouth and Kingsbridge	337	131	468	6.1	3.8	
Derby	5,988	1,749	7,737	5.2	4.6	
Devizes	274	111	385	2.9	2.2	
Diss	374	171	545	4.0	2.9	
Doncaster	7,012	1,739	8,751	9.2	8.1	
Dorchester and Weymouth	1,471	424	1,895	5.1	4.2	
Dover and Deal	2,255	561	2,816	7.8	6.5	
Dudley and Sandwell	12,198	3,738	15,936	6.0	5.4	
Durham	3,114	863	3,977	6.7	6.1	
Eastbourne	1,755	548	2,303	4.0	3.2	
Evesham	618	246	864	3.0	2.3	
Exeter	3,090	1,049	4,139	4.2	3.5	
Fakenham	522	185	707	6.6	4.8	
Falmouth	974	325	1,299	12.5	9.4	
Folkestone	2,297	546	2,843	8.4	7.0	
Gainsborough	700	197	897	7.7	6.2	
Gloucester	2,253	684	2,937	4.0	3.6	
Goole and Selby	1,700	557	2,257	8.9	7.3	
Gosport and Fareham	1,664	564	2,228	4.4	3.7	
Grantham	735	284	1,019	4.2	3.5	
Great Yarmouth	3,142	1,071	4,213	11.8	9.4	
Grimsby	5,366	1,342	6,708	9.1	8.0	
Guildford and Aldershot	2,728	886	3,614	2.0	1.7	
Harrogate	863	286	1,149	2.8	2.2	
Hartlepool	3,717	802	4,519	12.7	11.6	
Harwich	499	131	630	11.1	9.0	
Hastings	3,185	908	4,093	8.3	6.5	
Haverhill	394	160	554	4.3	3.6	
Heathrow	17,974	6,344	24,318	3.5	3.0	
Helston	555	263	818	13.2	8.8	
Hereford and Leominster	1,522	555	2,077	4.5	3.6	
Hertford and Harlow	4,758	1,683	6,441	2.8	2.4	
Hexham	543	195	738	5.0	3.7	
Hitchin and Letchworth	1,250	470	1,720	3.2	2.7	
Honiton and Axminster	500	175	675	4.3	2.9	
Horncastle and Market Rasen	460	200	660	6.4	4.4	
Huddersfield	4,057	1,325	5,382	4.9	4.3	
Hull	11,599	3,260	14,859	8.0	7.1	
Huntingdon and St.Neots	1,080	457	1,537	2.8	2.4	
Ipswich	3,355	1,048	4,403	4.2	3.7	
Isle of Wight	3,361	1,159	4,520	10.8	9.3	
Keighley	1,311	449	1,760	6.0	5.0	
Kendal	451	167	618	2.8	2.2	
Keswick	94	55	149	4.0	2.8	
Kettering & Market Harborough	914	326	1,240	3.1	2.6	
Kidderminster	1,207	431	1,638	4.0	3.4	
King's Lynn and Hunstanton	1,620	571	2,191	5.5	4.5	
Lancaster and Morecambe	2,801	830	3,631	6.5	6.7	
Launceston	293	121	414	6.5	4.0	
Leeds	14,936	4,049	18,985	5.2	4.7	
Leek	317	106	423	3.5	2.9	
Leicester	8,018	2,451	10,469	4.0	3.5	
Lincoln	3,037	900	3,937	5.4	4.7	
Liverpool	32,740	8,394	41,134	10.5	9.4	
London	160,455	57,371	217,826	6.7	5.9	
Loughborough and Coalville	1,746	604	2,350	3.5	3.1	
Louth and Mablethorpe	829	301	1,130	8.8	6.5	
Lowestoft	2,358	823	3,181	10.8	9.2	
Ludlow	412	148	560	5.6	3.8	
Macclesfield	1,184	307	1,491	2.4	2.1	
Malton	229	76	305	3.2	2.5	
Malvern and Ledbury	648	217	865	4.2	3.2	
Manchester	30,466	8,019	38,485	5.4	4.8	
Mansfield	3,229	816	4,045	6.6	7.4	
Matlock	420	145	565	2.7	2.2	
Medway and Maidstone	8,272	2,760	11,032	5.4	4.6	
Melton Mowbray	390	161	551	2.3	1.9	
Middlesbrough	10,429	2,237	12,666	11.0	10.0	
Milton Keynes	2,259	746	3,005	2.7	2.5	
Minehead	612	235	847	9.7	7.0	
Morpeth and Ashington	3,405	843	4,248	9.3	8.2	
Newark	843	267	1,110	5.0	4.1	
Newbury	465	128	593	1.3	1.1	
Newcastle upon Tyne	21,390	4,919	26,309	7.7	7.0	
Newmarket	739	260	999	3.9	3.1	
Newquay	821	406	1,227	12.8	9.4	
Newton Abbot	1,100	391	1,491	5.8	4.5	
Northallerton	359	143	502	2.8	2.2	
Northampton	3,156	1,048	4,204	3.5	3.1	
Northwich	1,357	440	1,797	3.2	2.8	
Norwich	5,222	1,577	6,799	4.8	4.1	
Nottingham	14,641	4,309	18,950	5.7	5.1	
Okehampton	171	65	236	5.0	3.3	
Oldham	3,239	822	4,061	6.2	4.8	
Oldham	228	803	6.0	4.7		
Oswestry	575	228	803	6.0	4.7	
Oxford	3,251	1,083	4,334	2.2	1.9	
Pendle	1,010	302	1,312	4.1	3.5	
Penrith	271	105	376	2.5	1.9	
Penzance and St.Ives	1,483	641	2,124	12.8	9.0	
Peterborough	3,204	1,048	4,252	4.2	3.7	
Pickering and Helmsley	188	82	270	4.3	2.8	
Plymouth	7,629	2,316	9,945	7.5	6.3	
Poole	1,795	522	2,317	3.0	2.5	
Portsmouth	6,172	1,651	7,823	6.0	4.9	
Preston	4,483	1,247	5,730	3.7	3.2	
Reading	2,434	690	3,124	2.1	1.8	
Redruth and Camborne	1,734	513	2,247	11.2	8.8	
Retford	970	338	1,308	7.3	6.0	
Richmondshire	349	179	528	4.8	3.2	
Ripon	234	97	331	3.3	2.3	
Rochdale	3,208	827	4,035	6.8	5.9	
Rotherham and Mexborough	8,182	1,945	10,127	11.5	10.2	
Rugby and Daventry	1,193	459	1,652	2.9	2.5	
Salisbury	945	317	1,262	2.8	2.2	
Scarborough and Filey	1,951	602	2,553	7.8	6.1	
Scunthorpe	2,921	867	3,788	6.0	5.3	
Settle	139	62	201	3.7	2.3	
Shaftesbury	365	124	489	3.4	2.3	
Sheffield	15,390	4,305	19,695	7.7	6.9	
Shrewsbury	1,063	362	1,425	3.3	2.7	
Sittingbourne and Sheerness	2,211	746	2,957	7.5	6.4	
Skegness	815	325	1,140	10.0	7.5	
Skipton	241	71	312	2.4	1.9	
Sleaford	318	122				



## 2.9 CLAIMANT COUNT Area statistics

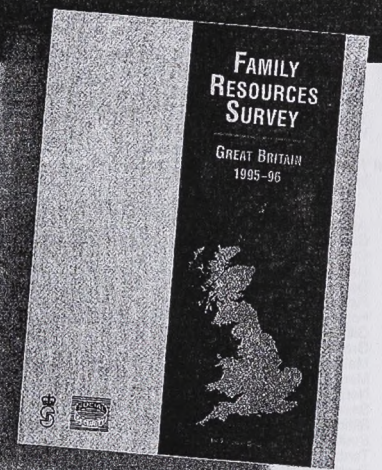
Claimant count in counties and local authority districts as at December 11 1997

	Male	Female	All	Rate +		Male	Female	All	Rate +		Per cent employees and claimants	Per cent workforce
Rochdale	4,176	1,069	5,245		Edinburgh, City of	8,093	2,229	10,322	3.8			
Salford	4,167	962	5,129		Eilean Siar (Western Isles)	1,076	267	1,343	13.8			
Stockport	3,450	938	4,388		Falkirk	3,214	857	4,071	7.6			
Tameside	3,338	954	4,292		Fife	7,801	2,300	10,101	8.1			
Trafford	2,893	782	3,675		Glasgow, City of	20,594	4,875	25,469	7.2			
Wigan	4,667	1,281	5,948		Highland	5,313	1,907	7,220	8.5			
<b>Lancashire</b>	<b>20,714</b>	<b>5,596</b>	<b>26,310</b>	<b>4.3</b>	Inverclyde	1,578	338	1,916	6.0			
Blackburn	2,351	552	2,903		Midlothian	1,166	265	1,431	7.0			
Blackpool	3,707	950	4,657		Moray	1,374	461	1,835	6.0			
Burnley	1,006	242	1,248		North Ayrshire	3,446	1,109	4,555	9.7			
Chorley	1,062	316	1,378		North Lanarkshire	7,565	1,997	9,562	8.6			
Fylde	457	124	581		Orkney Islands	248	89	337	4.6			
Hyndburn	959	252	1,211		Perthshire & Kinross	1,984	591	2,575	5.5			
Lancaster	2,818	836	3,654		Renfrewshire	4,044	1,030	5,074	5.7			
Pendle	1,010	302	1,312		Shetland Islands	280	94	374	3.5			
Preston	2,517	593	3,110		South Ayrshire	2,575	804	3,379	7.1			
Ribble Valley	226	85	311		South Lanarkshire	5,842	1,613	7,455	7.1			
Rossendale	561	187	748		Stirling	1,533	431	1,964	5.4			
South Ribble	801	280	1,081		West Dunbartonshire	3,100	712	3,812	10.5			
West Lancashire	1,995	560	2,555		West Lothian	2,326	586	2,912	5.2			
Wyre	1,244	317	1,561									
<b>MERSEYSIDE</b>					<b>NORTHERN IRELAND</b>	<b>45,875</b>	<b>11,657</b>	<b>57,532</b>	<b>8.7</b>			<b>7.5</b>
<b>Merseyside</b>	<b>42,911</b>	<b>11,171</b>	<b>54,082</b>	<b>10.5</b>	Antrim	824	272	1,096				
Knowsley	5,422	1,370	6,792		Ards	1,374	446	1,820				
Liverpool	18,448	4,572	23,020		Armagh	1,312	387	1,699				
Sefton	6,885	1,798	8,683		Ballymena	1,069	322	1,391				
St Helens	3,805	1,000	4,805		Ballymoney	670	135	805				
Wirral	8,351	2,331	10,682		Barrow	513	159	672				
<b>NORTH EAST</b>					Belfast	10,833	2,439	13,272				
<b>Cleveland (former county)</b>					Carrickfergus	718	251	969				
Hartlepool	3,548	755	4,303	12.7	Castlereagh	974	288	1,262				
Middlesbrough	5,872	1,211	7,083	11.0	Coleraine	1,593	452	2,045				
Redcar and Cleveland	4,338	951	5,289	11.1	Cookstown	785	188	973				
Stockton-on-Tees	5,731	1,433	7,164	9.4	Craigavon	1,575	401	1,976				
<b>Durham (former county)</b>					Derry	4,740	1,039	5,779				
Darlington	2,534	605	3,139	6.7	Down	1,580	496	2,076				
<b>Rest of Durham</b>	<b>10,223</b>	<b>2,553</b>	<b>12,776</b>	<b>7.9</b>	Dungannon	1,392	421	1,813				
Chester-le-Street	1,090	273	1,363		Fermanagh	1,867	483	2,350				
Derwentside	1,898	414	2,312		Larne	631	160	791				
Durham	1,562	471	2,033		Limavady	1,080	182	1,262				
Easington	1,924	420	2,344		Lisburn	2,086	583	2,669				
Sedgefield	1,753	481	2,234		Magherafelt	943	216	1,159				
Teesdale	371	137	508		Moyle	610	118	728				
Wear Valley	1,625	357	1,982		Newry and Mourne	3,053	672	3,725				
<b>Northumberland</b>	<b>6,022</b>	<b>1,740</b>	<b>7,762</b>	<b>7.3</b>	Newtownabbey	1,287	413	1,700				
Alnwick	587	202	789		North Down	1,243	437	1,680				
Berwick-upon-Tweed	437	164	601		Omagh	1,584	409	1,993				
Blyth Valley	1,741	511	2,252		Strabane	1,539	288	1,827				
Castle Morpeth	796	230	1,026									
Tynedale	713	226	939									
Wansbeck	1,748	407	2,155									
<b>Tyne and Wear</b>	<b>32,446</b>	<b>7,193</b>	<b>39,639</b>	<b>8.4</b>								<b>7.7</b>
Gateshead	4,926	1,013	5,939									
Newcastle upon Tyne	8,901	2,033	10,934									
North Tyneside	5,127	1,221	6,348									
South Tyneside	5,211	1,249	6,460									
Sunderland	8,281	1,677	9,958									
<b>WALES</b>												
Blaenau Gwent	1,850	469	2,319	11.0								
Bridgend	2,382	696	3,078	8.7								
Casrphilly	3,121	885	4,006	8.1								
Cardiff	6,763	1,617	8,380	4.9								
Carmarthenshire	2,979	800	3,779	6.9								
Ceredigion	1,123	387	1,510	7.9								
Conwy	2,113	594	2,707	8.4								
Denbighshire	1,616	422	2,038	6.5								
Flintshire	2,001	583	2,584	4.6								
Gwynedd	3,394	1,011	4,405	9.6								
Isle of Anglesey	1,889	562	2,451	13.4								
Merthyr Tydfil	1,247	308	1,555	7.8								
Monmouthshire	998	394	1,392	4.8								
Neath Port Talbot	2,500	736	3,236	7.4								
Newport	2,987	828	3,815	6.2								
Pembrokeshire	3,284	969	4,253	13.5								
Powys	1,374	504	1,878	4.6								
Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	4,626	1,138	5,764	7.6								
Swansea	4,233	1,073	5,306	6.0								
The Vale of Glamorgan	2,133	656	2,789	5.5								
Torfaen	1,502	381	1,883	5.0								
Wrexham	1,875	526	2,401	4.8								
<b>SCOTLAND</b>												
Aberdeen, City of	2,615	707	3,322	2.0								
Aberdeenshire	1,865	665	2,530	3.7								
Angus	2,087	755	2,842	8.6								
Argyll and Bute	2,023	718	2,741	8.6								
Borders, The Scottish	1,335	406	1,741	4.7								
Clackmannanshire, The	1,200	320	1,520	11.5								
Dumfries and Galloway	2,873	915	3,788	6.8								
Dundee, City of	4,549	1,267	5,816	7.2								
East Ayrshire	3,334	850	4,184	10.4								
East Dunbartonshire	1,560	452	2,012	8.4								
East Lothian	1,243	303	1,546	7.0								
East Renfrewshire	970	327	1,297	8.0								

+ Claimant count rates are calculated as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of employees in employment, claimants, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related government-supported training programmes) and as a percentage of estimates of employees in employment and claimants only. All the county rates shown are calculated using mid-1996 based denominators.

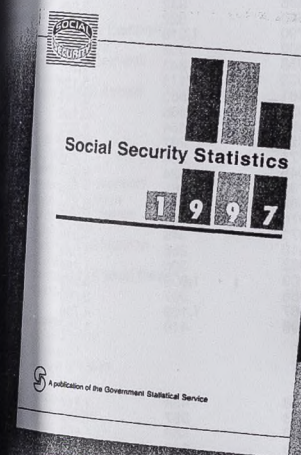
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# 2.10 CLAIMANT COUNT

## Area statistics

Claimant count in Parliamentary constituencies as at December 11 1997

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>				Beckenham	1,635	477	2,112
<b>Berkshire</b>				Bethnal Green and Bow	4,466	1,244	5,710
Bracknell	666	192	858	Bexleyheath and Crayford	1,012	419	1,431
Maidenhead	627	178	805	Brent East	3,310	1,165	4,475
Newbury	460	131	591	Brent North	1,421	584	2,005
Reading East	980	266	1,246	Brent South	3,705	1,196	4,901
Reading West	889	229	1,118	Brentford and Isleworth	1,689	700	2,389
Slough	1,722	472	2,194	Bromley and Chislehurst	1,114	331	1,445
Windsor	648	215	863	Camberwell and Peckham	3,680	1,324	4,984
Wokingham	333	110	443	Carshalton and Wallington	1,165	360	1,525
<b>Isle of Wight</b>				Chingford and Woodford Green	1,078	411	1,487
Isle of Wight	3,361	1,159	4,520	Chipping Barnet	1,149	505	1,654
<b>Kent</b>				Cities of London and Westminster	2,218	930	3,148
Ashford	1,318	356	1,674	Croydon Central	2,345	697	3,042
Canterbury	1,454	467	1,921	Croydon North	3,345	1,113	4,458
Chatham and Aylesford	1,409	425	1,834	Croydon South	967	348	1,315
Dartford	1,448	431	1,879	Dagenham	1,401	442	1,843
Dover	2,098	530	2,628	Dulwich and West Norwood	3,059	1,220	4,279
Faversham and Mid Kent	1,032	376	1,408	Ealing, Acton and Shepherd's Bush	3,405	1,248	4,653
Folkestone and Hythe	2,237	546	2,783	Ealing North	1,925	680	2,605
Gillingham	1,324	470	1,794	Ealing Southall	2,467	856	3,323
Gravesend	1,771	607	2,378	East Ham	2,380	1,054	3,434
Maidstone and The Weald	984	293	1,277	Edmonton	2,407	792	3,199
Medway	1,650	568	2,218	Eltham	1,776	578	2,352
North Thanet	2,302	620	2,922	Enfield North	1,781	585	2,366
Sevenoaks	747	276	1,023	Enfield, Southgate	1,528	590	2,118
Sittingbourne and Sheppey	1,804	610	2,414	Erith and Thamesmead	2,838	963	3,801
South Thanet	1,950	516	2,466	Feltham and Heston	1,639	503	2,142
Tonbridge and Malling	792	268	1,060	Finchley and Golders Green	1,638	672	2,310
Tunbridge Wells	796	232	1,028	Greenwich and Woolwich	3,349	1,112	4,461
<b>Oxfordshire</b>				Hackney North and Stoke Newington	4,818	1,857	6,675
Banbury	693	253	946	Hackney South and Shoreditch	4,961	1,713	6,674
Henley	423	139	562	Hammersmith and Fulham	2,880	1,224	4,104
Oxford East	1,513	480	1,993	Hampstead and Highgate	2,594	1,222	3,816
Oxford West and Abingdon	609	218	827	Harrow East	1,514	627	2,141
Wantage	541	175	716	Harrow West	1,096	447	1,543
Witney	436	160	596	Hayes and Harlington	1,276	410	1,686
<b>Buckinghamshire</b>				Hendon	2,000	715	2,715
Aylesbury	855	260	1,115	Holborn and St Pancras	3,552	1,313	4,865
Beaconsfield	484	191	675	Hornchurch	842	278	1,120
Buckingham	378	133	511	Hornsey and Wood Green	3,425	1,327	4,752
Chesham and Amersham	407	117	524	Ilford North	1,249	529	1,778
Milton Keynes South West	1,165	358	1,523	Ilford South	2,589	875	3,464
North East Milton Keynes	911	311	1,222	Islington North	4,097	1,698	5,795
Wycombe	1,004	273	1,277	Islington South and Finsbury	3,280	1,318	4,598
<b>East Sussex</b>				Kensington and Chelsea	1,606	882	2,488
Bexhill and Battle	809	270	1,079	Kingston and Surbiton	1,123	436	1,559
Brighton Kempdown	2,249	723	2,972	Lewisham, Deptford	3,697	1,247	4,944
Brighton Pavilion	2,794	1,020	3,814	Lewisham East	2,156	708	2,864
Eastbourne	1,292	383	1,675	Lewisham West	2,815	865	3,680
Hastings and Rye	2,487	684	3,171	Leyton and Wanstead	2,456	832	3,288
Hove	1,849	727	2,576	Mitcham and Morden	1,835	622	2,457
Lewes	815	286	1,101	North Southwark and Bermondsey	3,790	1,318	5,108
Wealden	546	184	730	Old Bexley and Sidcup	908	388	1,296
<b>Hampshire</b>				Orpington	958	343	1,301
Aldershot	692	236	928	Opplar and Canning Town	4,022	1,113	5,135
Basingstoke	781	262	1,043	Pursey	1,481	560	2,041
East Hampshire	861	214	1,075	Regent's Park and Kensington North	3,636	1,563	5,199
Eastleigh	670	218	888	Richmond Park	1,083	454	1,537
Fareham	595	203	798	Romford	825	267	1,092
Gosport	1,143	381	1,524	Ruislip - Northwood	771	234	1,005
Havant	1,488	373	1,861	Streatham	4,045	1,524	5,569
New Forest East	744	252	996	Sutton and Cheam	795	264	1,059
New Forest West	698	226	924	Tooting	2,582	898	3,480
North East Hampshire	468	143	611	Tottenham	5,874	1,941	7,815
North West Hampshire	471	188	659	Twickenham	971	345	1,316
Portsmouth North	1,298	367	1,665	Upminster	816	268	1,084
Portsmouth South	2,545	682	3,227	Uxbridge	882	308	1,190
Romsey	567	185	752	Vauxhall	5,103	1,800	6,903
Southampton Itchen	2,157	497	2,654	Walthamstow	2,456	907	3,363
Southampton Test	2,211	538	2,749	West Ham	3,567	1,169	4,736
Winchester	600	205	805	Wimbledon	999	410	1,409
<b>Surrey</b>				<b>EASTERN</b>			
East Surrey	549	183	732	<b>Cambridgeshire</b>			
Epsom and Ewell	586	176	762	Cambridge	1,388	459	1,847
Esher and Walton	557	206	763	Huntingdon	833	357	1,190
Guildford	584	205	789	North East Cambridgeshire	1,350	456	1,806
Mole Valley	375	109	484	North West Cambridgeshire	939	343	1,282
Reigate	518	150	668	Peterborough	1,789	516	2,305
Runnymede and Weybridge	548	182	730	South Cambridgeshire	554	222	776
South West Surrey	495	156	651	South East Cambridgeshire	696	268	964
Spelthorne	616	189	805	<b>Essex</b>			
Surrey Heath	459	142	601	Basilidon	1,600	520	2,120
Woking	423	135	558	Billerica	1,149	388	1,537
<b>West Sussex</b>				Braintree	1,107	409	1,516
Arundel and South Downs	423	126	549	Brentwood and Ongar	635	234	869
Bognor Regis and Littlehampton	820	242	1,062	Castle Point	1,042	353	1,395
Chichester	794	270	1,064	Colchester	1,205	399	1,604
Crawley	855	250	1,105	Epping Forest	1,050	411	1,461
East Worthing and Shoreham	754	246	1,000	Harlow	1,249	427	1,676
Horsham	443	166	609	Harwich	1,951	495	2,446
Mid Sussex	462	167	629	Maldon and East Chelmsford	949	274	1,223
Worthing West	750	201	951	North Essex	684	246	930
<b>LONDON</b>				Rayleigh	825	277	1,102
Barking	1,573	503	2,076	Rochford and Southend East	2,864	771	3,635
Battersea	2,202	833	3,035	Saffron Walden	629	295	924
				Southend West	1,656	487	2,143
				Thurrock	1,905	514	2,419
				West Chelmsford	1,028	350	1,378
				<b>Hertfordshire</b>			
				Broxbourne	841	295	1,136
				Hemel Hempstead	833	251	1,084
				Hertford and Stortford	593	223	816

# CLAIMANT COUNT

## Area statistics 2.10

Claimant count in Parliamentary constituencies as at December 11 1997

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
<b>Hereford and Worcester</b>				Hertfordshire	841	295	1,136
Hereford	1,218	429	1,647	Hemel Hempstead	833	251	1,084
Leominster	825	318	1,143	Hertford and Stortford	593	223	816
Mid Worcestershire	639	311	950	<b>West Midlands</b>			
Redditch	1,238	514	1,752	Aldridge - Brownhills	1,137	400	1,537
West Worcestershire	703	242	945	Birmingham Edgbaston	2,369	680	3,049
Worcester	1,204	326	1,530	Birmingham Erdington	2,816	709	3,525
Wyre Forest	1,117	387	1,504	Birmingham Hall Green	1,790	579	2,369
<b>Staffordshire</b>				Birmingham Hodge Hill	2,643	680	3,323
Stafford	1,526	481	2,007	Birmingham Ladywood	5,862	1,590	7,452
Cannock Chase	1,437	506	1,943	Birmingham Northfield	1,751	550	2,301
Lichfield	767	327	1,094	Birmingham Perry Barr	2,734	832	3,566
Newcastle-under-Lyme	972	281	1,253	Birmingham Selly Oak	2,284	690	2,974
South Staffordshire	1,034	352	1,386	Birmingham Sparkbrook and Small	4,973	1,435	6,408
Staffordshire Moorlands	964	322	1,286	Birmingham Yardley	1,694	512	2,206
Stoke-on-Trent Central	894	296	1,190	Coventry North East	1,635	708	2,343
Stoke-on-Trent North	1,825	437	2,262	Coventry North West	2,635	543	3,178
Stoke-on-Trent South	1,179	329	1,508	Coventry South	1,750	543	2,293
Stone	1,395	412	1,807	Dudley North	2,013	556	2,569
Tamworth	1,528	414	1,942	Dudley South	1,917	547	2,464
<b>Shropshire</b>				Halesowen and Rowley Regis	1,390	448	1,838
Ludlow	721	266	987	Meriden	1,325	412	1,737
North Shropshire	915	351	1,266	Solihull	1,812	598	2,410
Shrewsbury and Atcham	931	306	1,237	Stourbridge	825	319	1,144
Telford	1,203	360	1,563	Stourbridge Oldfield	1,235	357	1,592
The Wrekin	775	226	1,001	Sutton Coldfield	889	365	1,254
<b>Warwickshire</b>				Walsall North	2,534	696	3,230
North Warwickshire	1,019	407	1,426	Walsall South	2,483	733	3,216
Nuneaton	1,211	372	1,583	Warley	2,156	679	2,835
Rugby and Kenilworth	1,066	367	1,433	West Bromwich East	2,005	657	2,662
Stratford-on-Avon	780	296	1,076	West Bromwich West	2,252	661	2,913
Warwick and Leamington	1,203	352	1,555	Wolverhampton North East	2,043	547	2,590
<b>West Midlands</b>				Wolverhampton South East	2,045	540	2,585
Aldridge - Brownhills	1,137	400	1,537	Wolverhampton South West	1,906	562	2,468
Birmingham Edgbaston	2,369	680	3,049	<b>EAST MIDLANDS</b>			
Birmingham Erdington	2,816	709	3,525	<b>Lincolnshire</b>			
Birmingham Hall Green	1,790	579	2,369	Boston and Skegness	1,472	499	1,971
Birmingham Hodge Hill	2,643	680	3,323	Gainsborough	1,159	414	1,573
Birmingham Ladywood	5,862	1,590	7,452	Grantham and Stamford	945	386	1,331
Birmingham Northfield	1,751	550	2,301	Lincoln	2,392	638	3,030
Birmingham Perry Barr	2,734	832	3,566	Louth and Horncastle	1,360	519	1,879
Birmingham Selly Oak	2,284	690	2,974	Sleaford and North Hykeham	836	315	1,151
Birmingham Sparkbrook and Small	4,973	1,435	6,408	South Holland and The Deepings	593	285	878
Birmingham Yardley							



# 2.10 CLAIMANT COUNT

## Area statistics

Claimant count in Parliamentary constituencies as at December 11 1997

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
North East Derbyshire	1,561	433	1,994	Ashton under Lyne	1,662	423	2,085
South Derbyshire	1,201	373	1,574	Bolton North East	1,590	345	1,935
West Derbyshire	738	277	1,015	Bolton South East	1,565	360	1,925
<b>Leicestershire</b>				Bolton West	1,924	574	2,498
Blaby	542	204	746	Bury North	798	219	1,017
Bosworth	581	237	818	Bury South	984	313	1,297
Charnwood	615	243	858	Cheadle	594	211	805
Harborough	638	237	875	Denton and Reddish	1,351	369	1,720
Leicester East	1,586	534	2,120	Eccles	1,524	365	1,889
Leicester South	2,394	622	3,016	Hazel Grove	778	223	1,001
Leicester West	2,198	577	2,775	Heywood and Middleton	1,849	508	2,357
Loughborough	1,040	381	1,421	Leigh	1,331	367	1,698
North West Leicestershire	906	289	1,195	Makerfield	1,291	354	1,645
Rutland and Melton	508	228	736	Manchester Blackley	2,678	592	3,270
<b>YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER</b>				Manchester Central	4,363	1,145	5,508
<b>Humber (former county)</b>				Manchester Gorton	3,370	878	4,248
Beverley and Holderness	1,404	520	1,924	Manchester Withington	2,490	816	3,306
Brigg and Goole	1,560	436	1,996	Oldham East and Saddleworth	1,396	382	1,778
Cleethorpes	2,183	623	2,806	Oldham West and Royton	1,711	419	2,130
East Yorkshire	1,655	509	2,164	Rochdale	2,198	533	2,731
Great Grimsby	3,307	759	4,066	Salford	1,977	420	2,397
Haltemprice and Howden	831	319	1,150	Stalybridge and Hyde	1,417	423	1,840
Kingston upon Hull East	2,962	723	3,685	Stockport	1,542	374	1,916
Kingston upon Hull North	3,473	935	4,408	Stretford and Urmston	1,720	457	2,177
Kingston upon Hull West and Hessle	3,068	824	3,892	Wigan	1,486	423	1,909
Scunthorpe	1,831	518	2,349	Worsley	1,225	314	1,539
<b>North Yorkshire</b>				Wythenshawe and Sale East	2,222	523	2,745
Harrogate and Knaresborough	772	253	1,025	<b>Lancashire</b>			
Richmond	879	357	1,236	Blackburn	1,968	438	2,406
Ryedale	790	318	1,108	Blackpool North and Fleetwood	1,930	464	2,394
Scarborough and Whitby	2,219	692	2,911	Blackpool South	2,653	683	3,336
Selby	1,201	422	1,623	Burnley	1,006	242	1,248
Skipton and Ripon	666	245	911	Chorley	1,062	316	1,378
Vale of York	552	253	805	Fylde	656	190	846
York, City of	1,960	555	2,515	Hyndburn	1,087	280	1,367
<b>South Yorkshire</b>				Lancaster and Wyre	1,202	377	1,579
Barnsley Central	2,031	444	2,475	Morecambe and Lunesdale	1,872	575	2,447
Barnsley East and Mexborough	2,274	573	2,847	Pendle	1,010	302	1,312
Barnsley West and Penistone	1,573	403	1,976	Preston	2,297	507	2,804
Don Valley	1,919	457	2,376	Ribble Valley	429	158	587
Doncaster Central	2,961	743	3,704	Rossendale and Darwen	816	273	1,089
Doncaster North	2,370	555	2,925	South Ribble	749	279	1,028
Rother Valley	1,948	524	2,472	West Lancashire	1,877	512	2,389
Rotherham	2,717	626	3,343	<b>MERSEYSIDE</b>			
Sheffield Attercliffe	1,946	551	2,497	<b>Merseyside</b>			
Sheffield Brightside	3,087	692	3,779	Birkenhead	3,340	810	4,150
Sheffield Central	4,123	1,136	5,259	Bootle	3,220	686	3,906
Sheffield Hallam	904	382	1,286	Crosby	1,387	417	1,804
Sheffield Heeley	2,533	684	3,217	Knowsley North and Sefton East	2,689	715	3,404
Sheffield Hillsborough	1,763	558	2,321	Knowsley South	3,361	852	4,213
Wentworth	2,327	522	2,849	Liverpool Garston	2,521	629	3,150
<b>West Yorkshire</b>				Liverpool Riverside	4,856	1,322	6,178
Batley and Spen	1,414	364	1,778	Liverpool Walton	3,785	924	4,709
Bradford North	2,720	726	3,446	Liverpool Wavertree	3,512	890	4,402
Bradford South	2,050	534	2,584	Liverpool West Derby	3,774	907	4,681
Bradford West	3,128	867	3,995	Southport	1,650	498	2,148
Caldar Valley	1,305	428	1,733	St Helens North	1,648	467	2,115
Colne Valley	1,288	489	1,777	St Helens South	2,157	533	2,690
Dewsbury	1,310	325	1,635	Wallasey	2,574	664	3,238
Elmet	1,033	342	1,375	Wirral South	1,178	407	1,585
Halifax	2,185	599	2,784	Wirral West	1,259	450	1,709
Hemsworth	1,601	411	2,012	<b>NORTH EAST</b>			
Huddersfield	2,359	707	3,066	<b>Cleveland (former county)</b>			
Keighley	1,328	463	1,791	Hartlepool	3,548	755	4,303
Leeds Central	4,034	932	4,966	Middlesbrough	4,505	608	5,113
Leeds East	2,851	677	3,528	Middlesbrough South and East	2,640	922	3,562
Leeds North East	1,747	551	2,298	Redcar	3,065	632	3,697
Leeds North West	1,253	415	1,668	Stockton North	3,393	836	4,229
Leeds West	2,149	566	2,715	Stockton South	2,338	597	2,935
Morley and Rothwell	1,333	376	1,709	<b>Northumberland</b>			
Normanton	1,194	375	1,569	Berwick-upon-Tweed	1,364	453	1,817
Pontefract and Castleford	1,683	458	2,141	Blyth Valley	1,741	511	2,252
Pudsey	804	259	1,063	Hexham	828	267	1,095
Shipley	1,143	378	1,521	Wansbeck	2,089	509	2,598
Wakefield	1,883	543	2,426	<b>Durham</b>			
<b>NORTH WEST</b>				Bishop Auckland	1,895	465	2,360
<b>Cheshire</b>				Darlington	2,401	562	2,963
Chester, City of	1,356	320	1,676	Durham City of	1,562	471	2,033
Congleton	690	242	932	Easington	1,889	372	2,261
Crewe and Nantwich	1,222	362	1,584	Easington	1,892	432	2,324
Eddisbury	761	256	1,017	North Durham	1,819	435	2,254
Ellesmere Port and Neston	1,348	370	1,718	North West Durham	1,499	421	1,920
Halton	2,159	575	2,734	<b>Tyne and Wear</b>			
Macclesfield	833	194	1,027	Blaydon	1,712	379	2,091
Tatton	615	195	810	Gateshead East and Washington West	1,778	388	2,166
Warrington North	1,325	363	1,688	Houghton and Washington East	1,993	451	2,444
Warrington South	965	331	1,296	Jarrow	2,313	516	2,829
Weaver Vale	1,739	481	2,220	Newcastle upon Tyne Central	2,537	649	3,186
<b>Cumbria</b>				Newcastle upon Tyne East and Wallsen	3,009	684	3,693
Barrow and Furness	2,064	444	2,508	Newcastle upon Tyne North	2,012	451	2,463
Carlisle	1,399	411	1,810	North Tyneside	2,442	608	3,050
Copeland	2,074	492	2,566	South Shields	3,104	764	3,868
Penrith and The Border	688	267	955	Sunderland North	2,531	468	2,999
Westmorland and Lonsdale	635	241	876	Sunderland South	3,198	601	3,799
Workington	2,194	578	2,772	Sunderland South	3,781	757	4,538
<b>Greater Manchester</b>				Tyne Bridge	2,036	477	2,513
Altrincham and Sale West	885	256	1,141	Tynemouth			

# CLAIMANT COUNT

## Area statistics 2.10

Claimant count in Parliamentary constituencies as at December 11 1997

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
<b>WALES</b>				Paisley South	1,937	450	2,387
Aberavon	1,205	334	1,539	Perth	1,303	369	1,672
Alyn and Deeside	1,083	321	1,404	Ross Skye and Inverness West	1,870	716	2,586
Blaenau Gwent	1,850	469	2,319	Roxburgh and Berwickshire	823	267	1,090
Brecon and Radnorshire	829	315	1,144	Stirling	1,255	346	1,601
Bridgend	1,319	444	1,763	Strathkelvin and Bearsden	1,307	350	1,657
Caerffili	1,783	521	2,304	Tweeddale Ettrick and Lauderdale	696	189	885
Caerleon	1,828	494	2,322	West Aberdeenshire and Kincardine	535	237	772
Caerphilly	1,001	489	1,490	West Renfrewshire	882	201	1,083
Cardiff Central	785	239	1,024	Western Isles	1,076	267	1,343
Cardiff North	2,331	476	2,807	<b>NORTHERN IRELAND</b>			
Cardiff South and Penarth	2,111	487	2,598	Belfast East	2,036	518	2,554
Cardiff West	973	282	1,255	Belfast North	3,130	633	3,763
Cardiff East and Dinefwr	1,915	551	2,466	Belfast South	2,450	917	3,367
Cardiff West and South	1,123	387	1,510	Belfast West	4,635	681	5,316
Ceredigion	1,004	313	1,317	East Antrim	1,942	553	2,495
Clwyd South	1,079	315	1,394	East Londonderry	2,673	634	3,307
Clwyd West	1,739	453	2,192	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	2,689	764	3,453
Conwy	1,423	332	1,755	Mid Ulster	4,740	1,039	5,779
Cynon Valley	918	262	1,180	Lagan Valley	1,382	483	1,865
Delyn	1,030	313	1,343	Mid Ulster	2,298	544	2,842
Gower	822	303	1,125	Newry and Armagh	3,401	805	4,206
Islwyn	1,522	409	1,931	North Antrim	2,349	575	2,924
Llanelli	1,040	362	1,402	North Down	1,513	516	2,029
Meirionnydd Nant Conwy	1,718	396	2,114	South Antrim	1,518	543	2,061
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	941	362	1,303	South Down	2,485	723	3,208
Monmouth	520	179	699	Strangford	1,643	526	2,169
Montgomeryshire	1,295	402	1,697	Upper Bann	1,868	506	2,374
Neath	1,398	415	1,813	West Tyrone	3,123	697	3,820
Newport East	1,734	472	2,206				
Newport West	1,335	329	1,664				
Ogmore	1,445	382	1,827				
Pentwyn	1,853	527	2,380				
Preseli Pembrokeshire	1,607	387	1,994				
Rhondda	1,617	347	1,964				
Swansea East	1,596	413	1,999				
Swansea West	1,414	354	1,768				
Torfaen	1,314	312	1,626				
Vale of Clwyd	1,761	542	2,303				
Vale of Glamorgan	1,064	287	1,351				
Wrexham	1,889	562	2,451				
Ynys-Mon							
<b>SCOTLAND</b>							
Aberdeen Central	1,153	302	1,455				
Aberdeen North	703	193	896				
Aberdeen South	759	212	971				
Airdrie and Shotts	1,923	515	2,438				
Angus	1,468	516	2,004				

# 2.18 UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

		EU average	Major 7 nations (G7)	United Kingdom *	Australia ##	Austria #	Belgium ++	Canada ##	Denmark ++	Finland ++	France ++	Germany # (FR)
STANDARDISED RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)												
1992		9.2	6.9	10.1	10.7	..	7.3	11.2	9.2	12.4	10.4	6.6
1993		10.7	7.2	10.4	10.8	4.0	8.9	11.2	10.1	16.9	11.7	7.9
1994		11.1	7.1	9.6	9.8	3.8	10.0	10.4	8.2	17.4	12.3	8.4
1995		10.7	6.8	8.7	8.6	3.9	9.9	9.5	7.2	16.3	11.7	8.2
1996		10.9	6.8	8.2	8.6	4.4	9.8	9.7	6.9	15.4	12.4	8.9
1996	Nov	10.8	6.8	7.7	8.5	4.3	9.5	10.0	6.4	15.1	12.6	9.1
	Dec	10.8	6.8	7.7	8.6	4.3	9.5	9.7	6.3	14.6	12.5	9.2
1997	Jan	10.8	6.8	7.6	8.8	4.4	9.5	9.7	6.7	15.2	12.5	9.4
	Feb	10.8	6.8	7.4	8.8	4.4	9.5	9.7	6.4	15.1	12.5	9.4
	Mar	10.8	6.7	7.5	8.8	4.4	9.6	9.3	6.3	15.1	12.5	9.5
	Apr	10.7	6.6	7.3	8.8	4.4	9.6	9.6	6.3	15.3	12.5	9.5
	May	10.8	6.6	7.1	8.8	4.4	9.6	9.5	6.3	16.3	12.6	9.6
	Jun	10.7	6.7	7.3	8.5	4.5	9.6	9.1	6.1	14.3	12.6	9.7
	Jul	10.7	6.6	7.2	8.7	4.5	9.6	9.0	6.4	12.5	12.6	9.7
	Aug	10.7	6.6	7.0	8.7	4.5	9.6	9.0	6.3	12.6	12.6	9.7
	Sep	10.7	6.7	7.2	8.5	4.5	9.5	9.0	5.8	13.1	12.6	9.9
	Oct	10.7	6.6	7.0	8.3	4.5	9.4	9.1	5.8	13.0	12.6	10.0
	Nov	10.6	6.8	6.9	8.4	4.5	9.3	..	5.8	12.8	12.5	10.0
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED												
1996	Dec	1883	792	220	570	1485	228	439	3082	4165		
1997	Jan	1815	791	230	565	1481	232	435	3100	4311		
	Feb	1748	811	235	576	1477	226	430	3092	4291		
	Mar	1711	803	231	577	1418	223	425	3088	4302		
	Apr	1654	802	235	579	1464	223	420	3081	4302		
	May	1637	810	234	574	1453	224	416	3114	4363		
	Jun	1600	778	236	580	1396	223	413	3131	4379		
	Jul	1545	801	237	576	1384	226	408	3113	4407		
	Aug	1495	799	235	577	1388	220	403	3133	4456		
	Sep	1474	792	235	573	1385	214	398	3128	4497		
	Oct	1464	773	235	559	1409	212	393	3124	4515		
	Nov	1442	779	..	..	1394	..	389	..	4526		
	Dec	1411	753	..	..	1240	..	..	..	4547		
% rate: latest month												
Latest 3 months: change on previous 3 months												
		5.0	8.1	7.1	13.0	8.1	7.6	15.4	12.5	11.0		
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED												
1992		2779	925	193	473	1640	315	328	2818	2993		
1993		2919	939	222	550	1649	345	441	2999	3443		
1994		2639	856	215	589	1541	340	453	3094	3693		
1995		2326	766	216	597	1422	285	427	2976	3622		
1996		2122	783	231	588	1469	242	405	3063	3980		
1996	Dec	1868	806	261	580	1412	214	468	3189	4148		
1997	Jan	1908	854	302	579	1578	259	453	3264	4658		
	Feb	1828	906	289	572	1566	245	438	3205	4672		
	Mar	1745	845	252	560	1530	237	424	3120	4477		
	Apr	1688	800	236	551	1493	227	410	3020	4347		
	May	1621	792	211	537	1469	211	395	2982	4256		
	Jun	1550	751	194	541	1378	203	421	2947	4222		
	Jul	1585	751	193	588	1431	221	428	2964	4354		
	Aug	1579	765	195	607	1394	222	398	3075	4372		
	Sep	1514	793	197	599	1258	197	381	3158	4308		
	Oct	1433	736	219	578	1300	195	378	3180	4291		
	Nov	1388	737	..	..	1323	..	377	..	4322		
	Dec	1391	764	..	..	1321	..	..	..	4522		
% rate: latest month												
Latest month: change on a year ago												
		-1.6	-0.6	0.2	-0.4	-0.8	-0.8	-1.9	N/A	1.0		

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

# UNEMPLOYMENT 2.18 Selected countries

THOUSANDS

		Greece +	Irish Republic +	Italy **	Japan **	Luxembourg #	Netherlands ++	Norway ++	Portugal #	Spain +	Sweden ##	Switzerland ++	United States ##
STANDARDISED RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)													
1992		7.9	15.4	9.0	2.2	2.1	5.6	5.9	4.2	18.5	5.8	2.9	7.4
1993		8.6	15.6	10.3	2.5	2.7	6.6	6.0	5.7	22.8	9.5	3.8	6.8
1994		8.9	14.3	11.4	2.9	3.2	7.1	5.5	7.0	24.1	9.8	3.6	6.1
1995		9.2	12.3	11.9	3.1	2.9	6.9	5.0	7.3	22.9	9.2	3.3	5.6
1996		9.6	11.8	12.0	3.4	3.3	6.3	4.9	7.3	22.1	10.0	..	5.4
1996	Nov	..	11.0	12.0	3.4	3.5	6.2	4.7	7.1	21.6	10.3	..	5.3
	Dec	..	10.9	12.1	3.3	3.6	6.1	..	7.1	21.4	10.6	..	5.3
1997	Jan	..	10.7	12.1	3.3	3.6	5.9	..	7.0	21.2	10.4	..	5.4
	Feb	..	10.6	12.2	3.2	3.6	5.7	4.2	7.1	21.2	10.9	..	5.3
	Mar	..	10.6	12.2	3.2	3.6	5.5	..	7.0	21.1	10.8	..	5.2
	Apr	..	10.3	12.2	3.3	3.7	5.5	..	6.8	21.0	10.7	..	4.9
	May	..	10.2	12.2	3.6	3.7	5.5	4.5	6.5	20.9	10.8	..	4.8
	Jun	..	10.2	12.1	3.5	3.7	5.6	..	6.4	20.2	10.8	..	5.0
	Jul	..	10.2	12.1	3.4	3.8	5.5	..	6.3	20.6	10.5	..	4.8
	Aug	..	10.1	12.1	3.4	3.8	5.4	4.1	6.2	20.6	9.8	..	4.9
	Sep	..	10.0	12.1	3.4	3.7	5.1	..	6.1	20.7	9.7	..	4.9
	Oct	..	9.9	12.2	3.4	3.7	4.9	..	6.0	20.8	9.7	..	4.7
	Nov	..	9.8	..	..	3.6	..	..	5.9	20.8	9.2	..	4.6
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
1996	Dec	181	267	2817	2220	63	427	84	..	2208	..	188.1	7167
1997	Jan	191	263	2817	2220	6.2	415	..	..	2198	..	193.6	7268
	Feb	191	260	..	2280	6.2	399	81	..	2190	..	194.9	7205
	Mar	212	261	..	2190	6.1	389	81	..	2167	..	195.8	7144
	Apr	204	257	2864	2250	6.4	386	78	..	2160	..	195	6714
	May	212	256	..	2380	6.5	394	78	..	2124	..	194	6534
	Jun	221	256	..	2360	6.4	393	72	..	2123	..	192	6836
	Jul	222	255	2731	2320	6.5	387	71	..	2085	..	189	6583
	Aug	226	254	..	2290	6.5	374	73	..	2075	..	188	6677
	Sep	227	251	..	2330	6.5	353	75	..	2075	..	185	6752
	Oct	..	246	..	2350	6.4	353	69	..	2069	..	179	6467
	Nov	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6249
	Dec	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
% rate: latest month													
Latest 3 months: change on previous 3 months													
		N/A	N/A	12.1	3.4	N/A	..	3.1	..	12.9	..	5.1	4.6
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
1992		185	283	2549	1421	2.7	337	114	317	2260	232	92	9384
1993		176	294	2335	1656	3.5	417	118	347	2538	356	163	8734
1994		180	282	2561	1920	4.6	485	110	396	2647	340	171	7997
1995		184	278	2724	2098	5.1	462	102	430	2449	332	153	7404
1996		185	279	2763	2250	5.7	441	91	468	2275	346	169	7236
1996	Dec	211	270	..	2080	6.5	437	79	460	2216	385	192	6680
1997	Jan	226	269	2809	2220	6.9	429	90	471	2257	383	206	7933
	Feb	226	264	..	2300	6.8	415	84	481	2263	357	206	7647
	Mar	227	262	..	2340	6.4	399	81	472	2228	339	202	7399
	Apr	211	256	2875	2310	6.4	381	76	467	2182	318	198	6551
	May	182	248	..									

# 2.19 CLAIMANT COUNT

Flows standardised, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		INFLOW +						
Month ending	Male and Female		Male		Female		Married	
	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year		
1996 Dec 12	257.7	-30.6	189.9	-22.9	67.8	-7.7	17.9	
1997 Jan 9	303.3	-18.9	215.0	-8.6	88.3	-10.4	25.3	
Feb 13	292.3	-16.9	206.6	-13.1	85.7	-3.8	23.0	
Mar 13	263.4	-6.1	188.2	-1.9	75.1	-4.3	21.4	
Apr 10	270.4	-21.0	190.2	-10.4	80.2	-10.6	25.2	
May 8	257.0	3.9	185.0	5.7	71.9	-1.8	20.8	
Jun 12	261.9	6.4	186.6	9.0	75.3	-2.7	20.5	
Jul 10	338.0	-26.4	223.7	-9.2	114.3	-17.1	26.3	
Aug 14	289.6	-19.1	194.3	-5.6	95.3	-13.6	25.1	
Sep 11	279.8	-0.9	190.6	1.6	89.2	-2.5	22.7	
Oct 9	280.6	1.5	196.6	1.9	84.0	-0.3	22.5	
Nov 13	269.3	0.6	192.8	2.5	76.5	-1.8	21.3	
Dec 11	262.4	4.8	194.5	4.6	67.9	0.2	18.9	

UNITED KINGDOM		OUTFLOW +						
Month ending	Male and Female		Male		Female		Married	
	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year		
1996 Dec 12	261.1	0.7	182.9	1.8	78.2	-1.2	21.2	
1997 Jan 9	260.5	27.3	179.4	19.9	81.1	7.4	23.0	
Feb 13	361.6	44.3	258.8	33.3	102.8	11.0	30.1	
Mar 13	352.8	20.7	254.2	17.4	98.5	3.3	28.5	
Apr 10	332.5	33.7	237.4	24.1	95.1	9.6	28.5	
May 8	330.0	-5.9	238.1	2.9	92.0	-8.8	26.9	
Jun 12	322.9	23.1	235.6	19.6	87.3	3.5	24.0	
Jul 10	299.9	2.5	215.0	0.5	84.9	2.0	22.3	
Aug 14	294.9	6.0	207.1	4.7	87.7	1.4	22.1	
Sep 11	350.9	7.2	238.5	13.5	112.4	-6.2	29.1	
Oct 9	368.0	-48.1	254.0	-27.1	113.9	-21.0	27.3	
Nov 13	308.5	-51.9	217.7	-32.0	90.7	-19.9	23.6	
Dec 11	258.4	-2.8	183.0	0.1	75.4	-2.9	19.3	

\* The claimant count flow statistics are described in *Employment Gazette*, August 1983, pp 351-358. Flow figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard 4 1/2 week month.  
 + The flows in this table are not on quite the same basis as those in Table 2.20. While Table 2.20 relates to computerised records only for GB, this table gives estimates of total flows for the UK. It is assumed that computerised inflows are the best estimates of total inflows, while outflows are calculated by subtracting the changes in stocks from the inflows.

# CLAIMANT COUNT 2.20

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

Month ending	Age group										All ages
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over		
1997 Jul 10	4.8	21.8	59.0	35.8	26.1	33.2	25.3	8.6	2.7	217.3	
Aug 14	4.8	19.5	45.5	31.4	23.5	30.8	23.3	7.9	2.4	189.1	
Sep 11	4.7	22.1	40.4	30.6	22.9	30.3	23.3	8.0	2.3	184.5	
1997 Oct 9	4.6	19.5	41.4	32.4	23.8	32.1	25.3	9.0	2.8	190.9	
Nov 13	4.2	18.2	38.6	31.8	24.4	32.9	25.8	9.1	2.9	187.8	
Dec 11	4.3	18.7	38.3	32.4	25.5	34.4	25.1	8.4	2.6	189.8	
1997 Jul 10	3.7	14.1	37.1	14.8	8.6	13.6	13.3	3.7	0.0	108.9	
Aug 14	3.5	12.7	25.6	12.8	7.7	13.0	13.1	3.7	0.0	92.0	
Sep 11	3.7	14.9	20.4	11.7	7.4	11.7	11.9	3.4	0.0	85.2	
1997 Oct 9	3.6	12.2	19.1	11.6	7.3	11.3	11.9	3.6	0.0	80.8	
Nov 13	3.1	10.2	16.7	10.9	6.8	10.9	11.9	3.7	0.0	74.1	
Dec 11	2.9	9.4	14.0	9.3	6.1	10.1	10.9	3.3	0.0	66.1	
Changes on a year earlier											
1997 Jul 10	0.9	-0.4	-8.4	-0.4	0.3	0.4	-1.0	-0.1	-0.4	-9.1	
Aug 14	0.9	-0.1	-3.0	-0.9	-0.3	0.0	-1.3	-0.6	-0.7	-6.1	
Sep 11	1.1	0.8	-1.5	0.3	0.6	1.1	-0.8	-0.3	-0.6	0.8	
1997 Oct 9	0.7	0.9	-0.9	0.6	0.7	1.7	-1.2	-0.4	-0.5	1.6	
Nov 13	0.2	1.8	-1.0	0.5	0.7	1.2	-0.2	-1.0	-0.4	2.0	
Dec 11	0.1	2.0	-0.8	0.8	1.0	1.6	0.1	-0.3	-0.3	4.2	
1997 Jul 10	0.9	-1.2	-9.3	-1.6	-1.2	-1.9	-1.4	-0.1	0.0	-15.9	
Aug 14	0.4	-0.5	-3.7	-1.3	-1.6	-3.5	-3.2	-0.5	0.0	-13.8	
Sep 11	0.8	0.3	-2.3	-0.9	-0.4	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	0.0	-2.8	
1997 Oct 9	0.6	0.3	-1.6	-0.6	-0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.0	-0.6	
Nov 13	0.1	0.5	-1.2	-0.4	0.0	-0.5	-0.3	-0.1	0.0	-1.9	
Dec 11	0.1	0.4	-0.8	-0.3	-0.2	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	

Month ending	Age group										All ages
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54 +	55-59 +	60 and over +		
1997 Jul 10	4.1	15.6	43.4	34.4	27.1	35.8	27.9	10.4	3.5	202.3	
Aug 14	3.8	15.3	44.8	33.1	25.7	34.2	26.2	9.5	3.2	195.9	
Sep 11	4.6	19.6	52.4	38.4	29.4	38.4	29.0	10.0	3.5	225.4	
1997 Oct 9	4.6	23.1	56.4	40.9	30.8	40.3	30.2	10.6	3.6	240.7	
Nov 13	4.0	17.6	44.8	35.4	27.1	36.7	27.9	9.9	3.4	206.9	
Dec 11	3.4	14.6	36.9	29.5	23.0	30.8	23.6	8.7	3.2	173.6	
1997 Jul 10	3.0	9.4	20.1	11.8	7.3	11.7	12.2	4.0	0.1	79.5	
Aug 14	2.8	9.6	23.8	11.7	7.4	11.4	11.7	3.7	0.1	82.2	
Sep 11	3.7	12.7	30.1	15.3	9.4	14.8	14.7	4.4	0.1	105.3	
1997 Oct 9	3.6	15.1	29.3	15.2	9.5	14.3	14.9	4.7	0.1	106.8	
Nov 13	3.1	11.3	21.7	12.7	7.8	12.1	12.9	4.2	0.1	85.9	
Dec 11	2.6	9.3	17.8	10.7	6.5	9.9	11.0	3.4	0.1	71.2	
Changes on a year earlier											
1997 Jul 10	1.2	0.8	-2.9	-1.5	-0.7	-0.8	-0.8	-0.6	-1.0	-6.3	
Aug 14	1.1	1.4	-1.6	-0.6	-0.1	0.3	-0.5	-0.8	-0.9	-1.8	
Sep 11	1.3	2.3	-0.4	1.2	1.4	2.2	0.7	-0.2	-0.9	7.5	
1997 Oct 9	0.5	-1.6	-11.0	-4.2	-2.9	-2.3	-2.6	-1.0	-1.2	-26.0	
Nov 13	0.4	0.3	-7.1	-4.8	-3.5	-3.2	-4.0	-2.0	-1.4	-25.2	
Dec 11	1.0	2.2	-0.2	0.5	0.6	0.8	-1.2	-0.5	-0.9	2.3	
1997 Jul 10	0.8	0.6	-1.6	-0.7	-0.7	0.4	0.6	0.3	-0.1	-0.5	
Aug 14	0.7	0.2	-2.4	-0.6	-0.4	0.3	0.7	0.2	-0.1	-1.4	
Sep 11	1.1	1.2	-2.1	-0.8	-1.0	-2.8	-2.7	-0.3	-0.1	-7.4	
1997 Oct 9	0.4	-2.0	-8.4	-3.2	-2.2	-2.2	-1.2	-0.1	-0.1	-18.9	
Nov 13	0.3	-0.6	-5.3	-2.8	-2.1	-2.2	-2.2	-0.8	-0.1	-15.8	
Dec 11	0.8	1.1	-0.9	-0.7	-0.6	-0.5	-0.2	-0.4	-0.1	-1.5	

Flows figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard 4 1/2 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 ES local offices only quarterly, who are mainly aged 60 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 1997 by number of previous claims

THOUSANDS	NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CLAIMS						Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5+	
<b>REGION</b>							
North East	8.4	7.1	6.4	5.1	3.9	15.7	46.6
North West (GOR)	16.2	12.1	10.6	8.3	6.1	22.3	75.7
Merseyside	5.5	4.5	3.9	2.5	2.3	5.7	24.3
Yorkshire and the Humber	16.6	12.9	9.5	8.3	6.2	23.0	76.4
East Midlands	11.9	9.3	7.6	5.5	4.3	12.4	50.9
West Midlands	16.8	12.6	9.4	8.0	5.8	15.6	68.2
Eastern	13.9	9.6	7.5	5.6	4.5	12.9	54.0
London	24.3	20.2	16.4	12.5	9.5	21.5	104.4
South East (GOR)	19.0	13.5	10.1	8.1	7.0	18.7	76.4
South West	12.6	10.1	7.8	5.9	5.2	16.6	58.1
Wales	10.1	8.0	5.6	4.3	3.6	11.0	42.6
Scotland	15.6	13.5	10.4	9.6	8.1	25.0	82.2
Great Britain	170.9	133.6	104.9	83.7	66.4	200.4	759.9
<b>SEX</b>							
Male	89.6	80.5	69.2	59.7	50.5	167.9	517.5
Female	81.3	53.1	35.7	23.9	15.9	32.4	242.4
<b>PER CENT</b>							
<b>REGION</b>							
North East	18	15	14	11	8	34	100
North West (GOR)	21	16	14	11	8	30	100
Merseyside	23	19	16	10	9	23	100
Yorkshire and the Humber	22	17	12	11	8	30	100
East Midlands	23	18	15	11	8	24	100
West Midlands	25	18	14	12	9	23	100
Eastern	26	18	14	10	8	21	100
London	23	19	16	12	9	24	100
South East (GOR)	25	18	13	11	9	24	100
South West	22	17	13	10	9	29	100
Wales	24	19	13	10	8	26	100
Scotland	19	16	13	12	10	30	100
Great Britain	22	18	14	11	9	26	100
<b>SEX</b>							
Male	17	16	13	12	10	32	100
Female	34	22	15	10	7	13	100

Notes: 1 JUVOS cohort is a 5% sample of computerised claims  
2 Onflows in this table started between 11 July 1997 and 9 October 1997 inclusive  
3 "Previous" claims in this table started after 9 July 1987  
4 The widest 95% Confidence Interval for the regional percentages is +/-2.4 percentage points (Merseyside)  
5 The widest 95% Confidence Interval for the male/female percentages is +/-0.8 percentage points  
6 Onflows have been grossed by a factor of 20 to represent the population

## CLAIMANT COUNT 2.25

Destination of leavers from the claimant count by duration of claim  
Leavers between 13 November and 11 December 1997, unadjusted

THOUSANDS	Duration of claim					Total
	Less than 13 weeks	13-26 weeks	26-52 weeks	52-104 weeks	More than 104 weeks	
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>						
Found work	77.5	21.9	13.6	7.4	5.8	126.1
Works on average 16+ hours per week	4.3	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.3	6.3
Gone abroad	3.5	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.4	6.7
Claimed Income Support	1.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	3.4
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	4.4	2.2	2.3	1.7	1.9	12.4
Claimed another benefit	1.9	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.9	5.8
Full-time education	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.8
Approved training	3.7	1.4	3.4	2.4	4.8	15.7
Government-supported training	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.5
Automatic credits	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.7
Gone to prison	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Attending court	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2
Defective claim	2.1	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.3	4.2
Ceased claiming	4.4	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	7.4
Deceased	4.4	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.5	7.4
Not known	24.5	6.5	4.9	2.6	2.1	40.6
Failed to sign	130.6	38.2	29.6	17.1	17.7	233.2
<b>As a percentage of those with a known destination</b>						
Found work	76.2	71.3	57.4	52.9	38.4	
Works on average 16+ hours per week	4.2	2.9	2.1	2.1	2.0	
Gone abroad	3.4	4.2	4.2	3.6	2.6	
Claimed Income Support	1.4	2.0	2.5	2.9	3.3	
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	4.3	7.2	9.7	12.1	12.6	
Claimed another benefit	1.9	3.9	4.2	5.7	6.0	
Full-time education	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.0	
Approved training	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Government-supported training	3.6	4.6	14.3	17.1	31.8	
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.7	
Automatic credits	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.7	
Gone to prison	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.0	
Attending court	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Defective claim	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Ceased claiming	2.1	2.3	3.4	2.1	2.0	
Deceased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

Note: Computerised claims only.

## 2.24 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

By sought and usual occupation  
United Kingdom as at December 11 1997

Description	SOC Sub-major groups	Usual occupation						Sought occupation					
		Men		Women		All		Men		Women		All	
		Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent
Corporate managers and administrators	10-15&19	28.8	2.7	7.1	2.2	35.8	2.6	30.7	2.9	7.9	2.5	38.6	2.8
Managers/proprietors in agriculture and services	16-17	15.2	1.4	4.3	1.3	19.5	1.4	15.5	1.5	4.5	1.4	19.9	1.4
Science and engineering professionals	20-21	11.3	1.1	1.5	0.5	12.8	0.9	13.5	1.3	2.1	0.7	15.6	1.1
Health professionals	22	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.1
Teaching professionals	23	9.4	0.9	8.1	2.5	17.4	1.3	10.1	1.0	8.8	2.8	18.9	1.4
Other professional occupations	24-29	7.5	0.7	2.8	0.9	10.3	0.7	8.8	0.8	3.7	1.2	12.5	0.9
Science and engineering associate professionals	30-32	11.2	1.1	1.4	0.4	12.7	0.9	14.1	1.3	1.8	0.6	15.9	1.1
Health associate professionals	34	1.2	0.1	2.5	0.8	3.7	0.3	1.4	0.1	2.9	0.9	4.3	0.3
Other associate professional occupations	33&35-39	33.2	3.1	14.0	4.4	47.2	3.4	41.5	3.9	18.2	5.7	59.7	4.3
Clerical occupations	40-44&49	94.5	8.9	52.2	16.4	146.7	10.6	119.1	11.2	63.6	20.0	182.7	13.2
Secretarial occupations	45-46	1.5	0.1	14.5	4.6	16.0	1.2	1.7	0.2	16.3	5.1	18.0	1.3
Skilled construction trades	50	66.5	6.3	0.4	0.1	67.0	4.8	70.4	6.6	0.5	0.2	70.9	5.1
Skilled engineering trades	51-52	33.6	3.2	0.5	0.2	34.1	2.5	38.0	3.4	0.5	0.2	38.5	2.6
Other skilled trades	53-59	92.8	8.7	7.1	2.2	99.8	7.2	100.1	9.4	7.4	2.3	107.4	7.8
Protective service occupations	60-61	14.2	1.3	0.9	0.3	15.1	1.1	15.5	1.5	1.0	0.3	16.5	1.2
Personal service occupations	62-69	41.1	3.9	41.9	13.2	83.0	6.0	44.8	4.2	50.4	15.9	95.2	6.9
Buyers, brokers and sales representatives	70-71	11.4	1.1	1.9	0.6	13.3	1.0	12.2	1.2	2.1	0.6	14.3	1.0
Other sales occupations	72-73&79	39.3	3.7	41.3	13.0	80.7	5.8	48.8	4.6	55.6	17.5	104.4	7.6
Industrial plant and machine operators, assemblers	80-86&89	47.2	4.4	12.5	3.9	59.7	4.3	49.2	4.6	12.7	4.0	61.9	4.5
Drivers and mobile machine operators	87-88	73.7	6.9	1.8	0.6	75.5	5.5	88.4	8.3	2.5	0.8	90.9	6.6
Other occupations in agriculture, forestry&fishing	90	12.6	1.2	2.1	0.7	14.7	1.1	13.4	1.3	2.7	0.8	16.1	1.2
Other elementary occupations	91-99	299.4	28.1	46.2	14.6	345.6	25.0	314.8	29.6	47.2	14.9	362.0	26.2
No previous occupation/ sought occupation unknown		117.8	11.1	52.1	16.4	169.9	12.3	13.5	1.3	4.6	1.5	18.1	1.3
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,063.9</b>		<b>317.4</b>		<b>1,381.3</b>		<b>1,063.9</b>		<b>317.4</b>		<b>1,381.3</b>	

Note: Excludes clerically operated claims.  
Not seasonally adjusted.

## 2.32 REDUNDANCIES IN GREAT BRITAIN

		THOUSANDS												
		1994 Sum	1994 Aut	1994 Win	1995 Spr	1995 Sum	1995 Aut	1995 Win	1996 Spr	1996 Sum	1996 Aut	1996 Win	1997 Spr	1997 Sum
Now in employment All (found new job since redundancy)		49	61	53	87	80	82	77	74	84	76	67	77	77
Not in employment All		145	129	66	133	130	131	148	133	124	109	119	129	110
All people	All	194	190	119	220	210	213	225	207	208	185	186	206	187
	Men	132	129	80	137	132	135	149	143	136	116	123	140	117
	Women	62	61	39	82	78	78	75	64	72	69	63	66	70

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

## 2.33 REDUNDANCIES BY GOVERNMENT OFFICE REGION

		Great Britain	North East	North West	Mersey-side	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	Eastern	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland
<b>Redundancies (thousands)</b>														
All														
Summer 1996		208	12	22	*	19	17	19	21	16	27	16	13	23
Autumn 1996		185	*	16	*	20	15	15	13	21	30	15	*	22
Winter 1996		186	*	23	*	13	18	19	21	15	27	12	*	23
Spring 1997		206	13	23	*	20	18	18	18	21	28	13	11	18
Summer 1997		187	*	21	*	16	15	22	20	20	23	13	*	19
<b>Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)</b>														
All														
Summer 1996		9	12	10	*	10	10	9	10	6	8	9	13	11
Autumn 1996		8	*	8	*	11	9	7	6	8	9	8	*	11
Winter 1996		8	*	11	*	7	10	9	10	6	8	6	*	11
Spring 1997		9	13	11	*	11	10	9	8	8	9	7	11	9
Summer 1997		8	*	10	*	8	9	10	9	7	7	7	*	9

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

## 2.34 REDUNDANCIES BY AGE

Ages	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 and over	All ages
<b>Redundancies (thousands)</b>						
Summer 1996		47	48	45	42	25
Autumn 1996		41	52	31	38	22
Winter 1996		39	48	39	38	22
Spring 1997		39	50	48	41	28
Summer 1997		31	49	40	43	24
<b>Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)</b>						
Summer 1996	13	8	9	9	11	9
Autumn 1996	11	9	6	8	9	8
Winter 1996	11	8	7	8	9	8
Spring 1997	11	8	9	8	11	9
Summer 1997	9	8	7	9	10	8

## 2.35 REDUNDANCIES BY INDUSTRY

SIC 1992 #	Agriculture & fishing (A,B)	Energy and water (C,E)	Manufacturing (D)	Construction (F)	Distribution, hotels & restaurants (G,H)	Transport (I)	Banking, finance & insurance (J,K)	Public admin, education & health (L,M,N)	Other services (O,P,Q)
<b>Redundancies (thousands)</b>									
Summer 1996	*	*	64	20	43	12	31	20	11
Autumn 1996	*	*	44	20	44	12	28	19	*
Winter 1996	*	*	56	23	37	15	26	17	*
Spring 1997	*	*	61	25	43	17	28	19	*
Summer 1997	*	*	54	21	34	12	30	21	*
<b>Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)</b>									
Summer 1996	*	*	14	21	10	8	10	3	10
Autumn 1996	*	*	9	20	10	8	9	3	*
Winter 1996	*	*	12	23	8	10	8	3	*
Spring 1997	*	*	13	26	9	12	9	3	*
Summer 1997	*	*	12	20	8	8	9	4	*

Note: Table 2.35 assumes that people do not change industry when starting employment after having been made redundant.

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

## 2.36 REDUNDANCIES BY OCCUPATION

SOC	Managers and administrators	Professional	Associate professional and technical	Clerical and secretarial	Craft and related	Personal and protective services	Sales	Plant and machine operatives	Other
<b>Redundancies (thousands)</b>									
Summer 1996	33	11	12	28	37	17	23	30	16
Autumn 1996	26	11	11	28	30	15	19	22	20
Winter 1996	22	*	11	30	31	16	17	32	19
Spring 1997	26	*	12	32	43	14	15	36	19
Summer 1997	20	*	13	38	33	12	15	32	16
<b>Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)</b>									
Summer 1996	10	5	6	8	17	7	12	14	9
Autumn 1996	8	5	6	8	14	6	10	10	11
Winter 1996	7	*	5	8	14	6	9	15	10
Spring 1997	8	*	6	9	19	5	7	17	10
Summer 1997	6	*	6	10	15	5	8	15	9

Note: Table 2.36 assumes that people do not change occupation when starting employment after having been made redundant.

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

## VACANCIES 3.1

UK vacancies at Jobcentres:\* seasonally adjusted

THOUSANDS

UNITED KINGDOM	UNFILLED VACANCIES			INFLOW		OUTFLOW		of which PLACINGS	
	Level	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended
1993 Annual averages	127.8			185.6		183.7		138.1	
1994	158.0			211.4		208.1		160.6	
1995	182.8			223.5		222.5		170.9	
1996	225.8			203.0		196.9		139.0	
1995 Dec	188.3	-3.7	-1.6	221.4	-2.2	221.4	0.1	167.3	-0.8
1996 Jan	187.3	-1.0	-1.1	217.1	-4.7	219.3	-4.2	167.0	-4.2
1996 Feb	187.9	0.6	-1.4	225.7	-3.1	225.4	-2.9	166.8	-3.9
1996 Mar	195.1	7.2	2.3	224.7	1.1	219.7	-0.6	158.5	-2.9
1996 Apr	197.0	1.9	3.2	228.0	3.6	222.7	1.1	157.8	-3.1
1996 May	205.1	8.1	5.7	228.6	1.0	222.4	-1.0	157.3	-3.2
1996 Jun	218.8	13.7	7.9	218.1	-2.2	206.9	-4.3	145.3	-4.4
1996 Jul	230.1	11.3	11.0	223.1	-1.6	212.4	-3.4	147.7	-3.4
1996 Aug	237.0	6.9	10.6	218.7	-3.3	212.1	-3.4	147.3	-3.3
1996 Sep	253.6	16.6	11.6	220.6	0.8	207.1	0.1	143.8	-0.5
1996 Oct	262.6	9.0	10.8	202.2	-7.0	193.6	-6.3	131.7	-5.3
1996 Nov	268.7	6.1	10.6	229.6	3.6	220.9	2.9	145.2	-0.7
1996 Dec	266.3	-2.4	4.2	225.7	1.7	234.4	9.1	160.0	5.4
1997 Jan	263.1	-3.2	0.2	204.1	0.6	213.5	6.6	150.0	6.1
1997 Feb	271.6	8.5	1.0	243.4	4.6	236.6	5.2	160.6	5.1
1997 Mar	275.3	3.7	3.0	250.4	8.2	255.6	7.1	173.1	4.4
1997 Apr	274.6	-0.7	3.8	238.2	11.4	240.3	8.9	163.7	4.6
1997 May	274.3	-0.3	0.9	239.0	-1.5	239.0	0.8	163.2	0.9
1997 Jun	282.9	8.6	2.5	225.9	-8.2	217.7	-12.6	141.1	-10.7
1997 Jul	285.1	2.2	3.5	224.2	-4.7	224.6	-5.2	137.5	-8.7
1997 Aug	292.1	7.0	5.9	218.6	-6.8	210.2	-9.6	120.2	-14.3
1997 Sep	300.2	8.1	5.8	228.2	0.8	214.8	-1.0	124.7	-5.5
1997 Oct	311.5	11.3	8.8	225.5	0.4	216.5	-2.7	116.4	-7.0
1997 Nov R	289.3	-22.2	-0.9	217.7	-0.3	235.3	8.4	112.6	-2.5
1997 Dec P	279.3	-10.0	-7.0	214.2	-4.7	224.3	3.2	111.1	-4.5

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

## VACANCIES 3.2

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

THOUSANDS

	North East	North West	Mersey-side	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	Eastern	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
1995 Dec	6.4	18.8	4.1	13.6	12.5	15.9	14.3	18.8	23.3	15.9	13.5	23.7	180.9	7.4	188.3
1996 Jan	6.4	18.9	4.1	13.8	12.5	16.0	14.5	18.4	23.7	15.5	13.4	23.5	180.1	7.2	187.3
1996 Feb	6.6	18.7	4.0	13.9	12.7	16.0	14.6	19.5	24.1	15.4	13.2	23.5	180.9	7.0	187.9
1996 Mar	6.8	19.4	4.5	14.6	13.0	16.5	15.3	21.0	24.8	16.6	13.5	23.1	187.9	7.2	195.1
1996 Apr	6.6	19.0	4.8	15.0	13.0	16.5	14.6	21.6	26.4	17.0	13.3	22.9	190.0	7.0	197.0
1996 May	7.2	20.2	4.7	15.3	13.1	17.4	16.3	25.1	25.7	17.3	13.4	23.4	198.3	6.8	205.1
1996 Jun	7.9	21.5	4.6	15.7	13.7	18.5	17.3	28.3	27.7	18.9	14.0	24.4	212.0	6.8	218.8
1996 Jul	8.4	23.3	4.7	16.6	14.4	19.5	17.9	30.1	28.9	19.4	14.6	25.8	223.4	6.7	230.1
1996 Aug	8.8	22.7	5.0	17.9	14.9	19.8	18.6	31.8	29.5	20.0	15.1	26.0	230.5	6.5	237.0
1996 Sep	9.5	23.8	5.2	19.4	16.5	20.6	19.6	34.5	30.7	21.6	15.7	27.6	246.8	6.8	253.6
1996 Oct	9.9	25.3	5.3	19.6	17.4	21.5	21.1	37.0	32.2	22.0	16.0	28.6	255.8	6.8	262.6
1996 Nov	9.7	25.4	5.9	19.8	18.1	21.6	21.5	39.5	32.4	22.9	15.7	28.7	261.1	7.6	268.7
1996 Dec	9.6	25.1	5.7	19.0	18.4	21.7	22.2	38.6	32.3	23.0	15.7	28.2	259.2	7.1	266.3
1997 Jan	9.3	24.5	5.8	19.1	17.9	21.2	22.0	38.0	31.6	23.0	15.8	28.0	256.5	6.6	263.1
1997 Feb	9.8														

### 3.3

## VACANCIES Government Office Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres and careers offices: not seasonally adjusted

THOUSANDS

	North East	North West	Mersey-side	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	Eastern	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
<b>Vacancies at Jobcentres: total +</b>															
1993 } Annual	4.9	13.7	3.2	9.9	8.8	8.9	10.2	10.0	15.3	9.6	9.6	18.5	122.7	4.0	126.6
1994 } Annual	5.6	16.8	3.6	11.8	10.8	12.2	13.0	13.1	20.8	12.4	11.2	19.8	150.3	5.0	155.4
1995 } averages	6.4	18.7	4.0	13.5	12.8	15.3	14.8	16.5	22.8	14.4	13.3	23.2	175.6	5.8	181.2
1996 }	8.1	22.0	4.9	16.7	14.9	18.9	17.8	28.9	28.2	19.2	14.5	25.6	219.6	5.6	225.1
1996 Dec	9.1	24.0	5.5	18.1	18.0	21.0	21.2	38.6	30.8	21.3	14.5	27.2	249.2	6.0	255.2
1997 Jan	8.6	22.3	5.3	17.3	16.2	19.3	19.6	36.5	28.0	19.9	14.2	24.9	232.1	5.4	237.5
Feb	9.0	23.5	5.6	18.7	17.1	20.3	21.7	35.1	29.3	21.9	15.9	25.9	244.1	5.5	249.5
Mar	9.4	24.2	5.7	19.6	17.7	21.4	21.7	35.0	32.5	24.1	16.8	27.2	255.3	5.6	260.8
Apr	9.6	24.6	6.1	20.8	18.3	22.6	22.0	35.4	34.0	26.3	17.6	28.7	265.9	5.4	271.3
May	10.0	24.8	6.6	20.4	18.7	23.0	21.8	34.9	34.2	25.9	18.2	28.7	267.2	5.7	272.9
Jun	10.4	27.6	7.0	21.1	19.7	23.8	23.7	35.6	36.2	28.8	19.2	31.4	284.5	5.9	290.4
Jul	10.5	26.9	7.0	21.3	19.4	24.3	23.2	34.9	35.0	27.0	18.5	32.1	280.1	5.6	285.8
Aug	10.6	29.5	7.2	21.8	20.0	23.5	23.9	34.6	34.2	26.0	19.0	34.5	284.6	5.6	290.3
Sep	11.7	33.6	7.7	23.9	23.0	25.6	27.4	37.9	38.0	28.6	20.4	37.8	315.6	6.4	322.0
Oct	11.7	35.0	7.8	25.0	26.5	27.6	29.5	41.0	41.4	29.3	20.9	39.3	335.1	6.9	342.0
Nov	10.5	32.0	7.2	22.1	25.3	24.5	26.0	31.6	37.3	25.2	18.8	35.9	296.3	7.0	303.3
Dec	9.5	28.1	7.7	19.6	22.6	21.5	22.1	28.4	33.1	22.5	17.2	31.4	263.6	6.7	270.3
<b>Vacancies at careers offices</b>															
1993 } Annual	—	—	—	0.4	0.3	0.8	—	1.7	—	0.5	0.1	0.5	6.6	0.6	7.2
1994 } Annual	—	—	—	0.3	0.3	0.8	—	1.4	—	0.7	0.1	0.8	6.5	0.8	7.2
1995 } averages	—	—	—	0.4	0.4	0.6	—	0.8	—	0.8	0.2	0.6	6.8	0.7	7.5
1996 }	0.2	1.0	0.1	1.3	0.5	1.4	1.4	2.0	2.3	0.9	0.2	0.6	11.9	0.8	12.7
1996 Dec	0.2	1.1	0.2	1.4	0.5	0.9	1.4	3.0	1.8	0.9	0.1	0.5	11.9	1.0	12.9
1997 Jan	0.1	1.0	0.1	1.3	0.5	1.0	1.3	0.5	1.9	0.9	0.2	0.5	9.4	0.9	10.2
Feb	0.2	1.4	0.2	1.5	0.6	1.1	1.4	3.1	2.1	0.9	0.2	0.6	13.1	0.9	14.0
Mar	0.2	1.6	0.2	1.7	0.6	1.3	1.2	3.2	0.8	1.1	0.2	0.7	12.8	0.9	13.8
Apr	0.2	2.0	0.2	1.9	0.7	1.2	1.7	3.0	2.8	1.2	0.3	0.7	15.9	0.8	16.7
May	0.2	2.0	0.2	1.9	0.7	1.2	1.7	3.0	2.1	1.2	0.3	0.7	15.2	0.9	16.0
Jun	0.2	1.3	0.2	1.6	0.6	1.0	1.7	2.6	2.2	1.1	0.4	1.1	14.1	0.9	15.0
Jul	0.3	2.0	0.4	1.6	1.0	1.4	1.7	4.4	3.8	1.7	0.4	1.0	19.7	0.9	20.6
Aug	0.3	2.1	0.3	1.8	0.6	0.8	2.2	5.7	3.7	1.7	0.3	1.2	20.7	0.9	21.5
Sep	0.2	1.8	0.3	1.9	0.6	1.1	1.8	3.0	2.3	1.3	0.4	1.1	15.7	1.0	16.7
Oct	0.3	1.9	0.2	2.3	0.7	0.8	2.0	5.5	3.0	1.3	0.3	0.9	19.2	1.1	20.3
Nov *	0.2	1.1	0.2	1.4	0.5	0.9	1.4	3.0	1.8	1.0	0.3	0.9	12.5	1.2	13.8

Note: 1 About one third of all vacancies nationally are notified to Jobcentres. These could include some that are suitable for young people and similarly vacancies notified to careers offices could include some for adults. The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified by employers and remaining unfilled on the day of the count. Because of possible duplication and also due to a difference between the timing of the two counts, the two series should not be added together.  
2 Due to production difficulties, data for standard statistical regions have been withdrawn from this table. Figures for specific regions are available on request from the Labour Market Statistics Helpline on 0171 533 6176.  
3 Annual averages for vacancies at careers offices for GORs are unavailable prior to 1996.  
+ Excluding vacancies on government programmes. See note to Table 3.1.  
\* Careers offices vacancies for December 1997 are not available from Employment Service this month, but will be available in the next issue.

## LABOUR DISPUTES Stoppages of work 4.1

### Stoppages in progress: industry

United Kingdom	12 months to November 1996			12 months to November 1997		
	Stop-pages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stop-pages	Workers involved	Working days lost
1992						
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	1	100	100	-	-	-
Manufacturing of: food, beverages and tobacco;	5	700	1,600	2	600	2,300
textiles and textile products;	3	100	2,600	6	3,000	7,300
leather and leather products;	10	9,100	4,600	1	100	700
wood and wood products;	-	-	-	-	-	-
pulp, paper and paper products; printing and publishing;	1	100	4,500	-	-	-
chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres;	2	2,500	8,400	1	3,000	9,000
rubber and plastics; other non-metallic mineral products;	2	200	400	-	-	-
basic metals and fabricated metal products;	3	200	1,000	1	100	200
machinery and equipment nec; electrical and optical equipment;	11	1,000	4,000	5	300	3,900
transport equipment; manufacturing nec.	10	2,900	6,100	7	600	5,700
electricity, gas and water supply	4	1,100	1,600	5	700	2,900
construction	21	20,400	44,300	22	21,300	54,100
wholesale and retail trade; repairs	3	1,200	19,400	3	700	2,200
hotels and restaurants	12	3,400	8,700	8	8,600	12,100
transport, storage and communication	3	100	6,600	1	1,000	2,000
financial intermediation	76	146,900	886,300	64	21,500	33,700
real estate, renting and business activities	1	100	100	5	37,200	28,700
public administration and defence	5	300	500	2	+	500
education	23	38,000	194,200	21	21,500	30,100
health and social work	33	120,000	129,800	37	16,600	29,300
other community, social and personal service activities	10	4,400	10,200	9	6,600	8,800
All industries and services	250 *	354,700	1,338,100	209 *	145,400	245,700

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

### Stoppages: November 1997

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	19	12,100	14,000
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month	13	6,700 *	4,100
Continuing from earlier months	6	5,400 **	9,900

\* Includes 2,500 directly involved.  
\*\* Includes 4,100 involved for the first time in the month.

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

### Stoppages in progress: cause

United Kingdom	12 months to November 1997		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels	71	38,100	106,500
extra wage and fringe benefits	12	36,400	31,600
Duration and pattern of hours worked	14	4,100	7,500
Redundancy questions	39	44,500	69,900
Trade union matters	8	600	1,900
Working conditions and supervision	6	4,600	5,200
Manning and work allocation	40	14,900	18,900
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	19	2,200	4,200
All causes	209	145,400	245,700

# 4.2 LABOUR DISPUTES \* Stoppages of work: summary

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages		Number of workers (000)		Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period (000)	
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	All involvement in period	All industries and services	All manufacturing industries
1994	203	205	107	107	278	58
1995	232	235	170	174	415	65
1996	230	244	353	364	1303	97
1994	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	17	20.9	22.1	18.0	0.3
	Mar 17	7.0	7.0	19.0	28.3	1.3
	Apr 22	26	18.1	20.4	33.9	5.4
	May 24	29	26.1	29.8	51.3	11.1
	Jun 16	23	2.5	4.3	16.0	5.4
	Jul 25	29	16.5	16.9	32.2	1.6
	Aug 24	31	9.9	10.5	18.5	3.0
	Sep 24	35	4.7	13.4	24.5	1.6
	Oct 13	25	4.0	10.4	30.6	7.3
	Nov 21	34	21.7	30.4	77.2	13.5
	Dec 19	32	24.4	29.0	59.6	9.9
1996	Jan 10	24	5.6	17.1	51.3	5.9
	Feb 26	36	6.3	9.8	36.0	2.7
	Mar 18	27	4.2	5.1	15.2	9.3
	Apr 18	27	6.1	8.3	13.2	3.5
	May 14	23	2.5	4.1	7.6	0.6
	Jun 32	43	138.6	140.4	241.0	8.7
	Jul 14	28	6.5	127.2	148.6	7.6
	Aug 25	33	22.4	135.7	442.2	3.5
	Sep 19	29	5.4	120.7	121.9	8.4
	Oct 20	26	3.8	16.5	39.3	13.7
	Nov 24	34	124.4	127.1	162.1	23.0
	Dec 12	23	27.1	28.8	24.9	9.8
1997	Jan 20	30	19.2	20.5	24.4	11.4
	Feb 12	27	5.8	8.1	13.9	3.7
	Mar 23	36	25.7	32.1	36.4	4.4
	Apr 26	36	13.4	14.9	47.7	27.5
	May 20	32	9.4	14.1	35.9	19.2
	Jun 19	25	3.8	5.3	13.4	6.5
	Jul 14	17	9.2	10.1	10.6	4.4
	Aug 12	16	4.4	6.0	5.8	2.0
	Sep 7	9	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.4
	Oct 20r	24r	17.8r	18.0r	17.5r	3.4r
	Nov 13	19	6.7	12.1	14.0	0.3

## 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 services activities O,P,Q
SIC 1992	A,B	C,E	D	F	G,H	I	J,K	L	M	N	
1994	-	1	58	5	1	110	7	11	70	5	11
1995	-	1	65	10	6	120	10	95	67	16	23
1996	-	2	97	8	5	884	11	158	129	8	3
1994	Nov	0.3	3.8	-	-	1.4	-	-	9.5	-	0.1
	Dec	0.3	4.8	-	-	6.4	-	0.1	9.8	0.5	1.0
1995	Jan	-	4.5	-	-	13.6	-	1.0	5.3	-	6.2
	Feb	0.1	0.3	-	-	1.0	2.5	0.9	6.9	-	0.2
	Mar	-	1.3	5.0	-	1.7	-	-	20.1	-	0.8
	Apr	-	5.4	0.9	0.2	11.8	-	0.6	13.9	0.3	0.1
	May	-	1.0	11.1	0.2	0.1	24.0	6.5	4.5	0.9	6.1
	Jun	-	5.4	0.7	0.1	0.8	-	0.1	0.6	0.8	9.4
	Jul	-	1.6	0.1	-	18.5	0.7	0.6	1.5	0.1	0.1
	Aug	-	0.2	3.0	-	-	-	7.7	-	2.6	0.1
	Sep	-	0.1	1.6	0.3	-	-	4.4	0.1	5.5	4.4
	Oct	-	-	7.3	-	1.3	-	9.0	1.6	3.7	0.1
	Nov	-	-	13.5	2.4	2.2	-	26.4	4.3	0.1	0.4
	Dec	-	-	9.9	0.5	2.0	-	36.7	2.8	3.4	0.1
1996	Jan	-	5.9	-	-	9.2	-	33.0	0.9	-	0.2
	Feb	0.1	2.7	5.2	2.2	2.8	0.2	21.8	0.4	0.1	0.5
	Mar	-	9.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.8	1.0	0.5	0.5
	Apr	-	1.3	3.5	2.5	-	-	3.7	1.1	-	-
	May	-	0.8	0.1	-	0.9	-	3.9	2.1	-	-
	Jun	-	8.7	0.2	-	221.0	-	8.1	2.9	-	0.2
	Jul	-	7.6	-	-	135.7	-	4.0	1.1	-	0.2
	Aug	-	3.5	-	-	394.0	0.1	44.6	-	-	-
	Sep	-	8.4	-	-	98.9	-	13.0	0.3	-	1.3
	Oct	-	0.3	13.7	0.1	-	-	23.0	0.1	-	0.5
	Nov	-	-	23.0	-	16.1	-	0.6	117.1	-	3.8
	Dec	-	0.2	9.8	-	1.5	10.0	0.1	1.5	-	1.7
1997	Jan	-	11.4	-	-	0.5	9.0	-	2.6	-	0.6
	Feb	-	3.7	-	-	1.9	-	0.3	0.7	-	2.8
	Mar	-	4.4	-	-	4.8	-	19.4	6.9	-	4.5
	Apr	-	2.1	27.5	1.1	3.6	-	4.0	8.0	0.5	-
	May	-	-	19.2	1.6	-	-	5.4	5.2	-	-
	Jun	-	-	6.5	-	-	2.9	0.1	3.8	-	-
	Jul	-	-	4.4	-	-	5.4	0.2	0.2	-	0.2
	Aug	-	-	2.0	-	-	3.5	0.1	-	-	0.2
	Sep	-	-	0.4	-	-	0.6	0.1	0.1	-	-
	Oct	-	-	3.4r	3.2	0.5	1.0	7.4	1.0	-	1.0
	Nov	-	-	0.3	6.3	1.5	2.4	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.2

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

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# Average Earnings Index: all employees: main industrial sectors 5.1

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Whole economy (Divisions 01-93)		Manufacturing Industries (Divisions 15-37)		Production Industries (Divisions 10-41)		Service Industries (Divisions 50-93)									
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted								
									Per cent change over previous 12 months	Per cent change over previous 12 months	Per cent change over previous 12 months	Per cent change over previous 12 months				
1990=100																
1993 Annual averages	118.5		120.5		121.0		117.5									
1994	123.2		126.2		126.9		121.7									
1995	127.4		131.9		132.4		125.1									
1996	132.3		137.8		138.1		129.7									
1993	Jan 116.1	117.0	4.5	4 3/4	117.1	118.2	4.9	5 1/4	117.6	118.6	4.9	5 1/4	116.3	116.3	4.3	4 1/2
	Feb 116.7	117.2	4.0	4 1/2	118.3	118.7	4.9	5	118.7	119.1	4.8	5	116.5	116.5	3.7	4 1/4
	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 3/4
	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 1/4
	May 118.0	117.9	3.5	3 3/4	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 3/4	120.9	120.4	5.0	5	121.3	120.7	4.8	5	117.0	117.2	3.0	2 3/4
	Jul 119.5	118.8	3.8	3 1/2	121.8	121.0	4.9	4 3/4	122.4	121.6	5.0	4 3/4	118.3	117.7	3.3	2 3/4
	Aug 118.2	118.9	3.3	3 1/4	119.5	121.2	3.8	4 1/2	119.9	121.5	4.0	4 1/2	117.3	117.7	2.8	2 3/4
	Sep 118.0	119.2	3.1	3	120.1	121.9	4.6	4 1/4	120.6	122.3	4.8	4 1/2	116.8	118.0	2.4	2 1/4
	Oct 118.4	119.7	2.1	3	121.3	122.1	3.8	4 1/4	121.7	122.6	3.8	4 1/4	116.9	118.5	1.4	2 1/4
	Nov 120.0	120.4	3.3	3	122.4	122.6	4.1	4	123.1	123.3	4.3	4 1/4	118.7	119.0	2.6	2 1/2
	Dec 121.6	120.5	3.2	3 1/4	123.5	122.5	3.9	4 1/4	124.1	123.3	4.0	4 1/4	120.8	119.5	2.9	2 3/4
1994	Jan 120.3	121.2	3.6	3 3/4	122.6	123.7	4.7	4 1/2	123.3	124.3	4.8	4 1/2	119.2	119.8	3.1	3 1/4
	Feb 122.0	122.2	4.3	3 3/4	123.5	123.6	4.2	4 3/4	123.9	124.1	4.2	4 3/4	121.7	121.8	4.6	3 1/2
	Mar 124.9	121.8	3.9	4	128.4	124.7	5.0	4 3/4	128.4	125.2	4.8	4 3/4	123.6	120.4	3.9	4
	Apr 121.6	121.7	3.5	3 3/4	124.6	124.7	4.6	4 3/4	125.1	124.9	4.5	4 3/4	120.3	120.6	3.2	3 1/2
	May 123.5	123.3	4.6	4	125.6	125.4	4.4	4 1/2	129.3	129.0	7.2	4 1/2	121.0	120.9	3.4	3 3/4
	Jun 123.0	123.0	3.9	3 3/4	126.2	125.8	4.5	4 1/4	126.4	125.9	4.3	4 1/4	121.3	121.6	3.8	3 1/2
	Jul 124.0	123.3	3.8	3 3/4	126.9	126.1	4.2	4 1/4	127.3	126.5	4.0	4 1/4	122.5	121.9	3.6	3 1/2
	Aug 122.8	123.7	4.1	3 3/4	125.0	126.9	4.8	4 1/2	125.5	127.4	4.9	4 1/2	121.4	122.1	3.7	3 1/2
	Sep 122.7	124.1	4.1	3 3/4	125.6	127.6	4.7	4 3/4	126.1	128.1	4.7	4 1/2	121.0	122.4	3.7	3 1/2
	Oct 122.9	124.4	3.9	3 3/4	127.2	128.2	5.0	4 3/4	127.5	128.6	4.9	4 1/2	120.9	122.6	3.5	3 1/4
	Nov 124.0	124.6	3.5	3 3/4	128.5	128.9	5.1	5	128.7	129.1	4.7	4 3/4	121.8	122.3	2.7	3
	Dec 127.0	125.8	4.4	3 3/												

# 5.3 EARNINGS

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

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Agriculture and forestry (E&W)	Mining and quarries	Food products; beverages and tobacco	Textiles	Clothing leather and footwear	Wood, wood products and other manuf'g 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
1996	133.7	142.2	140.9	138.8	134.1	131.2	133.9	137.1	137.7	128.7	137.8	139.0	138.8
1993 Jan	109.7	122.5	120.4	119.0	115.2	110.7	114.5	119.4	118.1	112.2	117.8	114.9	120.3
1993 Feb	108.9	122.2	123.9	119.3	117.1	114.0	115.4	119.2	120.8	114.3	108.9	115.6	121.5
1993 Mar	113.0	125.9	129.2	121.2	116.0	114.9	118.8	130.4	124.1	114.1	111.0	118.3	124.5
1993 Apr	114.4	126.3	123.3	121.5	116.9	112.2	117.3	118.6	120.2	114.2	116.0	120.3	121.0
1993 May	114.7	125.0	125.9	123.4	117.1	116.6	118.5	118.9	122.5	114.8	113.5	120.1	121.5
1993 Jun	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 Jul	124.1	128.1	123.9	123.8	120.5	115.5	119.0	120.2	124.0	115.9	123.8	120.3	124.0
1993 Aug	134.7	123.2	123.5	124.0	117.4	113.2	119.4	118.5	120.9	115.9	110.5	119.1	121.1
1993 Sep	126.0	125.3	123.2	124.4	118.8	114.4	120.8	118.6	123.3	115.8	114.8	118.9	122.6
1993 Oct	121.2	126.8	123.6	125.4	118.0	114.2	120.6	119.2	123.4	115.3	124.4	120.0	123.6
1993 Nov	117.8	128.5	129.0	125.3	117.5	116.1	121.1	124.4	123.3	116.0	113.8	120.9	124.9
1993 Dec	108.7	133.5	130.3	125.4	119.1	118.3	122.1	126.5	126.2	118.1	117.8	121.1	124.4
1994 Jan	112.6	131.5	126.0	124.8	119.6	114.9	120.2	123.2	124.4	116.9	122.4	121.4	125.2
1994 Feb	112.5	129.4	126.2	125.4	122.9	120.4	119.9	124.1	125.0	118.4	114.8	125.3	128.7
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	127.8	127.8	123.1	121.1	123.4	123.0	130.2	121.2	119.4	126.9	128.3
1994 Jun	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 Jul	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	128.3
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	128.7	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 Jun	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 Jul	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	137.3	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 Jun	126.8	136.5	139.0	144.1	134.9	131.1	136.7	138.0	128.6	132.8	138.6	139.5	139.5
1996 Jul	134.1	139.3	142.9	140.3	133.6	131.7	133.2	136.8	137.4	131.1	151.8	138.6	141.1
1996 Aug	151.4	134.4	140.3	138.3	132.8	128.4	133.1	133.0	136.7	127.7	132.9	138.1	137.8
1996 Sep	153.1	140.4	138.9	139.2	135.1	130.7	134.6	134.2	137.4	128.1	133.6	140.1	138.7
1996 Oct	136.4	140.8	138.3	141.7	135.1	131.5	134.4	134.3	137.9	128.8	144.3	139.9	138.7
1996 Nov	130.5	146.3	146.9	141.7	134.9	132.3	135.2	137.2	139.5	129.9	135.7	142.1	141.8
1996 Dec	135.9	148.4	147.4	143.8	136.4	137.9	138.8	145.6	141.3	130.8	141.3	142.4	143.1
1997 Jan	123.1	147.6	140.2	139.9	137.1	132.0	136.4	138.0	139.7	129.2	144.8	140.6	139.5
1997 Feb	128.6	147.1	142.7	141.1	141.8	138.9	137.3	141.2	141.9	130.4	137.0	144.2	145.0
1997 Mar	137.7	152.6	155.4	143.5	143.2	137.4	140.3	155.4	145.2	133.8	141.4	148.3	145.1
1997 Apr	136.0	150.7	146.0	142.1	140.1	133.7	138.3	140.8	140.5	133.1	147.1	142.3	143.6
1997 May	136.4	149.5	144.4	142.5	138.9	138.8	139.6	142.2	139.6	142.2	140.1	142.6	143.8
1997 Jun	129.5	143.2	143.6	145.3	140.8	138.0	140.7	143.3	142.5	135.2	137.1	142.8	145.9
1997 Jul	141.6	151.6	148.1	144.5	139.8	136.8	139.1	141.3	144.0	134.4	151.7	145.0	146.0
1997 Aug	156.5	141.3	145.9	145.1	138.2	133.6	140.3	139.3	142.2	133.4	135.8	143.7	143.3
1997 Sep	150.7	141.5	143.0	145.1	140.5	136.9	141.2	139.7	143.7	134.4	139.6	145.3	142.2
1997 Oct	145.1	142.2	144.0	146.7	140.5	137.9	141.3	140.6	143.1	134.4	148.1	146.2	144.4
1997 Nov P	136.9	148.7	150.5	149.9	140.1	141.8	141.7	144.2	145.5	135.4	138.6	148.2	148.9

Notes: 1 Figures for the years 1985 to 1989 on a 1985=100 basis were published in *Employment Gazette* in October 1989; the 1985=100 series was discontinued after July 1989.  
 2 Figures on a 1988=100 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette* in September 1993.  
 3 The index has been reclassified from SIC 1980 to SIC 1992, in common with other economic series in the national accounts. Figures on an SIC 1980 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette*, May 1995.  
 4 Industrial groupings which have not changed are: agriculture and forestry, chemical and man-made fibres (now called chemicals and chemical products); mechanical engineering (machinery and equipment n.e.s.); electrical, electronic and instrument engineering (electrical and optical equipment); food, drink and tobacco (food products, beverages and tobacco); paper products, printing and publishing (pulp, paper products, printing and publishing); construction; hotels and catering (hotels and restaurants); transport and communication (transport, storage and communication); public administration; education and health services (education, health and social work).

# EARNINGS 5.3

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

Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	Electricity, gas and water supply	Construction	Wholesale trade	Retail trade and repairs	Hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication +	Financial intermediation	Real estate renting and business activities	Public administration services	Education health and social work	Other services #	GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992
(30-33)	(34,35)	(40,41)	(45)	(51)	(50,52)	(55)	(60-64)	(65-67)	(70-74)	(75)	(80-85)	(90-93)	1990=100
121.7	119.2	123.1	116.5	114.9	112.3	118.0	119.9	119.1	113.2	119.3	120.2	117.3	1993 Annual
127.2	126.4	127.1	120.0	119.1	115.9	119.9	124.3	128.1	115.8	123.5	122.9	122.5	1994 Averages
132.9	133.2	133.6	123.5	124.4	118.3	122.3	128.2	133.4	119.3	126.0	124.6	129.5	1995
140.2	140.4	138.7	127.8	130.2	123.2	125.3	132.5	140.5	124.3	128.7	128.5	136.1	1996
117.8	114.9	120.5	114.9	113.5	110.9	115.7	119.1	113.8	111.0	117.2	118.7	118.6	1993 Jan
119.1	117.3	121.1	114.6	114.3	110.4	117.4	118.7	119.1	111.2	118.4	118.5	118.1	1993 Feb
122.7	120.4	121.9	119.0	117.									



# 5.4 NEW EARNINGS SURVEY

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

GREAT BRITAIN	All industries	All index of production industries	All manufacturing	All services	Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	Mining & quarrying	Manufacture of food products; beverages & tobacco	Manufacture of textiles & textile products; leather	Manufacture of pulp, paper & printing	Manufacture of chemicals, pharmaceuticals & man-made fibres	Manufacture of rubber & plastic products	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	Manufacture of basic metals & fabricated metal products	Manufacture of machinery & equipment	SIC 1992
<b>Men</b>															
<b>Weekly earnings £</b>															
1986	174.4	187.0	184.0	162.6	131.6	214.0	184.3	153.3	216.8	196.3	177.9	184.0	183.1	179.3	
1987	185.5	199.5	196.5	172.2	135.1	214.0	194.8	163.6	231.7	209.0	192.2	194.4	189.1	189.1	
1988	200.6	216.6	212.8	184.2	153.6	214.0	202.0	175.1	247.9	220.9	208.7	211.4	214.5	208.6	
1989	217.2	234.7	231.1	200.6	162.1	214.0	216.0	185.7	261.6	230.0	217.6	222.8	228.9	228.5	
1990	233.2	254.4	250.5	217.3	179.0	214.0	227.4	205.3	276.8	272.8	240.3	243.7	249.8	247.2	
1991	253.1	264.4	260.5	236.8	192.5	214.0	257.4	213.9	293.6	287.7	247.8	255.4	262.8	259.6	
1992	268.4	287.6	283.8	250.6	203.0	214.0	283.3	229.3	306.4	310.6	264.0	265.7	278.9	275.9	
1993	274.4	293.9	290.1	257.7	203.0	214.0	283.3	229.3	306.4	310.6	264.0	265.7	278.9	275.9	
1994	279.9	301.9	299.9	262.3	203.0	214.0	283.3	229.3	306.4	310.6	264.0	265.7	278.9	275.9	
1995	291.0	315.8	312.4	269.3	203.0	214.0	283.3	229.3	306.4	310.6	264.0	265.7	278.9	275.9	
1996	301.3	327.4	323.6	277.3	203.0	214.0	283.3	229.3	306.4	310.6	264.0	265.7	278.9	275.9	
1997	314.3	340.9	337.5	289.3	252.1	214.0	319.2	276.9	351.9	348.8	318.8	325.2	342.5	344.4	
<b>Hours worked</b>															
1986	44.5	44.3	44.5	44.7	45.3	43.1	45.9	44.4	43.4	43.8	45.0	46.3	45.0	44.5	
1987	44.5	44.3	44.5	44.7	45.3	43.1	45.9	44.4	43.4	43.8	45.0	46.3	45.0	44.5	
1988	44.5	44.3	44.5	44.7	45.3	43.1	45.9	44.4	43.4	43.8	45.0	46.3	45.0	44.5	
1989	44.5	44.3	44.5	44.7	45.3	43.1	45.9	44.4	43.4	43.8	45.0	46.3	45.0	44.5	
1990	44.5	44.3	44.5	44.7	45.3	43.1	45.9	44.4	43.4	43.8	45.0	46.3	45.0	44.5	
1991	44.5	44.3	44.5	44.7	45.3	43.1	45.9	44.4	43.4	43.8	45.0	46.3	45.0	44.5	
1992	44.5	44.3	44.5	44.7	45.3	43.1	45.9	44.4	43.4	43.8	45.0	46.3	45.0	44.5	
1993	44.5	44.3	44.5	44.7	45.3	43.1	45.9	44.4	43.4	43.8	45.0	46.3	45.0	44.5	
1994	44.5	44.3	44.5	44.7	45.3	43.1	45.9	44.4	43.4	43.8	45.0	46.3	45.0	44.5	
1995	44.5	44.3	44.5	44.7	45.3	43.1	45.9	44.4	43.4	43.8	45.0	46.3	45.0	44.5	
1996	44.5	44.3	44.5	44.7	45.3	43.1	45.9	44.4	43.4	43.8	45.0	46.3	45.0	44.5	
1997	45.1	44.6	44.5	45.2	47.8	52.0	45.6	44.3	43.9	42.6	45.1	44.8	45.6	44.9	
<b>Hourly earnings £</b>															
1986	3.92	4.21	4.13	3.65	2.89	4.86	4.02	3.46	4.48	4.48	3.96	3.97	4.07	4.03	
1987	4.17	4.48	4.39	3.86	5.09	4.26	4.26	3.68	4.76	4.76	4.26	4.26	4.32	4.26	
1988	4.46	4.80	4.70	4.17	5.02	4.26	4.26	3.68	4.76	4.76	4.26	4.26	4.32	4.26	
1989	4.75	5.09	4.99	4.46	5.30	4.26	4.26	3.68	4.76	4.76	4.26	4.26	4.32	4.26	
1990	5.05	5.39	5.29	4.73	5.62	4.26	4.26	3.68	4.76	4.76	4.26	4.26	4.32	4.26	
1991	5.30	5.64	5.54	5.00	5.96	4.26	4.26	3.68	4.76	4.76	4.26	4.26	4.32	4.26	
1992	5.55	5.90	5.80	5.25	6.28	4.26	4.26	3.68	4.76	4.76	4.26	4.26	4.32	4.26	
1993	5.80	6.15	6.05	5.50	6.62	4.26	4.26	3.68	4.76	4.76	4.26	4.26	4.32	4.26	
1994	6.05	6.40	6.30	5.75	7.09	4.26	4.26	3.68	4.76	4.76	4.26	4.26	4.32	4.26	
1995	6.30	6.65	6.55	6.00	7.53	4.26	4.26	3.68	4.76	4.76	4.26	4.26	4.32	4.26	
1996	6.55	6.90	6.80	6.25	8.07	4.26	4.26	3.68	4.76	4.76	4.26	4.26	4.32	4.26	
1997	6.80	7.15	7.05	6.50	8.61	4.26	4.26	3.68	4.76	4.76	4.26	4.26	4.32	4.26	
<b>Women</b>															
<b>Weekly earnings £</b>															
1986	111.4	111.3	103.2	101.0	97.8	117.0	97.4	129.9	120.3	112.1	114.4	109.4	123.9	116.5	
1987	127.7	119.5	110.5	111.8	127.6	117.0	103.2	136.2	125.1	122.3	122.9	120.7	139.9	128.2	
1988	140.3	128.2	119.0	128.2	135.7	117.0	112.2	150.0	135.6	128.3	128.9	125.9	152.9	141.7	
1989	156.1	138.4	131.8	138.9	146.1	117.0	120.1	161.0	155.6	148.3	148.3	145.2	163.9	151.8	
1990	172.2	152.4	145.3	156.3	162.1	117.0	120.1	176.8	165.0	158.1	158.1	155.2	174.7	163.9	
1991	187.1	174.8	166.4	174.8	181.3	117.0	120.1	186.7	176.8	169.9	169.9	166.8	182.4	171.7	
1992	197.1	182.2	173.2	182.2	192.5	117.0	120.1	196.7	186.7	179.9	179.9	176.8	192.4	181.3	
1993	207.1	197.1	188.1	197.1	200.4	117.0	120.1	206.7	196.7	189.9	189.9	186.8	202.9	191.7	
1994	217.1	207.1	198.1	207.1	216.6	117.0	120.1	216.6	206.7	199.9	199.9	196.8	211.7	200.6	
1995	227.1	217.1	208.1	217.1	226.6	117.0	120.1	226.6	216.6	209.9	209.9	206.8	221.7	210.6	
1996	237.1	227.1	218.1	227.1	236.6	117.0	120.1	236.6	226.6	219.9	219.9	216.8	231.7	220.6	
1997	247.1	237.1	228.1	247.1	256.6	117.0	120.1	256.6	246.6	239.9	239.9	236.8	241.7	230.6	
<b>Hours worked</b>															
1986	39.5	40.0	38.8	41.1	39.0	40.5	39.3	40.1	39.7	41.5	40.4	40.9	40.7	40.1	
1987	39.5	40.0	38.8	41.1	39.0	40.5	39.3	40.1	39.7	41.5	40.4	40.9	40.7	40.1	
1988	39.5	40.0	38.8	41.1	39.0	40.5	39.3	40.1	39.7	41.5	40.4	40.9	40.7	40.1	
1989	39.5	40.0	38.8	41.1	39.0	40.5	39.3	40.1	39.7	41.5	40.4	40.9	40.7	40.1	
1990	39.5	40.0	38.8	41.1	39.0	40.5	39.3	40.1	39.7	41.5	40.4	40.9	40.7	40.1	
1991	39.5	40.0	38.8	41.1	39.0	40.5	39.3	40.1	39.7	41.5	40.4	40.9	40.7	40.1	
1992	39.5	40.0	38.8	41.1	39.0	40.5	39.3	40.1	39.7	41.5	40.4	40.9	40.7	40.1	
1993	39.5	40.0	38.8	41.1	39.0	40.5	39.3	40.1	39.7	41.5	40.4	40.9	40.7	40.1	
1994	39.5	40.0	38.8	41.1	39.0	40.5	39.3	40.1	39.7	41.5	40.4	40.9	40.7	40.1	
1995	39.5	40.0	38.8	41.1	39.0	40.5	39.3	40.1	39.7	41.5	40.4	40.9	40.7	40.1	
1996	39.5	40.0	38.8	41.1	39.0	40.5	39.3	40.1	39.7	41.5	40.4	40.9	40.7	40.1	
1997	40.2	40.8	40.8	40.8	40.8	40.8	40.8	40.8	40.8	41.6	40.1	41.4	41.0	40.5	
<b>Hourly earnings £</b>															
1986	2.79	2.78	2.66	2.48	2.91	2.47	2.47	3.23	3.04	2.99	2.82	2.68	3.05	2.81	
1987	2.93	2.97	2.85	2.69	3.12	2.47	2.47	3.23	3.14	3.07	2.94	2.80	3.16	2.91	
1988	3.11	3.16	3.04	2.88	3.29	2.47	2.47	3.23	3.14	3.07	2.94	2.80	3.16	2.91	
1989	3.39	3.42	3.30	3.14	3.53	2.47	2.47	3.23	3.14	3.07	2.94	2.80	3.16	2.91	
1990	3.67	3.70	3.58	3.42	3.71	2.47	2.47	3.23	3.14	3.07	2.94	2.80	3.16	2.91	
1991	3.95	3.98	3.86	3.70	3.99	2.47	2.47	3.23	3.14	3.07	2.94	2.80	3.16	2.91	
1992	4.23	4.26	4.14	3.98	4.27	2.47	2.47	3.23	3.14	3.07	2.94	2.80	3.16	2.91	
1993	4.51	4.54	4.42	4.26	4.55	2.47	2.47	3.23	3.14	3.07	2.94	2.80	3.16	2.91	
1994	4.79	4.82	4.70	4.54	4.81	2.47	2.47	3.23	3.14	3.07	2.94	2.80	3.16	2.91	
1995	5.07	5.10	4.98	4.82	5.11	2.47	2.47	3.23	3.14	3.07	2.94	2.80	3.16	2.91	
1996	5.35	5.38	5.26	5.10	5.41	2.47	2.47	3.23	3.14	3.07	2.94	2.80	3.16	2.91	
1997	5.63	5.66	5.54	5.38	5.69	2.47	2.47	3.23	3.14	3.07	2.94	2.80	3.16	2.91	
<b>ALL</b>															
<b>Weekly earnings £</b>															
1986	163.2	173.8	170.0	150.8	129.4	212.6	169.0	123.3	202.0	181.2	167.4	174.7	176.4	174.7	
1987	173.5	185.4	181.6	159.6	133.4	231.0	179.1	131.9	214.7	192.9	180.9	187.9	195.6	192.6	
1988	187.1	200.4	195.8	170.9	149.4	250.8	191.8	149.9	241.6	217.2	202.8	210.4	218.1	215.1	
1989	203.3	216.9	212.1	186.6	162.1	270.6	203.0	162.1	261.6	230.0	217.6	222.8	228.9	228.5	
1990	217.2	234.7	231.1	200.6	162.1	290.4	216.0	162.1	281.6	250.0	237.6	243.7	249.8	247.2	
1991	233.2	254.4	250.5	217.3	179.0	309.3	227.4	165.0	293.6	272.8	240.3	243.7	249.8	247.2	
1992	253.1	264.4	260.5	236.8	192.5	328.2	257.4	165.0	306.						

# 5.5 NEW EARNINGS SURVEY

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

SIC 1992	All industries	All index of production industries	All manufacturing	All services	Agriculture, hunting & fishing	Mining & quarrying	Manufacture of food products; beverages & tobacco	Manufacture of textiles & leather products	Manufacture of pulp, paper & printing	Manufacture of chemicals, ch. products & man-made fibres	Manufacture of rubber & plastic products	Manufacture of other non-metallic products	Manufacture of basic metals & fabricated metal products	Manufacture of machinery & equipment
A-Q	C-E	D	G-Q	A&B	C	DA	DB DC	DE	DH	DI	DJ	DK		
<b>MEN</b>														
<b>Weekly earnings £</b>														
1986	245.1	259.9	257.2	240.0	194.4	311.0	260.1	239.4	276.0	286.0	235.9	241.6	239.7	243.1
1987	255.9	278.6	275.2	262.9	217.1	354.9	279.6	258.8	308.0	287.1	258.1	258.1	258.1	258.1
1988	264.3	308.6	303.5	291.0	241.5	386.0	302.7	287.3	325.5	288.7	267.9	264.8	264.8	264.8
1989	323.9	337.0	333.6	319.7	258.4	425.9	334.6	307.4	348.5	310.7	308.9	305.6	305.6	305.6
1990	355.1	369.7	366.1	350.4	289.9	474.1	369.6	335.1	345.5	324.9	324.9	324.9	324.9	324.9
1991	400.7	385.7	382.4	371.4	302.9	512.9	380.6	352.0	380.9	353.5	339.9	339.9	339.9	339.9
1992	412.8	389.5	385.2	374.7	308.5	562.1	420.6	385.3	455.5	363.7	362.9	364.1	364.1	364.1
1993	418.9	391.7	387.4	376.4	306.5	565.1	450.3	364.5	475.2	383.6	373.6	378.9	378.9	378.9
1994	430.1	443.6	436.2	422.7	323.9	606.1	456.5	375.6	497.3	400.4	400.4	400.4	400.4	400.4
1995	445.0	445.4	436.2	424.4	347.8	591.3	474.4	379.6	474.4	411.6	405.6	405.6	405.6	405.6
1996	463.3	476.6	473.6	458.9	363.8	637.6	515.0	397.6	525.2	439.3	417.0	417.0	417.0	417.0
1997	483.5	497.0	489.2	482.7	387.8	621.0	522.1	417.4	564.3	449.5	440.5	440.5	440.5	440.5
<b>Hours worked</b>														
1986	38.6	39.2	39.3	38.2	42.5	39.6	38.7	39.6	38.1	39.2	39.0	39.4	39.4	39.4
1987	38.7	39.2	39.3	38.2	41.6	39.6	38.7	39.4	38.1	39.4	39.0	39.4	39.4	39.4
1988	38.6	39.3	39.4	38.2	41.5	39.6	38.7	39.4	38.1	39.4	39.0	39.4	39.4	39.4
1989	38.6	39.3	39.4	38.2	40.5	39.6	38.7	39.1	38.1	39.1	39.1	39.1	39.1	39.1
1990	38.6	39.3	39.4	38.2	40.5	39.6	38.7	39.1	38.1	39.1	39.1	39.1	39.1	39.1
1991	38.7	39.4	39.4	38.3	42.0	39.6	38.7	39.1	38.1	39.1	39.1	39.1	39.1	39.1
1992	38.7	39.4	39.4	38.3	41.8	39.6	38.7	39.1	38.1	39.1	39.1	39.1	39.1	39.1
1993	38.8	39.4	39.4	38.3	40.5	39.6	38.7	39.1	38.1	39.1	39.1	39.1	39.1	39.1
1994	38.8	39.4	39.4	38.3	41.4	39.6	38.7	39.1	38.1	39.1	39.1	39.1	39.1	39.1
1995	39.1	39.9	39.9	38.7	43.1	40.3	39.8	39.8	40.9	40.4	40.6	40.6	40.6	40.6
1996	39.1	39.8	39.8	38.8	42.6	40.3	39.8	39.8	40.6	40.6	40.6	40.6	40.6	40.6
1997	39.1	39.7	39.8	38.8	43.0	40.3	39.8	39.8	40.9	40.9	40.9	40.9	40.9	40.9
<b>Hourly earnings £</b>														
1986	6.29	6.54	6.46	6.21	4.25	7.81	6.76	5.77	7.05	5.87	5.98	5.92	5.92	5.92
1987	6.80	7.24	7.15	6.91	4.25	8.25	7.09	6.21	7.51	6.21	6.21	6.21	6.21	6.21
1988	7.43	7.85	7.65	7.48	4.25	8.83	7.75	6.70	8.11	6.70	6.70	6.70	6.70	6.70
1989	8.24	8.40	8.28	8.11	4.25	9.33	8.16	7.00	8.42	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
1990	9.02	9.20	9.09	8.99	4.25	9.37	8.20	7.00	8.42	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
1991	9.52	9.69	9.58	9.48	4.25	9.93	8.73	7.00	8.80	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
1992	10.21	10.29	10.06	10.24	4.25	10.81	9.64	7.00	10.41	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
1993	10.68	10.78	10.59	10.71	4.25	10.81	9.64	7.00	10.41	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
1994	10.94	11.02	10.82	10.97	4.25	11.52	10.32	7.00	11.02	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
1995	11.37	11.45	11.25	11.40	4.25	12.09	10.79	7.00	11.29	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
1996	11.83	11.91	11.71	11.80	4.25	13.59	12.09	7.00	13.07	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
1997	12.33	12.50	12.28	12.40	4.25	15.47	13.22	7.00	14.56	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
<b>WOMEN</b>														
<b>Weekly earnings £</b>														
1986	145.9	139.8	137.4	147.3	115.2	163.1	138.6	119.3	154.2	120.8	119.2	121.9	121.9	121.9
1987	157.2	139.0	137.4	147.3	115.2	163.1	138.6	119.3	154.2	120.8	119.2	121.9	121.9	121.9
1988	175.2	165.7	165.7	159.3	115.2	179.8	150.7	132.0	169.2	130.8	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0
1989	186.8	186.8	186.8	186.8	115.2	197.5	154.2	132.0	186.8	130.8	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0
1990	215.8	206.2	204.0	218.0	115.2	217.3	174.2	132.0	206.2	130.8	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0
1991	236.8	226.9	223.3	239.9	115.2	235.2	195.7	132.0	226.9	130.8	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0
1992	256.5	243.1	238.6	252.2	115.2	255.8	215.5	132.0	243.1	130.8	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0
1993	278.9	268.4	264.0	281.3	115.2	281.0	230.6	132.0	268.4	130.8	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0
1994	289.0	289.0	289.0	289.0	115.2	289.0	289.0	132.0	289.0	130.8	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0
1995	302.4	302.4	302.4	302.4	115.2	302.4	302.4	132.0	302.4	130.8	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0
1996	317.8	305.0	300.0	321.5	115.2	317.8	317.8	132.0	317.8	130.8	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0
1997					115.2			132.0						
<b>Hours worked</b>														
1986	36.7	37.4	37.4	36.5	37.1	37.3	37.1	37.3	36.5	37.3	37.3	37.3	37.3	37.3
1987	36.7	37.4	37.4	36.5	37.1	37.3	37.1	37.3	36.5	37.3	37.3	37.3	37.3	37.3
1988	36.7	37.4	37.4	36.5	37.1	37.3	37.1	37.3	36.5	37.3	37.3	37.3	37.3	37.3
1989	36.7	37.4	37.4	36.5	37.1	37.3	37.1	37.3	36.5	37.3	37.3	37.3	37.3	37.3
1990	36.7	37.4	37.4	36.5	37.1	37.3	37.1	37.3	36.5	37.3	37.3	37.3	37.3	37.3
1991	36.7	37.4	37.4	36.5	37.1	37.3	37.1	37.3	36.5	37.3	37.3	37.3	37.3	37.3
1992	36.7	37.4	37.4	36.5	37.1	37.3	37.1	37.3	36.5	37.3	37.3	37.3	37.3	37.3
1993	36.7	37.4	37.4	36.5	37.1	37.3	37.1	37.3	36.5	37.3	37.3	37.3	37.3	37.3
1994	36.7	37.4	37.4	36.5	37.1	37.3	37.1	37.3	36.5	37.3	37.3	37.3	37.3	37.3
1995	36.7	37.4	37.4	36.5	37.1	37.3	37.1	37.3	36.5	37.3	37.3	37.3	37.3	37.3
1996	36.7	37.4	37.4	36.5	37.1	37.3	37.1	37.3	36.5	37.3	37.3	37.3	37.3	37.3
1997	36.7	37.4	37.4	36.5	37.1	37.3	37.1	37.3	36.5	37.3	37.3	37.3	37.3	37.3
<b>Hourly earnings £</b>														
1986	3.91	3.72	3.65	3.96	3.09	4.39	3.73	3.28	4.18	3.18	3.18	3.24	3.24	3.24
1987	4.18	4.01	3.94	4.22	3.09	4.80	4.05	3.31	4.49	3.18	3.18	3.24	3.24	3.24
1988	4.68	4.43	4.34	4.68	3.09	5.00	4.51	3.31	5.00	3.18	3.18	3.24	3.24	3.24
1989	5.22	4.91	4.81	5.22	3.09	5.49	4.97	3.31	5.49	3.18	3.18	3.24	3.24	3.24
1990	6.00	5.60	5.50	6.00	3.09	6.00	5.27	3.31	6.00	3.18	3.18	3.24	3.24	3.24
1991	6.38	6.00	5.90	6.38	3.09	6.38	5.53	3.31	6.38	3.18	3.18	3.24	3.24	3.24
1992	6.90	6.42	6.29	6.90	3.09	6.90	6.09	3.31	6.90	3.18	3.18	3.24	3.24	3.24
1993	7.23	6.62	6.29	7.23	3.09	7.23	6.29	3.31	7.23	3.18	3.18	3.24	3.24	3.24
1994	7.43	6.93	6.29	7.43	3.09	7.43	6.29	3.31	7.43	3.18	3.18	3.24	3.24	3.24
1995	7.79	7.46	7.32	7.79	3.09	7.79	6.86	3.31	7.79	3.18	3.18	3.24	3.24	3.24
1996	8.16	7.79	7.64	8.16	3.09	8.16	7.41	3.31	8.16	3.18	3.18	3.24	3.24	3.24
1997	8.56	8.08	7.94	8.56	3.09	8.56	7.81	3.31	8.56	3.18	3.18	3.24	3.24	3.24
<b>ALL</b>														
<b>Weekly earnings £</b>														
1986	201.1	225.3	222.7	193.5	175.5	277.8	219.3	183.2	229.8					

# 5.6 NEW EARNINGS SURVEY

## Average earnings and hours of all full-time employees by industry group \*

SIC 1992	A-Q	C-E	D	G-Q	A&B	C	DA	DB DC	DE	DG	DH	DI	DJ	DK	SIC 1992
<b>MEN</b>															
<b>Weekly earnings £</b>															
1986	207.6	211.7	208.8	209.8	199.0	237.7	206.7	173.2	240.7	238.4	192.0	197.7	197.8	200.6	1986
1987	227.7	226.8	227.7	227.7	145.1	263.3	219.9	183.5	254.1	253.7	210.0	213.3	211.0	211.3	1987
1988	246.1	247.6	244.0	250.9	166.2	296.5	239.0	202.1	279.1	269.4	227.4	229.9	232.1	235.7	1988
1989	269.6	270.0	266.0	275.3	175.7	330.4	257.0	216.1	292.2	297.2	242.6	261.8	253.2	258.3	1989
1990	295.8	294.9	290.5	301.3	195.2	365.0	282.0	238.8	324.2	327.0	268.6	281.8	277.2	281.3	1990
1991	318.9	316.7	310.4	325.3	214.2	410.0	308.3	252.8	344.2	348.1	288.6	292.9	287.2	294.2	1991
1992	340.3	337.0	329.0	347.6	223.7	443.1	328.8	271.1	363.5	365.7	296.1	292.9	300.9	315.5	1992
1993	353.9	348.3	341.8	363.2	233.9	439.1	341.6	282.9	380.5	405.1	308.6	300.0	310.1	328.7	1993
1994	363.0	357.1	350.8	372.3	240.5	459.4	346.3	288.8	419.9	432.5	320.5	308.0	323.0	342.3	1994
1995	376.3	370.7	364.7	384.7	248.4	481.8	358.6	284.0	407.7	440.1	328.8	308.8	346.4	364.4	1995
1996	391.3	386.4	380.0	399.3	266.5	496.4	385.6	308.4	431.7	445.6	342.4	337.8	358.8	374.3	1996
1997	408.7	398.8	392.7	419.4	281.7	495.1	378.7	320.9	436.7	482.8	355.2	355.1	369.8	397.9	1997
<b>Hours worked</b>															
1986	41.9	42.6	42.8	40.9	45.1	42.4	43.9	43.4	41.3	41.2	43.7	44.7	43.6	43.0	1986
1987	42.1	42.7	42.9	41.0	44.3	43.6	43.8	43.5	41.3	41.3	43.9	44.6	43.7	42.8	1987
1988	42.9	43.1	43.3	40.9	46.3	44.2	44.1	41.9	41.2	41.2	44.2	44.6	44.6	43.6	1988
1989	43.2	43.3	43.5	41.1	46.3	44.2	44.3	41.9	41.2	41.2	44.1	44.9	44.8	43.9	1989
1990	42.2	43.0	43.3	41.0	46.7	44.6	44.5	42.9	41.2	41.2	43.7	44.7	44.6	43.8	1990
1991	41.5	42.0	42.0	41.0	47.0	45.5	44.1	42.2	41.5	41.5	42.5	43.8	42.8	41.7	1991
1992	41.4	42.3	42.3	40.6	46.0	45.2	43.9	42.8	40.9	40.8	42.7	43.4	43.5	42.2	1992
1993	41.3	42.0	42.1	40.6	45.7	44.1	43.7	42.8	40.9	40.8	43.1	43.2	43.2	42.0	1993
1994	41.4	42.4	42.4	40.8	45.7	44.8	43.9	42.9	41.1	41.1	42.7	43.7	43.6	42.4	1994
1995	41.9	43.0	43.0	40.9	47.0	46.6	44.2	42.9	41.4	41.4	40.9	44.1	44.5	43.5	1995
1996	41.7	42.6	42.7	40.9	46.6	46.1	43.3	43.0	41.4	41.4	40.6	44.1	44.4	42.8	1996
1997	41.8	42.8	41.0	41.0	46.8	46.9	43.8	43.2	40.4	40.4	44.0	43.5	44.2	43.1	1997
<b>Hourly earnings £</b>															
1986	4.91	4.82	4.82	5.05	2.98	5.46	4.68	3.88	5.72	5.75	4.36	4.35	4.48	4.62	1986
1987	5.29	5.25	5.15	5.47	3.14	5.94	4.95	4.13	5.95	6.12	4.76	4.66	4.77	4.88	1987
1988	5.71	5.66	5.53	6.01	3.43	6.54	5.34	4.55	6.41	6.51	5.03	4.98	5.11	5.33	1988
1989	6.28	6.26	6.13	6.59	3.70	7.06	5.83	4.85	6.81	7.06	5.33	5.24	5.33	5.55	1989
1990	6.88	6.74	6.59	7.20	4.04	7.96	6.23	5.41	7.51	7.86	6.00	5.80	6.01	6.34	1990
1991	7.55	7.41	7.27	7.86	4.41	8.41	6.48	5.15	8.15	8.39	6.81	6.62	6.91	7.35	1991
1992	8.07	7.93	7.66	8.41	4.99	9.11	7.22	5.89	8.99	9.87	7.04	6.75	7.01	7.75	1992
1993	8.44	8.18	8.06	8.82	5.19	9.88	7.81	6.37	9.50	10.10	7.30	6.87	7.27	7.99	1993
1994	8.63	8.33	8.16	9.02	5.48	9.88	8.09	6.85	9.75	10.78	7.52	7.41	7.78	8.37	1994
1995	8.95	8.61	8.45	9.36	5.72	10.56	8.89	7.15	10.31	10.89	7.81	7.75	8.11	8.72	1995
1996	9.34	9.01	8.86	9.72	5.95	10.56	8.89	7.15	10.31	10.89	7.81	7.75	8.11	8.72	1996
1997	9.74	9.31	9.16	10.19	5.95	10.56	8.89	7.15	10.31	10.89	7.81	7.75	8.11	8.72	1997
<b>WOMEN</b>															
<b>Weekly earnings £</b>															
1986	137.4	125.5	123.4	141.3	105.9	155.5	126.1	100.2	146.2	139.6	115.5	116.7	116.2	125.2	1986
1987	148.1	136.0	133.9	151.9	122.3	176.8	137.2	108.7	157.7	150.9	125.5	125.5	128.2	134.0	1987
1988	164.5	147.9	145.5	169.8	123.9	198.6	149.4	117.3	174.8	166.0	130.8	135.9	135.5	143.9	1988
1989	182.4	162.3	159.6	188.8	135.6	229.0	159.6	126.2	190.2	186.6	147.4	149.1	151.1	161.8	1989
1990	201.7	180.5	177.7	208.1	150.1	249.8	178.5	130.9	210.2	206.8	160.2	160.0	176.1	176.1	1990
1991	217.8	193.9	189.4	224.4	163.9	274.3	194.4	149.6	228.3	228.6	178.1	184.6	173.5	189.4	1991
1992	241.0	211.8	207.1	248.4	189.7	289.9	207.7	160.3	242.1	250.2	192.3	192.6	188.5	202.7	1992
1993	253.0	224.3	219.3	260.3	199.0	292.7	225.3	167.2	263.0	268.0	209.8	195.1	197.6	211.2	1993
1994	261.7	231.0	226.1	269.9	204.1	300.8	236.0	169.9	278.5	278.4	219.8	218.0	217.9	231.7	1994
1995	281.7	241.7	236.9	289.8	216.8	330.8	256.0	189.9	297.9	297.9	234.8	234.8	231.9	249.2	1995
1996	283.0	251.8	246.9	289.8	212.5	330.8	248.5	190.1	294.7	294.7	234.8	234.8	231.9	249.2	1996
1997	297.2	264.0	258.8	305.4	219.2	330.8	260.3	197.9	318.6	308.0	231.7	231.9	240.2	258.1	1997
<b>Hours worked</b>															
1986	37.3	38.7	38.8	36.8	39.8	37.5	39.1	38.9	37.7	38.2	40.1	39.0	38.8	38.8	1986
1987	37.5	38.9	39.0	37.0	40.1	37.8	39.4	38.9	37.7	38.5	40.3	39.0	38.9	38.9	1987
1988	37.6	39.0	39.1	37.1	39.8	37.5	39.5	39.3	37.7	38.6	40.2	39.0	38.9	38.9	1988
1989	37.6	39.0	39.1	37.1	39.8	37.5	39.5	39.3	37.7	38.6	40.2	39.0	38.9	38.9	1989
1990	37.6	39.0	39.1	37.1	39.8	37.5	39.5	39.3	37.7	38.6	40.2	39.0	38.9	38.9	1990
1991	37.4	38.7	38.8	37.0	40.9	37.3	39.9	38.9	37.6	38.4	39.4	39.3	38.6	38.2	1991
1992	37.3	38.9	38.9	37.0	39.9	37.5	39.9	39.0	37.7	38.4	39.7	39.3	38.5	38.5	1992
1993	37.4	38.9	39.0	37.0	39.8	37.5	39.9	39.0	37.7	38.4	39.6	39.0	38.6	38.6	1993
1994	37.6	39.1	39.2	37.2	40.4	38.1	40.2	39.3	37.7	38.4	39.4	39.4	39.5	39.5	1994
1995	37.6	39.3	39.3	37.3	39.8	37.1	40.4	39.2	37.8	38.7	40.6	39.5	39.0	39.4	1995
1996	37.6	39.3	39.3	37.3	39.8	37.1	40.4	39.2	37.8	38.7	40.6	39.5	39.0	39.4	1996
1997	37.6	39.2	39.2	37.3	39.5	37.1	40.2	39.2	37.9	38.7	40.6	39.5	39.0	39.3	1997
<b>Hourly earnings £</b>															
1986	3.83	3.23	3.17	3.77	2.66	4.16	3.22	2.55	3.84	3.63	2.88	2.99	2.97	3.22	1986
1987	3.88	3.47	3.40	4.03	3.05	4.69	3.47	2.74	4.09	3.91	3.11	3.23	3.26	3.43	1987
1988	4.32	3.76	3.69	4.52	3.12	5.31	3.74	2.97	4.56	4.29	3.25	3.45	3.46	3.69	1988
1989	4.81	4.14	4.09	5.03	3.43	6.06	4.46	3.54	5.55	5.28	4.01	4.16	4.18	4.46	1989
1990	5.31	4.58	4.49	5.55	3.73	6.66	4.46	3.54	5.55	5.28	4.01	4.16	4.18	4.46	1990
1991	5.91	5.08	4.97	6.16	4.09	7.47	5.19	4.09	6.32	6.51	4.79	4.72	4.66	5.19	1991
1992	6.40	5.42	5.28	6.67	4.77	7.74	5.19	4.09	6.32	6.51	4.79	4.72	4.66	5.19	1992
1993	6.71	5.75	5.62	6.97	5.04	8.11	5.60	4.27	6.81	7.00	5.00	5.02	5.02	5.42	1993
1994	6.90	5.98	5.84	7.16	5.21										

# 5.8 UNIT WAGE COSTS \*

All employees: index for main industrial sectors

UNITED KINGDOM SIC 1992 1990=100	Manufacturing		Energy and water supply	Production industries	Construction	Whole economy	
		Per cent change from a year earlier					Per cent change from a year earlier
1986	85.5	4.0	76.2	75.0	70.2	73.0	4.6
1987	87.4	2.1	84.9	79.4	71.7	76.7	5.1
1988	89.5	2.4	95.2	84.6	77.6	82.3	7.2
1989	93.8	4.8	96.2	93.7	90.7	90.6	10.2
1990	100.0	6.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	10.4
1991	105.2	5.2	111.3	101.3	107.7	106.8	6.8
1992	105.5	0.3	113.0	105.2	104.1	110.4	3.4
1993	105.0	-0.5	105.6	103.6	99.2	110.2	-0.1
1994	104.5	-0.4	97.8	100.6	98.9	109.5	-0.7
1995	108.4	3.7	..	..	..	111.3	1.6
1996	114.1	5.3	..	..	..	113.2	1.8
1992 Q2	105.5	-0.1	..	..	..	111.0	4.7
1992 Q3	105.4	-0.6	..	..	..	110.4	2.6
1992 Q4	105.0	-0.5	..	..	..	110.1	1.3
1993 Q1	103.4	-2.4	..	..	..	109.8	-0.5
1993 Q2	104.5	-1.0	..	..	..	110.4	-0.6
1993 Q3	105.9	0.5	..	..	..	110.6	0.2
1993 Q4	106.1	1.0	..	..	..	110.3	0.3
1994 Q1	104.4	1.0	..	..	..	110.2	0.5
1994 Q2	104.2	-0.3	..	..	..	109.1	-1.2
1994 Q3	104.2	-1.6	..	..	..	109.0	-1.4
1994 Q4	105.3	-0.8	..	..	..	109.6	-0.7
1995 Q1	106.8	2.3	..	..	..	110.5	0.3
1995 Q2	107.7	3.4	..	..	..	111.0	1.7
1995 Q3	108.3	3.9	..	..	..	111.1	1.9
1995 Q4	110.7	5.1	..	..	..	112.4	2.6
1996 Q1	112.4	5.2	..	..	..	112.4	1.7
1996 Q2	113.7	5.5	..	..	..	112.6	1.5
1996 Q3	114.6	5.9	..	..	..	113.7	2.3
1996 Q4	115.8	4.7	..	..	..	114.2	1.5
1997 Q1	116.1	3.3	..	..	..	115.8	3.0
1997 Q2	116.7	2.7	..	..	..	116.0	3.0
1997 Q3	117.1	2.2	..	..	..	116.7	2.6
1995 May	107.6	3.5	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Jun	107.8	3.3	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Jul	108.6	4.6	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Aug	107.8	3.7	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Sep	108.4	3.4	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Oct	109.6	4.8	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Nov	110.1	5.1	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Dec	112.2	5.5	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Jan	111.7	5.0	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Feb	112.5	4.9	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Mar	112.9	4.8	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Apr	113.8	5.8	..	..	..	..	..
1996 May	113.4	5.2	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Jun	113.8	4.8	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Jul	114.1	5.9	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Aug	114.9	6.0	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Sep	114.8	4.8	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Oct	115.0	4.4	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Nov	115.8	3.2	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Dec	116.6	4.4	..	..	..	..	..
1997 Jan	116.0	3.8	..	..	..	..	..
1997 Feb	116.1	3.2	..	..	..	..	..
1997 Mar	116.2	2.9	..	..	..	..	..
1997 Apr	115.6	1.6	..	..	..	..	..
1997 May	117.3	3.4	..	..	..	..	..
1997 Jun	117.3	3.1	..	..	..	..	..
1997 Jul	116.4	2.0	..	..	..	..	..
1997 Aug	117.5	2.3	..	..	..	..	..
1997 Sep	117.3	2.2	..	..	..	..	..
1997 Oct	118.3	2.9	..	..	..	..	..
1997 Nov	120.1	3.7	..	..	..	..	..
Three months ending:							
1995 May	107.5	3.1	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Jun	107.7	3.4	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Jul	108.0	3.8	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Aug	108.1	3.9	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Sep	108.3	3.9	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Oct	108.6	4.0	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Nov	109.4	4.4	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Dec	110.7	5.1	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Jan	111.4	5.1	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Feb	112.2	5.3	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Mar	112.4	5.2	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Apr	113.1	5.5	..	..	..	..	..
1996 May	113.4	5.4	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Jun	113.7	5.5	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Jul	113.8	5.3	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Aug	114.3	5.7	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Sep	114.6	5.9	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Oct	114.9	5.8	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Nov	115.2	5.3	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Dec	115.8	4.7	..	..	..	..	..
1997 Jan	116.1	4.3	..	..	..	..	..
1997 Feb	116.2	3.6	..	..	..	..	..
1997 Mar	116.1	3.3	..	..	..	..	..
1997 Apr	116.0	2.5	..	..	..	..	..
1997 May	116.4	2.6	..	..	..	..	..
1997 Jun	116.7	2.7	..	..	..	..	..
1997 Jul	117.0	2.9	..	..	..	..	..
1997 Aug	117.1	2.5	..	..	..	..	..
1997 Sep	117.1	2.2	..	..	..	..	..
1997 Oct	117.7	2.4	..	..	..	..	..
1997 Nov	118.6	2.9	..	..	..	..	..

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

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

# EARNINGS 5.9

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

	Great Britain (1,2)	Belgium (7,8)	Canada (8)	Denmark (6,8)	France (4)	Germany (FR) (4)	Greece (8)	Irish Republic (8)	Italy (4)	Japan (2,5)	Netherlands (4)	Spain (2,8,9)	Sweden (6,8)	United States (6,10)
1990=100	100.0	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Annual averages														
1990	108.2	105	104.8	104.5	104.6	106.8	117	105	109.8	103.5	104.0	108.2	105.5	103.0
1991	115.4	110	108.4	107.9	108.7	114.2	133	119	115.7	104.6	108.3	116.5	110.3	106.0
1992	120.5	114	110.7	110.6	111.1	120.4	147	117	120.0	104.7	111.8	124.4	113.9	108.0
1993	126.2	117	112.5	113.2	113.4	123.9	166	118	124.0	106.9	113.7	130.1	118.6	111.0
1994	131.9	118	114.1	117.6	116.1	128.0	188	123	127.8	110.4	115.0	136.4	124.9	114.0
1995	137.8	120	117.7	122.4	119.0	134.7	204	126	130.1	113.1	117.2	143.6	133.1	118.0
Quarterly averages														
1995 Q2	131.3	118.0	113.5	119.1	115.5	126.3	186.0	119.0	126.7	111.4	114.9	135.4	124.5	114.0
1995 Q3	132.4	118.0	114.1	117.6	116.3	129.3	190.0	120.0	128.7	108.5	115.3	137.0	126.0	115.0
1995 Q4	134.0	118.0	115.3	118.2	116.8	131.4	196.0	123.0	129.5	111.0	115.3	139.2	127.9	115.0
1996 Q1	135.6	120.0	115.4	120.4	117.1	134.1	198.0	122.0	128.8	112.2	116.3	140.7	129.6	116.0
1996 Q2	136.8	120.0	116.9	124.3	118.1	134.7	202.0	124.0	129.3	113.2	116.7	143.0	135.1	118.0
1996 Q3	138.4	121.0	118.4	122.3	119.3	134.9	206.0	124.0	130.9	113.8	117.4	144.4	133.0	118.0
1996 Q4	140.1	121.0	120.0	122.7	119.8	135.2	210.0	126.0	131.6	113.5	118.2	145.9	134.8	120.0
1997 Q1	141.5	121.0	119.2	125.2	120.6	135.2	219.0	..	133.9	118.0	119.4	147.2	137.2	120.0
1997 Q2	142.7	..	118.9	129.3	121.3	136.7	..	..	134.2	116.3	120.1	149.0	138.8	121.0
1997 Q3	144.2	..	117.4	..	122.6	137.0	..	..	135.4	116.7	..	..	137.9	122.0
Monthly														
1995 Jun	131.5	118.0	113.5	..	..	129.3	..	119.0	126.7	116.8	115.1	..	125.1	114.0
1995 Jul	132.2	..	113.0	..	116.3	..	..	..	128.5	106.1	115.5	..	127.2	114.0
1995 Aug	132.4	..	114.3	117.6	..	..	..	..	128.5	106.2	115.5	..	123.8	114.0
1995 Sep	132.7	118.0	114.7	..	..	..	..	120.0	129.2	111.0	115.5	..	126.8	115.0
1995 Oct	133.6	..	114.8	..	116.8	131.4	..	..	129.4	111.4	115.5	..	126.8	115.0
1995 Nov	133.7	..	114.9	118.2	..	..	..	..	129.5	110.8	115.4	..	127.1	115.0
1995 Dec	134.6	118.0	116.3	..	..	..	..	123.0	129.5	110.5	115.5	..	129.7	116.0
1996 Jan	134.9	..	115.2	..	117.1	134.1	..	..	128.8	110.2	116.2	..	129.3	117.0
1996 Feb	135.8	..	115.7	120.4	..	..	..	..	128.8	112.9	116.4	..	129.3	116.0
1996 Mar	136.2	120.0	115.4	..	..	..	..	122.0	128.8	113.0	116.4	..	130.4	116.0
1996 Apr	136.5	..	115.2	..	118.1	134.7	..	..	129.1	112.8	116.7	..	134.5	118.0
1996 May	136.7	..	116.8	124.3	..	..	..	..	129.2	112.7	116.7	..	136.1	117.0
1996 Jun	137.3	120.0	118.7	..	..	..	..	124.0	129.5	114.2	116.8	..	134.7	118.0
1996 Jul	137.9	..	117.2	..	119.3	134.9	..	..	130.2	112.6	117.4	..	134.3	118.0
1996 Aug	138.4	..	118.5	122.3	..	..	..	..	130.9	114.7	117.4	..	131.6	118.0
1996 Sep	139.0	121.0	119.5	..	..	..	..	124.0	130.9	114.0	117.4	..	133.2	119.0
1996 Oct	139.2	..	119.3	..	119.8	135.2	..	..	131.4	114.2	118.1	..	132.5	118.0
1996 Nov	139.9	..	120.5	122.7	..	..	..	..	131.5	113.6	118.2	..	134.6	119.0
1996 Dec	141.3	121.0	120.1	..	..	..	..	126.0						

## 6.1 RETAIL PRICES

### Summary of recent movements

	All Items (RPI)		All Items excluding		Mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY)		Housing	
	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months
1996 Dec	154.4	2.5	154.2	3.1	149.5	2.7	151.6	2.6
1997 Jan	154.4	2.8	153.9	3.1	149.3	2.8	150.7	2.7
Feb	155.0	2.7	154.5	2.9	149.9	2.5	151.3	2.5
Mar	155.4	2.6	154.9	2.7	150.3	2.3	151.7	2.2
Apr	156.3	2.4	155.8	2.5	150.8	2.0	152.2	2.1
May	156.9	2.6	156.3	2.5	151.3	2.0	152.7	2.1
Jun	157.5	2.9	156.7	2.7	151.8	2.2	153.0	2.2
Jul	157.5	3.3	156.4	3.0	151.0	2.2	152.6	2.6
Aug	158.5	3.5	157.1	2.8	151.8	2.1	153.5	2.5
Sep	159.3	3.6	157.8	2.7	152.6	2.0	154.1	2.4
Oct	159.5	3.7	157.9	2.8	152.9	2.2	154.2	2.5
Nov	159.6	3.7	158.0	2.8	152.9	2.1	154.2	2.4
Dec	160.0	3.6	158.3	2.7	152.8	2.2	154.5	2.3

## 6.2 RETAIL PRICES

### Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for December 9 1997

	Index Jan 1987=100		Percentage change over			Index Jan 1987=100		Percentage change over	
	1 month	12 months	1 month	12 months		1 month	12 months		
<b>ALL ITEMS</b>	160.0	0.3	3.6		<b>Tobacco</b>	213.1	2.2	8.6	
<b>Food and catering</b>	151.1	0.1	1.9		Cigarettes	216.2		9	
Alcohol and tobacco	185.6	0.4	4.3		Tobacco	187.5		5	
Housing and household expenditure	162.4	0.6	5.2		<b>Housing</b>	186.9	0.7	9.9	
Personal expenditure	140.7	-0.1	1.4		Rent	218.8		3	
Travel and leisure	160.7	0.0	3.1		Mortgage interest payments	202.5		28	
<b>Consumer durables</b>	119.7	0.6	-0.2		Depreciation (Jan 1995=100)	113.9		7	
Seasonal food	121.7	2.0	4.9		Community charge and rates/council	154.4		7	
Food excluding seasonal	145.2	-0.3	0.7		Water and other payments	257.8		4	
All items excluding seasonal food	161.0	0.2	3.6		Repairs and maintenance charges	182.3		8	
All items excluding food	163.5	0.3	4.0		Do-it yourself materials	155.0		2	
<b>Other indices</b>					Dwelling insurance & ground rent	187.9		3	
All items excluding:					<b>Fuel and light</b>	126.5	-0.5	-5.5	
mortgage interest payments (RPIX)	158.3	0.2	2.7		Coal and solid fuels	130.1		-1	
housing	154.5	0.2	2.3		Electricity	134.0		-7	
mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY)[1]	152.8	-0.1	2.2		Gas	120.8		-3	
mortgage interest payments and council tax	158.2	0.1	2.5		Oil and other fuels	116.2		-14	
mortgage interest payments and depreciation	158.1	0.2	2.5		<b>Household goods</b>	142.5	1.3	1.4	
<b>Food</b>	141.6	0.0	1.2		Furniture	149.6		3	
Bread	135.9	-1	-1		Furnishings	149.3		3	
Cereals	142.1	2	2		Electrical appliances	100.6		-4	
Biscuits and cakes	153.4	2	2		Other household equipment	143.7		1	
Beef	128.7	-4	-4		Household consumables	157.7		-1	
Lamb	144.1	-9	-9		Pet care	145.8		3	
of which, home-killed	141.8	-12	-12		<b>Household services</b>	146.3	0.0	3.0	
Pork	135.8	-11	-11		Postage	153.0		0	
Bacon	158.5	-1	-1		Telephones, telemessages, etc	104.3		0	
Poultry	106.5	-2	-2		Domestic services	185.1		4	
Other meat	134.7	1	1		Fees and subscriptions	168.3		5	
Fish	128.3	6	6		<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	123.5	-0.4	0.0	
of which, fresh fish	131.4	7	7		Men's outerwear	122.8		0	
Butter	166.9	0	0		Women's outerwear	108.4		-1	
Oil and fats	139.6	1	1		Children's outerwear	123.8		1	
Cheese	166.5	1	1		Other clothing	157.8		3	
Eggs	146.7	-4	-4		Footwear	122.5		-3	
Milk fresh	153.4	-1	-1		<b>Personal goods and services</b>	172.9	0.3	3.4	
Milk products	145.1	-2	-2		Personal articles	121.5		0	
Tea	154.6	3	3		Chemists goods	181.8		4	
Coffee and other hot drinks	132.9	13	13		Personal services	227.3		6	
Soft drinks	179.1	2	2		<b>Motoring expenditure</b>	167.2	-0.1	3.5	
Sugar and preserves	150.1	-4	-4		Purchase of motor vehicles	139.6		2	
Sweets and chocolates	149.5	4	4		Maintenance of motor vehicles	189.5		4	
Potatoes	132.4	-1	-1		Petrol and oil	186.1		4	
of which, unprocessed	115.7	12	12		Vehicles tax and insurance	199.4		4	
Vegetables	115.8	5	5		<b>Fares and other travel costs</b>	170.5	-0.1	3.1	
of which, other fresh	102.6	7	7		Rail fares	187.7		2	
Fruit	138.5	7	7		Bus and coach fares	184.9		3	
of which, fresh fruit	137.1	8	8		Other travel costs	150.4		3	
Other foods	147.8	2	2		<b>Leisure goods</b>	123.4	0.1	-0.6	
<b>Catering</b>	185.1	0.1	3.5		Audio-visual equipment	63.2		-7	
Restaurant meals	182.8	4	4		Tapes and discs	119.0		0	
Canteen meals	202.1	4	4		Toys, photographic and sport goods	119.9		-1	
Take-aways and snacks	181.4	3	3		Books and newspapers	184.2		3	
<b>Alcoholic drink</b>	174.4	-0.4	2.5		Gardening products	145.4		1	
Beer	186.0	4	4		<b>Leisure services</b>	186.5	0.1	5.2	
on sales	192.6	4	4		Television licences and rentals	127.4		2	
off sales	150.7	3	3		Entertainment and other recreation	227.5		5	
Wines and spirits	158.2	1	1		Foreign holidays (Jan 1993=100)	120.9		7	
on sales	181.6	3	3		UK holidays (Jan 1994=100)	110.5		4	
off sales	145.2	-1	-1						

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

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 9 1997

Item	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)	Item	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)
<b>Beef: home-killed, per kg</b>	674	375	198-548	<b>Margarine</b>			
Best beef mince	644	649	505-899	Margarine/Low fat spread, per 500g	247	73	39-99
Topside	511	419	368-505	<b>Cheese, per kg</b>			
Brisket (without bone)	674	780	568-1045	Cheddar type	237	525	378-679
Rump steak *	664	456	299-681	<b>Eggs</b>			
Stewing steak				Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	234	156	125-189
<b>Lamb: home-killed, per kg</b>	602	827	549-1039	Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	242	141	92-198
Loin (with bone)	548	323	246-459	<b>Milk</b>			
Shoulder (with bone)				Pasteurised, per pint +	283	35	27-35
<b>Lamb: imported (frozen), per kg</b>	155	523	394-627	<b>Tea</b>			
Loin (with bone)	166	412	326-499	Loose, per 125g	242	67	55-79
Lag (with bone)				Tea bags, per 250g	253	136	105-169
<b>Pork: home-killed, per kg</b>	654	455	349-618	<b>Coffee</b>			
Loin (with bone)	521	314	238-417	Pure, instant, per 100g	278	208	195-255
Shoulder (without bone)				Ground (filter fine), 227g/8oz	240	233	155-299
<b>Bacon, per kg</b>	567	448	328-621	<b>Sugar</b>			
Streaky	577	590	437-659	Granulated, per kg	260	72	62-79
Gammon *	618	577	438-865	<b>Fresh vegetables</b>			
Back *				Potatoes, old loose, 454g per lb	438	18	10-26
<b>Ham</b>				Potatoes, new loose, 454g per lb	411	29	19-55
Ham (not shoulder), 113g per 4oz	580	92	59-115	Tomatoes, 454g per lb	604	54	45-79
<b>Seausages, 454g per lb</b>	587	138	118-165	Cabbage, hearted, 454g per lb	593	29	15-39
Pork				Cauliflower, each	580	62	49-75
<b>Canned meats</b>				Brussels sprouts, 454g per lb	594	41	31-49
Corned beef, 340g	235	94	65-109	Carrots, 454g per lb	610	19	15-25
<b>Chicken: roasting, oven ready, per kg</b>				Onions, 454g per lb	607	27	20-30
Frozen	200	177	135-215	Mushrooms, 113g per 4oz	603	35	29-42
Fresh or chilled	652	240	185-275	Cucumber, each	602	48	45-59
<b>Fresh and smoked fish, per kg</b>				Lettuce - iceberg, each	600	70	59-79
Cod filets	430	594	483-769	Leeks, 454g per lb	593	55	45-69
Rainbow trout	392	498	370-551	<b>Fresh fruit</b>			
<b>Bread</b>				Apples, cooking, 454g per lb	586	57	48-59
White loaf, sliced, 800g	241	51	37-81	Apples, dessert, 454g per lb	597	50	39-59
White loaf, unwrapped, 800g	215	70	55-89	Pears, dessert, 454g per lb	589	46	35-69
Brown loaf, sliced, 400g	231	53	39-69	Oranges, each	593	21	15-29
Brown loaf, unsliced, 800g	224	72	55-91	Bananas, 454g per lb	601	48	39-52
<b>Flour</b>				Grapes, 454g per lb	551	215	139-299
Self raising, per 1.5kg	237	59	39-79	Avocado pear, each	473	56	39-75
<b>Butter</b>				Grapefruit, each	580	29	22-39
Home produced, per 250g	230	83	78-94	<b>Items other than food</b>			
Imported, per 250g	236	86	82-89	Draught bitter, per pint	557	166	142-192
				Draught lager, per pint	565	185	165-210
				Whisky per nip	562	131	110-150
				Cigarettes 20 king size filter	831	305	258-336
				Coal, per 50kg	226	673	530-935
				Smokeless fuel per 50kg	267	964	820-1270
				4-star petrol, per litre	552	70	68-72
				Derv per litre	551	64	62-66
				Unleaded petrol ord. per litre	552	64	62-66

\* Or Scottish equivalent.

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

#### General Notes - Retail Prices

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

#### Structure

With effect from February 1987 the structure of the published components was recast. In some cases, therefore, no direct comparison of the new component with the old is possible. The relationship between the old and the new index structure is shown in *Employment Gazette*, p379, September 1986.

#### Definitions

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

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

# 6.4 RETAIL PRICES

## General index of retail prices

UNITED KINGDOM January 13 1987 = 100		ALL ITEMS	All Items except food	All Items except seasonal food +	All Items except housing	All Items except mortgage interest	National- ised industries**	Consumer durables	Food			Catering	Alcoholic drink
									All	Seasonal +	Non- seasonal +		
1987	Weights	1,000	833	974	843	956	57	139	167	26	141	46	76
1988		1,000	837	975	840	958	54	141	163	25	138	50	78
1989		1,000	846	977	825	940	46	135	154	23	131	49	83
1990		1,000	842	976	815	925	—	132	158	24	134	47	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	142	20	122	45	78
1995		1,000	861	978	813	958	—	123	139	22	117	45	76
1996		1,000	857	978	810	958	—	116	143	22	121	48	78
1997		1,000	864	981	814	961	—	122	136	19	117	49	80
1987	Annual averages	101.9	102.0	101.9	101.6	101.9	100.9	101.2	101.1	101.6	101.0	102.8	101.7
1988		106.9	107.3	107.0	105.8	106.6	106.7	103.7	104.6	102.4	105.0	109.6	106.9
1989		115.2	116.1	115.5	111.5	112.9	—	107.2	110.5	105.0	111.6	116.5	112.9
1990		126.1	127.4	126.4	119.2	122.1	—	111.3	119.4	116.4	119.9	126.4	123.8
1991		133.5	135.1	133.8	128.3	130.3	—	114.8	125.6	121.6	126.3	139.1	139.2
1992		138.5	140.5	139.1	134.3	136.4	—	115.5	128.3	114.7	130.6	147.9	148.1
1993		140.7	142.6	141.4	138.4	140.5	—	115.9	130.6	111.4	134.0	155.6	154.7
1994		144.1	146.5	144.8	141.6	143.8	—	115.5	131.9	117.7	134.3	162.1	164.5
1995		149.1	151.4	149.6	145.4	147.9	—	116.2	137.0	127.2	138.5	169.0	164.5
1996		152.7	154.9	153.4	149.3	152.3	—	117.1	141.4	125.4	144.2	175.7	169.2
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	103.7
1990	Jan 16	119.5	120.2	119.6	114.6	116.1	—	108.0	116.0	116.3	116.0	121.2	109.9
1991	Jan 15	130.2	131.6	130.4	122.7	126.0	—	110.7	122.9	121.2	123.1	132.2	129.7
1992	Jan 14	135.6	137.1	135.9	131.6	133.1	—	113.2	128.4	125.2	129.0	144.3	143.9
1993	Jan 12	137.9	139.7	138.6	135.0	137.4	—	112.8	128.8	127.1	131.7	151.7	151.0
1994	Jan 18	141.3	143.5	142.1	139.3	141.3	—	113.0	130.0	116.3	133.5	159.1	156.9
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
	Dec 12	150.7	152.9	151.3	147.2	149.6	—	119.0	138.8	126.2	140.9	171.9	164.6
1996	Jan 16	150.2	152.3	150.7	146.8	149.3	—	113.8	139.6	128.5	141.4	172.5	166.0
	Feb 13	150.9	152.8	151.3	147.6	150.2	—	115.5	141.1	131.8	142.5	172.9	167.1
	Mar 12	151.5	153.3	151.9	148.4	150.9	—	117.4	142.3	134.9	143.3	173.3	167.4
	Apr 16	152.6	154.6	153.0	149.0	152.0	—	117.5	142.3	132.3	143.8	174.0	168.0
	May 14	152.9	154.8	153.3	149.5	152.5	—	118.0	143.3	134.9	144.5	174.6	168.6
	Jun 11	153.0	154.9	153.5	149.7	152.6	—	118.0	143.2	132.1	144.9	175.5	169.7
	Jul 16	152.4	154.5	153.2	148.8	151.9	—	114.1	141.3	120.1	145.0	176.3	170.5
	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	145.5	178.3	170.7
	Dec 16	154.4	157.2	155.4	151.1	154.2	—	120.0	139.9	116.0	144.2	178.8	170.1
1997	Jan 14	154.4	157.0	155.3	150.7	153.9	—	114.2	141.0	120.3	144.7	179.2	171.1
	Feb 11	155.0	157.7	156.0	151.3	154.5	—	115.5	140.8	116.9	145.1	179.7	172.2
	Mar 11	155.4	158.4	156.5	151.7	154.9	—	117.9	140.0	113.9	144.7	180.0	172.1
	Apr 15	156.3	159.3	157.4	152.2	155.8	—	117.8	140.4	114.4	145.2	181.2	172.7
	May 13	156.9	159.8	157.9	152.7	156.3	—	118.3	141.5	117.0	146.0	181.7	173.8
	Jun 10	157.5	160.3	158.4	153.0	156.7	—	117.9	142.8	122.9	146.3	182.2	174.1
	Jul 15	157.5	160.4	158.4	152.6	156.4	—	114.4	142.2	119.3	146.3	182.7	175.0
	Aug 12	158.5	161.5	159.4	153.5	157.1	—	116.1	142.3	120.0	146.3	183.0	175.2
	Sep 09	159.3	162.5	160.3	154.1	157.8	—	118.4	142.1	118.0	146.4	183.6	175.4
	Oct 14	159.5	162.8	160.5	154.2	157.9	—	117.9	142.3	118.7	146.6	184.1	175.8
	Nov 11	159.6	163.0	160.6	154.2	158.0	—	119.0	141.6	119.3	145.6	184.9	175.1
	Dec 09	160.0	163.5	161.0	154.5	158.3	—	119.7	141.6	121.7	145.2	185.1	174.4

+ 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
86	157	61	73	44	74	38	127	22	47	30	1987	Weights
96	160	55	74	41	72	37	132	23	47	30	1988	
96	175	54	71	41	73	37	128	23	47	29	1989	
96	165	50	71	40	69	39	131	21	48	30	1990	
34	192	46	77	45	63	38	141	20	48	30	1991	
32	172	47	77	48	59	40	143	20	47	32	1992	
36	164	46	79	47	58	39	136	21	46	32	1993	
35	158	45	76	47	58	37	142	20	48	71	1994	
34	187	45	77	47	54	39	125	19	46	66	1995	
34	190	43	72	48	54	38	124	17	45	65	1996	
35	186	41	72	52	56	40	128	20	47	59	1997	
100.1	103.3	99.1	102.1	101.9	101.1	101.9	103.4	101.5	101.6	101.6	1987	Annual averages
103.4	112.5	101.6	105.9	106.8	104.4	106.8	108.1	107.5	104.2	108.1	1988	
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	123.4	112.4	124.5	1990	
113.6	160.8	125.1	125.5	129.5	118.5	133.4	129.9	135.5	117.7	138.8	1991	
129.9	137.0	126.0	137.0	142.2	126.0	142.2	138.7	143.9	120.8	150.0	1992	
144.2	159.6	127.8	128.0	141.9	119.8	144.7	148.8	151.4	121.3	153.6	1993	
156.4	151.0	125.2	128.4	142.0	114.9	147.9	151.4	155.4	121.8	162.5	1994	
168.2	166.4	134.5	133.1	141.6	116.2	149.5	147.5	154.0	122.3	160.1	1995	
179.5	168.6	134.8	137.5	141.7	119.7	154.9	150.9	157.5	121.2	173.8	1996	
191.5	186.6	134.8	137.5	141.7	119.7	154.9	150.9	157.5	121.2	173.8	1997	
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1987	Jan 13
100	103.9	98.3	103.3	105.0	101.1	104.3	105.1	105.1	102.8	103.6	1988	Jan 12
101.4	124.6	104.2	107.5	110.3	105.9	110.4	110.6	112.9	105.1	112.1	1989	Jan 17
105.6	145.8	110.6	112.0	116.3	110.8	118.6	115.0	117.5	110.1	119.6	1990	Jan 16
118.2	170.6	121.6	116.7	125.5	114.2	127.2	122.8	130.8	114.9	130.7	1991	Jan 15
137.4	156.0	127.7	125.9	135.3	115.7	138.4	134.0	140.9	119.3	145.5	1992	Jan 14
150.0	151.6	127.1	125.9	139.8	114.9	144.7	137.9	148.8	121.3	153.6	1993	Jan 12
166.5	160.6	125.4	126.1	142.4	116.2	149.5	147.5	154.0	122.3	160.1	1994	Jan 18
175.6	160.6	134.1	128.3	141.9	117.1	154.9	150.9	157.5	121.2	165.0	1995	Jan 17
184.4	167.2	134.8	137.4	140.6	123.2	161.1	153.0	159.7	122.7	170.5	1996	Dec 12
188.1	166.4	134.9	133.3	141.6	116.3	159.9	154.0	161.1	122.4	171.0	1996	Jan 16
188.8	166.3	134.9	135.5	141.7	117.4	161.6	153.8	161.4	123.1	171.1	1996	Feb 13
189.0	166.2	135.0	137.8	141.8	119.1	162.1	154.0	161.4	123.6	171.4	1996	Mar 12
190.6	169.6	135.1	137.1	141.3	120.3	163.8	155.3	163.5	124.1	172.7	1996	Apr 16
191.9	168.9	134.9	138.0	141.4	120.6	164.0	155.7	164.7	124.0	173.4	1996	

# 6.8 RETAIL PRICES EU countries - Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices (HICPs)<sup>1</sup>

1996=100	European Comm (15) <sup>3</sup>	United Kingdom	Austria	Belgium	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany
<b>Annual averages</b>								
1995	97.7 e	N/A	98.3	98.3	98.1	98.5	98.0	98.8
1996	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Monthly</b>								
1995 Sep	98.2 e	N/A	98.5	98.6	98.5	98.7	98.5	99.0
Oct	98.3 e	N/A	98.4	98.4	98.5	98.8	98.6	98.9
Nov	98.4 e	N/A	98.4	98.5	98.7	98.6	98.7	98.8
Dec	98.6 e	N/A	98.4	98.7	98.6	98.5	98.8	99.1
1996 Jan	98.8 e	98.5	99.1	99.1	98.4	99.2	98.9	99.2
Feb	99.2	98.9	99.4	99.2	99.0	99.5	99.3	99.7
Mar	99.6 e	99.3	99.6	99.5	99.6	99.7	100.0	99.8
Apr	99.9 e	99.9	99.7	100.0	99.9	99.9	100.1	99.8
May	100.1	100.2	99.5	100.1	100.1	100.3	100.3	100.0
Jun	100.2 e	100.3	100.0	100.0	100.1	100.3	100.2	100.1
Jul	100.1 e	99.7	100.3	99.9	99.9	100.1	100.0	100.4
Aug	100.1	100.2	100.3	100.1	100.1	99.9	99.8	100.3
Sep	100.4 e	100.7	100.5	100.1	100.6	100.2	100.1	100.1
Oct	100.5 e	100.7	100.5	100.6	100.8	100.4	100.4	100.1
Nov	100.5	100.7	100.6	100.6	100.8	100.2	100.3	100.1
Dec	100.7 e	101.0	100.6	100.8	100.7	100.2	100.5	100.3
1997 Jan	100.9	100.6	100.7	101.3	100.9	99.9	100.7	100.9
Feb	101.1	100.9	100.9	101.2	101.2	100.2	101.0	101.3
Mar	101.3	101.1	100.8	100.8	101.5	100.6	101.1	101.1
Apr	101.4	101.5	101.1	100.9	101.8	100.9	101.1	101.0
May	101.6	101.8	101.1	101.6	102.4	101.2	101.2	101.4
Jun	101.7	102.0	101.1	101.6	102.6	101.4	101.2	101.6
Jul	101.7	101.7	101.1	101.8	102.0	101.2	101.1	102.2
Aug	101.9	102.2	101.2	101.6	102.1	101.5	101.4	102.0
Sep	102.1	102.5	101.1 r	101.7	102.5	101.7	101.6	101.7
Oct	102.2	102.6	101.2	101.8	102.4	101.9	101.5	101.6
Nov	102.3 p	102.7	101.5 p	101.9	102.5	101.8	101.7	101.5
<b>Increases on a year earlier</b>								
<b>Annual averages</b>								
1996	2.4 e	N/A	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.5	2.1	1.2
<b>Monthly</b>								
1996 Sep	2.2 e	N/A	1.4	1.5	2.1	1.5	1.6	1.1
Oct	2.3 e	N/A	1.7	2.2	2.3	1.6	1.8	1.2
Nov	2.2 e	N/A	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.3
Dec	2.1 e	N/A	2.3	2.1	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.2
1997 Jan	2.2 e	2.1	1.2	2.2	2.5	0.7	1.8	1.7
Feb	2.0	2.0	1.4	2.0	2.2	0.6	1.7	1.6
Mar	1.7 e	1.8	1.2	1.3	1.9	0.8	1.1	1.3
Apr	1.5 e	1.6	1.2	0.9	1.9	0.9	1.0	1.2
May	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.5	2.3	0.9	0.9	1.4
Jun	1.6 e	1.7	1.0	1.6	2.5	1.1	1.0	1.5
Jul	1.7 e	2.0	0.9	1.9	2.1	1.1	1.1	1.5
Aug	1.8	2.0	1.3	1.7	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.7
Sep	1.8 e	1.8	1.2 r	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.6
Oct	1.7 e	1.9	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.1	1.4
Nov	1.8 p	2.0	1.1 p	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.4

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

# RETAIL PRICES 6.8 EU countries - Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices (HICPs)<sup>1</sup>

1996=100	Greece	Irish Republic <sup>2</sup>	Italy <sup>3</sup>	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden
<b>Annual averages</b>								
1995	92.7	N/A	96.2 e	98.8 p	98.6	97.2	96.6	99.2
1996	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Monthly</b>								
1995 Sep	94.1	N/A	97.2 e	98.9 p	99.0	97.5	97.2	99.9
Oct	94.8	N/A	97.5 e	99.1 p	99.0	97.8	97.3	100.0
Nov	95.2	98.4	98.1 e	99.2 p	99.0	97.9	97.6	100.0
Dec	96.7	N/A	98.2 e	99.3 p	98.5	97.9	97.9	99.7
1996 Jan	96.3	N/A	98.6	99.4	98.9	98.3	98.5	99.1
Feb	96.1	99.1	99.0	99.5	99.3	98.8	98.7	99.3
Mar	98.9	N/A	99.3	99.6	100.3	99.0	99.1	100.0
Apr	99.9	N/A	99.7	99.8	100.5	99.8	99.7	100.4
May	100.7	100.0	100.1	99.9	100.2	100.2	100.1	100.5
Jun	100.9	N/A	100.3	99.9	99.7	100.2	100.0	100.1
Jul	99.1	N/A	100.2	100.0	99.5	100.4	100.1	99.9
Aug	99.0	100.2	100.3	100.1	99.4	100.7	100.4	99.6
Sep	101.3	N/A	100.4	100.1	100.4	100.7	100.7	100.4
Oct	102.1	N/A	100.5	100.3	100.8	100.5	100.8	100.4
Nov	102.2	100.7	100.9	100.6	100.7	100.7	100.8	100.2
Dec	103.4	N/A	101.0	100.6	100.5	100.7	101.1	100.2
1997 Jan	102.7	100.3	101.2	100.7	100.7	101.1	101.3	100.4
Feb	102.3	100.9	101.3	101.0	100.9	101.2	101.2	100.4
Mar	104.7	101.0	101.5	100.9	101.6	101.3	101.3	101.0
Apr	105.6	101.0	101.6	100.9	101.7	101.4	101.3	101.7
May	106.1	101.1	101.8	101.0	101.9	102.1	101.4	101.8
Jun	106.5	101.4	101.9	101.1	101.4	101.8	101.4	101.8
Jul	104.3	101.2	101.9	101.3	101.6	101.8	101.6	101.6
Aug	104.5	100.9	101.9	101.5	101.9	102.3	102.1	101.7
Sep	106.3	101.4	102.0	101.8	103.0	102.2	102.6	103.0
Oct	106.8	101.5	102.4	102.0	103.2	102.1	102.6	103.1
Nov	107.3	101.9	102.7	102.1	103.3	102.6	102.7	102.9
<b>Increases on a year earlier</b>								
<b>Annual averages</b>								
1996	7.9	N/A	4.0	1.2	1.5	2.9	3.6 p	0.8
<b>Monthly</b>								
1996 Sep	7.7	2.3 p	3.3	1.2	1.4	3.3	3.6	0.5
Oct	7.7	2.2 p	3.1	1.2	1.8	2.8	3.6	0.4
Nov	7.4	2.1 p	2.9	1.4	1.7	2.9	3.3	0.2
Dec	6.9	2.4 p	2.9	1.3	2.0	2.9	3.3	0.5
1997 Jan	6.6	1.8 p	2.6	1.3	1.8	2.8	2.8	1.3
Feb	6.5	1.7	2.3	1.5	1.6	2.4	2.5	1.1
Mar	5.9	1.3 p	2.2	1.3	1.3	2.3	2.2	1.0
Apr	5.7	1.6 p	1.9	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.3
May	5.4	1.4	1.7	1.1	1.7	1.9	1.3	1.3
Jun	5.6	1.5 p	1.6	1.2	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.7
Jul	5.2	1.5 p	1.7	1.3	2.1	1.4	1.5	1.7
Aug	5.6	0.6	1.6	1.4	2.5	1.6	1.7	2.1
Sep	4.9	0.6 p	1.6	1.7	2.6	1.5	1.9	2.6
Oct	4.6	0.8 p	1.9	1.7	2.4	1.6	1.8	2.7
Nov	5.0	1.1	1.8	1.5	2.6	1.9	1.9	2.7

Source: Office for National Statistics/Eurostat

## 6.9 RETAIL PRICES Selected countries: all items excluding housing costs<sup>1,2,3</sup>

1990=100	United Kingdom <sup>3</sup>	Germany (West) <sup>3</sup>	France <sup>3</sup>	Italy <sup>3</sup>	United States	Japan	Canada
<b>Annual averages</b>							
1993	116.1	111.0	107.5	116.7	110.3	105.9	109.5
1994	118.8	113.9	109.2	121.4	112.9	106.3	109.6
1995	122.0	115.7 P	111.1	127.7	115.9	105.8	112.5
1996	125.3	117.1 P	113.3 P	132.6 P	119.2	105.8	114.9
<b>Monthly</b>							
1996							
May	125.4	117.7 P	113.6	132.7 P	119.2	106.4	115.0
Jun	125.6	117.8 P	113.5	133.0 P	119.2	105.9	114.9
Jul	124.8	117.8 P	113.3	132.8 P	119.2	105.6	114.9
Aug	125.6	117.1 P	113.0	132.9 P	119.3	105.5	115.0
Sep	126.3	117.1 P	113.4	133.3 P	119.8	105.9	115.2
Oct	126.3	117.2 P	113.7	133.4 P	120.3	106.1	115.4
Nov	126.3	117.1 P	113.7 P	133.8 P	120.6	105.8	116.3
Dec	126.8	117.2 P	113.7 P	133.9 P	120.7	105.9	116.2
1997							
Jan	126.4	118.4 P	113.7 P	133.9 P	120.9	105.8 P R	116.5
Feb	126.9	118.4 P	113.7 P	133.9 P	121.1	105.5 P R	116.7
Mar	127.3	118.5 P	113.9 P	133.9 P	121.1	105.6 P R	117.0
Apr	127.7	118.7 P	114.4 P	134.8 P	121.5	108.2 P R	117.0
May	128.1	119.2 P	114.6 P	135.1 P	121.5	108.4 P R	117.2
Jun	128.4	119.8 P	114.6 P	135.1 P	121.5	108.3 P R	117.6
Jul	128.0	119.8 P	..	135.1 P	121.4	107.6 P	117.5
Aug	128.8	..	..	..	121.6	107.7 P	117.8
Sep	129.3	..	..	..	122.2	108.6 P	117.8
Oct	129.4	..	..	..	122.4	..	117.7
Nov	129.6	..	..	..	122.3	..	117.6
<b>Increases on a year earlier</b>							
<b>Annual averages</b>							
1993	3.0	3.6	2.2	4.4	3.0	1.0	2.0
1994	2.3	2.6	1.6	4.0	2.4	0.4	0.2
1995	2.7	1.6 P	1.7	5.2	2.6	-0.5	2.6
1996	2.7	1.2 P	2.0	3.8 P	2.8	0.0	2.1
<b>Monthly</b>							
1996							
May	2.5	1.5 P	2.3	4.4 P	2.8	0.1	2.0
Jun	2.7	1.2 P	2.3	3.9 P	2.7	-0.3	1.9
Jul	2.6	1.3 P	2.3	3.6 P	2.8	0.3	1.7
Aug	2.6	1.4 P	1.6	3.4 P	2.7	0.2	2.0
Sep	2.6	1.4 P	1.6	3.4 P	2.8	0.0	1.9
Oct	2.9	1.5 P	1.8	3.1 P	2.9	0.5	2.3
Nov	3.0	1.5 P	1.7 P	2.7 P	3.3	0.5	2.8
Dec	2.6	1.4 P	1.6 P	2.6 P	3.4	0.6	3.1
1997							
Jan	2.7	1.9 P	1.4 P	2.4 P	3.1	0.4 P	2.9
Feb	2.5	1.7 P	1.1 P	2.1 P	3.0	0.3 P	2.9
Mar	2.2	1.6 P	0.6 P	1.8 P	2.4	0.2 P	2.4
Apr	2.1	1.3 P	0.9 P	2.0 P	2.2	1.9 P	2.1
May	2.1	1.3 P	0.9 P	1.8 P	1.9	1.9 P	1.9
Jun	2.2	1.7 P	1.0	1.6	1.9	2.3 P	2.4
Jul	2.6	1.7 P	..	1.7	1.8	1.9 P	2.2
Aug	2.5	..	..	..	2.0	2.1 P	2.4
Sep	2.4	..	..	..	2.0	2.5 P	2.3
Oct	2.5	..	..	..	1.8	..	2.0
Nov	2.3	..	..	..	1.4	..	1.2

Per cent

Source: Office for National Statistics/national statistics offices/OECD

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

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

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

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# 7.1 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

## Economic activity,<sup>+</sup> seasonally adjusted §§

GREAT BRITAIN	In employment #					ILO unemployed	Total economically active	Economically inactive	All aged 16 and over
	Employees		Self-employed		In employment ++				
	Employees	Self-employed	Govt-supported training and employment programmes §	Unpaid family workers **					
ALL	22,600	1,769	..	..	24,369	1,466 X	25,836 X	15,310 X	41,146
Spr 1979	22,574	1,791	..	..	23,785	1,466 X	25,251 X	15,654 X	41,940
Spr 1981	22,446	1,769	..	..	23,103	1,466 X	25,994 X	16,399 X	42,394
Spr 1983	20,673	2,006	366	..	23,026	1,466 X	26,590 X	16,130 X	42,720
Spr 1984	20,890	2,006	321	..	23,628	1,443	26,768	15,951	43,011
Spr 1985	20,982	2,718	402	..	23,995	1,443	27,021	15,990	43,248
Spr 1986	21,010	2,957	414	..	24,117	1,443	27,148	16,100	43,248
Spr 1987	21,708	3,136	513	..	24,489	1,443	27,435	16,053	43,487
Spr 1988	22,269	3,429	541	..	25,389	1,443	27,813	15,852	43,665
Spr 1989	22,488	3,471	490	..	26,195	1,443	28,216	15,623	43,839
Spr 1990	21,577	3,418	458	..	25,853	1,443	27,795	15,816	43,962
Spr 1991	21,577	3,418	418	..	25,412	1,443	27,795	15,816	43,962
Spr 1992	21,371	3,109	356	176	25,255	1,443	28,000	16,159	44,159
Spr 1993	21,404	3,193	333	145	24,959	1,443	27,868	16,349	44,217
Win 1993/4	21,475	3,219	323	135	25,055	1,443	27,853	16,409	44,282
Spr 1994	21,597	3,263	315	140	25,150	1,443	27,865	16,412	44,277
Aut 1994	21,597	3,263	296	138	25,211	1,443	27,878	16,415	44,293
Win 1994/5	21,644	3,289	291	142	25,293	1,443	27,816	16,507	44,322
Spr 1995	21,737	3,274	289	128	25,388	1,443	27,795	16,527	44,352
Sum 1995	21,894	3,242	267	133	25,412	1,443	27,846	16,534	44,381
Aut 1995	22,062	3,238	254	125	25,515	1,443	27,923	16,487	44,410
Win 1995/6	22,085	3,213	246	131	25,604	1,443	27,944	16,504	44,447
Spr 1996	22,085	3,213	235	118	25,634	1,443	27,968	16,517	44,485
Sum 1996	22,085	3,213	225	122	25,645	1,443	27,966	16,556	44,522
Aut 1996	22,085	3,213	225	114	25,724	1,443	27,978	16,582	44,560
Win 1996/7	22,401	3,277	220	116	26,072	1,443	28,027	16,527	44,599
Spr 1997	22,507	3,260	199	108	25,985	1,443	28,096	16,542	44,638
Sum 1997	22,597	3,245	202	119	26,162	1,443	28,159	16,556	44,677
Aut 1997	22,749	3,250	190	110	26,279	1,443	28,126	16,627	44,715
Changes	152	-15	-12	-9	117	-150	-33	70	37
Sum 97 - Aut 97	0.7	-0.5	-6.0	-7.3	0.4	-7.5	-0.1	0.4	0.1
Per cent									
MEN	13,381	1,449	..	..	14,830	787 X	15,617 X	4,067 X	19,684
Spr 1979	12,427	1,753	..	..	14,180	1,583 X	15,763 X	4,324 X	20,087
Spr 1981	11,672	1,759	..	..	13,651	1,838 X	15,490 X	4,842 X	20,332
Spr 1983	11,843	1,988	221	..	13,845	1,802 X	15,647 X	4,872 X	20,519
Spr 1984	11,643	1,988	201	..	13,845	1,861	15,707	4,813	20,519
Spr 1985	11,683	2,039	255	..	13,977	1,818	15,795	4,886	20,681
Spr 1986	11,583	2,057	278	..	13,920	1,817	15,736	5,071	20,806
Spr 1987	11,487	2,231	329	..	14,052	1,755	15,807	5,138	20,945
Spr 1988	11,836	2,375	339	..	14,552	1,425	15,978	5,074	21,052
Spr 1989	11,984	2,626	313	..	14,928	1,173	16,101	5,058	21,158
Spr 1990	12,062	2,617	296	..	14,975	1,122	16,150	5,099	21,249
Spr 1991	11,803	2,535	252	..	14,598	1,470	16,068	5,251	21,318
Spr 1992	11,363	2,374	234	54	14,025	1,835	15,860	5,509	21,369
Spr 1993	11,154	2,321	219	41	13,735	1,955	15,690	5,730	21,420
Win 1993/4	11,189	2,383	218	37	13,826	1,837	15,663	5,801	21,464
Spr 1994	11,209	2,414	207	47	13,877	1,797	15,673	5,806	21,479
Sum 1994	11,252	2,425	194	44	13,920	1,774	15,693	5,801	21,495
Aut 1994	11,313	2,458	192	44	14,007	1,664	15,670	5,846	21,518
Win 1994/5	11,317	2,478	187	41	14,022	1,611	15,633	5,904	21,537
Spr 1995	11,380	2,480	173	40	14,073	1,582	15,655	5,904	21,559
Sum 1995	11,447	2,447	160	44	14,098	1,566	15,664	5,916	21,580
Aut 1995	11,469	2,448	158	42	14,117	1,542	15,660	5,945	21,604
Win 1995/6	11,523	2,419	148	35	14,125	1,539	15,664	5,965	21,629
Spr 1996	11,551	2,403	142	40	14,137	1,525	15,662	5,992	21,659
Sum 1996	11,542	2,466	143	40	14,258	1,472	15,659	6,019	21,678
Aut 1996	11,527	2,466	122	40	14,258	1,432	15,690	6,014	21,703
Win 1996/7	11,743	2,454	119	37	14,353	1,326	15,679	6,050	21,728
Spr 1997	11,817	2,421	121	37	14,395	1,294	15,689	6,064	21,753
Sum 1997	11,893	2,394	127	41	14,455	1,235	15,690	6,089	21,778
Aut 1997	12,008	2,373	117	38	14,535	1,145	15,680	6,122	21,802
Changes	115	-22	-10	-3	80	-90	-10	34	24
Sum 97 - Aut 97	1.0	-0.9	-7.8	-7.8	0.6	-7.3	-0.1	0.6	0.1
Per cent									
WOMEN	9,220	319	..	..	9,539	679 X	10,219 X	11,243 X	21,462
Spr 1979	9,147	438	..	..	9,585	679 X	10,219 X	11,243 X	21,462
Spr 1981	8,774	533	..	..	9,452	1,053 X	10,005 X	11,557 X	22,062
Spr 1983	9,030	619	145	..	9,780	1,162 X	10,943 X	11,258 X	22,200
Spr 1984	9,030	619	120	..	9,780	1,138	11,062	11,138	22,200
Spr 1985	9,207	664	147	..	10,018	1,208	11,226	11,104	22,330
Spr 1986	9,399	661	136	..	10,197	1,214	11,411	11,029	22,440
Spr 1987	9,522	727	185	..	10,437	1,191	11,628	10,915	22,543
Spr 1988	9,872	761	202	..	10,836	999	11,835	10,779	22,613
Spr 1989	10,285	803	177	..	11,267	848	12,116	10,565	22,681
Spr 1990	10,406	824	182	..	11,393	803	12,196	10,517	22,713
Spr 1991	10,329	784	166	..	11,285	891	12,176	10,584	22,760
Spr 1992	10,214	773	122	122	11,230	910	12,140	10,650	22,790
Spr 1993	10,217	788	114	104	11,224	954	12,178	10,619	22,797
Win 1993/4	10,216	810	105	98	11,229	961	12,190	10,608	22,798
Spr 1994	10,265	806	108	93	11,273	919	12,192	10,608	22,798
Sum 1994	10,305	794	103	98	11,286	893	12,185	10,613	22,798
Aut 1994	10,327	810	99	88	11,316	859	12,146	10,661	22,806
Win 1994/5	10,357	795	93	93	11,339	853	12,191	10,631	22,822
Spr 1995	10,447	795	94	81	11,417	842	12,259	10,571	22,830
Sum 1995	10,476	789	89	88	11,443	841	12,284	10,559	22,856
Aut 1995	10,539	800	87	83	11,509	796	12,305	10,551	22,869
Win 1995/6	10,534	810	83	82	11,509	796	12,305	10,564	22,881
Spr 1996	10,554	823	83	77	11,509	796	12,319	10,562	22,891
Sum 1996	10,615	824	79	75	11,533	789	12,382	10,513	22,895
Aut 1996	10,658	824	79	71	11,632	785	12,417	10,492	22,909
Win 1996/7	10,690	840	76	75	11,681	743	12,424	10,500	22,923
Spr 1997	10,703	851	75	78	11,707	762	12,470	10,468	22,937
Sum 1997	10,740	858	73	73	11,744	702	12,446	10,505	22,950
Changes	37	7	-2	-6	36	-60	-24	37	13
Sum 97 - Aut 97	0.3	0.8	-2.9	-7.1	0.3	-7.9	-0.2	0.4	0.1
Per cent									

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*.

The Labour Force (LF) definition of unemployment and inactivity applies for these years. LF unemployment is based on a one week job search period, rather than four weeks with the ILO definition.

Unpaid family workers have been classified as in employment since spring 1992.

Includes those who did not state whether they were employees or self-employed.

Revised April 1997.

# LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

## Economic activity,<sup>+</sup> not seasonally adjusted 7.2

GREAT BRITAIN	In employment #					ILO unemployed	Total economically active	Economically inactive	All aged 16 and over
	Employees		Self-employed		In employment ++				
	Employees	Self-employed	Govt-supported training and employment programmes §	Unpaid family workers **					
ALL	22,432	1,778	..	..	24,210	1,428 X	25,638 X	15,507 X	41,146
Spr 1979	21,405	2,201	..	..	23,606	2,483 X	26,089 X	15,851 X	41,940
Spr 1981	20,288	2,301	355	..	22,944	2,853 X	26,797 X	16,596 X	42,394
Spr 1983	20,515	2,616	311	..	23,467	2,926 X	26,393 X	16,327 X	42,720
Spr 1984	20,515	2,616	311						

# 7.3 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

## Economic activity,† by age

GREAT BRITAIN	SEASONALLY ADJUSTED §§			NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED							THOUSANDS	
	All aged 16 and over			Age groups							50-64 (Men)	65 & over (M)
	All	Men	Women	All	16-17	16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-59 (Women)	60 & over (W)	
<b>In employment*</b>												
Spr 1984	23 626	13 845	9 780	23 467	819	1 956	2 942	5 189	7 878	4 780	722	
Aut 1984	23 995	14 018	9 818	23 850	854	2 023	2 942	5 189	7 878	4 780	722	
Spr 1985	24 117	14 092	9 848	23 984	848	1 984	2 942	5 189	7 878	4 780	722	
Aut 1985	24 489	14 337	10 037	24 368	825	2 035	2 942	5 189	7 878	4 780	722	
Spr 1986	24 517	14 337	10 037	24 368	825	2 035	2 942	5 189	7 878	4 780	722	
Aut 1986	24 517	14 337	10 037	24 368	825	2 035	2 942	5 189	7 878	4 780	722	
Spr 1987	24 517	14 337	10 037	24 368	825	2 035	2 942	5 189	7 878	4 780	722	
Aut 1987	24 517	14 337	10 037	24 368	825	2 035	2 942	5 189	7 878	4 780	722	
Spr 1988	24 517	14 337	10 037	24 368	825	2 035	2 942	5 189	7 878	4 780	722	
Aut 1988	24 517	14 337	10 037	24 368	825	2 035	2 942	5 189	7 878	4 780	722	
Spr 1989	24 517	14 337	10 037	24 368	825	2 035	2 942	5 189	7 878	4 780	722	
Aut 1989	24 517	14 337	10 037	24 368	825	2 035	2 942	5 189	7 878	4 780	722	
Spr 1990	24 517	14 337	10 037	24 368	825	2 035	2 942	5 189	7 878	4 780	722	
Aut 1990	24 517	14 337	10 037	24 368	825	2 035	2 942	5 189	7 878	4 780	722	
Spr 1991	24 517	14 337	10 037	24 368	825	2 035	2 942	5 189	7 878	4 780	722	
Aut 1991	24 517	14 337	10 037	24 368	825	2 035	2 942	5 189	7 878	4 780	722	
Spr 1992	24 517	14 337	10 037	24 368	825	2 035	2 942	5 189	7 878	4 780	722	
Aut 1992	24 517	14 337	10 037	24 368	825	2 035	2 942	5 189	7 878	4 780	722	
Spr 1993	24 517	14 337	10 037	24 368	825	2 035	2 942	5 189	7 878	4 780	722	
Aut 1993	24 517	14 337	10 037	24 368	825	2 035	2 942	5 189	7 878	4 780	722	
Spr 1994	24 517	14 337	10 037	24 368	825	2 035	2 942	5 189	7 878	4 780	722	
Aut 1994	24 517	14 337	10 037	24 368	825	2 035	2 942	5 189	7 878	4 780	722	
Spr 1994/5	24 517	14 337	10 037	24 368	825	2 035	2 942	5 189	7 878	4 780	722	
Aut 1994/5	24 517	14 337	10 037	24 368	825	2 035	2 942	5 189	7 878	4 780	722	
Spr 1995	24 517	14 337	10 037	24 368	825	2 035	2 942	5 189	7 878	4 780	722	
Aut 1995	24 517	14 337	10 037	24 368	825	2 035	2 942	5 189	7 878	4 780	722	
Spr 1995/6	24 517	14 337	10 037	24 368	825	2 035	2 942	5 189	7 878	4 780	722	
Aut 1995/6	24 517	14 337	10 037	24 368	825	2 035	2 942	5 189	7 878	4 780	722	
Spr 1996	24 517	14 337	10 037	24 368	825	2 035	2 942	5 189	7 878	4 780	722	
Aut 1996	24 517	14 337	10 037	24 368	825	2 035	2 942	5 189	7 878	4 780	722	
Spr 1996/7	24 517	14 337	10 037	24 368	825	2 035	2 942	5 189	7 878	4 780	722	
Aut 1996/7	24 517	14 337	10 037	24 368	825	2 035	2 942	5 189	7 878	4 780	722	
Spr 1997	24 517	14 337	10 037	24 368	825	2 035	2 942	5 189	7 878	4 780	722	
Aut 1997	24 517	14 337	10 037	24 368	825	2 035	2 942	5 189	7 878	4 780	722	
<b>Economic activity rate † per cent</b>												
Spr 1984	76.5	49.8	62.2	76.5	59.9	69.9	81.5	78.8	83.8	69.9	8.3	
Aut 1984	76.5	49.8	62.2	76.5	59.9	69.9	81.5	78.8	83.8	69.9	8.3	
Spr 1985	76.5	49.8	62.2	76.5	59.9	69.9	81.5	78.8	83.8	69.9	8.3	
Aut 1985	76.5	49.8	62.2	76.5	59.9	69.9	81.5	78.8	83.8	69.9	8.3	
Spr 1986	76.5	49.8	62.2	76.5	59.9	69.9	81.5	78.8	83.8	69.9	8.3	
Aut 1986	76.5	49.8	62.2	76.5	59.9	69.9	81.5	78.8	83.8	69.9	8.3	
Spr 1987	76.5	49.8	62.2	76.5	59.9	69.9	81.5	78.8	83.8	69.9	8.3	
Aut 1987	76.5	49.8	62.2	76.5	59.9	69.9	81.5	78.8	83.8	69.9	8.3	
Spr 1988	76.5	49.8	62.2	76.5	59.9	69.9	81.5	78.8	83.8	69.9	8.3	
Aut 1988	76.5	49.8	62.2	76.5	59.9	69.9	81.5	78.8	83.8	69.9	8.3	
Spr 1989	76.5	49.8	62.2	76.5	59.9	69.9	81.5	78.8	83.8	69.9	8.3	
Aut 1989	76.5	49.8	62.2	76.5	59.9	69.9	81.5	78.8	83.8	69.9	8.3	
Spr 1990	76.5	49.8	62.2	76.5	59.9	69.9	81.5	78.8	83.8	69.9	8.3	
Aut 1990	76.5	49.8	62.2	76.5	59.9	69.9	81.5	78.8	83.8	69.9	8.3	
Spr 1991	76.5	49.8	62.2	76.5	59.9	69.9	81.5	78.8	83.8	69.9	8.3	
Aut 1991	76.5	49.8	62.2	76.5	59.9	69.9	81.5	78.8	83.8	69.9	8.3	
Spr 1992	76.5	49.8	62.2	76.5	59.9	69.9	81.5	78.8	83.8	69.9	8.3	
Aut 1992	76.5	49.8	62.2	76.5	59.9	69.9	81.5	78.8	83.8	69.9	8.3	
Spr 1993	76.5	49.8	62.2	76.5	59.9	69.9	81.5	78.8	83.8	69.9	8.3	
Aut 1993	76.5	49.8	62.2	76.5	59.9	69.9	81.5	78.8	83.8	69.9	8.3	
Spr 1994	76.5	49.8	62.2	76.5	59.9	69.9	81.5	78.8	83.8	69.9	8.3	
Aut 1994	76.5	49.8	62.2	76.5	59.9	69.9	81.5	78.8	83.8	69.9	8.3	
Spr 1994/5	76.5	49.8	62.2	76.5	59.9	69.9	81.5	78.8	83.8	69.9	8.3	
Aut 1994/5	76.5	49.8	62.2	76.5	59.9	69.9	81.5	78.8	83.8	69.9	8.3	
Spr 1995	76.5	49.8	62.2	76.5	59.9	69.9	81.5	78.8	83.8	69.9	8.3	
Aut 1995	76.5	49.8	62.2	76.5	59.9	69.9	81.5	78.8	83.8	69.9	8.3	
Spr 1995/6	76.5	49.8	62.2	76.5	59.9	69.9	81.5	78.8	83.8	69.9	8.3	
Aut 1995/6	76.5	49.8	62.2	76.5	59.9	69.9	81.5	78.8	83.8	69.9	8.3	
Spr 1996	76.5	49.8	62.2	76.5	59.9	69.9	81.5	78.8	83.8	69.9	8.3	
Aut 1996	76.5	49.8	62.2	76.5	59.9	69.9	81.5	78.8	83.8	69.9	8.3	
Spr 1996/7	76.5	49.8	62.2	76.5	59.9	69.9	81.5	78.8	83.8	69.9	8.3	
Aut 1996/7	76.5	49.8	62.2	76.5	59.9	69.9	81.5	78.8	83.8	69.9	8.3	
Spr 1997	76.5	49.8	62.2	76.5	59.9	69.9	81.5	78.8	83.8	69.9	8.3	
Aut 1997	76.5	49.8	62.2	76.5	59.9	69.9	81.5	78.8	83.8	69.9	8.3	
<b>ILO unemployment rate † per cent</b>												
Spr 1984	11.7	11.6	11.7	11.7	21.7	22.0	17.6	12.2	8.1	8.6	7.5	
Aut 1984	11.7	11.6	11.7	11.7	21.7	22.0	17.6	12.2	8.1	8.6	7.5	
Spr 1985	11.7	11.6	11.7	11.7	21.7	22.0	17.6	12.2	8.1	8.6	7.5	
Aut 1985	11.7	11.6	11.7	11.7	21.7	22.0	17.6	12.2	8.1	8.6	7.5	
Spr 1986	11.7	11.6	11.7	11.7	21.7	22.0	17.6	12.2	8.1	8.6	7.5	
Aut 1986	11.7	11.6	11.7	11.7	21.7	22.0	17.6	12.2	8.1	8.6	7.5	
Spr 1987	11.7	11.6	11.7	11.7	21.7	22.0	17.6	12.2	8.1	8.6	7.5	
Aut 1987	11.7	11.6	11.7	11.7	21.7	22.0	17.6	12.2	8.1	8.6	7.5	
Spr 1988	11.7	11.6	11.7	11.7	21.7	22.0	17.6	12.2	8.1	8.6	7.5	
Aut 1988	11.7	11.6	11.7	11.7	21.7	22.0	17.6	12.2	8.1	8.6	7.5	
Spr 1989	11.7	11.6	11.7	11.7	21.7	22.0	17.6	12.2	8.1	8.6	7.5	
Aut 1989	11.7	11.6	11.7	11.7	21.7	22.0	17.6	12.2	8.1	8.6	7.5	
Spr 1990	11.7	11.6	11.7	11.7	21.7	22.0	17.6	12.2	8.1	8.6	7.5	
Aut 1990	11.7	11.6	11.7	11.7	21.7	22.0	17.6	12.2	8.1	8.6	7.5	
Spr 1991	11.7	11.6	11.7	11.7	21.7	22.0	17.6	12.2	8.1	8.6	7.5	
Aut 1991	11.7	11.6	11.7	11.7	21.7	22.0	17.6	12.2	8.1	8.6	7.5	
Spr 1992	11.7	11.6	11.7	11.7	21.7	22.0	17.6	12.2	8.1	8.6	7.5	
Aut 1992	11.7	11.6	11.7	11.7	21.7	22.0	17.6	12.2	8.1	8.6	7.5	
Spr 1993	11.7	11.6	11.7	11.7	21.7	22.0	17.6	12.2	8.1	8.6	7.5	
Aut 1993	11.7	11.6	11.7	11.7	21.7	22.0	17.6	12.2	8.1	8.6	7.5	
Spr 1994	11.7	11.6	11.7	11.7	21.7	22.0	17.6	12.				

# 7.5 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Alternative measures of unemployment

GREAT BRITAIN	ILO unemployment measure				Claimant unemployment measure				THOUSANDS
	Seasonally adjusted								
	Claimants *	Non claimants *	Total	Difference	Total #	ILO unemployed *	Not ILO unemployed	Total ++	
						Economically inactive * ++	In employment * ++		
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			2,745	157	2,588				
Spr 1992	1,963	782	2,745	94	2,651	1,963	354	271	
Aut 1992	2,059	798	2,857	104	2,753	2,059	405	299	
Win 1992/3	2,140	825	2,965	104	2,861	2,140	418	303	
Spr 1993	2,147	752	2,900	72	2,837	2,147	383	307	
Sum 1993	2,057	822	2,879	72	2,807	2,057	468	282	
Aut 1993	2,021	830	2,851	104	2,747	2,021	433	293	
Win 1993/4	1,976	822	2,798	123	2,675	1,976	412	287	
Spr 1994	1,922	794	2,716	119	2,597	1,922	380	294	
Sum 1994	1,841	826	2,667	150	2,518	1,841	405	272	
Aut 1994	1,740	783	2,523	105	2,417	1,740	392	285	
Win 1994/5	1,667	790	2,457	149	2,307	1,667	388	251	
Spr 1995	1,650	785	2,435	189	2,246	1,650	390	265	
Sum 1995	1,581	827	2,408	191	2,217	1,581	374	262	
Aut 1995	1,564	819	2,383	212	2,171	1,564	373	235	
Win 1995/6	1,550	784	2,334	202	2,132	1,550	338	244	
Spr 1996	1,540	781	2,321	229	2,093	1,540	282	271	
Sum 1996	1,466	789	2,255	213	2,041	1,466	297	279	
Aut 1996			2,221	293	1,928				
Win 1996/7			2,111	367	1,744				
Spr 1997			2,037	435	1,602				
Sum 1997			1,997	509	1,487				
Aut 1997			1,847	448	1,399				
Changes									
Sum 97 - Aut 97			-150		-89				
Aut 96 - Aut 97			-374		-529				
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	1,560	275	1,835	-146	1,981	1,560	231	190	
Aut 1992	1,655	264	1,919	-202	2,120	1,655	246	219	
Win 1992/3	1,716	267	1,983	-212	2,195	1,716	222	479	
Spr 1993	1,708	247	1,955	-221	2,176	1,708	239	489	
Sum 1993	1,653	254	1,907	-247	2,154	1,653	282	219	
Aut 1993	1,624	258	1,882	-224	2,106	1,624	254	482	
Win 1993/4	1,588	249	1,837	-217	2,053	1,588	246	465	
Spr 1994	1,533	264	1,797	-194	1,990	1,533	233	457	
Sum 1994	1,481	293	1,774	-149	1,923	1,481	232	443	
Aut 1994	1,407	257	1,664	-182	1,846	1,407	227	439	
Win 1994/5	1,343	268	1,611	-149	1,761	1,343	226	418	
Spr 1995	1,320	262	1,582	-131	1,712	1,320	199	392	
Sum 1995	1,266	300	1,566	-122	1,688	1,266	223	422	
Aut 1995	1,255	287	1,542	-110	1,653	1,255	179	397	
Win 1995/6	1,258	281	1,539	-85	1,624	1,258	191	365	
Spr 1996	1,213	312	1,525	-66	1,591	1,213	196	378	
Sum 1996	1,163	309	1,472	-76	1,548	1,163	199	386	
Aut 1996			1,432	-32	1,464				
Win 1996/7			1,326	-4	1,329				
Spr 1997			1,294	69	1,225				
Sum 1997			1,235	91	1,144				
Aut 1997			1,145	70	1,074				
Changes									
Sum 97 - Aut 97			-90		-69				
Aut 96 - Aut 97			-287		-390				
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	388	505				
Spr 1992	403	507	910	303	607	403	123	81	
Aut 1992	404	534	938	295	643	404	159	80	
Win 1992/3	428	558	982	316	665	424	160	81	
Spr 1993	439	516	954	294	661	438	144	79	
Sum 1993	404	568	972	319	653	404	186	63	
Aut 1993	396	573	969	328	641	396	179	66	
Win 1993/4	388	573	961	340	621	388	166	67	
Spr 1994	389	530	919	313	607	389	147	70	
Sum 1994	360	533	893	299	595	360	173	81	
Aut 1994	333	526	859	287	572	333	165	73	
Win 1994/5	325	520	845	299	547	325	163	59	
Spr 1995	330	523	853	319	533	330	131	72	
Sum 1995	315	527	842	313	529	315	150	64	
Aut 1995	308	533	841	322	519	308	154	56	
Win 1995/6	292	504	796	287	509	292	147	70	
Spr 1996	327	469	796	295	501	327	86	89	
Sum 1996	303	479	782	289	493	303	98	92	
Aut 1996			789	326	464				
Win 1996/7			785	370	415				
Spr 1997			743	365	377				
Sum 1997			762	418	344				
Aut 1997			702	377	325				
Changes									
Sum 97 - Aut 97			-60		-19				
Aut 96 - Aut 97			-87		-139				

\* The figures for spring 1992 to summer 1996 are derived with reference to both the claimant count and LFS results; the total is controlled to the actual claimant count. The method is based on the results of a record linkage study carried out in summer 1996 which is thought to be applicable only to the period spring 1992 to summer 1996. See "LFS estimates of unemployment-related benefits", *Labour Market Trends*, November 1997, pp455-60 for details.

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

++ Economically inactive and employed claimant count series have not been separately seasonally adjusted but are derived as residuals.

# LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Alternative measures of unemployment 7.6

THOUSANDS

GREAT BRITAIN	ILO unemployment measure			Claimant unemployment measure			THOUSANDS
	Not seasonally adjusted						
	Claimants *	Non claimants *	Total	Difference	Total #	ILO unemployed *	
						Economically inactive *	In employment *
ALL			3,105	114	2,991		
Spr 1984			2,990	-149	3,139		
Spr 1985			2,986	-186	3,181		
Spr 1986			2,912	-41	2,952		
Spr 1987			2,392	-10	2,401		
Spr 1988			1,989	214	1,775		
Spr 1989			1,894	373	1,520		
Spr 1990			2,329	243	2,086		
Spr 1991			2,684	71	2,613		
Spr 1992	1,955	729	2,684	189	2,657	1,955	375
Aut 1992	1,973	873	2,846	113	2,735	1,973	438
Win 1992/3	2,037	810	2,847	45	2,802	2,037	402
Spr 1993	2,173	794	2,967	45	2,922	2,173	436
Sum 1993	2,138	711	2,849	-18	2,867	2,138	407
Aut 1993	2,057	885	2,942	131	2,811	2,057	471
Win 1993/4	1,998	844	2,842	120	2,721	1,998	432
Spr 1994	2,005	785	2,790	53	2,737	2,005	433
Sum 1994	1,913	743	2,656	32	2,624	1,913	403
Aut 1994	1,842	892	2,734	212	2,523	1,842	408
Win 1994/5	1,715	802	2,517	125	2,392	1,715	392
Spr 1995	1,693	742	2,435	66	2,369	1,693	412
Sum 1995	1,641	735	2,376	105	2,271	1,641	352
Aut 1995	1,584	895	2,479	255	2,224	1,584	377
Win 1995/6	1,572	845	2,417	235	2,182	1,572	375
Spr 1996	1,531	727	2,258	104	2,154	1,531	364
Sum 1996	1,469	858	2,327	149	2,178	1,469	301
Aut 1996			2,226	273	2,054		
Win 1996/7			2,066	323	1,902		
Spr 1997			1,980	269	1,798		
Sum 1997			2,068	359	1,821		
Aut 1997			1,852	468	1,384		
MEN			1,838	-257	2,094		
Spr 1984			1,796	-377	2,173		
Spr 1985			1,796	-392	2,188		
Spr 1986			1,736	-311	2,047		
Spr 1987			1,408	-260	1,667		
Spr 1988			1,156	-114	1,270		
Spr 1989			1,106	-14	1,120		
Spr 1990			1,454	-19	1,553		
Spr 1991	1,566	238	1,804	-202	2,006	1,566	243
Spr 1992	1,581	307	1,888	-136	2,024	1,581	262
Aut 1992	1,630	263	1,893	-196	2,089	1,630	243
Win 1992/3	1,745	258	2,003	-244	2,247	1,745	271
Spr 1993	1,714	210	1,924	-281	2,204	1,714	253
Sum 1993	1,646	295	1,941	-203	2,144	1,646	280
Aut 1993	1,599	257	1,856	-220	2,076	1,599	251
Win 1993/4	1,615	235	1,850	-256	2,106	1,615	262
Spr 1994	1,538	227	1,765	-252	2,017	1,538	246
Sum 1994	1,475	337	1,812	-101	1,913	1,475	229
Aut 1994	1,380	259	1,639	-176	1,815	1,380	225
Win 1994/5	1,367	249	1,616	-198	1,813	1,367	244
Spr 1995	1,325	225	1,550	-187	1,738	1,325	211
Sum 1995	1,262	346	1,608	-71	1,679	1,262	220
Aut 1995	1,228	294	1,522	-102	1,623	1,228	217
Win 1995/6	1,280	254	1,534	-144	1,677	1,280	211
Spr 1996							

# 7.7 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

## Job-related training received by employees

THOUSANDS

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

	Seasonally adjusted		Age groups				
	All of working age +	Not seasonally adjusted	16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-59/64
<b>ALL</b>							
Spr 1985	1,951	2,128	410	464	559	546	148
Spr 1986	2,032	2,213	430	470	564	548	159
Spr 1987	2,196	2,430	441	504	584	564	175
Spr 1988	2,305	2,565	461	533	604	584	181
Spr 1989	2,356	2,636	477	544	614	594	186
Spr 1990	2,444	2,724	481	554	624	604	191
Spr 1991	2,525	2,805	491	564	634	614	196
Spr 1992	2,607	2,887	501	574	644	624	201
Spr 1993	2,688	2,968	511	584	654	634	206
Spr 1994	2,769	3,049	521	594	664	644	211
Spr 1995	2,850	3,130	531	604	674	654	216
Win 1995/96 \$	2,931	3,211	541	614	684	664	221
Spr 1996	3,012	3,292	551	624	694	674	226
Spr 1997	3,093	3,373	561	634	704	684	231
Aut 1996	3,174	3,454	571	644	714	694	236
Win 1996/97 \$	3,255	3,535	581	654	724	704	241
Spr 1997	3,336	3,616	591	664	734	714	246
Aut 1997	3,417	3,697	601	674	744	724	251
Sum 1997 \$	3,498	3,778	611	684	754	734	256
Sum 1997 \$	3,121	2,805	240	370	900	973	322
<b>Men</b>							
Spr 1985	1,151	1,293	251	277	356	324	86
Spr 1986	1,170	1,308	254	282	361	329	88
Spr 1987	1,225	1,373	261	287	366	334	90
Spr 1988	1,280	1,428	268	292	371	339	92
Spr 1989	1,335	1,483	275	297	376	344	94
Spr 1990	1,390	1,538	282	302	381	349	96
Spr 1991	1,445	1,593	289	307	386	354	98
Spr 1992	1,500	1,648	296	312	391	359	100
Spr 1993	1,555	1,703	303	317	396	364	102
Spr 1994	1,610	1,758	310	322	401	369	104
Spr 1995	1,665	1,813	317	327	406	374	106
Win 1995/96 \$	1,720	1,868	324	332	411	379	108
Spr 1996	1,775	1,923	331	337	416	384	110
Spr 1997	1,830	1,978	338	342	421	389	112
Aut 1996	1,885	2,033	345	347	426	394	114
Win 1996/97 \$	1,940	2,088	352	352	431	399	116
Spr 1997	1,995	2,143	359	357	436	404	118
Aut 1997	2,050	2,198	366	362	441	409	120
Sum 1997 \$	1,556	1,436	193	183	475	475	165
<b>Women</b>							
Spr 1985	800	835	159	188	203	222	63
Spr 1986	863	906	166	195	210	230	66
Spr 1987	926	969	173	202	217	237	69
Spr 1988	989	1,032	180	209	224	244	72
Spr 1989	1,052	1,095	187	216	231	251	75
Spr 1990	1,115	1,158	194	223	238	258	78
Spr 1991	1,178	1,221	201	230	245	265	81
Spr 1992	1,241	1,284	208	237	252	272	84
Spr 1993	1,304	1,347	215	244	259	279	87
Spr 1994	1,367	1,410	222	251	266	286	90
Spr 1995	1,430	1,473	229	258	273	293	93
Win 1995/96 \$	1,493	1,536	236	265	280	300	96
Spr 1996	1,556	1,599	243	272	287	307	99
Spr 1997	1,619	1,662	250	279	294	314	102
Aut 1996	1,682	1,725	257	286	301	321	105
Win 1996/97 \$	1,745	1,788	264	293	308	328	108
Spr 1997	1,808	1,851	271	300	315	335	111
Aut 1997	1,871	1,914	278	307	322	342	114
Sum 1997 \$	1,565	1,370	113	176	425	498	157

PER CENT

% of all employees #

	Seasonally adjusted		Age groups				
	All of working age +	Not seasonally adjusted	16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-59/64
<b>ALL</b>							
Spr 1985	9.6	10.5	24.2	16.1	11.9	7.9	3.6
Spr 1986	10.9	11.9	24.2	16.1	11.9	7.9	3.6
Spr 1987	12.2	13.4	24.2	16.1	11.9	7.9	3.6
Spr 1988	13.4	14.6	24.2	16.1	11.9	7.9	3.6
Spr 1989	14.3	15.5	24.2	16.1	11.9	7.9	3.6
Spr 1990	15.2	16.4	24.2	16.1	11.9	7.9	3.6
Spr 1991	16.1	17.3	24.2	16.1	11.9	7.9	3.6
Spr 1992	17.0	18.2	24.2	16.1	11.9	7.9	3.6
Spr 1993	17.9	19.1	24.2	16.1	11.9	7.9	3.6
Spr 1994	18.8	20.0	24.2	16.1	11.9	7.9	3.6
Spr 1995	19.7	20.9	24.2	16.1	11.9	7.9	3.6
Win 1995/96 \$	20.6	21.8	24.2	16.1	11.9	7.9	3.6
Spr 1996	21.5	22.7	24.2	16.1	11.9	7.9	3.6
Spr 1997	22.4	23.6	24.2	16.1	11.9	7.9	3.6
Aut 1996	23.3	24.5	24.2	16.1	11.9	7.9	3.6
Win 1996/97 \$	24.2	25.4	24.2	16.1	11.9	7.9	3.6
Spr 1997	25.1	26.3	24.2	16.1	11.9	7.9	3.6
Aut 1997	26.0	27.2	24.2	16.1	11.9	7.9	3.6
Sum 1997 \$	14.2	12.7	18.1	15.9	13.8	11.4	7.8
<b>Men</b>							
Spr 1985	10.0	11.3	29.5	17.9	12.6	8.7	3.4
Spr 1986	10.2	11.5	29.5	17.9	12.6	8.7	3.4
Spr 1987	10.6	11.9	29.5	17.9	12.6	8.7	3.4
Spr 1988	11.0	12.3	29.5	17.9	12.6	8.7	3.4
Spr 1989	11.4	12.7	29.5	17.9	12.6	8.7	3.4
Spr 1990	11.8	13.1	29.5	17.9	12.6	8.7	3.4
Spr 1991	12.2	13.5	29.5	17.9	12.6	8.7	3.4
Spr 1992	12.6	13.9	29.5	17.9	12.6	8.7	3.4
Spr 1993	13.0	14.3	29.5	17.9	12.6	8.7	3.4
Spr 1994	13.4	14.7	29.5	17.9	12.6	8.7	3.4
Spr 1995	13.8	15.1	29.5	17.9	12.6	8.7	3.4
Win 1995/96 \$	14.2	15.5	29.5	17.9	12.6	8.7	3.4
Spr 1996	14.6	15.9	29.5	17.9	12.6	8.7	3.4
Spr 1997	15.0	16.3	29.5	17.9	12.6	8.7	3.4
Aut 1996	15.4	16.7	29.5	17.9	12.6	8.7	3.4
Win 1996/97 \$	15.8	17.1	29.5	17.9	12.6	8.7	3.4
Spr 1997	16.2	17.5	29.5	17.9	12.6	8.7	3.4
Aut 1997	16.6	17.9	29.5	17.9	12.6	8.7	3.4
Sum 1997 \$	13.3	12.1	18.1	15.9	13.8	11.4	7.8
<b>Women</b>							
Spr 1985	9.1	9.5	18.9	13.9	10.8	7.1	4.1
Spr 1986	9.6	10.1	18.9	13.9	10.8	7.1	4.1
Spr 1987	10.6	11.1	18.9	13.9	10.8	7.1	4.1
Spr 1988	11.6	12.1	18.9	13.9	10.8	7.1	4.1
Spr 1989	12.6	13.1	18.9	13.9	10.8	7.1	4.1
Spr 1990	13.6	14.1	18.9	13.9	10.8	7.1	4.1
Spr 1991	14.6	15.1	18.9	13.9	10.8	7.1	4.1
Spr 1992	15.6	16.1	18.9	13.9	10.8	7.1	4.1
Spr 1993	16.6	17.1	18.9	13.9	10.8	7.1	4.1
Spr 1994	17.6	18.1	18.9	13.9	10.8	7.1	4.1
Spr 1995	18.6	19.1	18.9	13.9	10.8	7.1	4.1
Win 1995/96 \$	19.6	20.1	18.9	13.9	10.8	7.1	4.1
Spr 1996	20.6	21.1	18.9	13.9	10.8	7.1	4.1
Spr 1997	21.6	22.1	18.9	13.9	10.8	7.1	4.1
Aut 1996	22.6	23.1	18.9	13.9	10.8	7.1	4.1
Win 1996/97 \$	23.6	24.1	18.9	13.9	10.8	7.1	4.1
Spr 1997	24.6	25.1	18.9	13.9	10.8	7.1	4.1
Aut 1997	25.6	26.1	18.9	13.9	10.8	7.1	4.1
Sum 1997 \$	18.2	16.1	16.1	14.9	12.8	10.4	8.8

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

# LABOUR FORCE SURVEY 7.8

## Average actual weekly hours<sup>+</sup> of work by industry sector

HOURS

GREAT BRITAIN

SIC 92 (Standard Industrial Classification)

	Seasonally adjusted		Not seasonally adjusted		Agriculture and fishing	Energy and water	Manufacturing	Construction	Distribution hotels & catering	Transport & comms	Banking, finance & insurance etc	Public admin education & health	Other services	Total Services
	Total (millions) #	Average	Total (millions) #	Average										
<b>ALL</b>														
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	36.0	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	822	34.4	882	34.9	47.7	37.0	38.1	39.8	33.2	39.4	34.4	29.4	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	

# 8.1 GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING

## Number of people participating in Training and Enterprise Programmes

Period ending	THOUSANDS								
	Training For Work*			Youth Training (Including credits)			Modern Apprenticeships		
	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales
1990-91*	114.7	10.3	124.9	193.2	16.4	209.5			
1991-92*	127.7	11.5	139.2	233.2	16.5	249.6			
1992-93#	133.4	11.8	145.2	231.8	15.1	246.9			
1993-94	124.4	8.7	133.1	234.1	16.1	250.2			
1994-95	94.9	8.6	103.4	224.2	15.3	239.5			
1995-96	68.2	4.7	72.8	211.0	13.2	224.2	24.8	3.0	27.8
1996-97+	53.4	3.8	57.2	189.5	14.8	204.2	75.9	6.1	82.0
1995-96 23-Apr	75.4	6.6	82.0	213.0	14.6	227.6	1.3	0.4	1.7
21-May	72.9	6.3	79.2	212.4	15.1	227.5	1.4	0.4	1.7
18-Jun	69.7	6.1	75.8	210.7	15.1	225.8	1.5	0.3	1.8
16-Jul	63.3	5.0	68.3	220.9	15.5	236.3	2.1	0.3	2.4
13-Aug	60.1	4.7	64.9	223.5	15.5	239.0	2.8	0.4	3.2
10-Sep	58.4	4.5	62.9	223.8	15.5	239.3	5.6	0.5	6.1
08-Oct	61.6	4.8	66.4	229.0	16.0	244.9	9.7	1.4	11.1
05-Nov	63.5	5.0	68.5	229.4	16.0	245.4	12.3	1.8	14.2
03-Dec	65.3	5.0	70.3	228.1	15.9	243.9	14.9	2.0	16.9
31-Dec	60.7	4.8	65.5	223.7	15.5	239.2	16.8	2.1	18.9
28-Jan	63.9	4.8	68.7	216.6	14.6	231.2	18.9	2.1	21.0
25-Feb	66.9	4.9	71.8	214.5	13.3	227.8	21.4	2.7	24.1
24-Mar	68.2	4.7	72.8	211.0	13.2	224.2	24.8	3.0	27.8
1996-97 28-Apr	61.7	4.3	65.9	201.1	12.8	213.8	27.2	3.4	30.6
26-May	61.4	4.1	65.6	198.1	12.9	211.0	29.0	3.5	32.6
23-Jun	60.4	4.0	64.4	198.0	12.8	210.8	31.1	4.0	35.0
21-Jul	58.3	3.5	61.8	208.0	13.1	221.1	35.1	4.0	38.9
18-Aug	56.0	3.4	59.4	209.5	13.6	223.2	39.1	4.0	43.1
15-Sep	55.5	3.4	59.0	211.0	13.9	224.9	47.4	4.7	52.1
13-Oct	57.6	3.9	61.3	212.4	14.4	226.8	53.7	5.3	58.0
10-Nov	58.4	3.9	62.3	211.7	14.9	226.6	58.8	5.5	64.3
08-Dec	58.8	3.9	62.7	210.5	15.2	225.7	63.3	5.8	69.1
05-Jan	52.8	3.6	56.3	205.0	15.1	220.1	65.0	5.7	70.7
02-Feb	56.6	3.8	60.4	203.3	15.1	218.3	68.4	6.1	74.5
02-Mar	57.7	4.0	61.6	197.9	14.9	212.9	72.7	6.1	78.8
30-Mar	53.4	3.8	57.2	189.1	14.8	203.9	75.8	6.1	82.0
1997-98 04-May	49.3	3.2	52.5	180.8	13.7	194.5	79.1	6.3	85.4
01-Jun	48.5	2.9	51.4	176.8	13.3	190.1	80.5	6.3	86.8
29-Jun	49.3	2.8	52.1	179.4	13.7	193.1	82.8	6.4	89.2
03-Aug	47.1	2.8	49.5	183.5	14.3	197.8	87.5	6.7	94.2
31-Aug	46.1	2.4	48.5	181.5	15.0	196.5	91.4	7.0	98.4
28-Sep	48.0	2.7	50.7	182.6	14.3	196.9	99.3	7.4	106.7
02-Nov	48.0	3.2	51.1	180.3	16.1	196.3	102.4	9.6	111.9

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

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

# 8.2 GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING

## Number of starts on Training and Enterprise Programmes

Period ending	THOUSANDS								
	Training For Work#			Youth Training (Including credits)			Modern Apprenticeships		
	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales
1990-91*	280.2	24.4	304.6	225.9	18.2	244.1			
1991-92*	253.2	24.0	277.2	227.4	17.9	245.3			
1992-93#	291.2	27.2	318.4	236.4	15.3	251.7			
1993-94	290.7	19.1	309.8	238.7	17.6	256.3			
1994-95	269.8	19.3	289.1	251.8	16.7	268.5			
1995-96	212.4	12.1	224.4	250.7	17.4	268.1	25.8	2.6	28.4
1996-97+	216.3	12.5	228.8	235.3	21.5	256.8	70.1	5.3	75.4
1995-96 23-Apr	11.2	0.7	12.0	11.5	1.0	12.5	0.2	0.0	0.2
21-May	14.9	0.8	15.7	11.7	1.1	12.8	0.1	0.0	0.1
18-Jun	14.6	0.9	15.4	13.6	1.0	14.6	0.2	0.0	0.2
16-Jul	15.2	0.9	16.1	34.7	1.9	36.6	0.6	0.0	0.6
13-Aug	13.9	0.8	14.7	25.0	1.7	26.6	0.8	0.0	0.8
10-Sep	14.5	0.8	15.2	26.1	1.9	28.0	2.8	0.1	2.9
08-Oct	20.3	1.5	21.8	32.9	2.3	35.1	4.3	0.7	5.0
05-Nov	18.2	1.2	19.4	19.4	1.6	21.0	2.8	0.3	3.0
03-Dec	18.5	1.0	19.5	17.2	1.3	18.5	2.2	0.2	2.4
31-Dec	10.2	0.6	10.8	10.2	0.7	10.9	2.2	0.2	2.4
28-Jan	17.6	1.0	18.6	15.6	1.0	16.6	2.4	0.2	2.6
25-Feb	20.6	0.9	21.5	16.2	0.9	17.1	2.9	0.4	3.3
24-Mar	22.7	0.9	23.7	16.8	1.0	17.8	4.0	0.4	4.4
1996-97 28-Apr	18.4	0.9	19.3	15.0	3.3	18.4	2.9	0.3	3.2
26-May	17.2	1.0	18.1	11.9	1.1	13.1	2.5	0.3	2.7
23-Jun	16.2	0.9	17.1	16.7	1.2	17.9	2.8	0.2	3.0
21-Jul	17.1	0.9	18.0	33.7	1.7	35.4	4.9	0.4	5.3
18-Aug	15.4	0.9	16.3	22.5	1.7	24.3	5.1	1.0	10.7
15-Sep	16.2	1.0	17.2	28.7	2.2	30.9	9.8	0.8	10.6
13-Oct	19.8	1.5	21.3	24.5	2.1	26.7	8.1	0.8	9.0
10-Nov	18.3	1.1	19.4	17.9	1.8	19.6	6.8	0.6	7.3
08-Dec	17.6	1.1	18.7	15.6	1.6	17.2	6.4	0.4	6.7
05-Jan	7.1	0.4	7.5	7.1	0.7	7.8	3.0	0.2	3.3
02-Feb	17.9	1.1	19.0	15.2	1.2	16.4	5.5	0.3	5.8
02-Mar	18.7	1.2	19.9	13.1	1.2	14.3	6.4	0.3	6.6
30-Mar	16.5	0.6	17.1	13.4	1.5	14.9	5.9	0.3	6.2
1997-98 04-May	18.4	1.0	19.4	13.5	1.4	14.9	6.3	0.2	6.5
01-Jun	14.1	0.6	14.7	10.3	1.1	11.4	3.8	0.2	4.0
29-Jun	16.1	0.8	16.9	18.5	1.8	20.2	5.1	0.2	5.3
03-Aug	18.4	0.8	19.2	28.9	2.4	31.3	8.9	0.4	9.2
31-Aug	13.6	0.6	14.2	16.2	1.3	17.5	7.0	0.3	7.3
28-Sep	17.0	1.1	18.1	23.7	2.1	25.8	12.5	0.9	13.3
02-Nov	16.6	1.1	17.7	15.3	2.0	17.3	6.7	0.8	7.5

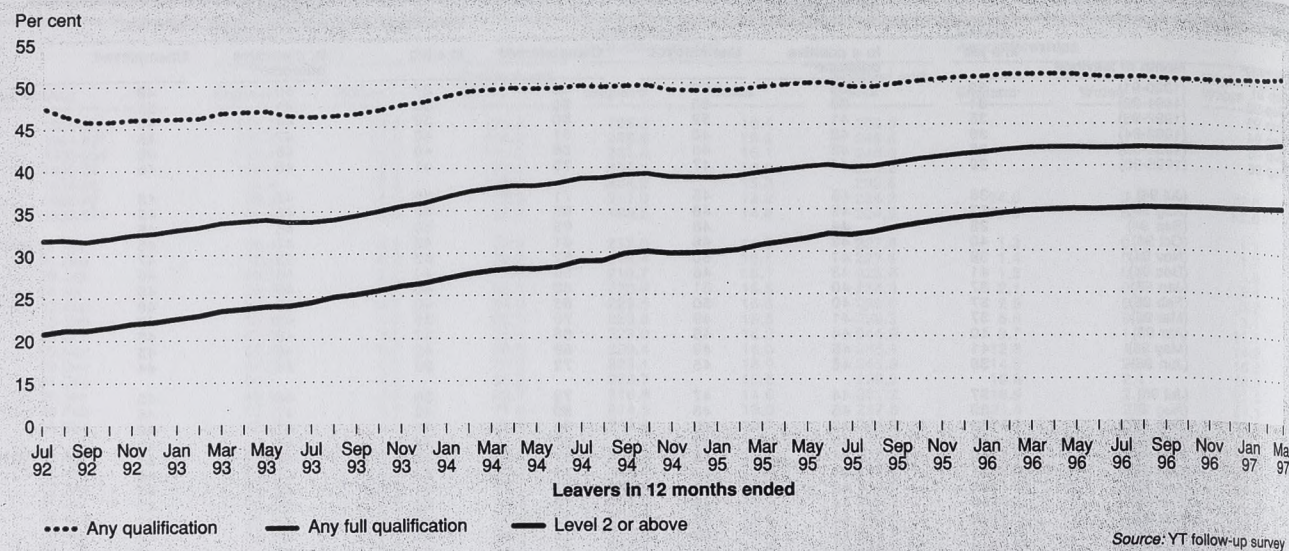
Note: See Table 8.1 note.  
\* 1990-91 and 1991-92 Employment Training; 1992-93 Employment Training Action.  
# 1996-97 in training includes Pre-Vocational Pilots (PVPs).  
+ 1996-97 starts and in training figures include Pre-Vocational Pilots (PVPs).  
Pre-Vocational Training (PVT) is part of mainstream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

# GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING

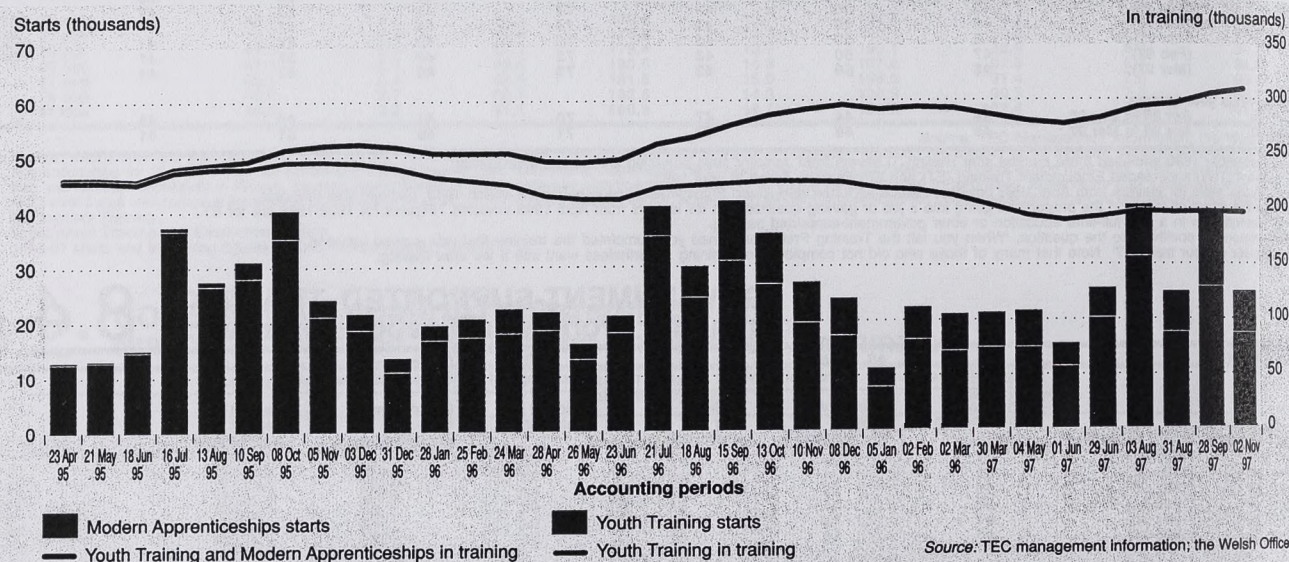
## Training for Work: destination of leavers 8.3

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

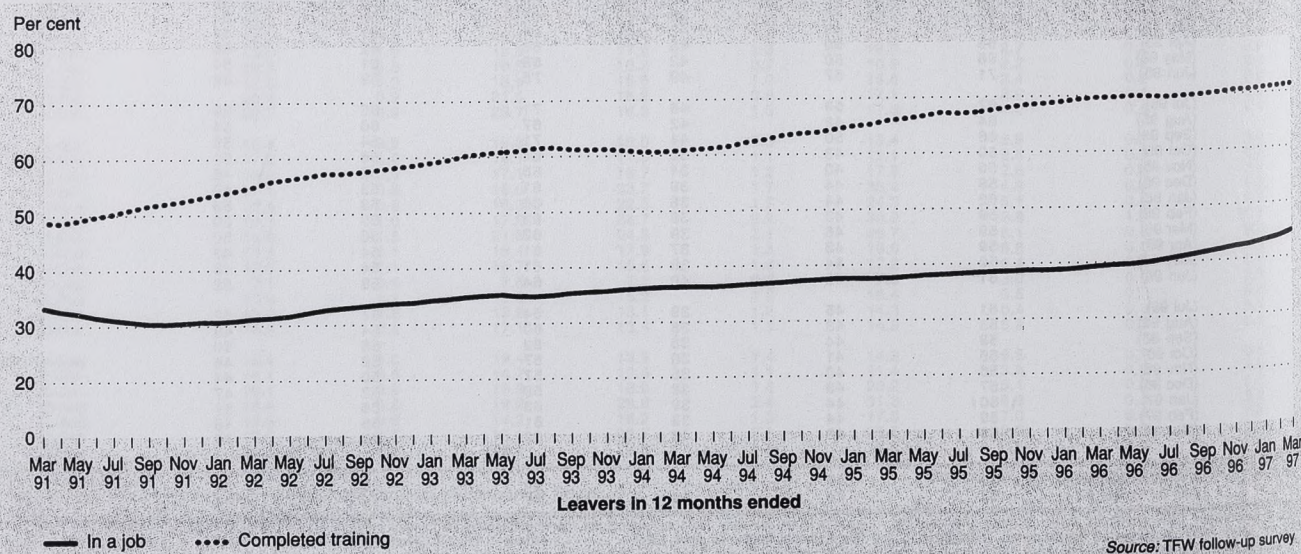
## YT leavers gaining qualifications (smoothed); England and Wales



## Participation in youth programmes; England and Wales



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



## GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING 8.5 Youth Training: destination of leavers

ENGLAND and WALES		All leavers Percentage of survey respondents who were:				Completers Percentage of those who completed who were:		
		In a job	In a positive outcome#	Unemployed	Completers**	In a job	In a positive outcome#	Unemployed
Month of survey*	Month of leaving							
Oct 83 to Sep 94	(1993-94)	53	70	25	46	68	78	18
Oct 94 to Sep 95	(1994-95)	58	72	22	46	72	81	14
Oct 95 to Sep 96	(1995-96)	63	76	18	52	75	85	11
1995	(Jul 94)	61	75	20	56	71	82	14
Jan	(Aug 94)	53	74	21	47	68	81	14
Feb	(Sep 94)	54	76	17	48	69	83	13
Mar	(Oct 94)	55	69	25	37	71	79	16
Apr	(Nov 94)	56	68	25	37	73	80	16
May	(Dec 94)	60	70	23	45	76	81	14
Jun	(Jan 95)	57	68	26	40	74	80	15
Jul	(Feb 95)	59	70	23	43	74	80	15
Aug	(Mar 95)	64	75	20	51	78	84	12
Sep	(Apr 95)	59	71	22	43	70	78	16
Oct	(May 95)	60	72	22	42	72	80	15
Nov	(Jun 95)	65	76	19	58	76	84	12
Dec	(Jul 95)	61	76	18	55	72	84	12
1996	(Aug 95)	57	76	17	50	70	85	10
Jan	(Sep 95)	57	79	15	53	70	85	10
Feb	(Oct 95)	63	75	19	46	80	86	9
Mar	(Nov 95)	64	75	19	48	78	85	10
Apr	(Dec 95)	68	77	16	57	79	85	10
May	(Jan 96)	64	75	20	49	78	85	11
Jun	(Feb 96)	67	76	18	54	79	85	11
Jul	(Mar 96)	68	79	15	56	79	86	9
Aug	(Apr 96)	65	77	16	49	77	85	10
Sep	(May 96)	65	77	17	48	77	85	11
Oct	(Jun 96)	68	80	15	60	79	87	9
Nov	(Jul 96)	63	78	16	58	74	85	11
Dec	(Aug 96)	59	81	13	54	71	88	8
1997	(Sep 96)	59	81	13	54	71	88	7
Jan	(Oct 96)	64	77	17	49	77	86	9
Feb	(Nov 96)	66	76	17	49	79	86	9
Mar	(Dec 96)	71	79	16	57	81	86	9
Apr	(Jan 97)	68	77	17	52	79	86	10
May	(Feb 97)	69	79	16	56	81	87	8
Jun	(Mar 97)	71	82	13	60	81	89	8
Jul								
Aug								
Sep								
Current and previous year to date								
Oct 95 to Sep 96	Apr 95 to Mar 96	63	76	18	52	75	85	11
Oct 96 to Sep 97	Apr 96 to Mar 97	65	79	15	54	77	87	9

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

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

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

## GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING 8.6 Youth Training: qualifications of leavers

ENGLAND and WALES		All Leavers Percentage of survey respondents who:				Completers Percentage of those who completed who:			
		Tried for a qualification	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification	Gained any full qualification at Level 2 or above	Tried for a qualification	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification	Gained any full qualification at Level 2 or above
Month of survey*	Month of leaving YT								
Oct 83 to Sep 94	(1993-94)	64	49	38	28	76	71	61	47
Oct 94 to Sep 95	(1994-95)	65	50	39	31	76	71	63	52
Oct 95 to Sep 96	(1995-96)	66	51	42	35	74	70	63	53
1995	(Jul 94)	72	59	48	38	82	78	68	55
Jan	(Aug 94)	66	52	42	33	79	76	67	55
Feb	(Sep 94)	64	49	40	32	77	74	65	54
Mar	(Oct 94)	60	40	31	24	72	66	58	48
Apr	(Nov 94)	59	38	30	23	70	65	58	48
May	(Dec 94)	62	46	36	28	70	65	57	47
Jun	(Jan 95)	61	43	33	26	71	66	59	49
Jul	(Feb 95)	62	46	37	30	72	69	63	53
Aug	(Mar 95)	66	53	43	35	72	69	62	52
Sep	(Apr 95)	65	48	39	30	73	68	63	52
Oct	(May 95)	65	49	39	30	73	68	61	51
Nov	(Jun 95)	71	59	49	41	78	74	66	56
Dec	(Jul 95)	70	56	46	38	78	74	66	55
1996	(Aug 95)	66	51	43	36	77	74	67	59
Jan	(Sep 95)	66	52	43	35	77	73	65	56
Feb	(Oct 95)	63	46	37	30	73	68	61	52
Mar	(Nov 95)	62	44	36	30	69	63	57	49
Apr	(Dec 95)	64	49	41	34	69	64	58	49
May	(Jan 96)	63	46	38	31	69	64	58	49
Jun	(Feb 96)	65	50	42	35	71	68	61	53
Jul	(Mar 96)	65	49	41	33	71	68	61	53
Aug	(Apr 96)	64	49	41	33	71	68	61	53
Sep	(May 96)	64	48	40	33	70	67	60	51
Oct	(Jun 96)	64	48	40	32	70	66	58	49
Nov	(Jul 96)	69	58	49	41	77	74	67	58
Dec	(Aug 96)	66	52	43	37	76	72	65	56
1997	(Sep 96)	65	50	43	35	75	71	64	55
Jan	(Oct 96)	62	45	38	31	71	67	60	51
Feb	(Nov 96)	62	45	37	31	71	65	59	51
Mar	(Dec 96)	63	49	43	34	69	66	60	49
Apr	(Jan 97)	63	49	41	33	72	68	61	51
May	(Feb 97)	67	53	45	37	73	70	64	54
Jun	(Mar 97)	69	58	50	40	75	72	68	55
Jul									
Aug									
Sep									
Current and previous year to date									
Oct 95 to Sep 96	Apr 95 to Mar 96	66	51	42	35	74	70	63	53
Oct 96 to Sep 97	Apr 96 to Mar 97	65	51	43	35	73	70	63	54

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

# Leavers surveyed six months after leaving.

+ Not including placings through displayed vacancies.

## DEFINITIONS

### CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYED

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

### EARNINGS

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

### ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE

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

### ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE

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

### EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

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

### FULL-TIME WORKERS

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

### GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

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

### H.M. FORCES

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

### I.L.O. 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 ten workers or lasting less than one day are excluded except where the aggregate of working days lost exceeded 100. Workers involved and working days lost relate to persons both directly and indirectly involved (thrown out of work although not parties to the disputes) at the establishments where the

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

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 1988, 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			
<b>SUMMARY TABLES</b>				<b>OUTPUT PER HEAD</b>						
Labour Force Survey: UK	M	Feb 98	0.1	Output per head: quarterly and annual indices	M(Q)	Feb 98	1.8			
Workforce: UK	M	Feb 98	0.2	Wages and salaries per unit of output						
Labour Force Survey: GB	M	Feb 98	0.3	Manufacturing index, time series	M	Feb 98	5.8			
Workforce: GB	M	Feb 98	0.4	Quarterly and annual indices	M	Feb 98	5.8			
<b>BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS</b>				<b>LABOUR COSTS</b>						
	M	Feb 98	0.5	Survey results 1992 Quadrennial		Sep 94	313			
<b>EMPLOYMENT AND WORKFORCE</b>				Annual update				A	Feb 96	5.7
Workforce: UK and GB				<b>RETAIL PRICES</b>						
Quarterly series	M(Q)	Feb 98	1.1	General Index (RPI)						
Labour force estimates, projections		Feb 97	51	Latest figures: detailed indices						
Employees in employment industry: GB				: percentage changes						
All industries: by division, class or group	Q	Feb 98	1.4	Recent movements and the index						
: time series, by order group	M	Feb 98	1.2	excluding seasonal foods						
Manufacturing: by division, class or group	M	Feb 98	1.3	Main components: time series and weights						
Administrative, technical and clerical in manufacturing	D	Dec 94	1.10	Changes on a year earlier: time series						
Local authorities manpower	D	Jan 94	1.7	Food prices						
Employees in employment by region and sector	B(Q)	Feb 98	1.5	International comparisons						
Annual Employment Survey	A	Nov 97	461	Selected countries (national definitions)						
International comparisons	Q	Feb 98	1.9	Harmonised indices of consumer prices						
Registered disabled in the public sector	D	Sep 97	355	All items excluding housing costs						
Trade union membership	A	Jun 97	231	<b>LABOUR FORCE SURVEY</b>						
Tourism-related industries in Great Britain	Q	Feb 98	1.14	Economic activity: seasonally adjusted						
<b>CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES</b>				Economic activity: not seasonally adjusted						
Claimant unemployment				Economic activity by age: not seasonally adjusted						
Summary: UK	M	Feb 98	2.1	Full-time and part-time workers						
: GB	M	Feb 98	2.2	Alternative measures of unemployment (seasonally adjusted)						
Age and duration: UK	Q	Dec 97	2.5	Alternative measures of unemployment (not seasonally adjusted)						
Broad category: UK	M	Feb 98	2.1	Job-related training received by employees						
Detailed category: GB	M	Feb 98	2.2	Average actual weekly hours of work by industry sector						
Region: summary	Q	Dec 97	2.6	Additional Labour Force Survey tables						
Age: time series UK	Q	Dec 97	2.7	Labour market and educational status of young people						
: estimated rates	Q	Dec 97	2.15	<b>LABOUR DISPUTES: STOPPAGES OF WORK</b>						
Duration: time series UK	Q	Dec 97	2.8	Summary: latest figures						
Region and area				: time series						
Time series summary: by region	M	Feb 98	2.3	Latest year and annual series						
: assisted areas, travel-to work areas	M	Feb 98	2.4	Industry						
: counties, local areas	M	Feb 98	2.9	Monthly: broad sector time series						
: parliamentary constituencies	M	Feb 98	2.10	Annual: detailed						
Age and duration: summary	Q	Dec 97	2.6	: prominent stoppages						
Flows				Main causes of stoppage						
UK, time series	M	Feb 98	2.19	Cumulative						
Age time series	M	Feb 98	2.20	Latest year for main industries						
Mean duration	Q	Jan 98	2.21	Size of stoppages						
Claim history: number of previous claims	Q	Feb 98	2.22	Days lost per 1,000 employees in recent years by industry						
Claim history: interval between claims	Q	Dec 97	2.23	International comparisons						
By sought and usual occupation	M	Feb 98	2.24	<b>GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING</b>						
Destination of leavers by duration	M	Feb 98	2.25	Participants in the programmes						
Students: by region	D	Mar 93	2.13	Number of starts on the programmes						
Disabled jobseekers: GB	M	Feb 98	2.18	Training for work: destination of leavers						
International comparisons	M	Feb 98	2.18	Training for work: qualifications of leavers						
Ethnic origin	A	Aug 97	295	Youth training: destination of leavers						
Temporarily stopped				Youth training: qualifications of leavers						
Latest figures: by UK region	D	Nov 93	2.14	Participants in the programmes						
Vacancies				New starts on the programmes						
Unfilled, inflow, outflow and placings seasonally adjusted	M	Feb 98	3.1	Destinations and qualifications						
Unfilled seasonally adjusted by region	M	Feb 98	3.2	TFW/ET leavers						
Unfilled unadjusted by region	M	Feb 98	3.3	YT leavers						
<b>REDUNDANCIES</b>				TFW/ET leavers completing agreed training						
In Great Britain	M	Feb 98	2.32	YT leavers completing agreed training						
by region	M	Feb 98	2.33	Characteristics of TFW/ET starts for England and Wales						
by age	M	Feb 98	2.34	Characteristics of young people leaving YT for England and Wales						
by industry	M	Feb 98	2.35	Characteristics of young people starting Modern Apprenticeships for England and Wales						
by occupation	M	Feb 98	2.36	Destinations and qualifications of TFW/ET by their characteristics for England and Wales						
<b>EARNINGS AND HOURS</b>				Destinations and qualifications of YT leavers by their characteristics for England and Wales						
Average earnings (index)				<b>DISABLED JOB SEEKERS</b>						
Whole economy				Registrations and placements into employment						
Main industrial sectors	M	Feb 98	5.1	Regional aid						
Industries	Q(A)	Feb 98	5.4	Selective Assistance by region						
Underlying trends	Q(A)	Feb 98	5.5	Selective Assistance by region and company						
Levels of earnings and hours for main industrial sectors and industries	Q	Feb 98	76	Development Grants by region						
Manual employees	Q(A)	Feb 98	5.6	Development Grants by region and company						
Non manual employees	Q	Feb 98	77							
All employees	Q(A)	Feb 98	5.6							
Quarterly estimates of levels	Q	Feb 98	77							
International comparisons (index)										
Manufacturing	M	Feb 98	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							

\*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.

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)**

Annual Employment Survey	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 7.1-7.8)**

0171 533 6094

**Qualifications**

0114 259 3787

**Redundancy statistics (Tables 2.32-2.36)**

0171 533 6086

**Retail Prices Index (Tables 6.1-6.9)**

Ansafone service	0171 533 5866
Enquiries	0171 533 5874

**Skill needs surveys and research into skill shortages**

0114 259 4350

**Small firms (DTI)**

0114 259 7538

**Trade unions** 0171 215 5999

**Training (Tables 8.1-8.6)**  
'Training for Work', 'Youth Training' and 'Modern Apprenticeships' 0114 259 3310  
Workforce training 0114 259 3489

**Travel-to-Work Areas (TTWAs),** composition and review of 0171 533 6113

**Unemployment (Tables 2.1-2.24)** (claimant count) 0171 533 6094

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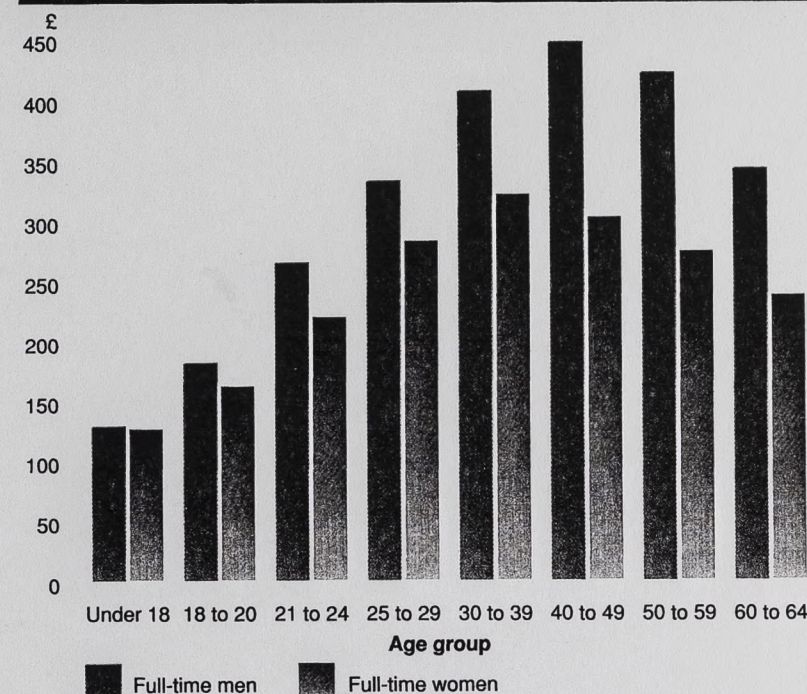
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