

OUR  
MET  
DS

DEC.

ONLY  
ROOM



BRITISH LIBRARY  
OF POLITICAL AND  
ECONOMIC SCIENCE



LONDON SCHOOL OF  
ECONOMICS AND  
POLITICAL SCIENCE  
10, PORTUGAL STREET,  
LONDON WC2A 2HD

BLPES



21 0523763 1



JUL 1996

OFFICE FOR  
**NATIONAL  
STATISTICS**

July 1996 £5.45

BRITISH LIBRARY OF POLITICAL  
& ECONOMIC SCIENCE

42  
(HAB301)  
1 STATISTICS  
READING ROOM  
2 STATISTICS  
BACK UP

# Labour Market Trends

incorporating **Employment GAZETTE**



• Paying more for child care

**PLUS**

- Annualised redundancy data
- Industrial and Employment Appeal Tribunal statistics, 1993-94 and 1994-95
- Impact of the 1991 frozen base on claimant unemployment statistics
- Identification of full-time students in the Labour Force Survey



# The Average Earnings Index

## What is it?

The Average Earnings Index is Britain's key indicator of how fast earnings are growing. It measures how earnings compare with those for 1990, when the index takes the value 100.

It is produced by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and published each month in Labour Market Trends. The index is also available electronically from the ONS Databank.

## Who uses it?

It is used throughout industry, government and research to assess current economic policy and as a tool to help forecast changes in the economy.

## What is it used for?

It is often used in contracts to automatically change pay rates or charges associated with labour costs. It is also used to calculate the underlying growth for earnings - an estimate which takes out some of the monthly fluctuations arising from different timings of pay awards and bonuses between years. The underlying growth provides a more representative picture of how earnings have changed over the year and is regularly quoted by the media.

## How are the data collected?

Using a sample of 8,000 firms, information is collected on the size of the wage bill and the number of employees. It also asks for details of pay arrears and any other factors which affect monthly earnings. The results are then published in a ONS First Release within seven weeks.

## When did it start?

The index was first published in 1963, when it covered agriculture, production and some service industries. In 1976 and 1989 additional service industries were included. It now represents all major industries and results for 26 industry groups are also available.

## What has the index shown?

Over the last 30 years, earnings have increased by an average of around 10 per cent each year, slightly faster than consumer prices. Within this period, earnings grew by 27 per cent in 1975 and by 21 per cent in 1980. Earnings growth has remained below 5 per cent in 1993 and 1994.

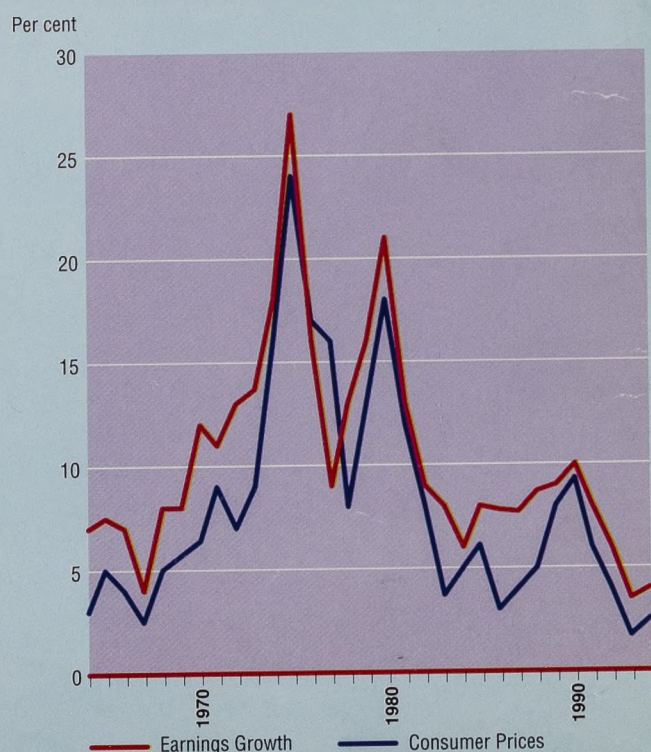
- For more details, please contact the Office for National Statistics on 01928 792442.

## Average Earnings Index

GREAT BRITAIN		SIC 1992		Standard Industrial Classification		
Whole Economy						
Seasonally Adjusted						
Base Year > for Index	1990=100	Actual Index	Index	Yr/yr % change	Underlying % change	< Rounded to nearest % per cent
Latest month is provisional	1995 Apr	126.2	126.7	3.9	3%	
	May	127.0	126.6	2.8	3%	
	Jun	126.8	126.7	3.1	3%	
	Jul	127.9	127.0	3.1	3%	
	Aug	126.6	127.6	3.2	3%	
	Sep	126.6	128.0	3.1	3%	
	Oct	127.2	128.9	3.6	3%	
	Nov	128.3	129.2	3.7	3%	
	Dec	130.6	129.2	2.8	3%	
	1996 Jan	128.9	129.8	3.3	3%	
	Feb	130.8	130.8	3.9	3%	
	Mar	135.3	131.9	3.8	3%	

Source: ONS Labour Market Statistics First Released May 1996

## Comparison of Earnings and Prices Growth



## Labour Market Trends

incorporating **Employment GAZETTE**

Labour Market Trends,  
Office for National Statistics, Level 1,  
Caxton House, Tothill Street,  
London SW1H 9NF

Editorial office 0171 273 6099  
Fax 0171 273 5799

**Managing Editor** Janet Dougharty  
**Editor** Barry Mortimer  
**Assistant Editor** Simon Hinds  
**News Editor** Andrew Opie  
**Design** Zeta Image to Print  
Geoff Francis  
**Office Manager** Kevin Argue  
**Labour Market Data** Robert Locke  
**LFS Help-Line** Sarah Lewis  
**Statistics enquiries** See page S76

**Advertising**  
Nigel Stephens  
Tel: 01162 753333  
Fax: 01162 750522



Labour Market Trends is available on subscription from:

**Subscriptions Department**  
HMSO Publications Centre, PO Box 276,  
London SW8 5DT.  
Tel: 0171 873 8499  
Fax: 0171 873 8222

Single issues are available from the address above, and from HMSO Bookshops.

Please remember to quote the publication title, and issue details (date, ISBN).

Payment may be made by Access/Visa/Connect credit cards, via your HMSO account, or by cheque (made payable to 'HMSO').

£57.75 Annual subscription  
£5.45 Single issue  
£63.80 Overseas

Printed by B.R. Hubbard Printers Ltd.,  
Callywhite Lane, Dronfield, Sheffield S18 6XP.

**The Government accepts no responsibility for any of the statements in non-governmental advertising and the inclusion of any such advertisement is no guarantee that the goods or services concerned have official approval. The inclusion of reports on studies by non-governmental bodies does not imply any endorsement by the Office for National Statistics or any other government department of the views or opinions expressed, nor the methodology used.**

© Crown Copyright 1996

Requests for reproduction of tables or contents should be addressed to the Deputy Commercial Manager, ONS, Room 64a/3, Great George Street, London SW1P 3AQ; tel: 0171-270 4627 or fax: 0171-270 6019.

ISSN 1361-4819

# Contents

Volume 104 Number 7 Pages 289-336

July 1996

## News

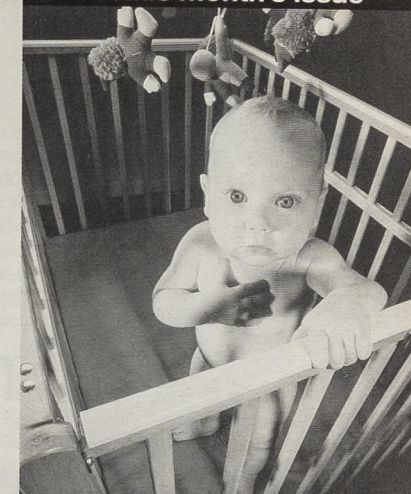
**News update** 291

Reports on research concerning National Targets for Education and Training, labour market flexibility, lone mothers and work, and skills audit.

**Research programme - quarterly update** 293

Completed and proposed research projects, 1993-97, of the Department for Education and Employment, Employment Service and Department for Trade and Industry.

## In this month's issue



This issue includes features on: trends in child care costs, Industrial and Employment Appeal tribunal statistics, claimant unemployment statistics, annualised redundancy data, and identifying full-time students from the LFS.

Photo: Telegraph Colour Library

## Features

**Paying more for child care** 295

Estimates of patterns of child care use and family spending on child care.

**Industrial Tribunal and Employment Appeals Tribunal statistics 1993-94 and 1994-95** 305

Outcome of cases dealt with by the Industrial and Employment Appeals tribunals between April 1994 and March 1995 and comparisons with previous year.

**The impact of the introduction of the 1991 frozen base on the claimant unemployment statistics** 311

The methodology used to derive statistics on claimant unemployment and results of the geographical rebasing exercise in May 1996.

**Annualised redundancy data: calculated from the Labour Force Survey** 329

New series of annual redundancy statistics, methodology and reliability.

## Special Report

**The identification of full-time students in the Labour Force Survey** 334

A revised method of estimating the number of people in full-time education using the Labour Force Survey.

## Statistics

**Statistical update**

Changes in average earnings - 1st quarter 1996 333

**LFS Help-Line** LFS33-40

Topics this month include: self-employment, changes in employment, young people's economic activity, economically inactive, second jobs, women in employment, sickness absence, training, part-time and temporary workers, and weekly hours worked.

**Labour Market Data** S1-76

Labour market updates, a new table on the numbers of young people starting Modern Apprenticeships (p S69) and the most recent figures for employment, unemployment, vacancies, industrial disputes, earnings, Government-supported training and other statistics.

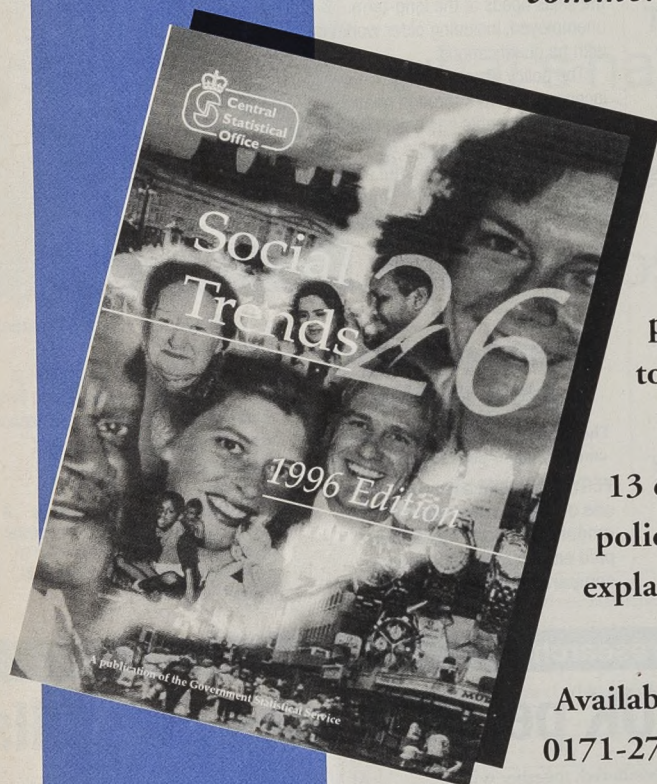






## ESSENTIAL READING

*Social Trends is essential reading for those involved in social policy work both inside and outside government. It has also become an essential book for market researchers, journalists and other commentators as well as students and the business community.*



Social Trends draws together statistics from a wide range of government departments and other organisations to paint a broad picture of British society today.

13 chapters each focus on a different social policy area, described in tables, charts and explanatory text.

Available from the ONS Sales Desk on 0171-270 6081 or from HMSO.

# Social Trends

Published for the Office for National Statistics by HMSO  
£35.95  
ISBN 0-11-620742-6

## RESEARCH PROGRAMME *quarterly update*

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

*For enquiry points and phone numbers, see the end of each main section.*

### DfEE PROGRAMME

REPORTS PUBLISHED FROM 1 APRIL TO EARLY JUNE 1996

- |        |   |       |   |
|--------|---|-------|---|
| RES 74 | Employment Training and Employment Action: An Evaluation by the Matched Comparison Method<br>ISBN 0863 924808<br>Free of charge | RS4   | Effectiveness of TECs in Achieving Jobs and Qualifications for Disadvantaged Groups<br>ISBN 0-11-270926-5<br>Price £9.95  |
| RS1    | Homeworkers in Britain<br>ISBN 0-11-270927-3<br>Price £25.95  | RS5   | Assessment of the Early Impact of Training for Work Funding for Adults Guidance<br>ISBN 0-11-270944-3<br>Price £25.95   |
| RS2    | Evaluation of TEC Quality Assurance: Supplier Management<br>ISBN 0-11-2709833-8<br>Price £9.95                                  | YCS38 | England and Wales Youth Cohort Study: An Investigation of the Feasibility of Using Different Data Collection Methods for the YCS<br>ISBN 0-85522488-6<br>Free of charge |
| RS3    | The Net Cost of Training to Employers<br>ISBN 0-11-270926-5<br>Price £9.95  |       |   |

### PROJECTS COMPLETED BETWEEN 1 APRIL AND 13 JUNE 1996

#### PROJECTS COMMISSIONED IN 1993:

- 220/93 Afro-Caribbean Young People in the Labour Market  
233/93 Bangladeshi Young Men in the Labour Market

#### PROJECTS COMMISSIONED IN 1994:

- 133/94 Investigation of early Youth Training Dropout  
186/94 Evaluation of Youth Credits Using Youth Cohort Study Data  
194/94 Costs and Benefits of Supported Employment  
227/94 Consultancy Study into the Practical Implications of Introducing a System of Learning Credits for 16-18 year-olds

#### PROJECTS COMMISSIONED IN 1995:

- 111/95 Target Groups for Individual Commitment Policies  
112/95 Feasibility Study: Measuring the Impact of Guidance on the Unemployed  
182/95 At 23/24 How do Graduates Fare Compared to their Peers?  
186/95 Establishing Small Firms' Training Practices  
187/95 Early Evaluation of Skills for Small Businesses  
190/95 Survey of Small Awarding Bodies  
218/95 Dissemination of Individual Commitment Research

- 229/95 Employment Rights Thresholds: Compliers' Cost Assessment Development  
236/95 Careers Guidance in FE Colleges and the Role of the Careers Service  
238/95 Benchmarking the National Training Awards  
239/95 National Institute of Adult and Continuing Education Lifelong Learning Survey  
241/95 MORI Schools Omnibus Survey

#### PROJECTS COMMISSIONED IN 1996:

- 100/96 Advantage not Disadvantage  
102/96 Seminar on Training for Work

*It is anticipated that reports will be produced for most of the completed projects listed. These will be published either in the DfEE's Research Series, or by the relevant contractor.*

### PROJECTS STARTING BETWEEN 1 APRIL AND 18 JUNE 1996

- 103/96 Job Match Follow-Up Survey  
106/96 Project Work: Database Management  
113/96 Project Work: Surveys and Qualitative Research  
114/96 Employment of People with Disabilities: Measures of Severity  
115/96 Literature review of the Impact of the Work-Related Curriculum  
202/96 The Place to Be (P2B): Application for Grant

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

### EMPLOYMENT SERVICE RESEARCH PROGRAMME RESEARCH REPORTS AVAILABLE MARCH-JUNE 1996

Travel to Interview Scheme  
Contractor: Public Attitude Surveys  
Contact: Elizabeth Burtney, 0114 259 6361

The Access to Work Programme: A Survey of Recipients, Employers, Employment Service Managers and Staff

Contractor: Social and Community Planning Research  
Contact: Bill Sheppard, 0114 259 5736

The Recruitment and Retention of People with Disabilities

Contractor: Institute for Employment Studies  
Contact: Bill Sheppard, 0114 259 5736 (see also *Labour Market Trends*, May 1996, p195).

### PROJECTS COMPLETED MARCH-JUNE 1996:

Review of External Relationships  
Contractor: Deloitte and Touche Consulting Group  
Contact: Tricia White, 0114 259 6253

### PROJECTS COMMISSIONED MARCH-JUNE 1996:

Evaluating the ES Referral Process for Ex-Incapacity Benefit Claimants

Ref 200590  
Contact: Maura Lantrua, 0114 259 6363

Research on the Gateway

Ref 200591  
Contact: Pauline Heather, 0114 259 6266

*For details of specific Employment Service projects, contact the names listed after each project. For general enquiries on ES research, telephone 0114 259 6278 or 5734.*

### DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

*An update on the 1996-97 labour market research programme of the Department of Trade and Industry will be published in the August issue of *Labour Market Trends*.*



## Publication shows employment trends in the regions

**LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT** is more of a problem in Northern Ireland than in almost any other European Community region; the biggest fall in claimant unemployment in 1995 was in the West Midlands. These are two of the many facts contained in *Regional Trends*, a regional portrait of Britain published by the Office for National Statistics.

*Regional Trends* uses a range of sources and draws together statistics on a variety of subjects including employment.

Below is a selection of statistics about the labour market taken from the publication.

### Regional Trends 1996: some key facts

- The North has the second highest level of gross value added per employee in manufacturing.
- Employees in the North West have the second highest earnings in the country.
- Economic activity rates in 1995 ranged from 65 per cent in the South East and East Anglia to 57 per cent in Wales.
- In 1995 36 per cent of male employees in the West Midlands worked in manufacturing –

more than double the proportion in the South East.

- About half of female employees in Yorkshire and Humberside and the South West worked part-time in 1995, compared with two-fifths in Northern Ireland.
- Scotland and the South East have the highest qualified workforce: more than two-fifths are qualified to at least 'A'-Level standard or equivalent and less than a sixth have no qualifications.
- Scotland has the highest participation rate of 16-year-olds in education.
- Nearly 45 per cent of unemployed people in Northern Ireland in spring 1995 had no qualifications – double the proportion in East Anglia.
- The North West lost 41 days per 1,000 employees due to labour disputes in 1995, nearly 14 times the rate in East Anglia.
- Average earnings for men in April 1995 were lowest in the North, Wales and Northern Ireland at just over £330 per week – over £100 less than in the South East.
- The level of unemployment fell in all regions between 1994 and 1995, but the fall was greatest in the West Midlands.

- Nearly one in four unemployed men and one in nine unemployed women in Northern Ireland have been unemployed for over five years.
- Two-fifths of employees in Wales and in the North belonged to a trade union in autumn 1995 compared with a quarter in East Anglia, the South East and the South West.
- Scotland is one of the largest regions in the European Community, with an area similar to the combined areas of the Benelux countries; it is also one of the most sparsely populated regions.
- The South West, with 18.6 per cent, has the fourth largest proportion of its population aged 65 or over; only the Nord-Ovest, the Emilia-Romagna, and the Centro regions of Italy have larger proportions.
- More than three-quarters of the workforce in the South East is in the service sector; only Brussels, Ile de France, West-Nederland and Canarias (Spain) have higher proportions.
- The South East and East Anglia are the only regions in the United Kingdom where GDP per head is above the EC average.

● *Regional Trends 31*, ISBN 011 620773-6, price £35.95, is available from HMSO.

## Modern Apprenticeships

Keep up-to-date with the numbers of young people starting Modern Apprenticeships in England and Wales.

A table of statistics revealing this is published in this month's *Labour Market Trends*. The new table 8.9 can be found on page S69 in the 'Labour Market Data' section and is being published on a quarterly basis. It breaks down the numbers by sex, and ethnic origin, highlights people with disabilities and specifies when young people began their Apprenticeships.

With training becoming increasingly important in today's competitive environment, the Government is supporting Modern Apprenticeships to improve the supply of technical, craft and junior management skills at National Vocational Qualification (NVQ) Level 3 and above. Table 8.9, entitled *Characteristics of young people starting Modern Apprenticeships for England and Wales*, keeps you up-to-date with what is happening.

The old tables 8.9 and 8.10, which concerned Training for Work, Employment Training and Youth Training, have now become tables 8.10 and 8.11 respectively.

## Paying more for child care

Large postal surveys of child benefit recipients were carried out in 1991, 1992 and 1994 as part of the Policy Studies Institute/Department of Social Security (PSI/DSS) Programme of Research Into Low Income Families (PRILIF). The surveys provided nationally representative estimates of patterns of child care use and family spending on child care.

This article repeats and adds to the analysis of the 1991 data for the 1992 and 1994 surveys.

By Louise R Finlayson,  
Reuben Ford and Alan Marsh,  
Policy Studies Institute



Photo: Rural Development Commission/Tim Smith

### Key findings

- There has been a rise in the proportion of working women with dependent children using child care.
- The proportion of couples using 'professional' child care has risen while lone parents' use has remained stable.
- The proportion of working mothers using non-professional child care continues to greatly exceed other child care types. Only one in ten working families combine professional and other child care methods.
- Family spending on child care has risen between 1991 and 1994; A quarter of working mothers pay for child care and the amounts they are spending on it have increased considerably (by 26 per cent). For all working mothers, this rise remains significant after controlling for wage inflation. More lone parents than couples pay for child care and their weekly payments have risen by 27 per cent; couples' payments have increased by 25 per cent.
- Average spending on child care per hour worked by working mothers has risen from £1.10 to £1.54 over the period of the three surveys. This rise remains statistically significant after controlling for wage inflation. Lone parents tend to spend less per hour worked than mothers in couples but both have experienced an increase in their spending per hour worked. Part-time workers spend more per hour worked than full-time workers and their spending seems to be rising fastest.
- Child care spending of lone parents on Family Credit typically remains well within the range of the child care disregard of Family Credit.
- A further comparison of the PSI postal survey data for lone parents with the first national survey of lone parents carried out in 1989, fits the overall pattern of a continuing rise in spending on child care over the five year period.

### The Study

LARGE POSTAL surveys of child benefit recipients were carried out in 1991, 1992 and 1994 as part of the PSI/DSS Programme of Research Into Low Income Families (PRILIF). Their purpose was to sift low income families and lone parents for later interviews but they also provided nationally representative estimates of working families' use of child care and their spending on it. The 1991 postal survey provided such data for nearly 4,000 families with working mothers which were published in *Employment Gazette* in 1993.

This article repeats and adds to the analysis of the 1991 data for the 1992 and 1994 surveys each of over 3,000 families with working mothers, establishing patterns of child care use and family spending on child care over time. While it is known that non-working women use child care including paid help, these data are limited to working women, including part-time workers. The main concern of this article is with the increase in family spending on child care over the period of the three surveys.

### The data

The postal surveys provide details of family, children, work, child care and



benefits for the respondents and their partners. The 1991 postal survey was conducted in order to identify low income families and had over 9,500 responses, a response rate of 64 per cent. The subsequent surveys, used for the purpose of identifying lone parents, had smaller sample sizes of 6,000 people. However, these later postal surveys did not ask for information on earnings and maintenance payments and had higher response rates: 75 and 71 per cent respectively. Apart from this, the methodology for the three postal surveys remained consistent. The *technical note* describes the samples in more detail and tests the reliability of the postal survey data. Definitions of the terms used in this article are also provided there.

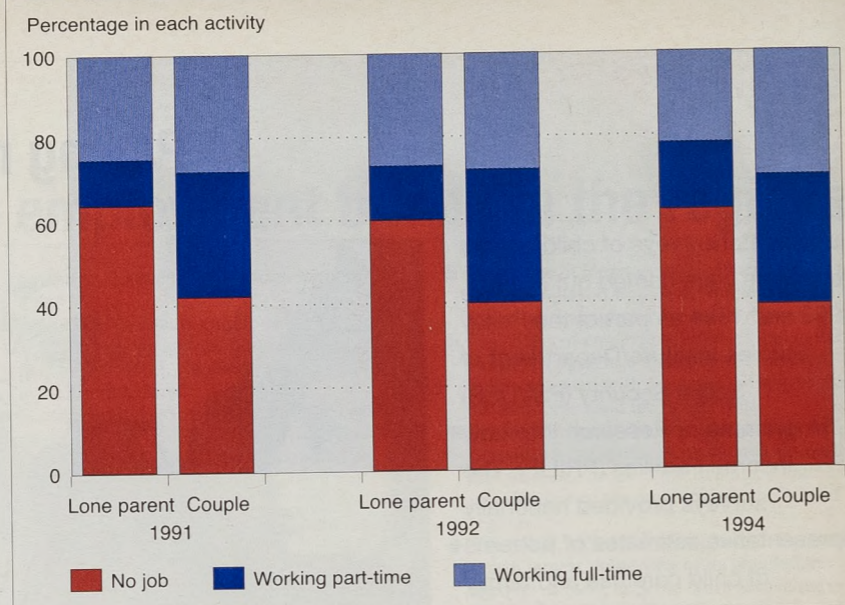
Most of the data analysed in this article are a comparison of these three postal surveys. We look first at any changes in sample composition, or in labour market behaviour, which might in turn account for the changes in choice of child care, or in spending on child care. Combining these two sections, family spending on various child care arrangements is then investigated. Finally, for lone parents only, the postal survey data are examined more closely and compared with a new analysis of Bradshaw and Millar's 1989 survey of Britain's lone parent families.

#### Families and work

About 23 per cent of all the samples were lone parent families and 98 per cent of those responding to the questionnaires were women. The percentage of lone parent respondents who were men remained constant at 6 per cent, and they made up 11 per cent of all working lone parents. This is consistent with other surveys, but all of them underestimate lone fathers as a proportion of lone parents, which has been established at about 10 per cent.

The employment status of different family types in each of the three surveys is illustrated in figure 1. There was a small rise in overall rates of employment between 1991 and 1994. For lone parents, there was some change from full-time work<sup>1</sup> to part-time employment, although in all three years, over 60 per cent of lone

Figure 1 Employment status of women with dependent children



parents were without paid employment. More mothers with partners had paid jobs (about 60 per cent), dividing equally between part-time and full-time hours.

In 1991, the proportion of lone parents and working mothers with partners who had full-time jobs was very similar (25 compared to 28 per cent); by 1994, this gap had widened to 22 and 30 per cent respectively.

For couples, the proportion of dual-earners had increased, up from 52 per cent in 1991 to 58 per cent in 1994. This may be associated with higher response rates from better-off families due to the absence of income questions in the later two surveys. This is a possibility whose effects would be important for this analysis and we return to it below.

Table 1 gives details of the hours worked by lone parents and mothers with full-time working partners. Hours of work remained stable for all working women with partners between 1991 and 1994. This means that changes in the use and payments for child care examined below are unlikely to be associated with changes in

the hours supplied by working women in couples. But the working hours of lone parents did change. Whereas full-time working lone parents worked hours similar to those worked by women in couples in all three years, a significant change was seen in the hours worked by part-time working lone parents. Between 1991 and 1992, there was an increase in the proportion of lone parents working 16-23 hours per week. There was a further increase within this hourly range in 1994. This coincides with the change in the minimum qualifying hours for Family Credit from 24 to 16 hours per week, introduced in April 1992.

Lone parents in particular may have benefited from the '16 hour' rule and been encouraged to increase their labour market participation. Further analysis of lone parents and their spending on child care, with particular reference to eligibility for Family Credit, is given later in this article.

Full-time working lone parents' average weekly hours edged up slightly between 1991 and 1994. For all women working 24 hours a week or more, they averaged

Table 1 Hours worked by women with dependent children

	Percentage											
	Lone parents						Mothers with full-time working partners					
	Part-time			Full-time			Part-time			Full-time		
	1991	1992	1994	1991	1992	1994	1991	1992	1994	1991	1992	1994
<b>Weekly hours</b>												
1-15	74	43	39	-	-	-	50	51	50	-	-	-
16-23	26	57	61	-	-	-	50	49	50	-	-	-
24-30	-	-	-	28	26	21	-	-	-	30	32	32
31-40	-	-	-	64	62	67	-	-	-	61	59	59
Over 40	-	-	-	8	11	12	-	-	-	9	9	9
<b>Average hours</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>35.6</b>	<b>35.6</b>	<b>35.4</b>
<b>Base (=100%)</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>1,677</b>	<b>1,384</b>	<b>1,297</b>	<b>1,499</b>	<b>1,185</b>	<b>1,302</b>

Table 2 The use of child care by working women with dependent children

	All			Lone parents			Mothers with full-time working partners		
	1991	1992	1994	1991	1992	1994	1991	1992	1994
Use child care	63	64	67	65	64	69	67	64	67
Use professional child care	20	20	23	22	23	21	19	20	23
<b>Base</b>	<b>3,929</b>	<b>3,120</b>	<b>3,090</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>3,176</b>	<b>2,569</b>	<b>2,599</b>

Table 3 Child care arrangements of all working women with dependent children

	Multiple response - per cent		
	1991	1992	1994
Partner	30	31	33
Parents/parents in-law	25	26	32
Other relatives and friends	15	15	18
Childminder*	11	11	11
Live-in nanny*	1	-	1
Other nanny*	1	1	1
Nursery or creche*	3	4	5
Nursery school or playgroup*	5	5	6
After school or holiday playscheme*	2	3	4
Only work when children at school	24	26	22
Children old enough to look after themselves	23	23	24
Work at home <sup>a</sup>	n/a	7	8
<b>Base</b>	<b>4,261</b>	<b>3,444</b>	<b>3,438</b>

\* Denotes professional child care.

<sup>a</sup> This was not a category in the 1991 postal questionnaire.

between 35 and 37 hours in all three surveys, for both lone parents and working women with partners alike. Their partners averaged 44 hours per week.

#### The use of child care

Table 2 provides evidence of an increase in the proportion of working women with dependent children using child care; 63 per cent used some form of child care in 1991, increasing to 67 per cent in 1994. The remainder who did not use child care arrangements either worked from home, worked only while the children were at school or said their children were old enough to look after themselves. The use of 'professional' child care<sup>2</sup> increased during this time from 20 per cent to 23 per cent for all women, with the proportion of couples using professional child care increasing and lone parents' use remaining stable.

A breakdown of the types of child care used by working mothers is given in table 3<sup>3</sup>. Women's choice of child care was remarkably stable between data sets; the greatest amount of child care provision was non-professional, provided by relatives (partners, parents, parents-in-law). The proportion of working mothers who relied on their parents or parents-in-law for the care of their children rose. Interestingly, small but increasing proportions of lone parents named a 'partner' as helping with child care over the survey years.

Table 4a shows the variety of methods of child care used by working women in the later two surveys, particularly their use of informal sources of child care. Combining informal methods with professional forms of child care was quite rare; only one in ten families did so.

Sole use of informal care either by a

Table 4a Child care arrangements of working mothers<sup>a</sup>

	Per cent	
	1992	1994
Professional only	11	12
Combination <sup>b</sup>	9	11
Informal only	44	45
Child old enough	14	14
Avoid child care <sup>c</sup>	22	19
<b>Base</b>	<b>3,120</b>	<b>3,087</b>

<sup>a</sup> Lone parents and mothers with full-time working partners.

<sup>b</sup> Combination of professional and informal child care.

<sup>c</sup> Only work school hours or work from home.

single method or multiple methods of informal care, remained the most popular choice by about 45 per cent of working women. A fifth avoided child care by either working only school hours or working at home and a further 15 per cent did not need child care arrangements because they said their children were old enough to look after themselves.

Predictably, couples were more likely to combine professional and informal methods compared with lone parents, whose children were anyway older and more able to look after themselves.

Table 4b extends this analysis by looking at the child care arrangements of working mothers by the age of their youngest child. Families with under fives were more likely to use only professional child care or a combination of care compared with older age groups but still about half used only informal child care arrangements. Combining child care arrangements for under 5s increased between 1992 and 1994. Again, 50 per cent of those whose youngest child was between 5 and 10 used only informal care but significantly, nearly

Table 4b Child care arrangements of working mothers<sup>a</sup> by age of their youngest child

	1992				1994			
	0-4	5-10	11-15	16+	0-4	5-10	11-15	16+
Professional only	25	9	2	-	24	10	2	*
Combination <sup>b</sup>	19	9	2	-	23	10	3	-
Informal only	50	51	37	9	48	54	40	8
Child old enough	-	1	29	81	*	*	28	78
Avoid child care <sup>c</sup>	6	31	30	9	5	26	28	13
<b>Base<sup>d</sup></b>	<b>940</b>	<b>1,069</b>	<b>878</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>1,016</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>213</b>

\* Cell contains less than 0.5 per cent.

<sup>a</sup> Lone parents and mothers with full-time working partners.

<sup>b</sup> Combination of professional and informal sources.

<sup>c</sup> Only work school hours or work from home.

<sup>d</sup> There are 13 and 12 cases where age of youngest child is missing in 1992 and 1994 respectively.



30 per cent avoided child care altogether, probably by working well within school hours. Mothers of older children aged 11-15 either avoided child care or said that their children were old enough to look after themselves; any child care that was used was informal. Nearly 80 per cent of mothers in both years whose youngest dependent child was aged 16 or over said that these children were old enough not to need child care.

#### Paying for child care

In this section, family expenditure on child care is investigated. Actual spending figures as reported by working mothers in each survey year are given. These are later compared controlling for wage inflation over the period of the three surveys.

From table 5a, taking lone parents and couples together, the proportion of working mothers paying for child care remained reasonably constant in the range of 23 per

Table 5a Spending on child care by working mothers<sup>a</sup>

	Per cent		
	1991	1992	1994
Pays (per cent)	23	22	25
Does not (per cent)	77	78	75
<b>Base</b>	<b>3,929</b>	<b>3,120</b>	<b>3,090</b>
<b>Weekly amounts paid by those who pay<sup>b</sup></b>			
£1-20	38	39	31
£21-40	33	29	29
£41-60	9	16	20
£61-80	5	7	10
£81-100	2	5	6
£100+	4	3	4
Mean £	30.70	36.92	43.46
Median £	24.20	30.00	35.00
<b>Base<sup>c</sup></b>	<b>665</b>	<b>763</b>	
<b>Truncated at £120</b>			
Mean £	30.70	33.95	38.82
Median £	24.20	27.50	34.50

a Lone parents and mothers with full-time working partners.  
b There is some missing data; not every respondent who said they paid for child care gave an amount.  
c The exact bases for the 1991 survey are not given in the original article for tables 5a, 5b and 5c.

cent in 1991 to 25 per cent in 1994. But the amounts paid rose sharply: up from £31 a week in 1991, to £37 in 1992, and to £44 a week in 1994. This represents a significant overall increase of 42 per cent in the average weekly spending on child care in Britain by working women with dependent children. But more than 30 per cent of respondents in all three years still paid less than £20 per week for child care and between 60 and 70 per cent paid £40 a week or less.

The later figures were disproportionately influenced by a few high outliers paying well over the 1991 top payment of £120 a week. Removing these from the data from the later surveys reduces the increase to 26 per cent, which is more than one and a half times the rate of wage inflation over our survey period. This rise remains statistically significant at the 1 per cent level after controlling for wage inflation<sup>d</sup>.

Table 5b Spending on child care by lone parents

	All			Part-time			Full-time			Per cent
	1991	1992	1994	1991	1992	1994	1991	1992	1994	
Pays (per cent)	29	28	29	15	22	18	34	31	38	
Does not (per cent)	71	72	71	85	78	82	66	69	62	
<b>Base</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>282</b>	
<b>Weekly amounts paid by those who pay (per cent)</b>										
£1-20	46	44	44	81	68	71	39	36	34	
£21-40	35	35	31	19	29	20	38	37	34	
£41-60	13	13	16	-	3	6	16	16	19	
£61-80	3	4	6	-	-	-	3	5	8	
£81-100	2	3	4	-	-	-	2	4	5	
£101+	2	1	1	-	-	3	2	2	-	
Mean £	24.60	31.71	33.24	10.50	16.76	27.11	27.30	36.74	35.28	
Median £	18.90	25.00	25.00	6.00	11.00	15.00	23.00	30.00	30.00	
<b>Base</b>		<b>151</b>	<b>140</b>		<b>38</b>	<b>35</b>		<b>113</b>	<b>105</b>	
<b>Truncated at £120</b>										
Mean £	24.60	29.21	31.32	10.50	16.76	19.09	27.30	33.43	35.28	
Median £	18.90	25.00	25.00	6.00	11.00	15.00	23.00	28.50	30.00	

Table 5c Spending on child care by mothers with full-time partners

	All			Part-time			Full-time			Per cent
	1991	1992	1994	1991	1992	1994	1991	1992	1994	
Pays (per cent)	22	20	24	16	15	17	31	26	31	
Does not (per cent)	78	80	76	84	85	83	69	74	69	
<b>Base</b>	<b>3,176</b>	<b>2,569</b>	<b>2,599</b>	<b>1,677</b>	<b>1,384</b>	<b>1,297</b>	<b>1,499</b>	<b>1,185</b>	<b>1,302</b>	
<b>Weekly amounts paid by those who pay</b>										
£1-20	35	37	29	53	54	39	26	26	24	
£21-40	32	28	29	32	30	36	31	27	25	
£41-60	21	18	20	11	9	16	26	23	22	
£61-80	6	9	11	2	3	5	8	12	14	
£81-100	2	5	7	1	3	3	2	7	9	
£101+	4	4	5	-	1	1	6	6	8	
Mean £	32.40	38.45	45.76	21.40	25.21	32.92	38.80	47.38	52.83	
Median £	29.20	30.00	36.00	16.20	20.00	30.00	29.50	40.00	45.00	
<b>Base</b>		<b>514</b>	<b>622</b>		<b>207</b>	<b>221</b>		<b>307</b>	<b>401</b>	
<b>Truncated at £120</b>										
Mean £	32.40	35.36	40.56	21.40	25.21	31.89	38.80	42.49	45.55	
Median £	29.20	30.00	35.00	16.20	20.00	30.00	29.50	40.00	41.00	

#### Lone Parents

The proportion of working lone parents paying for child care remained constant at 29 per cent over the three survey years. But the proportion paying amounts of more than £40 per week, rose from 20 per cent in 1991, to 21 per cent in 1992 and to 27 per cent in 1994. The significant increase is thus between the two identical later surveys, neither of which asked income or maintenance information, thereby removing the 'survey effect' in this instance.

There was a 27 per cent rise in the average weekly spending on child care by working lone parents after removing high-paying outliers, but this rise was mostly inflationary.

The increase in weekly child care payments by working lone parents was particularly severe among part-time workers; their payments more than doubled. However, the sample bases for these estimates are small.

#### Couples

A smaller proportion of couples than lone parents paid for child care but the proportion of those who did rose slightly from 22 per cent in 1991 to 24 per cent in 1994. Again truncating the payment data at £120 in the later survey years, there was a 25 per cent increase in the average weekly payment for child care paid by couples, to £35.36 in 1992 and to £40.56 in 1994. However, it remains possible that the later surveys included more higher-paid dual-earner couples.

The general increase in spending on child care is further illustrated in table 6, which breaks down family spending on child care by hours worked, age of youngest child and number of children. Spending on child care in all the hourly ranges except over 40 hours rose; it also increased as weekly hours increased for all working mothers. Some of the cell sizes



Photo: Rural Development Commission/Fred Wilson

for the lone parent analysis are small (less than 25 respondents in each) and perhaps less reliable, but their spending on child care still follows the overall increasing trend, both between survey years and as hours increase.

As expected, more was spent for the care of pre-school children. But the

sharpest increase in spending was for the care of children aged 5-10 years paid by lone parents, rising from £17.60 to £25.06 and to £28.39 over the three surveys.

In general, those with more children did not pay more for weekly child care provision. Couples in general paid more for child care than lone parents.

Table 6 Family spending on child care by those who pay

	Lone parents			Couples			All			(£ mean)
	1991	1992	1994	1991	1992	1994	1991	1992	1994	
<b>Hours worked</b>										
1-15	7.10	(12.80)	(16.83)	15.20	18.74	28.04	13.40	18.06	27.19	
16-23	(21.90)	18.18	29.24	24.00	29.04	35.33	24.00	27.11	34.33	
24-30	24.80	(25.45)	(28.00)	30.60	37.79	42.02	29.00	34.95	39.47	
31-40	26.70	38.83	33.28	38.30	49.57	55.31	35.00	46.54	50.97	
Over 40	(40.90)	(41.90)	(51.82)	62.20	53.62	60.77	56.00	50.62	57.85	
<b>Age of youngest child</b>										
0-4	33.80	38.83	40.88	37.10	44.94	52.92	36.60	43.95	51.51	
5-10	17.60	25.06	28.39	22.20	22.03	28.22	20.70	22.99	28.27	
11+	-	(28.24)	(25.73)	-	(38.88)	(26.43)	-	33.56	26.09	
<b>Number of children</b>										
1	24.30	34.95	31.01	33.30	37.81	43.73	31.10	37.05	40.66	
2	24.10	27.36	30.77	32.10	40.54	49.41	30.10	37.97	46.84	
3	(27.30)	(31.09)	(58.18)	30.60	33.80	36.79	29.90	33.34	39.97	
<b>Base</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>789</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>1,005</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>763</b>	

( ) Cells contain less than 25 respondents.



Table 7 Family spending on child care per hour worked

	Per cent								
	Lone parents			Couples			All		
	1991	1992	1994	1991	1992	1994	1991	1992	1994
<b>Amount paid per hour worked</b>									
Under 50p	33	22	21	21	18	11	23	19	13
50p-£1	32	35	35	27	23	21	28	25	24
£1-2	26	35	35	35	38	37	34	37	37
£2-4	5	7	9	12	17	25	11	15	22
£4-10	-	1	-	2	5	5	2	4	4
Missing	2	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-
Mean	81p	98p	101p	118p	146p	165p	110p	135p	154p
Median	67p	81p	88p	96p	125p	140p	86p	110p	126p
<b>Truncated at 25p per hour</b>									
Mean	81p	102p	106p	118p	151p	169p	110p	140p	157p
Median	67p	83p	94p	96p	125p	143p	86p	115p	130p
Base	216	151	140	789	514	622	1,005	665	763

As previously illustrated in table 1, lone parents experienced an increase in their average weekly hours of both part-time and full-time work between 1991 and 1994. Thus, some of the increase in weekly amounts paid for child care may reflect this increase in labour market participation and hence increased child care consumption. Therefore, family spending on child care is more usefully compared using a measure of spending per hour worked by the mother. Table 7 gives the details, where the spending per hour worked is truncated at £10 to exclude top-outliers in the later surveys.

Overall, across data sets, spending per hour worked for those who paid for child care increased by as much as 44 pence per hour worked, a rise of 40 per cent. Lone parents spent less per hour worked than couples, but both experienced an increase in their spending per hour worked, more so for couples. This increase in spending per hour worked remains statistically significant at the 1 per cent level after controlling for wage inflation; there has been a real rise in per hour worked child care expenditure.

There was a significant rise in the proportion of working mothers paying within the £2-£4 per hour range and higher payment categories, with a corresponding decrease in those paying under 50 pence per hour worked.

As well as top-outliers paying between £120 and £400 per week, there were lower-outliers paying only small amounts. Further truncation in the later surveys at the lower bound of 25p per hour worked increased the mean values and underscored the rising spending on child care; overall a 43 per cent increase.

Couples paid more for child care per hour worked than lone parents and part-time workers spent disproportionate amounts per hour worked on child care payments. Again, pre-school children were more expensive per hour worked by the mother. There is a sense in which women buy their way back into the labour market, paying high initial costs to allow part time work.

#### Family spending on different kinds of child care arrangements

The analyses above are combined in table 8 to show the weekly spending on different child care arrangements by working mothers in the 1992 and 1994 surveys. A quarter of those using only professional child care paid between £40 and £60 for their care in both years. But the proportion paying in excess of £60 per week for only professional child care rose from 26 per cent in 1992 to 35 per cent in 1994. In 1992, 61 per cent of those using informal types of child care only paid £20 or less each week, dropping to 52 per cent in 1994; only a few paid more than £60. Weekly spending on combined methods of child care also rose; 28 per cent of those who combined child care methods in 1992 paid £10 or less per week compared to only 10 per cent in 1994. Similarly, spending in excess of £60 per week on combined care increased from 7 per cent to 12 per cent in this period.

Table 8 Weekly spending on child care by working mothers who pay for child care by child care arrangement

	Per cent		
	Professional only	Combination	Informal only
<b>1992</b>			
£1-10	8	28	32
£11-20	13	24	29
£21-40	29	29	29
£41-60	24	12	6
£61-80	13	3	2
£81-100	8	3	1
£101-200	4	1	1
£201+	1	-	-
Base	317	212	130
<b>1994</b>			
£1-10	7	10	24
£11-20	12	24	28
£21-40	21	35	34
£41-60	25	19	10
£61-80	16	7	2
£81-100	10	4	1
£101-200	8	1	-
£201+	1	-	-
Base	336	266	160

Table 9 shows the average weekly amounts paid by mothers working part-time and full-time separately for those who chose professional or informal methods or who combine the two, and the proportions paying £10 or less per week for each. There was a concentration of small payments among those working part-time and choosing informal methods, but substantial numbers remained who worked full-time and chose some professional help who also paid only very small amounts, even among a few who chose only professional help. This was true even though the average amounts were quite realistic.

#### Spending by lone parents and the influence of family credit

There have been recent policy changes aimed at improving access to work for all families which have proved particularly beneficial in aiding lone parents enter into the labour market; the reduction of the

Table 9 Amount paid per week<sup>a</sup> and per cent paying £10 or less per week, by hours worked and choice of care

	Work 16-23 hours			Work 24+ hours				
	1992	1994		1992	1994			
Professional only	£41 (58)	11%	£44 (88)	6%	£52 (193)	4%	£56 (200)	5%
Combined methods	£27 (43)	30%	£30 (90)	11%	£39 (94)	20%	£43 (149)	9%
Informal only	£24 (15)	50%	£23 (27)	46%	£32 (66)	21%	£32 (93)	14%

( ) Cell size.

<sup>a</sup> Amounts paid per week truncated at £10 < x < £120.

qualifying threshold for Family Credit from 24 hours to 16 hours in 1992, the introduction of a 'disregard' of the first £15 of maintenance payments against the income counted for Family Credit, and more recently from October 1994, the availability of a similar disregard of child care costs, first of £40 and now up to £60 a week, all aimed to assist families to enter and maintain paid employment.

Each of the PSI postal surveys included a question on Family Credit. Very few dual-earner couples claimed Family Credit, they were nearly always taken over the earning threshold by the second income. But among lone parents working full-time<sup>5</sup>, 31 per cent received Family Credit in 1991 rising to 37 per cent in 1992 and 46 per cent in 1994. Table 10 gives details of the proportion of full-time working lone parents in the later postal surveys paying for child care and the amounts they spent per week and per hour worked; this is shown separately for those lone parents claiming Family Credit and those not.

There was a rise in the proportion of lone parents receiving Family Credit who paid for child care, up from 24 per cent in 1992 to 32 per cent in 1994. They too experienced an increase in their weekly spending on child care, though not as great as other groups. From the 1991 postal survey, 27 per cent of all working lone parents spent between a quarter and a half of their take-home pay on child care. Low-paid lone parents on Family Credit set a ceiling on their child care spending; there is a limit to how much they can afford to spend and therefore by how much their spending can rise. Full-time working lone parents not on Family Credit paid significantly more for child care per hour worked than those receiving Family Credit. But all full-time working lone parents experienced a substantial increase in their spending on child care per hour worked between 1992 and 1994.

This analysis is taken one step further by comparing spending on child care by full-time<sup>6</sup> working lone parents in the 1991, 1992 and 1994 PSI postal surveys with the first national survey of lone parents carried out in 1989. Spending on child care per week and per hour worked are given in

Table 10 Family credit analysis of full-time working lone parents (16 or more hours a week)

	On family credit		Not on family credit	
	1992	1994	1992	1994
<b>Pay for child care</b>				
Yes (per cent)	24	32	34	41
No (per cent)	76	68	66	59
Base	176	170	294	199
<b>Amount per week (per cent)</b>				
£1-20	56	56	36	32
£21-40	37	35	36	29
£41-60	5	9	17	22
£61-80	-	-	6	10
£81-100	-	-	4	6
£101+	2	-	1	1
Mean	£22.84	£23.62	£37.53	£41.18
Median	£20.00	£20.00	£30.00	£36.00
Base	43	55	98	79
<b>Spending per hour (per cent)</b>				
Under 50p	26	20	22	23
50p-£1	40	42	32	32
£1-2	30	35	38	33
£2-4	5	4	7	11
£4-10	-	-	-	-
Mean	89p	92p	106p	123p
Median	71p	83p	85p	95p
Base	43	55	98	79



Photo: Rural Development Commission/Fred Wilson



Table 11 Spending on child care by full-time<sup>a</sup> working lone parents, 1989-1994

	1989 <sup>b</sup>	1991	1992	1994
<b>Spending per week</b>				
Mean	£18.38	£27.30	£36.74	£35.28
Median	£15.00	£23.00	£30.00	£30.00
<b>Base<sup>c</sup></b>	<b>88</b>		<b>113</b>	<b>105</b>
<b>Spending per hour worked</b>				
Mean	51p	80p	93p	97p
Median	41p	68p	81p	86p
<b>Base<sup>c</sup></b>	<b>88</b>		<b>112</b>	<b>105p</b>

a Full-time defined as work of 24 hours per week or more.  
 b Bradshaw and Millar (1989).  
 c The exact base for the 1991 survey is not given in the original article.

table 11 for the five year period. The 1989 figures fit the pattern of a continuing increase in spending on child care. There was a statistically significant rise in weekly and per hour worked spending between 1991 and 1994 but nearly all of this was inflationary for lone parents working 24 hours or more each week. However, for all working lone parents, the rise in spending per hour worked remains statistically significant at the 1 per cent level after controlling for wage inflation.

### Conclusion

Working mothers are spending more on child care per week and more importantly, per hour worked. There are a number of possibilities why this is so:

- an increase in the consumption of child care, raising the price of a limited supply.
- an increased preference for a higher quality of child care provision.
- an increase in the use of 'professional' child care
- an increase in the number of hours worked by mothers; and
- an increase in the unit cost of child care unrelated to demand side factors.

More and more women are entering the labour market and are returning to work after childbirth. In addition, our surveys give evidence of a rise in the proportion of working women with dependent children using child care arrangements. Thus, overall consumption of child care may be increasing but we cannot tell from the data if individuals are consuming greater amounts of child care, which would go towards explaining their increase in spending.

Another possibility for the increase in child care spending is an increase in the quality of child care used. Although this is difficult to measure, quality of care is probably increasing as more people gain child care qualifications. Evaluation of the Department for Education and Employment

'Out-of-School Child Care Grant Initiative' indicates that those parents moving from informal (possibly unpaid) arrangements to paid out-of-school care consider that there has been an improvement in the quality of child care. There was evidence of a clear relationship between quality of care and cost of provision, with the knock-on effect to fees charged to parents. The PSI data indicates that women's choice of child care was very stable across the survey years, implying a relative stability in demand and likely quality of supply. But, there has been an increase in the proportion of women in couples using 'professional' child care arrangements.

Some of the increase in weekly amounts paid for child care may reflect increased hours of work supplied. We showed that the weekly hours supplied by working women in couples remained stable across the survey years but for lone parents, an increase in their average weekly hours of both part-time and full-time was seen. However, our measure of 'spending per hour worked', which controls for the number of hours worked, still follows the upward spending trend.

A final possibility for the increase in child care spending by working mothers is simply that the unit cost of child care has been rising since 1989.

Public policy has anticipated this increase in child care spending; the initial value of the Family Credit child care disregard of £40 per week has since been increased to £60 per week in the 1995 Budget. (The initial figure corresponds to the 1991 mean value of £27.30, representing the average amount paid by lone parents working 24 or more hours per week: £28 set against assessed income for a benefit whose withdrawal rate is 70 per cent yields a target figure of £40 paid). It is important to note therefore, that the typical amounts paid by lone parents on Family Credit remain within the Family Credit child care disregard<sup>7</sup>.

Taking all the possible reasons together, spending on child care by working mothers has risen by more than one and a half times the rate of wage inflation over the same period. Working mothers are paying more for their child care. ■

### Footnotes

- 1 Full-time work is defined here as work of 24 hours per week or more, part-time work is employment of less than 24 hours per week. Later tables move to the new 16 hour rule established as the qualifying threshold for Family Credit. This is made clear when necessary.
- 2 Professional child care is defined as one or more of the following sources; nursery or creche, live-in nanny, au pair, other daily or shared nanny, childminder, nursery school or playgroup. These activities are thus distinguished from care that is arranged with friends or relatives.
- 3 These responses are not weighted by the number of children and so it is likely that mothers use child care for some children but not others. This explains why the proportions not using child care are higher in table 3 than table 2; table 2 details any use of child care for at least one child. Table 3 also includes all working mothers, regardless of whether or not their partners are working.
- 4 The rate of wage inflation (Average Earnings Index, whole economy, seasonally adjusted) was 16.4 per cent between June 1991 and August 1994. Price inflation (Retail Price Index) was 10.6 per cent over this period.
- 5 Full-time work is defined here as work of 16 hours or more each week, being the qualifying threshold for Family Credit since April 1992.
- 6 Full-time work is defined here as work of 24 hours or more each week.
- 7 The Family Credit child care disregard pays a proportion of child care costs of up to £60 per week for registered child care arrangements for children aged 11 or under.

### References

- Bradshaw, J and Millar, J (1991), Lone parent families in the UK, HMSO: London.
- Ford, R, Marsh, A and McKay, S (1995), Changes in Lone Parenthood, HMSO: London.
- Ford, R (1996), Lone Parents, Work and Childcare, Forthcoming.
- Haskey, J (1994), 'Estimated numbers of one-parent families and their prevalence in Great Britain in 1991', *Population Trends*, 78, Winter 1994.
- McKay, S and Marsh, A (1994), Lone Parents and Work, HMSO: London.
- McRae, S (1991), Maternity Rights in Britain: The PSI report on the experience of women and employers, London: PSI.
- Marsh, A and McKay, S (1993), 'Families, work and the use of child care' *Employment Gazette*, August, pp. 361-370.
- Meltzer, H (1994), Day Care Services for children, HMSO: London.
- Sanderson I, Percy-Smith J, Foreman A, Wraight M, Murphy L, Petrie P (1995), The Out-of-School Child Care Grant Initiative: An Interim Evaluation, Employment Department Research Series No. 44.
- Sly, F (1994), 'Mothers in the Labour Market', *Employment Gazette*, November, pp.403-413.

### Technical note

#### Definitions

**Lone parents:** Child benefit recipients who answered 'no' to the question "Do you have a partner who normally lives with you?", where partner means someone they are married to or live with as a couple.

**Couples:** Child Benefit recipients who answered 'yes' to the above question.

**Full-time employment:** work of 24 hours or more per week in a paid job or in self-employed work and *part-time employment* is work fewer than 24 hours per week. Later tables move to the new 16 hour rule established as the qualifying threshold for Family Credit, where *full-time employment* is work of 16 hours or more per week. This is made clear where necessary.

**Professional child care:** where one or more of these categories are ticked by the respondent:

- nursery or creche;
- live-in nanny, au pair;
- other daily or shared nanny;
- child minder;
- nursery school or playgroup;
- after school scheme.

Thus, the use of 'professional' child care is solely to distinguish these activities from paid-for child care that is arranged with friends or relatives.

**Dependent child:** those children, within the household, who are aged 16 or less or aged 17 or 18 and in full-time education.

#### The Samples

The three postal surveys were carried out respectively in May-June 1991, November-December 1992 and August-September 1994. Each provided a nationally representative sample of families with dependent children in Great Britain but not

Northern Ireland. Table A below, summarises the sample design and response rates for each survey.

Table A The three national samples

	1991	1992	1994
Postcodes selected as primary sampling units	70	50	49
Questionnaires mailed to valid addresses	14,210	8,402	8,738
Useable responses	9,095	6,302	6,204
Response rate (per cent)	64	75	71

The population base for each survey was the Child Benefit Record File held by the Department of Social Security and the sampling procedure was the same for each. The selection of primary sampling units (PSUs) proportionate to the numbers of Child Benefit recipient families in each was accomplished through an analysis of the encashment of Child Benefit Order Books at each of the 24,000 post offices in Great Britain held by Post Office Counters plc. Post Offices were ordered by postcode and a cumulative count made of all encashments in November of each survey year from the first to last. This record was used to select 70, 50 and 49 post offices respectively at a constant sampling interval from a random starting point in the file. The postcode group shared by each selection provided the DSS with the appropriate PSUs in which to select a constant number of recipients in each from their own records. The Post Office/DSS link was needed because in 1991, the Child Benefit Record contained only about 60 per cent valid postcodes. Older records lacked postcodes, introducing systematic bias in the ages of the families. The link was accomplished through the identification number of the Post Office where encashment was elected for each record. The differential proportion of Account Credit Transfer records and

the differing ratio of four-weekly to one-weekly order books was allowed to vary within each PSU.

#### Reliability of postal survey data

Following the postal surveys in 1991, 1992 and 1994, face-to-face interviews were conducted with selected sub-samples of lone parent families, typically about four months later. Only slight variations were found between the postal survey and interview data in all three years, both in terms of the families' circumstances at work and in their child care arrangements. About one-in-twenty had left work when interviewed but those remaining in work maintained their hours of work very consistently. Eight out of ten continued to pay for child care and reported consistently similar sums paid at both the postal and interview surveys. Regression analysis of the weekly cost of child care in the postal surveys against the reported values in the interview surveys yield high 'goodness of fit' measures, ranging from  $R^2 = 0.91$  in 1991 to  $R^2 = 0.71$  in 1994.

The third postal survey was conducted during August-September 1994, partly during school holidays. The effect this has on the reported spending figures for 1994 is uncertain, but is thought to be small. Evidence from the PSI/DSS cross-section face-to-face interviews show that lone parents' holiday child care arrangements in 1991 cost no more - slightly less in fact - than amounts paid for term-time care; in 1993, the mean amount paid for child care by lone parents during school holidays was higher than during term-time (McKay and Marsh, 1994, Ford, Marsh and McKay, 1995). For the majority of the more expensive types of child care, this uncertainty does not arise because it is the care of pre-school children that is being paid for.



# Get the picture on regional

WHICH REGION OF GREAT BRITAIN HAS THE HIGHEST EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING?

## employment – Census of

WHICH REGION HAS THE FEWEST FEMALE EMPLOYEES?

## Employment Statistics 1993

WHICH REGION HAS THE LARGEST PROPORTION OF PART-TIME WORKERS?

The answers to these and a thousand similar questions can be found in *Census of Employment Statistics 1993: Results for Great Britain* - the first detailed compendium of data from the Government's national survey of employees in employment.

In nearly 100 pages of tables, this publication provides a comprehensive picture of the numbers of employees at work in Scotland, Wales and the English regions, broken down by detailed industry groups, gender and full-time or part-time status.

Whether you're a planner or analyst in local government, an enterprise agency, chamber of commerce, TEC/LEC, or university, *Census of Employment Statistics 1993* provides a unique profile of employment patterns across Great Britain today.  
Price £35

Also available are:

### Census of Employment Statistics 1993: local authority district and county edition

This edition will contain employment statistics by broad industry groups and broken down by gender and full-time or part-time status for local authority districts and counties.

Price £30

### Census of Employment Statistics 1993: TEC and LEC area edition

This edition will contain employment statistics by broad industry groups and broken down by gender and full-time or part-time status for TEC and LEC areas.

Price £30

### Census of Employment Statistics 1993: Size analysis GB and Regions edition

This edition will contain employment statistics by size band of local units and broad industry group for Great Britain and regions.

Price £30

Copies of all the above are available from:  
Central Statistical Office, LMSG D4, Room 336, East Lane House, Runcorn, Cheshire, WA7 2DN.

## Industrial and Employment Appeal Tribunal statistics, 1993-94 and 1994-95

In the year to March 1995 the Industrial Tribunals dealt with 67,325 cases. This article presents information on the outcome of those cases and appeals to the Employment Appeal Tribunal (EAT) between April 1994 and March 1995 and compares statistics with the previous year.

### Introduction

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

Industrial Tribunals are independent judicial bodies. There are separate organisations for England and Wales and Scotland, each with its own President and central office. England and Wales has 11 regional offices based in the main centres of population and hearings also take place in a number of other towns. In Scotland, cases are heard in Glasgow, Edinburgh, Aberdeen and Dundee, and elsewhere according to need.

### ACAS

The Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service (ACAS) has a statutory

duty to offer conciliation in most cases dealt with by Industrial Tribunals (redundancy payments being the main exception) with a view to settling the matter without an Industrial Tribunal hearing.

### Pre-hearing reviews

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

### Appeals

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

### Key findings

- About two-thirds of all cases dealt with by Industrial Tribunals in 1994-95 did not reach a hearing because they were resolved either through ACAS conciliation or withdrawn, for example, as a result of a private settlement (table 1). This is in line with previous years.
- The total number of registered cases disposed of by Industrial Tribunals was 3 per cent lower in 1994-95 than in 1993-94 (table 1). This is likely to be due to the distorting effect of multiple applications.
- The percentage of cases relating to unfair dismissal fell slightly to 59 per cent from 61 per cent in 1993-94 but unfair dismissal remains the largest type of case, (table 1).
- Sex discrimination cases disposed of rose from 1,969 in 1993-94 to 4,052 (table 1), which included a number of multiple claims.
- The median award in unfair dismissal and sex discrimination cases (tables 3 and 5) increased over the previous year. The large increase in the size of sex discrimination awards was mainly caused by a number of very high awards to ex-servicewomen. The median award in cases of racial discrimination - and the total number - (table 4) fell significantly from the record levels reached in the previous two years, which had included a number of multiple claims.
- In their first full year of operation, there were 601 pre-hearing reviews, 405 of which were initiated by the respondent. Of the 330 cases where a deposit was required, 287 did not proceed to a full hearing (table 7).
- The Employment Appeal Tribunal disposed of 45 per cent more appeals in 1994-95 than in 1993-94 (table 11).

### Statistical tables

Table 1 shows the outcome of all Industrial Tribunal applications dealt with in 1993-94 and 1994-95.  
Table 2 gives details of the outcomes of all unfair dismissal cases which reached a hearing and shows the remedies for the successful applicants.  
Table 3 shows the amounts awarded by Tribunals in successful unfair dismissal cases.  
Table 4 and 5 show the amounts awarded in race and sex discrimination cases respectively.  
Table 6 shows cases by representation and outcome.  
Table 7 sets out details of pre-hearing reviews (from 16 December 1993 onwards) which may be held where either the applicant or respondent appears to have a case which has no reasonable chance of success.  
Table 8 shows details of costs awarded by Industrial Tribunals where a party has acted frivolously, vexatiously, abusively, disruptively or otherwise unreasonably.  
Tables 9, 10 and 11 show the number of cases registered and dealt with by the EAT at preliminary and full hearings.



Table 1 Outcomes of Industrial Tribunal Cases, 1993-95

	Great Britain							
	All registered cases disposed of		ACAS conciliated settlements <sup>a</sup>		Withdrawal			
	1993-94	1994-95	1993-94	1994-95	1993-94	1994-95		
Unfair dismissal	42,757	40,039	15,249	15,485	12,680	11,389		
Other provisions of the Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act 1978	1,400	1,872	176	270	741	1,029		
Redundancy provisions of the Employment Protection Act 1975	442	553	65	120	233	247		
Equal pay	780	418	50	98	685	286		
Insolvency pay	412	474	0	0	175	179		
Redundancy pay	8,567	6,926	0	0	3,752	3,013		
Race discrimination	1,304	1,365	272	325	461	507		
Sex discrimination	1,969	4,052	824	1,005	632	2,276		
Wages Act	11,281	10,119	2,105	2,664	5,554	3,950		
Breach of contract	0	597	0	262	0	221		
Others	700	910	31	84	366	362		
<b>All</b>	<b>69,612</b>	<b>67,325</b>	<b>18,772</b>	<b>20,313</b>	<b>25,279</b>	<b>23,459</b>		
	Successful at tribunal hearing		Dismissed at tribunal hearing (out of scope)		Dismissed at tribunal hearing (other reasons)		Disposed of otherwise	
	1993-94	1994-95	1993-94	1994-95	1993-94	1994-95	1993-94	1994-95
Unfair dismissal	5,952	4,829	1,416	1,334	6,142	6,130	1,308	872
Other provisions of the Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act 1978	235	253	76	70	97	162	75	88
Redundancy provisions of the Employment Protection Act 1975	114	135	2	9	26	25	2	17
Equal pay	19	8	10	4	14	13	2	9
Insolvency pay	84	153	19	17	101	108	33	17
Redundancy pay	3,193	2,463	264	213	1,050	969	318	268
Race discrimination	151	72	46	78	323	312	51	71
Sex discrimination	176	340	44	52	241	298	52	81
Wages Act	2,082	2,096	431	216	721	1,128	388	65
Breach of contract	0	47	0	13	0	36	0	18
Others	54	26	163	21	81	119	5	298
<b>All</b>	<b>12,060</b>	<b>10,422</b>	<b>2,471</b>	<b>2,027</b>	<b>8,796</b>	<b>9,300</b>	<b>2,234</b>	<b>1,804</b>

Source: Industrial Tribunals

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

Table 2 All unfair dismissal cases proceeding to a tribunal hearing, 1993-95

	Great Britain					
	Number		Percentage of unfair dismissal cases proceeding to a hearing		Percentage of all unfair dismissal applications	
	1993-94	1994-95	1993-94	1994-95	1993-94	1994-95
					100%=42,757	100%=40,039
<b>Cases dismissed</b>						
Out of scope	1,416	1,334	10.5	10.9	3.3	3.3
Other reasons	6,142	6,130	45.4	49.9	14.4	15.3
<b>All cases dismissed</b>	<b>7,558</b>	<b>7,464</b>	<b>55.9</b>	<b>60.8</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>18.6</b>
<b>Cases upheld</b>						
Reinstatement or re-engagement	72	78	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.2
Remedy left to parties	2,024	1,638	15.0	13.3	4.7	4.1
Compensation	3,113	2,998	23.1	24.4	7.3	7.5
No award made	743	115	5.5	0.9	1.7	0.3
<b>All cases upheld</b>	<b>5,952</b>	<b>4,829</b>	<b>44.1</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>12.1</b>
<b>All cases proceeding to a hearing</b>	<b>13,510</b>	<b>12,293</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>31.6</b>	<b>30.7</b>

Source: Industrial Tribunals

Table 3 Compensation awarded to people by tribunals - unfair dismissal cases, 1993-95

Compensation (£)	Great Britain			
	1993-94		1994-95	
	Numbers	Per cent	Numbers	Per cent
Less than 100	20	0.6	9	0.4
100-149	30	1.0	22	0.9
150-199	46	1.5	23	0.9
200-299	108	3.5	80	3.1
300-399	101	3.2	68	2.6
400-499	98	3.2	65	2.5
500-749	203	6.5	181	7.0
750-999	169	5.4	138	5.3
1,000-1,499	274	8.8	254	9.8
1,500-1,999	198	6.4	181	7.0
2,000-2,499	211	6.8	148	5.7
2,500-2,999	180	5.8	157	6.1
3,000-3,999	283	9.1	227	8.8
4,000-4,999	217	7.0	195	7.5
5,000-5,999	157	5.0	135	5.2
6,000-6,999	147	4.7	111	4.3
7,000-7,999	117	3.7	90	3.5
8,000-8,999	92	3.0	76	2.9
9,000 and over	462	14.8	426	16.5
<b>All</b>	<b>3,113</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,586</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Median award</b>	<b>£2,773</b>		<b>£3,289</b>	

Source: Industrial Tribunals

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

Table 4 Compensation awarded to people by tribunals - race discrimination cases, 1993-95

Compensation (£)	Great Britain			
	1993-94		1994-95	
	Numbers	Per cent	Numbers	Per cent
Less than 100	0	0.0	0	0.0
100-149	1	0.9	0	0.0
150-199	0	0.0	0	0.0
200-299	1	0.9	1	4.4
300-399	0	0.0	0	0.0
400-499	0	0.0	0	0.0
500-749	0	0.0	2	8.7
750-999	0	0.0	2	8.7
1,000-1,499	48	45.0	0	0.0
1,500-1,999	2	1.9	2	8.7
2,000-2,999	1	0.9	6	26.1
3,000-3,999	1	0.9	2	8.7
4,000-4,999	46	43.0	3	13.0
5,000-5,999	1	0.9	0	0.0
6,000-6,999	3	2.8	0	0.0
7,000-7,999	0	0.0	1	4.4
8,000 and over	3	2.8	4	17.4
<b>All</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Median award</b>	<b>£3,499</b>		<b>£2,750</b>	

Source: Industrial Tribunals



Table 5 Compensation awarded to people by tribunals – sex discrimination cases, 1993-95

Compensation (£)	Great Britain			
	1993-94		1994-95	
	Numbers	Per cent	Numbers	Per cent
Less than 100	1	1.7	1	0.8
100-149	0	0.0	0	0.0
150-199	0	0.0	2	1.5
200-299	0	0.0	1	0.8
300-399	1	1.7	0	0.0
400-499	0	0.0	1	0.8
500-749	3	5.2	7	5.2
750-999	5	8.6	3	2.2
1,000-1,499	4	6.9	12	8.9
1,500-1,999	3	5.2	7	5.2
2,000-2,999	12	20.8	13	9.7
3,000-3,999	2	3.4	7	5.2
4,000-4,999	3	5.2	10	7.5
5,000-5,999	1	1.7	5	3.7
6,000-6,999	2	3.4	7	5.2
7,000-7,999	1	1.7	2	1.5
8,000 and over	20	34.5	56	41.8
<b>All</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Median award</b>	<b>£2,999</b>		<b>£5,700</b>	

Source: Industrial Tribunals

Table 6 Representation of parties at tribunal hearings, all jurisdictions, 1993-95

Great Britain

Cases successful at tribunal hearings, 1993-94

Respondent	Applicant					
	None <sup>a</sup>	Self	TU	Legal	Other	All
None	208	158	22	52	51	491
Self	40	4,067	508	924	1,360	6,899
Trade union	1	76	81	68	53	279
Legal	19	765	610	1,302	496	3,192
Other	10	584	101	264	240	1,199
<b>All</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>5,650</b>	<b>1,322</b>	<b>2,610</b>	<b>2,200</b>	<b>12,060</b>

Cases dismissed at tribunal hearings, 1993-94

Respondent	Applicant					
	None <sup>a</sup>	Self	TU	Legal	Other	All
None	271	49	9	23	17	369
Self	32	2,681	498	518	683	4,412
Trade union	3	197	225	75	76	576
Legal	63	1,600	1,136	1,355	781	4,935
Other	10	453	136	149	227	975
<b>All</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>4,980</b>	<b>2,004</b>	<b>2,120</b>	<b>1,784</b>	<b>11,267</b>

Cases successful at tribunal hearings, 1994-95

Respondent	Applicant					
	None <sup>a</sup>	Self	TU	Legal	Other	All
None	140	215	16	83	99	553
Self	22	3,389	400	725	1,078	5,614
Trade union	1	64	68	57	49	239
Legal	11	639	321	1,251	506	2,728
Other	3	580	175	216	314	1,288
<b>All</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>4,887</b>	<b>980</b>	<b>2,332</b>	<b>2,046</b>	<b>10,422</b>

Cases dismissed at tribunal hearings, 1994-95

Respondent	Applicant					
	None <sup>a</sup>	Self	TU	Legal	Other	All
None	232	86	5	39	33	395
Self	49	2,585	463	474	610	4,181
Trade union	6	122	270	70	80	548
Legal	74	1,758	838	1,315	1,053	5,038
Other	20	470	109	180	386	1,165
<b>All</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>5,021</b>	<b>1,685</b>	<b>2,078</b>	<b>2,162</b>	<b>11,327</b>

Source: Industrial Tribunals

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

Table 7 Analysis of pre-hearing reviews, 1993-95

	Great Britain	
	1993-94	1994-95
<b>Number of pre-hearing reviews (PHR)</b>		
initiated by applicant	0	16
initiated by respondent	8	400
initiated by tribunal	10	185
<b>All</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>601</b>
PHRs heard by Chairmen alone	0	343
PHRs heard by Chairmen and Lay Members	18	258
<b>All</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>601</b>
<b>Outcome where deposits ordered</b>		
withdrawn/settled before full hearing	2	58
struck out – no deposit paid	3	229
proceeded to a full hearing	0	43
<b>All</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>330</b>
<b>Outcome where no deposit ordered</b>		
withdrawn/settled before full hearing	7	89
proceeded to a full hearing	6	182
<b>All</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>271</b>
<b>Outcome at full hearing (where no deposit ordered)</b>		
applicant won	0	48
applicant lost	6	134
<b>All</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>182</b>
Number of cases where costs awarded	0	8

Source: Industrial Tribunals

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

Table 8 Costs awarded in industrial tribunal cases – all jurisdictions, 1993-95

Costs (£)	Great Britain	
	Number of cases	
	1993-94	1994-95
0-25	31	55
26-50	20	38
51-75	5	6
76-100	20	31
101-150	6	12
151-200	14	12
201-300	26	27
301-400	10	5
401-500	17	25
501-1,000	16	2
Over 1,000	12	4
<b>All</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>217</b>

Source: Industrial Tribunals



Table 9 Registered appeals to Employment Appeal Tribunal by jurisdiction, 1993-95

Jurisdiction	Great Britain			
	1993-94		1994-95	
	No. of cases registered	Per cent	No. of cases registered	Per cent
Unfair dismissal	694	73.0	695	53.5
Redundancy pay	47	4.9	32	2.5
Sex discrimination	54	5.7	123	9.5
Equal pay	10	1.1	3	0.2
Race discrimination	58	6.0	80	6.2
Others	88	9.3	365	28.1
<b>All</b>	<b>951</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,298</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Employment Appeal Tribunal

Table 10 Preliminary hearings disposed of by Employment Appeal Tribunal, 1993-95

	Great Britain					
	Appeals					
	By employers		By employees		All	
	1993-94	1994-95	1993-94	1994-95	1993-94	1994-95
Dismissed at preliminary hearings	60	113	157	269	217	382
Allowed to proceed to full hearing	49	70	172	166	221	236
All appeals at preliminary hearing	109	183	329	435	438	618

Source: Employment Appeal Tribunal

Table 11 Employment Appeal Tribunal appeals disposed of at full hearing

	Great Britain					
	Appeals					
	By employers		By employees		All	
	1993-94	1994-95	1993-94	1994-95	1993-94	1994-95
Appeals registered	444	478	497	573	941	1,051
Appeals disposed of of which	334	439	265	429	599	868
Withdrawn	152	202	110	155	262	357
Dismissed at hearing	97	146	96	188	193	334
Allowed/remitted	85	91	59	86	144	177

Source: Employment Appeal Tribunal

## The impact of the introduction of the 1991 frozen base on the claimant unemployment statistics

In May 1996 the geographical base for the statistics on claimant unemployment was updated. This article describes the methodology used to derive statistics on claimant unemployment in each of the geographical areas which make up the United Kingdom. It then examines the impact of the geographical rebasing exercise implemented in May 1996 which underpins the claimant unemployment figures from January 1996 onwards.

### Background

THE MONTHLY claimant count is a full census of all those claiming unemployment-related benefits and, as a result, has a very extensive geographical coverage. Information is collected on every claimant's residential postcode and is used to allocate claimants to specific administrative areas known as wards. This allocation process is done using a Central Postcode Directory (CPD) which links an estimated geographic co-ordinate for each postcode to an estimated co-ordinate of each ward. The unemployment counts for each ward are then used as building blocks to construct counts for other standard administrative and electoral geographies such as Local Authority Districts, Counties and Parliamentary Constituencies. Information is also available for postcode sectors.

### Updating postcode directories

In approximately two per cent of all cases, lack of postcode data means that it is not possible to automatically allocate a claim to a ward using a CPD. The problem of missing or invalid postcodes can be attributed to a number of causes including recently introduced postcodes, postcode changes, or because the claimant has no fixed address. In these circumstances, claimants are allocated to wards in proportion to the geographical distribution of other claims in the Jobcentre in which the claimant has registered.

CPDs are administered jointly by the Royal Mail and that part of the Office for National Statistics (ONS) formerly known as the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (OPCS) and are updated, on average, about twice a year. Updated versions will reflect up-to-date postcodes, changes in postcodes, and the introduction of new postcodes during the interim period, due perhaps to the construction of a new housing estate. The introduction of updated CPDs improves the allocation of claimants by minimising the number of invalid postcodes generated within normal processing.

### Frozen geographies

The boundaries which define administrative areas can be re-drawn over time to reflect, for instance, demographic changes (an important factor when drawing up

revised Parliamentary Constituencies) or new administrative structures (as in the case of the new Unitary Authorities). If ONS statisticians were to publish claimant unemployment data using geographies that were the most up-to-date at the time of processing, any comparisons over time would include the effects of any boundary change, as well as genuine increases or decreases in claimant unemployment. The ONS tries to strike a balance, therefore, between users who are interested in small area statistics based on up-to-date ward boundaries, and users who want to make comparisons over time which are unaffected by boundary changes.

The ONS tries to meet the needs of users interested in temporal comparisons by basing the claimant count on administrative boundaries which have been 'frozen' at a particular point in time. Until 1996, claimants were allocated geographically using a CPD which mapped current postcodes to the ward boundaries which existed in 1981. The month of April 1981 was chosen as the 'freeze date' in order to allow links with the comprehensive range of social and economic indicators generated by the April 1981 Census of Population.

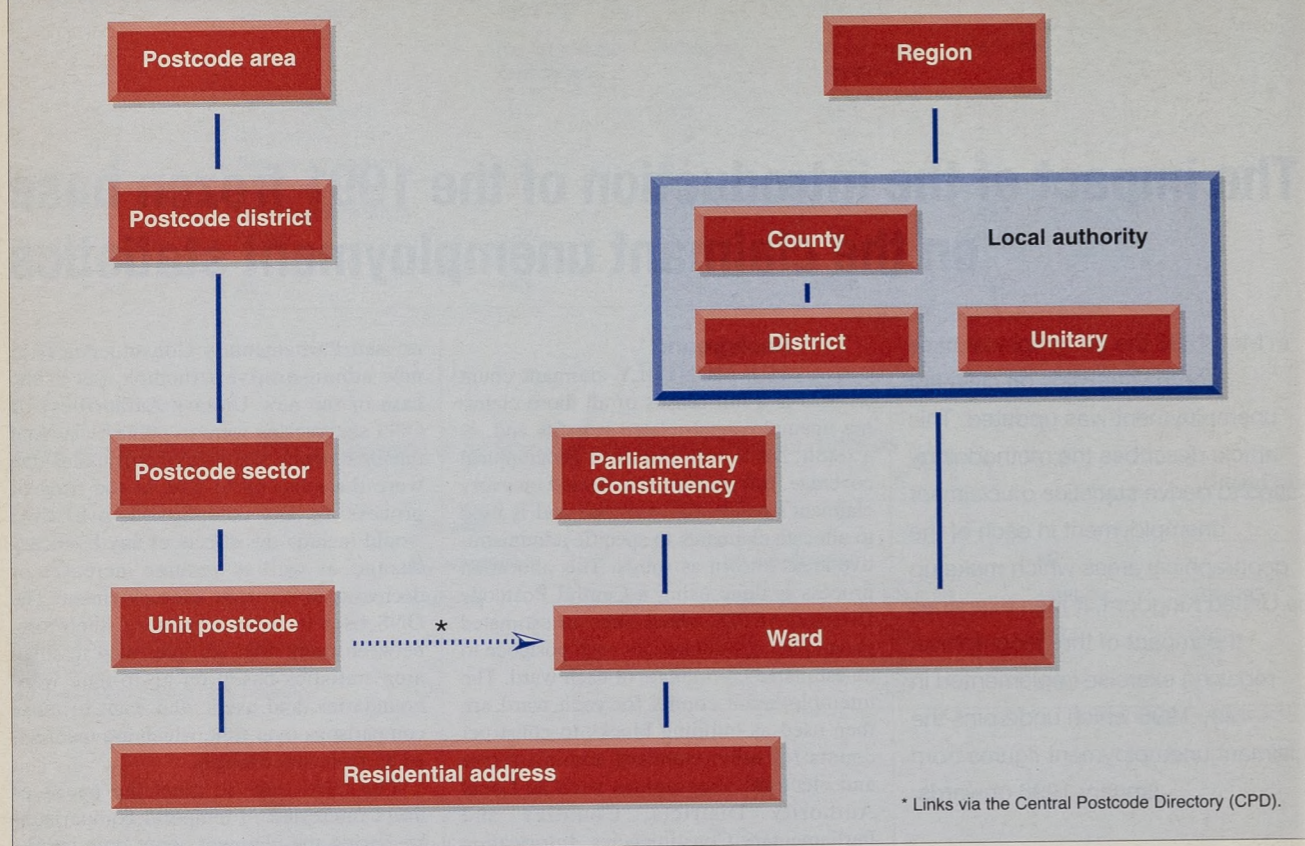
One disadvantage of using frozen geographies is that they gradually become less recognisable and less useful to users. In recognition of the many boundary changes which have taken place since 1981, and the fact that around 75 per cent of all wards underwent some degree of change over the inter-censal period 1981-1991, the ONS has recently introduced a new frozen base. The ONS's new frozen CPD allocates claimants to the ward boundaries which existed in April 1991, thereby bringing the small area claimant unemployment statistics more up-to-date. This update also allows users who are interested in cross-sectional analyses to link the claimant count with the April 1991 Census of Population and other more-up-to-date information sources.

### Geographical rebasing

The ONS introduced the new 1991 frozen base for the first time in May 1996, on April 1996 unemployment data, and this new base is now the standard for all geographies. All geographies published from



Figure 1 Geographical relationships



May 1996 onwards are built up from wards that reflect the boundaries that existed in 1991. In addition, the data for January, February and March 1996, which have previously been published using a 1981 frozen base, have all been re-processed on a 1991 base to allow the ONS and other users to compile calendar year data on a consistent basis, and also to provide users with a link between the two frozen bases.

The introduction of the 1991 CPD has had two major effects on the claimant unemployment statistics. The new CPD ensures that claimants are allocated more accurately because it reflects more up-to-date postcode information and therefore reduces the number of invalid codes generated during processing. The new Directory should also reflect all of the boundary changes which occurred between 1981 and 1991. The effect will be most noticeable at ward level, but insignificant at the regional level. As tables 1-5 show, the impact on other sub-regional geographies has varied, depending on the area involved

#### Geographic best-fits

##### Travel-to-Work Areas

The introduction of the new 1991 frozen CPD has also had an effect on the statistics for the self-contained labour markets known as Travel-to-Work Areas (TTWAs). These are based on amalgamations of 1981 wards and reflect commuting patterns

which prevailed at the time of the 1981 Census of Population. In order to ensure continuity, the TTWA geographical areas have been redefined on a 'best-fit' basis using frozen 1991 wards. The 1991-based TTWAs are not 'new' or revised TTWAs, but merely the current 1981-based TTWAs built up from frozen 1991 wards, rather than frozen 1981 wards as previously.

This task involved matching the current 1981 TTWA boundaries to a 1991 ward map on a 'best-fit' basis. In many instances the allocation of 1991 wards to 1981 TTWA boundaries was an exact match but in those cases where there was a degree of mismatch, wards were allocated after considering the urban sprawl and population distribution in the area. Where there was a degree of mismatch, in most instances it was not expected to affect the unemployment counts to any significant degree. The effect on the unemployment rates is also not considered to be significant, although the rates may be affected when the workforce population used in the denominator is relatively small and less than 10,000. The annual updating of the denominators has had a greater impact. From May 1996, ONS has been using these 'best-fit' TTWAs to present claimant unemployment statistics.

##### Parliamentary constituencies

In a similar manner, data for Parliamentary Constituencies have also

been generated on a 'best-fit' basis using frozen 1991 wards rather than the present 1981-based definitions.

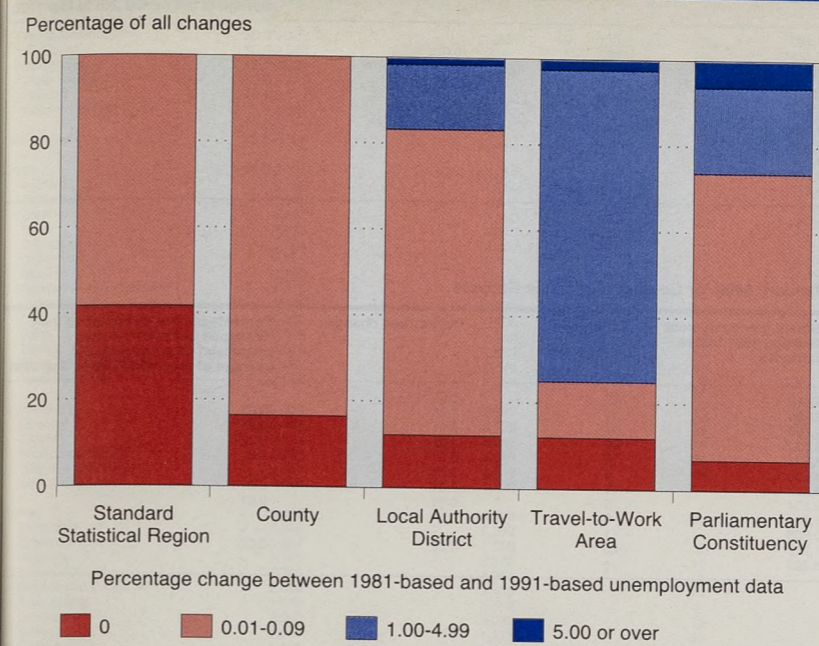
##### Unitary authorities

The same principles have also been applied to the new Unitary Authorities (UAs) which came into existence at the beginning of April 1996. From this date the previous two tier structure of County and District Councils in Wales and Scotland was replaced with a single tier of Local Government known as Unitary Authorities. England is involved in a rolling programme of implementation, County by County, and decisions vary from the retention of the existing two-tier structure to the introduction of UAs or a mixture of both. The programme is not expected to be finalised until 1998. Data for new UAs that came into force on 1st April this year are available for Wales, Scotland and for the English Counties previously known as Avon, Cleveland, Humberside and North Yorkshire. The UA boundaries are based on geographies that existed at the time of their inception, but for the purposes of the claimant count, they too have been built on a 'best-fit' basis using 1991 wards.

##### The impact

Tables 1-5 show the detailed differences between the 1981-based and 1991-based claimant unemployment counts for January 1996 for the Standard Statistical Regions

Figure 2 Distribution of percentage change between 1981-based and 1991-based claimant unemployment data, January 1996



Government Office Regions, Counties, Local Authority Districts, TTWAs and Parliamentary Constituencies. No figures are shown for Northern Ireland because the province was not affected by this rebasing exercise.

In order to assess the full impact of the move from a 1981 to a 1991 frozen ward basis, ONS statisticians have looked at the dual processed claimant count data in conjunction with population changes that occurred over the same period. Information on population movements due to boundary changes between 1981 and 1991 were extracted from the 1991 Census of Population County Reports. These gave a 1981 population count for the Local Authority Districts and Counties on both a 1981 boundary definition, and a 1991 boundary definition, thereby excluding any population differences due to normal growth/decline over the period.

It was not readily possible to calculate precise population effects from boundary changes between 1981 and 1991 for TTWAs and Parliamentary Constituencies from the Census of Population County Reports. In these cases, the differences in the unemployment counts between the two bases for these areas were examined in conjunction with population change in their constituent Local Authority areas. In addition, statisticians examined the employment estimates for these areas from the 1991 Census of Employment on both a 1981 and 1991 ward base to determine whether the movements between the two bases were reflected in the unemployment statistics.

As tables 1 and 2 show, the introduction of the new 1991 CPD has had no significant effect on data at the Regional level where, in all cases, changes in the number of claimant unemployed have not exceeded 0.03 per cent. Table 3 shows that the effect on Counties has also been small with 11 undergoing no change, 39 seeing a change of less than 0.1 per cent, 14 seeing a change between 0.1 and 0.4 per cent and only two Counties experiencing a change in unemployment of more than 0.4 per cent. This effect can also be seen in figure 2. Given the relatively small effect on the distribution of numbers of claimant unemployment it is not surprising that the move to the 1991 base has not had a significant impact on Regional or County unemployment rates. The County rates differ by a maximum of 0.03 percentage points. Further investigation has shown that the annual updating of denominators has had a greater impact.

As might be expected, given their smaller size, the move to a frozen 1991 base has had a greater effect on the data for Local Authority Districts. In the majority of cases, however, the change (based on a comparison of the dual-processed data for January 1996) was still less than 5 per cent, partly reflecting the improved allocation resulting from using a more up-to-date CPD. In all eight cases where the percentage change was greater than 5 per cent a similar movement was seen in the population count for the two bases. These cases have been footnoted in table 3.

The effect of using a more up-to-date

CPD was greatest on the data for Parliamentary Constituencies – not surprisingly as these were the smallest areas examined. However, in the majority of cases, the impact on the claimant unemployment count was less than 5 per cent. Of the 651 Parliamentary Constituencies, only 42 experienced a change of more than 5 per cent and these were examined in more detail. As explained earlier, it was not possible to calculate precise population effects from boundary changes between 1981 and 1991 for Parliamentary Constituencies. Therefore, as with TTWAs, these differences were looked at in conjunction with population movements in the surrounding local areas, and employment figures on the two bases. In addition, ward definitions of the Parliamentary Constituencies were examined for April 1981 and April 1991. In general, the differences between the two bases can be attributed to genuine boundary changes.

#### Summary

For many users of local area claimant unemployment data, the original 1981 frozen base was becoming increasingly unrecognisable, reflecting the fact that around 75 per cent of all ward boundaries underwent some sort of change between the 1981 and 1991 Censuses. The introduction of a new frozen 1991 geographical base will meet customer needs for a more up-to-date geographical base while, at the same time, retain the facility for comparisons over time. Rebasing has had a noticeable effect at the small area level, but only a limited effect on the unemployment statistics for higher levels of geographical aggregation.

The ONS has dual processed three months data on both a 1981 and a 1991 frozen CPD in order to allow users to link the two series. The dual processed data for January 1996 are shown in tables 1-5 and, along with the dual processed data for February and March 1996, are also available on Nomis. The last column of tables 1-5 also shows, for comparative purposes, how the average of the January to March 1996 figures differ, as between the 1981-based series and the 1991-based series. ■

#### Further information:

For more information on Nomis and a free brochure  
tel: 0191 374 2468/2490 or see advertisement on the inside back cover.



Table 1 Dual processed claimant unemployment data for January 1996 for Standard Statistical Regions

	Claimant unemployment data using 1981 frozen boundaries	Claimant unemployment data using 1991 frozen boundaries	Difference	Percentage change	Percentage change based on the difference between the dual processed data covering the average of the period Jan to Mar 1996
South East	707,176	707,193	17	-	0.02
East Anglia	67,446	67,431	-15	-0.02	-0.02
Greater London	382,787	382,750	-37	-0.01	-0.01
South West	167,996	168,022	26	0.02	0.02
West Midlands	204,527	204,546	19	0.01	0.01
East Midlands	148,595	148,603	8	0.01	-
Yorkshire and Humberside	209,222	209,207	-15	-0.01	-0.01
North West	252,125	252,113	-12	-	-0.01
North	149,046	149,043	-3	-	-
Wales	111,247	111,222	-25	-0.02	-0.02
Scotland	206,827	206,827	-	-	-

Table 2 Dual processed claimant unemployment data for January 1996 for Government Office Regions

	Claimant unemployment data using 1981 frozen boundaries	Claimant unemployment data using 1991 frozen boundaries	Difference	Percentage change	Percentage change based on the difference between the dual processed data covering the average of the period Jan to Mar 1996
South East	225,430	225,418	-12	-0.01	-
Eastern	166,405	166,456	51	0.03	0.03
London	382,787	382,750	-37	-0.01	-0.01
South West	167,996	168,022	26	0.02	0.02
West Midlands	204,527	204,546	19	0.01	0.01
East Midlands	148,595	148,603	8	0.01	-
Yorkshire and Humberside	209,222	209,207	-15	-0.01	-0.01
Merseyside	78,900	78,894	-6	-0.01	-0.01
North West	191,762	191,754	-8	-	-
North East	130,509	130,508	-1	-	-
Wales	111,247	111,222	-25	-0.02	-0.02
Scotland	206,827	206,827	-	-	-

Table 3 Dual processed claimant unemployment data for January 1996 for Counties and Local Authority Districts

	Claimant unemployment data using 1981 frozen boundaries	Claimant unemployment data using 1991 frozen boundaries	Difference	Percentage change	Percentage change based on the difference between the dual processed data covering the average of the period Jan to Mar 1996
<b>South East</b>					
Bedfordshire	17,777	17,777	-	-	-0.01
Luton	7,785	7,751	-34	-0.44	-0.44
Mid Bedfordshire	2,614	2,618	4	0.15	0.16
Bedford	4,600	4,597	-3	-0.07	-0.11
South Bedfordshire	2,778	2,811	33	1.19	1.21
Berkshire	18,711	18,752	41	0.22	0.23
Bracknell Forest	2,138	2,149	11	0.51	0.61
Newbury	2,621	2,605	-16	-0.61	-0.50
Reading	4,941	4,956	15	0.30	0.27
Slough	4,196	4,197	1	0.02	0.05
Windsor and Maidenhead	2,662	2,682	20	0.75	0.72
Wokingham	2,153	2,163	10	0.46	0.44
Buckinghamshire	15,555	15,537	-18	-0.12	-0.10
Aylesbury Vale	3,390	3,388	-2	-0.06	-0.03
Chiltern	1,588	1,571	-17	-1.07	-0.84
Milton Keynes	5,619	5,618	-1	-0.02	-
South Buckinghamshire	1,143	1,145	2	0.17	-0.17
Wycombe	3,815	3,815	-	-	-
East Sussex	31,310	31,319	9	0.03	0.03
Brighton	11,282	11,287	5	0.04	0.04
Eastbourne	2,998	2,998	-	-	-0.03
Hastings	4,422	4,423	1	0.02	0.02
Hove	5,016	5,009	-7	-0.14	-0.12
Lewes	2,694	2,700	6	0.22	0.19
Rother	2,515	2,511	-4	-0.16	-0.08
Wealden	2,383	2,391	8	0.34	0.25
Essex	55,216	55,201	-15	-0.03	-0.03
Basildon	6,790	6,807	17	0.25	0.21
Braintree	3,884	3,893	9	0.23	0.26
Brentwood	1,640	1,641	1	0.06	0.06
Castle Point	3,107	3,116	9	0.29	0.32
Chelmsford	4,107	4,102	-5	-0.12	-0.10
Colchester	4,701	4,685	-16	-0.34	-0.32
Epping Forest	3,719	3,741	22	0.59	0.50
Harlow	3,027	2,994	-33	-1.09	-1.01
Maldon	1,619	1,619	-	-	0.06
Rochford	2,318	2,300	-18	-0.78	-0.83
Southend-on-Sea	8,553	8,552	-1	-0.01	-
Tendring	5,212	5,213	1	0.02	0.02
Thurrock	5,330	5,331	1	0.02	-
Uttlesford	1,209	1,207	-2	-0.17	-
Hampshire	45,838	45,836	-2	-	-0.01
Basingstoke and Deane	3,154	3,155	1	0.03	-
East Hampshire	2,077	2,075	-2	-0.10	-0.10
Eastleigh	2,302	2,256	-46	-2.00	-1.63
Fareham	2,365	2,357	-8	-0.34	-0.53
Gosport	2,357	2,359	2	0.08	0.04
Hart	1,104	1,046	-58	-5.25	-4.97
Havant	4,397	4,376	-21	-0.48	-0.47
New Forest	3,913	3,914	1	0.03	-0.05
Portsmouth	9,029	9,029	-	-	-
Rushmoor	1,520	1,582	62	4.08	3.76
Southampton	10,063	10,027	-36	-0.36	-0.33
Test Valley	1,684	1,742	58	3.44	3.02
Winchester	1,873	1,918	45	2.40	2.63
Hertfordshire	25,966	26,047	81	0.31	0.31
Broxbourne	2,871	2,814	-57	-1.99	-2.09
Dacorum	3,291	3,313	22	0.67	0.62
East Hertfordshire	2,653	2,627	-26	-0.98	-0.57
Hertsmere	2,232	2,280	48	2.15	2.06

a The percentage change in unemployment between the 1981-based count and the 1991-based count is more than 5 per cent but a corresponding change is seen in the population counts for the two bases.

Table 3 Dual processed claimant unemployment data for January 1996 for Counties and Local Authority Districts (continued)

	Claimant unemployment data using 1981 frozen boundaries	Claimant unemployment data using 1991 frozen boundaries	Difference	Percentage change	Percentage change based on the difference between the dual processed data covering the average of the period Jan to Mar 1996
North Hertfordshire	3,139	3,159	20	0.64	0.59
St Albans	2,360	2,359	-1	-0.04	-
Stevenage	3,235	3,235	0	-	2.78
Three Rivers	1,713	1,707	-6	-0.35	-0.36
Watford	2,411	2,403	-8	-0.33	-0.34
Welwyn Hatfield	2,061	2,060	-1	-0.05	-
Isle of Wight	6,628	6,628	-	-	-
Kent	58,096	58,095	-1	-	-
Ashford	2,998	2,999	1	0.03	0.03
Canterbury	4,542	4,543	1	0.02	-
Dartford	2,882	2,950	68	2.36	2.47
Dover	4,375	4,372	-3	-0.07	-0.02
Gillingham	3,994	4,002	8	0.20	0.23
Gravesend	4,239	4,224	-15	-0.35	-0.31
Maidstone	3,903	3,954	51	1.31	1.38
Recheater-upon-Medway	6,813	6,788	-25	-0.37	-0.37
Sevenoaks	2,725	2,672	-53	-1.94	-2.14
Shepway	4,335	4,335	-	-	0.02
Swale	5,249	5,250	1	0.02	0.02
Thanet	6,879	6,879	-	-	-
Tonbridge and Malling	2,602	2,573	-29	-1.11	-1.25
Tunbridge Wells	2,560	2,554	-6	-0.23	-0.28
Oxfordshire	12,855	12,842	-13	-0.10	-0.12
Cherwell	2,734	2,726	-8	-0.29	-0.22
Oxford*	4,233	4,682	449	10.61	10.83
South Oxfordshire*	2,731	2,299	-432	-15.82	-16.32
Vale of White Horse	1,651	1,633	-18	-1.09	-1.12
West Oxfordshire	1,506	1,502	-4	-0.27	-0.34
Surrey	19,436	19,400	-36	-0.19	-0.18
Elmbridge	2,392	2,392	-	-	-0.04
Epsom and Ewell	1,387	1,390	3	0.22	0.22
Guildford	2,161	2,172	11	0.51	0.47
Mole Valley	1,325	1,324	-1	-0.08	-0.08
Reigate and Banstead	2,460	2,459	-1	-0.04	-0.04
Runnymede	1,519	1,512	-7	-0.46	-0.40
Spelthorne	2,090	2,087	-3	-0.14	-0.05
Surrey Heath	1,309	1,277	-32	-2.44	-2.61
Tandridge	1,518	1,513	-5	-0.33	-0.33
Waverley	1,803	1,807	4	0.22	0.17
Woking	1,472	1,467	-5	-0.34	-0.21
West Sussex	17,001	17,009	8	0.05	0.05
Adur	1,450	1,451	1	0.07	0.07
Arun	3,874	3,863	-11	-0.28	-0.37
Chichester	2,210	2,223	13	0.59	0.69
Crawley*	2,250	2,622	372	16.53	17.24
Horsham*	2,161	2,014	-147	-6.80	-7.14
Mid Sussex*	2,441	2,222	-219	-8.97	-9.72
Worthing	2,615	2,614	-1	-0.04	-
East Anglia					
Cambridgeshire	18,824	18,714	-110	-0.58	-0.57
Cambridge	3,280	3,231	-49	-1.49	-1.29
East Cambridgeshire	1,259	1,265	6	0.48	0.39
Fenland	2,819	2,732	-87	-3.09	-3.05
Huntingdonshire	3,292	3,269	-23	-0.70	-0.61
Peterborough	6,124	6,145	21	0.34	0.31
South Cambridgeshire	2,050	2,072	22	1.07	0.72
Norfolk	28,284	28,359	75	0.27	0.25
Brackland	3,158	3,136	-22	-0.70	-0.70
Broadland	2,605	2,603	-2	-0.08	-0.12
Great Yarmouth	5,801	5,803	2	0.03	0.04
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	4,116	4,210	94	2.28	2.23
North Norfolk	2,907	2,907	-	-	-
Norwich	6,905	6,899	-6	-0.09	-0.07
South Norfolk	2,792	2,801	9	0.32	0.29
Suffolk	20,338	20,358	20	0.10	0.10
Babergh	2,163	2,168	5	0.23	0.34
Forest Heath	1,207	1,232	25	2.07	2.03
Ipswich	4,506	4,498	-8	-0.18	-0.15
Mid Suffolk	1,682	1,681	-1	-0.06	-0.12
St Edmundsbury	2,472	2,462	-10	-0.40	-0.41
Suffolk Coastal	2,935	2,946	11	0.37	0.38
Waveney	5,373	5,371	-2	-0.04	-0.04
Greater London					
Greater London	382,787	382,750	-37	-0.01	-0.01
City of London	148	155	7	4.73	4.23
Camden	12,847	12,839	-8	-0.06	-0.06
Hackney	19,563	19,553	-10	-0.05	-0.05
Hammersmith and Fulham	10,410	10,426	16	0.15	0.15
Haringey	18,314	18,316	2	0.01	0.01
Islington	15,044	15,027	-17	-0.11	-0.12
Kensington and Chelsea	7,754	7,756	2	0.03	0.03
Lambeth	22,487	22,477	-10	-0.04	-0.04
Lewisham	17,803	17,806	3	0.19	0.19
Newham	17,368	17,367	-1	-0.01	-0.01
Southwark	19,236	19,255	19	0.10	0.11
Tower Hamlets	14,623	14,645	22	0.15	0.16
Wandsworth	15,077	15,077	-	-	-
Westminster, City of	9,015	9,020	5	0.06	0.08
Barking and Dagenham	7,092	7,097	5	0.07	0.07
Barnet	10,993	10,943	-50	-0.45	-0.43
Bexley	8,040	8,057	17	0.21	0.22
Brent	18,256	18,235	-21	-0.12	-0.12
Bromley	9,568	9,529	-39	-0.41	-0.41
Croydon	15,039	15,064	25	0.17	0.15
Ealing	13,686	13,674	-12	-0.09	-0.09
Enfield	12,377	12,389	12	0.10	0.11
Greenwich	13,044	13,019	-25	-0.19	-0.20
Harrow	6,473	6,473	-	-	-0.02
Havering	7,177	7,177	-	-	-0.01
Hillingdon	7,194	7,214	20	0.28	0.28
Hounslow	8,749	8,750	1	0.01	0.01
Kingston-upon-Thames	4,137	4,151	14	0.34	0.28
Merton	7,257	7,203	-54	-0.74	-0.78
Redbridge	9,821	9,822	1	0.01	-
Richmond-upon-Thames	4,618	4,658	40	0.87	0.97
Sutton	5,385	5,356	-29	-0.54	-0.55
Waltham Forest	14,191	14,190	-1	-0.01	-

a The percentage change in unemployment between the 1981-based count and the 1991-based count is more than 5 per cent but a corresponding change is seen in the population counts for the two bases.



Table 3 Dual processed claimant unemployment data for January 1996 for Counties and Local Authority Districts (continued)

	Claimant unemployment data using 1981 frozen boundaries	Claimant unemployment data using 1991 frozen boundaries	Difference	Percentage change	Percentage change based on the difference between the dual processed data covering the average of the period Jan to Mar 1996
<b>South West</b>					
Avon	37,222	37,235	13	0.03	0.03
Bath	3,637	3,636	-1	-0.03	-
Bristol	19,856	19,863	7	0.04	0.01
Kingswood	2,643	2,652	9	0.34	0.34
Northavon	3,605	3,577	-28	-0.78	-0.66
Wansdyke	2,074	2,094	20	0.96	0.93
Woodspring	5,407	5,413	6	0.11	0.08
<b>Cornwall and Isles of Scilly</b>					
Caradon	22,650	22,650	-	-	-
Caradon	3,052	3,049	-3	-0.10	-0.10
Carrick	3,698	3,748	50	1.35	1.36
Kerrier	4,228	4,196	-32	-0.76	-0.70
North Cornwall	3,118	3,118	-	-	-
Penwith	3,649	3,648	-1	-0.03	-0.06
Restormel	4,859	4,844	-15	-0.31	-0.35
Isles of Scilly	46	47	1	2.17	-
<b>Devon</b>					
East Devon	41,710	41,710	-	-	-
Exeter	2,918	2,894	-24	-0.82	-0.89
Mid Devon	3,891	4,017	126	3.24	3.10
North Devon	1,615	1,612	-3	-0.19	-0.25
Plymouth	3,447	3,468	21	0.61	0.60
South Hams	13,429	13,427	-2	-0.01	-0.01
Teignbridge	2,532	2,538	6	0.24	0.20
Torbay	3,660	3,557	-103	-2.81	-2.66
Torridge	6,575	6,572	-3	-0.05	-0.05
Torridge	2,268	2,244	-24	-1.06	-1.06
West Devon	1,375	1,381	6	0.44	0.52
<b>Dorset</b>					
Bournemouth	21,532	21,540	8	0.04	0.04
Christchurch	7,748	7,735	-13	-0.17	-0.17
East Dorset	1,140	1,137	-3	-0.26	-0.18
North Dorset	1,570	1,571	1	0.06	0.13
Poole	867	887	20	2.31	2.16
Purbeck	4,312	4,329	17	0.39	0.41
West Dorset	1,149	1,158	9	0.78	0.71
Weymouth and Portland	2,015	2,011	-4	-0.20	-0.31
Weymouth and Portland	2,731	2,712	-19	-0.70	-0.57
<b>Gloucestershire</b>					
Cheltenham	15,498	15,528	30	0.19	0.19
Cotswold	3,284	3,588	304	9.26	9.00
Forest of Dean	1,308	1,317	9	0.69	0.78
Gloucester	2,187	2,206	19	0.87	0.88
Stroud	4,093	4,157	64	1.56	1.67
Tewkesbury	2,698	2,601	-97	-3.60	-3.60
Tewkesbury	1,928	1,659	-269	-13.95	-14.13
<b>Somerset</b>					
Mendip	14,412	14,395	-17	-0.12	-0.11
Sedgemoor	3,322	3,311	-11	-0.33	-0.28
South Somerset	3,305	3,301	-4	-0.12	-0.06
Taunton Deane	3,327	3,325	-2	-0.06	-0.09
West Somerset	3,021	3,024	3	0.10	0.10
West Somerset	1,437	1,434	-3	-0.21	-0.30
<b>Wiltshire</b>					
Kennet	14,972	14,964	-8	-0.05	-0.06
North Wiltshire	1,552	1,552	-	-	-0.13
Salisbury	2,823	2,721	-102	-3.61	-3.71
Thamesdown	2,488	2,480	-8	-0.32	-0.33
West Wiltshire	5,000	5,102	102	2.04	2.01
West Wiltshire	3,109	3,109	-	-	-0.03
<b>West Midlands</b>					
Hereford and Worcester	20,555	20,490	-65	-0.32	-0.31
Bromsgrove	2,544	2,461	-83	-3.26	-3.20
Hereford	2,084	2,030	-54	-2.59	-2.40
Leominster	1,156	1,161	5	0.43	0.53
Malvern Hills	2,357	2,320	-37	-1.57	-1.61
Redditch	2,673	2,695	22	0.82	0.67
South Herefordshire	1,330	1,376	46	3.46	3.12
Worcester	2,971	3,013	42	1.41	1.55
Wyche	2,414	2,405	-9	-0.37	-0.55
Wyre Forest	3,026	3,029	3	0.10	0.10
<b>Shropshire</b>					
Bridgnorth	11,032	11,053	21	0.19	0.18
North Shropshire	1,161	1,157	-4	-0.34	-0.27
Oswestry	1,173	1,172	-1	-0.09	-0.09
Shrewsbury and Atcham	1,070	1,088	18	1.68	1.62
South Shropshire	2,501	2,502	1	0.04	-0.04
The Wrekin	1,005	1,009	4	0.40	0.40
The Wrekin	4,122	4,125	3	0.07	0.02
<b>Staffordshire</b>					
Cannock Chase	31,792	31,746	-46	-0.14	-0.15
East Staffordshire	3,165	3,159	-6	-0.19	-0.22
Lichfield	3,511	3,517	6	0.17	0.20
Newcastle-under-Lyme	2,295	2,311	16	0.70	0.67
South Staffordshire	3,380	3,382	2	0.06	0.09
Stafford	3,060	3,004	-56	-1.83	-1.96
Staffordshire Moorlands	2,892	2,888	-4	-0.14	-0.07
Stoke-on-Trent	2,092	2,090	-2	-0.10	-0.20
Tamworth	8,774	8,772	-2	-0.02	-0.03
Tamworth	2,623	2,623	-	-	0.04
<b>Warwickshire</b>					
North Warwickshire	12,775	12,781	6	0.05	0.05
Nuneaton and Bedworth	1,593	1,615	22	1.38	1.28
Rugby	3,644	3,628	-16	-0.44	-0.42
Stratford-on-Avon	2,359	2,358	-1	-0.04	-0.08
Warwick	2,189	2,188	-1	-0.05	-
Warwick	2,990	2,992	2	0.07	0.10
<b>West Midlands</b>					
Birmingham	128,373	128,476	103	0.08	0.08
Coventry	57,613	57,675	62	0.11	0.11
Dudley	13,638	13,632	-6	-0.04	-0.05
Sandwell	11,220	11,242	22	0.20	0.21
Solihull	14,977	14,893	-84	-0.56	-0.55
Walsall	6,486	6,478	-8	-0.12	-0.11
Wolverhampton	11,789	11,844	55	0.47	0.44
Wolverhampton	12,650	12,712	62	0.49	0.52
<b>East Midlands</b>					
Derbyshire	35,589	35,516	-73	-0.21	-0.21
Amber Valley	3,656	3,564	-92	-2.52	-2.52
Bolsover	3,161	3,133	-28	-0.89	-0.85
Chesterfield	4,555	4,541	-14	-0.31	-0.27
Derby	11,141	11,051	-90	-0.81	-0.84
Derbyshire Dales	1,405	1,392	-13	-0.93	-0.93
Erewash	3,819	3,874	55	1.44	1.44

a The percentage change in unemployment between the 1981-based count and the 1991-based count is more than 5 per cent but a corresponding change is seen in the population counts for the two bases.

Table 3 Dual processed claimant unemployment data for January 1996 for Counties and Local Authority Districts (continued)

	Claimant unemployment data using 1981 frozen boundaries	Claimant unemployment data using 1991 frozen boundaries	Difference	Percentage change	Percentage change based on the difference between the dual processed data covering the average of the period Jan to Mar 1996
<b>High Peak</b>					
High Peak	2,428	2,427	-1	-0.04	-0.13
North East Derbyshire	3,486	3,509	23	0.66	0.61
South Derbyshire	1,938	2,025	87	4.49	4.64
<b>Leicestershire</b>					
Leicestershire	27,567	27,558	-9	-0.03	-0.03
Blaby	1,658	1,641	-17	-1.03	-1.23
Charnwood	3,689	3,681	-8	-0.22	-0.19
Harborough	1,226	1,247	21	1.71	2.02
Hinckley and Bosworth	1,678	1,680	2	0.12	0.18
Leicester	14,623	14,634	11	0.08	0.06
Melton	936	939	3	0.32	0.22
North West Leicestershire	2,250	2,234	-16	-0.71	-0.67
Oadby and Wigston	1,035	1,036	1	0.10	0.10
Rutland	472	466	-6	-1.27	-0.84
<b>Lincolnshire</b>					
Lincolnshire	21,440	21,442	2	0.01	-
Boston	2,067	2,067	-	-	0.05
East Lindsey	5,262	5,266	4	0.08	0.10
Lincoln	5,012	5,078	66	1.32	1.26
North Kesteven	2,313	2,244	-69	-2.98	-2.95
South Holland	1,506	1,499	-7	-0.46	-0.34
South Kesteven	2,746	2,749	3	0.11	0.04
West Lindsey	2,534	2,539	5	0.20	0.24
<b>Northamptonshire</b>					
Northamptonshire	16,851	16,850	-1	-0.01	-0.01
Corby	2,195	2,206	11	0.50	0.51
Daventry	1,243	1,247	4	0.32	0.25
East Northamptonshire	1,476	1,511	35	2.37	2.47
Kettering	2,277	2,259	-18	-0.79	-0.71
Northampton	6,391	6,390	-1	-0.02	-0.02
South Northamptonshire	1,289	1,287	-2	-0.16	-0.24
Wellingborough	1,980	1,950	-30	-1.52	-1.55
<b>Nottinghamshire</b>					
Nottinghamshire	47,148	47,237	89	0.19	0.19
Ashfield	4,776	4,794	18	0.38	0.44
Bassetlaw	4,337	4,349	12	0.28	0.26
Broxtowe	3,483	3,488	5	0.14	0.09
Gedling	3,868	4,007	139	3.59	3.61
Mansfield	4,609	4,604	-5	-0.11	-0.15
Newark and Sherwood	3,962	3,989	27	0.68	0.72
Nottingham	19,029	19,101	72	0.38	0.38
Rushcliffe	3,084	3,004	-80	-2.59	-2.58
<b>Yorkshire and Humberside</b>					
Humberside	41,336	41,348	12	0.03	0.03
Boothferry	2,538	2,536	-2	-0.08	-0.04
Cleethorpes	3,074	3,082	8	0.26	0.23
East Yorkshire	3,396	3,404	8	0.24	0.34
East Yorkshire Borough of Beverley	2,920	2,942	22	0.75	0.81
Glanford	2,214	2,263	49	2.21	2.17
Great Grimsby	5,466	5,466	-	-	-0.11
Holderness	1,885	1,891	6	0.32	0.33
Kingston-upon-Hull	16,774	16,750	-24	-0.14	-0.16
Scunthorpe	3,069	3,020	-49	-1.60	-1.56
<b>North Yorkshire</b>					
North Yorkshire	21,135	21,126	-9	-0.04	-0.05
Craven	981	982	1	0.10	0.11
Hambleton	1,948	1,947	-1	-0.05	-0.10
Harrogate	3,412	3,416	4	0.12	0.18
Richmondshire	1,046	1,048	2	0.19	-
Ryedale	1,888	1,902	14	0.74	0.80
Scarborough	4,632	4,635	3	0.06	0.07
Selby	2,623	2,620	-3	-0.11	-0.15
York	4,605	4,576	-29	-0.63	-0.63
<b>South Yorkshire</b>					
South Yorkshire	64,124	64,081	-43	-0.07	-0.06
Barnsley	9,590	9,564	-26	-0.27	-0.21
Doncaster	14,900	14,901	1	0.01	-
Rotherham	12,432	12,417	-15	-0.12	-0.13
Sheffield	27,202	27,199	-3	-0.01	-0.01
<b>West Yorkshire</b>					
West Yorkshire	82,627	82,652	25	0.03	0.03
Bradford	19,996	19,999	3	0.02	0.02
Calderdale	6,693	6,689	-4	-0.06	-0.06
Kirkstree	14,047	14,043	-4	-0.03	-0.04
Leeds	29,514	29,508	-6	-0.02	-0.02
Wakefield	12,377	12,413	36	0.29	0.27
<b>North West</b>					
Cheshire	29,328	29,324	-4	-0.01	-0.02
Chester	3,745	3,726	-19	-0.51	-0.49
Congleton	1,786	1,787	1	0.06	-
Crewe and Nantwich	3,124	3,122	-2	-0.06	-0.03
Ellesmere Port and Neston	2,950	2,960	10	0.34	0.28
Halton	5,806	5,831	25	0.43	0.54
Macclesfield	2,976	2,976	-	-	-
Vale Royal	3,341	3,323	-18	-0.54	-0.76
Warrington	5,600	5,599	-1	-0.02	-0.04
<b>Greater Manchester</b>					
Greater Manchester	100,753	100,755	2	-	-
Bolton	8,709	8,712	3	0.03	0.06
Bury	4,648	4,647	-1	-0.02	-0.07
Manchester	28,291	28,344	53	0.19	0.20
Oldham	8,808	8,805	-3	-0.03	-0.03
Rochdale	8,033	8,045	12	0.15	0.15
Salford	9,292	9,249	-43	-0.46	-0.45
Stockport	7,733	7,734	1	0.01	-
Tameside	7,791	7,791	-	-	-
Trafford	6,739	6,715	-24	-0.36	-0.42
Wigan	10,709	10,713	4	0.04	0.06
<b>Lancashire</b>					
Lancashire	43,144	43,140	-4	-0.01	-0.01
Blackburn	4,684	4,684	-</		



Table 3 Dual processed claimant unemployment data for January 1996 for Counties and Local Authority Districts (continued)

	Claimant unemployment data using 1981 frozen boundaries	Claimant unemployment data using 1991 frozen boundaries	Difference	Percentage change	Percentage change based on the difference between the dual processed data covering the average of the period Jan to Mar 1996
Merseyside	78,900	78,894	-6	-0.01	-0.01
Knowsley	9,583	9,599	16	0.17	0.16
Liverpool	32,128	32,110	-18	-0.06	-0.05
St Helens	7,703	7,695	-8	-0.10	-0.13
Sefton	13,041	13,047	6	0.05	0.05
Wirral	16,445	16,443	-2	-0.01	-0.01
<b>North</b>					
Cumbria	18,537	18,535	-2	-0.01	-0.01
Allerdale	4,273	4,279	6	0.14	0.14
Barrow-in-Furness	3,599	3,600	1	0.03	0.03
Carlisle	3,838	3,840	2	0.05	0.08
Copeland	3,643	3,636	-7	-0.19	-0.19
Eden	969	964	-5	-0.52	-0.53
South Lakeland	2,215	2,216	1	0.05	0.05
Cleveland	33,004	32,998	-6	-0.02	-0.01
Hartlepool	5,377	5,357	-20	-0.37	-0.34
Langbaugh-on-Tees	8,084	8,089	5	0.06	0.06
Middlesbrough	9,879	9,872	-7	-0.07	-0.06
Stockton-on-Tees	9,664	9,680	16	0.17	0.16
Durham	22,892	22,914	22	0.10	0.09
Chester-le-Street	1,989	2,047	58	2.92	2.89
Darlington	4,355	4,351	-4	-0.09	-0.12
Derwentside	3,534	3,524	-10	-0.28	-0.23
Durham	2,916	2,884	-32	-1.10	-1.06
Easington	3,602	3,615	13	0.36	0.36
Sedgefield	3,004	2,996	-8	-0.27	-0.34
Teesdale	671	674	3	0.45	0.45
Wear Valley	2,821	2,823	2	0.07	0.14
Northumberland	12,372	12,370	-2	-0.02	-0.01
Alnwick	1,248	1,215	-33	-2.64	-2.66
Berwick-upon-Tweed	970	969	-1	-0.10	-0.11
Blyth Valley	3,663	3,664	1	0.03	0.03
Castle Morpeth	1,588	1,621	33	2.08	2.12
Tynedale	1,573	1,572	-1	-0.06	-0.06
Wansbeck	3,330	3,329	-1	-0.03	-
Tyne and Wear	62,241	62,226	-15	-0.02	-0.03
Gateshead	9,892	9,884	-8	-0.08	-0.10
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	17,144	17,144	-	-	0.01
North Tyneside	9,987	9,986	-1	-0.01	-0.01
South Tyneside	9,424	9,417	-7	-0.07	-0.07
Sunderland	15,794	15,795	1	0.01	-
<b>Wales</b>					
Clwyd	14,007	14,024	17	0.12	0.14
Alyn and Deeside	2,246	2,229	-17	-0.76	-0.60
Colwyn	2,074	2,073	-1	-0.05	-0.10
Delyn	1,963	1,977	14	0.71	0.68
Glyndwr	1,320	1,331	11	0.83	0.94
Rhuddian	2,491	2,499	8	0.32	0.28
Wrexham Maelor	3,913	3,915	2	0.05	0.05
Dyfed	13,424	13,427	3	0.02	0.04
Carmarthen	1,664	1,615	-49	-2.94	-3.10
Ceredigion	2,124	2,154	30	1.41	1.37
Dinefwr	1,281	1,272	-9	-0.70	-0.40
Llanelli	2,637	2,634	-3	-0.11	-0.08
Preseli Pembrokeshire	3,210	3,228	18	0.56	0.68
South Pembrokeshire	2,508	2,524	16	0.64	0.54
Gwent	17,180	17,167	-13	-0.08	-0.09
Blaenau Gwent	3,165	3,157	-8	-0.25	-0.34
Islwyn	2,136	2,163	27	1.26	1.42
Monmouth	2,229	2,215	-14	-0.63	-0.59
Newport	6,364	6,354	-10	-0.16	-0.17
Torfaen	3,286	3,278	-8	-0.24	-0.30
Gwynedd	11,666	11,664	-2	-0.02	-0.01
Aberconwy	2,335	2,350	15	0.64	0.61
Arfon	3,159	3,145	-14	-0.44	-0.42
Dwyfor	1,395	1,395	-	-	0.07
Meirionnydd	1,555	1,552	-3	-0.19	-0.07
Ynys Mon - Isle of Anglesey	3,222	3,222	-	-	0.07
Mid Glamorgan	20,941	20,956	15	0.07	0.07
Cynon Valley	2,886	2,890	4	0.14	0.17
Merthyr Tydfil	2,773	2,770	-3	-0.11	-0.07
Ogwr	4,422	4,421	-1	-0.02	-0.09
Rhondda	3,020	3,010	-10	-0.33	-0.37
Rhymney Valley	4,624	4,624	-	-	0.06
Taff - Ely	3,216	3,241	25	0.78	0.69
Powys	2,948	2,919	-29	-0.98	-1.00
Brecknock	1,226	1,225	-1	-0.08	-0.08
Montgomeryshire	1,093	1,048	-45	-4.12	-3.96
Radnorshire	629	646	17	2.70	2.55
South Glamorgan	18,226	18,201	-25	-0.14	-0.12
Cardiff	13,572	13,531	-41	-0.30	-0.27
Vale of Glamorgan	4,654	4,670	16	0.34	0.33
West Glamorgan	12,855	12,864	9	0.07	0.06
Lliw Valley	1,850	1,859	9	0.49	0.43
Neath	2,228	2,230	2	0.09	0.14
Port Talbot	1,629	1,636	7	0.43	0.38
Swansea	7,148	7,139	-9	-0.13	-0.14
<b>Scotland</b>					
Borders region	2,659	2,658	-1	-0.04	-
Berwickshire	564	565	1	0.18	0.19
Ettrick and Lauderdale	771	763	-8	-1.04	-1.17
Foxburgh	922	921	-1	-0.11	-0.11
Tweeddale	402	409	7	1.74	2.04
Central region	10,398	10,402	4	0.04	0.06
Clackmannan	2,046	2,045	-1	-0.05	-0.05
Falkirk	5,523	5,523	-	-	0.02
Stirling	2,829	2,834	5	0.18	0.21
Dumfries and Galloway region	5,967	5,968	1	0.02	0.02
Annandale and Eskdale	1,181	1,180	-1	-0.08	-0.08
Nithsdale	2,478	2,478	-	-	-0.04
Stewartry	833	835	2	0.24	0.24
Wigtown	1,475	1,475	0	-	-

a The percentage change in unemployment between the 1981-based count and the 1991-based count is more than 5 per cent but a corresponding change is seen in the population counts for the two bases.

Table 3 Dual processed claimant unemployment data for January 1996 for Counties and Local Authority Districts (continued)

	Claimant unemployment data using 1981 frozen boundaries	Claimant unemployment data using 1991 frozen boundaries	Difference	Percentage change	Percentage change based on the difference between the dual processed data covering the average of the period Jan to Mar 1996
Fife region	15,107	15,107	-	-	-0.01
Dunfermline	5,610	5,609	-1	-0.02	-0.02
Kirkcaldy	7,486	7,486	-	-	-0.03
North East Fife	2,011	2,012	1	0.05	0.10
Grampian region	14,441	14,436	-5	-0.03	-0.03
Aberdeen City	6,530	6,531	1	0.02	0.03
Banff and Buchan	2,372	2,367	-5	-0.21	-0.26
Gordon	1,415	1,417	2	0.14	0.21
Kincardine and Deeside	1,029	1,030	1	0.10	-
Moray	3,095	3,091	-4	-0.13	-0.10
Highland region	11,112	11,117	5	0.04	0.03
Badenoch and Strathspey	564	570	6	1.06	1.13
Caithness	1,273	1,273	-	-	-0.08
Inverness	3,159	3,155	-4	-0.13	-0.10
Lochaber	992	988	-4	-0.40	-0.53
Nairn	599	608	9	1.50	1.24
Ross and Cromarty	2,938	2,938	-	-	-
Skye and Lochalsh	666	665	-1	-0.15	-0.15
Sutherland	921	920	-1	-0.11	-
Lothian region	27,177	27,196	19	0.07	0.07
East Lothian	2,568	2,569	1	0.04	0.04
Edinburgh City	16,840	16,835	-5	-0.03	-0.03
Midlothian	2,510	2,518	8	0.32	0.33
West Lothian	5,259	5,274	15	0.29	0.25
Strathclyde region	101,493	101,468	-25	-0.02	-0.03
Argyll and Bute	2,962	2,962	-	-	-
Bearsden and Milngavie	808	808	-	-	-0.26
Clydebank	2,526	2,525	-1	-0.04	-0.04
Clydesdale	2,075	2,060	-15	-0.72	-0.78
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	2,256	2,256	-	-	-
Cumnock and Doon Valley	2,330	2,330	-	-	-
Cunninghame	6,508	6,503	-5	-0.08	-0.08
Dumbarton	3,683	3,678	-5	-0.14	-0.19
East Kilbride	2,919	2,920	1	0.03	0.03
East Wood	1,160	1,156	-4	-0.34	-0.18
Glasgow City	37,480	37,480	-	-	-0.01
Hamilton	4,019	4,016	-3	-0.07	-0.03
Inverclyde	3,228	3,227	-1	-0.03	-
Kilmarnock and Loudoun	3,589	3,595	6	0.17	0.20
Kyle and Carrick	4,558	4,559	1	0.02	-
Monklands	4,536	4,531	-5	-0.11	-0.13
Motherwell	5,969	5,970	1	0.02	0.03
Renfrew	8,080	8,083	3	0.04	0.04
Strathkelvin	2,807	2,809	2	0.07	0.11
Tayside region	16,006	16,008	2	0.01	0.02
Angus	3,706	3,700	-6	-0.16	-0.14
Dundee City	8,458	8,462	4	0.05	0.02
Perth and Kinross	3,842	3,846	4	0.10	0.13
Island Areas					
Orkney Islands	510	510	-	-	-
Shetland Islands	438	438	-	-	-
Western Islands	1,519	1,519	-	-	-

a The percentage change in unemployment between the 1981-based count and the 1991-based count is more than 5 per cent but a corresponding change is seen in the population counts for the two bases.

Table 4 Dual processed claimant unemployment data for January 1996 for Parliamentary Constituencies

	Claimant unemployment data using 1981 frozen boundaries	Claimant unemployment data using 1991 frozen boundaries	Difference	Percentage change	Percentage change based on the difference between the dual processed data covering the average of the period Jan to Mar 1996
<b>Bedfordshire</b>					
Luton South	4,989	4,951	-38	-0.76	-0.84
Mid Bedfordshire	2,916	2,916	-	-	-0.11
North Bedfordshire	3,658	3,662	4	0.11	0.11
North Luton	3,535	3,545	10	0.28	0.29
South West Bedfordshire	2,679	2,703	24	0.90	1.11
<b>Berkshire</b>					
East Berkshire	2,633	2,668	35	1.33	1.27
Newbury	2,142	2,123	-19	-0.89	-0.76
Reading East	3,050	3,064	14	0.46	0.03
Reading West	2,735	2,792	57	2.08	2.32
Slough	4,196	4,197	1	0.02	0.05
Windsor and Maidenhead	2,167	2,163	-4	-0.18	-0.05
Wokingham	1,788	1,745	-43	-2.40	-2.21
<b>Buckinghamshire</b>					
Aylesbury	2,616	2,636	20	0.76	0.62
Beaconsfield	1,581	1,581	-	-	-0.32
Buckingham	1,312	1,282	-30	-2.29	-1.95
Chesham and Amersham	1,564	1,546	-18	-1.15	-0.78
Milton Keynes North East	2,458	2,508	50	2.03	2.30
Milton Keynes South West	3,161	3,110	-51	-1.61	-1.78
Wycombe	2,863	2,874	11	0.38	0.36
<b>East Sussex</b>					
Bexhill and Battle	2,166	2,164	-2	-0.09	-0.10
Brighton Kemptown	5,535	5,772	237	4.28	4.32
Brighton Pavilion	5,747	5,515	-232	-4.04	-4.09
Eastbourne	3,217	3,217	-	-	0.06
Hastings and Rye	5,006	4,999	-7	-0.14	-0.18
Hove	5,016	5,009	-7	-0.14	-0.12
Lewes	2,787	2,791	4	0.14	0.18
Wealden	1,836	1,852	16	0.87	0.77
<b>Essex</b>					
Basildon	4,733	4,720	-13	-0.27	-0.32
Billerica	3,115	3,147	32	1.03	1.03
Braintree	3,386	3,373	-13	-0.38	0.98
Brentwood and Ongar	2,046	2,044	-2	-0.10	-0.21
Castle Point	3,107	3,116	9	0.29	0.05
Chelmsford	3,017	2,965	-52	-1.72	-1.80
Epping Forest	2,876	2,930	54	1.88	1.84
Harlow	3,464	3,402	-62	-1.79	-1.86
Harwich	4,548	4,547	-1	-0.02	-
North Colchester	3,299	3,303	4	0.12	0.18
Rochford	2,970	3,013	43	1.45	1.42



Table 4 Dual processed claimant unemployment data for January 1996 for Parliamentary Constituencies (continued)

	Claimant unemployment data using 1981 frozen boundaries	Claimant unemployment data using 1991 frozen boundaries	Difference	Percentage change	Percentage change based on the difference between the dual processed data covering the average of the period Jan to Mar 1996
Saffron Walden	2,145	2,151	6	0.28	0.28
South Colchester and Maldon	3,685	3,667	-18	-0.49	-0.57
Southend East	4,894	4,894	-1	-0.02	-
Southend West	3,658	3,658	-	-	-0.03
Thurrock	4,272	4,271	-1	-0.02	-0.02
<b>Hampshire</b>					
Aldershot	2,101	2,077	-24	-1.14	-1.06
Basingstoke	2,618	2,614	-4	-0.15	-0.12
East Hampshire	2,147	2,169	22	1.02	0.86
Eastleigh	3,118	3,047	-71	-2.28	-2.12
Fareham	2,565	2,596	31	1.21	1.21
Gosport	2,613	2,615	2	0.08	0.04
Havant	3,751	3,703	-48	-1.28	-1.20
New Forest	2,189	2,166	-23	-1.05	-1.12
North West Hampshire	1,528	1,531	3	0.20	0.14
Portsmouth North	3,764	4,176	412	10.95	10.93
Portsmouth South	5,911	5,526	-385	-6.51	-6.60
Romsey and Waterside	2,416	2,500	84	3.48	3.20
Southampton Itchen	4,847	4,842	-5	-0.10	0.02
Southampton Test	4,400	4,394	-6	-0.14	-0.12
Winchester	1,870	1,880	10	0.53	0.66
<b>Hertfordshire</b>					
Broxbourne	3,154	3,147	-7	-0.22	-0.23
Hertford and Stortford	2,130	2,139	9	0.42	0.33
Hertsmere	2,418	2,465	47	1.94	1.86
North Hertfordshire	2,988	3,011	23	0.77	0.80
South West Hertfordshire	2,055	2,063	8	0.39	0.34
St Albans	1,864	1,864	-	-	-
Stevenage	3,705	3,707	2	0.05	0.05
Watford	2,859	2,839	-20	-0.70	-0.64
Welwyn Hatfield	2,061	2,062	1	0.05	0.05
West Hertfordshire	2,732	2,750	18	0.66	0.60
<b>Isle of Wight</b>					
Isle of Wight	6,628	6,628	-	-	-
<b>Kent</b>					
Ashford	2,998	2,999	1	0.03	0.03
Canterbury	3,300	3,301	1	0.03	0.03
Dartford	3,414	3,424	10	0.29	0.26
Dover	4,023	4,025	2	0.05	0.05
Faversham	5,037	5,033	-4	-0.08	-0.06
Folkestone and Hythe	4,335	4,335	-	-	0.02
Gillingham	4,068	4,082	14	0.34	0.32
Gravesham	4,239	4,224	-15	-0.35	-0.31
Maidstone	3,007	3,030	23	0.76	0.95
Medway	3,870	3,872	2	0.05	0.03
Mid Kent	3,839	3,840	1	0.03	-0.03
North Thanet	4,839	4,813	-26	-0.54	-0.58
Sevenoaks	2,193	2,198	5	0.23	0.23
South Thanet	3,772	3,792	20	0.53	0.61
Tonbridge and Malling	2,602	2,573	-29	-1.11	-1.25
Tunbridge Wells	2,560	2,554	-6	-0.23	-0.28
<b>Oxfordshire</b>					
Banbury	2,492	2,487	-5	-0.20	-0.08
Henley	1,515	1,522	7	0.46	0.47
Oxford East	3,598	3,583	-15	-0.42	-0.42
Oxford West and Abingdon	1,868	1,882	14	0.75	0.60
Wantage	1,634	1,627	-7	-0.43	-0.38
Witney	1,748	1,741	-7	-0.40	-0.64
<b>Surrey</b>					
Chertsey and Walton	2,091	2,091	-	-	-0.10
East Surrey	1,518	1,513	-5	-0.33	-0.33
Epsom and Ewell	1,888	1,884	-4	-0.21	0.27
Esher	1,398	1,377	-21	-1.50	-1.68
Guildford	1,796	1,835	39	2.17	2.34
Mole Valley	1,404	1,403	-1	-0.07	-0.07
North West Surrey	1,933	1,892	-41	-2.12	-2.14
Reigate	1,959	1,955	-4	-0.20	-0.16
South West Surrey	1,522	1,526	4	0.26	0.07
Spelthorne	2,090	2,087	-3	-0.14	-0.05
Woking	1,837	1,827	-10	-0.54	-0.45
<b>West Sussex</b>					
Arundel	3,359	3,320	-39	-1.16	-1.33
Chichester	2,210	2,223	13	0.59	0.69
Crawley	2,698	2,662	-36	-1.33	-1.33
Horsham	2,161	2,014	-147	-6.80	-7.14
Mid Sussex	1,993	1,982	-11	-0.55	-0.68
Shoreham	1,965	1,994	29	1.48	1.46
Worthing	2,615	2,614	-1	-0.04	-
<b>Cambridgeshire</b>					
Cambridge	2,991	2,934	-57	-1.91	-1.75
Huntingdon	2,625	2,685	60	2.29	2.24
North East Cambridgeshire	3,406	3,347	-59	-1.73	-1.71
Peterborough	5,526	5,472	-54	-0.97	-0.97
South East Cambridgeshire	1,839	1,857	18	0.98	0.64
South West Cambridgeshire	2,437	2,419	-18	-0.74	-0.62
<b>Norfolk</b>					
Great Yarmouth	5,801	5,803	2	0.03	0.04
Mid Norfolk	2,761	2,758	-3	-0.11	-0.07
North Norfolk	2,907	2,907	-	-	-
North West Norfolk	3,256	3,279	23	0.71	0.63
Norwich North	3,250	3,242	-8	-0.25	-0.29
Norwich South	4,586	4,582	-4	-0.09	-0.07
South Norfolk	2,792	2,801	9	0.32	0.29
South West Norfolk	2,931	2,987	56	1.91	1.83
<b>Suffolk</b>					
Bury St Edmunds	2,725	2,750	25	0.92	0.89
Central Suffolk	2,577	2,576	-1	-0.04	-0.12
Ipswich	3,611	3,603	-8	-0.22	-0.19
South Suffolk	3,117	3,112	-5	-0.16	-0.07
Suffolk Coastal	2,935	2,946	11	0.37	0.38
Waveney	5,373	5,371	-2	-0.04	-0.04
<b>Greater London</b>					
Barking	3,635	3,609	-26	-0.72	-0.70
Battersea	5,644	5,645	1	0.02	0.02
Beckenham	3,480	3,479	-1	-0.03	-0.03
Bethnal Green and Stepney	7,356	6,322	-1,034	-14.06	-13.68
Bexleyheath	2,312	2,310	-2	-0.09	-0.13
Bow and Poplar	7,267	8,323	1,056	14.53	14.17

Table 4 Dual processed claimant unemployment data for January 1996 for Parliamentary Constituencies (continued)

	Claimant unemployment data using 1981 frozen boundaries	Claimant unemployment data using 1991 frozen boundaries	Difference	Percentage change	Percentage change based on the difference between the dual processed data covering the average of the period Jan to Mar 1996
Brent East	7,539	7,525	-14	-0.19	-0.21
Brent North	3,864	3,867	3	0.08	0.05
Brent South	6,853	6,843	-10	-0.15	-0.13
Brentford and Isleworth	3,862	3,867	5	0.13	0.05
Carshalton and Wallington	3,113	3,023	-90	-2.89	-2.74
Chelsea	3,137	3,144	7	0.22	0.13
Chingford	2,919	2,919	-	-	-
Chipping Barnet	2,455	2,404	-51	-2.08	-1.96
Chislehurst	2,165	2,139	-26	-1.20	-1.22
Croydon Central	3,519	3,549	30	0.85	0.86
Croydon North East	4,716	4,714	-2	-0.04	-0.02
Croydon North West	4,652	4,648	-4	-0.09	-0.17
Croydon South	2,152	2,153	1	0.05	0.09
Dagenham	3,457	3,488	31	0.90	0.88
Dulwich	4,780	4,771	-9	-0.19	-0.11
Ealing Acton	4,462	4,458	-4	-0.09	-0.11
Ealing North	4,267	4,259	-8	-0.19	-0.19
Ealing Southall	4,957	4,957	-	-	0.02
Edmonton	5,027	4,935	-92	-1.83	-1.84
Eltham	3,377	3,375	-2	-0.06	-0.06
Enfield North	4,010	3,969	-41	-1.02	-1.02
Enfield Southgate	3,340	3,485	145	4.34	4.21
Erith and Crayford	3,990	4,008	18	0.45	0.48
Feltham and Heston	4,887	4,883	-4	-0.08	-0.02
Finchley	2,767	2,769	2	0.07	0.07
Fullham	4,520	4,515	-5	-0.11	-0.11
Greenwich	4,092	4,084	-8	-0.20	-0.20
Hackney North and Stoke Newington	9,733	9,730	-3	-0.03	-0.01
Hackney South and Shoreditch	9,830	9,823	-7	-0.07	-0.08
Hammersmith	5,890	5,911	21	0.36	0.33
Hampstead and Highgate	5,533	5,531	-2	-0.04	-0.06
Harrow East	3,722	3,720	-2	-0.05	-
Harrow West	2,752	2,753	1	0.04	-
Hayes and Harlington	3,038	3,018	-20	-0.66	-0.79
Hendon North	2,856	2,878	22	0.77	0.94
Hendon South	2,915	2,892	-23	-0.79	-0.90
Holborn and St Pancras	7,314	7,308	-6	-0.08	-0.07
Hornchurch	2,430	2,427	-3	-0.12	-0.08
Hornsey and Wood Green	7,732	7,732	-	-	0.01
Ilford North	2,867	2,871	4	0.14	0.10
Ilford South	4,344	4,341	-3	-0.07	-0.11
Islington North	8,342	8,348	6	0.07	0.08
Islington South and Finsbury Park	6,702	6,679	-23	-0.34	-0.37
Kensington	4,617	4,612	-5	-0.11	-0.04
Kingston upon Thames	2,295	2,306	11	0.48	0.45
Lewisham Deptford	7,588	7,578	-10	-0.13	-0.11
Lewisham East	4,591	4,613	22	0.48	0.46
Lewisham West	5,624	5,645	21	0.37	0.38
Leyton	6,445	6,444	-1	-0.02	-
Mitcham and Morden	4,533	4,463	-70	-1.54	-1.67
Newham North East	5,835	5,837	2	0.03	0.02
Newham North West	5,723	5,699	-24	-0.42	-0.34
Newham South	5,810	5,831	21	0.36	0.30
Norwood	7,605	7,595	-10	-0.13	-0.13
Old Bexley and Sidcup	1,738	1,739	1	0.06	0.06
Orpington	1,969	1,971	2	0.10	0.16
Peckham	7,429	7,456	27	0.36	0.36
Putney	3,580	3,581	1	0.03	0.03
Ravensbourne	1,954	1,940	-14	-0.72	-0.73
Romford upon Thames and Barnes	2,256	2,296	40	1.77	2.00
Romford	2,311	2,310	-1	-0.04	-
Ruslip - Northwood	1,830	1,830	-	-	0.49
Southwark and Bermondsey	7,027	7,028	1	0.01	0.57
Streatham	6,590	6,591	1	0.02	-0.03
Surbiton	1,842	1,845	3	0.16	0.06
Sutton and Cheam	2,272	2,333	61	2.68	2.36
The City of London and Westminster South	3,418	3,423	5	0.15	0.03
Tooting	5,853	5,851	-2	-0.03	-0.03
Tottenham	10,582	10,583	1	0.01	0.02
Twickenham	2,362	2,362	-	-	-
Uxminster	2,436	2,440	4	0.16	0.04
Uxbridge	2,534	2,566	32	1.26	1.36
Vauxhall	8,292	8,291	-1	-0.01	-
Walthamstow	4,827	4,827	-	-	-
Wanstead and Woodford	2,610	2,610	-	-	0.08
Westminster North	5,745	5,752	7	0.12	0.21
Wimbledon	2,724	2,740	16	0.59	0.71
Woolwich	5,575	5,560	-15	-0.27	-0.29
<b>Avon</b>					
Bath	3,637	3,636	-1	-0.03	-
Bristol East	4,482	4,540	58	1.29	0.79
Bristol North West	4,046	3,975	-71	-1.75	-1.51
Bristol South	5,172	5,057	-115	-2.22	-1.93
Bristol West	5,055	5,176	121	2.39	2.15
Kingswood	3,421	3,444	23	0.67	0.77
Northavon	2,883	2,842	-41	-1.42	-1.28
Wansdyke	2,597	2,634	37	1.42	1.37
Weston super Mare	3,665	3,671	6	0.16	0.17
Woodspring	2,264	2,260	-4	-0.18	-0.09
<b>Cornwall and Isles of Scilly</b>					
Falmouth and Camborne	4,594	4,572	-22	-0.48	-0.52
North Cornwall	5,080	5,155	75	1.48	1.39
South East Cornwall	3,724	3,805	81	2.18	2.24
St Ives	4,942	4,931	-11	-0.22	-0.25
Truro	4,310	4,187	-123	-2.85	-2.75
<b>Devon</b>					
Exeter	3,891	4,017	126	3.24	3.10
Honiton	2,423	2,412	-11	-0.45	-0.34
North Devon	3,558	3,575	17	0.48	0.43
Plymouth Devonport	4,685	4,670	-15	-0.32	-0.35
Plymouth Drake	5,407	5,405	-2	-0.04	-0.07
Plymouth Sutton	3,337	3,352	15	0.45	0.61
South Hams	3,767	3,860	93	2.47	2.65
Teignbridge	3,274	3,263	-11	-0.34	-0.37
Tiverton	2,423	2,320	-103	-4.25	-4.17
Torbay	5,302	5,211	-91	-1.72	-1.85
Torrington and West Devon	3,643	3,625	-18	-0.49	-0.48</



Table 4 Dual processed claimant unemployment data for January 1996 for Parliamentary Constituencies (continued)

	Claimant unemployment data using 1981 frozen boundaries	Claimant unemployment data using 1991 frozen boundaries	Difference	Percentage change	Percentage change based on the difference between the dual processed data covering the average of the period Jan to Mar 1996
<b>Gloucestershire</b>					
Cheltenham	3,540	3,553	13	0.37	0.26
Cirencester and Tewkesbury	2,243	2,227	-16	-0.71	-0.46
Gloucester	4,192	4,250	58	1.38	1.61
Stroud	2,740	2,650	-90	-3.28	-3.50
West Gloucestershire	2,783	2,848	65	2.34	2.16
<b>Somerset</b>					
Bridgwater	3,579	3,579	-	-	0.09
Somerton and Frome	2,502	2,500	-2	-0.08	0.04
Taunton	3,123	3,127	4	0.13	0.10
Wells	2,938	2,918	-20	-0.68	-0.73
Yeovil	2,270	2,271	1	0.04	-
<b>Wiltshire</b>					
Devizes	2,504	2,510	6	0.24	0.20
North Wiltshire	2,823	2,721	-102	-3.61	-3.71
Salisbury	2,405	2,397	-8	-0.33	-0.34
Swindon	4,048	4,144	96	2.37	2.33
Westbury	3,192	3,192	-	-	-0.03
<b>Hereford and Worcester</b>					
Bromsgrove	2,544	2,461	-83	-3.26	-3.20
Hereford	3,102	3,097	-5	-0.16	-0.10
Leominster	2,472	2,481	9	0.36	0.33
Mid Worcestershire	3,700	3,701	1	0.03	-0.14
South Worcestershire	2,513	2,480	-33	-1.31	-1.45
Worcester	3,198	3,241	43	1.34	1.53
Wyre Forest	3,026	3,029	3	0.10	0.10
<b>Shropshire</b>					
Ludlow	2,166	2,166	-	-	0.05
North Shropshire	2,580	2,603	23	0.89	0.79
Shrewsbury and Atcham	2,501	2,502	1	0.04	-0.04
The Wrekin	3,785	3,782	-3	-0.08	-0.05
<b>Staffordshire</b>					
Burton	3,511	3,517	6	0.17	0.20
Cannock and Burntwood	3,213	3,214	1	0.03	0.06
Mid Staffordshire	2,299	2,313	14	0.61	0.93
Newcastle under Lyme	2,600	2,603	3	0.12	0.11
South East Staffordshire	3,169	3,155	-14	-0.44	-0.52
South Staffordshire	3,060	3,004	-56	-1.83	-1.96
Stafford	2,495	2,501	6	0.24	0.12
Staffordshire Moorlands	2,092	2,090	-2	-0.10	-0.20
Stoke on Trent Central	3,456	3,457	1	0.03	0.00
Stoke on Trent North	3,104	3,101	-3	-0.10	-0.03
Stoke on Trent South	2,793	2,791	-2	-0.07	-0.11
<b>Warwickshire</b>					
North Warwickshire	2,625	2,634	9	0.34	0.27
Nuneaton	2,794	2,791	-3	-0.11	-0.07
Rugby and Kenilworth	2,538	2,529	-9	-0.35	-0.39
Stratford on Avon	2,189	2,188	-1	-0.05	0.00
Warwick and Leamington	2,629	2,639	10	0.38	0.42
<b>West Midlands</b>					
Aldridge - Brownhills	2,567	2,555	-12	-0.47	-0.47
Birmingham Edgbaston	4,091	3,358	-733	-17.92	-17.67
Birmingham Erdington	4,515	3,848	-667	-14.77	-15.01
Birmingham Hall Green	3,926	3,512	-414	-10.55	-10.59
Birmingham Hodge Hill	5,024	4,906	-118	-2.35	-2.29
Birmingham Ladywood	6,884	7,295	411	5.97	5.66
Birmingham Northfield	5,208	4,854	-354	-6.80	-6.81
Birmingham Perry Bar	5,243	5,706	463	8.83	9.19
Birmingham Selly Oak	4,524	4,796	272	6.01	6.03
Birmingham Small Heath	6,411	7,061	650	10.14	10.18
Birmingham Sparkbrook	6,168	6,432	264	4.28	4.15
Birmingham Yardley	3,334	3,619	285	8.55	8.39
Coventry North East	4,773	4,774	1	0.02	0.00
Coventry North West	2,724	2,728	4	0.15	0.15
Coventry South East	3,586	3,585	-1	-0.03	-0.06
Coventry South West	2,555	2,545	-10	-0.39	-0.32
Dudley East	4,487	4,683	196	4.37	4.63
Dudley West	3,663	3,475	-188	-5.13	-5.45
Halesowen and Stourbridge	3,070	3,084	14	0.46	0.40
Meriden	4,207	4,205	-2	-0.05	0.02
Solihull	2,279	2,273	-6	-0.26	-0.37
Sutton Coldfield	2,285	2,288	3	0.13	0.22
Walsall North	4,705	4,687	-18	-0.38	-0.32
Walsall South	4,522	4,602	80	1.77	1.77
Warley East	3,890	3,889	-1	-0.03	-
Warley West	3,288	3,333	45	1.37	1.28
West Bromwich East	3,598	3,529	-69	-1.92	-1.90
West Bromwich West	4,201	4,142	-59	-1.32	-1.32
Wolverhampton North East	4,582	4,310	-272	-5.94	-5.97
Wolverhampton South East	3,945	4,213	268	6.79	6.88
Wolverhampton South West	4,123	4,189	66	1.60	1.64
<b>Derbyshire</b>					
Amber Valley	3,058	2,963	-95	-3.11	-3.08
Bolsover	3,647	3,610	-37	-1.01	-1.09
Chesterfield	4,084	4,072	-12	-0.29	-0.27
Derby North	4,137	4,131	-6	-0.15	-0.10
Derby South	5,885	5,997	112	1.90	1.72
Erewash	3,683	3,733	50	1.36	1.35
High Peak	2,539	2,537	-2	-0.08	-0.12
North East Derbyshire	3,471	3,501	30	0.86	0.91
South Derbyshire	3,057	2,948	-109	-3.57	-3.30
West Derbyshire	2,028	2,024	-4	-0.20	-0.20
<b>Leicestershire</b>					
Blaby	2,095	2,099	4	0.19	0.20
Bosworth	1,874	1,851	-23	-1.23	-1.08
Harborough	1,824	1,825	1	0.05	0.11
Leicester East	4,230	4,015	-215	-5.08	-5.20
Leicester South	4,911	5,404	493	10.04	9.94
Leicester West	5,482	5,215	-267	-4.87	-4.76
Loughborough	2,646	2,630	-16	-0.60	-0.69
North West Leicestershire	2,528	2,517	-11	-0.44	-0.40
Rutland and Melton	1,977	2,002	25	1.26	1.29
<b>Lincolnshire</b>					
East Lindsey	4,855	4,851	-4	-0.08	-0.06
Gainsborough and Horncastle	2,941	2,954	13	0.44	0.45
Grantham	3,176	3,174	-2	-0.06	0.03
Holland with Boston	2,758	2,755	-3	-0.11	-0.11
Lincoln	5,641	5,641	-	-	-0.04
Stamford and Spalding	2,069	2,067	-2	-0.10	-0.15

Table 4 Dual processed claimant unemployment data for January 1996 for Parliamentary Constituencies (continued)

	Claimant unemployment data using 1981 frozen boundaries	Claimant unemployment data using 1991 frozen boundaries	Difference	Percentage change	Percentage change based on the difference between the dual processed data covering the average of the period Jan to Mar 1996
<b>Northamptonshire</b>					
Corby	2,919	2,955	36	1.23	1.19
Daventry	1,972	1,965	-7	-0.35	-0.27
Kettering	2,476	2,464	-12	-0.48	-0.49
Northampton North	3,322	3,447	125	3.76	3.73
Northampton South	3,430	3,307	-123	-3.59	-3.60
Wellingborough	2,732	2,712	-20	-0.73	-0.70
<b>Nottinghamshire</b>					
Ashfield	3,990	4,008	18	0.45	0.62
Bassettlaw	3,802	3,829	27	0.71	0.79
Broxtowe	2,924	2,929	5	0.17	-0.03
Gedling	3,257	3,285	28	0.86	0.96
Mansfield	4,030	4,008	-22	-0.55	-0.69
Newark	3,285	3,288	3	0.09	-
Nottingham East	8,157	8,076	-81	-0.99	-1.05
Nottingham North	5,447	5,459	12	0.22	0.18
Nottingham South	5,425	5,566	141	2.60	2.75
Rushcliffe	3,084	3,004	-80	-2.59	-2.58
Sherwood	3,747	3,785	38	1.01	0.97
<b>Humberside</b>					
Beverly	2,694	2,735	41	1.52	1.84
Boothferry	3,374	3,361	-13	-0.39	-0.52
Bridlington	4,671	4,677	6	0.13	0.20
Brigg and Cleethorpes	4,472	4,482	10	0.22	0.18
Glanford and Scunthorpe	3,885	3,883	-2	-0.05	-0.03
Great Grimsby	5,466	5,460	-6	-0.11	-0.13
Kingston upon Hull East	5,069	5,238	169	3.33	3.13
Kingston upon Hull North	6,010	6,253	243	4.04	4.45
Kingston upon Hull West	5,695	5,259	-436	-7.66	-7.91
<b>North Yorkshire</b>					
Harrogate	2,509	2,485	-24	-0.96	-0.92
Richmond	2,765	2,766	1	0.04	-0.04
Ryedale	2,415	2,429	14	0.58	0.54
Scarborough	4,212	4,217	5	0.12	0.12
Selby	2,745	2,740	-5	-0.18	-0.18
Skipton and Ripon	1,884	1,913	29	1.54	1.61
York	4,605	4,576	-29	-0.63	-0.63
<b>South Yorkshire</b>					
Barnsley Central	3,253	3,257	4	0.12	0.09
Barnsley East	3,137	3,137	-	-	-0.03
Barnsley West and Penistone	3,200	3,170	-30	-0.94	-0.70
Don Valley	4,397	4,382	-15	-0.34	-0.42
Doncaster Central	5,341	5,359	18	0.34	0.36
Doncaster North	5,162	5,160	-2	-0.04	-
Rother Valley	3,907	3,891	-16	-0.41	-0.44
Rotherham	4,365	4,367	2	0.05	0.02
Sheffield Attercliffe	3,902	3,895	-7	-0.18	-0.26
Sheffield Brightside	5,108	5,104	-4	-0.08	-0.08
Sheffield Central	6,646	6,649	3	0.05	0.10
Sheffield Hallam	3,095	3,094	-1	-0.03	-0.03
Sheffield Heeley	4,677	4,677	-	-	-
Sheffield Hillsborough	3,774	3,780	6	0.16	0.11
Wentworth	4,160	4,159	-1	-0.02	-
<b>West Yorkshire</b>					
Batley and Spen	3,570	3,677	107	3.00	2.98
Bradford North	5,060	5,060	-	-	0.00
Bradford South	4,018	4,030	12	0.30	0.23
Bradford West	5,892	5,887	-5	-0.08	-0.03
Calder Valley	2,659	2,663	4	0.15	0.19
Colne Valley	2,952	2,839	-113	-3.83	-3.75
Dewsbury	3,441	3,219	-222	-6.45	-6.47
Elmet	2,526	2,530	4	0.16	0.25
Halifax	4,034	4,026	-8	-0.20	-0.22
Hemsworth	3,237	3,000	-237	-7.32	-7.18
Huddersfield	4,084	4,308	224	5.48	5.35
Keighley	2,775	2,773	-2	-0.07	-0.04
Leeds Central	5,993	5,961	-32	-0.53	-0.50
Leeds East	5,183	5,226	43	0.83	0.86
Leeds North East	3,490	3,524	34	0.97	1.06
Leeds North West	2,725	2,685	-40	-1.47	-1.41
Leeds West	4,054	4,031	-23	-0.57	-0.47
Morley and Leeds South	3,143	3,126	-17	-0.54	-0.62
Normanton	2,590	2,566	-24	-0.93	-0.91
Pontefract and Castleford	3,366	3,409	43	1.28	3.28
Pudsey	1,878	1,895	17	0.91	1.43
Shipley	2,251	2,249	-2	-0.09	0.88
Wakefield	3,706	3,868	162	4.37	3.82
<b>Cheshire</b>					
City of Chester	3,048	3,039	-9	-0.30	-0.47
Congleton	1,886	1,887	1	0.05	-0.05
Crewe and Nantwich	3,024	3,022	-2	-0.07	0.00
Eddisbury	2,629	2,612	-17	-0.65	-0.74
Ellesmere Port and Neston	3,268	3,266	-2	-0.06	-0.03
Halton	4,663	4,681	18	0.39	0.37
Macclesfield	1,911	1,916	5	0.26	0.16
Tatton	2,156	2,152	-4	-0.19	-0.19
Warrington North	3,484	3,476	-8	-0.23	-0.18
Warrington South	3,259	3,273	14	0.43	0.62
<b>Greater Manchester</b>					
Attricham and Sale	2,052	2,046	-6	-0.29	-0.29
Ashton under Lyne	2,935	2,931	-4	-0.14	-0.07
Bolton North East	2,822	2,808	-14	-0.50	-0.49
Bolton South East	3,358	3,355	-3	-0.09	-0.03
Bolton West	2,529	2,549	20	0.79	0.79
Bury North	2,164	2,164	-	-	-
Bury South	2,484	2,483	-1	-0.04	0.09
Cheadle	1,618	1,656	38	2.35	2.32
Davyhulme	2,502	2,505	3	0.12	0.08
Denton and Reddish	3,273	3,259	-14	-0.43	-0.46
Eccles	2,911	3,012	101	3.47	3.08
Hazel Grove	1,828	1,829	1	0.05	0.05
Heywood and Middleton	3,417	3,439	22	0.64	0.60
Leigh	3,097	3,084	-13	-0.42	-0.39
Littleborough and Saddleworth	2,367	2,368	1	0.04	0.04
Makerfield	2,985	2,992	7	0.23	0.24
Manchester Blackley	4,026				



Table 4 Dual processed claimant unemployment data for January 1996 for Parliamentary Constituencies (continued)

	Claimant unemployment data using 1981 frozen boundaries	Claimant unemployment data using 1991 frozen boundaries	Difference	Percentage change	Percentage change based on the difference between the dual processed data covering the average of the period Jan to Mar 1996
Rochdale	3,781	3,769	-12	-0.32	-0.26
Salford East	4,284	4,136	-148	-3.45	-3.32
Stalybridge and Hyde	3,364	3,365	1	0.03	-
Stockport	2,506	2,485	-21	-0.84	-
Stretford	5,523	4,742	-781	-14.14	-14.25
Wigan	3,846	3,840	-6	-0.16	-0.08
Worsley	2,878	2,898	20	0.69	0.85
<b>Lancashire</b>					
Blackburn	3,780	3,781	1	0.03	-
Blackpool North	3,626	3,631	5	0.14	0.06
Blackpool South	3,634	3,635	1	0.03	0.08
Burnley	2,244	2,240	-4	-0.18	-0.09
Chorley	2,571	2,695	124	4.82	4.82
Fylde	1,481	1,391	-90	-6.08	-6.05
Hyndburn	1,792	1,791	-1	-0.06	-0.06
Lancaster	2,428	2,420	-8	-0.33	-0.38
Morcambe and Lunesdale	3,017	3,021	4	0.13	0.10
Pendle	2,179	2,182	3	0.14	0.09
Preston	4,510	4,591	81	1.80	1.79
Ribble Valley	1,275	1,291	16	1.25	1.05
Rossendale and Darwen	2,288	2,288	-	-	-
South Ribble	2,339	2,223	-116	-4.96	-5.21
West Lancashire	3,761	3,750	-11	-0.29	-0.30
Wyre	2,219	2,210	-9	-0.41	-0.28
<b>Merseyside</b>					
Birkenhead	6,106	6,112	6	0.10	0.07
Booth	6,266	6,285	19	0.30	0.40
Crosby	3,423	3,415	-8	-0.23	-0.21
Knowsley North	4,473	4,435	-38	-0.85	-0.72
Knowsley South	5,110	5,164	54	1.06	0.93
Liverpool Broadgreen	5,553	5,545	-8	-0.14	-0.18
Liverpool Garston	4,223	4,213	-10	-0.24	-0.22
Liverpool Mossley Hill	4,696	4,705	9	0.19	0.17
Liverpool Riverside	6,127	6,108	-19	-0.31	-0.31
Liverpool Walton	6,405	6,414	9	0.14	0.23
Liverpool West Derby	5,124	5,125	1	0.02	-0.04
Southport	3,352	3,347	-5	-0.15	-0.30
St Helens North	3,687	3,690	3	0.08	0.03
St Helens South	4,016	4,005	-11	-0.27	-0.28
Wallasey	5,055	5,052	-3	-0.06	-0.08
Wirral South	2,475	2,471	-4	-0.16	-0.17
Wirral West	2,809	2,808	-1	-0.04	-
<b>Cumbria</b>					
Barrow and Furness	4,119	4,119	-	-	-0.02
Carlisle	3,128	3,130	2	0.06	0.23
Copeland	3,643	3,636	-7	-0.19	-0.19
Penrith and the Borders	2,305	2,309	4	0.17	-0.09
Westmorland and Lonsdale	1,784	1,786	2	0.11	0.17
Workington	3,558	3,555	-3	-0.08	-0.03
<b>Cleveland</b>					
Hartlepool	5,377	5,357	-20	-0.37	-0.34
Langbaugh	5,293	5,297	4	0.08	0.00
Middlesbrough	6,626	6,614	-12	-0.18	-0.14
Redcar	5,124	5,128	4	0.08	0.10
Stockton North	5,487	5,489	2	0.04	0.04
Stockton South	5,097	5,113	16	0.31	0.32
<b>Durham</b>					
Bishop Auckland	3,399	3,545	146	4.30	4.45
City of Durham	2,916	2,884	-32	-1.10	-1.06
Darlington	4,091	4,093	2	0.05	0.00
Easington	3,185	3,200	15	0.47	0.38
North Durham	3,646	3,701	55	1.51	1.56
North West Durham	3,170	3,158	-12	-0.38	-0.45
Sedgefield	2,485	2,333	-152	-6.12	-6.10
<b>Northumberland</b>					
Berwick upon Tweed	2,823	2,822	-1	-0.04	-0.04
Blyth Valley	3,663	3,664	1	0.03	0.03
Hexham	1,895	1,898	3	0.16	0.16
Wansbeck	3,991	3,986	-5	-0.13	-0.10
<b>Tyne and Wear</b>					
Blaydon	3,384	3,386	2	0.06	-0.06
Gateshead East	4,003	4,128	125	3.12	3.22
Houghton and Washington	4,616	4,512	-104	-2.25	-0.09
Jarrow	4,379	4,407	28	0.64	0.66
Newcastle upon Tyne Central	4,423	4,300	-123	-2.78	-2.99
Newcastle upon Tyne East	5,301	5,213	-88	-1.66	-1.61
Newcastle upon Tyne North	4,150	4,105	-45	-1.08	-1.00
South Shields	5,045	5,010	-35	-0.69	-0.67
Sunderland North	5,754	5,464	-290	-5.04	-4.97
Sunderland South	5,424	5,719	295	5.44	5.35
Tyne Bridge	5,775	5,896	121	2.10	2.14
Tynemouth	4,434	4,761	327	7.37	7.49
Wallsend	5,553	5,225	-328	-5.91	-6.01
<b>Ciwyd</b>					
Alyn and Deeside	2,406	2,390	-16	-0.67	-0.60
Ciwyd North West	3,763	3,761	-2	-0.05	0.03
Ciwyd South West	2,477	2,511	34	1.37	1.27
Delyn	2,578	2,594	16	0.62	0.59
Wrexham	2,783	2,768	-15	-0.54	-0.46
<b>Dyfed</b>					
Carmarthen	2,678	2,622	-56	-2.09	-1.99
Ceredigion and Pembroke North	2,736	2,787	51	1.86	1.89
Llanelli	2,904	2,899	-5	-0.17	-0.17
Pembroke	5,106	5,119	13	0.25	0.25
<b>Gwent</b>					
Blaenau Gwent	3,045	3,036	-9	-0.30	-0.36
Islwyn	2,136	2,163	27	1.26	1.42
Monmouth	2,079	2,067	-12	-0.58	-0.73
Newport East	3,222	3,209	-13	-0.40	-0.28
Newport West	3,604	3,604	-	-	-0.08
Torfaen	3,094	3,088	-6	-0.19	-0.23
<b>Gwynedd</b>					
Caernarfon	3,146	3,166	20	0.64	0.70
Conwy	3,372	3,344	-28	-0.83	-0.78
Meirionnydd nant Conwy	1,926	1,932	6	0.31	0.16
Ynys Mon	3,222	3,222	-	-	-

Table 4 Dual processed claimant unemployment data for January 1996 for Parliamentary Constituencies (continued)

	Claimant unemployment data using 1981 frozen boundaries	Claimant unemployment data using 1991 frozen boundaries	Difference	Percentage change	Percentage change based on the difference between the dual processed data covering the average of the period Jan to Mar 1996
<b>Mid Glamorgan</b>					
Bridgend	2,473	2,453	-20	-0.81	-0.62
Caepphill	3,775	3,777	2	0.05	0.11
Cynon Valley	2,886	2,890	4	0.14	0.17
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	3,622	3,617	-5	-0.14	-0.11
Ogmore	2,411	2,412	1	0.04	-0.34
Pontypridd	2,754	2,797	43	1.56	1.50
Rhondda	3,020	3,010	-10	-0.33	-0.37
<b>Powys</b>					
Brecon and Radnor	1,855	1,871	16	0.86	0.77
Montgomery	1,093	1,048	-45	-4.12	-3.96
<b>South Glamorgan</b>					
Cardiff Central	4,264	3,734	-530	-12.43	-12.22
Cardiff North	2,071	1,847	-224	-10.82	-11.62
Cardiff South and Penarth	3,920	4,560	640	16.33	16.60
Cardiff West	4,190	4,213	23	0.55	0.55
Vale of Glamorgan	3,781	3,847	66	1.75	1.64
<b>West Glamorgan</b>					
Aberavon	2,208	2,209	1	0.05	0.05
Gower	2,155	2,070	-85	-3.94	-3.99
Neath	2,291	2,365	74	3.23	3.39
Swansea East	2,769	2,959	190	6.86	6.96
Swansea West	3,432	3,261	-171	-4.98	-5.10
<b>Borders</b>					
Roxburgh and Berwickshire	1,486	1,486	-	-	-
Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale	1,173	1,172	-1	-0.09	-0.09
<b>Central</b>					
Clackmannan	2,745	2,746	1	0.04	0.11
Falkirk East	2,766	2,734	-32	-1.16	-1.12
Falkirk West	2,452	2,482	30	1.22	1.15
Stirling	2,435	2,440	5	0.21	0.25
<b>Dumfries and Galloway</b>					
Dumfries	2,998	2,999	1	0.03	-
Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	2,969	2,969	-	-	0.03
<b>Fife</b>					
Central Fife	3,630	3,627	-3	-0.08	-0.08
Dunfermline East	3,233	3,237	4	0.12	0.06
Dunfermline West	2,663	2,661	-2	-0.08	-0.08
Kirkcaldy	3,570	3,570	-	-	-
North East Fife	2,011	2,012	1	0.05	0.10
<b>Grampian</b>					
Aberdeen North	2,760	2,764	4	0.14	0.15
Aberdeen South	2,623	2,618	-5	-0.19	-0.27
Banff and Buchan	2,372	2,367	-5	-0.21	-0.26
Gordon	1,934	1,937	3	0.16	0.32
Kincardine and Deeside	1,657	1,659	2	0.12	0.12
Moray	3,095	3,091	-4	-0.13	-0.10
<b>Highland</b>					
Cathness and Sutherland	2,194	2,193	-1	-0.05	-0.05
Inverness, Nairn and Lochaber	4,968	4,706	-262	-5.27	-5.26
Ross, Cromarty and Skye	3,950	4,218	268	6.78	6.81
<b>Lothian</b>					
East Lothian	2,568	2,569	1	0.04	0.04
Edinburgh Central	3,402	3,411	9	0.26	0.30
Edinburgh East	2,417	2,428	11	0.46	0.46
Edinburgh Leith	3,922	3,935	13	0.33	0.33
Edinburgh Pentlands	2,275	2,293	18	0.79	0.74
Edinburgh South	2,698	2,677	-21	-0.78	-0.84
Edinburgh West	1,671	1,655	-16	-0.96	-1.20
Linlithgow	2,815	2,788	-27	-0.96	-0.99
Livingston	2,899	2,922	23	0.79	0.70
Midlothian	2,510	2,518	8	0.32	0.33
<b>Strathclyde</b>					
Argyll and Bute	2,962	2,962	-	-	-
Ayr	3,243	3,236	-7	-0.22	-0.12
Carrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley	3,645	3,651	6	0.16	0.14
Clydebank and Milingavie	2,918	2,916	-2	-0.07	-0.11
Clydesdale	2,906	2,894	-12	-0.41	-0.52
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	2,256	2,256	-	-	-
Cunninghame North	3,128	3,142	14	0.45	0.49
Cunninghame South	3,380	3,361	-19	-0.56	-0.60
Dumbarton	3,683	3,678	-5	-0.14	-0.19
East Kilbride	2,919	2,920	1	0.03	0.03
Eastwood	2,078	2,081	3	0.14	0.30
Glasgow Cathcart	2,110	2,100	-10	-0.47	1.03
Glasgow Central	4,089	4,088	-1	-0.02	0.00
Glasgow Garscadden	2,955	2,899	-56	-1.90	-1.77
Glasgow Govan	3,030	3,029	-1	-0.03	-
Glasgow Hillhead	3,787	3,792	5	0.13	0.05
Glasgow Maryhill	4,096	4,103	7	0.17	0.25
Glasgow Pollok	3,335	3,338	3	0.09	-0.03
Glasgow Provan	3,507	3,489	-18	-0.51	-0.51
Glasgow Rutherglen	3,166	3,178	12	0.38	0.35
Glasgow Shettleston	3,059	3,058	-1	-0.03	-0.07
Glasgow Springburn	4,346	4,376	30	0.69	0.57
Greenock and Port Glasgow	2,788	2,786	-2	-0.07	-0.13
Hamilton	3,188	3,188	-	-	-0.19
Kilmarnock and Loudoun	3,589	3,595	6	0.17	0.20
Monklands East	2,911	2,907	-4	-0.14	-0.14
Monklands West	2,523	2,538	15	0.59	0.65
Motherwell North	3,185	3,202	17	0.53	0.51
Motherwell South	2,784	2,768	-16	-0.57	-0.47
Paisley North	3,116	3,101	-15	-0.48	-0.45
Paisley South	2,701	2,725	24	0.89	0.74
Renfrew West and Inverclyde	1,735	1,773	38	2.19	-0.51
Strathkelvin and Bearsden	2,325	2,312	-13	-0.56	-0.63
<b>Tayside</b>					
Angus East	3,186	3,163	-23	-0.72	-0.73
Dundee East	4,159	4,189	30	0.72	0.70
Dundee West	3,897	3,888	-9	-0.23	-0.24
North Tayside	2,093	2,092	-1	-0.05	-0.10
Perth and Kinross	2,671	2,676	5	0.19	0.26
<b>Orkney Islands</b>					
Orkney and Shetland	948	948	-	-	-
<b>Western Islands</b>					
Western Isles	1,519	1,519	-	-	-



Table 5 Dual processed claimant unemployment data for January 1996 for Travel-to-Work Areas

	Claimant unemployment data using 1981 frozen boundaries	Claimant unemployment data using 1991 frozen boundaries	Difference	Percentage change	Percentage change based on the difference between the dual processed data covering the average of the period Jan to Mar 1996
<b>South East (excluding London)</b>					
Andover	1,206	1,210	4	0.33	-0.17
Ashford	2,888	2,888	-	-	-
Aylesbury and Wycombe	9,042	9,025	-17	-0.19	-0.20
Banbury	2,008	2,014	6	0.30	0.51
Basingstoke and Alton	3,594	3,599	5	0.14	0.20
Bedford	5,294	5,205	-89	-1.68	-1.65
Bicester	960	956	-4	-0.42	-0.32
Brighton	20,706	20,704	-2	-0.01	-0.02
Canterbury	4,542	4,543	1	0.02	-
Chelmsford and Braintree	7,815	7,743	-72	-0.92	-0.91
Chichester	4,296	4,198	-98	-2.28	-2.24
Clacton	3,466	3,465	-1	-0.03	0.03
Colchester	6,277	6,265	-12	-0.19	-0.21
Crawley	8,819	8,833	14	0.16	0.17
Dover and Deal	4,375	4,372	-3	-0.07	-0.02
Eastbourne	4,666	4,689	23	0.49	0.39
Folkestone	4,335	4,335	-	-	0.02
Gosport and Fareham	4,456	4,456	-	-	0.37
Guildford and Aldershot	8,278	8,292	14	0.17	0.14
Harwich	1,082	1,082	-	-	-
Hastings	6,778	6,780	2	0.03	0.02
Hertford and Harlow	15,160	15,125	-35	-0.23	-0.23
Hitchin and Letchworth	4,305	4,315	10	0.23	0.19
Isle of Wight	6,628	6,628	-	-	-
Medway and Maidstone	21,493	21,424	-69	-0.32	-0.31
Milton Keynes	6,325	6,344	19	0.30	0.35
Newbury	1,904	1,876	-28	-1.47	-1.22
Oxford	9,345	9,344	-1	-0.01	-0.01
Portsmouth	14,845	14,828	-17	-0.11	-0.12
Reading	8,310	8,330	20	0.24	0.14
Sittingbourne and Sheerness	5,249	5,250	1	0.02	0.02
Slough	9,781	9,789	8	0.08	0.04
Southampton	15,050	15,089	39	0.26	0.10
Southend	29,012	29,074	62	0.21	0.20
Thanet	6,879	6,879	-	-	-
Tunbridge Wells	5,334	5,309	-25	-0.47	-0.38
Watford and Luton	22,137	22,164	27	0.12	0.13
Winchester and Eastleigh	2,897	2,871	-26	-0.90	-0.50
Worthing	5,417	5,513	96	1.77	1.75
<b>East Anglia</b>					
Beccles and Halesworth	1,613	1,563	-50	-3.10	-2.83
Bury St. Edmunds	1,740	1,727	-13	-0.75	-0.76
Cambridge	6,903	6,902	-1	-0.01	-0.07
Cromer and North Walsham	2,125	2,119	-6	-0.28	-0.05
Diss	1,054	1,055	1	0.09	-0.48
Fakenham	1,154	1,152	-2	-0.17	-0.61
Great Yarmouth	6,328	6,321	-7	-0.11	-0.08
Haverhill	996	994	-2	-0.20	-0.20
Huntingdon and St. Neots	3,092	3,086	-6	-0.19	-0.10
Ipswich	7,333	7,307	-26	-0.35	-0.33
Kings Lynn and Hunstanton	3,556	3,578	22	0.62	0.60
Lowestoft	4,392	4,433	41	0.93	0.89
Newmarket	1,782	1,803	21	1.18	1.30
Norwich	11,494	11,514	20	0.17	0.13
Peterborough	8,182	8,195	13	0.16	0.15
Sudbury	1,557	1,550	-7	-0.45	-0.20
Thetford	1,842	1,830	-12	-0.65	-0.44
Wisbech	1,899	1,894	-5	-0.26	-0.38
Woodbridge and Leiston	1,582	1,623	41	2.59	2.56
<b>London</b>					
Heathrow	47,961	47,999	38	0.08	0.10
London	353,409	353,425	16	-	-
<b>South West</b>					
Barnstaple and Ilfracombe	2,959	2,925	-34	-1.15	-0.90
Bath	5,267	5,259	-8	-0.15	-0.10
Bideford	1,500	1,554	54	3.60	3.34
Blandford	499	513	14	2.81	2.02
Bodmin and Liskeard	3,217	3,213	-4	-0.12	-0.16
Bournemouth	10,300	10,296	-4	-0.04	-0.01
Bridgwater	3,058	3,051	-7	-0.23	-0.20
Bridport	859	851	-8	-0.93	-0.71
Bristol	27,867	27,879	12	0.04	0.04
Bude	1,017	1,007	-10	-0.98	-1.01
Chard	611	609	-2	-0.33	-0.17
Cheltenham	4,750	4,692	-58	-1.22	-1.11
Chippenham	2,173	2,177	4	0.18	0.28
Cinderford and Ross-on-Wye	2,430	2,454	24	0.99	1.00
Cirencester	678	683	5	0.74	0.45
Dartmouth and Kingsbridge	982	948	-34	-3.46	-3.87
Devizes	918	915	-3	-0.33	0.11
Dorchester and Weymouth	3,585	3,589	4	0.11	0.06
Exeter	6,885	6,880	-5	-0.07	-0.10
Falmouth	1,743	1,749	6	0.34	0.22
Gloucester	5,219	5,236	17	0.33	0.29
Helston	1,149	1,136	-13	-1.13	-1.16
Honiton and Axminster	1,412	1,406	-6	-0.42	-0.37
Launceston	770	737	-33	-4.29	-3.88
Minehead	1,336	1,337	1	0.07	-
Newquay	2,119	2,005	-114	-5.38	-5.44
Newton Abbot	2,549	2,552	3	0.12	0.08
Okehampton	480	486	6	1.25	1.05
Penzance and St. Ives	3,041	3,051	10	0.33	0.35
Plymouth	16,426	16,534	108	0.66	0.65
Poole	5,061	5,084	23	0.45	0.41
Redruth and Camborne	3,395	3,367	-28	-0.82	-0.88
Salisbury	2,610	2,616	6	0.23	0.27
Shaftesbury	1,033	1,026	-7	-0.68	-0.51
South Molton	404	405	1	0.25	-0.51
St. Austell	2,920	2,984	64	2.19	2.23
Stroud	2,622	2,650	28	1.07	0.96
Swindon	6,371	6,377	6	0.09	0.03
Taunton	3,145	3,144	-1	-0.03	0.10
Tiverton	839	843	4	0.48	0.13
Torbay	6,792	6,793	1	0.01	0.02
Torrington	604	590	-14	-2.32	-2.60
Totnes	872	875	3	0.34	0.47
Trowbridge and Frome	3,709	3,708	-1	-0.03	-0.03
Truro	2,181	2,220	39	1.79	2.02
Wareham and Swanage	882	869	-13	-1.47	-1.61
Warminster	610	610	-	-	-0.37
Wells	2,217	2,209	-8	-0.36	-0.12
Weston-super-Mare	4,311	4,317	6	0.14	0.12
Yeovil	2,633	2,618	-15	-0.57	-0.62

Table 5 Dual processed claimant unemployment data for January 1996 for Travel-to-Work Areas (continued)

	Claimant unemployment data using 1981 frozen boundaries	Claimant unemployment data using 1991 frozen boundaries	Difference	Percentage change	Percentage change based on the difference between the dual processed data covering the average of the period Jan to Mar 1996
<b>West Midlands</b>					
Birmingham	75,104	75,141	37	0.05	0.04
Burton-on-Trent	5,047	5,060	13	0.26	0.36
Coventry and Hinckley	19,524	19,493	-31	-0.16	-0.21
Dudley and Sandwell	26,071	25,983	-88	-0.34	-0.31
Evesham	1,771	1,785	14	0.79	0.51
Hereford and Leominster	3,914	3,900	-14	-0.36	-0.21
Kidderminster	3,212	3,212	-	-	0.06
Leek	653	653	-	-	-0.16
Ludlow	1,036	1,038	2	0.19	0.10
Malvern and Ledbury	1,840	1,840	-	-	-
Oswestry	1,233	1,255	22	1.78	1.57
Rugby and Daventry	3,212	3,197	-15	-0.47	-0.41
Shrewsbury	2,862	2,864	2	0.07	0.07
Stafford	3,768	3,762	-6	-0.16	-0.22
Stoke	14,138	14,138	-	-	0.01
Telford and Bridgnorth	5,163	5,163	-	-	-0.04
Uttoxeter and Ashbourne	705	709	4	0.57	0.59
Walsall	15,565	15,622	57	0.37	0.38
Warwick	4,267	4,263	-4	-0.09	-0.07
Whitchurch and Market Drayton	984	984	-	-	0.31
Wolverhampton	14,646	14,666	20	0.14	0.12
Worcester	4,355	4,355	-3	-0.07	-0.05
<b>East Midlands</b>					
Alfreton and Ashfield	5,440	5,442	2	0.04	0.07
Boston	2,213	2,213	15	0.68	0.75
Buxton	1,403	1,403	-2	-0.14	-0.08
Chesterfield	7,719	7,729	10	0.13	0.14
Corby	2,358	2,386	28	1.19	1.07
Derby	13,738	13,731	-7	-0.05	-0.04
Gainsborough	1,403	1,407	4	0.29	-
Grantham	1,670	1,664	-6	-0.36	-0.25
Horncastle and Market Rasen	1,148	1,148	-8	-0.70	-0.62
Kettering and Market Harborough	2,695	2,660	-35	-1.30	-1.24
Leicester	19,682	19,717	35	0.18	0.18
Lincoln	6,991	7,000	9	0.13	0.07
Loughborough and Coalville	4,130	4,132	2	0.05	-
Louth and Mablethorpe	1,829	1,829	-16	-0.87	-1.18
Manfield	7,179	7,151	-28	-0.39	-0.45
Matlock	944	931	-13	-1.38	-1.49
Melton Mowbray	1,201	1,196	-5	-0.42	-0.59
Newark	2,294	2,292	-2	-0.09	-0.13
Northampton	7,375	7,386	11	0.15	0.11
Nottingham	35,372	35,383	11	0.03	0.03
Retford	1,938	1,952	14	0.72	0.90
Skegness	2,319	2,282	-37	-1.60	-1.69
Sleaford	943	936	-7	-0.74	-0.54
Spalding and Holbeach	1,452	1,445	-7	-0.48	-0.43
Stamford	1,010	1,012	2	0.20	0.10
Wellingborough and Rushden	3,252	3,252	76	2.34	2.30
Worksop	2,707	2,719	12	0.44	0.37
<b>Yorkshire and Humberside</b>					
Barnsley	8,622	8,606	-16	-0.19	-0.12
Bradford	20,396	20,054	-342	-1.68	-1.67
Bridlington and Driffield	2,937	2,888	-49	-1.67	-1.61
Calderdale	6,693	6,689	-4	-0.06	-0.06
Castleford and Pontefract	5,061	5,600	539	10.65	10.18
Doncaster	13,342	13,344	2	0.01	0.01
Goole and Selby	3,341	3,342	1	0.03	0.03
Grimsby	9,055	9,109	54	0.60	0.66
Harrogate	2,541	2,556	15	0.59	0.55
Huddersfield	8,149	8,149	-39	-0.48	-0.43
Hull	21,736	21,739	3	0.01	0.01
Keighley	2,686	2,685	-1	-0.04	-
Leeds	28,949	28,924	-25	-0.09	-0.09
Malton	391	437	46	11.76	11.22
Northallerton	876	874	-2	-0.23	-
Pickering and Helmsley	436	428	-8	-1.83	-1.86
Richmondshire	1,034	1,036	2	0.19	-
Ripon	698	695	-3	-0.43	-0.14
Rotherham and Mexborough	14,061	14,043	-18	-0.13	-0.14
Scarborough and Filey	3,523	3,539	16	0.45	0.52
Scunthorpe	5,737	5,732	-5	-0.09	-0.09
Settle	367	365	-2	-0.54	-0.29
Sheffield	29,615	29,612	-3	-0.01	-0.01
Skipton	557	558	1	0.18	0.19
Thirsk	378	379	1	0.26	-0.26
Wakefield and Dewsbury	11,324	11,226	-98	-0.87	-0.76
Whitby	1,155	1,159	4	0.35	0.36
York	7,037	7,008	-29	-0.41	-0.39
<b>North West</b>					
Accrington and Rossendale	2,891	2,889	-2	-0.07	-0.03
Blackburn	4,964	4,969	5	0.10	0.10
Blackpool	10,651	10,653	2	0.02	0.03
Bolton and Bury	14,299	14,298	-1	-0.01	-0.01
Burnley	2,282	2,278	-4	-0.18	-0.09
Clietheroe	376	376	-	-	-0.55
Crewe	3,511	3,506	-5	-0.14	-0.06
Lancaster and Morecambe	5,168	5,171	3	0.06	-
Liverpool	58,604	58,603	-1	-	0.01
Macclesfield	2,547	2,546	-1	-0.04	-0.04
Manchester	64,054	64,061	7	0.01	-
Northwich	3,571	3,566	-5	-0.14	-0.11
Oldham	8,040	8,041	1	0.01	0.01
Pendle	2,179	2,182	3	0.14	0.09
Preston	10,413	10,417	4	0.04	0.04
Rochdale	6,070	6,061	-9	-0.15	-0.13
Warrington	5,600	5,599	-1	-0.02	-0.02
Widnes and Runcorn	6,238	6,246	8	0.13	0.11
Wigan and St. Helens	18,033	18,021	-12	-0.07	-0.08
Wirral and Chester	23,044	23,032	-12	-0.05	-0.06
<b>North</b>					
Barrow-in-Furness	4,187	4,189	2		



Table 5 Dual processed claimant unemployment data for January 1996 for Travel-to-Work Areas (continued)

	Claimant unemployment data using 1981 frozen boundaries	Claimant unemployment data using 1991 frozen boundaries	Difference	Percentage change	Percentage change based on the difference between the dual processed data covering the average of the period Jan to Mar 1996
Hartlepool	5,728	5,739	11	0.19	0.18
Hexham	1,175	1,188	13	1.11	1.20
Middlesbrough	18,399	18,396	-3	-0.02	-0.02
Morpeth and Ashington	6,594	6,593	-1	-0.02	-0.03
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	41,901	41,916	15	0.04	0.05
South Tyneside	9,424	9,417	-7	-0.07	-0.07
Stockton-on-Tees	9,664	9,680	16	0.17	0.16
Sunderland	21,128	21,104	-24	-0.11	-0.11
<b>Wales</b>					
Aberdare	2,585	2,451	-134	-5.18	-5.15
Aberystwyth	959	975	16	1.67	2.21
Bangor and Caernarfon	3,825	3,790	-35	-0.92	-0.84
Blaenau Gwent and Abergavenny	3,974	3,961	-13	-0.33	-0.33
Brecon	602	609	7	1.16	1.57
Bridgend	5,159	5,144	-15	-0.29	-0.52
Cardiff	19,896	19,864	-32	-0.16	-0.15
Cardigan	1,018	1,065	47	4.62	4.47
Carmarthen	1,220	1,214	-6	-0.49	-0.76
Conwy and Colwyn	3,923	3,925	2	0.05	0.10
Denbigh	930	960	30	3.23	2.75
Dolgellau and Barmouth	583	575	-8	-1.37	-0.85
Fishguard	468	428	-40	-8.55	-8.62
Haverfordwest	2,539	2,547	8	0.32	0.45
Holyhead	2,592	2,613	21	0.81	0.74
Lampeter and Aberaeron	700	700	-	-	-0.29
Llandelo	345	379	34	9.86	9.73
Llandrindod Wells	779	792	13	1.67	1.17
Llanelli	3,540	3,514	-26	-0.73	-0.66
Machynlleth	527	526	-1	-0.19	-0.59
Merthyr and Rhymney	6,705	6,705	-	-	0.08
Monmouth	393	395	2	0.51	0.75
Neath and Port Talbot	3,857	3,856	-1	-0.03	0.24
Newport	8,033	8,045	12	0.15	0.16
Newtown	447	444	-3	-0.67	-0.68
Pontypool and Cwmbran	3,439	3,440	1	0.03	-0.15
Pontypridd and Rhondda	6,308	6,466	158	2.50	2.65
Porthmadoc and Ffestiniog	971	972	1	0.10	0.11
Pwllheli	1,000	996	-4	-0.40	-0.45
Shotton, Flint and Rhyl	6,950	6,954	4	0.06	0.09
South Pembrokeshire	2,508	2,524	16	0.64	0.54
Swansea	9,454	9,402	-52	-0.55	-0.50
Welshpool	479	446	-33	-6.89	-6.20
Wrexham	4,539	4,535	-4	-0.09	-0.04
<b>Scotland</b>					
Aberdeen	8,408	8,388	-20	-0.24	-0.22
Alloa	2,265	2,260	-5	-0.22	-0.23
Annan	752	751	-1	-0.13	-0.13
Arbroath	1,421	1,411	-10	-0.70	-0.70
Ayr	4,182	4,179	-3	-0.07	-0.05
Badenoch	564	570	6	1.06	1.13
Barff	620	599	-21	-3.39	-2.72
Bathgate	5,004	5,036	32	0.64	0.60
Berwickshire	564	565	1	0.18	0.41
Blairgowrie and Pitlochry	1,005	1,013	8	0.80	0.54
Brechin and Montrose	1,298	1,303	5	0.39	-
Buckie	472	472	-	-	-0.42
Campbeltown	479	478	-1	-0.21	-0.42
Crieff	372	375	3	0.81	0.27
Cumnock and Sanquhar	2,530	2,530	-	-	-
Dumfries	3,883	3,678	-205	-5.28	-5.19
Dumfries	2,085	2,086	1	0.05	0.03
Dumfries	9,052	9,055	3	0.03	0.03
Dunfermline	5,663	5,667	4	0.07	0.11
Dunoon and Bute	1,363	1,370	7	0.51	0.53
Edinburgh	21,045	21,043	-2	-0.01	-0.01
Elgin	1,511	1,504	-7	-0.46	-0.75
Falkirk	5,778	5,761	-17	-0.29	-0.28
Forfar	834	835	1	0.12	0.12
Forres	542	544	2	0.37	1.32
Fraserburgh	476	484	8	1.68	1.55
Galashiels	771	763	-8	-1.04	-1.17
Girvan	569	572	3	0.53	0.18
Glasgow	57,794	57,799	5	0.01	0.01
Greenock	3,427	3,429	2	0.06	0.12
Haddington	873	879	6	0.69	0.91
Hawick	598	598	-	-	6.21
Huntly	314	336	22	7.01	-0.05
Invergordon and Dingwall	2,224	2,221	-3	-0.13	0.10
Inverness	4,179	4,186	7	0.17	0.10
Irvine	6,418	6,397	-21	-0.33	-0.33
Islay/Mid Argyll	499	501	2	0.40	0.42
Keith	570	571	1	0.18	0.18
Kelso and Jedburgh	324	323	-1	-0.31	-
Kilmarnock	3,589	3,595	6	0.17	0.20
Kirkcaldy	7,600	7,601	1	0.01	-0.01
Lanarkshire	16,599	16,577	-22	-0.13	-0.13
Lochaber	992	988	-4	-0.40	-0.53
Lochaber	429	429	-	-	0.23
Lochaber	536	535	-1	-0.19	-0.19
Newton Stewart	1,607	1,608	1	0.06	0.06
North East Fife	844	843	-1	-0.12	-0.12
Oban	510	510	-	-	1.74
Orkney Islands	402	409	7	1.74	2.04
Peebles	2,294	2,286	-8	-0.35	-0.13
Perth	1,276	1,284	8	0.63	0.60
Peterhead	438	438	-	-	-
Shetland Islands	959	959	-	-	-
Skye and Wester Ross	959	935	-24	-2.50	0.24
Stewartry	833	835	2	0.24	0.26
Stirling	2,739	2,746	7	0.26	0.11
Stranraer	939	940	1	0.11	0.11
Sutherland	866	866	-	-	-
Thurso	712	710	-2	-0.28	-0.14
Western Isles	1,519	1,519	-	-	-
Wick	616	617	1	0.16	-

## statistical FEATURE



Photo: Steve France

## Annualised redundancy data: calculated from the Labour Force Survey

The Office for National Statistics currently publishes quarterly estimates of redundancies from the Labour Force Survey. This article introduces a new series of annual redundancy figures, describes the method of estimating the numbers and assesses the reliability of the figures.

By Jackie Potter, Labour Market Statistics Division, Office for National Statistics.

### Introduction

QUARTERLY STATISTICS on redundancies are available from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) and are published in tables 2.32 to 2.36 in the 'Labour Market Data' section of *Labour Market Trends*. The figures are based on the results of interviews with individuals conducted throughout each quarter. The survey identifies the number of people who have been made redundant in the three months prior to their interview and not the number of people made redundant in a specific LFS quarter. The statistics each quarter, therefore, count some, but not all, of the redundancies over a six month period.

The Office for National Statistics (ONS)

is often asked for statistics on people made redundant during a particular year. This will be based on numbers of people reporting during the year that they had been made redundant in the previous three months. This will, however, need to be adjusted to exclude those whose redundancy had occurred in the previous year, and to include redundancies that occurred during the year but which were reported in the early part of the following year.

### The ONS recommended method

Redundancy estimates are based on the results of interviews with individuals that are conducted throughout each quarter. Interviews for the spring (Spr) quarter are conducted during the months of March,

April and May, for the summer (Sum) during June, July and August, for the autumn (Aut) quarter during September, October and November, and for the winter (Win) quarter during December, January and February.

ONS recommends that annual redundancy estimates (on a calendar year basis) are calculated using the following formula:  $\frac{1}{3} \text{Win} + \frac{5}{6} \text{Spr} + \text{Sum} + \text{Aut} + \frac{2}{3} \text{Win} + \frac{1}{6} \text{Spr}$ . This methodology assumes that redundancies are spread evenly through the period covered by each quarter's LFS results. Although there is no evidence to suggest that the assumption of even spread is unrealistic, statisticians tested the sensitivity to other assumptions regarding data distribution. These additional tests did not give



Figure 1 Redundancies by current employment status, Great Britain, 1992-94

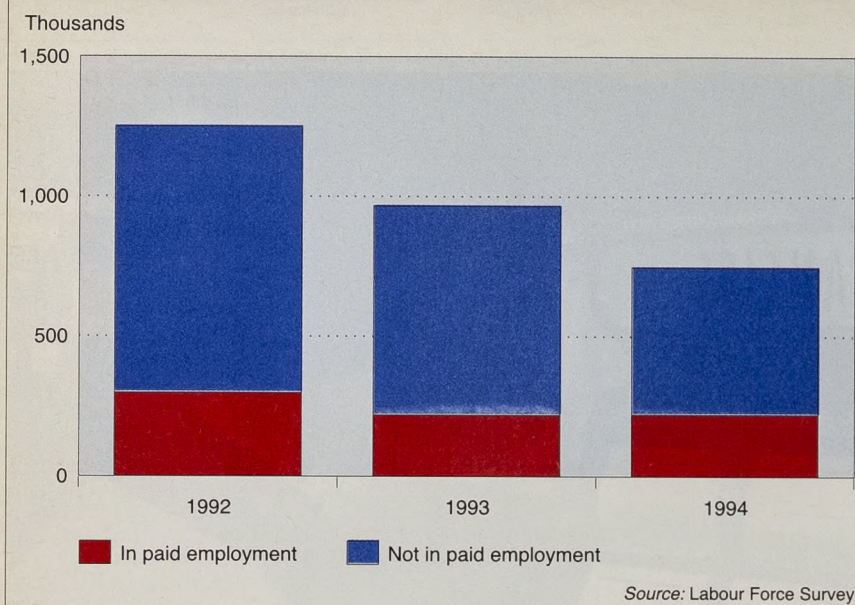


Table 1 Redundancies in Great Britain, annual data, 1992-94

	Thousands				
	Now in employment	Not in employment	All	Men	Women
Jan 1992-Dec 1992 <sup>a</sup>	298	952	1,250	844	406
Jan 1993-Dec 1993	219	747	966	647	319
Jan 1994-Dec 1994	221	526	747	506	241

Source: Labour Force Survey

<sup>a</sup> The figure for winter 1991 has been estimated assuming a straight line decrease between spring 1991 and spring 1992.

Table 2 Redundancies in Great Britain by age, annual data, 1992-94

	Age					All
	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 and above	
Jan 1992-Dec 1992 <sup>a</sup>	288	316	240	236	171	1,250
Jan 1993-Dec 1993	211	246	187	187	136	966
Jan 1994-Dec 1994	159	197	150	147	94	747

Source: Labour Force Survey

<sup>a</sup> The figure for winter 1991 has been estimated assuming a straight line decrease between spring 1991 and spring 1992.

Table 3 Redundancies in Great Britain by region, annual data, 1992-94

	Thousands												
	Great Britain	North	Yorks & Humber	East Midlands	East Anglia	South East	SE excl. GL	Greater London	South West	West Mids	North West	Wales	Scotland
Jan 1992-Dec 1992 <sup>a</sup>	1,250	72	112	93	49	405	250	156	95	120	136	61	106
Jan 1993-Dec 1993	966	65	89	75	33	297	176	121	75	94	102	52	82
Jan 1994-Dec 1994	747	47	72	67	30	220	140	80	57	68	85	35	67

<sup>a</sup> The figure for winter 1991 has been estimated assuming a straight line decrease between spring 1991 and spring 1992.

Source: Labour Force Survey

significantly different results to change the recommendation.

### Annual redundancy results

Tables 1 to 5 and figures 1 and 2 show the annual redundancy data analysed by sex, employment status at the time of interview, age, region of residence, industry and occupation constructed using the ONS recommended method outlined above. For quarterly redundancy data refer to tables 2.32 to 2.36 in the 'Labour Market Data' section of *Labour Market Trends*.

In constructing the annual data for 1992 a redundancy figure for winter 1991 was estimated on the assumption that there was a straight line decrease between spring 1991 and spring 1992. This was necessary as the survey did not move to a quarterly survey until spring 1992.

The main results from the annual data show that redundancies have followed a downward trend over the past three years in keeping with economic recovery. This can be seen in all industries and occupations, and in all regions of the country for both men and women and for all age groups. For a more detailed interpretation of the quarterly LFS redundancy statistics refer to the statistical feature 'Redundancies in Great Britain' published in the February 1996 edition of *Labour Market Trends*.

### Background

Statistics on redundancies in Great Britain have been available from the LFS since spring 1989. Initially, the LFS was conducted once a year in the spring quarter but in 1992 it moved to a quarterly survey. Each quarterly survey identifies the number of people who have been made redundant in the three months prior to their interview and not the number of people made redundant in a specific LFS quarter. Thus, the quarterly figures cover a variable period beginning in the three months prior to the first month of the survey and ending in the last month of the survey.

For example, in the summer quarter householders are interviewed during the months of June, July and August and are asked if they have left any paid job in the last three months which was due to redundancy. Thus, the summer figures include

Table 4 Redundancies in Great Britain by industry, annual data, 1992-94

	Thousands								
	Industry by Standard Industrial Classification, 1992								
	Agriculture & fishing (A,B)	Energy & 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)
Jan 1992-Dec 1992 <sup>a</sup>	10	41	429	151	270	79	156	61	41
Jan 1993-Dec 1993	12	39	315	110	199	62	119	65	37
Jan 1994-Dec 1994	*	24	221	71	167	57	102	61	30

\* Estimate not shown as the figure is less than 10,000 and is considered statistically unreliable.

<sup>a</sup> The figure for winter 1991 has been estimated assuming a straight line decrease between spring 1991 and spring 1992.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 5 Redundancies in Great Britain by occupation, annual data, 1992-94

	Thousands								
	Occupation by Standard Occupational Classification								
	Managers & administrators	Professional	Associate professional & technical	Clerical & secretarial	Craft & related	Personal & protective	Sales	Plant & machine operatives	Other
Jan 1992-Dec 1992 <sup>a</sup>	146	58	78	196	256	70	102	197	131
Jan 1993-Dec 1993	113	49	55	142	205	58	78	144	112
Jan 1994-Dec 1994	98	40	44	104	146	48	71	113	76

<sup>a</sup> The figure for winter 1991 has been estimated assuming a straight line decrease between spring 1991 and spring 1992.

Source: Labour Force Survey

people who were made redundant between March and August. They do, not, however, include all the people made redundant between March and August as some people made redundant in August, for example, would be picked up during interviewing in the summer quarter while others would be picked up in the autumn quarter (autumn interviews take place between September and November). Because of this question design, annual figures are not a simple sum of the four quarters' results.

The initial decision in calculating an annual figure was to decide which 'year' was to be estimated using the quarterly redundancy series. Most requests are for a calendar year but occasionally a financial year estimate is required. The approach adopted here can be used to construct both financial year and calendar year estimates.

### Approach A

The most straight forward approach in calculating annual estimates would be to add together the four quarterly LFS figures (i.e. estimates for spring, summer, autumn and winter). Table 6 gives the results from this methodology (Approach A). The result, however, is difficult to interpret as the annual estimate identifies the number of redundancies that occurred in the three months prior to each respondent's interview and thus effectively relates to a 15 month period (although not with complete coverage over the full period).

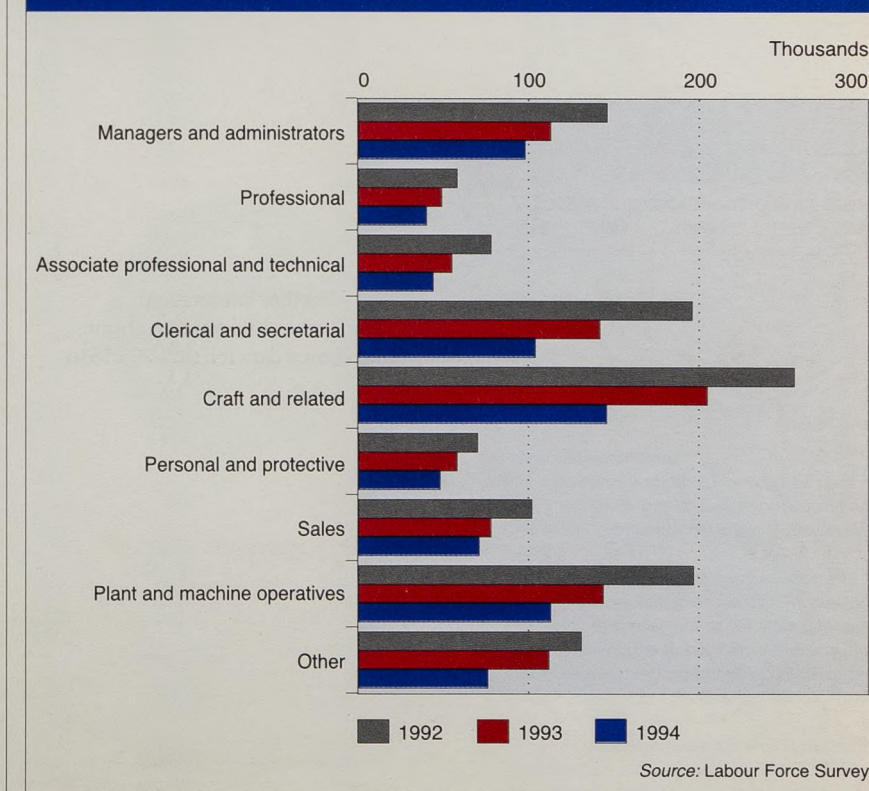
For example, some redundancies that occurred in December, January and February of the previous 'year' (i.e. that are counted in the spring quarter) are

included while some redundancies that occurred at the end of the 'year' (i.e. that are counted in the following spring quarter) are excluded. In addition, the 'annual' estimate does not correspond to either the calendar year or the financial year. For

these reasons, this methodology has not been adopted.

As described earlier, because people are asked in the survey whether they were made redundant three months prior to their interview, some redundancies for a particu-

Figure 2 Redundancies by occupation, Great Britain, 1992-94



Source: Labour Force Survey



Table 6 Annual redundancy figures in Great Britain obtained from Approach A

	Redundancy figures (000s)
Mar 1992-Feb 1992	1,262
Mar 1993-Feb 1993	936
Mar 1994-Feb 1994	708

Source: Labour Force Survey

Note: Approach A calculates annual estimates by adding together the quarterly Labour Force Survey figures for spring, summer, autumn and winter.

lar month are included in one quarter's LFS results while others are included in a different quarter. Approach B takes this into account.

#### Approach B

Approach B assumes that redundancies are evenly spread through the six month 'catchment' quarterly period. In effect, this means, for example, that half the redundancies in the spring quarter refer to those made redundant between December and February and the other half refer to those made redundant between March and May. The results using this assumption (Approach B) are shown in table 7.

Work was carried out to test the sensitivity of this assumption by assuming that redundancies are skewed either towards the beginning or towards the end of each quarterly 'catchment' period. For example, Test B4 assumes that more redundancies occurred in the last three months of the six month catchment quarterly period (i.e. during the interviewing period) than the first three months. That is, three-quarters of the

redundancies in the spring quarter refer to those made redundant between March and May and one quarter refer to those made redundant between December and February. In contrast, Test B2 assumes that the data is skewed towards the beginning of each quarterly catchment period. Table 7 gives details of these results together with the weights.

The results of the sensitivity testing were then compared with LFS confidence intervals. An LFS estimate of 500,000 has an approximate 95 per cent confidence interval of +/-29,000 and an estimate of 1,000,000 has a 95 per cent confidence interval of +/- 41,000. For example, if the true value of a particular LFS variable is 500,000, then 95 times out of a hundred the LFS estimate for that particular variable will be in the range 471,000 to 529,000. After examining the sensitivity Tests B1 to B4, it can be seen from table 7 that the results vary by 31,000 (maximum difference) for 1992/3, 29,000 (maximum difference) for 1993/4 and 7,000 (maximum difference) for 1994/5. Therefore, in each case, the maximum variations fall within the 95 per cent confidence intervals. Thus, the sensitivity in the application of different weighting procedures is insignificant compared with sampling error. In addition, there is no evidence to suggest that the data is skewed either towards the beginning or end of the six month catchment period, thus the assumptions of Approach B appear the most realistic. Approach B can also be used to construct either calendar year data or financial year data. ■

**Further information:**  
For further information about redundancy data tel: 0171-273 5530.

Table 7 Annual redundancy figures in Great Britain obtained from Approach B, and sensitivity tests

		Thousands
Approach B and tests		Redundancy figures
<b>Approach B</b>		
Mar 1992-Feb 1993		1,231
Mar 1993-Feb 1994		908
Mar 1994-Feb 1995		716
<b>Test B1</b>		
Mar 1992-Feb 1993		1,221
Mar 1993-Feb 1994		898
Mar 1994-Feb 1995		718
<b>Test B2</b>		
Mar 1992-Feb 1993		1,216
Mar 1993-Feb 1994		893
Mar 1994-Feb 1995		719
<b>Test B3</b>		
Mar 1992-Feb 1993		1,241
Mar 1993-Feb 1994		917
Mar 1994-Feb 1995		713
<b>Test B4</b>		
Mar 1992-Feb 1993		1,247
Mar 1993-Feb 1994		922
Mar 1994-Feb 1995		712

Source: Labour Force Survey

Note: Approach B calculates annual estimates using 1/2 spr + sum + aut + win + 1/2 spr.  
Test B1 calculates annual estimates using 1/2 spr + sum + aut + win + 2/5 spr.  
Test B2 calculates annual estimates using 1/4 spr + sum + aut + win + 3/4 spr.  
Test B3 calculates annual estimates using 2/5 spr + sum + aut + win + 1/5 spr.  
Test B4 calculates annual estimates using 3/4 spr + sum + aut + win + 1/4 spr.

## CHANGES IN AVERAGE EARNINGS - 1st QUARTER 1996

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 payroll and the actual number of employees

on the payroll. Earnings growth can be affected by pay arrears, 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 first quarter of 1996, the underlying growth in average earnings for the whole economy was 3 3/4 per cent. This is 1/2 point higher than the corresponding figure in the

previous two quarters, and is the first increase since quarter 1 1994. Through 1995 the whole economy underlying rate fell from the 1994 level of 3 3/4 per cent, reaching a low of 3 1/4 per cent during the third and fourth quarters.

Underlying average earnings have been increasing faster than the Retail Prices Index, leading to a rise in average earnings of around 9 per cent in real terms since 1990.

In manufacturing industries, the underlying annual increase in average earnings was 4 1/4 per cent

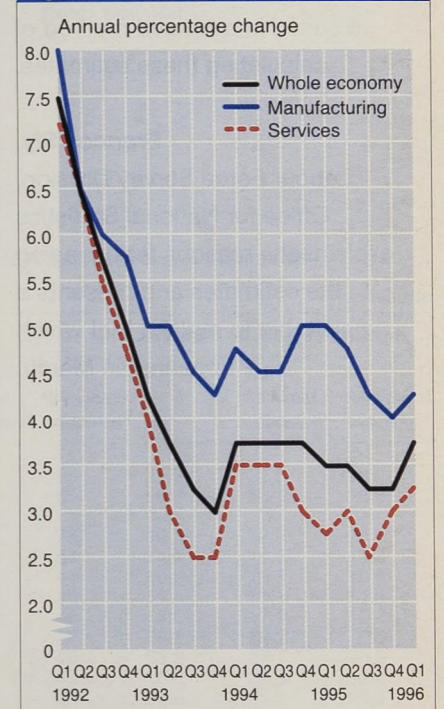
in quarter 1 of 1996. This is 1/4 point higher than the previous quarter when the underlying rate reached its lowest recorded level since the series began in 1980.

For services the underlying annual rate rose by 1/4 point on the figure for the previous quarter, to 3 1/4 per cent. This is the second successive rise in this rate from the record low seen in the third quarter of 1995 when it was 2 1/2 per cent (the rate was also at 2 1/2 per cent in the third and fourth quarters of 1993).

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

Date	Seasonally adjusted	Further adjustments (index points)		Underlying index	Underlying increase over last 12 months (%)
		Arrears	Timing etc		
Jan 1992	111.8	0.2	-0.2	111.8	7%
Feb	112.9	0.3	-1.0	112.2	7%
Mar	113.6	0.3	-0.8	113.1	7%
Apr	114.2	0.3	-1.2	113.3	7
May	113.8	0.2	-0.2	113.8	6%
Jun	114.5	0.2	-0.4	114.3	6%
Jul	114.7	0.2	-0.4	114.5	6
Aug	114.8	0.2	0.4	115.4	5%
Sep	115.1	0.0	0.9	116.0	5%
Oct	115.7	0.0	1.5	117.2	5%
Nov	116.8	0.1	-0.1	116.7	5
Dec	116.8	0.3	-0.3	116.8	4%
Jan 1993	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 1994	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 1995	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 1996	130.1	0.3	-0.4	130.0	3%
Feb	131.7	0.3	-1.4	130.5	3%
Mar	133.1	0.3	-1.6	131.7	3%

Figure 1 Underlying earnings growth



#### Further information:

- The adjustments applied between January 1990 and December 1991 were published on p 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 674.
- Information on the Retail Prices Index is published each month in tables 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 2 1996 and will appear in August.



## The identification of full-time students in the Labour Force Survey

The March 1996 issue of *Labour Market Trends* included a table in the labour market data section showing Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates for people in full-time education. Discussion with the Department for Education and Employment has resulted in a revised method of calculating these estimates.

Frances Sly,  
Labour Force Survey Division,  
Office for National Statistics  
explains the reasons for changing  
the estimates and presents a  
new table to replace that which  
appeared in March.

### Background

THE LABOUR Force Survey (LFS) classifies people according to their labour market and educational status entirely independently, in line with International Labour Organisation (ILO) guidelines. Since 1993, official LFS estimates of students in full-time education have been published using a complex definition which attempted to overcome some of the measurement problems inherent in trying to ascertain a person's status according to an administrative system (ie the education system) through a household survey. Over the last year, statisticians in the Department for Education and Employment (DfEE) have been trying to reconcile LFS estimates of people in education (full- or part-time) or training with their own administrative sources. They have proposed, and the Office for National Statistics have agreed, that for the greatest consistency between the LFS and administrative sources, LFS estimates of people in full-time education published by ONS should be changed.

### The definitions

Box 1 shows the two definitions.

The new definition is preferable as a measure of full-time students for the following reasons;

- it applies the criteria of enrolment and attendance consistently, whereas previous estimates included self-defined students if they were economically inactive;
- people in Government-supported training (GST) can also be in full-time education, which is consistent with the latest evidence from administrative sources (the old definition did not permit such an overlap);
- the old definition included people who said they were economically inactive because they were students; this may have been a proxy for attendance/enrolment information and may have picked up some people who would appear in a DfEE count of full-time education participants (eg people on a course but waiting for term to restart) but also some people who would not (because they had not enrolled or had not taken up their place).

### Box 1 The definition of full-time education in the LFS

#### July 1993 – June 1996 definition (variable STUDENT = 1)

A person is defined as being in full-time education if they are:

- at school
- or
- enrolled and attending another full-time education course (sandwich course or full-time at university or college, but excluding those on government-supported training schemes)

or

- economically inactive (neither in employment nor ILO unemployed) because they are students

#### New definition (variable CURED = 1,2,3) A person is defined as being in full-time education if they are:

- at school
- or
- enrolled and attending another full-time education course (sandwich course or full-time at university or college)

- the variable containing the old definition (STUDENT) was never made available to all LFS users;
- the old method overestimated participation in full-time education in 1984

### Comparison of results

The estimates have been revised back to 1984 and the complete series is shown in table 1. The percentages of young people participating in full-time education are slightly lower than those previously published by the ONS/former Central Statistical Office<sup>1</sup>. The larger differences in 1984 are due to the old estimates for 1984 having been derived inconsistently from estimates for the other years and as far as we are able to judge, the new series is more consistent with the administrative data than the old one. The new series shows more seasonal variation, particularly in the summer quarter, but this quarter necessarily provides a less reliable picture of young people's whereabouts than other quarters.

ILO unemployment rates change because of a combination of changes in the estimates of people in employment and ILO unemployed. For those in full-time education they are lower but for non-full-time education they are generally higher (except in summer quarters). These changes result mainly from the transfer of people on government-supported training (which is a category of employment under the ILO definition) from non-full-time education to full-time education.

### Adoption of the revised definition

The LFS Help-Line feature in this issue of *Labour Market Trends* includes an item showing the labour market status of young people by academic age and education status using the new definition of full-time education described here. The new definition will be adopted in the ONS First Release, Labour Force Survey Spring (March to May) 1996 which will be released on 17 July 1996 and subsequently in the LFS Quarterly Bulletin from

September 1996. These releases show the latest LFS results for young people by age at interview, as in table 1. The next annual Local Authority District (LAD) database, for 1995/6 is due to be released in autumn 1996 and will use the new definition.

### Remaining issues

The new definition is simpler than that used between July 1993 and June 1996, but there are a number of problems with the way people answer the questions about enrolment and attendance. The old definition used students' self identification to pick up those who were interviewed during vacations when they were not enrolled on a course, but who were intending to return to full-time study. The revised definition excludes these, and this particularly affects the summer quarter estimates. In the education system, participation implies general attendance over the length of the course, not just at the time of a survey such as the LFS. This does, however, leave it unclear how people who would define

themselves as students should be treated in the LFS during the long summer vacation period when they are likely to be neither attending nor enrolled.

The identification of students currently enrolled or attending full-time education courses is being addressed by piloting possible changes to the LFS questionnaire. If they are successful they will be introduced in the questionnaire from March 1997 onwards. The improved questions are likely to introduce a discontinuity in the series.

### Footnote

- Economic activity of 16 and 17 year olds, *Employment Gazette*, July 1993, pp 307-312; The educational and labour market status of 16 and 17 year olds, *Employment Gazette*, September 1994, pp 329-334; Labour Force Survey Quarterly Bulletin, No 13, September 1995 onwards; Labour Force Survey Rapid Release, No 6, October 1995 onwards Labour market data, table 7.24, *Labour Market Trends*, March 1996; LFS Help-Line, *Labour Market Trends*, May 1996.

Table 1 Labour Market and educational status of 16 to 24-year olds, 1984-96, Great Britain (not seasonally adjusted)<sup>a</sup>

	Thousands											
	All <sup>b</sup>			In employment			ILO unemployed			ILO unemployment rate (per cent)		
	Not in full-time education <sup>d</sup>	In full-time education <sup>d</sup>	Per cent full-time education <sup>d</sup>	All	Not in full-time education <sup>d</sup>	In full-time education <sup>d</sup>	All	Not in full-time education <sup>d</sup>	In full-time education <sup>d</sup>	All	Not in full-time education <sup>d</sup>	In full-time education <sup>d</sup>
<b>Age 16-17<sup>c</sup></b>												
Spr 1984	876	878	50.1	819	592	227	227	172	55	21.7	22.5	19.4
Spr 1985	814	907	52.7	854	595	260	217	152	65	20.3	20.4	20.0
Spr 1986 <sup>e</sup>												
Spr 1987	730	932	56.1	841	552	288	203	128	75	19.5	18.9	20.6
Spr 1988	721	905	55.7	925	575	350	152	98	54	14.1	14.6	13.3
Spr 1989	675	857	55.9	903	564	338	109	68	41	10.8	10.8	10.7
Spr 1990	568	867	60.4	801	468	333	103	58	45	11.4	11.1	11.9
Spr 1991	517	857	62.3	734	393	341	129	81	48	15.0	17.2	12.3
Spr 1992	433	900	67.5	633	295	338	121	84	37	16.1	22.2	9.8
Sum 1992	599	721	54.6	649	358	291	196	137	59	23.2	27.7	16.8
Aut 1992	476	830	63.6	622	322	300	138	96	43	18.2	22.9	12.4
Win 1992/3	400	891	69.0	580	282	298	124	75	49	17.6	21.0	14.1
Spr 1993	382	898	70.2	538	251	287	110	71	39	16.9	22.0	11.9
Sum 1993	539	726	57.4	566	308	258	183	119	64	24.4	27.9	19.8
Aut 1993	438	823	65.3	579	278	301	145	90	55	20.0	24.5	15.4
Win 1993/4	383	875	69.6	577	262	316	121	71	49	17.3	21.4	13.5
Spr 1994	352	903	71.9	547	232	315	121	73	48	18.1	23.9	13.3
Sum 1994	523	727	58.1	574	302	272	178	107	71	23.7	26.2	20.7
Aut 1994	399	868	68.5	574	260	314	140	71	69	19.6	21.3	18.0
Win 1994/5	355	928	72.3	587	247	340	115	56	59	16.4	18.6	14.7
Spr 1995	344	955	73.6	570	234	336	121	58	62	17.5	19.9	15.7
Sum 1995	545	770	58.5	619	314	305	180	110	70	22.6	25.9	18.8
Aut 1995	445	891	66.7	646	283	363	157	83	74	19.5	22.8	16.8
Win 1995/6	385	971	71.6	645	258	387	125	62	63	16.2	19.3	14.0

Table continued overleaf ►



Table 1 Labour Market and educational status of 16 to 24-year olds, 1984-96, Great Britain (not seasonally adjusted)<sup>a</sup> (continued)

	Thousands											
	All <sup>b</sup>			In employment			ILO unemployed			ILO unemployment rate (per cent)		
	Not in full-time education <sup>d</sup>	In full-time education <sup>d</sup>	Per cent full-time education <sup>d</sup>	All	Not in full-time education <sup>d</sup>	In full-time education <sup>d</sup>	All	Not in full-time education <sup>d</sup>	In full-time education <sup>d</sup>	All	Not in full-time education <sup>d</sup>	In full-time education <sup>d</sup>
<b>Age 16-19<sup>c</sup></b>												
Spr 1984	2,447	1,138	31.7	1,956	1,666	290	551	486	66	22.0	22.6	18.4
Spr 1985	2,298	1,221	34.7	2,023	1,677	346	495	419	76	19.7	20.0	18.0
Spr 1986 <sup>e</sup>												
Spr 1987	2,143	1,249	36.8	2,025	1,631	395	442	357	85	17.9	18.0	17.7
Spr 1988	2,088	1,225	37.0	2,122	1,656	465	332	265	67	13.5	13.8	12.6
Spr 1989	2,019	1,180	36.9	2,128	1,670	458	244	197	47	10.3	10.6	9.3
Spr 1990	1,848	1,221	39.8	1,972	1,497	475	256	198	58	11.5	11.7	10.9
Spr 1991	1,670	1,245	42.7	1,772	1,271	502	302	241	61	14.6	16.0	10.8
Spr 1992	1,412	1,392	49.6	1,510	990	520	295	246	48	16.3	19.9	8.5
Sum 1992	1,698	1,068	38.6	1,554	1,108	447	417	331	87	21.2	23.0	16.3
Aut 1992	1,470	1,265	46.2	1,445	1,007	438	348	285	62	19.4	22.1	12.4
Win 1992/3	1,316	1,387	51.3	1,366	908	458	322	256	65	19.1	22.0	12.5
Spr 1993	1,273	1,397	52.3	1,303	843	461	307	251	56	19.1	23.0	10.8
Sum 1993	1,550	1,088	41.2	1,380	975	405	415	320	95	23.1	24.7	18.9
Aut 1993	1,337	1,287	49.1	1,339	887	452	338	259	79	20.1	22.6	14.8
Win 1993/4	1,208	1,402	53.7	1,308	823	485	301	233	68	18.7	22.1	12.4
Spr 1994	1,132	1,463	56.4	1,278	759	519	294	228	66	18.7	23.1	11.3
Sum 1994	1,506	1,075	41.6	1,374	947	427	396	293	103	22.4	23.6	19.5
Aut 1994	1,261	1,322	51.2	1,313	850	462	311	223	88	19.1	20.8	15.9
Win 1994/5	1,120	1,467	56.7	1,308	784	523	271	188	83	17.2	19.3	13.7
Spr 1995	1,085	1,504	58.1	1,293	750	543	272	185	87	17.4	19.8	13.8
Sum 1995	1,468	1,125	43.4	1,404	923	482	374	272	102	21.0	22.8	17.4
Aut 1995	1,263	1,346	51.6	1,369	840	529	331	228	103	19.5	21.4	16.3
Win 1995/6	1,118	1,506	57.4	1,358	759	599	281	195	87	17.2	20.4	12.6
<b>Age 20-24<sup>c</sup></b>												
Spr 1984	4,155	230	5.3	2,942	2,913	29	630	622	*	17.6	17.6	21.4
Spr 1985	4,217	279	6.2	3,099	3,052	47	590	581	*	16.0	16.0	*
Spr 1986 <sup>e</sup>												
Spr 1987	4,221	330	7.2	3,218	3,173	45	526	514	12	14.0	13.9	20.9
Spr 1988	4,174	333	7.4	3,291	3,237	54	432	424	*	11.6	11.6	*
Spr 1989	4,116	327	7.4	3,366	3,298	68	356	348	*	9.6	9.5	*
Spr 1990	3,999	356	8.2	3,287	3,206	81	331	319	11	9.1	9.1	12.3
Spr 1991	3,886	403	9.4	3,036	2,946	89	447	437	10	12.8	12.9	9.8
Spr 1992	3,715	510	12.1	2,830	2,729	101	499	486	13	15.0	15.1	11.2
Sum 1992	3,830	371	8.8	2,869	2,754	115	545	517	28	16.0	15.8	19.6
Aut 1992	3,719	453	10.9	2,829	2,721	108	529	510	19	15.8	15.8	15.1
Win 1992/3	3,630	512	12.4	2,737	2,632	105	546	524	21	16.6	16.6	16.8
Spr 1993	3,618	495	12.0	2,714	2,606	108	534	519	15	16.4	16.6	12.2
Sum 1993	3,694	390	9.5	2,771	2,642	129	567	533	34	17.0	16.8	20.8
Aut 1993	3,564	480	11.9	2,709	2,582	127	524	498	25	16.2	16.2	16.6
Win 1993/4	3,440	564	14.1	2,630	2,497	133	484	462	22	15.5	15.6	14.1
Spr 1994	3,365	600	15.1	2,612	2,463	150	454	435	20	14.8	15.0	11.6
Sum 1994	3,509	416	10.6	2,657	2,521	136	517	475	43	16.3	15.8	24.0
Aut 1994	3,367	521	13.4	2,609	2,479	130	445	414	31	14.6	14.3	19.3
Win 1994/5	3,242	608	15.8	2,513	2,377	136	424	397	26	14.4	14.3	16.2
Spr 1995	3,180	631	16.6	2,512	2,361	151	413	390	24	14.1	14.2	13.5
Sum 1995	3,337	437	11.6	2,638	2,478	160	446	408	38	14.5	14.2	19.2
Aut 1995	3,229	500	13.4	2,560	2,406	154	381	359	22	13.0	13.0	12.7
Win 1995/6	3,084	599	16.3	2,491	2,319	172	375	355	20	13.1	13.3	10.4
<b>Age 16-24<sup>c</sup></b>												
Spr 1984	6,602	1,369	17.2	4,898	4,579	319	1,182	1,108	74	19.4	19.5	18.7
Spr 1985	6,515	1,500	18.7	5,122	4,729	393	1,085	1,001	85	17.5	17.5	17.7
Spr 1986 <sup>e</sup>												
Spr 1987	6,364	1,579	19.9	5,244	4,804	440	968	871	97	15.6	15.4	18.1
Spr 1988	6,262	1,559	19.9	5,412	4,893	520	764	689	76	12.4	12.3	12.7
Spr 1989	6,134	1,507	19.7	5,494	4,968	526	600	545	54	9.8	9.9	9.4
Spr 1990	5,847	1,577	21.2	5,259	4,703	556	587	517	70	10.0	9.9	11.1
Spr 1991	5,556	1,647	22.9	4,808	4,217	591	749	678	71	13.5	13.9	10.7
Spr 1992	5,127	1,902	27.1	4,340	3,720	620	793	732	61	15.5	16.4	8.9
Sum 1992	5,529	1,439	20.6	4,423	3,862	562	963	848	115	17.9	18.0	17.0
Aut 1992	5,188	1,718	24.9	4,274	3,728	546	877	795	82	17.0	17.6	13.0
Win 1992/3	4,946	1,899	27.7	4,102	3,540	562	867	781	87	17.5	18.1	13.3
Spr 1993	4,891	1,892	27.9	4,018	3,449	569	841	770	71	17.3	18.3	11.1
Sum 1993	5,244	1,478	22.0	4,151	3,617	534	982	853	128	19.1	19.1	19.4
Aut 1993	4,900	1,767	26.5	4,048	3,469	579	861	757	104	17.5	17.9	15.2
Win 1993/4	4,648	1,966	29.7	3,939	3,320	619	785	695	90	16.6	17.3	12.7
Spr 1994	4,497	2,063	31.4	3,890	3,222	668	749	663	86	16.1	17.1	11.4
Sum 1994	5,015	1,491	22.9	4,030	3,468	563	913	767	146	18.5	18.1	20.6
Aut 1994	4,628	1,843	28.5	3,922	3,330	592	756	637	119	16.2	16.1	16.7
Win 1994/5	4,361	2,075	32.2	3,820	3,161	659	695	585	110	15.4	15.6	14.3
Spr 1995	4,266	2,136	33.4	3,805	3,111	694	685	574	111	15.3	15.6	13.8
Sum 1995	4,805	1,562	24.5	4,042	3,401	642	820	681	140	16.9	16.7	17.9
Aut 1995	4,492	1,845	29.1	3,929	3,246	683	712	587	125	15.3	15.3	15.5
Win 1995/6	4,203	2,104	33.4	3,849	3,078	771	657	550	107	14.6	15.2	12.1

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

<sup>a</sup> This table revises table 7.24 published in the 'Labour Market Data' section of *Labour Market Trends*, March 1996.

<sup>b</sup> The household base in the Labour Force Survey was expanded in spring 1992 to include students living away from home in halls of residence.

<sup>c</sup> Age at the time of interview.

<sup>d</sup> The Labour Force Survey definition of whether or not a person is in full-time education is based on a separate section of the questionnaire to that used to define labour market status. The definition has been revised as explained in the accompanying text.

<sup>e</sup> Not currently available.

Source: Labour Force Survey

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

HELP-LINE



0171 273 5585



Prepared by the Government Statistical Service

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

CONTENTS FOR JULY 1996 - PRESENTING RESULTS FROM WINTER (DECEMBER TO FEBRUARY) 1995/6 LFS

- 1 Self-employment
- 2 Changes in employment
- 3 Economic activity of young people
- 4 Economically inactive
- 5 Second jobs
- 6 Women in employment
- 7 Sickness absence
- 8 Job-related training
- 9 Part-time and temporary workers
- 10 Total usual weekly hours worked
- 11 List of articles
- 12 Index of topics

1 SELF-EMPLOYMENT

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

In winter 1995/6, the LFS showed the number of self-employed people in Great Britain to be 3,188,000 (not seasonally adjusted), 12 per cent of all in employment. Table 1 shows that

women are less likely than men to be self-employed. Of the ethnic groups, black people are the least likely to be in business for themselves.

Figure 1 shows the regional

variations of self-employment with around 16 per cent of those in employment in the South-West being self-employed compared with 10 per cent in Scotland and the Northern region.

Table 1 Self-employed by ethnic origin (Great Britain, winter 1995/6, not seasonally adjusted)

	All people <sup>a</sup>	Ethnic groups**					Thousands
		White	All ethnic minority groups <sup>b</sup>	Black <sup>c</sup>	Indian	Pakistani/Bangladeshi	
<b>All persons</b>							
Total in employment	25,529	24,430	1,090	320	370	150	
Self-employed	3,188	3,050	130	30	50	30	
Percentage self-employed	12	12	12	8	14	18	
<b>Men</b>							
Total in employment	14,041	13,410	630	160	220	120	
Self-employed	2,398	2,290	110	20	40	30	
Percentage self-employed	17	17	17	14	20	21	
<b>Women</b>							
Total in employment	11,488	11,020	470	170	160	30	
Self-employed	790	760	30	*	10	*	
Percentage self-employed	7	7	5	*	7	*	

<sup>a</sup> Includes those who did not state their ethnic origin.

<sup>b</sup> Includes those of other origins not shown, including mixed origin.

<sup>c</sup> Includes Caribbean, African, and other black people of non-mixed origin.

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



## 2 CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT

Figure 2 shows the year on year changes of the number of people in employment, by type of employment between winter 1992/3 and winter 1995/6 (not seasonally adjusted). The figure shows that although employment as a whole rose between winter 1992/3 and winter 1993/4 decreases were seen in the number of people in full-time work. Employment increased in every category between winter 1993/4 and winter 1994/5

with largest rise seen in full-time work. Again, in the last year, with the exception of the self-employed, employment increased in every category. Most of the increase in employment has been concentrated in permanent employees and split between full- and part-time work. Employment troughed in winter 1992/3. Table 2 gives the seasonally adjusted changes of those in employment between the trough and winter 1995/6. These

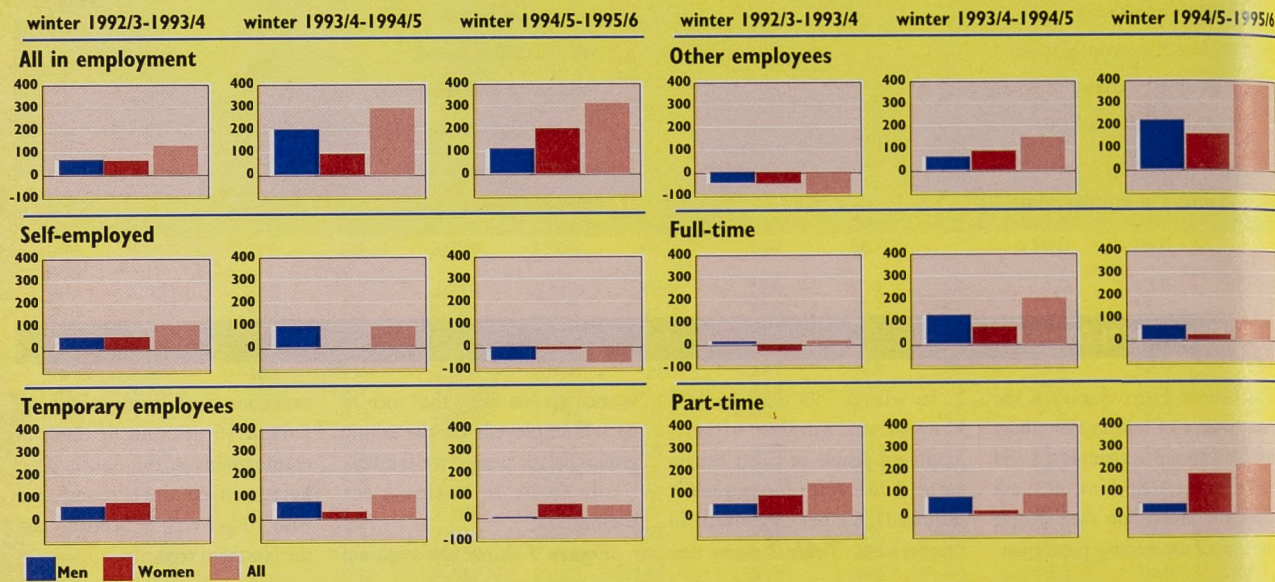
show that employment has risen by 733,000 since winter 1992/3 and that most of the increase has been among employees. It also

shows that just over half of the increase was accounted for by men and similarly, over half was in part-time employment.

**Table 2** Changes in Employment: winter 1992/3 to winter 1995/6 (Great Britain, thousands, seasonally adjusted)

Thousands	Total	Employees	Self-employed	Other	Full-time	Part-time
All	733	721	135	-123	275	453
Men	382	361	91	-70	208	170
Women	351	360	44	-53	68	283

**Figure 2** Changes in Employment: winter 1992/3 to winter 1995/6 (Great Britain, thousands, not seasonally adjusted)



## 3 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF YOUNG PEOPLE, BY ACADEMIC AGE

The LFS can be used to look at the economic activity of people, by their academic age. Table 3 shows the economic activity of people who were aged between 16-19 on

the previous 31 August. The table shows that out of the 2.6 million people aged 16-19, more than half were in full-time education. Of these 1.5 million people in full-

time education, 40 per cent were in employment, and 6 per cent were ILO unemployed. The numbers of men and women in full-time education were similar.

### Academic age in the LFS

Age of the respondent in completed years at the preceding 31 August. This has recently been introduced to the LFS as an additional variable available on the LFS databases accessible via Quantime Ltd.

**Table 3** Young people by academic age (Great Britain, thousands, not seasonally adjusted, winter 1995/6)

	All persons				Men		Women	
	16	17	18	19	16-19	16-19	16-19	
<b>In employment:</b>								
All	279	366	349	363	694	663		
Not in FTE	90	168	218	282	421	337		
In FTE	189	198	131	80	273	325		
<b>ILO unemployed:</b>								
All	67	58	78	79	173	108		
Not in FTE	25	37	64	69	126	68		
In FTE	42	21	13	10	46	41		
<b>Economically Inactive</b>								
All	351	234	201	198	480	505		
Not in FTE	20	34	44	56	46	108		
In FTE	321	200	157	142	429	391		
<b>Total</b>								
All	697	658	628	640	1347	1277		
Not in FTE	134	239	326	407	593	512		
In FTE	551	420	302	233	748	757		
<b>Economic Activity Rate (%)</b>								
All	49.6	64.4	67.9	69.1	64.4	60.4		
Not in FTE	85.3	85.7	86.6	86.3	92.3	79.0		
In FTE	41.9	52.2	47.9	38.9	42.6	48.3		
<b>ILO unemployment rate (%)</b>								
All	19.3	13.7	18.2	17.8	19.9	14.1		
Not in FTE	21.7	18.0	22.7	19.5	23.1	16.7		
In FTE	18.1	9.6	9.3	11.3	14.4	11.1		

## 4 ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE

Table 4 gives a breakdown of the reasons for not seeking work of people who say they want a

job but are not actively looking for one. Such people, including 'discouraged workers' (whose

reason for not seeking work is that they believe no jobs are available) are classified as

economically inactive according to the ILO guidelines.

**Table 4** Economically inactive people by availability and whether seeking work (in past 4 weeks) (Great Britain, winter 1995/6, not seasonally adjusted)

(Thousands)	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women
<b>Total economically inactive who would like to work</b>	<b>2,336</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>1,415</b>			
<b>Seeking work but not available to start in 2 weeks</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>100</b>			
Student	76	38	38			
Other	104	41	62			
<b>Not seeking work but would like to work (available and not available)</b>	<b>2,157</b>	<b>842</b>	<b>1,315</b>			
<b>Available to start in next 2 weeks</b>	<b>1,001</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>624</b>			
Believes no jobs are available (discouraged workers)	115	68	47			
Long-term sick/disabled	130	83	47			
Looking after family/home	343	27	316			
Student	130	66	64			
Other	283	132	151			
<b>Not available in next 2 weeks</b>	<b>1,145</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>683</b>			
Believes no jobs are available (discouraged workers)	13	*	*			
Long-term sick/disabled	429	265	163			
Looking after family/home	398	43	356			
Student	142	76	65			
Other	163	72	91			
<b>Not seeking work, does not want work</b>	<b>14,320</b>	<b>5,133</b>	<b>9,187</b>			
Does not need/want job	198	47	151			
Long-term sick/disabled	1,661	923	738			
Looking after family/home	1,961	91	1,870			
Student	1,169	587	582			
Other	9,331	3,484	5,847			
<b>Base:</b>						
All economically inactive <sup>a</sup> (winter 1995/6)	16,656	6,055	10,602			
All economically inactive <sup>a</sup> (winter 1994/5)	16,695	5,990	10,705			
<b>Change: Winter 1995/6 - Winter 1994/5</b>	<b>-39</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>-103</b>			

<sup>a</sup> Does not include people under 16 years of age.

## 5 SECOND JOBS

Each quarter the LFS provides new information of interest to many regular users about the number of people who have more than one job. Such people are counted only once in the LFS employment totals. The alternative source of employment statistics - the Workforce in Employment series counts all jobs and so counts people with two jobs twice. The numbers of second jobs held in winter 1995/6 as shown by the LFS are given in Table 5.

**Table 5** Employment status of people with more than one job (Great Britain, winter 1995/6, not seasonally adjusted)

Employment status in main job (Thousands)	Employment status in second job			People with no second job <sup>c</sup>	All in employment
	Employee	Self-employed	All <sup>b</sup>		
Employee	773	272	1,271	24,137	21,981
Self-employed	94	112	1,046	20,934	3,188
On government employment and training programmes	18	*	207	2,981	242
Unpaid family workers	*	*	18	222	118
<b>All (winter 1995/6)</b>	<b>885<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>385<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>1,271<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>24,137<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>25,529</b>
<b>All (winter 1994/5)</b>	<b>832<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>351<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>1,184<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>23,901<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>25,221</b>
<b>Changes: winter 1994/5-winter 1995/6</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>308</b>

\* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

+ Unpaid family workers were not asked whether they had a second job in the reference week.

<sup>a</sup> Excludes unpaid family workers.

<sup>b</sup> Includes those who did not state the status of their second job.

<sup>c</sup> Includes those who did not state whether they had a second job and those that had changed jobs.



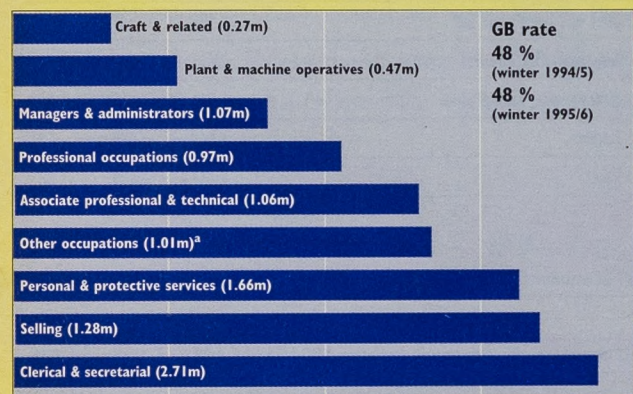
## 6 WOMEN IN EMPLOYMENT

Among the most frequent topics of enquiry on the LFS Help-Line are questions about the labour market characteristics of women. In winter 1995/6 there were 10.5 million women employees (not seasonally adjusted), 48 per cent of all employees, but the types of job they hold are often very different from those held by men. For example, in winter 1995/6, 45 per cent of women employees worked part-time compared with only 8 per cent of men.

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

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

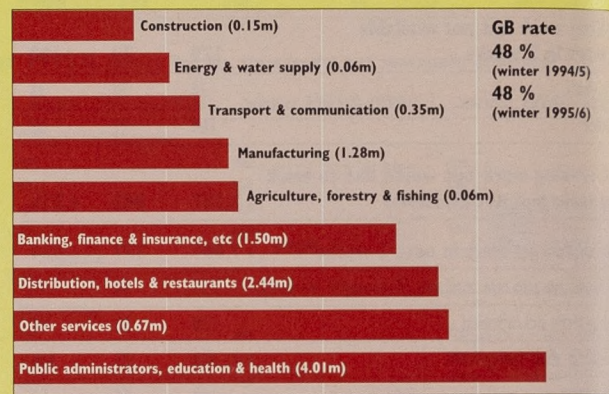
**Figure 3** Percentage of employees that are women by occupation (Great Britain, winter 1995/6, not seasonally adjusted)



Percentage of employees

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

**Figure 4** Percentage of employees that are women by industry (Great Britain, winter 1995/6, not seasonally adjusted)



Percentage of employees

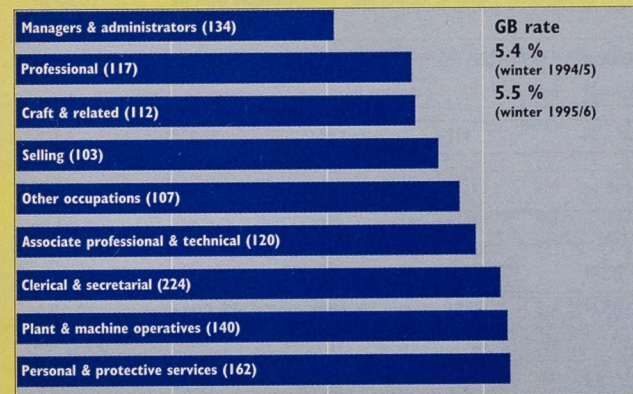
Industries are coded according to the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification.  
( ) The figures shown in brackets are the number of women employees in each occupation and industry.

## 7 SICKNESS ABSENCE

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

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

**Figure 5** Percentage of employees absent from work for at least one day in the reference week due to sickness or injury by occupation (Great Britain, winter 1995/6, not seasonally adjusted)

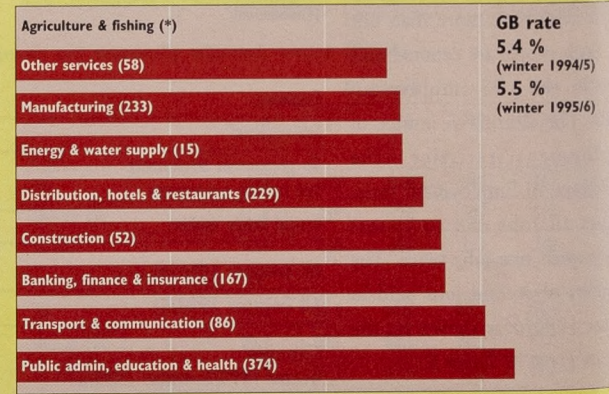


Percentage

Occupations are coded according to the Standard Occupational Classification.

( ) The figures shown in brackets are the number (in thousands) of employees absent from work for at least one day in the reference week.

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



Percentage

Industries are coded according to the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification.

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

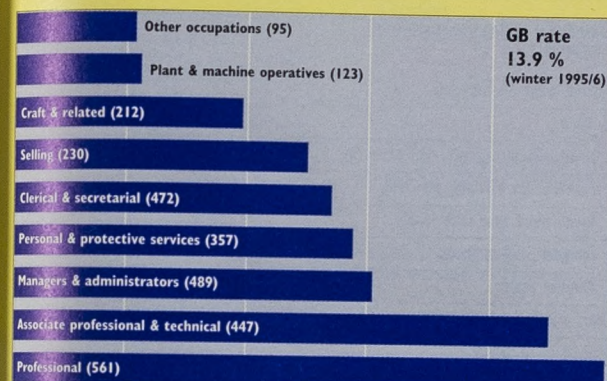
## 8 JOB-RELATED TRAINING

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

In winter 1995/6, 3.0 million employees of working age received job-related training in the four weeks prior to interview, 13.9 per cent of all such employees (seasonally adjusted).

The percentage of employees receiving job-related training in each occupation and industry is shown in **figures 7 and 8**.

**Figure 7** Percentage of employees of working age receiving job-related training in the four weeks prior to interview by occupation (Great Britain, winter 1995/6, not seasonally adjusted)

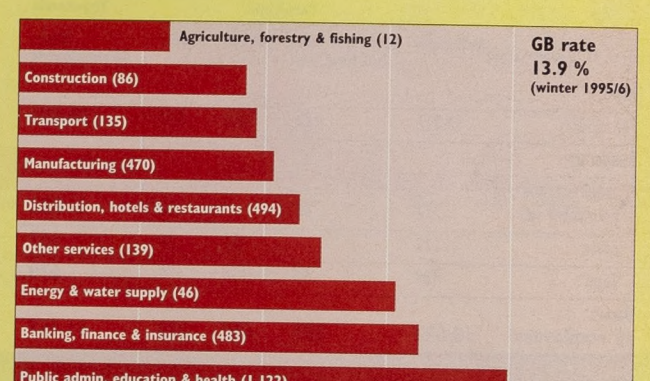


Percentage

Occupations are coded according to the Standard Occupation Classification

( ) The figures shown in brackets are the numbers (in thousands) of employees receiving job-related training.

**Figure 8** Percentage of employees of working age receiving job-related training in four weeks prior to interview by industry (Great Britain winter 1995/6, not seasonally adjusted)

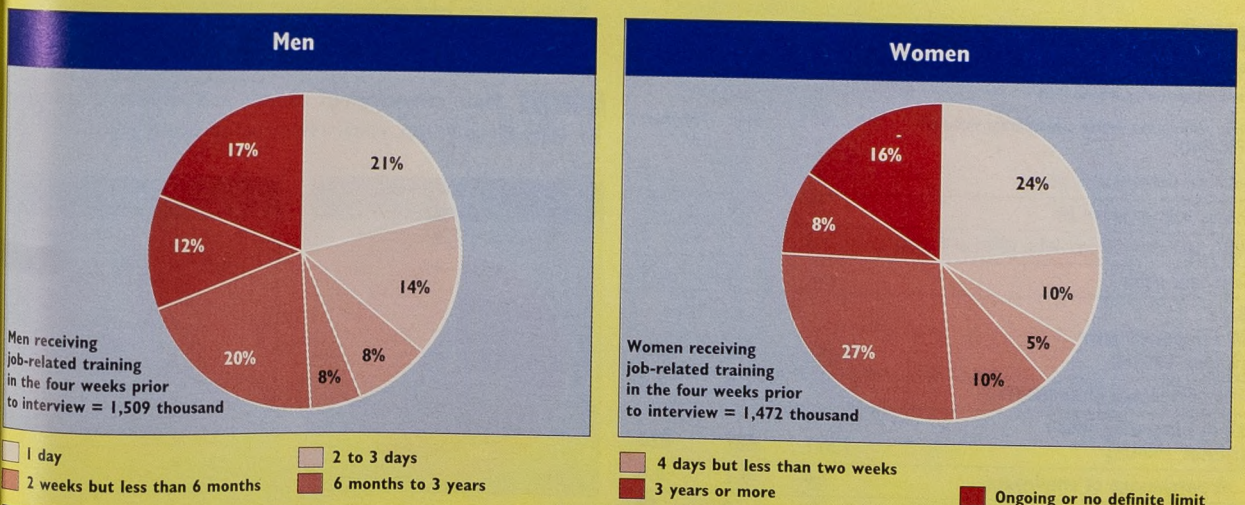


Percentage

Industries are coded according to the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification.

( ) The figures shown in brackets are the numbers (in thousands) of employees receiving job-related training.

**Figure 9** Length of courses received by employees of working age in the four weeks prior to interview (Great Britain, winter 1995/6, not seasonally adjusted)



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



9 PART-TIME AND TEMPORARY WORKERS

Part-time and temporary employment play an increasingly important role in the labour market. Tables 7 and 8 show that the number of part-time employees and self-employed has increased by 269,000 over the past year while the number of temporary employees has increased by 51,000.

Figure 10 and table 6 show the different patterns of employment for men and women in their main

job. Figure 10 shows that in Great Britain in winter 1995/6, while 88 per cent of male employees were working full-time in permanent positions, for women the figure was only 52 per cent. However, the proportions of both men and women employees who were in temporary jobs were small.

The percentages of men and women working part-time, classified according to the main reasons they gave for working part-

time, are given in table 7. It is clear from this table that, although the number of people in part-time employment is increasing, only a small minority (13 per cent) take a part-time job because they cannot find a full-time one.

Employers take on temporary staff for a variety of reasons, such as for short term cover, gaining specialist skills or to cope with the peaks in demand for labour. Table 8 shows the reasons people give for

taking a temporary job rather than a permanent one. About one third of women are in temporary employment because they did not want a permanent job compared only 20 per cent of men. On the other hand, almost half of the men in temporary employment took the job because they could not find a permanent job, compared with just over one third of women.

Table 6 Employees by type of main job and reason for taking it (Great Britain, winter 1995/6, not seasonally adjusted)

	Part-time			Total	Thousands Base: All employees
	Full-time	Could not find full-time job	Other		
<b>Men</b>					
Permanent	10,023	149	480	629	10,652
Temporary					
could not find permanent job	277	48	*	55	332
other	129	*	34	38	167
Total	489	53	136	189	679
<b>Base: all employees<sup>a</sup></b>					
	10,623	203	630	833	11,457
<b>Women</b>					
Permanent	5,446	405	3,694	4,099	9,545
Temporary					
could not find permanent job	165	87	75	162	327
other	98	10	124	133	231
Total	341	105	433	538	879
<b>Base: all employees<sup>a</sup></b>					
	5,832	514	4,177	4,691	10,524

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

Table 8 Temporary employees by reason for taking a temporary job (Great Britain, winter 1995/6, not seasonally adjusted)

Main reasons for taking a temporary main job (Per cent)	All	Men	Women
Could not find permanent job	42	49	37
Did not want permanent job	27	20	32
Had a contract which included a period of training	5	7	4
Some other reason	26	25	26
<b>Base</b>			
All temporary jobs <sup>a</sup> (winter 1995/6)	1,558	679	879
as percentage of employees	7.1	5.9	8.4
All in temporary jobs <sup>a</sup> (winter 1994/5)	1,507	687	820
as percentage of employees	7.0	6.1	8.0
Change: winter 1994/5-winter 1995/6	51	-8	59

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

Table 7 Part-time<sup>a</sup> employees and self-employed by reason for taking a part-time job (Great Britain, winter 1995/6, not seasonally adjusted)

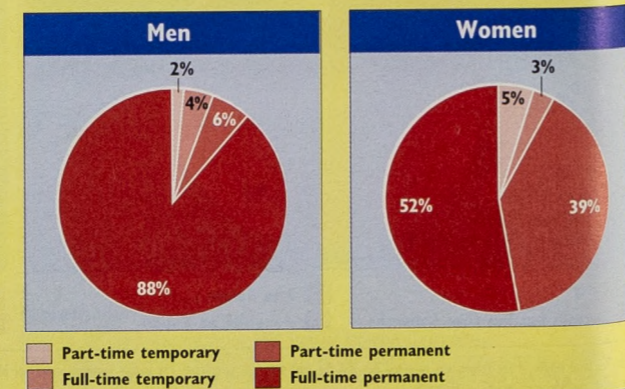
Reasons for taking part-time work (Per cent)	All	Men	Women
Did not want full-time job	72	37	79
of whom:			
Financially secure but want to work	6	9	5
Earn enough working part-time	4	5	4
Spend more time with family	23	2	27
Domestic commitments	25	2	29
Another reason	12	16	11
Could not find full-time job	13	25	11
Student or at school	13	34	9
Ill or disabled	1	3	1
<b>Base</b>			
All in part-time jobs (winter 1995/6) <sup>bc</sup>	6,156	1,070	5,085
as percentage of employees & self-employed	24.5	7.7	44.9
All in part-time jobs (winter 1994/5) <sup>bc</sup>	5,887	992	4,895
as percentage of employees & self-employed	23.7	7.2	44.1
Change: winter 1994/5-winter 1995/6	269	79	190

a The definition of full- and part-time is based on the respondent's own assessment, not on the number of hours usually worked.

b All employees and self-employed who worked part-time. Includes a small number of part-time workers who give no reason for working part-time.

c The figures for part-time workers differ from those published in the LFS Quarterly Bulletin, which now include unpaid family workers and those on Government employment and training programmes.

Figure 10 Main employment of men and women employees by type (Great Britain, winter 1995/6, not seasonally adjusted)

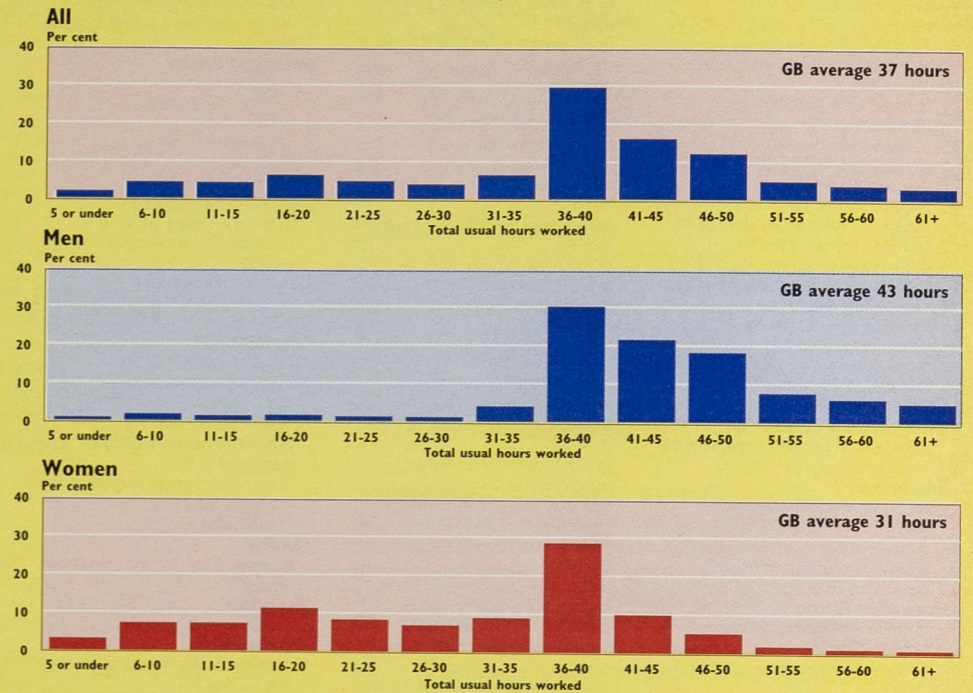


10 TOTAL USUAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

Information available from the LFS on the usual number of hours worked by employees illustrates the diversity of patterns of working hours in Great Britain. In winter 1995/6 there were 22 million employees who worked on average 37 hours per week.

The distribution of total usual weekly hours worked by employees in their main job is shown in figure 11. The figure shows the different working hours of men and women, and shows that for both men and women, almost a third of employees usually work between 36 and 40 hours per week. In winter 1995/6, 44 per cent of women usually worked less than 31 hours per week, in comparison with only 8 per cent of men. 20 per cent of employees work over 48 hours (32 per cent of men and 7 per cent of women).

Figure 11 Total usual weekly hours worked by employees in their main job (Great Britain, winter 1995/6, not seasonally adjusted)



The definition of full- and part-time is based on the respondents own assessment, not on the hours worked. Total usual weekly hours worked in main job includes paid and unpaid overtime but excludes meal breaks.

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

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



12 INDEX OF TOPICS COVERED IN LFS HELP-LINE FEATURES: NOVEMBER 1992 TO JULY 1996

**Disability** see Health problems

**Economic activity**  
by nationality (Mar '93)  
how the LFS classifies people (Dec '92)  
of people with health problems (Aug '93)  
of head of household by the number of children (Sep '93)  
of 16 to 24 year olds in full-time education (Sep '93)  
of lone mothers (Feb '94)  
changes: 1984-1994 (Nov '94)  
the effect of maternity leave - Denmark, Sweden, GB (Feb '95)  
of married/cohabitating couples (Sep '95)  
now and 1 year ago (Nov '95)  
Young people, by academic age (Mar '96)  
young people by academic age (May '96)

**Economic inactivity**  
reasons for (Nov '92, Standard)  
reasons by age (Dec '95)  
people of working age who are looking after family or home (May '96)

**Education (see also Qualifications & Young people)**  
Participation in full-time education and the labour force by age (Jun '94)

**Employment**  
age of men & women by industry (May '94)  
construction industry by region (Sep '93)  
hotels and catering sector (Feb '93)  
how current job was obtained (Jun '94)  
information technology (Mar '93, Mar '96)  
of people with nursing qualifications, by region (Dec '93)  
full and part-time by age groups and sex (Nov '93)  
occupation by sex (Dec '93)  
in the banking and business services sector (Mar '94)  
in the agriculture industry (May '94)  
of people on Government Training Programmes and unpaid family workers (Mar '95)  
working arrangements of employees (Nov '95)  
Employees who are looking for a different or additional job, by reason (Feb '96)

**Employment protection rights**  
eligibility for (Aug '93)  
by industry (Dec '95)  
by size of workplace (Dec '95)

**Ethnic minority groups**  
in the labour force by sex (Nov '92, Jan '93, Apr '93, July '93)  
in large and small workplaces (Dec '93)  
as a percentage of all persons in employment by region (Nov '92, Apr '93, Jul '93)  
managerial responsibility (Dec '92)  
by industry (Mar '93)  
by occupation (Mar '93)  
self-employment (Aug '93, Standard from Oct '93)  
by qualification and managerial status (Mar '94)  
Highest qualification held, by ethnic origin (Feb '96)

**Equal opportunities**  
managerial responsibilities by sex, limited health, ethnic origin (Dec '92)

**Family**  
carers who would like work (Sept '94)  
economic status of people in families by the number of dependent children (June '96)

**Gazette articles**  
list of LFS articles (Dec '92, Standard)

**Graduates**  
unemployment by age (Mar '94)  
employment by industry and occupation (Dec '95)

**Health problems**  
by economic activity (Aug '93, Feb '94, Mar '95, Sept '95)  
by region (Feb '93, Feb '94, Mar '95)  
managerial responsibility (Dec '92)  
by social class (Sept '95)

**Holidays**  
by industry & occupation for full-time employees (May '94)  
days of paid entitlement of full-time and part-time employees (May '96)  
holiday entitlement of temporary employees (June '96)

**Home workers**  
by industry (Dec '92, Nov '93, Jun '94, May '95)  
by occupation (Dec '92, Nov '93, Jun '94, May '95)  
by region (Jun '94, May '95)  
by full- and part-time (Dec '95)  
by region (June '96)

**Hours worked**  
total usual weekly hours worked (all persons) (Nov '92)  
employees working over 48 hrs by industry and occupation (Dec '92)  
employees working flexitime by region (Nov '94)  
total usual weekly hours worked by occupation (Dec '94)  
total usual weekly hours worked by employees (Mar '95)  
working hours of employees in EU (May '95)  
average total usual hours of full-time employees and self-employed by occupation and industry (Jun '95)  
people working different hours than usual (Jun '95)  
total usual hours worked by employees in full-time and part-time employment (Oct '93, Jul '95)  
in main and second job (Sept '95)  
by reasons for working part-time (Sept '95)  
working arrangements of employees (Nov '95)  
Total usual weekly hours worked by employees (Standard from Jan '96)  
Hours of overtime usually worked (Feb '96)  
EU comparisons of average usual weekly hours for all in employment (June '96)  
usual weekly hours worked (June '96)

**Housing tenure**  
by region (Feb '93)  
by economic activity (Aug '95)

**ILO unemployment**  
comparison of ILO and claimant count unemployment for men and women, 1984-93 (May '94)  
long term proportions by age, sex and family type (May '93)  
long term proportions by previous industry (Aug '94)  
method of seeking a job (Jun '94, May '95)  
rates by qualifications (Nov '92, Jun '93)  
rates by previous occupation (Nov '92, Standard until Apr '94)  
rates by previous occupation and age (Sept '94)  
rates by previous industry (Apr, Jul & Oct '93, Jan & Apr '94)  
rates by region and ethnic origin (Nov '93)  
routes to (previous activity & reason for leaving last job) (Aug '93, Feb '96)  
ILO and claimant count unemployment for men and women by age (Feb '94, Feb '95)  
graduate unemployment by age (Mar '94)  
duration by age and sex (Dec '94)  
duration of active job search by length of time since last job (Feb '95)  
duration by whether or not claiming (Feb '95)

**Income**  
average gross weekly income of full-time employees by highest qualification (May '95)  
average gross weekly income of full-time employees by social class (Jun '95)  
average gross hourly earnings by social class and ethnic origin (Aug '95)  
Average gross hourly earnings by region (Feb '96)

**Job-related training**  
by industry (Standard)  
by occupation (Standard)  
by region (Feb '93)  
by age and sex (Mar '93)  
duration of course by sex (May '93, Standard from Jul '93)  
on and off-the-job (Feb '94)  
by size of workplace (Nov '94)  
on and off-the-job training by industry (Aug '95)

**Labour market position**  
of people aged 16+ (Standard from Jul '94 to Oct '95)

**Lone mothers**  
economic activity (Feb '94)

**Managerial responsibilities**  
equal opportunities (Dec '92, Aug '95)  
sickness absence (Feb '93)  
qualifications of men and women managers (Feb '94)  
ethnic minority groups by qualification and managerial status (Mar '94)  
by occupation (Sep '94)

**Mobility**  
economic status now and one year ago (Nov '95)

**Nationality**  
economic activity (Mar '93)

**Older workers**  
economic activity rate by individual ages and sex (Sep '93)  
percentage working part-time by ages and sex (Sep '93)

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Second jobs**  
employment status of jobs (Nov '92, Jan, Apr, Jul & Oct '93, Jan, Apr, Jul & Oct '94, Jan, Apr, & Jul '95)  
by occupation (Dec '93)  
employment status in main & second job (Aug '94)  
change in employment and second jobs (Jun '95)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Unemployment**  
see ILO unemployment

**Unpaid family workers**  
effect of classification (May '93)

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

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

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

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

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

**LABOUR MARKET UPDATE** S2

**SUMMARY TABLES**  
Notes S5  
0.1 Labour Force Survey: UK S6  
0.2 Workforce: UK S6  
0.3 Labour Force Survey: GB S7  
0.4 Workforce: GB S7  
0.5 Background economic indicators S9

**EMPLOYMENT**  
1.1 Workforce S10  
1.2 Employees in employment: industry time series S11  
1.3 Employees in employment: administrative technical and clerical in manufacturing S13  
1.4 All industries: by division, class or group S14  
1.5 Employees in employment by region and sector S16  
1.8 Output, employment and productivity S18  
1.11 Overtime and short-time: manufacturing S19

**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
2.1 UK summary S20  
2.2 GB summary S20  
2.3 Regions S22  
2.4 Assisted and local areas S25  
2.9 Counties and local authority areas S27  
2.10 Parliamentary constituencies S30  
2.18 International comparisons S34  
2.19 UK flows S36  
2.20 GB flows by age S37  
2.21 Mean duration S38  
2.24 By sought and usual occupation S39  
2.32 Redundancies in Great Britain S40  
2.33 Redundancies by region S40  
2.34 Redundancies by age S40  
2.35 Redundancies by industry S40  
2.36 Redundancies by occupation S40

**VACANCIES**  
3.1 UK summary: seasonally adjusted: flows S41  
3.2 Summary: seasonally adjusted: regions S41  
3.3 Summary: regions S42

**LABOUR DISPUTES**  
4.1 Totals; industries; causes S43  
4.2 Stoppages of work: summary S44

**EARNINGS**  
5.1 Average earnings index: industrial sectors S45  
5.3 Average earnings index: industries S46  
5.8 Unit wage costs S48  
5.9 International comparisons S49

**RETAIL PRICES**  
6.1 Recent index movements S50  
6.2 Detailed indices S50  
6.3 Average for selected items S51  
6.4 General index: time series S52  
6.5 Changes on a year earlier: time series S53  
6.8 International comparisons S54  
6.9 International comparisons: all items exc housing costs S56

**LABOUR FORCE SURVEY**  
7.1 Economic activity: seasonally adjusted S58  
7.2 Economic activity: not seasonally adjusted S59  
7.3 Economic activity by age: not seasonally adjusted S60  
7.4 Full-time and part-time workers S61  
7.5 Alternative measures of unemployment (seasonally adjusted) S62  
7.6 Alternative measures of unemployment (not seasonally adjusted) S63

**GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING**  
8.1 Number of people participating in the programmes S64  
8.2 Number of starts on the programmes S64  
8.3 Destinations and qualifications of TFW/ET leavers S66  
8.4 Destinations and qualifications of YT leavers S67  
8.5 Destinations and qualifications of TFW/ET leavers who completed their agreed training S68  
8.6 Destinations and qualifications of YT leavers who completed their agreed training S68  
8.7 Characteristics of young people leaving YT for England and Wales S69  
8.8 Characteristics and qualifications of TFW/ET by their characteristics for England and Wales S69  
8.9 Characteristics of young people starting Modern Apprenticeships for England and Wales S69  
8.10 Destinations and qualifications of TFW/ET by their characteristics for England and Wales S70  
8.11 Destinations and qualifications of YT leavers by their characteristics for England and Wales S70

**OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES**  
A1 Disabled jobseekers: GB S72  
A2 Selective Assistance by region S72  
A3 Selective Assistance by region and company S72

**DEFINITIONS** S74

**REGULARLY PUBLISHED STATISTICS** S75

**STATISTICAL ENQUIRY POINTS** S76

MODERN APPRENTICESHIPS

A new table 8.9 entitled 'Characteristics of young people starting Modern Apprenticeships for England and Wales', is being introduced in this month's 'Labour Market Data' section. It appears quarterly and presents the numbers of such people by sex, ethnic origin, disability and time period. It can be found on page S69.

Publication dates of main economic indicators July - September

Labour market statistics	Retail prices index
Unemployment, employment, vacancies, earnings, hours, unit wage costs, productivity and industrial disputes.	
July .....	17 Wednesday
August .....	14 Wednesday
September .....	11 Wednesday
	July .....
	11 Thursday
	August .....
	13 Tuesday
	September .....
	10 Tuesday (Provisional)



# LABOUR MARKET update

## Labour market overview

- The latest set of statistics indicate a continuing but spasmodic improvement in the labour market, with continuing falls in unemployment accompanied by a fall in the workforce in employment during the first quarter.
- On the seasonally adjusted basis, UK claimant unemployment fell by 14,800 in May, taking the level of unemployment to 2.168 million – the lowest level since April 1991. This month's fall was widespread with all but two regions recording falls in claimant unemployment among both men and women. The claimant unemployment rate fell by 0.1 percentage point to 7.7 per cent – again, the lowest since April 1991. The main stimulus behind this month's fall was a rise of 14,200 in the number of claimants leaving the count.
- As in previous months, the monthly inflow figures have increased by only a few thousand as a result of claimants transferring from Incapacity Benefit to unemployment-related benefits, while indirect evidence from an occupational analysis of the claimant unemployed indicates that the inflow figures have been affected only marginally by the impact of BSE on the British beef industry.
- New figures relating to the quarter to March show that the workforce in employment fell by 74,000 to 25,731,000, having risen by 83,000 in December, and fallen by 2,000 in September. This is the largest quarterly fall since December 1992. Employees and the self-employed were both down 27,000; HM Forces were down 3,000; and participants on Government-supported training were down 16,000. Full-time jobs among employees in the UK fell by 60,000 while part-time jobs rose by 27,000. Manufacturing, Energy and Water, and Construction all recorded a quarterly fall in employees, while Services saw a quarterly rise.
- Jobs in the manufacturing industries in GB fell by 18,000 over the month to April to 3,817,000, following a fall of 2,000 in March, and no change in February. Over the year to April, jobs in manufacturing similarly fell by 18,000.
- Overtime worked by manufacturing operatives fell by 0.2 million hours over the month to April to stand at 8.17 million hours per week. Short-time working fell over the month to 0.31 million hours per week, having risen in each of the previous three months.
- The annual increase in whole economy average earnings, at 3%, was unchanged from the rate for March.
- The seasonally adjusted stock of unfilled vacancies at UK Jobcentres rose by 7,100 in May taking the level to 204,100, the highest level since November 1989. The number of new vacancies notified to Jobcentres between April and May rose by 1,900 to 229,900 while the number of people placed into jobs by the Employment Service (ES) rose by 600 to 158,400.
- The statistics relating to Jobcentre vacancies and placements should be interpreted with caution because of the continuing effects caused by the introduction of a new software system designed to handle the forthcoming Jobseeker's Allowance. The main effect of this conversion project has been to dampen ES job placement activity and, to a lesser extent, notifications of new jobs.
- Latest results from the Labour Force Survey show that the number of people made redundant in the three months prior to interview in winter 1995/6 was 225,000 – up 106,000 since winter 1994/5. The earlier figure was, however, an exceptionally low estimate compared with the quarters before and after, and should not be given great weight in assessing the trends in redundancies over the last two years.

## Economic background

Table 0.5

- Gross Domestic Product (GDP)** in the first quarter of 1996 was 0.4 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 2.0 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and gas GDP** in the first quarter of 1996 was 0.4 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 2.0 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Retail sales volumes** in the three months to April were 0.7 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 2.2 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Manufacturing output** in the three months to April was constant on the previous three months and was 0.5 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Construction output** in the first quarter of 1996 was 1 per cent lower than the previous quarter and 1 per cent lower than a year earlier.
- Manufacturing investment** in the first quarter of 1996 was 2 per cent lower than the previous quarter and 1 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Government consumption** in the first quarter of 1996 was 0.4 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 1.3 per cent higher than a year earlier.

Figure 1: United Kingdom, workforce in employment quarterly changes: March 1993-March 1996

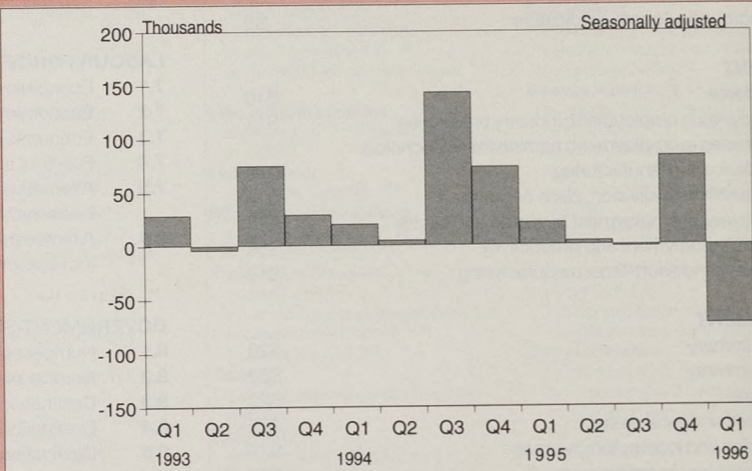
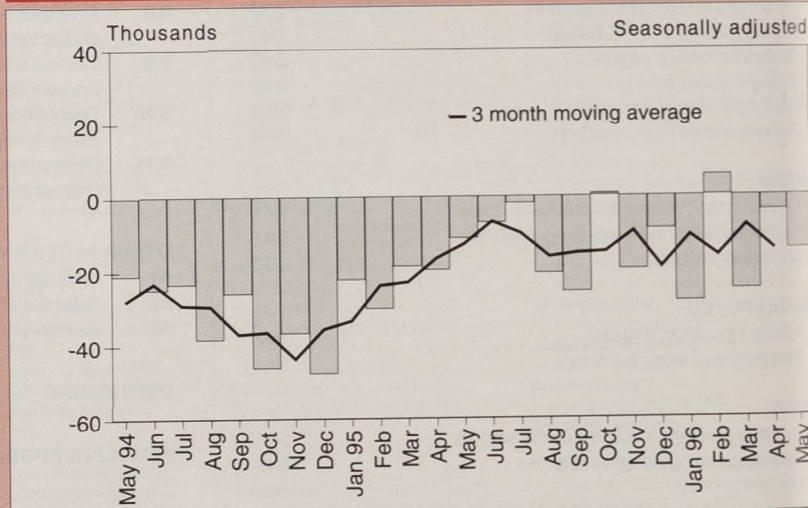


Figure 2: Monthly changes in UK claimant unemployment, consistent with current coverage



- The **balance of visible trade** in the three months to March was in deficit by £3.5 billion. This compares to a deficit of £3.2 billion in the previous quarter and £1.6 billion a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics **export volumes** in the three months to March were up 3.2 per cent on the previous three months and 6.4 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics **import volumes** in the three months to March were 4.3 per cent up on the previous three months and 9 per cent higher than a year earlier.

## Employment

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

- The UK workforce in employment fell by 74,000 over the quarter to March to 25,731,000 following a rise of 83,000 in December and a fall of 2,000 in September (previously reported as a rise of 68,000 and a fall of 16,000). This is the largest quarterly fall since December 1992. (Table 1.1)

- The March quarterly fall was made up of decreases in employees and the self-employed (both down 27,000), HM Forces (down 3,000) and participants on Government-supported training (down 16,000). (Table 1.1)
- Among employees in GB full-time jobs fell by 57,000 – including 37,000 men – while part-time jobs rose by 29,000 – largely women. (Table 1.1)
- Self-employment fell by 27,000 to 3,302,000 over the quarter to March – the fourth successive fall. A rise of 5,000 women was offset by a fall of 33,000 men. (Table 1.1)
- Jobs in manufacturing in GB fell by 18,000 over the month to April to 3,817,000 following a fall of 2,000 in March and no change in February. Over the year to April 1996 manufacturing jobs had fallen by 18,000. (Table 1.2)
- Overtime worked by manufacturing operatives fell in the month to April to 8.17 million hours per week. Hours lost through short-time working fell to 0.31 million hours per week in April after three previous monthly rises. (Table 1.11)

## Claimant unemployment

Figure 2. Tables 0.2, 0.4, 2.1-2.24, except 2.18

- The UK seasonally adjusted level of claimant unemployment fell by 14,800 in May 1996 to stand at 2,167,600 (the lowest level since April 1991). (Table 2.1)
- The unemployment level was 573,700 (36 per cent) higher than in April 1990 when claimant unemployment reached its last trough, but 813,500 (27 per cent) lower than in December 1992 when unemployment last reached a peak.
- The seasonally adjusted rate of claimant unemployment at 7.7 per cent of the workforce, is down 0.1 percentage points over the previous month. This is the lowest rate since April 1991. (Table 2.1)
- The UK unemployment rate is 0.6 percentage points lower than 12 months ago and, over the year, has fallen in every region for both men and women (apart from Scotland where the female unemployment rate is the same as a year previously). (Tables 2.1 & 2.3)
- Between April and May the total level of seasonally adjusted claimant unemployment fell in every region except East Anglia where there was no change on the month. The largest regional percentage falls were in the East Midlands, Yorkshire & Humber and the North. (Table 2.3)
- Over the month the rate of seasonally adjusted unemployment fell in every region except the South East, East Anglia, West Midlands, Scotland and Northern Ireland where it remained the same. (Table 2.3)
- The UK unadjusted level of claimant unemployment fell by 154,918 over the year to stand at 2,147,363 or 7.7 per cent of the workforce, down 0.5 percentage points over the year. (Table 2.1)
- On the International Labour Organisation (ILO) basis, the seasonally adjusted unemployment level in GB, (winter 1995/6) stood at 2.3 million (or 8.2 per cent), which is 170,000 higher than the GB claimant count for the same period.

## Jobcentre vacancies

Figure 3. Tables 3.1-3.3

- The number of vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres (UK seasonally adjusted) increased by 7,100 to 204,100. (Table 3.1)
- The seasonally adjusted number of new vacancies notified to Jobcentres increased by 1,900 to 229,900. (Table 3.1)
- On a seasonally adjusted basis, the number of people placed into jobs by the ES increased by 600 to 158,400. (Table 3.1)

## Labour disputes

Figure 4. Tables 4.1, 4.2

- It is provisionally estimated that 12,000 working days were lost due to stoppages of work in April 1996. This compares with 14,000 in March 1996 and 34,000 in April 1995.
- The number of working days lost in the 12 months to April 1996 is provisionally estimated to be 423,000, equivalent to 19 days lost per 1,000 employees. The latest estimate is higher than the total for the corresponding period a year ago (353,000) and it compares with an annual average over the ten year period (12 months to April 1986-95) of 1.9 million days lost.
- Thirty six per cent of the 423,000 days were lost in the public administration and defence and compulsory social security group and 25 per cent were lost in the transport, storage and communication group.
- A provisional total of 21 stoppages were recorded as being in progress in April 1996. The 12 months to April total (232) is higher than the number for the corresponding period last year, which was 222.

## 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 April 1996 was provisionally estimated to be 3 1/4 per cent. This is the same as the March figure. (Table 5.1)
- The actual increase in whole economy average earnings was 4.0 per cent. (Table 5.1)
- In the manufacturing industries the underlying increase was 1/4 per cent. This is down 1/4 point from the March figure. (Table 5.1)
- Along with the September to December 1995 and November 1993 rates this is the lowest since 1967.
- The production industries increase was 4 1/4 per cent. This is the same as the March figure. These are the highest rates since October 1995. (Table 5.1)
- In the services industries the increase was 3 1/2 per cent. This is the same as the March figure which has been revised up point. (Table 5.1)

## Productivity and unit wage costs

Figure 6. Tables 1.8, 5.8

- Manufacturing output rose by 0.5 per cent in the three months ending April 1996, compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)
- Manufacturing productivity in terms of output per head rose by 0.7 per cent in the three months ending April 1996, compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)

Figure 3: Monthly changes in UK unfilled vacancies, seasonally adjusted

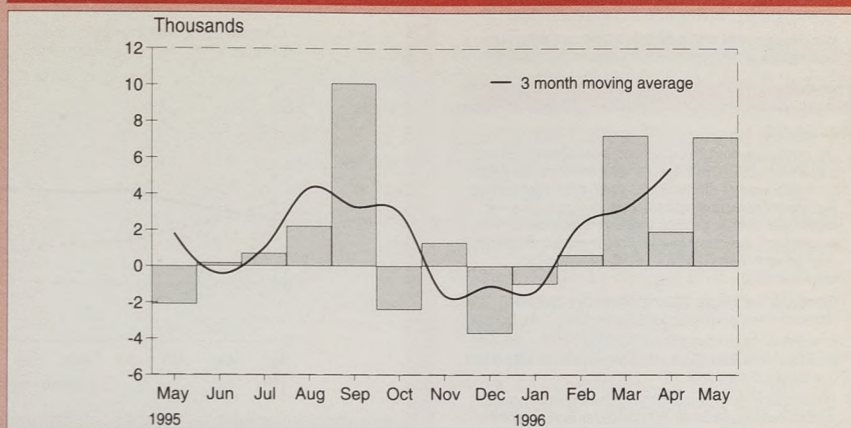


Figure 4: Working days lost due to labour disputes: UK, April 1995-96

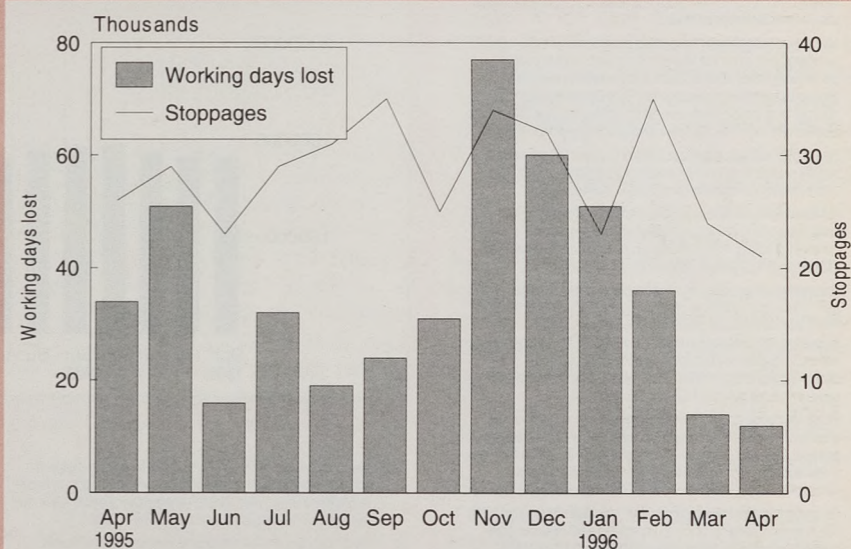
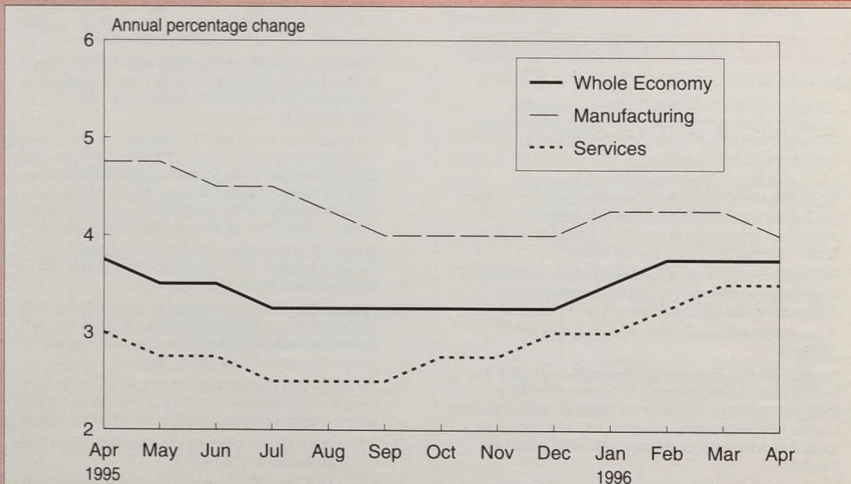


Figure 5: Underlying average earnings index: GB, April 1995-96





- Manufacturing unit wage costs rose 3.6 per cent in the three months ending April 1996, compared with a year earlier. (Table 5.8)
- Whole economy output per head was 1.7 per cent higher in the fourth quarter of 1995, compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)
- Whole economy unit wage costs were 1.4 per cent higher in the fourth quarter of 1995, compared with a year earlier. (Table 5.8)

## Prices

### Tables 6.1-6.5

- The increase over the 12 months to May in the 'all items' RPI was 2.2 per cent - down from 2.4 per cent over the 12 months to April. The main downward effect on the 12-month rate came from food prices where price increases were not as steep as those a year earlier. Other downward effects came from housing costs, household goods prices and personal goods and services prices. The main upward effect on the 12-month rate came from motor car costs.
- Between April and May the 'all items' RPI rose by 0.2 per cent, compared with a rise of 0.4 per cent between April and May last year.
- Excluding mortgage interest payments (RPIX), the 12-month rate of price increases was 2.8 per cent in May, down from 2.9 per cent over the 12 months to April.
- 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 2.3 per cent, down from 2.6 per cent over the 12 months to April.
- Seasonal food prices rose over the month by 2.0 per cent compared with a rise of 4.1 per cent last year. Downward pressure on the 12-month rate was largely due to a small fall in vegetable prices, in contrast to a sharp increase a year ago. Also downward effects came from steeper falls in potato prices than last May. Upward effects came from fresh fruit as seasonal price increases were higher than those last year.
- For non-seasonal food, there was a monthly rise of 0.5 per cent compared with a rise last May of 1.3 per cent. Rises in poultry prices were not as steep as a year ago when there were sharp recoveries from Easter promotional offers. Beef prices fell in contrast to an increase between April and May last year. There were also smaller price rises for potato products this year than last year.
- For alcoholic drink, there was a monthly rise of 0.4 per cent slightly smaller than last May's 0.6 per cent increase. New sale offers for beer off-sales followed April's price recoveries.
- For housing, there was a downward effect principally due to continuing cuts in mortgage interest rates of around -0.15 percentage points. A smaller drop in house prices this year than last year exerted upward pressure on the 12-month rate.
- For household goods, there was an increase on the month of 0.7 per cent compared with a rise of 1.1 per cent last year. There were downward effects from smaller price increases and sale recoveries for furniture and electrical appliances than those a year earlier. Small downward effects came from household consumable prices as the effect of last year's increases in pulp paper prices fell out of the 12-month comparison.
- Personal goods and services saw small rises in the prices of chemists' goods in May compared with much sharper increases last year. Prices for personal articles fell slightly in contrast to a rise a year ago when there were fewer sales. Charges for some personal services did not rise to the same degree as last May.
- For motoring expenditure, the main upward effect came from a rise in second-hand car prices in contrast to a fall between April and May last year. A small downward effect came from petrol where prices remained steady compared to an increase a year ago.
- The 12-month rate of increase in the price index for the output of manufactured products is provisionally estimated at 2.9 per cent for May, compared with a 3.2 per cent (provisional) increase for April. The index of prices of materials and fuels purchased by manufacturing industry provisionally increased by 1.0 per cent over the year to May, compared with a provisional increase of 2.4 per cent for April.

## Labour Force Survey (LFS)

### Figure 7. Tables 7.1 - 7.6

- The winter 1995/6 LFS shows that there were 28.0 million (seasonally adjusted) economically active people in GB. Of these 25.7 million were in employment and 2.3 million were ILO unemployed. (Table 7.1)
- In winter 1995/6 there were 14.2 million men (seasonally adjusted) in employment up 35,000 over the quarter and 111,000 over the year. There were 11.5 million women (seasonally adjusted) in employment in winter 1995/6, a rise of 83,000 since autumn 1995 and 198,000 since winter 1994/5.
- The number of ILO unemployed fell over the quarter by 94,000 to 2.3 million (seasonally adjusted). This fall comprised drops of 37,000 among men and 58,000 among women. (Table 7.1)
- The unemployment rate was highest for people aged 16-19. (Table 7.3)
- The trend for ILO unemployment was broadly consistent with the claimant count, showing unemployment falling substantially throughout 1994/5 and 1995/6. Over the past year (winter 1994/5 to winter 1995/6) ILO unemployment fell by 133,000 (seasonally adjusted) and claimant unemployment by 175,000 (seasonally adjusted).
- There were 108,000 less men unemployed on the ILO measure of unemployment, and 278,000 more women, than on the claimant count measure (all seasonally adjusted). (Table 7.5)

Figure 6:  
Manufacturing unit wage costs and output per person: UK, April 1995-96

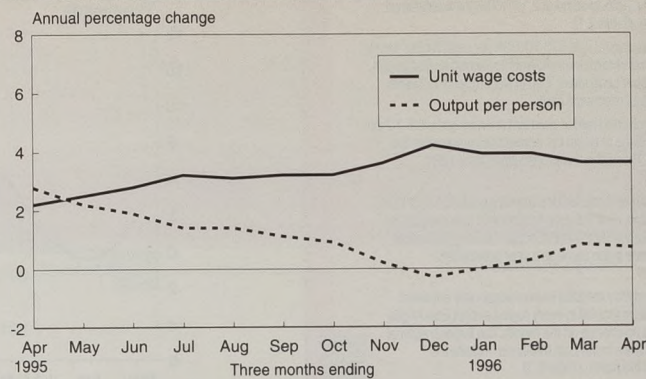
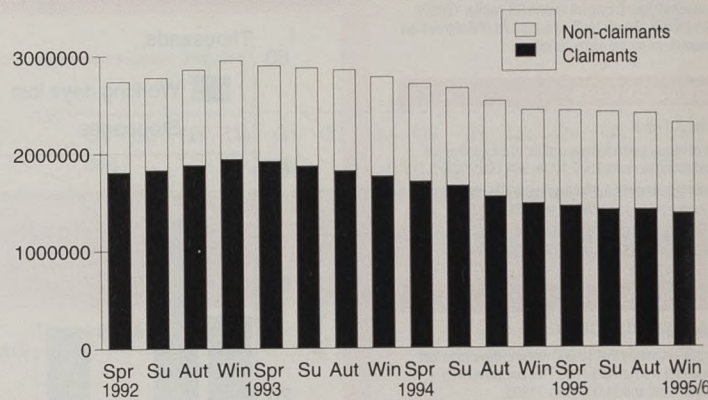


Figure 7:  
ILO unemployment by whether or not they are claimants (spring 1992 to winter 1995-96, LFS, seasonally adjusted)



- Seasonally adjusted figures are available for ILO unemployed people by whether they are claimants or non-claimants. In winter 1995/6 there were 1,365,000 ILO unemployed people who were claimants, 59 per cent of all ILO unemployed. (Table 7.5)
- Only 37 per cent of ILO unemployed women were claimants, compared with 71 per cent of ILO unemployed men. (Table 7.5)

## Training

### Tables 8.1-8.11

- Seasonally adjusted, 3 million (13.8 per cent) employees of working age received job-related training in the four weeks prior to interview during winter 1995-96. This suggests no change on autumn 1995. Figures for spring 1994 and earlier are not directly comparable due to a change in the questionnaire.
- The number participating in Training for Work (TFW) increased between February and March 1996. The number of participants was down 24 per cent from the number participating in March 1995. (Table 8.1)
- The proportion of leavers from TFW between April and September 1995 who were in a job six months after leaving was higher than the equivalent figure for leavers between April and September 1994. The proportion who gained a qualification in the same period was greater than the equivalent for leavers a year earlier. These proportions continue to show upward trends. (Table 8.3)
- The number of Youth Training (YT) participants fell between February and March 1996. The number of participants was 1 per cent lower than in March 1995. (Table 8.1)
- The proportion of YT leavers between April and September 1995 who were in a job six months after leaving was higher than for leavers between April and September 1994. This proportion continues to show an upward trend. (Table 8.4)
- The proportion of YT leavers between April and September 1995 who gained a qualification while on the programme was the same as the corresponding figure for the same period in 1994. (Table 8.4)
- The number of people on Modern Apprenticeships in Great Britain was 26,100 in March 1996. (Table 8.1)
- Information on the characteristics of Modern Apprenticeships is included for the first time in table 8.9. The proportions of females, ethnic minorities and people with disabilities have increased in

recent quarters, reflecting the widening availability of Modern Apprenticeships for more individual sectors. These figures need to be viewed in the context of the broader picture of an ageing population. For example, a recently published DfEE Statistics Bulletin (Youth Cohort Study: Trends in the activities and experiences of 16-18 year olds: England and Wales: 1985-1995) shows that among 16-18 year olds, lower participation in Government-supported training among females and ethnic minorities is offset by higher participation in further education.

## International comparisons

### Tables 1.9, 2.18, 5.9

- Among our EU partners the internationally comparable ILO unemployment rate for the UK (using OECD figures) is lower than in Spain, Finland, Ireland, Italy, France, Belgium, Sweden and Germany. (Table 2.18)
- The UK ILO rate is still higher than in the Netherlands and the OECD figures for Denmark, Greece, Luxembourg & Austria (available). (Table 2.18)
- The UK unemployment rate is below the EU average using latest available figures from the OECD (8.3 per cent for the March 1996 compared to 11.2 per cent for the EU average excluding Denmark, Greece, Luxembourg and Austria). (Table 2.18)
- Using the latest available SOEC data, the UK rate is also below the EU average (8.4 per cent for the UK in March 1996 compared to 11.0 per cent for the EU as a whole).
- Manufacturing average earnings increase was higher than in OECD countries. (Table 5.9)
- In EC countries there was an average rise in consumer prices of 2.7 per cent (provisional) over the 12 months to April, compared with an increase of 2.4 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in France by 2.4 per cent and in West Germany by 1.5 per cent. Outside the EC, consumer prices rose 2.9 per cent in USA, by 1.4 per cent in Canada and by 0.3 per cent in Japan.
- It should be noted that these comparisons can be affected by variations in the way national indices are compiled. In particular the treatment of housing costs differs between countries.

## NOTES ON SUMMARY TABLES

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

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

## EMPLOYMENT

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

## GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING

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

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

## UNEMPLOYMENT

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

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

## STRENGTHS

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

THOUSAND

		In employment								
		Employees	Self-employed	Government-supported training programmes	Unpaid family workers	Total	ILO unemployed	Total econ. active	Econ. inactive	All aged 16 & over
<b>All</b>										
1992	Spr	22,082	3,216	376	181	25,855	2,832	28,687	16,622	45,310
1993	Spr	21,875	3,174	354	151	25,554	2,999	28,552	16,847	45,400
1994	Spr	21,970	3,290	333	146	25,740	2,799	28,539	16,926	45,465
1994/95	Win	22,191	3,370	300	133	25,984	2,481	28,475	17,067	45,543
1995	Spr	22,260	3,350	279	140	26,030	2,511	28,541	17,033	45,574
1995	Sum	22,405	3,326	278	130	26,138	2,491	28,629	16,977	45,606
1995	Aut	22,458	3,335	263	135	26,189	2,477	28,666	16,980	45,645
1995/96	Win	22,648	3,301	261	122	26,333	2,371	28,704	16,981	45,685
<b>Changes</b>										
Win 94 - Win 95		457	-69	-39	-11	339	-110	229	-86	142
<b>Males</b>										
1992	Spr	11,637	2,436	245	55	14,374	1,891	16,265	5,659	21,924
1993	Spr	11,430	2,382	232	43	14,087	2,012	16,099	5,886	21,985
1994	Spr	11,477	2,478	219	49	14,224	1,851	16,075	5,975	22,050
1994/95	Win	11,586	2,551	201	43	14,381	1,640	16,022	6,088	22,110
1995	Spr	11,660	2,545	182	43	14,429	1,632	16,061	6,071	22,132
1995	Sum	11,709	2,518	174	47	14,447	1,627	16,074	6,081	22,154
1995	Aut	11,722	2,530	169	43	14,464	1,608	16,073	6,107	22,180
1995/96	Win	11,822	2,490	161	36	14,509	1,566	16,076	6,130	22,206
<b>Changes</b>										
Win 94 - Win 95		236	-61	-40	-7	128	-74	54	42	96
<b>Females</b>										
1992	Spr	10,445	780	130	126	11,481	941	12,422	10,963	23,386
1993	Spr	10,445	792	123	108	11,467	986	12,453	10,961	23,415
1994	Spr	10,493	811	115	97	11,516	948	12,464	10,951	23,416
1994/95	Win	10,604	819	99	90	11,612	841	12,453	10,980	23,433
1995	Spr	10,600	806	98	97	11,601	879	12,480	10,962	23,442
1995	Sum	10,696	807	104	84	11,691	865	12,555	10,896	23,451
1995	Aut	10,736	805	94	91	11,726	867	12,593	10,872	22,465
1995/96	Win	10,826	811	100	86	11,823	805	12,628	10,851	23,479
<b>Changes</b>										
Win 94 - Win 95		222	-8	1	-4	211	-36	175	-129	46

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

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

THOUSAND

		Workforce in employment						
		Employees in Employment	Self-employed	Work-related Government-supported training	HM forces	Total	Claimant unemployed	Workforce
<b>All</b>								
1993	Mar	21,559	3,167	354	275	25,356	2,944	28,299
1994	Mar	21,625	3,274	323	254	25,476	2,729	28,205
1995	Mar	21,844	3,371	270	233	25,719	2,352	28,070
1995	Sep	21,929	3,332	232	228	25,721	2,264	27,985
1995	Dec	22,011	3,330	237	226	25,804	2,236	28,040
1996	Mar	21,985	3,302	221	222	25,731	2,187	27,917
<b>Changes</b>								
Dec 95 - Mar 96		-27	-27	-16	-3	-74	-49	-123
Mar 95 - Mar 96		140	-69	-48	-11	12	-165	-153
<b>Males</b>								
1993	Mar	10,970	2,400	227	256	13,852	2,258	16,110
1994	Mar	10,925	2,454	203	237	13,818	2,093	15,911
1995	Mar	11,031	2,552	166	217	13,965	1,797	15,762
1995	Sep	11,067	2,520	145	212	13,944	1,727	15,671
1995	Dec	11,129	2,525	149	210	14,013	1,704	15,717
1996	Mar	11,096	2,492	134	207	13,928	1,666	15,594
<b>Changes</b>								
Dec 95 - Mar 96		-33	-33	-15	-3	-85	-38	-122
Mar 95 - Mar 96		65	-60	-33	-10	-37	-131	-168
<b>Females</b>								
1993	Mar	10,589	768	127	19	11,503	686	12,189
1994	Mar	10,700	820	120	18	11,658	635	12,293
1995	Mar	10,813	820	104	17	11,753	555	12,308
1995	Sep	10,862	812	87	16	11,777	537	12,314
1995	Dec	10,882	805	88	16	11,792	531	12,323
1996	Mar	10,889	810	88	16	11,803	520	12,323
<b>Changes</b>								
Dec 95 - Mar 96		6	5	0	0	11	-11	0
Mar 95 - Mar 96		76	-10	-16	-1	49	-35	15

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

THOUSAND

		In employment								
		Employees	Self-employed	Government-supported training programmes	Unpaid family workers	Total	ILO unemployed	Total econ. active	Econ. inactive	All aged 16 & over
<b>All</b>										
1994/95	Win	21,675	3,289	278	128	25,371	2,435	27,806	16,545	44,352
1995	Spr	21,748	3,260	265	133	25,407	2,432	27,839	16,542	44,381
	Sum	21,874	3,249	257	125	25,505	2,416	27,921	16,489	44,410
	Aut	21,939	3,247	245	131	25,562	2,396	27,959	16,489	44,447
1995/96	Win	22,106	3,219	237	118	25,680	2,302	27,982	16,503	44,485
<b>Changes</b>										
Aut 95 - Win 95		167	-27	-9	-13	118	-94	23	14	37
Win 94 - Win 95		431	-70	-42	-10	309	-133	176	-42	133
<b>Males</b>										
1994/95	Win	11,333	2,480	186	41	14,039	1,597	15,636	5,901	21,537
1995	Spr	11,393	2,470	173	40	14,076	1,577	15,653	5,906	21,559
	Sum	11,436	2,450	163	44	14,092	1,572	15,665	5,915	21,580
	Aut	11,462	2,454	157	42	14,115	1,552	15,667	5,937	21,604
1995/96	Win	11,547	2,421	147	35	14,150	1,515	15,666	5,964	21,629
<b>Changes</b>										
Aut 95 - Win 95		85	-33	-10	-7	35	-37	-2	27	25
Win 94 - Win 95		214	-59	-39	-5	111	-82	29	63	92
<b>Females</b>										
1994/95	Win	10,342	809	93	88	11,332	838	12,170	10,644	22,814
1995	Spr	10,355	791	92	93	11,331	856	12,187	10,636	22,822
	Sum	10,438	800	94	81	11,413	844	12,257	10,574	22,830
	Aut	10,478	793	89	88	11,447	844	12,291	10,552	22,843
1995/96	Win	10,559	798	90	83	11,530	786	12,316	10,539	22,856
<b>Changes</b>										
Aut 95 - Win 95		82	5	1	-6	83	-58	25	-12	13
Win 94 - Win 95		217	-11	-3	-5	198	-52	146	-105	42

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

THOUSAND

		Workforce in employment						
		Employees in Employment	Self-employed	Work-related Government-supported training	HM forces	Total	Claimant unemployed	Workforce
<b>All</b>								
1994	Dec	21,245	3,269	278	237	25,029	2,332	27,361
1995	Mar	21,277	3,289	252	233	25,051	2,262	27,313
	Jun	21,344	3,260	215	230	25,050	2,226	27,275
	Sep	21,355	3,249	217	228	25,050	2,178	27,227
	Dec	21,436	3,247	220	226	25,129	2,149	27,278
1996	Mar	21,409	3,219	204	222	25,055	2,101	27,156
<b>Changes</b>								
Dec 95 - Mar 96		-27	-27	-16	-3	-74	-48	-122
Mar 95 - Mar 96		131	-70	-47	-11	3	-161	-157
<b>Males</b>								
1994	Dec	10,721	2,462	175	220	13,578	1,779	15,358
1995	Mar	10,749	2,480	154	217	13,600	1,727	15,327
	Jun	10,774	2,470	135	214	13,593	1,695	15,288
	Sep	10,781	2,450	136	212	13,579	1,660	15,238
	Dec	10,843	2,454	138	210	13,645	1,637	15,282
1996	Mar	10,810	2,421	123	207	13,561	1,600	15,161
<b>Changes</b>								
Dec 95 - Mar 96		-33	-33	-15	-3	-84	-37	-121
Mar 95 - Mar 96		61	-59	-32	-10	-39	-127	-166
<b>Females</b>								
1994	Dec	10,524	807	103	17	11,451	552	12,003
1995	Mar	10,528	809	97	17	11,452	535	11,987
	Jun	10,570	791	81	16	11,457	530	11,987
	Sep	10,574	800	81	16	11,471	518	11,989
	Dec	10,593	793	82	16	11,484	512	11,996
1996	Mar	10,599	798	82	16	11,494	502	11,995
<b>Changes</b>								
Dec 95 - Mar 96		6	5	0	0	10	-10	-1
Mar 95 - Mar 96		70	-11	-16	-1	43	-33	9



# NOMIS

## YOUR OPEN DOOR TO LABOUR MARKET DATA

The Office for National Statistics' ONLINE labour market database that contains information on:

- Employment
- Unemployment
- Jobcentre vacancies
- Labour Force Survey
- Census of Population
- ... and much more

### Facilities available include:

All major geographies

Immediate access to the latest official statistics

Access 24 hours a day, 365 days a year

Full user support

Comprehensive analytical facilities

Outputs readily imported into other packages

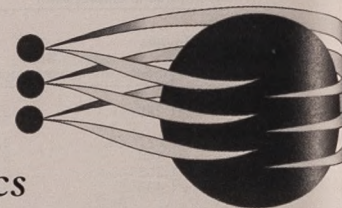
Run under contract by the University of Durham

For more information contact:

**ONS - 0171 273 6105/5130**

**Durham - 0191 374 2468/2490**

N O M I S



## BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS \* 0.5

UNITED KINGDOM

Seasonally adjusted

	Output						Income							
	GDP		GDP 1990 prices		Index of output UK		Index of production OECD countries 1		Real personal disposable income		Gross trading profits of companies 4			
	1990=100	£ billion	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	%	
1990	100.0	478.9	0.6	100.0	-0.3	100.0	-0.2	100.0	1.6	100.0	1.8	68.0	0.7	
1991	98.0	468.9	-2.1	96.3	-3.7	94.6	-5.4	99.7	-0.2	99.9	-0.1	67.9	-0.1	
1992	97.5	466.5	-0.5	96.2	-0.1	94.0	-0.6	99.4	-0.4	102.2	2.3	68.3	0.6	
1993	99.7	476.9	2.2	98.1	2.0	95.1	1.2	98.9	-0.3	103.9	1.7	77.0	12.7	
1994	103.5	495.9	3.9	103.1	5.1	99.2	4.3	103.6	4.6	104.8	0.8	87.7	15.3	
1995	106.0	508.2	6.6	105.6	7.6	101.1	6.3	106.5	7.7	107.7	3.7	92.0	19.5	
1995 Q1	105.3	126.1	4.3	105.1	4.4	100.6	3.6	106.3 r	5.1	106.7	2.1	22.5	5.6	
Q2	105.8	126.7	3.7	105.3	2.2	101.1	2.4	106.3	3.2	106.7	2.4	22.8	4.1	
Q3	106.3	127.4	2.1	106.1	1.6	101.5	1.5	106.6	1.8	108.4	3.1	23.1	3.6	
Q4	106.8	128.1	2.4	105.9	1.5	101.3	0.6	106.8	0.7	109.1	3.8	23.6	3.5	
1996 Q1	..	..	..	106.1	1.0	101.1	0.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1995 Sep	..	..	..	106.5	1.7	101.4	1.7	106.4 r	1.7	..	..	..	..	
Oct	..	..	..	105.5	1.0	101.6	1.6	106.0	1.3	..	..	..	..	
Nov	..	..	..	105.9	1.0	101.5	1.1	106.7	1.1	..	..	..	..	
Dec	..	..	..	106.3	1.0	100.7	0.7	107.7	0.7	..	..	..	..	
1996 Jan	..	..	..	105.7 R	1.6	100.9 r	0.5	107.1	0.7	..	..	..	..	
Feb	..	..	..	106.2	1.4	101.0	0.3	107.8	0.8	..	..	..	..	
Mar	..	..	..	106.5	1.0	101.2	0.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Expenditure						Base lending rates + 8						Effective exchange rate + 1,9	
	Consumer expenditure 1990 prices		Retail sales volumes 1		Fixed investments 5		General government consumption at 1990 prices		Stock changes 1990 prices 7		Base lending rates + 8		Effective exchange rate + 1,9	
	£ billion	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%
1990	347.5	0.6	100.0	0.7	81.9	-0.1	14.2	-5.1	112.9	2.5	-1.80	14.00	..	..
1991	339.9	-2.2	98.7	-1.3	75.4	-7.9	12.8	-10.0	115.8	2.6	-4.63	10.50	..	..
1992	339.5	-0.1	99.4	0.7	74.1	-1.7	11.8	-7.8	115.7	-0.1	-1.70	7.00	..	..
1993	348.4	2.6	102.4	3.0	73.4	-0.9	11.1	-5.9	116.0	0.3	0.19	5.50	88.9	0.3
1994	357.9	2.7	106.2	3.7	75.3	2.6	11.8	6.3	118.0	2.0	2.62	6.25	89.2	-5.4
1995	366.2	5.1	107.5	5.0	75.4	2.7	12.7	14.4	119.0	2.6	0.86	6.75	84.8	-4.6
1995 Q1	90.7	2.1	106.4 R	0.8	18.7	-0.5	3.1	10.7	29.6	0.2	0.27	6.75	87.2	-3.3
Q2	91.3	2.2	107.3	1.4	18.8	0.6	3.2	10.3	29.8	0.7	0.79	6.75	84.3	-3.3
Q3	91.8	2.3	107.4	0.5	18.8	0.5	3.3	10.0	29.8	0.7	1.35	6.75	84.3	-3.1
Q4	92.3	2.2	108.3	1.2	19.1	1.1	3.1	9.8	29.9	1.0	1.04	6.75	83.5	-0.9
1996 Q1	..	..	108.7	2.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.25	83.5	-0.9
1995 Oct	..	..	107.3	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.75	84.3	-0.6
Nov	..	..	108.6	0.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.75	83.3	-1.2
Dec	..	..	108.8	0.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.50	82.9	-0.5
1996 Jan	..	..	108.0	1.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.25	83.2	0.4
Feb	..	..	108.9	1.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.25	83.8	0.7
Mar	..	..	109.2 R	2.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.25	83.5	-0.4
Apr	..	..	109.4	2.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.00	83.8	0.4
	Visible trade				Balance of payments				Prices					
	Export volume 1,11		Import volume 1,11		Visible 11 balance		Current 11 balance		Tax and price index + 1,10		Producer price index + 1,3,10			
	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	£ billion	£ billion	£ billion	Jan 1987=100	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%
1990	100.0	6.2	100.0	0.1	-18.8	-19.0	..	..	119.7	8.2	100.0	..	100.0	..
1991	101.2	1.2	94.7	-5.3	-10.3	-8.2	..	..	126.2	5.4	97.8	-2.2	105.4	5.4
1992	103.7	2.5	100.9	6.5	-13.1	-9.8	..	..	129.8	2.8	97.4	-0.4	108.7	3.1
1993	107.4	3.6	104.8	3.9	-13.4	-11.1	..	..	131.4	1.3	101.8	4.5	113.0	4.0
1994	118.5 R	10.4	109.2 R	4.1	-10.8	-2.1	..	..	135.2	2.9	104.4	2.6	115.8	2.5
1995	127.1 R	17.1	113.8 R	8.6	-11.6	-6.7	..	..	141.1	3.1	114.4	9.6	120.6	4.1
1995 Q1	126.5 r	10.5	110.7 r	0.8	-1.6 r	-0.5	..	..	141.0	2.5	112.8	4.0	119.1	6.5
Q2	124.3	6.1	112.8	4.4	-3.3	-1.9	..	..	140.8	3.1	104.8	4.3	120.4	7.1
Q3	128.9	6.7	115.9	7.7	-3.5	-2.1	..	..	141.2	2.7	114.4	9.8	121.1	6.4
Q4	128.8	-3.8	115.8	2.3	-3.2	-2.3	..	..	141.5	3.1	115.5 R	12.7	121.9	3.8
1996 Q1	132.5	6.3	120.4	8.8	-3.5	..	..	..	142.3	3.1	116.2	10.3	123.4	3.7
1995 Sep	130.4 r	5.4	117.2 r	6.8	-1.1 r	..	..	..	142.0	-0.3	114.7	9.2	121.3	4.4
Oct	126.3	4.2	117.7	6.5	-1.7	..	..	..	141.2	-2.4	113.8	8.6	121.4	4.4
Nov	132.7	4.9	115.5	4.5	-0.5	..	..	..	141.2	1.4	115.4	7.5	121.7	4.4
Dec	127.4	4.9	114.3	1.3	-1.1	..	..	..	142.1	3.8	117.4 R	6.4	122.7	4.4
1996 Jan	130.8	6.7	119.9	5.8	-1.4	..	..	..	141.6	3.8	116.8	5.0	123.2	4.2
Feb	131.4	6.7	121.4	5.8	-1.3	..	..	..	142.3	3.8	115.8	4.2	123.4	4.1
Mar	135.2	7.0	119.9	9.7	-0.8	..	..	..	143.0	3.8	116.1 P	3.0	123.7 P	3.6

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.

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



# 1.1 EMPLOYMENT Workforce \*

	THOUSAND										
	Employees in employment				Self-employed persons (with or without employees) **	HM Forces #	Work-related government-supported training programmes ++	Workforce in employment ##	Workforce +	Workforce	
	Male		Female							All	
	All	Part-time +	All	Part-time +						All	Part-time +
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>											
<b>Unadjusted for seasonal variation</b>											
1992 Jun	11,228		10,703		21,931	3,230	290	325	25,776	28,454	
Sep	11,061		10,519		21,580	3,234	284	317	25,415	28,262	
Dec	10,995	1,120	10,595	4,806	21,590	3,192	280	356	25,416	28,400	
1993 Mar	10,916	1,083	10,552	4,766	21,468	3,141	275	354	25,238	28,235	
Jun	10,952	1,093	10,660	4,827	21,613	3,189	271	311	25,384	28,249	
Sep	10,993	1,104	10,663	4,808	21,656	3,196	267	306	25,424	28,336	
Dec	10,963	1,134	10,757	4,938 R	21,720	3,245	258	329	25,552	28,334	
1994 Mar	10,867	1,122	10,659	4,877 R	21,526 R	3,246	254	323	25,349	28,127 R	
Jun	10,921	1,147	10,739	4,933 R	21,660	3,298	250	302	25,511 R	28,096	
Sep	11,045	1,175	10,740	4,907 R	21,785	3,306	246	289	25,626	28,206	
Dec R	11,022	1,197	10,871	5,051	21,893	3,371	237	296	25,797	28,214	
1995 Mar R	10,970	1,197	10,769	4,982	21,739	3,341	233	270	25,583	27,982	
Jun R	11,056	1,245	10,877	5,072	21,933	3,351	230	232	25,747	28,002	
Sep R	11,109	1,242	10,835	5,003	21,944	3,330	228	232	25,734	28,026	
Dec R	11,153	1,298	10,948	5,122	22,101	3,348	226	237	25,912	28,141	
1996 Mar	11,035	1,277	10,832	5,060	21,867	3,270	222	221	25,581	27,812	
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>											
<b>Adjusted for seasonal variation</b>											
1992 Jun	11,226		10,677		21,904	3,223 R	290	325	25,742 R	28,476 R	
Sep	11,031		10,559		21,590	3,230 R	284	317	25,421 R	28,252 R	
Dec	10,979	1,100	10,542	4,754	21,521	3,171 R	280	356	25,327 R	28,308 R	
1993 Mar	10,970	1,089	10,589	4,780	21,559	3,167	275	354	25,356 R	28,299 R	
Jun	10,951	1,086	10,636	4,809	21,588	3,181 R	271	311	25,351 R	28,270 R	
Sep	10,960	1,122	10,700	4,864	21,660	3,193 R	267	306	25,426 R	28,314 R	
Dec	10,946	1,114	10,699	4,882 R	21,645	3,224 R	258	329	25,456 R	28,240 R	
1994 Mar R	10,925	1,131	10,700	4,894	21,625	3,274	254	323	25,476	28,205	
Jun R	10,921	1,142	10,718	4,918	21,639	3,290	250	302	25,481	28,125	
Sep R	11,010	1,190	10,773	4,961	21,783	3,307	246	289	25,624	28,179	
Dec R	11,004	1,178	10,809	4,991	21,813	3,352	237	296	25,697	28,121	
1995 Mar R	11,031	1,208	10,813	5,002	21,844	3,371	233	270	25,719	28,070	
Jun R	11,060	1,240	10,857	5,056	21,917	3,343	230	232	25,723	28,036	
Sep R	11,067	1,252	10,862	5,051	21,929	3,332	228	232	25,721	27,985	
Dec R	11,129	1,284	10,882	5,065	22,011	3,330	226	237	25,804	28,040	
1996 Mar	11,096	1,288	10,889	5,088	21,985	3,302	222	221	25,731	27,917	
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>											
<b>Unadjusted for seasonal variation</b>											
1992 Jun	10,952	1,057	10,435	4,711	21,387	3,147	290	307	25,130	27,704	
Sep	10,784	1,018	10,250	4,583	21,035	3,151	284	297	24,767	27,504	
Dec	10,719	1,083	10,324	4,692	21,043	3,108	280	337	24,768	27,646	
1993 Mar	10,642	1,046	10,280	4,653	20,922	3,058	275	336	24,591	27,481	
Jun	10,676	1,054	10,390	4,713	21,066	3,108	271	295	24,740	27,502	
Sep	10,715	1,065	10,390	4,693	21,105	3,115	267	288	24,774	27,579	
Dec	10,685	1,094	10,480	4,818	21,165	3,164	258	311	24,898	27,580	
1994 Mar	10,589	1,082	10,383	4,757	20,972	3,165	254	305	24,697	27,376	
Jun	10,642	1,106	10,462	4,812	21,104	3,216	250	286	24,856	27,345	
Sep	10,765	1,134	10,461	4,786	21,226	3,224	246	270	24,966	27,447	
Dec R	10,738	1,154	10,584	4,923	21,322	3,289	237	278	25,126	27,453	
1995 Mar R	10,689	1,155	10,484	4,856	21,173	3,259	233	252	24,918	27,227	
Jun R	10,771	1,201	10,590	4,944	21,361	3,269	230	215	25,075	27,244	
Sep R	10,823	1,198	10,548	4,876	21,371	3,247	228	217	25,063	27,265	
Dec R	10,866	1,252	10,656	4,988	21,522	3,266	226	220	25,233	27,378	
1996 Mar	10,751	1,232	10,543	4,929	21,293	3,188	222	204	24,908	27,054	
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>											
<b>Adjusted for seasonal variation</b>											
1992 Jun	10,951	1,047	10,408	4,689	21,359	3,140 R	290	307	25,095 R	27,724 R	
Sep	10,755	1,042	10,290	4,642	21,045	3,147 R	284	297	24,773 R	27,498 R	
Dec	10,704	1,063	10,273	4,640	20,977	3,088 R	280	337	24,681 R	27,556 R	
1993 Mar	10,695	1,052	10,318	4,666	21,013	3,084 R	275	336	24,707 R	27,545 R	
Jun	10,675	1,048	10,365	4,695	21,039	3,101 R	271	295	24,706 R	27,521 R	
Sep	10,683	1,083	10,427	4,749	21,110	3,113 R	267	288	24,777 R	27,561 R	
Dec	10,668	1,074	10,424	4,761	21,092	3,143 R	258	311	24,805 R	27,488 R	
1994 Mar	10,646	1,091	10,424	4,774	21,069	3,193 R	254	305	24,822 R	27,451 R	
Jun	10,642	1,101	10,439	4,797	21,081	3,208 R	250	286	24,825 R	27,370	
Sep	10,730	1,149	10,494	4,840	21,224	3,224 R	246	270	24,964 R	27,424 R	
Dec R	10,721	1,135	10,524	4,863	21,245	3,269	237	278	25,029	27,361	
1995 Mar R	10,749	1,165	10,528	4,876	21,277	3,289	233	252	25,051	27,313	
Jun R	10,774	1,197	10,570	4,928	21,344	3,260	230	215	25,050	27,275	
Sep R	10,781	1,208	10,574	4,923	21,355	3,249	228	217	25,050	27,227	
Dec R	10,843	1,238	10,593	4,932	21,436	3,247	226	220	25,129	27,278	
1996 Mar	10,810	1,242	10,599	4,957	21,409	3,219	222	204	25,055	27,156	

Note: Definitions of terms used will be found at the end of the section.  
 \* Workforce in employment plus claimant unemployed. For the claimant unemployment series see tables 2.1 and 2.2 and their footnotes.  
 # HM Forces figures, provided by the Ministry of Defence, represent the total number of UK service personnel, male and female, in HM Forces, wherever serving and including those on release leave. The numbers are not subject to seasonal adjustment.  
 \*\* Estimates of the self-employed are based on the results of the Labour Force Survey. The Northern Ireland estimates are not seasonally adjusted.  
 ++ Includes all participants on government-supported training and employment programmes who are receiving some work experience on their placement but who do not have a contract of employment (those with a contract are included in the employees in employment series). The numbers are not subject to seasonal adjustment.  
 ## Employees in employment, the self-employed, HM Forces and participants in work-related government-supported training programmes. See *Employment Gazette*, p S6, August 1988.  
 + Estimates of part-time employees in the United Kingdom are only available on a quarterly basis since December 1992. The Northern Ireland component is not seasonally adjusted.

# EMPLOYMENT 1.2 Employees in employment in Great Britain THOUSAND

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
1982 Jun	20,916	20,904	5,341	5,358	5,986	6,005	7,048	7,067
1983 Jun	20,572	20,562	5,034	5,052	5,644	5,664	6,685	6,706
1984 Jun	20,741	20,735	4,928	4,946	5,504	5,524	6,542	6,564
1985 Jun	20,920	20,909	4,882	4,895	5,431	5,446	6,457	6,474
1986 Jun	20,886	20,874	4,763	4,777	5,262	5,277	6,263	6,280
1987 Jun	21,080	21,071	4,697	4,713	5,157	5,174	6,179	6,197
1988 Jun	21,740	21,736	4,735	4,754	5,170	5,192	6,233	6,254
1989 Jun	22,134	22,133	4,723	4,747	5,140	5,166	6,242	6,267
1990 Jun	22,382	22,370	4,605	4,628	5,000	5,026	6,114	6,142
1991 Jun	21,728	21,707	4,196	4,215	4,566	4,588	5,592	5,616
1992 Jun	21,387	21,359	3,983	3,995	4,316	4,331	5,242	5,260
1993 Jun	21,066	21,039	3,808	3,814	4,097	4,106	4,937	4,950
1993 Nov			3,833	3,807	4,111	4,084		
Dec	21,165	21,092	3,803	3,795	4,079	4,069	4,923	4,908
1994 Jan			3,770	3,788	4,044	4,060		
Feb			3,771	3,785	4,043	4,055		
Mar	20,972	21,069	3,765	3,789	4,032	4,056	4,876	4,907
Apr			3,768	3,792	4,031	4,056		
May			3,771	3,788	4,030	4,049		
Jun	21,104	21,081	3,789	3,793	4,046	4,052	4,893	4,904
Jul			3,799	3,790	4,054	4,046		
Aug			3,826	3,805	4,081	4,059		
Sep	21,226	21,224	3,827	3,808	4,078	4,057	4,942	4,916
Oct			3,811	3,793	4,058	4,039		
Nov			3,827	3,806	4,073	4,051		
Dec	21,322 R	21,245 R	3,836	3,829	4,080	4,072	4,933	4,919
1995 Jan			3,814	3,830	4,053	4,069		
Feb			3,827	3,839	4,066	4,076		
Mar	21,173 R	21,277 R	3,826	3,850	4,064	4,088	4,884	4,915
Apr			3,811	3,834	4,046	4,070		
May			3,824	3,840	4,058	4,076		
Jun	21,361 R	21,344 R	3,840	3,845	4,074	4,081	4,888	4,903
Jul			3,849	3,841				



# 1.2 EMPLOYMENT

## Employees in employment in Great Britain: seasonally adjusted

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	Rubber and plastic products	Non-metallic mineral products, metal & metal products	Machinery and equipment nec	Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	Coke, nuclear fuel and other manufacturing nec	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade, and repairs	Hotels and restaurants
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	DH 25	DI/DJ 26-28	DK 29	DL 30-33	DM 34-35	DF, DN 23, 36-37	F 45	G 50-52	H 55
1982 Jun	203	1050	547	639	619	225	1,062	3,205	929
1983 Jun	196	954	504	617	583	220	1,042	3,189	917
1984 Jun	201	925	491	615	540	217	1,040	3,268	959
1985 Jun	202	911	492	613	523	219	1,029	3,287	989
1986 Jun	203	866	480	596	506	223	1,002	3,287	988
1987 Jun	208	844	475	588	485	226	1,022	3,291	993
1988 Jun	218	854	485	586	482	232	1,063	3,395	1,068
1989 Jun	222	870	489	582	474	238	1,101	3,530	1,158
1990 Jun	216	856	488	550	470	238	1,116	3,597	1,216
1991 Jun	190	765	457	488	425	209	1,028	3,532	1,188
1992 Jun	185	722	447	447	398	203	929	3,521	1,174
1993 Jun	188	681	381	425	353	203	844	3,500	1,139
1993 Nov	185	682	376	425	324	204			
1993 Dec	187	681	371	422	320	205	839	3,547	1,156
1994 Jan	186	680	373	423	320	202			
1994 Feb	187	679	374	423	319	202			
1994 Mar	189	684	371	424	317	206	850	3,552	1,145
1994 Apr	188	684	370	425	316	205			
1994 May	187	685	371	424	315	207			
1994 Jun	188	687	370	427	314	211	852	3,563	1,162
1994 Jul	190	685	372	424	314	209			
1994 Aug	192	686	371	429	313	214			
1994 Sep	195	684	373	432	312	217	859	3,575	1,184
1994 Oct	195	684	374	427	312	218			
1994 Nov	196	686	374	432	310	219			
1994 Dec	197	690	375	437	313	219	847	3,583	1,183
1995 Jan	199	692	375	431	314	223			
1995 Feb	199	692	375	431	314	227			
1995 Mar	200	693	376	446	314	225	827	3,575	1,221
1995 Apr	198	689	378	436	314	226			
1995 May	198	688	378	437	316	228			
1995 Jun	197	686	376	445	317	227	822	3,578	1,234
1995 Jul	196	686	377	443	316	227			
1995 Aug	195	686	378	443	318	224			
1995 Sep	195	688	377	447	320	224	822	3,553	1,227
1995 Oct	197	692	380	446	320	224			
1995 Nov	197	692	383	446	321	221			
1995 Dec	196	691	384	449	324	223	822 R	3,587 R	1,219 R
1996 Jan	195	688	386	449	324	219			
1996 Feb	195	689	387	450	323	219			
1996 Mar	194	684	383	456	322	217	817	3,588	1,234
1996 Apr P	198	684	381	456	317	214			

GREAT BRITAIN	Transport & storage	Post and telecommunication	Financial intermediation	Real estate	Renting, research, computer & other business activities	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	Education	Health activities	Social work activities	Other community social & personal activities
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	I 60-63	64	J 65-67	K 70	L 71-74	L + 75	M 80	N 851-852	853	O-Q* 90-93
1982 Jun	910	451	786	141	1,506	1,471	1,515	1,257	532	771
1983 Jun	881	446	811	140	1,562	1,468	1,522	1,247	568	751
1984 Jun	876	447	837	147	1,643	1,453	1,544	1,250	613	787
1985 Jun	868	442	858	152	1,719	1,424	1,570	1,296	654	831
1986 Jun	846	435	881	157	1,777	1,418	1,617	1,307	707	841
1987 Jun	832	436	920	165	1,846	1,436	1,680	1,332	767	852
1988 Jun	849	453	996	176	1,964	1,419	1,742	1,381	848	874
1989 Jun	878	463	1,038	183	2,083	1,341	1,784	1,409	812	884
1990 Jun	910	462	1,047	190	2,202	1,383	1,805	1,445	794	880
1991 Jun	897	455	1,024	186	2,167	1,403	1,791	1,493	800	865
1992 Jun	887	446	991	205	2,158	1,406	1,774	1,513	846	894
1993 Jun	873	420	959	237	2,209	1,401	1,752	1,470	899	923
1993 Nov										
1993 Dec	867	417	957	241	2,225	1,393	1,754	1,471	915	942
1994 Jan										
1994 Feb										
1994 Mar	867	413	951	240	2,226	1,384	1,748	1,473	920	946
1994 Apr										
1994 May										
1994 Jun	873	410	942	240	2,233	1,374	1,763	1,457	927	936
1994 Jul										
1994 Aug										
1994 Sep	870	409	949	241	2,314	1,361	1,768	1,455	949	937
1994 Oct										
1994 Nov										
1994 Dec	870	402	942	241	2,343	1,355	1,759	1,453 R	948	954
1995 Jan										
1995 Feb										
1995 Mar	872	394	935	240	2,371	1,340 R	1,755 R	1,454 R	954	960
1995 Apr										
1995 May										
1995 Jun	873 R	395	929	238	2,402	1,324	1,777	1,464 R	964	968
1995 Jul										
1995 Aug										
1995 Sep	866	394	923	242	2,442	1,319	1,785	1,472 R	971	971
1995 Oct										
1995 Nov										
1995 Dec R	863	396	940	234	2,471	1,313	1,790	1,471	976	965
1996 Jan										
1996 Feb										
1996 Mar	862	396	927	237	2,476	1,308	1,792	1,474	972	971
1996 Apr										

Note: Estimates for groups of industry classes are now seasonally adjusted from June 1978 for quarterly data and from September 1984 for monthly data. For unadjusted figures, please see Tables 1.3 and 1.4.  
 \* These figures do not cover all employees in national and local government. They exclude those engaged in, for example, building, education and health. Members of HM forces are excluded.  
 † Excludes private households with employed persons, extra-territorial organisations and bodies.

# EMPLOYMENT 1.3

## Employees in employment: industry: production industries

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	Section, sub-section or group	Apr 1995 R	Feb 1996	Mar 1996	Apr 1996 P								
SIC 1992		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All			
<b>PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>C-E</b>	<b>2,866.7</b>	<b>1,179.1</b>	<b>4,045.8</b>	<b>2,887.6</b>	<b>1,159.0</b>	<b>4,046.6</b>	<b>2,880.4 R</b>	<b>1,159.3</b>	<b>4,039.7 R</b>	<b>2,858.5</b>	<b>1,150.3</b>	<b>4,008.9</b>
<b>MINING AND QUARRYING</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>58.5</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>65.8</b>	<b>59.3</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>66.8</b>	<b>59.3</b>	<b>7.8 R</b>	<b>67.1 R</b>	<b>56.3</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>64.0</b>
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	36.9	4.1	41.0	38.4	4.1	42.5	37.8 R	4.3	42.1 R	35.6	4.1	39.7
Mining	10/12	13.8	0.3	14.1	14.6	0.3	15.0	14.3 R	0.3	14.6 R	14.4	0.3	14.7
Oil & natural gas extraction & incidental services	11	23.1	3.8	26.9	23.8	3.8	27.6	23.5	4.0	27.5	21.2	3.8	25.0
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	21.6	3.2	24.8	20.9	3.3	24.2	21.5	3.6	25.0	20.7	3.6	24.3
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>2,678.6</b>	<b>1,132.6</b>	<b>3,811.2</b>	<b>2,708.5</b>	<b>1,116.7</b>	<b>3,825.2</b>	<b>2,702.3</b>	<b>1,116.6</b>	<b>3,818.9</b>	<b>2,685.1</b>	<b>1,108.2</b>	<b>3,793.2</b>
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	DA	265.6	159.9	425.5	270.1	159.1	429.2	267.4	155.7	423.1	267.5	157.1	424.6
of food	15.1-15.8	218.9	141.5	360.4	226.2	142.2	368.5	222.6	139.3	361.9	222.1	139.8	361.9
of beverages & tobacco	15.9/16	46.7	18.4	65.0	43.9	16.9	60.8	44.8	16.5	61.3	45.3	17.4	62.7
Manufacture of textiles & textile products	DB	133.6	199.1	332.7	136.3	192.2	328.5	134.2	193.7	327.9	133.4	191.4	324.8
of made-up textile articles, except apparel	17	96.9	82.2	179.1	95.6	80.5	176.1	94.7	80.6	175.2	92.7	78.1	170.8
of textiles, excluding made-up textiles of wearing apparel, dressing & dyeing of fur	Rest of 17	80.9	59.8	140.7	78.9	57.8	136.7	77.8	58.6	136.4	75.8	55.2	131.0
Manufacture of leather & leather products including footwear of leather and leather goods of footwear	DC	23.9	21.5	45.4	23.0	20.8	43.8	22.8	21.2	44.0	23.3	20.8	44.1
	19.1/19.2	9.7	7.3	17.0	9.7	7.2	16.9	9.9	7.7	17.5	9.9	7.2	17.2
	19.3	14.2	14.2	28.4	13.3	13.6	26.9	13.0	13.5	26.5	13.4	13.6	27.0
Manufacture of wood & wood products	DD (20)	64.8	15.7	80.5	62.7	14.5	77.2	64.2	14.8	79.0	63.5	14.4	77.9
Manufacture of pulp, paper & paper products; publishing & printing of pulp, paper & paper products	DE	292.0	170.4	462.4	290.3	170.1	460.4	288.1	172.6	460.7	283.7	171.2	454.8
Publishing, printing & reproduction of recorded media	21	91.7	39.4	131.0	89.7	36.5	126.2	89.4	37.2	126.6	89.6	38.0	127.5
	22	200.3	131.1	331.4	200.6	133.6	334.2	198.6	135.4	334.0	194.1	133.2	327.3
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products & nuclear fuel of refined petroleum products	DF (23)	29.7	7.1	36.8	29.0	7.0	35.9	29.1	7.3	36.4	29.1	7.3	36.4
	23.2	16.0	4.1	20.0	16.2	4.2	20.4	16.5	4.5	20.9	16.4	4.6	21.0
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products & man-made fibres	DG (24)	162.7	73.8	236.4	158.7	70.1	228.8	159.8	70.2	230.0	158.5	70.2	228.7
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	147.2	49.0	196.3	148.1	46.6	194.7	147.2	46.7	193.9	150.1	46.8	196.9
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	112.7	28.5	141.2	103.3	26.4	129.8	103.0	26.9	129.9	101.5	26.7	128.2
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products of basic metals	DJ	454.9	91.1	546.0	467.8	92.3	560.0	464.3	90.8	555.1	463.5	90.5	554.0
of fabricated metal products, except machinery	27	114.8	13.7	128.5	116.6	13.9	130.5	114.7	13.8	128.5	113.9	13.8	127.7
	28	340.1	77.4	417.5	351.2	78.4	429.5	349.6	77.0	426.6	349.6	76.7	426.3
Manufacture of machinery & eqpt. nec	DK (29)	302.6	73.7	376.2	312.0	75.1	387.1	306.8	73.5	380.3	306.7	7	



# 1.4 EMPLOYMENT

## Employees in employment: March 1996

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	Section sub-section group or class	Mar 1995 R					Dec 1995			Mar 1996				
		Male		Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male		Female		All
		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time					Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	
<b>ALL SECTIONS</b>	<b>A-Q</b>	<b>9,534.1</b>	<b>1,154.9</b>	<b>5,628.2</b>	<b>4,856.2</b>	<b>21,173.3</b>	<b>10,865.7</b>	<b>10,656.1</b>	<b>21,521.8 R</b>	<b>9,518.5</b>	<b>1,232.2</b>	<b>5,614.1</b>	<b>4,928.5</b>	<b>21,293.3</b>
<b>AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FORESTRY</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>174.7</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>38.4</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>271.6</b>	<b>204.7</b>	<b>75.0</b>	<b>279.7 R</b>	<b>177.0 P</b>	<b>34.6 P</b>	<b>40.7 P</b>	<b>27.3 P</b>	<b>279.8</b>
Agriculture, Hunting and related service activities	01	168.6	32.2	37.2	25.4	263.4	198.4	73.1	271.5 R	170.9	34.4	39.5	26.7	271.5
<b>FISHING</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>7.3</b>
<b>MINING AND QUARRYING</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>58.9</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>66.6</b>	<b>60.5</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>68.4</b>	<b>58.5</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>67.1</b>
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	37.3	0.4	3.1	0.5	41.4	38.6	4.4	43.0	37.2	0.6	3.7	0.5	42.1
Oil & natural gas extraction	11	23.7	0.4	2.9	0.5	27.4	23.9	4.0	27.9	22.9	0.6	3.5	0.5	27.5
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	21.5	0.2	2.7	0.9	25.2	21.8	3.6	25.4	21.3	0.2	2.7	0.9	25.0
<b>ENERGY &amp; WATER SUPPLY INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>C,E</b>	<b>189.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>238.2</b>	<b>182.9</b>	<b>43.9</b>	<b>226.8</b>	<b>176.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>220.8</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>2,635.8</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>911.6</b>	<b>228.4</b>	<b>3,826.3</b>	<b>2,736.7</b>	<b>1,138.0</b>	<b>3,874.8</b>	<b>2,648.8</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>890.8</b>	<b>225.8</b>	<b>3,818.8</b>
Manufacture of food products; beverages and tobacco of food of beverages & tobacco	DA	247.9	10.2	110.6	46.8	415.5	278.5	163.6	442.1	258.6	8.8	110.1	45.7	423.1
	15.1-15.8	204.0	9.1	95.0	44.9	353.0	231.6	145.9	377.6	214.8	7.8	95.3	43.9	381.8
	15.9/16	43.9	1.1	15.6	1.9	62.5	46.8	17.7	64.5	43.8	1.0	14.8	1.7	61.3
Manufacture of textiles & textile products	DB	132.5	5.5	166.6	34.3	339.0	135.7	199.9	335.6	127.7	6.5	161.7	32.0	327.6
of textiles	17	98.5	2.2	67.6	14.2	182.4	67.5	117.5	179.2	9.7	2.0	66.8	13.8	175.2
of made-up textile articles	17.4	15.4	0.6	17.6	3.9	37.4	17.5	22.6	40.0	16.3	0.5	17.8	4.2	38.8
of textiles, excl. made-up textiles	Rest of 17	83.1	1.6	50.0	10.3	145.0	79.9	59.3	139.2	76.3	1.5	49.0	9.7	136.4
of wearing apparel; dressing of fur	18	34.0	3.3	99.0	20.1	156.6	38.3	118.1	156.4	35.1	4.5	94.9	18.2	152.7
Manufacture of leather & leather products including footwear of leather and leather goods of footwear	DC	23.7	0.5	18.6	4.1	46.9	23.3	22.0	45.3	22.2	0.6	17.6	3.6	44.0
	17	9.7	0.2	6.0	2.3	18.2	9.5	7.9	17.4	9.5	0.4	5.7	2.0	17.5
	19.1/19.2	14.0	0.3	12.6	1.8	28.7	13.8	14.0	27.8	12.7	0.3	11.9	1.6	26.5
Manufacture of wood & wood products	DD(20)	62.7	1.5	11.4	4.4	80.0	66.4	14.7	81.2	62.0	2.2	9.7	5.1	79.0
Manufacture of pulp, paper & paper products; publishing & printing	DE	281.1	8.6	135.4	38.4	463.6	292.4	174.9	467.3	277.4	10.7	132.3	40.3	460.7
of pulp, paper & paper products	21	91.9	0.7	32.9	7.7	133.2	89.6	37.0	126.6	88.7	0.7	30.9	6.3	126.6
Publishing, printing & reproduction of recorded media	22	189.3	7.9	102.5	30.7	330.3	202.9	137.9	340.8	188.7	10.0	101.4	34.0	334.0
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products & nuclear fuel of refined petroleum products	DF(23)	29.8	0.1	6.3	0.8	37.1	29.6	7.3	37.0	29.0	0.1	6.6	0.7	36.4
	23.2	16.0	0.1	3.7	0.4	20.1	16.6	4.4	21.0	16.3	0.1	4.1	0.4	20.5
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products & man-made fibres	DG(24)	161.7	1.0	63.3	10.3	236.3	161.6	71.4	233.0	158.3	1.4	59.5	10.7	230.0
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH(25)	146.7	2.4	38.4	11.3	198.8	148.9	47.9	196.8	144.1	3.0	36.4	10.4	193.5
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI(26)	112.0	1.6	24.2	4.9	142.7	104.5	27.3	131.8	101.5	1.4	21.7	5.2	128.9
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products of basic metals of fabricated metal products, except machinery	DJ	450.1	7.4	70.6	21.8	549.9	468.0	91.0	559.0	457.6	6.7	71.1	19.7	555.1
	27	115.1	0.8	11.5	2.4	129.8	116.8	14.0	130.8	113.9	0.8	11.6	2.2	128.5
	28	335.0	6.7	59.1	19.4	420.1	351.2	77.0	428.2	343.7	5.9	59.5	17.5	426.6
Manufacture of machinery & eqpt. nec	DK(29)	296.9	2.8	61.6	11.6	372.8	308.6	75.4	383.9	303.9	2.9	61.6	11.8	380.0
Manufacture of electrical & optical equipment	DL	288.5	5.3	125.8	23.4	443.0	303.7	149.5	453.1	299.7	5.8	128.5	23.6	457.7
of office machinery & computers of electrical machinery nec	30	27.7	0.3	14.0	1.5	43.6	26.9	15.6	42.5	26.4	0.3	15.7	1.5	43.8
of electric motors, etc.; control apparatus, and insulated cable of accumulators, primary cells, batteries, lighting eqpt., & electrical eqpt. nec	31	104.4	1.8	42.4	7.0	155.6	119.1	51.6	170.7	117.0	1.9	43.4	7.5	169.9
of radio, TV & communication eqpt. of electronic components of radio, TV & telephone apparatus; sound and video recorders etc. of medical, precision & optical equipment and watches	31.1-31.3	69.2	1.2	24.4	3.5	98.4	81.9	29.5	111.4	80.7	1.1	25.4	3.9	111.2
	31.4-31.6	35.2	0.6	17.9	3.5	57.2	37.2	22.1	59.3	36.3	0.8	18.0	3.6	58.6
	32	72.3	1.2	35.0	5.2	113.7	73.0	39.2	112.3	73.8	0.9	34.7	5.5	114.8
	32.1	30.0	0.5	17.3	3.5	51.3	30.5	20.7	51.2	31.0	0.5	17.5	3.7	52.7
	32.2-32.3	42.3	0.6	17.7	1.7	62.4	42.6	18.5	61.0	42.8	0.4	17.2	1.8	62.2
	33	84.1	2.0	34.4	9.6	130.1	84.6	43.1	127.7	82.6	2.8	34.7	9.0	129.1
Manufacture of transport equipment of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport eqpt.	DM	271.6	1.5	34.4	7.6	315.1	282.0	42.0	324.0	278.9	1.5	34.6	7.7	322.6
	34	140.3	0.8	20.5	5.8	167.5	149.0	26.4	175.4	146.9	0.8	20.7	5.9	174.3
	35	131.3	0.6	13.9	1.7	147.6	133.0	15.7	148.7	132.0	0.8	13.9	1.8	148.4
Manufacturing nec of furniture	DN	130.6	2.0	44.3	8.8	185.7	133.5	51.2	184.7	127.7	1.8	39.5	9.4	178.3
	36.1	78.2	0.9	19.6	3.6	102.4	81.4	22.2	103.7	77.4	0.9	18.2	3.9	100.4
<b>ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>130.2</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>171.6</b>	<b>122.4</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>158.4</b>	<b>118.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>153.7</b>
Electricity, gas, steam & hot water supply	40	99.0	0.5	23.9	5.4	128.8	90.2	25.2	115.3	86.8	0.4	20.0	4.5	111.7
Collection, purification and distribution of water	41	31.2	0.3	9.3	2.0	42.8	32.2	10.9	43.1	31.4	0.3	8.7	1.6	42.0
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>673.2</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>83.4</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>819.8</b>	<b>694.5</b>	<b>135.1</b>	<b>829.6</b>	<b>659.2</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>85.1</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>807.3</b>
<b>SERVICE INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>G-Q</b>	<b>5,856.6</b>	<b>1,057.9</b>	<b>4,554.1</b>	<b>4,541.6</b>	<b>16,010.3</b>	<b>7,041.8</b>	<b>9,261.8</b>	<b>16,303.6 R</b>	<b>5,852.2</b>	<b>1,129.8</b>	<b>4,560.8</b>	<b>4,616.4</b>	<b>16,158.3</b>
<b>WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES, MOTORCYCLES &amp; PERSONAL &amp; HOUSEHOLD GOODS</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>1,451.8</b>	<b>277.3</b>	<b>748.4</b>	<b>1,073.1</b>	<b>3,550.5</b>	<b>1,758.0</b>	<b>1,889.2</b>	<b>3,647.2</b>	<b>1,451.0</b>	<b>292.4</b>	<b>743.0</b>	<b>1,075.2</b>	<b>3,561.6</b>
Sale, maintenance & repair of motor vehicles; retail sale of automotive fuel	50	358.8	26.1	74.5	47.4	506.7	388.1	123.6	511.7	360.9	28.1	75.8	46.8	511.6
Sale of motor vehicles, motorcycles, fuel; & motorcycle repair	50.1/50.3-5	217.3	19.7	56.2	32.5	325.6	242.7	90.1	332.8	223.0	20.4	58.3	31.6	333.2
Maintenance & repair of motor vehicles	50.2	141.6	6.4	18.3	14.9	181.1	145.4	33.5	178.9	137.9	7.7	17.5	15.3	178.4
Wholesale & Commission Trade (except motor vehicles) on fee or contract basis	51	563.2	30.8	206.3	90.7	891.0	602.4	303.3	905.7	567.2	29.6	211.4	86.3	894.6
of agricultural materials & animals of food, beverages and tobacco of household goods	51.1	16.9	1.1	10.1	3.4	31.5	18.6	13.6	32.2	17.5	0.9	9.8	3.5	31.8
	51.2	12.3	1.1	4.2	2.8	20.4	12.4	6.5	18.9	10.9	1.6	4.2	2.5	19.2
	51.3	116.6	10.6	37.7	24.1	189.0	134.3	60.0	194.3	119.0	9.9	36.9	21.0	186.5
	51.4	92.9	7.0	54.2	28.4	182.5	98.1	83.8	182.0	93.6	7.7	54.7	26.7	182.5
of non-agricultural intermediate products, waste and scrap of machinery, eqpt. and supplies	51.5	160.8	5.7	37.8	15.2	219.4	163.8	55.4	219.2	155.7	4.4	38.8	14.8	218.7
	51.6	133.3	3.8	45.8	11.8	194.8	141.0	61.9	202.9	138.1	3.5	50.1	12.9	204.1
Other wholesale	51.7	30.2	1.6	16.6	5.0	53.4	34.1	22.0	56.1	32.5	1.5	16.9	4.8	55.8

# EMPLOYMENT

## Employees in employment: March 1996

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	Section sub-section group or class	Mar 1995 R					Dec 1995			Mar 1996				
		Male		Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male		Female		All
		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time					Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	
<b>ALL SECTIONS</b>	<b>A-Q</b>	<b>9,534.1</b>	<b>1,154.9</b>	<b>5,628.2</b>	<b>4,856.2</b>	<b>21,173.3</b>	<b>10,865.7</b>	<b>10,656.1</b>	<b>21,521.8 R</b>	<b>9,518.5</b>	<b>1,232.2</b>	<b>5,614.1</b>	<b>4,928.5</b>	<b>21,293.3</b>
Retail trade, except motor vehicles & motorcycles; repair of personal goods	52	529.7	220.4	467.6	935.0	2,152.7	767.6	1,462.2	2,229.8	522.8	234.7	4		

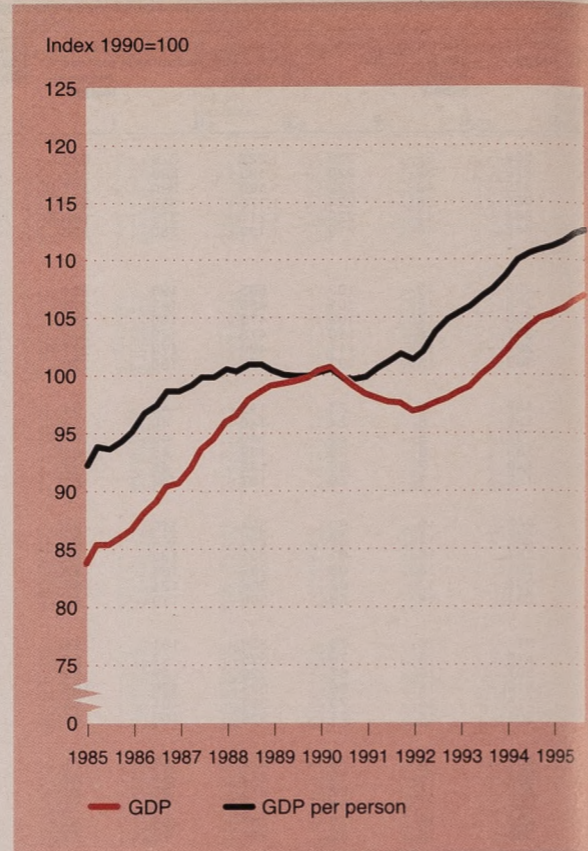
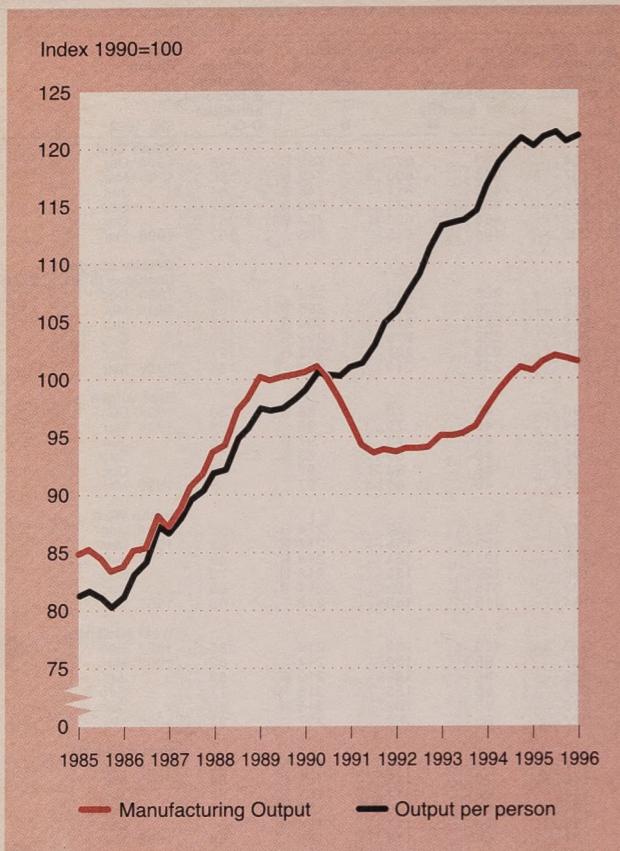






# 1.8 EMPLOYMENT

## Indices of output, employment and productivity



Seasonally adjusted (1990=100)

SIC 1992	Whole economy			Production industries			Manufacturing industries		
	Output *	Employed labour force +	Output per person employed	Output	Employed labour force +	Output per person employed	Output	Employed labour force +	Output per person employed
1988	97.3	96.6	100.7	98.2	103.0	95.3	95.9	102.4	93.6
1989	99.4	99.4	100.0	100.3	103.0	97.5	100.2	102.7	97.6
1990	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	101.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1991	97.9	97.1	100.8	96.3	97.8	104.2	94.6	92.3	102.5
1992	97.4	94.6	102.9	96.2	91.4	111.0	94.0	86.8	108.3
1993	99.6	93.6	106.4	98.3	86.8	118.4	95.3	83.8	113.7
1994	103.6	94.2	110.0	103.1	83.3	125.6	99.3	83.4	119.1
1995	106.1	94.9	111.9	105.6	82.3	128.7	101.5	84.1	120.7
1988 Q1	96.0	95.5	100.5	96.5	102.9	93.8	93.7	102.1	91.8
1988 Q2	96.5	96.2	100.3	97.2	103.0	94.4	94.3	102.4	92.1
1988 Q3	97.9	97.0	100.9	99.4	103.0	96.5	97.3	102.6	94.8
1988 Q4	98.6	97.8	100.9	99.6	103.1	96.6	98.3	102.6	95.7
1989 Q1	99.1	98.7	100.4	99.9	103.2	96.9	100.2	102.8	97.4
1989 Q2	99.3	99.3	100.0	99.9	103.0	96.9	99.9	102.8	97.2
1989 Q3	99.5	99.6	99.9	100.5	102.9	97.7	100.2	102.8	97.4
1989 Q4	99.8	100.0	99.9	100.8	102.4	98.5	100.4	102.3	98.2
1990 Q1	100.4	100.1	100.2	100.3	101.6	98.7	100.6	101.5	99.0
1990 Q2	100.7	100.3	100.5	100.7	100.7	100.9	101.1	100.6	100.5
1990 Q3	99.8	100.1	99.7	99.8	99.7	99.8	100.1	99.8	100.3
1990 Q4	99.1	99.5	99.6	98.3	98.0	100.4	98.3	98.0	100.2
1991 Q1	98.4	98.5	99.8	97.6	95.6	102.1	96.6	95.6	101.0
1991 Q2	98.0	100.6	97.4	97.4	103.1	94.3	94.3	93.1	101.3
1991 Q3	97.7	96.6	101.1	95.4	91.3	104.6	93.6	91.0	102.9
1991 Q4	97.6	95.9	101.8	96.2	89.8	107.1	93.9	89.6	104.8
1992 Q1	96.9	95.7	101.3	95.9	88.7	108.1	93.7	88.6	105.8
1992 Q2	97.1	95.2	102.0	95.6	87.7	109.0	94.0	87.6	107.3
1992 Q3	97.6	94.1	103.7	96.4	86.2	111.8	94.0	86.3	109.0
1992 Q4	98.0	93.5	104.8	97.2	84.5	115.1	94.1	84.6	111.2
1993 Q1	98.5	93.5	105.3	97.0	83.7	115.9	95.1	84.0	113.2
1993 Q2	99.0	93.5	105.9	97.5	83.3	117.1	95.1	83.8	113.5
1993 Q3	100.1	93.7	106.8	98.8	82.9	119.2	95.3	83.8	113.7
1993 Q4	100.8	93.9	107.4	100.0	82.5	121.2	95.9	83.7	114.5
1994 Q1	101.9	93.9	108.5	100.8	82.3	122.5	97.3	83.3	116.7
1994 Q2	103.2	94.0	109.9	103.1	82.1	125.5	98.9	83.4	118.7
1994 Q3	104.2	94.3	110.5	104.5	82.1	127.3	100.2	83.5	120.0
1994 Q4	104.9	94.7	110.8	104.5	82.1	127.2	101.0	83.5	120.8
1995 Q1	105.3	94.8	111.1	105.2	82.2	128.0	100.7	83.9	120.1
1995 Q2	105.8	94.8	111.6	105.6	82.3	128.3	101.5	84.0	120.9
1995 Q3	106.4	94.8	112.2	106.4	82.2	129.4	102.0	84.0	121.3
1995 Q4	107.0	95.0	112.6	106.3	82.4	128.9	101.8	84.5	120.5
1996 Q1	..	..	..	106.6	82.0	129.9	101.5	83.9	121.0

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

# EMPLOYMENT 1.11

## Overtime and short-time: operatives in manufacturing industries

GREAT BRITAIN	OVERTIME					SHORT-TIME									
	Operatives working overtime (000)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours of overtime worked			Stood off for whole week		Working part of week			Stood off for whole or part of week				
			Average per operative working overtime	Actual (million)	Seasonally adjusted	Operatives (000)	Hours lost (000)	Operatives (000)	Hours lost (000)	Average per operative working part of the week	Operatives (000)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours lost (000)	Seasonally adjusted	Average per operative on short-time
1993	880	..	9.6	8.42	..	3	106	14	124	8.9	17	..	235	..	14.3
1994	883	..	9.6	8.48	..	2	86	15	129	8.5	17	..	216	..	12.4
1995	906	..	9.8	8.83	..	2	68	11	103	9.4	13	..	171	..	13.5
Week ended 1994 Jun 10	870	..	9.6	8.36	8.33	4	137	18	153	8.4	22	..	290	240	13.3
Jul 15	861	..	9.7	8.31	8.23	2	91	8	73	9.0	11	..	164	263	15.5
Aug 12	796	..	9.7	7.72	8.16	2	67	12	132	10.8	14	..	198	242	14.3
Sep 9	931	..	9.8	9.08	8.83	1	36	7	50	7.1	8	..	86	120	10.8
Oct 14	937	..	9.8	9.16	8.71	2	75	17	139	8.3	19	..	214	212	11.4
Nov 11	964	..	9.8	9.49	8.98	1	55	17	98	5.9	18	..	153	173	8.5
Dec 9	952	..	9.7	9.25	8.78	3	101	17	121	7.3	19	..	222	193	11.5
1995 Jan 13	834	..	9.7	8.10	8.66	3	114	12	99	8.3	15	..	213	191	14.4
Feb 10	874	..	9.5	8.28	8.67	2	64	13	130	10.0	15	..	194	138	13.1
Mar 10	903	..	9.7	8.77	8.73	2	62	14	111	7.9	16	..	173	168	11.0
Apr 7	901	..	9.7	8.71	8.87	3	102	19	143	7.5	22	..	245	203	11.2
May 12	893	..	9.4	8.42	8.73	1	40	16	123	7.9	17	..	162	204	9.8
Jun 9	951	..	9.6	9.15	9.02	4	136	11	113	10.8	14	..	249	199	17.7
Jul 14	906	..	9.8	8.90	8.87	2	65	4	40	10.7	6	..	106	171	19.2
Aug 11	826	..	9.8	8.08	8.15	1	54	7	71	10.3	8	..	125	183	15.1
Sep 15	923	..	9.9	9.18	8.85	2	56	9	95	10.7	10	..	151	193	14.6
Oct 13	947	..	9.9	9.36	8.94	1	40	9	82	9.7	10	..	122	123	12.8
Nov 10	953	..	9.7	9.21	8.88	2	60	12	117	9.6	14	..	177	160	12.8
Dec 15	956	..	10.3	9.84	9.26	1	23	12	108	9.1	13	..	130	125	10.4
1996 Jan 12	848	..	9.6	8.11	8.67	3	118	19	155	8.1	22	..	273	266	12.2
Feb 9	873	..	9.6	8.42	8.72	6	220	22	214	9.6	28	..	434	342	15.4
Mar 15	867	..	9.4	8.16	8.38	6	217	26	246	9.6	32	..	463	400	14.7
Apr 19 P	849	..	9.3	7.89	8.17	6	214	19	173	9.3	24	..	386	314	15.9



## 2.1 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT UK Summary

THOUSAND

	MALE AND FEMALE									
	UNEMPLOYED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #				UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION			
	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over	
1992 )	2,778.6	9.8	2,765.0	9.7						
1993 ) Annual	2,919.2	10.3	2,900.6	10.3						
1994 ) averages	2,636.5	9.4	2,619.3	9.3						
1995 )	2,325.6	8.3	2,308.2	8.2						
1994 May 12	2,652.6	9.4	2,668.9	9.5	-21.1	-28.6	233	2,387	33	
Jun 9	2,585.6	9.2	2,643.8	9.4	-25.1	-28.2	224	2,331	31	
Jul 14	2,643.1	9.4	2,620.0	9.3	-23.8	-23.3	349	2,265	29	
Aug 11	2,638.3	9.4	2,581.4	9.2	-38.6	-29.2	276	2,335	27	
Sep 8	2,580.4	9.2	2,555.1	9.1	-26.3	-29.6	261	2,294	25	
Oct 13	2,455.0	8.7	2,508.7	8.9	-46.4	-37.1	264	2,167	24	
Nov 10	2,423.0	8.6	2,471.7	8.8	-37.0	-36.6	258	2,142	23	
Dec 8	2,417.0	8.6	2,423.8	8.6	-47.9	-43.8	243	2,150	23	
1995 Jan 12	2,503.4	8.9	2,401.3	8.6	-22.5	-35.8	261	2,219	23	
Feb 9	2,458.8	8.8	2,370.9	8.5	-30.4	-33.6	243	2,193	23	
Mar 9	2,398.3	8.6	2,351.8	8.4	-19.1	-24.0	222	2,154	23	
Apr 13	2,375.3	8.5	2,331.8	8.3	-20.0	-23.2	259	2,095	23	
May 11	2,302.3	8.2	2,320.3	8.3	-11.5	-16.9	199	2,081	23	
Jun 8	2,254.5	8.0	2,313.1	8.3	-7.2	-12.9	208	2,026	21	
Jul 13	2,336.2	8.3	2,311.0	8.2	-2.1	-6.9	325	1,991	21	
Aug 10	2,350.2	8.4	2,290.0	8.2	-21.0	-10.1	263	2,068	20	
Sep 14	2,292.2	8.2	2,264.0	8.1	-26.0	-16.4	256	2,017	20	
Oct 12	2,212.3	7.9	2,264.6	8.1	0.6	-15.5	251	1,942	19	
Nov 9	2,196.1	7.8	2,244.6	8.0	-20.0	-15.1	242	1,935	19	
Dec 14	2,228.2	8.0	2,235.5	8.0	-9.1	-9.5	236	1,972	19	
1996 Jan 11	2,310.5	8.2	2,206.8	7.9	-28.7	-19.3	252	2,037	20	
Feb 8	2,303.0	8.2	2,212.3	7.9	5.5	-10.8	243	2,039	21	
Mar 14	2,230.8	8.0	2,186.7	7.8	-25.6	-16.3	206	2,005	20	
Apr 11 R	2,223.9	7.9	2,182.4	7.8	-4.3	-8.1	236	1,968	20	
May 9 P	2,147.4	7.7	2,167.6	7.7	-14.8	-14.9	196	1,931	20	

## 2.2 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary

1992 )	2,672.4	9.6	2,660.3	9.6						
1993 ) Annual	2,814.1	10.2	2,796.9	10.2						
1994 ) averages	2,539.2	9.3	2,522.3	9.2						
1995 )	2,237.4	8.2	2,220.1	8.1						
1994 May 12	2,556.9	9.4	2,570.6	9.4	-20.1	-28.1	228	2,298	32	
Jun 9	2,489.4	9.1	2,545.4	9.3	-25.2	-27.9	216	2,244	30	
Jul 14	2,541.8	9.3	2,522.2	9.2	-23.2	-22.8	340	2,175	28	
Aug 11	2,537.2	9.3	2,485.0	9.1	-37.2	-28.5	270	2,241	26	
Sep 8	2,481.4	9.1	2,459.7	9.0	-25.3	-28.6	253	2,203	25	
Oct 13	2,361.6	8.6	2,414.4	8.8	-45.3	-35.9	257	2,081	24	
Nov 10	2,331.6	8.5	2,378.1	8.7	-36.3	-35.6	252	2,057	23	
Dec 8	2,327.0	8.5	2,331.6	8.5	-46.5	-42.7	238	2,066	23	
1995 Jan 12	2,411.5	8.9	2,309.9	8.5	-21.7	-34.8	254	2,134	24	
Feb 9	2,368.3	8.7	2,280.2	8.4	-29.7	-32.6	237	2,109	23	
Mar 9	2,309.3	8.5	2,262.1	8.3	-18.1	-23.2	216	2,071	22	
Apr 13	2,287.2	8.4	2,243.1	8.2	-19.0	-22.3	252	2,014	21	
May 11	2,216.6	8.1	2,232.0	8.2	-11.1	-16.1	194	2,001	21	
Jun 8	2,169.0	8.0	2,225.5	8.2	-6.5	-12.2	201	1,947	20	
Jul 13	2,244.3	8.2	2,222.7	8.2	-2.8	-6.8	315	1,909	19	
Aug 10	2,258.2	8.3	2,202.9	8.1	-19.8	-9.7	256	1,983	19	
Sep 14	2,202.1	8.1	2,177.5	8.0	-25.4	-16.0	248	1,936	19	
Oct 12	2,126.8	7.8	2,178.2	8.0	0.7	-14.8	244	1,864	19	
Nov 9	2,111.9	7.8	2,158.2	7.9	-20.0	-14.9	236	1,857	18	
Dec 14	2,144.1	7.9	2,149.2	7.9	-9.0	-9.4	231	1,894	19	
1996 Jan 11	2,224.2	8.2	2,121.0	7.8	-28.2	-19.1	246	1,958	20	
Feb 8	2,217.2	8.1	2,126.5	7.8	5.5	-10.6	237	1,960	20	
Mar 14	2,146.4	7.9	2,101.4	7.7	-25.1	-15.9	200	1,926	20	
Apr 11 R	2,138.4	7.8	2,096.4	7.7	-5.0	-8.2	230	1,889	19	
May 9 P	2,064.7	7.6	2,082.0	7.6	-14.4	-14.8	191	1,854	19	

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

## CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT UK Summary 2.1

THOUSAND

	MALE										FEMALE				
	UNEMPLOYED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #				UNEMPLOYED				SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #		MARRIED		
	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	
1992 )	2,126.0	13.1	2,118.6	13.1						652.6	5.3	646.4	5.3		
1993 ) Annual	2,236.1	14.0	2,225.7	13.9						683.1	5.6	674.9	5.5		
1994 ) averages	2,014.4	12.7	2,004.8	12.7						622.1	5.1	614.6	5.0		
1995 )	1,770.0	11.3	1,760.2	11.1						555.6	4.5	548.1	4.4		
1994 May 12	2,042.1	12.9	2,044.4	12.9						610.5	5.0	624.5	5.1	179.9	
Jun 9	1,988.8	12.6	2,023.5	12.8						596.8	4.9	620.3	5.0	173.6	
Jul 14	1,998.0	12.6	2,000.0	12.7						645.1	5.2	620.0	5.0	177.0	
Aug 11	1,979.1	12.5	1,971.5	12.5						659.1	5.4	609.9	5.0	182.7	
Sep 8	1,947.3	12.3	1,952.3	12.4						633.1	5.1	602.8	4.9	169.6	
Oct 13	1,868.2	11.8	1,917.3	12.1						586.9	4.8	591.4	4.8	158.2	
Nov 10	1,848.9	11.7	1,886.9	11.9						574.1	4.7	584.8	4.8	154.6	
Dec 8	1,854.3	11.7	1,851.0	11.7						562.7	4.6	572.8	4.7	151.6	
1995 Jan 12	1,918.2	12.2	1,834.0	11.7						585.1	4.7	567.3	4.6	157.4	
Feb 9	1,882.3	12.0	1,810.6	11.5						576.5	4.7	560.3	4.5	153.6	
Mar 9	1,838.8	11.7	1,797.1	11.4						559.5	4.5	554.7	4.5	147.8	
Apr 13	1,815.5	11.6	1,778.3	11.3						559.8	4.5	553.5	4.5	150.9	
May 11	1,766.1	11.3	1,769.4	11.3						536.2	4.4	550.9	4.5	141.1	
Jun 8	1,728.9	11.0	1,763.7	11.2						525.6	4.3	549.4	4.5	136.7	
Jul 13	1,758.6	11.2	1,759.6	11.2						577.5	4.7	551.4	4.5	143.1	
Aug 10	1,753.7	11.2	1,744.4	11.1						596.4	4.8	545.6	4.4	152.1	
Sep 14	1,724.0	11.0	1,727.0	11.0						568.2	4.6	537.0	4.4	139.2	
Oct 12	1,676.4	10.7	1,724.6	11.0						535.9	4.3	540.0	4.4	133.4	
Nov 9	1,670.7	10.6	1,708.9	10.9						525.5	4.3	535.7	4.3	131.1	
Dec 14	1,707.2	10.9	1,704.2	10.9						521.0	4.2	531.3	4.3	131.4	
1996 Jan 11	1,766.4	11.3	1,680.9	10.7						544.1	4.4	525.9	4.3	138.2	
Feb 8	1,761.0	11.1	1,687.2	10.7						541.9	4.4	525.1	4.3	136.6	
Mar 14	1,707.2	10.9	1,666.3	10.6						523.6	4.2	520.4	4.2	132.0	
Apr 11 R	1,695.5	10.8	1,659.9	10.6						528.5	4.3	522.5	4.2	138.7	
May 9 P	1,643.9	10.5	1,648.8	10.5						503.5	4.1	518.8	4.2	128.4	

## CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary 2.2

1992 )	2,044.6	13.0	2,037.9	12.9						627.8	5.3	622.4	5.2	
1993 ) Annual	2,155.4	13.9	2,145.7	13.8						658.8	5.5	651.2	5.5	
1994 ) averages	1,939.1	12.6	1,929.5	12.6						600.1	5.0	592.8	4.9	
1995 )	1,701.4	11.2	1,691.5	11.1						536.1	4.5	528.6	4.4	
1994 May 12	1,967.0	12.8	1,968.2	12.8						589.8	4.9	602.4	5.0	173.3
Jun 9	1,914.1	12.5	1,947.5	12.7						575.3	4.8	597.9	5.0	167.0
Jul 14	1,921.8	12.5	1,92											



# 2.3 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT WORKFORCE *			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>												
1992 )	854.1	645.4	208.7	9.3	12.3	5.2	851.0	9.2			643.8	207.2
1993 ) Annual	929.9	700.3	229.6	10.2	13.5	5.8	925.6	10.2			698.0	227.6
1994 ) averages	828.3	622.2	206.1	9.0	12.1	5.1	824.1	9.0			619.9	204.2
1995 )	725.2	542.0	183.1	7.9	10.6	4.5	720.9	7.9			539.7	181.1
1995 May 11	722.1	543.1	179.0	7.9	10.6	4.4	725.1	7.9	-2.7	-4.7	542.8	182.3
Jun 8	709.9	534.4	175.5	7.8	10.5	4.4	724.0	7.9	-1.1	-3.0	542.2	181.8
Jul 13	726.3	539.8	186.5	8.0	10.6	4.6	723.7	7.9	-0.3	-1.4	541.4	182.3
Aug 10	732.3	539.7	192.6	8.0	10.6	4.8	716.4	7.8	-7.3	-2.9	541.4	182.3
Sep 14	720.0	531.6	188.4	7.9	10.4	4.7	709.5	7.8	-6.9	-4.8	531.4	178.1
Oct 12	697.9	517.8	180.1	7.6	10.1	4.5	708.5	7.8	-1.0	-5.1	529.6	178.9
Nov 9	687.4	512.0	175.4	7.5	10.0	4.4	700.3	7.7	-8.2	-5.4	523.3	177.0
Dec 14	693.7	520.3	173.4	7.6	10.2	4.3	695.5	7.6	-4.8	-4.7	520.1	175.4
1996 Jan 11	707.2	529.9	177.3	7.7	10.4	4.4	685.8	7.5	-9.7	-7.6	511.7	174.1
Feb 8	703.8	527.7	176.1	7.7	10.3	4.4	683.1	7.5	-2.7	-5.7	510.3	172.8
Mar 14	684.7	513.9	170.8	7.5	10.1	4.2	674.5	7.4	-8.6	-7.0	503.8	170.7
Apr 11 R	679.4	508.3	171.1	7.4	10.0	4.2	668.3	7.3	-6.2	-5.8	498.8	169.5
May 9 P	660.0	494.6	165.3	7.2	9.7	4.1	663.4	7.3	-4.9	-6.6	494.8	168.6
<b>GREATER LONDON (included in South East)</b>												
1992 )	430.3	320.1	110.2	10.5	13.5	6.4	429.2	10.5			319.6	109.6
1993 ) Annual	469.6	348.6	121.0	11.6	14.9	7.1	467.9	11.6			347.8	120.2
1994 ) averages	434.6	322.7	111.9	10.7	14.1	6.3	432.8	10.7			321.8	111.0
1995 )	394.7	292.1	102.6	9.7	12.7	5.8	392.8	9.7			291.2	101.7
1995 May 11	394.2	293.4	100.8	9.7	12.8	5.7	394.8	9.7	-1.6	-2.0	292.7	102.1
Jun 8	390.5	290.8	99.7	9.6	12.7	5.6	394.0	9.7	-0.8	-1.0	292.2	101.8
Jul 13	397.7	293.3	104.5	9.8	12.8	5.9	393.9	9.7	-0.1	-0.8	291.8	102.1
Aug 10	400.7	293.1	107.6	9.9	12.8	6.1	390.7	9.6	-3.2	-1.4	289.5	101.2
Sep 14	396.5	290.2	106.3	9.8	12.6	6.0	388.0	9.6	-2.7	-2.0	287.4	100.6
Oct 12	385.6	283.4	102.2	9.5	12.3	5.8	387.3	9.5	-0.7	-2.2	286.4	100.9
Nov 9	379.4	280.0	99.4	9.3	12.2	5.6	384.4	9.5	-2.9	-2.1	284.4	100.0
Dec 14	380.6	282.1	98.5	9.4	12.3	5.6	382.3	9.4	-2.1	-1.9	282.8	99.5
1996 Jan 11	382.8	283.6	99.2	9.4	12.4	5.6	379.7	9.3	-2.6	-2.5	280.5	99.2
Feb 8	381.2	282.6	98.6	9.4	12.3	5.6	377.4	9.3	-2.3	-2.3	279.1	98.3
Mar 14	373.8	277.4	96.3	9.2	12.1	5.5	372.5	9.2	-4.9	-3.3	275.4	97.1
Apr 11 R	372.7	275.8	96.9	9.2	12.0	5.5	368.7	9.1	-3.8	-3.7	272.2	96.5
May 9 P	364.7	270.4	94.2	9.0	11.8	5.3	365.7	9.0	-3.0	-3.9	270.0	95.7
<b>EAST ANGLIA</b>												
1992 )	77.7	58.3	19.4	7.6	9.9	4.5	77.3	7.6			58.1	19.2
1993 ) Annual	84.0	63.1	20.9	8.2	10.7	4.7	83.4	8.1			62.8	20.6
1994 ) averages	74.2	55.3	18.9	7.1	9.5	4.1	73.6	7.1			55.0	18.6
1995 )	65.9	48.7	17.2	6.2	8.4	3.6	65.4	6.4			48.4	17.0
1995 May 11	65.6	48.7	16.9	6.2	8.4	3.5	65.4	6.2	-0.1	-0.3	48.4	17.0
Jun 8	63.4	47.0	16.4	6.0	8.1	3.4	65.5	6.2	0.1	-0.1	48.4	17.1
Jul 13	65.1	47.6	17.5	6.2	8.2	3.7	65.8	6.2	0.3	0.1	48.5	17.3
Aug 10	65.5	47.5	18.0	6.2	8.2	3.8	65.4	6.2	-0.4	0.0	48.4	17.0
Sep 14	64.0	46.7	17.3	6.1	8.1	3.6	64.9	6.1	-0.5	-0.2	48.1	16.8
Oct 12	61.6	45.1	16.5	5.8	7.8	3.4	64.9	6.1	0.0	-0.3	48.0	16.9
Nov 9	61.9	45.7	16.2	5.9	7.9	3.4	64.2	6.1	-0.7	-0.4	47.6	16.6
Dec 14	63.6	47.5	16.1	6.0	8.2	3.4	64.0	6.1	-0.2	-0.3	47.7	16.3
1996 Jan 11	67.4	50.3	17.1	6.4	8.7	3.6	62.8	6.0	-1.2	-0.7	46.6	16.2
Feb 8	67.2	50.1	17.1	6.4	8.7	3.6	62.7	5.9	-0.1	-0.5	46.6	16.1
Mar 14	64.9	48.6	16.3	6.2	8.4	3.4	61.7	5.8	-1.0	-0.8	45.9	15.8
Apr 11 R	64.1	47.9	16.2	6.1	8.3	3.4	61.5	5.8	-0.2	-0.4	45.8	15.7
May 9 P	61.6	46.0	15.6	5.8	8.0	3.3	61.5	5.8	—	-0.4	45.7	15.8
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>												
1992 )	208.9	158.7	50.2	9.2	12.4	5.2	207.8	9.2			158.1	49.7
1993 ) Annual	217.8	164.6	53.2	9.5	12.7	5.5	216.4	9.5			163.8	52.6
1994 ) averages	191.7	143.9	47.8	8.2	10.9	4.6	190.4	8.1			143.2	47.2
1995 )	166.3	124.1	42.3	7.0	9.4	4.0	164.9	7.0			123.3	41.6
1995 May 11	163.5	123.0	40.5	6.9	9.4	3.8	166.2	7.0	-0.5	-1.2	124.2	42.0
Jun 8	158.1	119.0	39.1	6.7	9.1	3.7	166.0	7.0	-0.2	-1.0	123.9	42.1
Jul 13	161.9	120.3	41.6	6.8	9.2	3.9	164.7	7.0	-1.3	-0.7	122.9	41.8
Aug 10	163.9	120.8	43.2	6.9	9.2	4.1	163.3	6.9	-1.4	-1.0	122.1	41.2
Sep 14	161.5	119.5	42.0	6.8	9.1	4.0	161.8	6.8	-1.5	-1.4	121.2	40.6
Oct 12	157.0	116.5	40.5	6.6	8.9	3.8	161.9	6.8	0.1	-0.9	120.9	41.0
Nov 9	158.0	117.2	40.8	6.7	8.9	3.9	159.8	6.7	-2.1	-1.2	119.2	40.6
Dec 14	160.8	120.1	40.7	6.8	9.1	3.9	158.1	6.7	-1.7	-1.2	118.0	40.1
1996 Jan 11	168.0	125.2	42.8	7.1	9.5	4.1	155.6	6.6	-2.5	-2.1	116.1	39.5
Feb 8	167.1	124.7	42.4	7.1	9.5	4.0	155.9	6.6	0.3	-1.3	116.6	39.3
Mar 14	159.7	119.3	40.4	6.7	9.1	3.8	153.4	6.5	-2.5	-1.6	114.5	38.9
Apr 11 R	156.5	117.2	39.3	6.6	8.9	3.7	153.3	6.5	-0.1	-0.8	114.2	39.1
May 9 P	149.6	112.4	37.1	6.3	8.6	3.5	152.5	6.4	-0.8	-1.1	113.7	38.8

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Regions 2.3

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT WORKFORCE *			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>												
1992 )	270.5	206.3	64.1	10.4	13.6	5.9	269.6	10.3			205.9	63.7
1993 ) Annual	281.9	215.6	66.3	10.9	14.6	6.1	280.6	10.8			214.9	65.8
1994 ) averages	246.2	186.8	59.4	9.9	13.3	5.5	244.8	9.9			186.0	58.8
1995 )	210.3	158.6	51.7	8.4	11.2	4.8	209.0	8.4			158.0	51.1
1995 May 11	208.9	158.7	50.2	8.4	11.2	4.7	211.0	8.5	-1.0	-1.7	159.5	51.5
Jun 8	205.5	156.0	49.4	8.3	11.0	4.6	210.3	8.4	-0.7	-1.1	158.9	51.4
Jul 13	212.3	158.4	54.0	8.5	11.2	5.0	209.2	8.4	-1.1	-0.9	157.7	51.5
Aug 10	213.9	158.3	55.5	8.6	11.2	5.2	206.3	8.3	-2.9	-1.6	155.9	50.4
Sep 14	208.6	155.3	53.3	8.4	10.9	5.0	203.6	8.2	-2.7	-2.2	154.1	49.5
Oct 12	199.3	149.6	49.8	8.0	10.5	4.7	203.6	8.2	0.0	-1.9	153.7	49.9
Nov 9	196.0	147.6	48.3	7.9	10.4	4.5	201.8	8.1	-1.8	-1.5	152.2	49.6
Dec 14	198.4	150.3	48.1	8.0	10.6	4.5	200.7	8.1	-1.1	-1.0	151.3	49.4
1996 Jan 11	204.5	154.9	49.7	8.2	10.9	4.6	197.4	7.9	-3.3	-2.1	148.6	48.8
Feb 8	204.4	155.0	49.4	8.2	10.9	4.6	198.2	8.0	0.8	-1.2	149.6	48.6
Mar 14	198.1	150.3	47.7	8.0	10.6	4.5	195.7	7.9	-2.5	-1.7	147.6	48.1
Apr 11 R	197.7	149.4	48.3	7.9	10.5	4.5	195.2	7.8	-0.5	-0.7	147.2	48.0
May 9 P	191.7	145.6	46.1	7.7	10.3	4.3	194.2	7.8	-1.0	-1.3	146.6	47.6
<b>EAST MIDLANDS</b>												
1992 )	174.9	133.2	41.6	9.0	12.0	5.0	174.0	9.0			132.7	41.2
1993 ) Annual	183.8	140.8										



## 2.3 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

THOUSANDS

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT WORKFORCE *			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #				Male	Female
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended		
<b>NORTH</b>												
1992 )	157.8	123.9	34.0	11.1	15.2	5.6	157.1	11.1			123.5	33.6
1993 ) Annual	169.3	134.9	34.4	12.0	16.7	5.7	168.3	11.9			134.4	33.9
1994 ) averages	160.4	128.0	32.4	11.6	16.5	5.4	159.3	11.6			127.4	31.9
1995 )	148.2	118.1	30.1	10.7	15.0	5.0	147.0	10.6			117.4	29.6
1995 May 11	147.1	118.0	29.1	10.6	15.0	4.8	147.8	10.6	-1.1	-0.6	118.0	29.8
Jun 8	143.6	115.2	28.4	10.3	14.6	4.7	146.9	10.6	-0.9	-0.8	117.3	29.6
Jul 13	148.0	116.9	31.1	10.7	14.8	5.2	147.1	10.6	0.2	-0.6	117.4	29.7
Aug 10	148.4	116.0	32.4	10.7	14.7	5.4	146.9	10.6	-0.2	-0.3	117.0	29.9
Sep 14	145.8	114.9	30.9	10.5	14.6	5.2	144.5	10.4	-2.4	-0.8	115.5	29.0
Oct 12	141.7	112.5	29.2	10.2	14.3	4.9	144.7	10.4	0.2	-0.8	115.3	29.4
Nov 9	142.2	113.4	28.8	10.2	14.4	4.8	143.3	10.3	-1.4	-1.2	114.2	29.1
Dec 14	143.3	115.1	28.1	10.3	14.6	4.7	142.5	10.3	-0.8	-0.7	113.8	28.7
1996 Jan 11	149.0	119.1	30.0	10.7	15.1	5.0	141.1	10.2	-1.4	-1.2	112.5	28.6
Feb 8	147.7	117.5	30.2	10.6	14.9	5.0	141.9	10.2	0.8	-0.5	113.0	28.9
Mar 14	142.9	113.7	29.2	10.3	14.4	4.9	140.5	10.1	-1.4	-0.7	111.7	28.8
Apr 11 R	143.5	113.6	29.9	10.3	14.4	5.0	140.5	10.1	—	-0.2	111.2	29.3
May 9 P	137.8	109.7	28.1	9.9	13.9	4.7	138.9	10.0	-1.6	-1.0	109.9	29.0
<b>WALES</b>												
1992 )	127.2	100.2	27.0	10.0	13.8	5.0	126.6	10.0			99.9	26.7
1993 ) Annual	131.1	103.2	28.0	10.4	14.4	5.1	130.3	10.3			102.7	27.6
1994 ) averages	120.7	94.1	26.6	9.4	12.7	4.9	119.9	9.3			93.6	26.3
1995 )	107.8	83.4	24.4	8.5	11.7	4.4	106.9	8.3			82.9	24.0
1995 May 11	104.6	81.5	23.1	8.3	11.5	4.2	106.8	8.5	-0.2	-0.3	82.6	24.2
Jun 8	102.5	80.0	22.4	8.1	11.3	4.1	107.0	8.5	0.2	-0.2	82.8	24.2
Jul 13	108.8	83.2	25.6	8.6	11.7	4.6	108.0	8.6	1.0	0.3	83.7	24.3
Aug 10	109.8	83.1	26.6	8.7	11.7	4.8	107.0	8.5	-1.0	0.1	82.9	24.1
Sep 14	108.0	82.5	25.4	8.6	11.6	4.6	106.1	8.4	-0.9	-0.3	82.5	23.6
Oct 12	103.8	80.2	23.6	8.2	11.3	4.3	106.5	8.4	0.4	-0.5	82.6	23.9
Nov 9	103.5	80.3	23.2	8.2	11.3	4.2	105.2	8.3	-1.3	-0.6	81.5	23.7
Dec 14	106.1	82.8	23.2	8.4	11.7	4.2	105.1	8.3	-0.1	-0.3	81.6	23.5
1996 Jan 11	111.2	86.5	24.7	8.8	12.2	4.5	104.1	8.2	-1.0	-0.8	80.8	23.3
Feb 8	110.9	86.2	24.7	8.8	12.1	4.5	105.6	8.4	1.5	0.1	81.9	23.7
Mar 14	106.8	83.0	23.8	8.5	11.7	4.3	104.7	8.3	-0.9	-0.1	81.1	23.6
Apr 11 R	106.8	82.6	24.2	8.5	11.6	4.4	105.5	8.4	0.8	0.5	81.5	24.0
May 9 P	102.5	79.7	22.8	8.1	11.2	4.1	104.8	8.3	-0.7	-0.3	80.9	23.9
<b>SCOTLAND</b>												
1992 )	241.0	183.8	57.3	9.5	12.8	5.2	238.8	9.4			182.5	56.3
1993 ) Annual	246.4	189.5	56.9	9.9	13.7	5.1	243.3	9.7			187.7	55.6
1994 ) averages	231.5	178.8	52.8	9.4	13.0	4.8	228.4	9.3			176.8	51.5
1995 )	203.5	156.3	47.2	8.4	11.5	4.4	200.3	8.2			154.5	45.9
1995 May 11	199.0	154.7	44.3	8.2	11.4	4.1	200.6	8.2	-2.1	-2.4	155.1	45.5
Jun 8	193.3	150.1	43.2	7.9	11.1	4.0	198.2	8.1	-2.4	-2.5	153.0	45.2
Jul 13	209.4	156.4	53.1	8.6	11.6	4.9	198.7	8.2	0.5	-1.3	152.7	46.0
Aug 10	209.0	155.4	53.6	8.6	11.5	5.0	197.5	8.1	-1.2	-1.0	151.5	46.0
Sep 14	195.3	149.3	46.0	8.0	11.0	4.3	195.7	8.0	-1.8	-0.8	150.4	45.3
Oct 12	190.2	146.7	43.5	7.8	10.8	4.0	195.5	8.0	-0.2	-1.1	150.3	45.2
Nov 9	191.1	147.5	43.6	7.9	10.9	4.0	195.0	8.0	-0.5	-0.8	150.0	45.0
Dec 14	195.6	151.8	43.8	8.0	11.2	4.1	195.6	8.0	0.6	0.0	150.9	44.7
1996 Jan 11	206.8	160.0	46.8	8.5	11.8	4.3	193.6	8.0	-2.0	-0.6	149.5	44.1
Feb 8	205.6	158.6	47.0	8.5	11.7	4.4	195.3	8.0	1.7	0.1	151.0	44.3
Mar 14	199.2	153.5	45.7	8.2	11.3	4.2	195.0	8.0	-0.3	-0.2	150.2	44.8
Apr 11 R	201.3	154.6	46.7	8.3	11.4	4.3	197.4	8.1	2.4	1.3	151.6	45.8
May 9 P	194.7	150.5	44.2	8.0	11.1	4.1	196.9	8.1	-0.5	0.5	151.1	45.8
<b>NORTHERN IRELAND</b>												
1992 )	106.1	81.4	24.8	14.0	18.2	7.9	104.7	13.8			80.7	24.0
1993 ) Annual	105.1	80.7	24.5	14.1	18.6	7.8	103.7	13.8			80.1	23.6
1994 ) averages	97.3	75.3	21.9	12.7	16.6	6.9	97.1	12.6			75.2	21.8
1995 )	88.2	68.7	19.5	11.4	15.3	6.0	88.1	11.4			68.6	19.5
1995 May 11	85.7	67.7	18.0	11.1	15.1	5.6	88.3	11.4	-0.4	-0.8	68.8	19.5
Jun 8	85.5	67.0	18.4	11.1	14.9	5.7	87.6	11.3	-0.7	-0.7	68.4	19.2
Jul 13	91.9	69.3	22.6	11.9	15.4	7.0	88.3	11.4	0.7	-0.1	68.3	20.0
Aug 10	92.0	69.0	23.0	11.9	15.3	7.1	87.1	11.3	-1.2	-0.4	67.7	19.4
Sep 14	90.0	68.7	21.3	11.7	15.3	6.6	86.5	11.2	-0.6	-0.4	67.4	19.1
Oct 12	85.5	66.6	18.9	11.1	14.8	5.9	86.4	11.2	-0.1	-0.6	67.5	18.9
Nov 9	84.2	66.1	18.1	10.9	14.7	5.6	86.4	11.2	0.0	-0.2	67.4	19.0
Dec 14	84.1	66.5	17.6	10.9	14.8	5.5	86.3	11.2	-0.1	-0.1	67.3	19.0
1996 Jan 11	86.3	68.0	18.2	11.2	15.1	5.7	85.8	11.1	-0.5	-0.2	66.9	18.9
Feb 8	85.7	67.8	18.0	11.1	15.1	5.6	85.8	11.1	—	-0.2	66.9	18.9
Mar 14	84.4	66.7	17.8	10.9	14.8	5.5	85.3	11.0	-0.5	-0.3	66.4	18.9
Apr 11 R	85.5	66.8	18.7	11.1	14.9	5.8	86.0	11.1	0.7	0.1	66.6	19.4
May 9 P	82.7	65.2	17.5	10.7	14.5	5.4	85.6	11.1	-0.4	-0.1	66.5	19.1

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

## CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.4

Unemployment by Travel-to-Work Areas\* as at May 9 1996

TRAVEL-TO-WORK AREAS *	Male			Female			All			Rate #		Male			Female			All			Rates #		
	Number	Per cent workforce	Change since previous month	Number	Per cent workforce	Change since previous month	Number	Per cent workforce	Change since previous month	per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce	per cent employees and unemployed	Number	Per cent workforce	Change since previous month	Number	Per cent workforce	Change since previous month	Number	Per cent workforce	Change since previous month	per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce
England	2,159	649	2,808	5.8	5.0		4,106	1,115	5,221	8.7	7.8		33,046	11,585	44,631	6.5	5.6		12,812	4,631	17,443	12.3	9.6
Accrington and Rossendale	1,100	307	1,407	11.8	9.4		1,100	307	1,407	11.8	9.4		10,126	3,611	13,737	6.3	5.4		10,126	3,611	13,737	6.3	5.4
Alfreton and Ashfield	708	273	981	3.1	2.6		708	273	981	3.1	2.6		767	296	1,063	6.8	5.1		767	296	1,063	6.8	5.1
Andover	2,136	606	2,742	7.9	6.5		2,136	606	2,742	7.9	6.5		2,731	1,053	3,784	7.0	5.9		2,731	1,053	3,784	7.0	5.9
Ashford	6,130	1,992	8,122	4.9	4.0		6,130	1,992	8,122	4.9	4.0		739	270	1,009	5.3	3.7		739	270	1,009	5.3	3.7
Aylesbury and Wycombe	1,280	457	1,737	5.8	4.8		1,280	457	1,737	5.8	4.8		713	327	1,040	8.0	6.0		713	327	1,040	8.0	6.0
Banbury	6,138	1,509	7,647	11.1	9.7		6,138	1,509	7,647	11.1	9.7		5,849	1,835	7,684	9.0	7.7		5,849	1,835	7,684	9.0	7.7
Barnsley	1,908	560	2,468	8.7	6.7		1,908	560	2,468	8.7	6.7		15,595	4,407	20,002	10.7	9.5		15,595	4,407	20,002	10.7	9.5
Barnstaple and Ilfracombe	3,114	745	3,859	10.3	9.0		3,114	745	3,859	10.3	9.0		2,060	859	2,919	5.6	4.7		2,060	859	2,919	5.6	4.7
Barrow-in-Furness	2,352	844	3,196	3.9	3.3		2,352	844	3,196	3													











# 2.10 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

## Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at May 9 1996

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>				Kensington	2,998	1,396	4,394
<b>Bedfordshire</b>				Kingston-upon-Thames	1,485	551	2,036
Luton South	3,651	1,016	4,667	Lewisham East	3,340	1,079	4,419
Mid Bedfordshire	1,879	823	2,702	Lewisham West	4,115	1,333	5,448
North Bedfordshire	2,600	943	3,543	Leyton	5,557	1,774	7,331
North Luton	2,469	861	3,330	Mitcham and Morden	4,705	1,386	6,091
South West Bedfordshire	1,854	682	2,536	Newham North East	3,200	1,116	4,316
<b>Berkshire</b>				Newham North West	4,366	1,242	5,608
East Berkshire	1,886	562	2,448	Newham South	4,278	1,216	5,494
Newbury	1,415	495	1,910	Norwood	4,270	1,208	5,478
Reading East	2,134	569	2,703	Old Bexley and Sidcup	5,395	1,983	7,378
Reading West	2,003	529	2,532	Orpington	1,212	451	1,663
Slough	3,278	937	4,215	Peckham	1,356	426	1,782
Windsor and Maidenhead	1,512	464	1,976	Putney	5,333	1,810	7,143
Wokingham	1,080	385	1,465	Ravensbourne	2,462	989	3,451
<b>Buckinghamshire</b>				Richmond-upon-Thames and Barnes	1,377	448	1,825
Aylesbury	1,764	629	2,393	Romford	1,499	656	2,155
Beaconsfield	1,045	352	1,407	Ruislip-Northwood	1,636	474	2,110
Buckingham	804	300	1,104	Southwark and Bermondsey	1,143	400	1,543
Chesham and Amersham	1,089	338	1,427	Streatham	5,120	1,652	6,772
Milton Keynes N.E. CC	1,694	543	2,237	Surbiton	4,603	1,789	6,392
Milton Keynes S.W. BC	2,287	672	2,959	Sutton and Cheam	1,126	421	1,547
Wycombe	2,027	579	2,606	Tooting	1,583	544	2,127
<b>East Sussex</b>				Tottenham	3,971	1,529	5,500
Bexhill and Battle	1,421	438	1,859	Twickenham	7,793	2,477	10,270
Brighton Kempdown	4,103	1,272	5,375	Uxbridge	1,621	585	2,206
Brighton Pavilion	3,756	1,395	5,151	Uxbridge	1,787	517	2,304
Eastbourne	2,177	677	2,854	Vauxhall	1,719	583	2,302
Hastings and Rye	3,592	1,033	4,625	Walthamstow	6,045	2,175	8,220
Hove	3,464	1,206	4,670	Walthamstow	3,312	1,114	4,426
Lewes	1,905	573	2,478	Wanstead and Woodford	1,717	629	2,346
Wealden	1,284	439	1,723	Westminster North	3,685	1,591	5,276
<b>Essex</b>				Wimbledon	1,900	677	2,577
Basildon	3,323	1,042	4,365	Woolwich	4,125	1,316	5,441
Billerica	2,087	789	2,876	<b>Hampshire</b>			
Braintree	2,203	742	2,945	Aldershot	1,428	473	1,901
Brentwood and Ongar	1,333	420	1,753	Basingstoke	1,719	579	2,298
Castle Point	2,162	741	2,903	East Hampshire	1,404	496	1,900
Chelmsford	2,000	738	2,738	Eastleigh	2,206	670	2,876
Epping Forest	1,881	664	2,545	Fareham	1,734	606	2,340
Harlow	2,266	816	3,082	Gosport	1,739	619	2,358
Harwich	3,137	844	3,981	Havant	2,668	685	3,353
North Colchester	2,174	736	2,910	New Forest	1,399	476	1,875
Rochford	1,992	770	2,762	North West Hampshire	949	339	1,288
Saffron Walden	1,391	522	1,913	Portsmouth North	3,095	978	4,073
South Colchester and Maldon	2,532	864	3,396	Portsmouth South	4,032	1,194	5,226
Southend East	3,680	1,069	4,749	Romsey and Waterside	1,629	527	2,156
Southend West	2,644	856	3,500	Southampton	3,716	887	4,603
Thurrock	3,135	972	4,107	Southampton Itchen	3,231	858	4,089
<b>Greater London</b>				Southampton Test	1,250	417	1,667
Barking	2,666	788	3,454	<b>Hertfordshire</b>			
Battersea	3,965	1,468	5,433	Broxbourne	2,094	751	2,845
Beckenham	2,567	867	3,434	Hertford and Stortford	1,387	581	1,968
Bethnal Green and Stepney	4,960	1,283	6,243	Hertsmeare	1,659	554	2,213
Bexleyheath	1,522	597	2,119	North Hertfordshire	1,958	655	2,613
Bow and Poplar	6,333	1,701	8,034	South West Hertfordshire	1,409	442	1,851
Brent East	5,257	1,835	7,092	St Albans	1,252	401	1,653
Brent North	2,604	1,055	3,659	Stevenage	2,503	818	3,321
Brent South	5,021	1,690	6,711	Watford	2,066	560	2,626
Brentford and Isleworth	2,743	959	3,702	Welwyn Hatfield	1,457	477	1,934
Carshalton and Wallington	2,160	679	2,839	West Hertfordshire	1,847	562	2,409
Chelsea	1,971	977	2,948	<b>Isle of Wight</b>			
Chingford	1,983	697	2,680	Isle of Wight	4,078	1,313	5,391
Chipping Barnet	1,548	577	2,125	<b>Kent</b>			
Chislehurst	1,494	510	2,004	Ashford	2,225	619	2,844
City of London				Canterbury	2,370	696	3,066
and Westminster South	2,316	949	3,265	Dartford	2,477	742	3,219
Croydon Central	2,509	808	3,317	Dover	2,900	748	3,648
Croydon North East	3,409	1,191	4,600	Faversham	3,467	1,124	4,591
Croydon North West	3,320	1,150	4,470	Folkestone and Hythe	3,326	773	4,099
Croydon South	1,372	485	1,857	Gillingham	2,823	915	3,738
Dagenham	2,542	749	3,291	Gravesham	3,072	871	3,943
Dulwich	3,326	1,213	4,539	Maidstone	2,210	691	2,901
Ealing North	3,054	1,039	4,093	Medway	2,716	831	3,547
Ealing Acton	3,045	1,196	4,241	Mid Kent	2,737	841	3,578
Ealing Southall	3,585	1,135	4,720	North Thanet	3,539	945	4,484
Edmonton	3,625	1,158	4,783	Sevenoaks	1,520	503	2,023
Eltham	2,469	762	3,231	South Thanet	2,742	796	3,538
Enfield North	2,783	873	3,656	Tonbridge and Malling	1,745	564	2,309
Enfield Southgate	2,389	844	3,233	Tunbridge Wells	1,844	514	2,358
Erith and Crayford	2,875	921	3,796	<b>Oxfordshire</b>			
Feltham and Heston	3,459	1,145	4,604	Banbury	1,627	571	2,198
Finchley	1,868	752	2,620	Henley	973	342	1,315
Fulham	3,063	1,302	4,365	Oxford East	2,573	780	3,353
Greenwich	2,910	1,001	3,911	Oxford West and Abingdon	1,223	457	1,680
Hackney North and Stoke Newington	6,893	2,487	9,380	Wantage	1,041	391	1,432
Hackney South and Shoreditch	7,199	2,333	9,532	Witney	1,121	435	1,556
Hammersmith	4,165	1,557	5,722	<b>Surrey</b>			
Hampstead and Highgate	3,460	1,696	5,156	Chertsey and Walton	1,408	505	1,913
Harrow East	2,473	960	3,433	East Surrey	983	335	1,318
Harrow West	1,840	718	2,558	Epsom and Ewell	1,275	462	1,737
Hayes and Harlington	2,204	661	2,865	Esher	903	346	1,249
Hendon North	1,995	666	2,661	Guildford	1,227	414	1,641
Hendon South	1,917	801	2,718	Mole Valley	917	302	1,219
Holborn and St Pancras	5,040	1,926	6,966	North West Surrey	1,253	408	1,661
Hornchurch	1,755	593	2,348	Reigate	1,356	411	1,767
Hornsey and Wood Green	5,187	2,156	7,343	South West Surrey	1,007	295	1,302
Ilford North	2,011	696	2,707	Spelthorne	1,493	499	1,992
Ilford South	3,251	1,033	4,284	Woking	1,184	371	1,555
Islington North	5,877	2,251	8,128				
Islington South and Finsbury	4,630	1,808	6,438				

# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10

## Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at May 9 1996

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
<b>West Sussex</b>				Leominster	1,517	565	2,082
Arundel	1,964	637	2,601	Mid Worcestershire	2,446	980	3,426
Chichester	1,425	476	1,901	South Worcestershire	1,619	549	2,168
Crawley	1,844	636	2,480	Worcester	2,319	746	3,065
Horsham	1,187	418	1,605	Wyre Forest	2,123	729	2,852
Mid Sussex	1,309	417	1,726	<b>Shropshire</b>			
Shoreham	1,333	388	1,721	Ludlow	1,352	511	1,863
Worthing	1,831	505	2,336	North Shropshire	1,754	656	2,410
<b>EAST ANGLIA</b>				Shrewsbury and Atcham	1,763	537	2,300
<b>Cambridgeshire</b>				The Wrekin	2,737	902	3,639
Cambridge	2,271	769	3,040	<b>Staffordshire</b>			
Huntingdon	1,845	713	2,558	Burton	2,376	753	3,129
North East Cambridgeshire	2,242	805	3,047	Cannock and Burntwood	2,172	712	2,884
Peterborough	4,080	1,202	5,282	Mid Staffordshire	1,556	541	2,097
South East Cambridgeshire	1,316	553	1,869	Newcastle-under-Lyme	1,864	552	2,416
South West Cambridgeshire	1,682	673	2,355	South East Staffordshire	1,905	714	2,619
<b>Norfolk</b>				Stafford	1,958	738	2,696
Great Yarmouth	3,452	1,035	4,487	Staffordshire Moorlands	1,615	517	2,132
Mid Norfolk	1,824	700	2,524	Stoke-on-Trent Central	1,237	434	1,671
North Norfolk	1,884	609	2,493	Stoke-on-Trent North	2,522	656	3,178
North West Norfolk	2,259	693	2,952	Stoke-on-Trent South	2,253	592	2,845
Norwich North	2,169	702	2,871	<b>Warwickshire</b>			
Norwich South	3,321	919	4,240	North Warwickshire	1,800	636	2,436
South Norfolk	1,726	708	2,434	Nuneaton	1,868	628	2,496
South West Norfolk	1,966	786	2,752	Rugby and Kenilworth	1,702	675	2,377
<b>Suffolk</b>				Stratford-on-Avon	1,366	533	1,899
Bury St Edmunds	1,809	733	2,542	Warwick and Leamington	1,815	616	2,431
Central Suffolk	1,894	649	2,543	<b>West Midlands</b>			
Ipswich	2,824	765	3,589	Aldridge-Brownhills	1,767	636	2,403
South Suffolk	2,082	702	2,784	Birmingham Edgbaston	2,426	815	3,241
Suffolk Coastal	1,970	680	2,650	Birmingham Erdington	2,884	833	3,717
Waveney	3,400	1,183	4,583	Birmingham Hall Green	2,635	731	3,366
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>				Birmingham Hodge Hill	3,714	1,015	4,729
<b>Avon (Former county)</b>				Birmingham Ladywood	5,601	1,658	7,259
Bath	2,471	879	3,350	Birmingham Northfield	6,650	1,019	7,669
Bristol East	3,223	977	4,200	Birmingham Perry Barr	4,291	1,237	5,528
Bristol North West	2,926	801	3,727	Birmingham Small Heath	5,586	1,465	7,051
Bristol South	3,632	919	4,551	Birmingham Sparkbrook	4,934	1,374	6,308
Bristol West	3,518						



# 2.10 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

## Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at May 9 1996

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
<b>Nottinghamshire</b>				Littleborough and Saddleworth	1,602	550	2,152
Ashfield	3,048	799	3,847	Makerfield	2,139	663	2,802
Bassetlaw	2,811	790	3,601	Manchester Central	4,975	1,182	6,157
Broxtowe	1,967	698	2,665	Manchester Blackley	3,228	752	3,980
Gedling	2,255	762	3,017	Manchester Gorton	4,463	1,252	5,715
Mansfield	2,949	816	3,765	Manchester Withington	3,649	1,188	4,837
Newark	2,171	764	2,935	Manchester Wythenshawe	3,115	755	3,870
Nottingham East	5,990	1,625	7,615	Oldham Central and Royton	3,129	793	3,922
Nottingham North	4,223	952	5,175	Oldham West	2,201	627	2,828
Nottingham South	4,048	1,101	5,149	Rochdale	2,986	801	3,787
Rushcliffe	1,973	731	2,704	Stalybridge and Hyde	3,118	690	3,808
Sherwood	2,581	708	3,289	Stockport	2,448	785	3,233
				Stretford	1,785	471	2,256
				Wigan	3,485	1,009	4,494
				Worsley	2,898	775	3,673
					2,084	565	2,649
<b>YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE</b>							
<b>Humberside (Former county)</b>				<b>Lancashire</b>			
Beverley	1,839	714	2,553	Blackburn	2,977	637	3,614
Booth Ferry	2,113	774	2,887	Blackpool North	2,496	627	3,123
Bridlington	3,036	938	3,974	Blackpool South	2,360	579	2,939
Brigg and Cleethorpes	2,924	1,032	3,956	Burnley	1,593	388	1,981
Glanford and Scunthorpe	2,699	782	3,481	Chorley	1,946	590	2,536
Great Grimsby	3,911	994	4,905	Fyde	868	281	1,149
Kingston-upon-Hull East	3,908	959	4,867	Hindburn	1,375	425	1,800
Kingston-upon-Hull North	4,611	1,150	5,761	Lancaster	1,714	555	2,269
Kingston-upon-Hull West	3,783	1,079	4,862	Morecambe and Lunesdale	2,196	651	2,847
				Pendle	1,637	507	2,144
<b>North Yorkshire</b>				Preston	3,508	859	4,367
Harrogate	1,625	692	2,317	Ribble Valley	836	297	1,133
Richmond	1,588	768	2,356	Rossendale and Darwen	1,587	489	2,076
Ryedale	1,450	630	2,080	South Ribble	1,459	529	1,988
Scarborough	2,667	819	3,486	West Lancashire	2,605	811	3,416
Selby	1,863	703	2,566	Wyre	1,575	412	1,987
Skipton and Ripon	1,201	511	1,712				
York	3,236	920	4,156	<b>Merseyside</b>			
				Birkenhead	4,612	1,196	5,808
<b>South Yorkshire</b>				Bootle	4,971	1,189	6,160
Barnsley Central	2,376	554	2,930	Crosby	2,325	800	3,125
Barnsley East	2,364	535	2,899	Knowsley North	3,391	923	4,314
Barnsley West and Penistone	2,179	602	2,781	Knowsley South	3,870	973	4,843
Don Valley	3,261	841	4,102	Liverpool Broadgreen	4,279	1,133	5,412
Doncaster Central	3,953	1,072	5,025	Liverpool Garston	3,095	799	3,894
Doncaster North	3,804	913	4,717	Liverpool Mossley Hill	3,506	1,073	4,579
Rother Valley	2,788	801	3,589	Liverpool Riverside	4,748	1,246	5,994
Rotherham	3,394	804	4,198	Liverpool Walton	5,039	1,305	6,344
Sheffield Central	5,095	1,329	6,424	Liverpool West Derby	3,966	1,013	4,979
Sheffield Attercliffe	2,742	780	3,522	Southport	2,285	760	3,045
Sheffield Brightside	3,977	908	4,885	St Helens North	2,633	798	3,431
Sheffield Hallam	2,017	836	2,853	St Helens South	3,093	826	3,919
Sheffield Heeley	3,486	980	4,466	Wallasey	3,674	1,021	4,695
Sheffield Hillsborough	2,588	871	3,459	Wirral South	1,742	598	2,340
Wentworth	3,018	696	3,714	Wirral West	1,966	669	2,635
				<b>NORTH</b>			
<b>West Yorkshire</b>				<b>Cleveland (Former county)</b>			
Batley and Spen	2,643	689	3,332	Hartlepool	3,906	897	4,803
Bradford North	3,859	918	4,777	Langbaugh	3,828	1,011	4,839
Bradford South	3,061	751	3,812	Middlesbrough	5,202	1,093	6,295
Bradford West	4,479	1,131	5,610	Redcar	3,867	801	4,668
Calder Valley	1,836	641	2,477	Stockton North	4,059	968	5,027
Colne Valley	1,997	665	2,662	Stockton South	3,666	1,013	4,679
Dewsbury	2,213	645	2,858				
Elmet	1,761	524	2,285	<b>Cumbria</b>			
Halifax	3,121	875	3,996	Barrow and Furness	3,059	729	3,788
Hemsworth	2,256	540	2,796	Carlisle	2,233	690	2,923
Huddersfield	3,196	927	4,123	Copeland	2,736	721	3,457
Keighley	1,985	704	2,689	Penrith and the Border	1,365	569	1,934
Leeds Central	4,578	1,162	5,740	Westmorland	1,085	387	1,472
Leeds East	3,890	917	4,807	Workington	2,676	700	3,376
Leeds North East	2,475	832	3,307				
Leeds North West	1,846	582	2,428	<b>Durham</b>			
Leeds West	3,023	784	3,807	Bishop Auckland	2,594	652	3,246
Morley and Leeds South	2,299	614	2,913	City of Durham	1,998	619	2,617
Normanton	1,818	589	2,407	Darlington	3,161	818	3,979
Pontefract and Castleford	2,599	614	3,213	Easington	2,502	541	3,043
Pudsey	1,271	435	1,706	North Durham	2,647	664	3,311
Shipley	1,675	527	2,202	North West Durham	2,294	580	2,874
Wakefield	2,858	857	3,715	Sedgefield	1,867	465	2,332
				<b>Northumberland</b>			
<b>NORTH WEST</b>				Berwick-upon-Tweed	1,968	546	2,514
<b>Cheshire</b>				Blyth Valley	2,597	737	3,334
City of Chester	2,155	605	2,760	Hexham	1,245	483	1,728
Congleton	1,272	482	1,754	Wansbeck	3,016	748	3,764
Crewe and Nantwich	2,278	683	2,961				
Eddisbury	1,832	542	2,374	<b>Tyne and Wear</b>			
Ellesmere Port and Neston	2,337	635	2,972	Blaydon	2,476	715	3,191
Halton	3,584	958	4,542	Gateshead East	3,057	687	3,744
Macclesfield	1,367	387	1,754	Houghton and Washington	3,438	919	4,357
Tatton	1,483	481	1,964	Jarrow	3,256	767	4,023
Warrington North	2,436	689	3,125	Newcastle upon Tyne Central	3,100	911	4,011
Warrington South	2,290	742	3,032	Newcastle upon Tyne East	3,774	1,037	4,811
				Newcastle upon Tyne North	2,942	789	3,731
<b>Greater Manchester</b>				South Shields	3,672	983	4,655
Altrincham and Sale	1,403	472	1,875	Sunderland North	4,221	936	5,157
Ashton-under-Lyne	2,154	611	2,765	Sunderland South	4,326	1,048	5,374
Bolton North East	2,214	464	2,678	Tyne Bridge	4,708	879	5,587
Bolton South East	2,662	598	3,260	Tynemouth	3,421	979	4,400
Bolton West	1,882	501	2,383	Wallsend	3,710	1,024	4,734
Bury North	1,520	471	1,991				
Bury South	1,745	599	2,344				
Cheadle	1,056	346	1,402				
Davyhulme	1,806	660	2,466				
Denton and Reddish	2,390	572	2,962				
Eccles	1,293	369	1,662				
Hazel Grove	2,565	696	3,261				
Heywood and Middleton	2,360	618	2,978				
Leigh							

# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10

## Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at May 9 1996

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
<b>WALES</b>				Orkney and Shetland Islands	661	218	879
Aberavon	1,599	391	1,990	Paisley North	2,290	652	2,942
Alyn and Deeside	1,712	588	2,300	Paisley South	2,073	576	2,649
Blaenau Gwent	2,353	608	2,961	Perth and Kinross	1,841	645	2,486
Brecon and Radnor	1,161	491	1,652	Renfrew West and Inverclyde	1,255	406	1,661
Bridgend	1,717	531	2,248	Ross, Cromarty and Skye	2,469	803	3,272
Caerphilly	2,084	585	2,669	Roxburgh and Berwickshire	1,010	355	1,365
Cardiff North	2,891	721	3,612	Stirling	1,687	543	2,230
Cardiff Central	2,684	833	3,517	Strathkelvin and Bearsden	1,637	518	2,155
Cardiff South	1,314	383	1,697	Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale	769	266	1,035
Cardiff South and Penarth	3,455	805	4,260	Western Isles	1,030	282	1,312
Cardiff West	3,128	826	3,954				
Carmarthen	1,932	590	2,522	<b>NORTHERN IRELAND</b>			
Ceredigion and Pembroke North	1,852	683	2,535	Belfast East	2,615	804	3,419
Clywd North West	2,676	721	3,397	Belfast North	4,252	860	5,112
Clywd South West	1,691	596	2,287	Belfast South	3,448	1,292	4,740
Conwy	2,330	685	3,015	Belfast West	5,482	939	6,421
Cynon Valley	2,298	532	2,830	East Antrim	2,977	996	3,973
Delyn	1,758	542	2,300	East Londonderry	4,869	1,341	6,210
Gower	1,478	456	1,934	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	4,497	1,132	5,629
Islwyn	1,506	462	1,968	Foyle	6,848	1,332	8,180
Llanelli	2,150	658	2,808	Lagan Valley	3,080	935	4,015
Meirionnydd Nant Conwy	1,145	390	1,535	Mid-Ulster	4,670	1,097	5,767
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	2,718	654	3,372	Newry and Armagh	4,983	1,091	6,074
Monmouth	1,433	513	1,946	North Antrim	3,432	1,032	4,464
Montgomery	673	283	956	North Down	2,465	943	3,408
Neath	1,719	413	2,132	South Antrim	2,460	831	3,291
Newport East	2,241	668	2,909	South Down	4,002	1,247	5,249
Newport West	2,534	755	3,289	Strangford	2,327	850	3,177
Ogmore	1,674	441	2,115	Upper Bann	2,810	774	3,584
Pembroke	3,413	951	4,364				
Pontypridd	2,058	574	2,632				
Rhondda	2,255	539	2,794				
Swansea East	2,331	472	2,803				
Swansea West	2,464	683	3,147				
Torfaen	2,370	604	2,974				
Vale of Glamorgan	2,466	791	3,257				
Wrexham	1,980	708	2,688				
Ynys Mon	2,453	697	3,150				
			</				



# 2.18 UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

	EC average	Major 7 nations (G7)	United Kingdom *	Australia ##	Austria #	Belgium ++	Canada ##	Denmark ++	Finland ++	France ++	Germany (FR)
<b>OECD STANDARDISED RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)</b>											
1992	9.4	6.9	9.9	10.7	..	8.0	11.2	..	13.0	10.4	4.6
1993	10.9	7.2	10.4	10.8	..	8.6	11.2	..	17.7	11.7	7.9
1994	11.3	7.0	9.5	9.7	..	9.6	10.3	..	18.2	12.3	8.4
1995	11.0	6.8	8.7	8.5	..	9.4	9.5	..	17.0	11.6	..
1995 Apr	11.0	6.8	8.8	8.3	..	9.8	9.4	..	17.5	11.7	8.1
May	11.0	6.8	8.8	8.5	..	9.8	9.5	..	18.0	11.6	8.1
Jun	11.0	6.7	8.8	8.2	..	9.3	9.5	..	17.1	11.6	8.2
Jul	11.0	6.8	8.8	8.2	..	9.4	9.7	..	17.4	11.5	8.2
Aug	11.0	6.8	8.7	8.3	..	9.5	9.5	..	16.8	11.5	8.3
Sep	11.0	6.8	8.7	8.4	..	9.5	9.2	..	16.4	11.5	8.4
Oct	11.0	6.7	8.7	8.6	..	9.5	9.4	..	16.6	11.6	8.4
Nov	11.0	6.8	8.6	8.4	..	9.6	9.4	..	16.8	11.6	8.5
Dec	11.2	6.9	8.5	8.1	..	9.6	9.4	..	16.9	11.7	8.6
1996 Jan	11.2	6.9	8.5	8.4	..	9.6	9.5	..	16.6	11.8	8.8
Feb	11.2	6.8	8.4	8.4	..	9.5	9.5	..	16.5	11.8	9.0
Mar	11.2	6.8	8.3	8.5	..	9.5	9.3	..	16.3	11.9	..
Apr	..	..	..	..	..	9.4	..	..	..	..	..
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>											
1992	2,765	935	193	472	1,556	315	362	2,911	1,822	..	..
1993	2,901	949	224	550	1,561	344	483	3,171	2,314	..	..
1994	2,620	855	215	589	1,540	338	492	3,330	2,560	..	..
1995	2,307	766	216	597	1,422	288	429	..	..	..	..
1995 May	2,317	768	215	591	1,424	284	469	2,959	3,562	..	..
Jun	2,314	750	215	591	1,429	288	470	2,936	3,594	..	..
Jul	2,313	747	216	592	1,449	295	469	2,912	3,589	..	..
Aug	2,292	755	220	595	1,422	288	467	2,939	3,612	..	..
Sep	2,265	763	215	604	1,372	275	463	2,952	3,662	..	..
Oct	2,265	780	217	610	1,415	266	459	2,952	3,671	..	..
Nov	2,245	776	223	609	1,403	261	456	2,991	3,723	..	..
Dec	2,236	738	225	606	1,411	261	456	3,005	3,792	..	..
1996 Jan	2,207	770	229	607	1,438	256	455	3,016	3,858	..	..
Feb	2,212	767	240	605	1,447	..	453	3,032	3,965	..	..
Mar	2,187	771	243	603	1,407	..	453	3,027	3,996	..	..
Apr	2,182	805	237	599	1,421	..	453	..	3,933	..	..
May	2,168	774	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,925	..	..
% rate:latest month	7.7	8.5	7.2	14.0	9.4	9.1	18.1	11.9	10.3	..	..
Latest 3 months:change on previous 3 months	-0.2	+0.3	+0.4	-0.2	-0.1	-0.6	-0.1	+0.2	+0.2	..	..
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>											
1995 May	2,302	754	193	555	1,449	277	448	2,838	3,461	..	..
Jun	2,254	725	175	555	1,380	271	475	2,773	3,457	..	..
Jul	2,336	710	175	608	1,509	283	487	2,819	3,591	..	..
Aug	2,350	722	180	631	1,441	289	462	2,901	3,578	..	..
Sep	2,292	763	182	629	1,231	264	452	2,979	3,521	..	..
Oct	2,212	739	204	624	1,277	257	448	3,019	3,526	..	..
Nov	2,196	737	232	610	1,314	252	449	3,044	3,579	..	..
Dec	2,228	749	267	597	1,357	251	478	3,100	3,791	..	..
1996 Jan	2,310	832	296	621	1,542	285	472	3,162	4,159	..	..
Feb	2,303	857	294	604	1,539	..	463	3,127	4,270	..	..
Mar	2,231	811	264	584	1,551	..	452	3,049	4,141	..	..
Apr	2,224	793	237	574	1,460	..	444	..	3,957	..	..
May	2,147	758	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,818	..	..
% rate:latest month	7.7	8.3	7.3	13.4	9.8	10.1	17.4	11.9	10.0	..	..
Latest month:change on a year ago	-0.5	-0.1	+0.8	N/C	-0.2	-1.9	-1.2	+0.1	+1.0	..	..

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

# UNEMPLOYMENT 2.18 Selected countries THOUSAND

	Greece +	Irish Republic +	Italy **	Japan **	Luxembourg #	Netherlands ++	Norway ++	Portugal #	Spain +	Sweden ##	Switzerland ++	United States ##
<b>OECD STANDARDISED RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)</b>												
1992	..	15.5	10.5	2.2	..	5.6	5.9	4.1	18.1	4.8	2.9	7.3
1993	..	15.6	10.2	2.5	..	6.2	6.0	5.5	22.4	9.5	3.8	6.7
1994	..	14.3	11.1	2.9	..	6.8	5.4	6.8	23.8	9.8	3.6	6.0
1995	..	12.9	..	3.1	..	6.5	..	7.1	..	9.2	..	5.5
1995 Apr	..	12.8	12.2	3.1	..	6.5	..	..	..	9.2	..	5.6
May	..	12.7	..	3.1	..	6.3	5.2	7.2	22.5	9.1	..	5.6
Jun	..	12.8	..	3.2	..	6.3	..	..	..	9.1	..	5.5
Jul	..	12.8	12.1	3.2	..	6.4	..	..	..	8.8	..	5.6
Aug	..	12.8	..	3.2	..	6.4	4.6	7.0	22.8	8.7	..	5.6
Sep	..	12.9	..	3.2	..	6.3	..	..	..	9.1	..	5.6
Oct	..	13.1	..	3.2	..	6.3	..	..	..	9.2	..	5.4
Nov	..	12.9	..	3.4	..	6.5	4.3	7.1	22.5	9.3	..	5.5
Dec	..	13.1	..	3.4	..	6.5	..	..	..	9.6	..	5.5
1996 Jan	..	13.0	..	3.4	..	6.6	..	..	..	9.2	..	5.7
Feb	..	13.0	..	3.3	..	6.6	..	..	22.7	..	..	5.5
Mar	..	12.9	..	3.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.6
Apr	..	13.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.4
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>												
1992	185	283	2,799	1,420	2.7	303	114	317	2,260	..	82.4	9,384
1993	174	294	2,363	1,656	3.5	399	118	350	2,539	..	164.6	8,727
1994	180	283	2,567	1,919	4.6	..	110	..	2,647	..	170.2	7,970
1995	184	278	..	2,110	5.1	..	102	..	2,449	..	..	7,414
1995 May	176	275	..	2,040	5.1	..	104	..	2,477	..	152.8	7,492
Jun	173	278	..	2,120	5.3	..	106	..	2,467	..	153.5	7,384
Jul	174	277	2,734	2,110	5.0	..	103	..	2,453	..	152.8	7,559
Aug	178	278	..	2,150	5.1	..	103	..	2,452	..	154.2	7,431
Sep	196	279	..	2,160	5.1	..	104	..	2,438	..	152.5	7,465
Oct	205	282	2,652	2,140	5.2	..	99	..	2,399	..	154.1	7,229
Nov	200	280	..	2,240	5.3	..	97	..	2,389	..	153.9	7,409
Dec	193	282	..	2,250	5.2	..	90	..	2,347	..	154.1	7,371
1996 Jan	188	281	2,753	2,300	5.3	..	..	..	2,357	..	155.4	7,677
Feb	179	282	..	2,200	5.4	..	..	..	2,356	..	156.0	7,355
Mar	190	279	..	..	5.4	..	..	..	2,347	..	159.8	7,504
Apr	..	282	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
May	..	282	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
% rate:latest month	N/A	N/A	12.1	3.3	N/A	..	4.1	..	14.9	..	4.4	5.6
Latest 3 months:change on previous 3 month	N/A	N/A	+0.2	+0.1	N/A	..	-0.3	..	-0.2	..	+0.2	+0.1
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>												
1995 May	151	269	..	2,080	4.8	446	95	424	2,460	320	152.0	7,185
Jun	155	276	..	2,020	4.7	445	109	419	2,430	413	146.3	7,727
Jul	155	280	2,673	2,020	4.6	453	115	421	2,364	458	146.1	7,892
Aug	155	281	..	2,160	4.7	453	111	421	2,346	428	145.7	7,457
Sep	165	276	..	2,190	5.1	450	96	425	2,384	371	143.5	7,167
Oct	187	276	2,769	2,140	5.3	451	89	437	2,399	344	146.4	6,884
Nov	214	275	..	2,180	5.6	459	87	447	2,419	330	152.1	7,024
Dec	220	285	..	2,110	5.4	463	89	452	2,377	365	157.1	6,872
1996 Jan	226	288	2,756	2,300	5.9	468	..	472	2,422	350	164.7	8,270
Feb	221	287	..	2,240	5.9	469	..	484	2,427	325	166.1	7,858
Mar	210	281	..	..	5.7	464	..	487	2,406	309	165.3	7,700



# 2.19 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

Flows: standardised, not seasonally adjusted \*

UNITED KINGDOM		INFLOW +						
Month ending	Male and Female	Male		Female		Married	THOUSAND	
		All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year			
		All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year			
1995 May 11	252.0	-41.1	178.9	-30.2	73.1	-10.9	22.2	
Jun 8	265.3	-17.2	187.2	-11.7	78.1	-5.5	23.0	
Jul 13	378.8	-23.0	247.0	-15.4	131.8	-7.6	29.5	
Aug 10	336.2	-12.6	219.2	-10.3	117.0	-2.3	33.9	
Sep 14	319.1	-8.9	215.8	-6.2	103.3	-2.7	27.0	
Oct 12	320.8	-19.1	223.8	-11.8	96.9	-7.2	25.4	
Nov 9	311.8	-14.9	219.0	-9.8	92.9	-5.1	27.0	
Dec 14	288.3	-12.1	212.8	-7.1	75.5	-5.0	21.4	
1996 Jan 11	322.3	0.0	223.6	-1.4	98.7	+1.4	30.6	
Feb 8	309.2	+0.8	219.7	+3.0	89.5	-2.2	24.7	
Mar 14	269.5	-13.7	190.1	-10.8	79.4	-2.9	24.2	
Apr 11	291.4	-14.2	200.6	-13.7	90.8	-0.6	31.7	
May 9	253.1	+1.1	179.3	+0.5	73.7	+0.6	21.7	

UNITED KINGDOM		OUTFLOW +						
Month ending	Male and Female	Male		Female		Married	THOUSAND	
		All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year			
		All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year			
1995 May 11	331.1	-50.6	232.4	-40.8	98.7	-9.8	32.8	
Jun 8	317.1	-38.0	227.6	-29.1	89.6	-8.9	27.8	
Jul 13	308.0	-44.0	221.2	-33.2	86.8	-10.8	24.0	
Aug 10	321.1	-33.0	224.5	-25.4	96.6	-7.6	24.2	
Sep 14	369.3	-21.3	241.6	-14.8	127.7	-6.5	38.2	
Oct 12	407.3	-41.2	275.4	-28.9	131.9	-12.3	31.6	
Nov 9	329.4	-32.0	225.2	-24.4	104.2	-7.6	29.5	
Dec 14	260.5	-46.3	181.1	-32.9	79.4	-13.4	21.2	
1996 Jan 11	233.1	-14.3	159.5	-10.1	73.7	-4.2	23.2	
Feb 8	317.4	-39.2	225.5	-30.1	91.8	-9.1	26.5	
Mar 14	332.0	-16.7	236.8	-11.2	95.2	-5.5	28.2	
Apr 11	298.8	-26.7	213.3	-21.1	85.5	-5.6	24.5	
May 9	336.0	+4.9	235.2	+2.8	100.8	+2.1	32.8	

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

# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.20

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

INFLOW	Month ending	Age group									
		Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages
MALE	1995 Dec 14	3.8	17.7	43.6	35.3	28.0	36.5	28.9	10.3	3.6	207.8
	1996 Jan 11	3.9	17.7	46.0	36.2	28.4	38.3	32.6	11.0	4.2	218.2
	Feb 8	5.5	19.5	44.9	35.8	28.0	37.2	29.5	10.4	3.6	214.4
	Mar 14	4.4	16.5	37.8	30.8	24.2	32.6	26.5	9.3	3.4	185.5
	Apr 11	3.6	15.3	37.1	31.0	24.9	34.2	33.3	11.9	4.4	195.7
	May 9	4.1	15.5	35.9	28.9	22.8	30.4	25.0	9.0	3.3	174.9
FEMALE	1995 Dec 14	2.6	9.6	17.5	11.2	7.2	10.9	11.4	3.2	0.0	73.6
	1996 Jan 11	2.8	11.8	23.4	14.2	9.4	14.8	15.0	4.1	0.0	95.5
	Feb 8	3.9	12.4	20.8	12.9	8.6	12.6	12.5	3.4	0.0	87.1
	Mar 14	3.1	10.1	17.1	11.4	7.6	12.1	12.3	3.4	0.0	77.1
	Apr 11	2.7	9.1	17.5	12.5	8.8	15.4	16.9	4.8	0.0	87.8
	May 9	3.2	9.0	15.7	10.9	7.2	11.0	11.2	3.2	0.0	71.5
Changes on a year earlier											
MALE	1995 Dec 14	0.2	-1.4	-2.4	-1.0	-0.4	-1.4	-0.5	0.0	-0.4	-7.4
	1996 Jan 11	0.3	-0.6	-1.8	-0.7	-0.3	0.2	1.3	0.0	-0.1	-1.7
	Feb 8	0.3	-0.5	-1.4	0.5	0.8	1.5	0.8	0.8	-0.1	2.8
	Mar 14	0.0	-1.1	-3.4	-1.8	-1.3	-2.0	-0.7	-0.1	-0.2	-10.7
	Apr 11	-0.7	-1.5	-4.3	-3.0	-1.8	-2.4	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-13.9
	May 9	0.1	0.9	-0.7	-0.4	0.0	-0.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.2
FEMALE	1995 Dec 14	0.0	-1.3	-1.9	-1.1	-0.7	-0.6	0.3	0.2	0.0	-5.1
	1996 Jan 11	0.2	-0.4	-0.7	-0.3	0.3	0.6	1.1	0.3	0.0	1.0
	Feb 8	0.1	-0.5	-1.1	-0.8	-0.1	-0.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	-2.2
	Mar 14	-0.1	-0.6	-1.4	-0.6	-0.4	-0.4	0.4	0.2	0.0	-3.0
	Apr 11	-0.3	-1.2	-1.5	-0.5	-0.3	-0.5	1.7	0.7	0.0	-0.9
	May 9	0.3	0.2	-0.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.5

OUTFLOW	Month ending	Age group									
		Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54 +	55-59 +	60 and over +	All ages
MALE	1995 Dec 14	2.0	13.1	40.1	29.3	22.5	30.0	24.7	9.4	4.0	175.1
	1996 Jan 11	2.5	10.6	32.5	26.2	20.7	27.6	22.3	8.4	3.7	154.6
	Feb 8	3.1	14.8	46.1	37.9	29.9	39.6	30.9	11.1	5.2	218.5
	Mar 14	3.6	16.2	49.1	40.0	31.5	40.7	31.8	11.5	5.2	229.6
	Apr 11	3.1	14.5	43.4	35.1	27.8	36.4	28.9	12.2	4.9	206.2
	May 9	3.4	15.4	46.0	38.3	30.1	40.1	33.2	15.8	5.6	227.8
FEMALE	1995 Dec 14	1.6	9.4	21.8	11.8	7.2	10.3	10.4	3.3	0.2	76.1
	1996 Jan 11	2.0	7.1	17.3	11.1	7.3	10.9	11.2	3.4	0.2	70.6
	Feb 8	2.5	10.0	22.9	14.0	9.1	12.8	12.8	3.9	0.2	88.3
	Mar 14	2.7	10.5	23.2	14.1	9.3	13.7	13.8	4.2	0.2	91.7
	Apr 11	2.4	9.6	20.8	13.0	8.0	11.6	12.4	4.3	0.2	82.3
	May 9	2.6	9.8	22.4	14.5	9.6	15.3	16.3	5.7	0.3	96.5
Changes on a year earlier											
MALE	1995 Dec 14	0.0	-2.1	-6.5	-5.3	-3.8	-6.0	-4.7	-2.0	-1.4	-31.8
	1996 Jan 11	0.4	-0.4	-2.4	-1.5	-0.8	-1.7	-1.4	-0.9	-0.8	-9.5
	Feb 8	0.0	-1.6	-6.2	-4.7	-3.8	-5.4	-3.9	-2.1	-1.1	-29.0
	Mar 14	0.6	-0.5	-3.3	-1.3	-1.0	-2.1	-1.8	-0.9	-0.3	-10.6
	Apr 11	0.2	-1.2	-4.7	-3.0	-1.9	-3.3	-2.8	-2.6	-0.8	-20.4
	May 9	0.4	-0.4	-1.4	0.7	1.2	1.1	2.0	-0.8	-0.1	2.8
FEMALE	1995 Dec 14	0.0	-1.8	-3.3	-2.2	-1.2	-1.9	-1.6	-0.5	0.0	-12.5
	1996 Jan 11	0.2	-0.9	-1.5	-0.9	-0.5	-0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	-3.9
	Feb 8	0.1	-1.3	-2.2	-1.8	-0.8	-1.6	-0.8	-0.4	0.0	-8.8
	Mar 14	0.3	-0.9	-1.6	-1.2	-0.4	-0.7	-0.5	-0.2	0.0	-5.3
	Apr 11	0.2	-0.7	-1.7	-0.8	-0.8	-0.7	-0.2	-0.4	0.0	-5.2
	May 9	0.2	0.2	-0.5	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.7	0.2	0.0	1.8

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



# 2.21 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

## Mean Duration

Mean duration of claims terminating in the quarter ending April 1996

Age (years)	Off-flows (thousands)			Mean Duration (weeks)		
	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All
<b>Great Britain</b>						
16-17	7.7	9	16.7	11	10	11
18-19	29.5	45.2	74.6	16	18	17
20-24	66.2	140.2	206.5	23	27	26
25-29	40.4	112.6	152.9	26	32	31
30-34	27.3	91.5	118.8	27	39	36
35-39	19.8	67.5	87.3	25	39	36
40-44	19.1	51.3	70.5	26	40	36
45-49	21.7	49.3	71	27	35	33
50-54	17.2	44.1	61.3	34	39	38
55-59	12.2	33.9	46.1	51	56	54
60 & over	1.4	15.3	16.7	115	47	52
<b>All ages</b>	<b>262.5</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>922.5</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>South East</b>						
16-17	1.7	1.9	3.6	11	10	11
18-19	7.2	11.5	18.7	15	17	16
20-24	19.5	38.4	57.9	22	29	27
25-29	13.7	33.9	47.6	35	35	33
30-34	9.1	27.1	36.2	30	45	42
35-39	6.5	21.7	28.2	29	48	43
40-44	5.6	14.2	19.8	33	42	40
45-49	5.9	13.7	19.7	31	40	37
50-54	5.2	12	17.2	30	49	44
55-59	3.8	9.7	13.5	43	49	48
60 & over	*	4.7	5.1	*	50	53
<b>All ages</b>	<b>78.6</b>	<b>188.8</b>	<b>267.4</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>East Anglia</b>						
16-17	*	*	*	14	16	15
18-19	1.3	1.9	3.3	22	24	23
20-24	2.4	3.7	6.1	20	24	23
25-29	1.3	2.8	4.1	31	31	31
30-34	*	2.1	2.6	35	35	34
35-39	*	1.7	2.4	34	29	29
40-44	1.2	1.8	3	13	35	26
45-49	*	1.9	2.5	*	45	40
50-54	*	1.2	1.7	*	40	34
55-59	*	*	*	*	*	*
60 & over	*	*	*	*	*	*
<b>All ages</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>South West</b>						
16-17	*	*	*	*	*	*
18-19	2.9	3.9	6.8	16	16	16
20-24	6.3	11.4	17.7	20	25	23
25-29	3.8	9.8	13.6	24	30	29
30-34	2.4	7.8	10.1	30	31	31
35-39	1.7	5.3	7	15	35	30
40-44	1.8	4.7	6.6	21	44	37
45-49	2.1	4.5	6.6	24	31	29
50-54	1.9	4	5.9	32	32	31
55-59	1.1	3	4.1	49	43	45
60 & over	*	1.3	1.4	*	37	36
<b>All ages</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>56.3</b>	<b>81.1</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>West Midlands</b>						
16-17	*	*	*	20	17	18
18-19	2.5	3.7	6.2	28	27	28
20-24	5.7	11.9	17.6	28	36	32
25-29	3.6	9.7	13.4	23	32	27
30-34	2.6	7.9	10.5	27	51	45
35-39	2.1	5.1	7.2	24	43	38
40-44	1.6	4.5	6	27	49	44
45-49	2.2	3.9	6.2	26	49	40
50-54	1.7	3.8	5.5	52	36	41
55-59	1.1	2.9	4	52	69	48
60 & over	*	1.5	1.7	*	47	48
<b>All ages</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>55.5</b>	<b>79.3</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>East Midlands</b>						
16-17	*	*	*	*	*	*
18-19	2.1	3.2	5.3	17	15	16
20-24	4.2	9.8	14.1	20	27	28
25-29	2.4	7.3	9.7	27	30	29
30-34	1.5	6	7.6	26	33	31
35-39	*	4	5.1	*	36	35
40-44	1.2	2.8	4	22	28	28
45-49	1.5	3.8	5.2	30	35	33
50-54	*	3	4.5	*	39	38
55-59	*	2.5	3	*	50	50
60 & over	*	*	1.1	*	76	76
<b>All ages</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>43.9</b>	<b>60.5</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>Yorks &amp; Humberside</b>						
16-17	*	*	1.9	*	*	10
18-19	2.8	5	7.8	14	20	18
20-24	6.6	13.9	20.5	23	26	25
25-29	3.6	10.7	14.3	25	34	31
30-34	2.4	9.4	11.8	23	38	35
35-39	1.6	6.6	8.2	27	35	33
40-44	1.8	5	6.8	19	37	32
45-49	2	4.6	6.6	28	30	30
50-54	1.6	4.3	5.9	36	28	28
55-59	*	3.5	4.5	*	69	69
60 & over	*	1.3	1.4	*	47	56
<b>All ages</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>65.6</b>	<b>89.8</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>North West</b>						
16-17	*	*	2.3	*	*	10
18-19	4	6.4	10.4	17	18	18
20-24	7.9	18.8	26.7	23	26	26
25-29	4.2	13.5	17.7	26	34	32
30-34	2.7	10.9	13.5	23	40	36
35-39	1.9	7.1	9	20	43	38
40-44	2.6	6.3	8.9	23	42	37
45-49	2.8	5.2	8	23	35	31
50-54	1.8	5.1	6.9	27	38	35
55-59	1.6	3.9	5.5	33	51	51
60 & over	*	1.6	1.7	*	39	43
<b>All ages</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>80.1</b>	<b>110.9</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>31</b>

# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.21

## Mean Duration

Mean duration of claims terminating in the quarter ending April 1996

Age (years)	Off-flows (thousands)			Mean Duration (weeks)		
	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All
<b>Northern</b>						
16-17	2.2	2.7	3.9	14	21	18
18-19	3.6	9	12.6	25	29	28
20-24	2.1	7.3	9.4	25	29	28
25-29	1.8	5.8	7.5	30	29	29
30-34	1.3	4.8	6	25	27	27
35-39	1.1	3.8	4.9	25	34	32
40-44	1.2	3.6	4.8	26	37	34
45-49	*	3	3.7	*	35	39
50-54	*	2.3	3	*	58	64
55-59	*	*	*	*	*	*
60 & over	15.3	43.7	59	28	31	30
<b>All ages</b>						
<b>Wales</b>						
16-17	1.6	2.3	4	16	16	16
18-19	3.4	8.1	11.5	20	27	25
20-24	2.1	5.6	7.7	20	30	29
25-29	1.4	4.6	6	26	37	34
30-34	*	3	4.1	*	35	32
35-39	1	2.7	3.7	32	40	38
40-44	*	2.5	3.4	*	35	32
45-49	*	2.3	3	*	45	38
50-54	*	1.6	2.3	*	60	56
55-59	*	*	*	*	*	*
60 & over	13.3	33.9	47.3	24	34	31
<b>All ages</b>						
<b>Scotland</b>						
16-17	2.8	1.6	2.8	18	12	13
18-19	6.7	4.4	7.3	22	20	19
20-24	3.6	11	20.7	22	25	24
25-29	2.9	9.3	14.5	23	29	27
30-34	2.1	7.7	12.2	19	30	27
35-39	1.8	5.6	9.8	19	27	26
40-44	1.9	5.6	7.3	20	33	30
45-49	1.5	4.8	6.2	29	25	26
50-54	*	3.4	4.5	40	35	36
55-59	*	*	1.8	*	61	56
60 & over	25.7	69	94.7	23	29	27
<b>All ages</b>						

Note 1: JUVOS cohort is a 5% sample of computerised claims. Claims in this table terminated between 11 January 1996 and 11 April 1996 inclusive.  
 Note 2: Totals might not sum exactly due to rounding.  
 Note 3: Off flows have been grossed by a factor of 20 to represent the population.  
 \* These estimates are unreliable due to a sample size of less than 50.

# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.24

## By sought and usual occupation

United Kingdom as at May 9 1996

Description	SOC Sub-major groups	Usual occupation						Sought occupation					
		Men		Women		All		Men		Women		All	
		Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent
Corporate managers and administrators	10-15&19	54.8	3.3	13.3	2.7	68.1	3.2	55.1	3.4	13.6	2.7	68.7	3.2
Managers/proprietors in agriculture and services	16-17	28.1	1.7	8.4	1.7	36.5	1.7	25.7	1.6	7.5	1.5	33.2	1.6
Science and engineering professionals	20-21	19.7	1.2	2.0	0.4	21.7	1	21.5	1.3	2.8	0.6	24.2	1.1
Health professionals	22	0.7	0	0.4	0.1	1.1	0	0.7	0	0.5	0.1	1.1	0.1
Teaching professionals	23	13.3	0.8	11.9	2.4	25.3	1.2	14.3	0.9	12.5	2.5	26.9	1.3
Other professional occupations	24-29	13.2	0.8	4.3	0.9	17.4	0.8	14.9	0.9	5.4	1.1	20.4	1
Science and engineering associate professionals	30-32	18.1	1.1	2.3	0.5	20.5	1	21.4	1.3	2.6	0.5	24.0	1.1
Health associate professionals	34	1.9	0.1	4.7	0.9	6.5	0.3	2.0	0.1	4.6	0.9	6.6	0.3
Other associate professional occupations	33&35-39	49.7	3	21.7	4.3	71.4	3.3	61.9	3.8	28.5	5.7	90.3	4.2
Clerical occupations	40-44&49	138.5	8.5	93.6	18.7	232.1	10.9	180.6	11	114.7	23	295.2	13.8
Secretarial occupations	45-46	2.2	0.1	27.4	5.5	29.6	1.4	2.2	0.1	29.2	5.9	31.4	1.5
Skilled construction trades	50	120.4	7.4	0.7	0.1	121.1	5.7	121.1	7.4	0.8	0.2	121.9	5.7
Other skilled trades	51-52	64.7	4	0.9	0.2	65.6	3.1	64.0	3.9	0.9	0.2	64.8	3
Protective service occupations	53-59	167.0	10.2	13.7	2.7	1							



## 2.32 REDUNDANCIES IN GREAT BRITAIN

THOUSAND

		1993 Spring	1993 Autumn	1993 Winter	1994 Spring	1994 Summer	1994 Autumn	1994 Winter	1995 Spring	1995 Summer	1995 Autumn	1995 Winter
Now in employment (found new job since redundancy)	All	59	45	62	50	49	61	53	87	80	82	77
Not in employment	All	204	163	167	156	145	129	66	133	130	131	148
All people	All	262	207	228	205	194	190	119	220	210	213	225
	Men	170	140	149	142	132	129	80	137	132	135	149
	Women	92	67	80	63	62	61	39	82	78	78	75

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

## 2.33 REDUNDANCIES BY REGION

	Great Britain	Northern	Yorkshire and Humberside	East Midlands	East Anglia	South East	South East excluding Greater London	Greater London	South West	West Midlands	North West	Wales	Scotland
Redundancies (thousands)													
All													
Winter 1994	119	*	11	12	*	41	29	12	*	*	13	*	*
Spring 1995	220	11	19	19	11	61	36	25	17	23	26	15	18
Summer 1995	210	17	18	19	*	66	36	30	14	20	23	10	16
Autumn 1995	213	15	16	18	*	70	45	25	14	20	21	11	20
Winter 1995	225	16	19	16	13	70	40	30	16	17	23	10	25
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)													
All													
Winter 1994	5.5	*	5.6	7.4	*	5.9	6.7	4.6	*	*	5.4	*	*
Spring 1995	10.2	9.8	10.1	11.5	13.7	9.5	8.8	9.9	9.6	11.1	10.9	14.7	9.2
Summer 1995	9.7	15.4	9.2	11.6	*	9.9	8.1	11.7	7.6	9.6	9.8	10.1	8.1
Autumn 1995	9.7	13.0	8.4	10.9	*	9.9	10.2	9.5	7.7	9.6	9.0	11.2	10.1
Winter 1995	10.2	14.2	9.8	9.5	15.1	9.8	8.9	11.3	9.1	8.1	9.8	9.6	12.3

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

## 2.34 REDUNDANCIES BY AGE

Ages	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 and over	All ages
Redundancies (thousands)						
Winter 1994		24		25	25	119
Spring 1995		50		47	23	220
Summer 1995		44		46	21	210
Autumn 1995		47		42	25	213
Winter 1995		56		43	34	225
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)						
Winter 1994		6.7		5.0	5.4	5.5
Spring 1995		14.4		8.4	10.3	10.2
Summer 1995		12.7		9.0	8.5	9.7
Autumn 1995		12.8		10.3	9.1	9.7
Winter 1995		15.6		8.2	7.1	10.2

Note: Refer to note 2 of Table 2.32.

## 2.35 REDUNDANCIES BY INDUSTRY

SIC 1992 #	Agriculture & fishing (A,B)	Energy and water (C,E)	Manufacturing (D)	Construction (F)	Distribution, hotels & restaurants (G,H)	Transport (I)	Banking, finance & insurance (J,K)	Public admin, education & health (L,M,N)	Other services (O,P,Q)
Redundancies (thousands)									
Winter 1994 All	*	*	32	*	28	*	21	*	*
Spring 1995 All	*	*	55	20	55	17	31	22	14
Summer 1995 All	*	*	54	20	45	19	37	22	*
Autumn 1995 All	*	*	63	18	46	16	28	26	*
Winter 1995 All	*	*	66	30	44	15	34	16	13
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)									
Winter 1994 All	*	*	7.0	*	6.5	*	7.0	*	*
Spring 1995 All	*	*	12.2	20.2	12.6	12.1	10.2	3.8	12.1
Summer 1995 All	*	*	12.0	21.3	10.4	13.3	12.2	3.8	*
Autumn 1995 All	*	*	13.6	18.9	10.5	11.0	9.1	4.5	*
Winter 1995 All	*	*	14.3	30.4	10.1	10.5	11.3	2.7	10.8

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

## 2.36 REDUNDANCIES BY OCCUPATION

SOC	Managers and administrators	Professional	Associate professional and technical	Clerical and secretarial	Craft and related	Personal and protective services	Sales	Plant and machine operatives	Other
Redundancies (thousands)									
Winter 1994	14	10	*	17	18	*	13	20	12
Spring 1995	33	12	16	38	35	15	23	28	19
Summer 1995	28	12	18	29	36	10	22	35	20
Autumn 1995	31	12	14	38	31	17	19	31	18
Winter 1995	32	*	12	33	36	14	24	41	23
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)									
Winter 1994	4.4	4.8	*	4.7	8.0	*	7.5	8.9	6.5
Spring 1995	10.2	5.3	8.1	10.6	15.7	6.3	12.6	12.8	10.3
Summer 1995	8.6	5.2	8.8	8.0	16.3	4.0	12.2	16.1	10.1
Autumn 1995	9.5	5.3	7.1	10.4	14.0	6.6	9.9	13.9	10.1
Winter 1995	9.7	*	6.0	9.2	16.0	5.5	13.2	18.1	12.4

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

## VACANCIES 3.1

UK vacancies at jobcentres:\* seasonally adjusted THOUSAND

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
1992 Annual averages	117.1			169.0		168.8		124.2	
1993	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	
1994 May	149.1	2.9	2.1	205.2	1.9	203.4	2.2	157.7	2.4
Jun	154.9	5.8	3.8	212.2	4.4	205.8	2.5	161.9	3.5
Jul	158.8	3.9	4.2	208.3	1.5	202.8	0.2	157.7	0.4
Aug	165.0	6.2	5.3	223.6	6.1	217.1	4.5	169.6	4.0
Sep	165.4	0.4	3.5	216.6	1.5	214.8	3.0	166.4	1.5
Oct	175.3	9.9	5.5	219.1	3.6	210.8	2.7	162.3	1.5
Nov	176.9	1.6	4.0	223.1	-0.2	221.6	1.5	170.3	0.2
Dec	177.6	0.7	4.1	226.8	3.4	227.0	4.1	173.2	2.3
1995 Jan	175.2	-2.4	0.0	218.2	-0.3	219.0	2.7	166.2	1.3
Feb	174.3	-0.9	-0.9	219.5	-1.2	220.6	-0.3	169.1	-0.4
Mar	174.6	0.3	-1.0	218.0	-2.9	218.0	-3.0	167.8	-1.8
Apr	182.0	7.4	2.3	217.9	-0.1	216.6	-0.8	165.9	-0.1
May	179.9	-2.1	1.9	219.6	0.0	217.9	-0.9	167.1	-0.7
Jun	180.1	0.2	1.8	219.7	0.6	219.4	0.5	170.9	1.0
Jul	180.8	0.7	-0.4	223.9	2.0	222.5	2.0	172.9	2.3
Aug	183.0	2.2	1.0	229.8	3.4	227.7	3.3	176.1	3.1
Sep	193.1	10.1	4.3	228.0	2.8	221.2	0.6	170.0	-0.4
Oct	190.7	-2.4	3.3	231.2	2.4	231.9	3.1	179.7	2.0
Nov	192.0	1.3	3.0	235.1	1.8	234.0	2.1	178.9	0.7
Dec	188.3	-3.7	-1.6	221.4	-2.2	221.4	0.1	167.3	-0.8
1996 Jan	187.3	-1.0	-1.1	217.1	-4.7	219.3	-4.2	167.0	-4.2
Feb	187.9	0.6	-1.4	225.7	-3.1	225.4	-2.9	166.8	-3.9
Mar	195.1	7.2	2.3	224.7	1.1	219.7	-0.6	158.5	-2.9
Apr R	197.0	1.9	3.2	228.0	3.6	222.7	1.1	157.8	-3.1
May P	204.1	7.1	5.4	229.9	1.4	224.0	-0.5	158.4	-2.8

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 1/2 week month.  
\* Excluding vacancies on government programmes (except vacancies on Enterprise Ulster and Action for Community Employment (ACE) which are included in the seasonally adjusted figures for Northern Ireland). Figures on the current basis are available back to 1980. For further details, see Employment Gazette, p 143, October 1985.  
P The latest national and regional seasonally adjusted vacancy figures are provisional and subject to revision, mainly in the following month.  
R Revised.

## VACANCIES 3.2

Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at jobcentres:\* seasonally adjusted THOUSAND

	South East	Greater London +	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
1994 May	37.0	11.7	5.3	11.9	11.7	10.4	11.3	18.5	6.5	10.7	19.5	142.9	6.2	149.1
Jun	39.3	12.6	5.4	12.5	11.9	10.7	12.2	19.0	6.5	10.9	20.1	148.5	6.4	154.9
Jul	42.0	13.5	5.7	12.8	12.2	10.7	11.6	19.2	6.7	11.2	20.2	152.3	6.5	158.8
Aug	44.9	14.2	5.6	13.2	12.9	11.0	12.3	19.4	6.8	11.5	20.8	158.4	6.6	165.0
Sep	44.9	14.0	5.5	13.1	12.9	10.6	12.2	19.4	7.1	11.6	21.0	158.5	6.9	165.4
Oct	48.9	15.2	5.9	13.4	14.1	12.6	12.7	20.1	7.4	12.1	20.9	168.1	7.2	175.3
Nov	49.6	15.8	5.8	13.6	14.1	12.9	12.8	20.3	7.4	12.4	20.7	169.5	7.4	176.9
Dec	48.1	15.6	5.9	13.4	14.2	12.9	13.1	20.9	7.7	12.5	21.4	170.0	7.6	177.6
1995 Jan	47.0	15.8	5.7	13.5	13.7	12.4	12.8	20.6	7.6	12.6	21.8	167.6	7.6	175.2
Feb	46.6	15.5	5.9	13.3	14.0	12.1	12.8	20.2	7.6	12.8	21.7	166.9	7.4	174.3
Mar	46.3	15.2	6.0	13.4	14.3	12.1	12.7	19.9	7.6	12.6	22.4	167.2	7.4	174.6
Apr	48.5	16.4	6.3	13.7	15.4	12.7	13.5	20.6	7.9	13.1	22.9	174.6	7.4	182.0
May	48.2	16.3	6.4	13.4	15.0	12.7	12.9	20.8	7.8	12.9	22.6	172.7</		



# 3.3 VACANCIES

## Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at jobcentres and careers offices

THOUSAND

	South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
<b>Vacancies at Jobcentres: total +</b>														
1992 )	29.2	8.3	3.5	9.0	7.6	7.3	7.9	14.9	6.0	8.5	18.9	112.8	3.2	116.0
1993 ) Annual	31.4	10.0	4.2	9.6	8.9	8.8	9.9	15.7	6.1	9.6	18.5	122.7	4.0	126.6
1994 ) averages	41.1	13.1	5.4	12.4	12.2	10.8	11.8	19.0	6.8	11.2	19.8	150.3	5.0	155.4
1995 )	47.6	16.5	6.5	14.4	15.3	12.8	13.5	21.3	7.8	13.3	23.2	175.6	5.8	181.2
1995 May	49.1	16.4	6.7	14.8	15.4	12.8	13.0	21.2	8.1	13.7	23.5	178.4	5.6	184.0
Jun	49.3	16.2	7.2	15.6	15.4	13.4	13.4	22.0	8.0	14.1	24.5	182.7	5.8	188.5
Jul	46.2	15.3	6.7	15.0	14.9	12.9	13.7	21.0	7.9	13.5	23.7	175.5	5.7	181.2
Aug	44.6	14.6	6.9	14.7	14.7	12.9	13.5	21.5	7.8	13.5	24.2	174.2	5.6	179.8
Sep	51.2	17.2	7.7	16.6	17.5	14.1	15.1	24.5	8.7	15.0	26.0	196.4	6.5	202.9
Oct	54.2	19.8	7.7	17.1	18.6	15.1	15.8	25.6	9.1	14.9	26.0	204.2	6.5	210.7
Nov	52.8	19.3	7.2	16.1	17.8	14.0	14.6	24.1	8.5	14.3	24.8	194.2	6.0	200.2
Dec	48.4	18.7	5.6	14.0	15.1	11.9	12.7	20.3	7.2	12.2	22.6	170.0	5.7	175.7
1996 Jan	44.5	17.1	5.0	12.6	14.5	11.0	12.2	19.2	7.0	11.9	20.6	158.4	5.4	163.8
Feb	46.2	18.3	5.2	13.2	14.6	11.3	12.3	18.9	7.1	11.9	21.2	162.1	5.2	167.2
Mar	50.8	20.8	6.0	15.8	15.8	12.1	13.5	20.6	7.7	13.0	22.0	177.2	5.4	182.6
Apr	55.9	21.5	6.6	17.8	16.5	13.1	15.1	21.8	8.1	13.7	23.0	191.7	5.5	197.2
May	59.8	25.1	8.0	18.3	17.7	13.1	15.3	23.1	9.0	13.9	24.0	202.3	5.3	207.5
<b>Vacancies at careers offices</b>														
1992 )	2.7	1.6	0.3	0.4	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.5	6.7	0.3	7.0
1993 ) Annual	2.8	1.7	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.5	6.6	0.6	7.2
1994 ) averages	2.8	1.4	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.6	6.5	0.8	7.2
1995 )	3.1	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.6	6.8	0.7	7.5
1995 May	2.6	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.5	6.6	0.8	7.4
Jun	3.6	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.7	8.5	0.7	9.2
Jul	4.1	1.1	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.8	9.5	0.6	10.2
Aug	3.5	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.7	8.5	0.6	9.2
Sep	3.9	1.3	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.7	8.9	0.8	9.6
Oct	3.6	1.2	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.6	8.6	0.7	9.3
Nov	2.1	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.6	5.5	0.7	6.2
Dec	2.7	0.9	0.2	0.6	1.2	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.5	7.0	0.7	7.7
1996 Jan	2.6	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.4	5.8	0.6	6.4
Feb	2.6	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	5.4	0.6	6.0
Mar	2.8	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.4	5.9	0.6	6.5
Apr	2.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.5	6.2	0.7	6.9
May	3.5	1.1	0.4	0.9	2.0	0.5	1.3	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.7	10.5	0.8	11.3

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

\* Included in South East.

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

# LABOUR DISPUTES

## Stoppages of work 4.1

### Stoppages in progress: industry

SIC 1992	12 months to April 1995			12 months to April 1996		
	Stop-pages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stop-pages	Workers involved	Working days lost
United Kingdom						
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	1	100	100
Mining and quarrying	3	300	800	3	500	600
Manufacturing of:						
food, beverages and tobacco;	5	1,700	7,500	14	2,200	10,600
textiles and textile products;	4	1,300	1,500	8	9,100	4,500
leather and leather products;	1	500	900	-	-	-
wood and wood products;	1	300	500	-	-	-
pulp, paper and paper products; printing and publishing;	2	200	1,000	2	400	1,200
coke, refined petroleum products, nuclear fuels;	-	-	-	1	500	7,400
chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres;	1	+	#	1	1,900	5,100
rubber and plastics; other non-metallic mineral products;	2	800	1,300	1	100	400
basic metals and fabricated metal products;	15	2,900	4,700	11	1,300	7,300
machinery and equipment nec;	9	3,200	5,800	8	1,600	7,000
electrical and optical equipment;	9	3,000	7,500	8	3,100	3,300
transport equipment; manufacturing nec.	20	10,500	28,800	15	12,500	25,900
Electricity, gas and water supply	2	300	3,700	1	300	100
Construction	7	1,500	10,600	10	3,300	9,400
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	4	200	400	1	+	200
Hotels and restaurants	3	500	500	4	500	9,800
Transport, storage and communication	63	48,400	127,400	57	47,700	106,500
Financial intermediation	2	3,600	3,600	3	7,200	6,700
Real estate, renting and business activities	2	100	200	9	1,800	4,600
Public administration and defence	25	9,600	12,800	22	27,300	151,600
Education	24	53,100	114,700	16	4,400	24,100
Health and social work	8	1,900	4,600	17	4,300	16,900
Other community, social and personal service activities	16	10,300	14,100	16	1,800	17,500
All industries and services	222*	154,100	352,800	232*	134,000	422,700

\* 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: April 1996

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	21	7,100	11,800
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month	12	4,700*	7,800
Continuing from earlier months	9	2,400**	4,000

\* All directly involved

\*\* Includes 200 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 1996 are provisional.

### Stoppages in progress: cause

United Kingdom	12 months to April 1996		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels	67	54,500	152,000
extra wage and fringe benefits	23	22,700	94,600
Duration and pattern of hours worked	12	11,400	25,400
Redundancy questions	41	16,000	46,000
Trade union matters	13	1,300	6,000
Working conditions and supervision	7	2,900	15,200
Manning and work allocation	35	15,900	70,400
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	34	9,200	13,100
All causes	232	134,000	422,700



## 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	87	107	278	58
1995	232	235	169	174	415	65
1994						
Jan	10	12	1.8	1.9	2.5	0.9
Feb	7	9	3.2	3.5	4.2	1.3
Mar	19	22	5.2	8.0	8.5	1.3
Apr	19	22	4.5	5.0	15.1	2.7
May	25	33	18.1	19.0	33.4	13.0
Jun	29	36	29.0	42.4	70.5	10.0
Jul	22	28	8.1	14.6	31.7	8.1
Aug	12	18	10.9	15.1	39.0	8.3
Sep	12	19	5.4	9.6	19.6	2.6
Oct	16	19	6.9	9.9	14.5	1.1
Nov	17	19	5.5	6.9	17.0	3.8
Dec	15	21	8.4	10.4	22.6	4.8
1995						
Jan	12	15	14.7	17.9	24.3	4.5
Feb	16	19	20.9	22.1	18.0	0.3
Mar	16	17	7.0	19.0	28.3	1.3
Apr	22	26	18.1	20.4	33.9	5.4
May	24	29	26.1	29.8	51.3	11.1
Jun	16	23	4.3	16.0	16.0	5.4
Jul	25	29	2.5	16.5	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	9	23	5.5	17.0	51.2r	5.8r
Feb	25r	35r	5.9r	9.5r	35.5r	2.3
Mar	15	24r	4.1r	5.0r	14.0r	9.4r
Apr	12	21	4.9	7.1r	11.8	2.6

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

United Kingdom	Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	Manufacturing	Construction	Wholesale & retail trade; repairs; hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage & communication	Finance, real estate, renting & business activities	Public administration and defence	Education	Health and social work	Other community, social and personal service activities O,P,Q
SIC 1992	A,B	C,E	D	F	G,H	I	J,K	L	M	N	
1994	-	1	58	5	1	110	7	11	70	5	11
1995	-	1	65	10	6	120	10	95	67	16	23
1994											
Jan	-	-	0.9	-	-	-	0.1	0.6	0.5	-	0.4
Feb	-	-	1.3	-	0.1	-	2.4	-	0.4	-	1.4
Mar	-	-	2.7	0.2	0.7	1.6	2.4	-	0.6	0.5	2
Apr	-	-	13.0	0.1	-	13.0	0.7	-	4.0	1.3	2.1
May	-	-	10.0	4.3	0.7	27.9	0.1	0.8	23.9	0.4	2.3
Jun	-	-	8.1	-	-	15.9	-	2.3	4.4	-	0.9
Jul	-	-	8.3	-	-	18.2	-	6.2	4.6	1.6	-
Aug	-	-	2.6	-	-	13.0	1.1	0.3	1.8	0.1	0.6
Sep	-	-	1.1	0.3	-	3.5	-	-	9.5	-	0.1
Oct	-	-	3.8	-	-	1.4	-	0.1	9.8	0.5	1
Nov	-	0.3	4.8	-	-	6.4	-	0.5	10.2	0.4	-
Dec	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1995											
Jan	-	-	4.5	-	-	13.6	-	1.0	5.3	-	-
Feb	-	0.1	0.3	-	-	1.0	2.5	0.9	6.9	-	6.2
Mar	-	0.1	1.3	5.9	-	1.7	-	-	20.1	-	0.2
Apr	-	-	5.4	0.9	0.2	11.8	-	0.6	13.9	0.3	0.8
May	-	-	11.1	0.2	0.1	24.0	6.5	2.8	4.5	0.9	0.1
Jun	-	-	5.4	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.1	1.1	0.6	0.8	6.4
Jul	-	-	1.6	0.1	-	18.5	0.7	0.6	1.5	0.1	9.1
Aug	-	0.2	3.0	-	-	4.9	-	7.7	-	2.6	0.1
Sep	-	0.1	1.6	0.3	-	4.4	0.1	8.0	5.5	4.4	0.1
Oct	-	-	7.3	-	1.3	7.8	0.1	9.0	1.6	3.7	-
Nov	-	-	13.5	2.4	2.2	27.9	-	26.4	4.3	0.1	0.4
Dec	-	-	9.9	0.5	2.0	4.1	-	36.7	2.8	3.4	0.1
1996											
Jan	-	-	5.8r	-	2.2	9.2	-	33.0	0.9	-	0.2
Feb	-	-	2.3	5.2	2.2	2.8	0.4	21.6	0.4	0.1	0.5r
Mar	0.1	0.3	9.4r	-	-	0.2	0.2	1.8	1.0r	0.5	0.5
Apr	-	-	2.6	-	-	1.9	3.2	2.8	0.9	0.4	-

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

## Average earnings index: all employees: main industrial sectors 5.1

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Whole economy (Divisions 01-93)		Manufacturing industries (Divisions 15-37)		Production industries (Divisions 10-41)		Service industries (Divisions 50-93)	
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
	Per cent change over previous 12 months		Per cent change over previous 12 months		Per cent change over previous 12 months		Per cent change over previous 12 months	
1990=100								
1993	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	
1993								
Jan	116.1	116.8	4.5	4 3/4	117.1	118.1	4.9	5 1/4
Feb	116.7	116.9	4.2	4 1/2	118.3	118.6	5.0	5
Mar	119.6	116.8	3.3	4	121.9	118.3	4.1	5
Apr	117.5	117.8	4.0	4	119.0	119.4	5.3	5
May	118.0	117.8	3.5	3 3/4	120.4	120.2	5.0	5
Jun	118.5	118.3	3.5	3 3/4	120.9	120.6	4.8	5
Jul	119.5	118.8	3.8	3 1/2	121.8	121.1	4.8	4 3/4
Aug	118.2	119.0	3.1	3 1/4	119.5	121.3	3.7	4 1/2
Sep	118.0	119.3	2.8	3	120.1	121.8	4.5	4 1/4
Oct	118.4	119.7	2.1	3	121.3	122.0	3.8	4 1/4
Nov	120.0	120.4	3.2	3	122.4	122.5	4.1	4
Dec	121.6	120.4	3.1	3 1/4	123.5	122.6	3.9	4 1/4
1994								
Jan	120.3	121.1	3.7	3 3/4	122.6	123.6	4.7	4 1/2
Feb	122.0	122.2	4.5	3 3/4	123.5	123.7	4.3	4 3/4
Mar	124.9	121.9	4.4	4	128.4	124.6	5.3	4 3/4
Apr	121.6	122.0	3.6	3 3/4	124.6	124.9	4.6	4 3/4
May	123.5	123.2	4.6	4	125.6	125.5	4.4	4 1/2
Jun	123.0	122.9	3.9	3 3/4	126.2	125.9	4.4	4 1/4
Jul	124.0	123.2	3.7	3 3/4	126.9	126.2	4.2	4 1/4
Aug	122.8	123.7	3.9	3 3/4	125.0	126.9	4.6	4 1/2
Sep	122.7	124.1	4.0	3 3/4	125.6	127.3	4.5	4 3/4
Oct	122.9	124.4	3.9	3 3/4	127.2	128.0	4.9	4 3/4
Nov	124.0	124.6	3.5	3 3/4	128.5	128.6	5.0	5
Dec	127.0	125.7	4.4	3 3/4	130.8	129.8	5.9	5
1995								
Jan	124.8	125.7	3.8	3 3/4	128.4	129.5	4.8	5 1/4
Feb	125.9	126.0	3.1	3 1/2	130.4	130.6	5.6	5
Mar	130.3	127.1	4.3	3 1/2	134.5	130.5	4.7	5 1/4
Apr	126.2	126.7	3.9	3 3/4	131.1	131.2	5.0	4 3/4
May	127.0	126.6	2.8	3 1/2	131.1	131.1	4.5	4 3/4
Jun	126.8	126.7	3.1	3 1/2	131.8	131.6	4.5	4 1/2
Jul	127.9	127.0	3.1	3 1/4	133.2	132.4	4.9	4 1/2
Aug	126.6	127.6	3.2	3 1/4	130.2	132.3	4.3	4 1/4
Sep	126.6	128.0	3.1	3 1/4	130.5	132.2	3.9	4
Oct	127.2	128.9	3.6	3 1/4	132.3	133.2	4.1	4
Nov	128.3	129.2	3.7	3 1/4	133.2	133.3	3.7	4
Dec	130.6	129.2	2.8	3 1/4	136.1	135.0	4.0	4
1996								
Jan	128.9	129.8	3.3	3 1/2	133.6	134.7	4.0	4 1/4
Feb	130.8	130.8	3.9	3 3/4	136.4	136.5	4.5	4 1/4
Mar	135.5	132.1	4.0	3 3/4	140.7	136.5	4.6	4 1/4
Apr P	131.2	131.7	4.0	3 3/4	136.3	136.3	3.9	4

### Notes:

- Updated seasonal adjustments, from January 1992, were published in *Labour Market Trends*, November 1995.
- Figures for years 1984-89 on a 1985=100 basis were published in *Employment Gazette*, October 1989; the 1985=100 series was discontinued after July 1989.
- Figures on a 1988=100 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette*, September 1993.
- The index has been reclassified from SIC 1980 to SIC 1992, in common with other economic series in the national accounts. Figures on a SIC 1980 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette*, May 1995.
- For enquiries, see telephone numbers on final pink page.

\* The underlying rate of change is provisional for the latest two months. For a note on the underlying rate of change see Statistical Update, *Employment Gazette*, pp 291, July 1995.



# 5.3 EARNINGS

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

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Agriculture and forestry (E&W)	Mining and quarries	Food products beverage and tobacco	Textiles	Clothing leather and footwear	Wood, wood products and other manu'ing n.e.c.	Pulp, paper products printing and publishing (21,22)	Chemicals and chemical products	Rubber and plastic products	Other non-metallic mineral products	Basic metals	Fabric'd metal products (excl) machinery	Machinery and equipment n.e.c.
1990=100	(01,02)	(10-14)	(15,16)	(17)	(18,19)	(20,23,36,37)	(21,22)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
1993 ) annual	117.7	126.1	125.0	123.2	117.7	114.5	118.9	121.2	122.6	115.3	115.6	119.2	122.7
1994 ) averages	121.5	136.2	130.6	128.7	123.6	120.0	123.6	125.6	128.4	120.6	123.7	127.4	128.2
1995 )	126.4	139.0	136.2	132.7	129.3	123.9	128.5	131.7	133.7	124.8	131.8	133.4	134.3
1993 Jan	109.7	122.5	120.4	119.0	115.2	110.7	114.5	119.4	118.1	112.2	117.8	114.9	120.3
1993 Feb	108.9	122.2	123.9	119.3	117.1	114.0	115.4	119.2	120.8	114.3	108.9	115.6	121.5
1993 Mar	113.0	125.9	129.2	121.2	116.0	114.9	118.8	130.4	124.1	114.1	111.0	118.3	124.5
1993 Apr	114.4	126.3	123.3	121.5	116.9	112.2	117.3	118.6	120.2	114.2	116.0	120.3	124.0
1993 May	114.7	125.0	125.9	123.4	117.1	116.6	118.5	118.9	122.5	114.8	113.5	120.1	121.5
1993 June	118.6	126.1	123.7	125.8	118.7	114.2	119.5	120.9	123.8	117.4	112.4	120.4	124.0
1993 July	124.1	128.1	123.9	123.8	120.5	115.5	119.0	120.2	124.0	115.9	123.8	120.3	124.0
1993 Aug	134.7	123.2	123.5	124.0	117.4	113.2	119.4	118.5	120.9	115.9	110.5	119.1	121.1
1993 Sep	126.0	125.3	123.2	124.4	118.8	114.4	120.8	118.6	123.3	115.8	114.8	118.9	122.6
1993 Oct	121.2	126.8	123.6	125.4	118.0	114.2	120.6	119.2	123.4	115.3	124.4	120.0	123.6
1993 Nov	117.8	128.5	129.0	125.3	117.5	116.1	121.1	124.4	123.3	116.0	113.8	120.9	124.9
1993 Dec	108.7	135.5	130.3	125.4	119.1	118.3	122.1	126.5	126.2	118.1	117.8	121.1	124.4
1994 Jan	112.6	131.5	126.0	124.8	119.6	114.9	120.2	123.2	124.4	116.9	122.4	121.4	125.2
1994 Feb	112.5	129.4	126.2	125.4	122.9	120.4	119.9	124.1	125.0	118.4	114.8	125.3	126.7
1994 Mar	121.6	132.2	137.4	129.0	125.4	118.9	124.5	134.4	129.4	120.2	118.9	126.5	130.2
1994 Apr	117.1	132.9	127.8	127.1	123.8	116.6	120.8	123.1	126.4	120.6	126.8	124.0	127.7
1994 May	119.4	189.4	129.6	127.8	123.1	121.1	123.4	123.0	130.2	121.2	119.4	126.9	128.3
1994 June	121.3	131.1	129.3	130.7	123.5	118.4	125.0	126.4	128.9	122.5	118.2	128.3	127.1
1994 July	127.7	133.2	129.9	130.9	121.8	119.5	122.9	123.8	129.8	123.1	138.7	127.3	127.9
1994 Aug	134.9	126.9	130.1	128.1	122.3	120.2	123.3	122.0	126.6	119.5	120.5	126.3	126.3
1994 Sep	130.6	129.4	129.1	128.2	123.3	119.5	125.2	123.7	128.6	120.0	121.2	129.0	127.8
1994 Oct	124.7	129.6	129.7	130.2	124.9	119.7	124.8	123.7	129.3	120.4	133.1	130.3	129.0
1994 Nov	119.4	131.1	135.7	130.3	124.7	123.9	125.9	126.7	130.7	121.3	122.6	131.1	130.3
1994 Dec	115.9	137.5	136.5	132.2	128.0	127.1	127.1	133.6	131.6	123.6	128.1	132.4	131.2
1995 Jan	118.1	139.7	132.7	129.3	126.8	119.1	124.7	128.5	130.3	121.5	133.8	128.4	129.9
1995 Feb	114.7	142.2	132.4	131.0	128.2	124.5	125.8	134.0	132.2	124.3	124.7	132.3	131.7
1995 Mar	122.4	141.0	142.7	134.0	130.9	122.7	129.3	141.8	135.0	125.0	128.0	137.0	135.2
1995 Apr	129.5	135.7	133.3	130.7	128.0	121.6	128.6	129.4	132.8	124.6	139.9	132.4	131.7
1995 May	124.9	137.6	135.4	133.6	129.5	124.6	127.9	129.0	134.5	124.6	126.6	133.6	133.0
1995 June	120.7	144.3	134.3	134.1	128.8	122.4	131.4	131.5	133.5	125.6	127.2	133.6	134.8
1995 July	123.0	134.5	136.1	133.4	127.8	123.7	128.9	129.7	135.4	127.5	148.7	134.0	136.2
1995 Aug	141.0	135.8	135.8	132.3	128.6	122.8	127.5	127.2	132.4	123.0	124.4	131.4	133.0
1995 Sep	143.5	138.2	133.8	131.5	129.5	123.0	129.5	128.0	133.4	124.0	125.3	133.6	134.4
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	136.9
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	136.9
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	140.8
1996 Mar	133.1	148.9	145.9	136.9	134.3	129.7	135.9	149.2	139.1	129.3	132.8	142.3	142.1
1996 Apr P	133.8	144.4	137.8	135.6	132.5	128.7	132.0	135.8	136.5	129.5	142.6	137.4	138.1

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

# EARNINGS 5.3

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

Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	Electricity, gas and water supply	Construction	Wholesale trade	Retail trade and repairs	Hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication	Financial intermediation	Real estate renting and business activ-	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 )
117.8	114.9	120.5	114.9	113.5	110.9	115.7	119.1	113.8	111.0	117.2	118.7	118.6	1993 Jan
119.1	117.3	121.1	114.6	114.3	110.4	117.4	116.7	119.1	111.2	118.4	118.5	118.1	1993 Feb
122.7	120.4	121.9	119.0	117.4	113.8	117.7	118.7	127.6	116.6	117.8	118.7	117.8	1993 Mar
120.1	117.7	122.9	116.5	115.9	111.6	116.8	117.5	117.5	114.6	117.6	118.5	118.5	1993 Apr
123.4	118.4	121.7	115.9	113.3	111.2	118.1	119.2	118.3	112.7	119.5	119.3	118.1	1993 May
122.2	120.7	121.5	119.0	112.8	113.8	118.1	120.6	116.5	111.2	120.1	119.7	114.3	1993 June
122.8	122.1	125.2	116.5	119.6	113.2	117.3	120.9	118.5	112.8	119.5	122.3	114.4	1993 July
120.9	118.8	122.7	115.2	113.6	111.3	117.2	118.2	116.5	112.3	120.3	124.4	114.1	1993 Aug
120.5	118.6	122.5	114.9	111.5	112.3	119.6	118.7	117.3	110.8	119.5	121.8	114.9	1993 Sept
122.5	119.9	124.1	115.3	113.4	111.8	116.4	119.3	117.5	112.6	120.2	120.2	115.8	1993 Oct
123.7	120.5	127.3	117.3	115.2	111.6	116.8	122.1	124.0	113.7	121.1	120.4	119.5	1993 Nov
124.1	121.2	125.2	118.8	117.8	115.5	124.4	127.2	123.1	118.5	120.4	119.9	123.9	1993 Dec
124.2	121.6	124.4	116.9	115.4	115.1	116.1	123.5	123.5	113.9	120.6	120.1	121.5	1994 Jan
124.6	122.5	124.9	117.9	118.5	115.1	117.4	120.7	143.8	114.2	123.1	119.7	119.7	1994 Feb
130.1	126.7	125.0	120.6	124.2	117.7	119.6	124.3	144.8	115.5	123.3	120.2	121.6	1994 Mar
124.9	124.6	125.6	118.2	119.9	116.5	118.8	123.1	123.9	115.6	121.5	120.8	119.3	1994 Apr
127.1	125.2	124.4	119.0	119.0	115.8	120.9	122.7	126.6	115.5	123.2	121.8	121.4	1994 May
127.9	127.3	125.3	122.2	117.7	118.1	119.5	122.0	126.2	116.1	122.9	123.6	121.7	1994 June
128.0	127.6	126.3	121.5	120.3	116.7	120.0	128.1	125.3	116.9	122.9	125.4	122.0	1994 July
126.7	125.4	131.9	119.2	118.2	115.9	119.2	122.8	122.0	116.2	124.3	126.2	122.0	1994 Aug
126.1	125.4	129.7	119.9	117.5	115.5	119.2	124.1	120.8	114.7	124.5	124.9	121.6	1994 Sept
127.4	129.1	128.9	119.3	118.1	113.7	119.0	124.9	123.0	115.2	123.5	123.3	124.2	1994 Oct
128.8	129.5	128.5	122.1	118.3	113.8	122.2	125.2	127.3	115.4	125.9	121.7	126.8	1



# 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						
1981	71.8	8.1	76.9	65.7	61.1	57.5	9.6	
1982	75.1	4.6	80.1	67.7	60.0	60.5	5.2	
1983	76.0	1.2	76.3	67.1	61.1	62.7	3.8	
1984	78.3	3.0	94.5	66.2	63.9	66.8	6.5	
1985	82.3	5.1	80.9	72.5	67.3	70.4	5.4	
1986	85.5	4.0	76.2	75.0	70.2	73.7	4.6	
1987	87.5	2.3	84.9	79.4	71.7	77.4	5.1	
1988	89.8	2.7	95.2	84.6	77.6	82.9	7.1	
1989	93.7	4.4	96.2	93.7	90.7	91.1	9.9	
1990	100.0	6.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	9.7	
1991	105.7	5.7	111.3	101.3	107.7	107.1	7.1	
1992	106.5	0.8	113.0	105.2	104.1	111.3	3.9	
1993	106.0	-0.2	105.6	103.8	99.2	111.3	0.0	
1994	106.1	0.1	97.8	100.6	98.9	110.9	-0.4	
1995	109.3	3.0	..	..	..	112.1	1.1	
1991 Q2	106.5	7.8	..	..	..	106.7	7.9	
1991 Q3	106.0	5.1	..	..	..	108.0	6.4	
1991 Q4	106.1	3.2	..	..	..	108.8	5.5	
1992 Q1	106.8	2.6	..	..	..	110.8	5.6	
1992 Q2	106.6	0.1	..	..	..	111.8	4.8	
1992 Q3	106.8	0.7	..	..	..	111.1	2.9	
1992 Q4	105.9	-0.2	..	..	..	111.4	2.4	
1993 Q1	104.6	-2.1	..	..	..	111.4	0.6	
1993 Q2	105.8	-0.7	..	..	..	111.3	-0.5	
1993 Q3	106.8	0.0	..	..	..	111.0	-0.1	
1993 Q4	106.9	1.0	..	..	..	111.5	0.1	
1994 Q1	106.2	-1.6	..	..	..	111.1	-0.2	
1994 Q2	105.7	-0.1	..	..	..	110.6	-0.6	
1994 Q3	105.7	-1.1	..	..	..	110.8	-0.2	
1994 Q4	106.6	-0.3	..	..	..	111.1	-0.4	
1995 Q1	108.4	2.1	..	..	..	111.8	0.6	
1995 Q2	108.7	2.8	..	..	..	111.9	1.2	
1995 Q3	109.1	3.2	..	..	..	111.9	1.0	
1995 Q4	111.1	4.2	..	..	..	112.7	1.4	
1996 Q1	112.3	3.6	..	..	..	..	..	
1994 Mar	106.8	1.9	..	..	..	..	..	
1994 Apr	105.8	0.8	..	..	..	..	..	
1994 May	105.2	0.4	..	..	..	..	..	
1994 Jun	106.1	-1.5	..	..	..	..	..	
1994 Jul	105.5	-1.1	..	..	..	..	..	
1994 Aug	105.6	-1.5	..	..	..	..	..	
1994 Sep	105.9	-0.6	..	..	..	..	..	
1994 Oct	106.0	-1.8	..	..	..	..	..	
1994 Nov	106.0	-1.1	..	..	..	..	..	
1994 Dec	107.8	2.1	..	..	..	..	..	
1995 Jan	108.5	2.3	..	..	..	..	..	
1995 Feb	108.3	2.4	..	..	..	..	..	
1995 Mar	108.5	1.6	..	..	..	..	..	
1995 Apr	108.7	2.7	..	..	..	..	..	
1995 May	108.5	3.0	..	..	..	..	..	
1995 Jun	108.8	2.6	..	..	..	..	..	
1995 Jul	109.7	4.0	..	..	..	..	..	
1995 Aug	108.6	2.8	..	..	..	..	..	
1995 Sep	108.9	2.8	..	..	..	..	..	
1995 Oct	110.1	3.9	..	..	..	..	..	
1995 Nov	110.4	4.2	..	..	..	..	..	
1995 Dec	112.8	4.6	..	..	..	..	..	
1996 Jan	111.6	2.8	..	..	..	..	..	
1996 Feb	112.9	4.3	..	..	..	..	..	
1996 Mar	112.4	3.6	..	..	..	..	..	
1996 Apr	112.0	3.1	..	..	..	..	..	
Three months ending: 1994 Mar	106.2	1.6	..	..	..	..	..	
1994 Apr	106.1	1.6	..	..	..	..	..	
1994 May	106.0	1.0	..	..	..	..	..	
1994 Jun	105.7	-0.1	..	..	..	..	..	
1994 Jul	105.6	-0.7	..	..	..	..	..	
1994 Aug	105.7	-1.4	..	..	..	..	..	
1994 Sep	105.7	-1.1	..	..	..	..	..	
1994 Oct	105.8	-1.3	..	..	..	..	..	
1994 Nov	106.0	-1.2	..	..	..	..	..	
1994 Dec	106.6	-0.3	..	..	..	..	..	
1995 Jan	107.5	1.1	..	..	..	..	..	
1995 Feb	108.2	2.3	..	..	..	..	..	
1995 Mar	108.4	2.1	..	..	..	..	..	
1995 Apr	108.5	2.2	..	..	..	..	..	
1995 May	108.6	2.5	..	..	..	..	..	
1995 Jun	108.7	2.8	..	..	..	..	..	
1995 Jul	109.0	3.2	..	..	..	..	..	
1995 Aug	109.0	3.1	..	..	..	..	..	
1995 Sep	109.1	3.2	..	..	..	..	..	
1995 Oct	109.2	3.2	..	..	..	..	..	
1995 Nov	109.8	3.6	..	..	..	..	..	
1995 Dec	111.1	4.2	..	..	..	..	..	
1996 Jan	111.6	3.9	..	..	..	..	..	
1996 Feb	112.4	3.9	..	..	..	..	..	
1996 Mar	112.3	3.6	..	..	..	..	..	
1996 Apr	112.4	3.6	..	..	..	..	..	

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

# EARNINGS 5.9

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

1990=100	Great Britain (1,2)	Belgium (7,8)	Canada (8)	Denmark (6,8)	France (4)	Germany (FR) (8)	Greece (8)	Irish Republic (8)	Italy (4)	Japan (2,5)	Netherlands (4)	Spain (2,8,9)	Sweden (6,8)	United States (8,10)
Annual averages	84.1	91	90.2	91.2	92.2	91.9	70	90	87.9	89.8	95.0	85.7	83.1	94.0
1988	91.4	96	95.1	95.4	95.7	95.1	84	95	93.2	94.9	97.0	92.0	91.4	96.0
1989	100.0	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1990	108.2	105	104.8	104.5	104.6	106.6	117	105	109.8	103.5	104.0	108.2	105.5	103.0
1991	115.3	110	108.4	107.9	108.7	114.2	133	110	115.7	104.6	108.0	116.5	110.3	106.0
1992	120.5	112	110.6	110.6	111.6	120.4	147	117	124.0	104.7	112.0	124.4	113.9	108.0
1993	126.2	115	112.4	113.2	114.3	123.9	166	118	124.0	106.8	114.0	130.0	118.6	111.0
1994	131.9	..	114.1	..	..	..	..	..	127.8	110.2	115.0	..	124.4	114.0
1995	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quarterly averages	122.4	115.0	110.8	112.1	112.5	122.0	155.0	117.0	121.0	105.1	113.0	126.9	115.1	110.0
1993 Q4	124.0	112.0	112.9	112.1	112.5	122.6	159.0	116.0	123.3	106.6	113.8	128.1	116.4	111.0
1994 Q1	125.4	115.0	112.4	114.5	113.1	123.1	162.0	117.0	123.9	109.7	113.9	129.4	118.7	111.0
1994 Q2	126.8	115.0	111.4	113.3	113.8	124.9	168.0	117.0	124.3	104.1	114.0	130.3	118.7	111.0
1994 Q3	128.8	117.0	113.0	113.3	114.4	124.9	174.0	118.0	124.6	108.3	114.1	131.8	120.5	112.0
1994 Q4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Q1	130.2	..	113.4	115.5	114.9	125.2	179.0	119.0	126.4	110.8	114.6	133.4	121.2	113.0
1995 Q2	131.3	..	113.5	118.6	115.7	126.3	186.0	119.0	126.7	112.5	115.1	135.4	124.5	114.0
1995 Q3	132.3	..	114.0	117.6	116.8	129.3	190.0	120.0	128.7	107.3	115.5	136.5	124.1	114.0
1995 Q4	133.8	..	115.3	118.2	117.0	131.4	..	..	129.5	111.3	115.5	139.0	127.6	115.0
Monthly	123.6	..	112.1	112.1	112.9	122.6	..	..	123.0	106.3	114.0	..	115.7	110.0
1994 Jan	123.7	..	113.0	112.1	..	..	..	..	123.4	106.9	114.0	..	115.1	111.0
1994 Feb	124.6	112.0	113.5	112.9	..	..	..	..	123.6	107.2	114.0	..	116.2	111.0
1994 Mar	124.9	..	112.6	113.7	113.6	123.1	..	116.0	123.8	107.3	114.0	..	118.1	111.0
1994 Apr	125.5	..	112.1	114.5	..	..	..	..	123.8	106.8	114.0	..	119.7	111.0
1994 May	125.9	115.0	112.5	..	..	..	..	..	124.0	115.1	114.0	..	117.7	111.0
1994 Jun	126.2	..	111.8	..	..	..	..	117.0	124.2	98.6	114.0	..	120.1	111.0
1994 Jul	126.9	..	110.6	113.0	..	..	..	..	124.3	104.9	114.0	..	117.3	111.0
1994 Aug	127.3	115.0	111.8	..	114.3	124.9	..	..	124.3	108.9	114.0	..	118.7	112.0
1994 Sep	128.0	..	112.1	..	..	..	..	117.0	124.5	109.3	114.0	..	120.0	112.0
1994 Oct	128.6	..	113.0	113.3	..	..	..	..	124.6	109.8	114.0	..	119.9	112.0
1994 Nov	129.8	117.0	113.8	..	..	..	..	..	124.6	105.7	114.0	..	121.5	113.0
1994 Dec	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Jan	129.5	..	113.5	..	115.3	125.2	..	..	126.4	111.0	115.0	..	121.1	113.0
1995 Feb	130.8	..	113.6	115.5	..	..	..	..	126.4	110.6	115.0	..	121.2	113.0
1995 Mar	130.5	..	113.2	..	..	..	..	119.0	126.5	110.9	115.0	..	121.4	113.0
1995 Apr	131.2	..	113.4	..	115.7	126.3	..	..	126.6	111.1	115.1	..	124.4	113.0
1995 May	131.1	..	113.5	118.6	..	..	..	..	126.7	110.5	115.1	..	122.2	113.0
1995 Jun	131.6	..	113.5	..	..	..	..	119.0	126.7	116.0	115.1	..	123.7	114.0
1995 Jul	132.4	..	113.0	..	116.8	129.3	..	..	128.5	105.0	115.5	..	124.9	114.0
1995 Aug	132.3	..	114.3	117.6	..	..	..	..	128.5	105.3	115.5	..	121.9	114.0
1995 Sep	132.2	..	114.7	..	..	..	..	120.0	129.2	111.5	115.5	..	125.5	115.0
1995 Oct	133.2	..	114.8	..	117.0	131.4	..	..	129.4	112.6	115.5	..	126.3	115.0
1995 Nov	133.3	..	114.9	118.2	..	..	..	..	129.5	111.1	115.4			



## 6.1 RETAIL PRICES Summary of recent movements

	All items (RPI)		All items excluding		Mortgage interest payments (RPIX)		Mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY)		Housing	
	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months
1995 May	149.6	3.4	148.4	2.7	145.0	2.2	145.8	2.6	145.8	2.6
Jun	149.8	3.5	148.5	2.8	145.1	2.3	145.8	2.6	145.8	2.6
Jul	149.1	3.5	147.7	2.8	144.3	2.3	145.0	2.7	145.0	2.7
Aug	149.9	3.6	148.6	2.9	145.2	2.5	145.9	2.7	145.9	2.7
Sep	150.6	3.9	149.2	3.1	145.9	2.6	146.7	3.1	146.7	3.1
Oct	149.8	3.2	148.7	2.9	145.3	2.4	146.2	2.9	146.2	2.9
Nov	149.8	3.1	148.8	2.9	145.3	2.4	146.2	2.8	146.2	2.8
Dec	150.7	3.2	149.6	3.0	145.6	2.5	147.2	3.0	147.2	3.0
1996 Jan	150.2	2.9	149.3	2.8	145.3	2.5	146.8	2.7	146.8	2.7
Feb	150.9	2.7	150.2	2.9	146.2	2.5	147.6	2.7	147.6	2.7
Mar	151.5	2.7	150.9	2.9	146.9	2.6	148.4	2.7	148.4	2.7
Apr	152.6	2.4	152.0	2.9	147.9	2.6	149.0	2.8	149.0	2.8
May	152.9	2.2	152.5	2.8	148.4	2.3	149.5	2.5	149.5	2.5

## 6.2 RETAIL PRICES Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for May 14 1996

	Index Jan 1987=100	Percentage change over			Index Jan 1987=100	Percentage change over	
		1 month	12 months			1 month	12 months
<b>ALL ITEMS</b>	152.9	0.2	2.2	<b>Tobacco</b>	191.9	0.7	6.6
<b>Food and catering</b>	150.1	0.6	3.7	Cigarettes	193.9		7
<b>Alcohol and tobacco</b>	175.6	0.5	4.0	Tobacco	176.3		4
<b>Housing and household expenditure</b>	153.2	-0.1	1.0	<b>Housing</b>	168.9	-0.4	0.7
<b>Personal expenditure</b>	135.7	0.2	0.9	Rent	210.0		4
<b>Travel and leisure</b>	152.2	0.3	2.6	Mortgage interest payments	159.5		-11
<b>Consumer durables</b>	118.0	0.4	0.7	Depreciation (Jan 1995 = 100)	103.7		6
<b>Seasonal food</b>	134.9	2.0	-0.5	Community charge and rates/council tax	144.5		7
<b>Food excluding seasonal</b>	144.5	0.5	4.6	Water and other payments	247.3		5
<b>All items excluding seasonal food</b>	153.3	0.2	2.2	Repairs and maintenance charges	161.6		5
<b>All items excluding food</b>	154.8	0.1	2.0	Do-it yourself materials	150.7		3
<b>Other indices</b>				Dwelling insurance & ground rent	180.6		-10
<b>All items excluding:</b>				<b>Fuel and Light</b>	134.9	-0.1	0.4
<b>mortgage interest payments(RPIX)</b>	152.5	0.3	2.8	Coal and solid fuels	124.7		1
<b>housing</b>	149.5	0.3	2.5	Electricity	147.8		0
<b>mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY)[1]</b>	148.4	0.3	2.3	Gas	124.4		0
<b>mortgage interest payments and council tax</b>	152.6	0.3	2.6	Oil and other fuels	117.6		5
<b>mortgage interest payments and depreciation</b>	152.6	0.3	2.7	<b>Household goods</b>	138.0	0.7	3.4
<b>Food</b>	143.3	0.7	3.8	Furniture	139.2		4
Bread	138.9		2	Furnishings	141.2		8
Cereals	143.7		4	Electrical appliances	106.3		-4
Biscuits and cakes	151.1		4	Other household equipment	140.9		3
Beef	133.4		0	Household consumables	158.3		2
Lamb	158.8		19	Pet care	139.1		4
of which, home-killed lamb	182.5		22	<b>Household services</b>	141.4	0.1	-1.0
Pork	153.9		25	Postage	146.3		0
Bacon	153.3		12	Telephones, telemessages, etc	108.0		-3
Poultry	114.8		7	Domestic services	173.6		4
Other meat	133.1		5	Fees and subscriptions	157.8		-2
Fish	122.7		1	<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	120.6	0.2	-1.2
of which, fresh fish	124.1		0	Men's outerwear	119.3		-2
Butter	164.7		5	Women's outerwear	104.9		-3
Oil and fats	135.9		5	Children's outerwear	122.1		0
Cheese	163.7		7	Other clothing	148.9		2
Eggs	149.3		17	Footwear	125.9		-2
Milk fresh	153.6		2	<b>Personal goods and services</b>	164.0	0.1	3.8
Milk products	146.3		0	Personal articles	119.9		1
Tea	151.9		5	Chemists goods	171.4		5
Coffee and other hot drinks	119.8		-3	Personal services	209.3		5
Soft drinks	173.6		7	<b>Motoring expenditure</b>	155.7	0.3	1.7
Sugar and preserves	160.6		6	Purchase of motor vehicles	138.5		3
Sweets and chocolates	141.9		4	Maintenance of motor vehicles	175.7		4
Potatoes	158.4		-9	Petrol and oil	161.0		2
of which, unprocessed potatoes	154.7		-24	Vehicles tax and insurance	184.7		-4
Vegetables	133.8		-1	<b>Fares and other travel costs</b>	164.7	0.7	3.5
of which, other fresh vegetables	126.6		-1	Rail fares	183.1		3
Fruit	135.0		5	Bus and coach fares	176.6		4
of which, fresh fruit	133.1		5	Other travel costs	145.8		3
Other foods	144.6		5	<b>Leisure goods</b>	124.0	-0.1	2.2
<b>Catering</b>	174.6	0.3	3.6	Audio-visual equipment	69.9		-5
Restaurant meals	172.6		4	Tapes and discs	117.7		2
Canteen meals	188.1		5	Toys, photographic and sport goods	121.8		1
Take-aways and snacks	171.9		3	Books and newspapers	175.7		8
<b>Alcoholic drink</b>	168.6	0.4	2.7	Gardening products	144.5		2
Beer	176.7		3	<b>Leisure services</b>	173.4	0.4	4.1
on sales	180.7		3	Television licences and rentals	122.7		1
off sales	149.1		3	Entertainment and other recreation	211.1		4
Wines and spirits	157.4		2	Foreign holidays (Jan 1993 = 100)	110.3		6
on sales	172.4		3	UK holidays (Jan 1994 = 100)	104.4		2
off sales	148.3		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.

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

## RETAIL PRICES 6.3 Average retail prices of selected items

Average retail prices on May 14 for a number of important items derived from prices collected by the Office for National Statistics for the purpose of the General Index of Retail Prices in more than 180 areas in the United Kingdom are given below.

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

### Average prices on May 14 1996

Item	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)	Item	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)
<b>FOOD ITEMS</b>				<b>Margarine</b>			
Beef: home-killed, per kg				Margarine/Low fat spread, per 500g	335	72	41- 95
Best beef mince	662	344	257- 499	<b>Cheese, per kg</b>			
Topside	642	513	438- 705	Cheddar type	334	461	351- 619
Brisket (without bone)	543	401	389- 513	<b>Eggs</b>			
Rump steak *	658	765	749- 989	Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	304	159	114- 184
Stewing steak	644	417	342- 659	Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	307	138	99- 178
<b>Lamb: home-killed, per kg</b>				<b>Milk</b>			
Loin (with bone)	597	835	723- 1169	Pasteurised, per pint +	371	36	29- 32
Shoulder (with bone)	561	408	348- 589	<b>Tea</b>			
<b>Lamb: imported (frozen), per kg</b>				Loose, per 125g	304	63	46- 79
Loin (with bone)	256	410	299- 599	Tea bags, per 250g	337	136	94- 165
Leg (with bone)	185	404	372- 459	<b>Coffee</b>			
<b>Pork: home-killed, per kg</b>				Pure, instant, per 100g	335	186	177- 215
Leg (loot off)	528	340	303- 507	Ground(filter fine), 227g/per 8oz	329	196	124- 259
Loin (with bone)	632	443	437- 614	<b>Sugar</b>			
<b>Bacon, per kg</b>				Granulated, per kg	343	76	65- 82
Streaky *	486	321	139- 603	<b>Fresh vegetables</b>			
Gammon *	484	457	408- 683	Potatoes, old loose, 454g/per lb	615	31	15- 42
Back *	529	574	437- 804	Potatoes, new loose, 454g/per lb	702	35	19- 49
<b>Ham</b>				Tomatoes, 454g/per lb	718	83	76- 99
Ham (not shoulder), 113g/per 4oz	535	88	65- 115	Cabbage, hearted, 454g/per lb	690	39	22- 55
<b>Sausages, 454g/per lb</b>				Cauliflower, each	719	60	49- 69
Pork	533	134	105- 168	Brussels sprouts, 454g/per lb	-	-	-
<b>Canned meats</b>				<b>Carrots, 454g/per lb</b>	726	37	32- 45
Corned beef, 340g	340	94	65- 109	Onions, 454g/per lb	731	27	20- 33
<b>Chicken: roasting, oven ready, per kg</b>				Mushrooms, 113g/per 4oz	728	38	25- 41
Frozen	294	162	100- 197	Cucumber, each	726	52	35- 66
Fresh or chilled	665	190	199- 268	Lettuce - iceberg, each	727	67	59- 85
<b>Fresh and smoked fish, per kg</b>				Leeks, 454g/per lb	685	81	59- 95
Cod filets	533	437	299- 659	<b>Fresh fruit</b>			
Rainbow trout	479	376	189- 569	Apples, cooking, 454g/per lb	714	49	38- 54
<b>Canned fish</b>				Apples, dessert, 454g/per lb	736	52	38- 69
Red salmon, 213g	328	139	115- 175	Pears, dessert, 454g/per lb	725	56	48- 59
<b>Bread</b>				Oranges, each	731	22	15- 30
White loaf, sliced, 800g	361	55	42- 80	Bananas, 454g/per lb	736	47	44- 58
White loaf, unwrapped, 800g	333	72	49- 89	Grapes, 454g/per lb	709	119	69- 199
Brown loaf, sliced, 400g	352	54	39- 65	Avocado pear, each	559	45	29- 75
Brown loaf, unsliced, 800g	329	74	59- 90	Grapefruit, each	728	30	25- 36
<b>Flour</b>				<b>Items other than food</b>			
Self raising, per 1.5kg	321	59	42- 73	Draught bitter, per pint	704	153	132- 180
<b>Butter</b>				Draught lager, per pint	697	172	155- 195
Home produced, per 250g	312	82	78- 89	Whisky per nip	840	122	110- 140
Imported, per 250g	303	83	72- 89	Gin, per nip	841	122	110- 140
				Cigarettes 20 king size filter	1,390	273	237- 300
				Coal, per 50kg	288	664	515- 820
				Smokeless fuel per 50kg	330	952	750- 1180
				Derv per litre	667	60	57- 64
				4-star petrol, per litre	661	56	53- 59
				Unleaded petrol ord. per litre	668	55	52- 58
				Super unleaded petrol, per litre	384	60	56- 62

\* Or Scottish equivalent.

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

### General Notes - Retail Prices

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

### Structure

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

### Definitions

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

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



# 6.4 RETAIL PRICES

## General index of retail prices

UNITED KINGDOM January 13, 1987 = 100		ALL ITEMS	All items except food	All items except seasonal food +	All items except housing	All items except mortgage interest	National- ised industries**	Consumer durables	Food	Catering	Alcoholic drink		
								All	Seasonal +	Non- seasonal + food			
1987	Weights	1,000	833	974	843	956	57	139	167	26	141	46	76
1988		1,000	837	975	840	958	54	141	163	25	138	50	78
1989		1,000	846	977	825	940	46	135	154	23	131	49	83
1990		1,000	842	976	815	925	—	132	158	24	134	47	77
1991		1,000	849	976	808	924	—	128	151	24	127	47	77
1992		1,000	848	978	828	936	—	127	152	22	130	47	80
1993		1,000	856	979	836	952	—	127	144	21	123	45	78
1994		1,000	858	980	842	956	—	127	142	20	122	45	76
1995		1,000	861	978	813	958	—	123	139	22	117	45	77
1996		1,000	857	978	810	958	—	116	143	22	121	48	78
1987	Annual averages	101.9	102.0	101.9	101.6	101.9	100.9	101.2	101.1	101.6	101.0	102.8	101.7
1988		106.9	107.3	107.0	105.8	106.6	106.7	103.7	104.6	102.4	106.4	109.6	106.1
1989		115.2	116.1	115.5	111.5	112.9	—	107.2	110.5	105.0	111.6	116.5	112.3
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	129.3	130.3	—	114.8	125.6	121.6	126.3	139.1	132.8
1992		136.5	140.5	139.1	134.3	136.4	—	115.5	128.3	114.7	130.6	147.9	139.2
1993		140.7	142.6	141.4	138.4	140.5	—	115.9	130.6	111.4	134.0	155.6	154.7
1994		144.1	146.5	144.8	141.6	143.8	—	115.5	131.9	117.7	134.3	162.1	158.5
1995		149.1	151.4	149.6	145.4	147.9	—	116.2	137.0	127.2	138.5	169.0	164.5
1987	Jan 13	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1988	Jan 12	103.3	103.4	103.3	103.2	103.7	102.8	101.2	102.9	103.7	102.7	106.4	103.7
1989	Jan 17	111.0	111.7	111.2	108.5	109.4	110.9	104.5	107.4	103.2	108.2	113.1	109.8
1990	Jan 16	119.5	120.2	119.6	114.6	116.1	—	108.0	116.0	116.3	116.0	121.2	116.3
1991	Jan 15	130.2	131.6	130.4	122.7	126.0	—	110.7	122.9	121.2	123.1	132.5	129.7
1992	Jan 14	135.6	137.1	135.9	131.6	133.1	—	113.2	128.4	125.2	129.0	144.3	143.9
1993	Jan 12	137.9	139.7	138.6	135.0	137.4	—	112.8	128.8	112.2	131.7	151.7	151.9
1994	Jan 18	141.3	143.5	142.1	139.3	141.3	—	113.0	130.0	110.3	133.5	159.1	156.3
1994	May 17	144.7	146.9	145.2	142.1	144.5	—	116.2	133.2	123.2	134.8	161.3	157.8
1994	Jun 14	144.7	147.0	145.3	142.1	144.4	—	115.9	133.1	122.6	134.8	161.7	158.1
1994	Jul 19	144.0	146.2	144.6	141.2	143.7	—	112.3	132.3	119.5	134.4	162.2	159.1
1994	Aug 16	144.7	147.0	145.3	142.0	144.4	—	114.4	132.7	120.8	134.7	162.8	159.3
1994	Sep 13	145.0	147.6	145.7	142.3	144.7	—	116.3	131.6	116.4	134.2	163.4	159.7
1994	Oct 18	145.2	147.8	145.9	142.1	144.5	—	116.1	131.4	117.3	133.8	164.2	159.9
1994	Nov 15	145.3	147.9	146.0	142.2	144.6	—	116.9	131.8	117.6	134.3	164.6	159.4
1994	Dec 13	146.0	148.5	146.6	142.9	145.3	—	117.4	132.7	122.0	134.5	165.1	158.9
1995	Jan 17	146.0	148.3	146.5	142.9	145.2	—	113.2	134.1	126.3	135.3	165.7	161.3
1995	Feb 14	146.9	149.2	147.3	143.7	146.0	—	114.8	135.0	128.5	135.9	166.4	162.4
1995	Mar 14	147.5	149.8	148.0	144.5	146.6	—	116.2	135.9	130.0	136.7	167.1	163.1
1995	Apr 11	149.0	151.5	149.4	145.0	147.7	—	116.5	135.8	130.3	136.4	167.8	163.2
1995	May 16	149.6	151.8	150.0	145.8	148.4	—	117.2	138.1	135.6	138.2	168.5	164.4
1995	Jun 13	149.8	152.2	150.4	145.8	148.5	—	116.9	137.0	125.2	139.0	168.8	164.8
1995	Jul 18	149.1	151.6	149.9	145.0	147.7	—	113.4	135.9	116.9	139.3	169.2	165.8
1995	Aug 15	149.9	152.1	150.3	145.9	148.6	—	114.9	138.7	132.2	139.6	169.8	165.8
1995	Sep 12	150.6	152.8	151.0	146.7	149.2	—	117.5	139.1	132.0	140.1	170.4	166.0
1995	Oct 17	149.8	152.1	150.5	146.2	148.7	—	117.2	137.5	122.0	140.2	171.0	166.8
1995	Nov 14	149.8	152.2	150.5	146.2	148.8	—	118.1	137.6	121.2	140.5	171.5	165.9
1995	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
1996	Feb 13	150.9	152.8	151.3	147.6	150.2	—	115.5	141.1	131.8	142.5	172.9	167.1
1996	Mar 12	151.5	153.3	151.9	148.4	150.9	—	117.4	142.3	134.9	143.3	173.3	167.4
1996	Apr 16	152.6	154.6	153.0	149.0	152.0	—	117.5	142.3	132.3	143.8	174.0	168.0
1996	May 14	152.9	154.8	153.3	149.5	152.5	—	118.0	143.3	134.9	144.5	174.6	168.8

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

# RETAIL PRICES 6.4

## General index of retail prices

Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expenditure	Fares and other travel	Leisure goods	Leisure services	Weights
1987	157	61	73	44	74	38	127	22	47	30	1987
1988	160	55	74	41	72	37	132	23	50	29	1988
1989	175	54	71	41	73	37	128	23	47	29	1989
1990	185	50	70	40	69	39	131	21	48	30	1990
1991	192	46	70	45	63	38	141	20	48	30	1991
1992	172	47	77	48	59	40	143	20	47	32	1992
1993	164	46	79	47	58	39	136	21	46	32	1993
1994	158	45	76	47	58	37	142	20	46	31	1994
1995	187	45	77	47	54	39	125	19	46	30	1995
1996	190	43	72	48	54	38	124	17	45	29	1996
1987	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1987
1988	103.4	112.5	101.6	105.9	106.8	104.4	106.8	108.1	101.6	101.6	1988
1989	106.4	135.3	107.3	110.1	112.5	109.9	114.1	115.2	107.4	107.4	1989
1990	113.6	163.7	115.9	115.4	119.6	115.0	122.7	120.9	112.4	112.4	1990
1991	129.9	160.8	125.1	122.5	129.5	118.5	133.4	129.9	117.7	117.7	1991
1992	144.2	159.6	127.8	126.5	137.0	118.8	142.2	138.7	120.8	120.8	1992
1993	156.4	151.0	126.2	128.0	141.9	119.8	144.7	151.4	122.5	122.5	1993
1994	168.2	156.0	131.7	128.4	142.0	120.4	153.3	149.7	121.8	121.8	1994
1995	179.5	166.4	134.5	133.1	141.6	120.6	158.2	152.4	121.7	121.7	1995
1987	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1987
1988	101.4	103.9	103.3	105.0	101.1	104.3	105.1	105.1	102.8	103.6	1988
1989	105.6	124.6	104.2	107.5	110.3	105.9	110.4	112.9	105.1	112.1	1989
1990	118.2	145.8	110.6	112.0	116.3	110.8	118.6	115.0	117.5	119.6	1990
1991	137.4	170.6	121.6	116.7	132.5	114.2	127.2	122.8	130.8	130.7	1991
1992	150.0	156.0	127.7	123.9	135.3	115.7	138.4	134.0	119.3	145.5	1992
1993	166.5	150.2	125.4	125.8	139.8	114.9	144.7	137.9	121.3	153.6	1993
1994	168.5	156.6	133.7	128.5	142.4	121.1	152.4	150.4	122.4	162.5	1994
1994	168.5	156.8	133.9	126.3	142.3	116.0	152.4	150.0	120.7	162.6	1994
1994	168.5	157.0	134.2	128.3	142.3	118.6	155.1	150.7	120.9	162.8	1994
1994	168.5	157.3	134.2	129.0	142.5	122.2	155.2	150.4	121.2	163.9	1994
1994	168.4	159.8	134.0	129.0	141.0	122.1	154.3	149.7	121.1	164.4	1994
1994	168.0	160.1	133.8	130.3	140.9	122.7	154.4	149.1	121.2	164.5	1994
1994	170.9	160.4	133.8	131.1	141.2	122.8	156.6	150.5	121.4	164.7	1994
1995	175.6	160.6	134.1	128.3	141.9	117.1	154.9	150.9	121.2	165.0	1995
1995	177.2	162.0	134.3	130.1	142.0	118.5	154.9	151.4	121.5	165.0	1995
1995	177.4	161.7	134.5	132.0	142.3	120.2	155.9	152.6	121.6	165.0	1995
1995	179.1	168.1	134.7	132.1	142.9	121.8	156.8	152.9	121.5	166.0	1995
1995	180.0	167.8	134.4	133.5	142.9	122.1	158.0	153.1	121.3	166.6	1995
1995	180.2	168.8	134.3	133.4	142.7	121.8	157.8	153.9	121.6	167.2	1995
1995	180.2	168.3	134.4	132.0	140.7	116.2	158.3	153.9	121.3	167.9	1995
1995	180.1	168.8	134.4	133.5	140.8	118.0	159.1				



# 6.8 RETAIL PRICES Selected countries

1985=100	European Comm (15)	European Comm (12)	United Kingdom	Belgium	Denmark	Germany (West)	Greece	Spain	France	Irish Republic	Italy
<b>Annual averages</b>											
1987	..	106.9	107.7	102.9	107.8	100.1	143.2	114.5	105.9	107.1	110.9
1988	..	110.7	113.0	104.1	112.7	101.4	162.6	120.0	108.7	109.4	116.5
1989	..	116.3	121.9	107.3	118.1	104.2	184.9	128.2	112.7	113.9	123.5
1990	..	122.9	133.3	111.0	121.2	107.0	222.6	136.8	116.5	117.6	131.8
1991	..	129.1	141.1	114.6	124.1	110.7	266.0	145.0	120.2	121.3	140.0
1992	..	135.1	146.4	117.4	126.7	115.3	308.1	153.5	123.0	125.1	147.3
1993	..	139.7	148.7	120.6	128.3	119.9	352.6	160.6	125.6	126.9	153.8
1994	..	143.4	152.4	123.4	130.9	122.7	391.1	168.1	127.8	129.8	160.0
1995	148.5	..	157.6	125.3	133.6	125.0	427.4	176.0	129.9	133.2	168.3
<b>Monthly</b>											
1995	Mar	147.4	..	155.9	124.7	133.1	124.4	420.2	174.8	129.5	165.8
	Apr	148.1	..	157.5	124.9	133.5	124.7	425.2	175.7	129.6	166.6
	May	148.3	..	158.1	124.9	134.0	124.7	428.1	175.7	129.8	167.5
	Jun	148.7	..	158.3	125.0	133.8	125.2	431.9	176.0	129.8	168.7
	Jul	148.6	..	157.6	125.7	133.2	125.4	421.8	176.0	129.6	169.0
	Aug	149.1	..	158.5	126.0	133.4	125.5	422.1	176.4	130.2	169.5
	Sep	149.5	..	159.2	125.7	134.2	125.4	434.8	177.2	130.7	169.9
	Oct	149.5	..	158.3	125.4	134.2	125.3	439.7	177.5	130.8	170.5
	Nov	149.7	..	158.3	125.7	134.5	125.3	440.7	178.0	130.9	171.6
	Dec	150.0	..	159.3	125.8	134.4	125.6	445.2	178.4	131.0	171.9
1996	Jan	150.3 P	..	158.8	126.8	134.3	125.7	444.7	179.6	131.2	172.3 P
	Feb	150.8 P	..	159.5	127.2	135.0	126.4	443.3	180.1	131.7	172.8 P
	Mar	151.4 P	..	160.1	127.3	135.8	126.5	458.4	180.7	132.5	173.3 P
	Apr	152.0 P	..	161.3	127.5	136.1	126.6	464.2	181.8	132.8	174.2 P
<b>Increases on a year earlier</b>											
<b>Annual averages</b>											
1987	..	3.3	4.2	1.6	4.1	0.2	16.4	5.2	3.1	3.2	4.8
1988	..	3.6	4.9	1.2	4.5	1.3	13.5	4.8	2.6	2.1	5.0
1989	..	5.1	7.8	3.1	4.8	2.8	13.7	6.8	3.7	4.1	6.3
1990	..	5.7	9.4	3.4	2.6	2.7	20.4	6.7	3.4	3.2	6.5
1991	..	5.0	5.9	3.2	2.4	3.5	19.5	6.0	3.2	3.1	6.2
1992	..	4.6	3.8	2.4	2.1	4.2	15.8	5.9	2.3	3.1	5.2
1993	..	3.4	1.6	2.7	1.3	4.0	14.4	4.6	2.1	1.4	4.4
1994	..	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.3	10.9	4.7	1.8	2.3	4.0
1995	..	..	3.4	1.5	2.1	1.9	9.3	4.7	1.6	2.6	5.2
<b>Monthly</b>											
1995	Mar	3.2	..	3.5	1.7	2.5	1.9	10.3	5.2	1.8	4.7
	Apr	3.2	..	3.3	1.7	2.4	2.0	9.9	5.2	1.6	5.0
	May	3.1	..	3.4	1.4	2.3	1.8	9.8	5.0	1.6	5.1
	Jun	3.2	..	3.5	1.3	2.1	1.9	9.7	5.1	1.6	5.6
	Jul	3.1	..	3.5	1.2	1.8	8.9	4.7	1.5	2.5	5.5
	Aug	3.1	..	3.6	1.3	1.6	1.7	8.7	4.2	1.9	5.7
	Sep	3.2	..	3.9	1.2	2.1	1.8	8.4	4.4	2.0	5.6
	Oct	3.0	..	3.2	1.2	1.9	1.8	8.3	4.4	1.8	5.5
	Nov	3.0	..	3.1	1.5	1.9	1.7	8.2	4.5	1.9	5.7
	Dec	3.0	..	3.2	1.5	1.8	1.8	8.1	4.3	2.1	5.6
1996	Jan	2.8 P	..	2.9	2.0	1.7	1.5	8.4	3.9	2.0	5.4 P
	Feb	2.7 P	..	2.7	1.9	1.8	1.6	8.5	3.7	2.0	4.9 P
	Mar	2.7 P	..	2.7	2.0	2.1	1.7	9.1	3.4	2.3	4.5 P
	Apr	2.7 P	..	2.4	2.0	2.0	1.5	9.2	3.5	2.4	4.6 P

Source: Office for National Statistics/Eurostat

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

# RETAIL PRICES 6.8 Selected countries

1985=100	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Austria	Finland	Sweden	Norway	Switzerland	United States	Japan	Canada	
<b>Annual averages</b>												
1987	100.2	99.8	122.2	103.1	107.1	108.6	116.5	102.2	105.7	100.7	108.7	
1988	101.7	100.7	133.9	105.1	112.6	114.9	124.3	104.2	110.0	101.4	113.1	
1989	105.1	101.7	151.0	107.8	120.0	122.3	130.0	107.4	115.3	103.7	118.7	
1990	109.0	104.3	170.9	111.3	127.3	135.1	135.4	113.2	121.5	106.9	124.4	
1991	112.4	108.4	189.6	115.1	132.8	147.8	140.0	119.8	126.6	110.4	131.4	
1992	115.9	111.7	206.7	119.7	136.7	151.1	143.3	124.6	130.5	112.3	133.4	
1993	120.1	114.6	220.0	124.0	139.7	156.2	146.5	128.7	134.3	113.8	135.8	
1994	122.7	117.8	231.5	127.7	141.2	161.6	148.6	129.8	137.8	114.6	136.1	
1995	125.1	120.1	241.1	130.6	142.6	165.7	152.2	132.2	141.7	114.4	139.0	
<b>Monthly</b>												
1995	Mar	124.8	120.0	240.4	130.1	142.4	164.7	151.9	132.0	140.8	114.1	138.5
	Apr	124.8	120.2	241.3	130.2	142.5	165.9	152.0	132.2	141.3	114.5	138.9
	May	124.9	120.0	241.1	130.2	142.6	166.0	152.2	131.9	141.5	114.9	139.2
	Jun	125.1	119.8	240.4	130.7	143.1	165.9	152.6	132.2	141.8	114.8	139.2
	Jul	125.2	119.8	240.4	131.6	143.0	165.7	152.5	132.1	141.8	114.0	139.5
	Aug	125.1	120.0	241.6	132.3	142.8	165.5	152.2	132.5	142.2	114.2	139.3
	Sep	125.3	121.0	242.1	131.1	142.9	166.6	153.0	132.7	142.5	115.0	139.4
	Oct	125.5	120.9	243.0	130.7	142.9	167.1	153.0	132.5	142.9	114.5	139.3
	Nov	125.5	120.9	243.2	130.6	142.5	167.0	152.9	132.4	142.8	114.2	139.6
	Dec	125.6	120.5	242.7	130.5	142.4	166.5	152.9	132.4	142.7	114.3	139.4
1996	Jan	125.9	121.1	243.4	131.2	142.6	166.2	152.2	132.8	143.6	114.2	139.7
	Feb	126.0	121.5	245.1	131.6 P	143.1	166.4	152.3	133.1	144.0	114.0	140.0
	Mar	126.3	122.5	246.1	..	143.3	167.2	153.0	133.3	144.8	114.2	140.5
	Apr	126.6	122.6	248.3	..	143.5	167.5	153.5	133.4	145.3	114.9	140.9
<b>Increases on a year earlier</b>												
<b>Annual averages</b>												
1987	-0.1	-0.4	9.4	1.4	3.4	4.2	8.7	1.4	3.7	0.1	4.4	
1988	1.5	0.9	9.6	1.9	5.1	5.8	6.7	2.0	4.1	0.7	4.0	
1989	3.3	1.0	12.8	2.6	6.6	6.4	4.6	3.1	4.8	2.3	5.0	
1990	3.7	2.6	13.2	3.2	6.1	10.5	4.2	5.4	5.4	3.1	4.8	
1991	3.1	3.9	10.9	3.4	4.3	9.4	3.4	5.8	4.2	3.3	5.6	
1992	3.1	3.0	9.0	4.0	2.9	2.2	2.4	4.0	3.1	1.7	1.5	
1993	3.6	2.6	6.4	3.6	2.2	4.7	2.2	3.3	2.9	1.3	1.8	
1994	2.2	2.8	5.2	3.0	1.1	2.1	1.4	0.9	2.6	0.7	0.2	
1995	2.0	2.0	4.1	2.3	1.0	2.5	2.4	1.8	..	-0.2	2.1	
<b>Monthly</b>												
1995	Mar	2.3	2.3	4.8	2.4	1.6	3.0	2.7	1.5	2.9	-0.4	2.2
	Apr	2.2	2.3	4.6	2.6	1.5	3.3	2.6	1.6	3.1	-0.2	2.5
	May	2.2	2.1	4.3	2.4	1.5	3.2	2.7	2.0	3.2	0.0	2.9
	Jun	2.3	2.1	3.8	2.6	1.0	3.0	2.7	2.1	3.0	0.3	2.7
	Jul	1.9	1.8	3.7	2.2	0.8	2.9	2.4	2.0	2.8	0.1	2.5
	Aug	1.8	1.5	4.0	2.1	0.4	2.7	2.2	1.9	2.6	-0.2	2.3
	Sep	1.6	1.5	4.0	2.0	0.4	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.5	0.2	2.3
	Oct	1.6	1.3	4.0	1.9	0.3	2.7	2.3	1.9	2.8	-0.6	2.4
	Nov	1.3	1.6	3.9	1.9	0.3	2.7	2.1	1.9	2.6	-0.7	2.1
	Dec	1.3	1.7	3.4	1.8	0.3	2.6	2.2	1.9	2.5	-0.3	1.7
1996	Jan	1.1	1.9	2.5	1.9	0.5	2.0	1.2	1.5	2.7	-0.4	1.6
	Feb	1.0	1.8	2.5	1.5 P	0.5	1.7	0.9	0.8	2.7	-0.1	1.3
	Mar	1.2	2.1	2.4	..	0.6	1.7	0.7	0.9	2.8	0.1	1.4
	Apr	1.5	2.0	2.9	..	0.7	1.3	1.0	0.9	2.9	0.3	1.4

Source: Office for National Statistics/Eurostat



## 6.9 RETAIL PRICES Selected countries: all items excluding housing costs

1990=100	European Comm (15)	European Comm (12)	United Kingdom	Belgium	Denmark	Germany (West)	Greece	Spain	France	Irish Republic	Italy
<b>Annual averages</b>											
1993	113.4	113.6	116.1	108.2	104.5	111.0	158.4	117.4	107.5	107.9	116.7
1994	116.8	117.0	118.8	110.5	106.3	113.9	173.9	122.9	109.2	111.1	121.4
1995	120.2 P	120.5 P	122.0	112.0	108.5	115.7 P	190.7 P	128.7	111.1	113.6	127.7
<b>Monthly</b>											
1995 Mar	119.5	119.8	121.2	111.5	108.2	115.5	187.7	127.8	110.7		125.8
Apr	119.9	120.2	121.6	111.7	108.6	115.8	190.0	128.4	110.8		126.4
May	120.2 P	120.5	122.3	111.7	108.8	116.0	189.7	128.4	111.0	113.5	127.1
Jun	120.5 P	120.7 P	122.3	111.8	108.6	116.4	192.5 P	128.7	110.9		128.0
Jul	120.2 P	120.5 P	121.6	112.4	108.0	116.3	187.2 P	128.7	110.7		128.2
Aug	120.4 P	120.6 P	122.4	112.7	108.2	115.4 P	187.3 P	128.9	111.2	114.0	128.6
Sep	120.8 P	121.1 P	123.1	112.4	109.0	115.4 P	193.7 P	129.5	111.6		128.9
Oct	120.9 P	121.2 P	122.7	112.1	109.1	115.4 P	196.8 P	129.8	111.7		129.4
Nov	121.1 P	121.4 P	122.7	112.4	109.2	115.4 P	197.6 P	130.1	111.8	114.2	130.2
Dec	121.4 P	121.7 P	123.5	112.4	109.2	115.6 P	199.9 P	130.4	111.9		130.4
1996 Jan	121.6 P	122.0 P	123.2	113.5	109.0	116.2 P	199.2 P	131.3	112.1		130.7 P
Feb	122.0 P	..	123.8	113.7	109.8	116.4 P	198.2 P	131.7	112.5	114.9	131.1 P
Mar	122.6 P	..	124.5	113.7	110.5	116.7 P	205.6 P	132.1	113.2		131.5 P
Apr	123.2 P	..	125.4	113.9	110.8	117.2 P	208.5 P	132.9	113.4		132.2 P
<b>Increases on a year earlier</b>											
<b>Annual averages</b>											Per cent
1993	3.7	3.6	3.0	2.6	0.8	3.6	14.5	4.6	2.2	2.0	4.4
1994	3.0	3.1	2.3	2.2	1.7	2.6	10.9	4.7	1.6	2.9	4.0
1995	2.9 P	3.0 P	2.7	1.4	2.1	1.6 P	9.7 P	4.7	1.7	2.3	5.2
<b>Monthly</b>											
1995 Mar	3.0	3.1	2.8	1.6	2.6	1.8	10.5	5.2	1.7		4.7
Apr	3.0	3.1	2.4	1.6	2.4	1.8	10.3	5.2	1.6		5.0
May	3.0	3.1	2.6	1.3	2.4	1.8	10.2 P	5.0	1.6	2.4	5.1
Jun	3.2 P	3.2 P	2.6	1.1	2.0	2.1	10.1 P	5.1	1.6		5.6
Jul	3.0 P	3.1 P	2.7	1.1	1.7	1.9	9.3 P	4.8	1.4		5.6
Aug	2.8 P	2.8 P	2.7	1.1	1.5	1.1 P	9.1 P	4.2	1.8	2.0	5.7
Sep	2.9 P	3.0 P	3.1	1.1	2.1	1.1 P	8.8 P	4.5	1.9		5.6
Oct	2.8 P	2.9 P	2.9	1.1	1.9	1.1 P	8.7 P	4.4	1.7		5.4
Nov	2.9 P	3.0 P	2.8	1.4	1.9	1.0 P	8.6 P	4.5	1.8	2.1	5.7
Dec	2.9 P	3.0 P	3.0	1.3	1.9	1.0 P	8.5 P	4.2	2.0		5.6
1996 Jan	2.7 P	2.8 P	2.7	1.9	1.7	0.9 P	8.8 P	3.9	1.9		5.4 P
Feb	2.5 P	..	2.7	1.8	1.8	0.9 P	8.9 P	3.7	1.9	1.9	4.9 P
Mar	2.6 P	..	2.7	2.0	2.1	1.0 P	9.5 P	3.4	2.3		4.5 P
Apr	2.8 P	..	3.1	2.0	2.1	1.2 P	9.6 P	3.5	2.3		4.6 P

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

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

## RETAIL PRICES 6.9 Selected countries: all items excluding housing costs

1990=100	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Austria	Finland	Sweden	Norway	United States	Japan	Canada
<b>Annual averages</b>										
1993	109.1	107.5	128.7	110.6	112.2	110.4	107.5	110.3	105.9	109.5
1994	111.2	109.8	135.5	113.4	113.9	113.0	109.1	112.9	106.3	109.6
1995	113.0	111.0	141.1	115.3	114.9	115.8	111.9	115.9	105.8	112.5
<b>Monthly</b>										
1995 Mar	112.8	112.0	140.7	115.0	114.8	115.1	111.7	115.2	105.6	111.9
Apr	112.7	112.0	141.2	115.0	114.9	115.8	111.7	115.7	106.0	112.5
May	112.9	112.0	141.1	115.0	114.9	116.0	111.9	115.9	106.3	112.7
Jun	113.0	111.0	140.7	115.5	115.2	115.8	112.2	116.1	106.2	112.7
Jul	113.1	110.0	140.7	116.3	115.1	115.6	112.1	115.9	105.3	113.0
Aug	113.0	110.0	141.4	117.0	114.9	115.6	111.9	116.1	105.5	112.7
Sep	113.1	111.0	141.7	115.7	115.0	116.9	112.4	116.5	106.3	113.0
Oct	113.3	111.0	142.2	115.2	115.1	117.0	112.4	116.8	105.9	112.8
Nov	113.3	111.0	142.3	115.0	114.8	117.0	112.3	116.8	105.5	113.1
Dec	113.4	111.0	142.0	114.9	114.7	116.6	112.3	116.7	105.6	112.8
1996 Jan	113.6	112.0	142.4	115.4	115.0	114.5	111.6	117.2	105.4	113.2
Feb	113.7	112.0	143.4	115.8	115.6	114.7	111.7	117.6	105.2	113.4
Mar	113.9	113.0	144.0	..	115.8	115.6	112.1	118.3	105.4	114.0
Apr	114.3	113.0 P	145.3	..	116.0	116.1	..	118.9	106.2	114.6
<b>Increases on a year earlier</b>										
<b>Annual averages</b>										
1993	3.1	1.4	6.4	3.4	3.4	4.2	2.1	3.0	1.0	2.0
1994	1.9	2.1	5.3	2.6	1.5	2.4	1.4	2.4	0.4	0.2
1995	1.6	1.1	4.1	1.7	0.9	2.5	2.6	2.6	-0.5	2.6
<b>Monthly</b>										
1995 Mar	2.0	1.8	4.8	1.9	1.4	2.6	2.8	2.8	-0.8	2.6
Apr	1.9	1.8	4.7	2.0	1.2	2.7	2.7	3.0	-0.7	3.0
May	1.8	1.8	4.3	1.9	1.2	2.7	2.8	3.1	-0.4	3.6
Jun	1.9	0.9	3.8	2.3	0.9	2.5	3.0	2.9	0.0	3.2
Jul	1.6	0.9	3.7	1.7	0.7	2.4	2.5	2.6	-0.3	3.0
Aug	1.4	0.0	4.0	1.4	0.3	2.5	2.4	2.3	-0.7	2.7
Sep	1.1	0.0	4.0	1.4	0.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	-0.2	2.9
Oct	1.2	0.0	4.0	1.3	0.3	2.4	2.3	2.5	-1.0	3.1
Nov	1.1	0.9	3.9	1.2	0.3	2.5	2.1	2.3	-1.0	2.6
Dec	1.0	0.9	3.4	1.1	0.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	-0.6	2.1
1996 Jan	1.0	1.8	2.5	1.1	0.6	0.6	1.0	2.4	-0.8	2.0
Feb	0.9	0.9	2.5	1.0	0.8	0.2	0.7	2.4	-0.5	1.6
Mar	1.0	0.9	2.4	..	0.9	0.4	0.3	2.6	-0.2	1.9
Apr	1.4	0.9 P	2.9	..	1.0	0.3	..	2.8	0.2	1.9

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



# 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	Govt-supported training and employment programmes §	Unpaid family workers **	All ++				
	ALL								
Spr 1979	22,600	1,769	..	..	24,369	1,466 X	25,836 X	15,310 X	41,146
Spr 1981	21,574	2,191	..	..	23,765	2,521 X	26,286 X	15,654 X	41,940
Spr 1983	20,446	2,292	366	..	23,103	2,891 X	25,994 X	16,399 X	42,394
Spr 1984	20,673	2,606	321	..	23,626	2,964 X	26,590 X	16,130 X	42,720
Spr 1985	20,673	2,606	321	..	23,626	3,143	26,768	15,951	42,720
Spr 1986	20,890	2,703	402	..	23,995	3,026	27,021	15,990	43,011
Spr 1987	20,982	2,718	414	..	24,117	3,031	27,148	16,100	43,246
Spr 1988	21,010	2,957	541	..	24,489	2,946	27,435	16,053	43,487
Spr 1989	21,708	3,136	541	..	25,389	2,424	27,813	15,854	43,665
Spr 1990	22,269	3,429	490	..	26,195	2,021	28,216	15,623	43,839
Spr 1991	22,488	3,471	458	..	26,421	1,925	28,346	15,616	43,962
Spr 1992	22,132	3,318	418	..	25,883	2,361	28,243	15,835	44,078
Spr 1993	21,586	3,140	356	176	25,258	2,737	27,995	16,164	44,159
Sum 1992	21,473	3,147	351	175	25,146	2,778	27,923	16,253	44,176
Aut 1992	21,441	3,088	343	176	25,048	2,859	27,907	16,283	44,190
Win 1992/3	21,385	3,084	326	152	24,947	2,957	27,905	16,299	44,203
Spr 1993	21,382	3,101	333	145	24,960	2,903	27,863	16,353	44,217
Sum 1993	21,360	3,113	329	151	24,953	2,876	27,828	16,402	44,230
Aut 1993	21,402	3,143	323	140	25,009	2,855	27,864	16,382	44,246
Win 1993/4	21,425	3,193	324	135	25,077	2,786	27,863	16,399	44,260
Spr 1994	21,486	3,208	315	140	25,149	2,712	27,861	16,417	44,277
Sum 1994	21,545	3,224	298	138	25,206	2,669	27,875	16,419	44,293
Aut 1994	21,593	3,269	290	142	25,294	2,532	27,826	16,496	44,322
Win 1994/5	21,675	3,289	278	128	25,371	2,435	27,806	16,545	44,352
Spr 1995	21,748	3,260	265	133	25,407	2,432	27,839	16,542	44,381
Sum 1995	21,874	3,249	257	125	25,505	2,416	27,921	16,489	44,410
Aut 1995	21,939	3,247	245	131	25,562	2,396	27,959	16,489	44,447
Win 1995/6	22,106	3,219	237	118	25,680	2,302	27,982	16,503	44,485
Changes									
Aut 95 - Win 95/6	167	-27	-9	-13	118	-94	23	14	37
Per cent	0.8	-0.8	-3.5	-9.8	0.5	-3.9	0.1	0.1	0.1

GREAT BRITAIN	In employment #					ILO unemployed	Total economically active	Economically inactive	All aged 16 and over
	Employees	Self-employed	Govt-supported training and employment programmes §	Unpaid family workers **	All ++				
	ALL								
Spr 1979	13,381	1,449	..	..	14,830	787 X	15,617 X	4,067 X	19,684
Spr 1981	12,427	1,753	..	..	14,180	1,583 X	15,763 X	4,324 X	20,087
Spr 1983	11,672	1,759	221	..	13,651	1,838 X	15,490 X	4,842 X	20,332
Spr 1984	11,643	1,988	201	..	13,845	1,802 X	15,647 X	4,872 X	20,519
Spr 1985	11,643	1,988	201	..	13,845	1,861	15,707	4,813	20,519
Spr 1986	11,683	2,039	255	..	13,977	1,818	15,795	4,886	20,681
Spr 1987	11,583	2,057	278	..	13,920	1,817	15,736	5,071	20,806
Spr 1988	11,487	2,231	329	..	14,052	1,755	15,807	5,138	20,945
Spr 1989	11,836	2,375	339	..	14,552	1,425	15,978	5,074	21,052
Spr 1990	11,984	2,626	313	..	14,928	1,173	16,101	5,058	21,158
Spr 1991	12,082	2,647	296	..	15,029	1,122	16,150	5,099	21,249
Spr 1992	11,803	2,535	252	..	14,598	1,470	16,068	5,251	21,318
Spr 1993	11,377	2,371	234	54	14,037	1,827	15,864	5,505	21,389
Sum 1992	11,302	2,367	231	54	13,953	1,851	15,804	5,578	21,382
Aut 1992	11,244	2,320	221	55	13,841	1,919	15,760	5,635	21,395
Win 1992/3	11,186	2,330	206	46	13,768	1,981	15,750	5,658	21,407
Spr 1993	11,168	2,316	219	41	13,744	1,948	15,692	5,728	21,420
Sum 1993	11,146	2,331	219	47	13,742	1,904	15,647	5,786	21,432
Aut 1993	11,173	2,349	215	42	13,779	1,885	15,663	5,785	21,448
Win 1993/4	11,199	2,384	217	37	13,831	1,831	15,667	5,796	21,464
Spr 1994	11,223	2,406	207	47	13,883	1,790	15,673	5,806	21,479
Sum 1994	11,246	2,427	191	44	14,004	1,775	15,691	5,804	21,495
Aut 1994	11,306	2,462	191	44	14,004	1,670	15,673	5,843	21,516
Win 1994/5	11,333	2,480	186	41	14,039	1,597	15,636	5,901	21,537
Spr 1995	11,393	2,470	173	40	14,076	1,577	15,653	5,906	21,559
Sum 1995	11,436	2,450	163	44	14,092	1,572	15,665	5,915	21,580
Aut 1995	11,462	2,454	157	42	14,115	1,552	15,667	5,937	21,604
Win 1995/6	11,547	2,421	147	35	14,150	1,515	15,666	5,964	21,629
Changes									
Aut 95 - Win 95/6	85	-33	-10	-7	35	-37	-2	27	25
Per cent	0.7	-1.3	-6.4	-16.9	0.2	-2.4	0.0	0.4	0.1

GREAT BRITAIN	In employment #					ILO unemployed	Total economically active	Economically inactive	All aged 16 and over
	Employees	Self-employed	Govt-supported training and employment programmes §	Unpaid family workers **	All ++				
	ALL								
Spr 1979	9,220	319	..	..	9,539	679 X	10,218 X	11,243 X	21,462
Spr 1981	9,147	438	..	..	9,585	937 X	10,522 X	11,390 X	21,912
Spr 1983	8,774	533	145	..	9,452	1,053 X	10,557 X	11,557 X	22,062
Spr 1984	9,030	619	120	..	9,769	1,163 X	10,943 X	11,258 X	22,200
Spr 1985	9,030	619	120	..	9,769	1,282	10,943	11,138	22,200
Spr 1986	9,207	664	147	..	10,018	1,208	11,226	11,104	22,330
Spr 1987	9,399	727	136	..	10,197	1,214	11,411	11,029	22,440
Spr 1988	9,522	761	135	..	10,437	1,191	11,628	10,915	22,543
Spr 1989	9,872	761	202	..	10,836	999	11,835	10,778	22,613
Spr 1990	10,285	803	177	..	11,267	848	12,116	10,565	22,681
Spr 1991	10,406	824	162	..	11,393	803	12,196	10,517	22,713
Spr 1992	10,329	784	166	..	11,285	891	12,176	10,584	22,760
Sum 1992	10,208	769	122	122	11,221	910	12,131	10,659	22,790
Aut 1992	10,171	780	120	121	11,192	927	12,119	10,675	22,795
Win 1992/3	10,197	768	120	105	11,207	939	12,147	10,648	22,795
Spr 1993	10,199	754	120	105	11,179	976	12,155	10,641	22,796
Sum 1993	10,214	784	114	104	11,216	955	12,171	10,625	22,797
Aut 1993	10,229	792	110	104	11,210	972	12,182	10,616	22,798
Win 1993/4	10,229	795	108	98	11,230	971	12,201	10,597	22,798
Spr 1994	10,226	809	107	98	11,240	955	12,196	10,602	22,798
Sum 1994	10,263	802	108	93	11,266	921	12,187	10,611	22,798
Aut 1994	10,300	798	103	89	11,290	894	12,184	10,614	22,798
Win 1994/5	10,286	807	99	99	11,291	862	12,153	10,653	22,806
Spr 1995	10,342	809	93	88	11,332	836	12,170	10,644	22,814
Sum 1995	10,355	791	92	81	11,331	856	12,187	10,636	22,822
Aut 1995	10,438	800	84	81	11,333	844	12,257	10,574	22,830
Win 1995/6	10,478	793	89	88	11,447	844	12,291	10,552	22,843
Changes									
Aut 95 - Win 95/6	82	5	1	-6	83	-58	25	-12	13
Per cent	0.8	0.7	1.7	-6.4	0.7	-6.8	0.2	-1.1	0.1

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

# LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

## Economic activity <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	Govt-supported training and employment programmes §	Unpaid family workers**	All ++				
	ALL								
Spr 1979	22,432	1,778	..	..	24,210	1,428 X	25,638 X	15,507 X	41,146
Spr 1981	21,405	2,201	..	..	23,606	2,483 X	26,089 X	15,851 X	41,940
Spr 1983	20,288	2,311	355	..	22,944	2,853 X	25,797 X	16,596 X	42,394
Spr 1984	20,515	2,616	311	..	23,467				



# 7.3 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

## Economic activity + by age

GREAT BRITAIN	SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED							THOUSAND		
	All aged 16 and over			Age groups									
	All	Men	Women	All	16-17	16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (Men)	65 & over (Women)	60 & over (Men)	65 & over (Women)
	All	Men	Women	All	16-17	16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (Men)	65 & over (Women)	60 & over (Men)	65 & over (Women)
<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		
Spr 1985	23 995	13 977	10 018	23 850	854	2 023	3 099	5 318	8 043	4 693	674		
Spr 1986	24 117	13 920	10 197	23 984	848	1 984	3 124	5 467	8 159	4 606	644		
Spr 1987	24 489	14 052	10 437	24 368	841	2 025	3 218	5 675	8 257	4 550	642		
Spr 1988	25 389	14 552	10 836	25 279	849	2 122	3 291	6 043	8 571	4 583	670		
Spr 1989	26 195	14 928	11 267	26 093	803	2 128	3 366	6 359	8 795	4 678	767		
Spr 1990	26 421	15 029	11 393	26 324	801	1 972	3 287	6 617	8 988	4 713	767		
Spr 1991	25 883	14 598	11 018	25 792	734	1 772	3 036	6 616	8 998	4 618	762		
Spr 1992	25 258	14 037	11 221	25 206	633	1 510	2 830	6 555	8 979	4 536	797		
Aut 1992	25 146	13 953	11 192	25 276	649	1 554	2 869	6 574	8 971	4 517	790		
Win 1992/3	24 947	13 768	11 179	25 114	622	1 445	2 829	6 584	9 018	4 476	783		
Spr 1993	24 960	13 744	11 216	24 907	580	1 366	2 737	6 537	8 957	4 464	739		
Sum 1993	24 953	13 742	11 210	24 907	538	1 303	2 714	6 642	9 014	4 478	755		
Aut 1993	25 009	13 779	11 230	25 095	566	1 380	2 771	6 581	9 022	4 481	750		
Win 1993/4	25 077	13 837	11 240	25 075	577	1 308	2 709	6 509	9 055	4 510	754		
Spr 1994	25 149	13 883	11 266	25 093	547	1 278	2 612	6 740	9 116	4 582	765		
Sum 1994	25 206	13 916	11 290	25 341	574	1 374	2 657	6 801	9 113	4 641	769		
Aut 1994	25 294	14 004	11 291	25 359	607	1 454	2 709	6 833	9 158	4 678	789		
Spr 1994/5	25 407	14 076	11 331	25 221	587	1 308	2 513	6 810	9 175	4 645	770		
Sum 1995	25 505	14 092	11 413	25 350	570	1 293	2 510	6 831	9 247	4 694	773		
Aut 1995	25 562	14 115	11 447	25 644	619	1 404	2 560	6 887	9 221	4 723	771		
Win 1995/6	25 680	14 150	11 530	25 625	646	1 404	2 560	6 887	9 313	4 745	786		
				25 530	645	1 358	2 491	6 830	9 358	4 748	746		
<b>ILO unemployed*</b>													
Spr 1984	3 143	1 861	1 282	3 105	227	551	630	723	691	450	59		
Spr 1985	3 026	1 818	1 208	2 970	217	495	600	736	706	414	49		
Spr 1986	2 931	1 717	1 114	2 906	223	490	607	759	686	408	59		
Spr 1987	2 946	1 755	1 191	2 912	203	442	526	770	643	443	43		
Spr 1988	2 424	1 425	999	2 392	109	332	427	627	556	405	43		
Spr 1989	2 021	1 173	848	1 989	109	356	424	534	454	52	43		
Spr 1990	2 031	1 122	805	1 903	109	356	424	534	454	52	43		
Spr 1991	2 361	1 470	891	2 329	129	302	447	632	556	353	40		
Spr 1992	2 737	1 827	1 010	2 684	121	295	499	754	671	415	31		
Aut 1992	2 778	1 851	1 027	2 846	196	417	545	783	699	413	28		
Win 1992/3	2 859	1 919	1 096	2 847	196	348	529	783	704	449	31		
Spr 1993	2 903	1 981	1 096	2 867	124	322	546	823	763	485	33		
Sum 1993	2 876	1 904	1 042	2 842	110	307	534	775	725	475	33		
Aut 1993	2 855	1 885	1 042	2 842	183	415	567	764	730	445	23		
Spr 1993/4	2 766	1 851	1 021	2 780	145	324	524	723	723	482	20		
Sum 1994	2 712	1 790	921	2 656	121	294	454	741	686	455	25		
Aut 1994	2 532	1 670	862	2 517	140	311	445	690	643	423	24		
Win 1994/5	2 435	1 597	836	2 424	115	272	413	667	630	391	28		
Spr 1995	2 396	1 572	844	2 379	180	374	446	644	635	361	19		
Sum 1995	2 396	1 552	844	2 382	157	331	441	663	618	361	28		
Win 1995/6	2 302	1 515	786	2 299	125	281	375	639	621	358	25		
<b>Economically inactive</b>													
Spr 1984	15 951	8 413	11 138	16 148	708	1 078	813	1 586	1 656	2 247	8 768		
Spr 1985	15 990	8 486	11 104	16 171	649	1 001	807	1 541	1 632	2 247	8 768		
Spr 1986	16 100	8 571	11 029	16 207	615	927	811	1 541	1 632	2 247	8 768		
Spr 1987	15 852	8 339	10 915	16 208	615	927	811	1 541	1 632	2 247	8 768		
Spr 1988	15 852	8 339	10 915	15 994	549	860	784	1 441	1 576	2 238	9 087		
Spr 1989	15 623	8 058	10 565	15 757	520	827	721	1 426	1 565	2 188	9 087		
Spr 1990	15 616	8 058	10 565	15 745	532	841	737	1 400	1 570	2 167	9 087		
Spr 1991	15 835	8 251	10 584	15 807	532	841	737	1 400	1 570	2 167	9 087		
Spr 1992	16 164	8 505	10 659	16 289	579	999	896	1 535	1 554	2 198	9 086		
Sum 1992	16 253	8 578	10 675	16 054	474	795	787	1 541	1 611	2 221	9 100		
Aut 1992	16 283	8 648	10 648	16 228	546	813	813	1 529	1 571	2 246	9 126		
Win 1992/3	16 299	8 658	10 641	16 437	587	1 044	857	1 521	1 618	2 246	9 126		
Spr 1993	16 353	8 728	10 616	16 461	587	1 044	857	1 521	1 618	2 246	9 126		
Sum 1993	16 382	8 786	10 616	16 203	515	843	746	1 522	1 636	2 304	9 152		
Aut 1993	16 382	8 786	10 616	16 330	538	947	812	1 503	1 636	2 288	9 142		
Win 1993/4	16 399	8 796	10 602	16 544	559	1 000	890	1 541	1 670	2 295	9 148		
Spr 1994	16 417	8 806	10 611	16 528	586	1 023	898	1 541	1 670	2 295	9 148		
Sum 1994	16 417	8 806	10 611	16 528	586	1 023	898	1 541	1 670	2 295	9 148		
Aut 1994	16 496	8 843	10 653	16 418	584	914	752	1 505	1 725	2 280	9 146		
Win 1994/5	16 545	8 901	10 644	16 695	581	934	834	1 500	1 731	2 289	9 132		
Spr 1995	16 542	8 906	10 636	16 655	609	1 025	897	1 534	1 743	2 356	9 141		
Sum 1995	16 489	8 815	10 624	16 655	609	1 025	897	1 534	1 743	2 356	9 141		
Aut 1995	16 537	8 937	10 644	16 440	609	909	787	1 488	1 746	2 360	9 149		
Win 1995/6	16 503	8 964	10 539	16 656	585	985	817	1 547	1 740	2 387	9 180		
<b>Economic activity rate + per cent</b>													
Spr 1984	62.7	76.5	49.8	62.2	59.6	69.9	81.5	78.8	83.8	69.9	8.2		
Spr 1985	62.8	76.4	50.3	62.4	62.3	71.6	82.0	79.7	84.3	69.2	7.5		
Spr 1986	62.8	75.6	50.9	62.4	63.5	71.8	82.1	80.4	84.2	68.7	7.1		
Spr 1987	63.1	75.5	51.6	62.8	63.4	72.8	82.3	81.3	84.4	68.0	7.0		
Spr 1988	63.7	75.9	52.3	63.4	64.2	74.0	82.6	81.3	84.5	68.0	7.0		
Spr 1989	64.4	76.1	53.3	64.2	66.0	74.1	83.8	82.9	85.5	69.7	8.3		
Spr 1990	64.5	76.0	53.7	64.2	62.9	72.6	83.1	83.4	86.1	69.9	8.1		
Spr 1991	64.1	75.4	53.5	63.8	62.8	71.2	81.2	83.0	86.0	69.6	8.1		
Spr 1992	63.4	74.2	53.2	63.2	66.8	64.4	81.7	83.0	86.2	69.2	8.0		
Sum 1992	63.2	73.9	53.3	63.7	64.3	64.3	82.6	83.9	86.7	69.3	8.1		
Aut 1992	63.2	73.9	53.3	63.3	64.3	65.5	80.5	82.8	86.1	68.7	8.0		
Win 1992/3	63.1	73.6	53.3	62.8	64.2	62.5	79.2	82.5	85.8	68.8	7.9		
Spr 1993	63.0	73.3	53.4	62.8	60.6	63.3	79.0						



# 7.5 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

## Alternative measures of unemployment

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN		ILO unemployment measure			Claimant unemployment measure +				
		Seasonally adjusted			Not ILO unemployed				
	Claimants	Non claimants	Total	Difference	Total #	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	In employment	Total
ALL			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	1,503				
Spr 1990			2,361	294	2,067				
Spr 1991	1,804	933	2,737	149	2,588	1,804	492	292	784
Spr 1992	1,826	952	2,778	118	2,659	1,826	569	264	833
Sum 1992	1,877	981	2,858	95	2,763	1,877	547	339	866
Win 1992/3	1,937	1,021	2,957	96	2,861	1,937	585	339	924
Spr 1993	1,915	989	2,903	66	2,837	1,915	570	352	923
Sum 1993	1,861	1,015	2,876	69	2,807	1,861	634	312	946
Aut 1993	1,815	1,041	2,855	108	2,747	1,815	588	345	932
Win 1993/4	1,757	1,029	2,786	111	2,675	1,757	586	332	918
Spr 1994	1,702	1,010	2,712	115	2,597	1,702	557	339	895
Sum 1994	1,657	1,012	2,669	151	2,518	1,657	544	316	860
Aut 1994	1,546	986	2,532	114	2,417	1,546	540	332	872
Win 1994/5	1,471	964	2,435	128	2,307	1,471	549	287	836
Spr 1995	1,445	987	2,432	186	2,246	1,445	498	302	800
Sum 1995	1,406	1,012	2,418	199	2,217	1,406	516	297	812
Aut 1995	1,406	991	2,396	225	2,171	1,406	498	267	766
Win 1995/6	1,365	937	2,302	170	2,132	1,365	483	285	768
Changes									
Aut 95 - Win 95/6	-41	-53	-94		-39	-41	-15	17	2
Win 94/5 - Win 95/6	-106	-27	-133		-175	-106	-66	-2	-69
MEN			1,861	-95	1,956				
Spr 1984			1,818	-208	2,026				
Spr 1985			1,817	-251	2,067				
Spr 1986			1,755	-188	1,943				
Spr 1987			1,425	-150	1,575				
Spr 1988			1,173	-62	1,234				
Spr 1989			1,122	22	1,100				
Spr 1990			1,470	-92	1,562				
Spr 1991	1,413	414	1,827	-154	1,981	1,413	352	216	568
Spr 1992	1,437	413	1,851	-187	2,038	1,437	404	197	600
Sum 1992	1,479	440	1,919	-201	2,120	1,479	381	260	641
Win 1992/3	1,516	465	1,981	-214	2,195	1,516	420	259	679
Spr 1993	1,484	464	1,948	-228	2,176	1,484	414	278	692
Sum 1993	1,444	460	1,904	-222	2,154	1,444	468	242	710
Aut 1993	1,401	484	1,885	-222	2,106	1,401	435	270	705
Win 1993/4	1,361	469	1,831	-223	2,053	1,361	433	260	692
Spr 1994	1,321	469	1,790	-200	1,990	1,321	395	274	669
Sum 1994	1,290	485	1,775	-148	1,923	1,290	383	250	633
Aut 1994	1,214	455	1,670	-176	1,846	1,214	374	258	631
Win 1994/5	1,142	455	1,597	-164	1,761	1,142	396	223	619
Spr 1995	1,129	447	1,577	-136	1,712	1,129	345	238	583
Sum 1995	1,090	482	1,572	-115	1,688	1,090	365	233	598
Aut 1995	1,088	464	1,552	-100	1,653	1,088	359	206	564
Win 1995/6	1,075	440	1,515	-108	1,624	1,075	336	213	548
Changes									
Aut 95 - Win 95/6	-13	-24	-37		-29	-13	-23	7	-16
Win 94/5 - Win 95/6	-66	-15	-82		-137	-66	-60	-10	-71
WOMEN			1,282	464	817				
Spr 1984			1,208	323	885				
Spr 1985			1,214	288	926				
Spr 1986			1,191	335	856				
Spr 1987			999	304	695				
Spr 1988			848	340	508				
Spr 1989			803	401	402				
Spr 1990			891	386	505				
Spr 1991	391	519	910	303	607	391	141	75	216
Spr 1992	389	538	927	305	622	389	166	67	233
Sum 1992	398	541	939	296	643	398	166	79	245
Win 1992/3	421	555	976	310	665	421	164	80	245
Spr 1993	430	525	955	294	661	430	157	74	231
Sum 1993	417	555	972	319	653	417	166	70	236
Aut 1993	414	557	971	330	641	414	152	75	227
Win 1993/4	396	559	955	334	621	396	153	72	225
Spr 1994	380	541	921	315	607	380	161	65	226
Sum 1994	368	526	894	300	595	368	161	66	227
Aut 1994	331	531	862	290	572	331	166	74	217
Win 1994/5	329	509	838	292	547	329	153	64	217
Spr 1995	316	539	856	322	533	316	153	64	215
Sum 1995	315	529	844	315	529	315	151	64	201
Aut 1995	317	527	844	325	519	317	140	62	201
Win 1995/6	289	497	786	278	509	289	147	72	219
Changes									
Aut 95 - Win 95/6	-28	-29	-58		-10	-28	8	10	18
Win 94/5 - Win 95/6	-40	-12	-52		-38	-40	-6	8	2

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

# LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

## Alternative measures of unemployment 7.6

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN		ILO unemployment measure			Claimant unemployment measure +				
		Not seasonally adjusted			Not ILO unemployed				
	Claimants	Non claimants	Total	Difference	Total #	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	In employment	Total
ALL			3,105	114	2,991	2,233	574	184	758
Spr 1984	2,233	872	3,105	114	2,991	2,233	574	184	758
Spr 1985	2,164	826	2,990	-149	3,139	2,164	778	197	975
Spr 1986	2,202	794	2,996	-186	3,181	2,202	783	196	980
Spr 1987	2,096	815	2,912	-41	2,952	2,096	673	183	856
Spr 1988	1,655	737	2,392	-10	2,401	1,655	568	178	746
Spr 1989	1,143	846	1,989	214	1,775	1,143	423	209	632
Spr 1990	1,034	860	1,894	373	1,520	1,034	300	186	486
Spr 1991	1,447	883	2,329	243	2,086	1,447	390	250	640
Spr 1992	1,790	894	2,684	71	2,613	1,790	517	306	823
Spr 1992	1,828	1,018	2,846	189	2,657	1,828	567	263	829
Sum 1992	1,861	987	2,847	113	2,735	1,861	540	335	874
Win 1992/3	1,970	997	2,967	45	2,922	1,970	602	350	952
Spr 1993	1,901	948	2,849	-18	2,867	1,901	598	368	966
Sum 1993	1,862	1,080	2,942	131	2,811	1,862	636	313	949
Aut 1993	1,797	1,045	2,842	120	2,721	1,797	583	342	924
Win 1993/4	1,791	999	2,790	53	2,737	1,791	604	342	946
Spr 1994	1,689	967	2,656	32	2,624	1,689	582	353	935
Sum 1994	1,658	1,077	2,734	212	2,523	1,658	547	318	865
Aut 1994	1,526	991	2,517	125	2,392	1,526	536	329	866
Win 1994/5	1,505	930	2,435	66	2,369	1,505	567	296	864
Spr 1995	1,434	942	2,376	105	2,271	1,434	521	315	837
Sum 1995	1,402	1,077	2,479	255	2,224	1,402	522	300	822
Aut 1995	1,385	998	2,382	235	2,147	1,385	496	266	762
Win 1995/6	1,400	899	2,299	104	2,195	1,400	500	295	795
MEN			1,838	-257	2,094	1,607	367	121	488
Spr 1984	1,607	231	1,838	-257	2,094	1,607	367	121	488
Spr 1985	1,567	229	1,796	-377	2,173	1,567	487	118	605
Spr 1986	1,571	225	1,796	-392	2,188	1,571	492	125	617
Spr 1987	1,490	246	1,736	-311	2,047	1,490	435	122	557
Spr 1988	1,176	231	1,408	-260	1,667	1,176	373	118	491
Spr 1989	834	322	1,156	-114	1,270	834	294	142	436
Spr 1990	777	329	1,106	-14	1,120	777	206	137	344
Spr 1991	1,111	343	1,454	-129	1,583	1,111	278	194	472
Spr 1992	1,415	390	1,804	-202	2,006	1,415	366	225	591
Sum 1992	1,430	457	1,888	-136	2,024	1,430	399	195	594
Aut 1992	1,457	436	1,893	-196	2,089	1,457	375	256	632
Win 1992/3	1,546	458	2,003	-244	2,247	1,546	434	267	702
Spr 1993	1,487	437	1,924	-281	2,204	1,487	429	289	718
Sum 1993	1,437	504	1,941	-203	2,144	1,437	466	241	707
Aut 1993	1,378	478	1,856	-220	2,076	1,378	431	267	698
Win 1993/4	1,391	460	1,850	-256	2,106	1,391	447	268	716
Spr 1994	1,325	440	1,765	-252	2,017	1,325	409	283	692
Sum 1994	1,281	530	1,812	-101	1,913	1,281	382	250	632
Aut 1994	1,191	449	1,639	-176	1,815	1,191	370	255	624
Win 1994/5	1,171	445	1,616	-198	1,813	1,171	411	231	642
Spr 1995	1,134	416	1,550	-187	1,738	1,134	357	246	603
Sum 1995	1,080	528	1,608	-71	1,679	1,080	366	233	599
Aut 1995	1,064	458	1,522	-102	1,623	1,064	356	204	559
Win 1995/6	1,106	427	1,533	-144	1,677	1,106	350	221	571
WOMEN			1,267	370					



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

Period ending	Training For Work			Youth Training (including Youth Credits)			Modern Apprenticeships		
	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain
1993 Apr	133.5	15.6	149.0	240.5	34.1	274.6			
May	131.0	15.2	146.2	238.1	33.0	271.2			
Jun	128.6	14.5	143.1	237.2	33.9	271.1			
Jul	122.6	13.9	136.6	245.6	33.9	279.5			
Aug	119.0	13.7	132.7	246.5	33.5	280.0			
Sep	119.3	13.9	133.1	244.5	33.5	278.1			
Oct	130.2	14.0	144.2	255.0	33.7	288.7			
Nov	133.7	14.1	147.8	257.7	33.7	291.4			
Dec	134.4	14.1	148.5	259.0	33.1	292.1			
1994 Jan	134.9	14.4	149.2	260.2	34.1	294.3			
Feb	138.9	15.0	153.9	258.5	34.1	292.6			
Mar	133.1	14.7	147.8	250.2	33.4	283.6			
Apr	123.4	14.4	137.8	239.3	32.8	272.1			
May	119.9	14.3	134.2	235.7	31.8	267.5			
Jun	116.2	14.2	130.3	231.3	32.5	263.7			
Jul	108.2	13.7	121.9	241.8	32.1	273.9			
Aug	104.0	13.8	117.8	242.1	32.3	274.5			
Sep	103.2	14.1	117.3	242.4	33.0	275.4			
Oct	113.7	14.3	128.0	252.4	33.2	285.6			
Nov	116.6	14.7	131.3	254.4	33.3	287.7			
Dec	118.1	14.2	132.3	255.7	33.0	288.7			
1995 Jan	115.8	14.4	130.2	253.2	34.0	287.2			
Feb	117.0	14.6	131.6	252.7	34.3	287.0			
Mar	103.4	14.4	117.8	239.5	33.6	273.1			
Apr	82.9	14.0	96.9	232.8	31.7	264.5	1.6	1.6	
May	80.5	13.8	94.3	227.9	31.1	259.0	1.7	1.7	
Jun	77.2	13.6	90.8	226.8	31.5	258.2	1.8	0.0	
Jul	70.5	13.1	83.6	238.2	31.3	269.5	2.3	0.0	
Aug	66.7	12.9	79.5	242.0	31.8	273.8	3.1	0.0	
Sep	64.9	12.8	77.7	243.6	33.0	276.6	5.9	0.0	
Oct	68.1	13.0	81.1	249.9	32.0	281.8	10.8	0.0	
Nov	70.5	13.0	83.6	250.7	32.7	283.4	13.7	0.0	
Dec	72.1	12.8	84.9	248.8	34.5	283.3	16.4	0.1	
1996 Jan	71.2	12.7	84.0	242.9	34.8	277.7	20.4	0.1	
Feb	74.7	13.4	88.1	239.6	35.7	275.3	23.3	0.1	
Mar	76.3	13.0	89.3	234.7	35.2	269.9	25.9	0.1	

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 Apprenticeships for 18 and 19 year old school and college leavers, also launched in September 1995, has been merged with Modern Apprenticeships from April 1996 in England and Wales. Accelerated Apprenticeships 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 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 figures. Because of the different ways in which the programmes are administered in England, Wales and Scotland, the Scotland figures, provided by the Scottish Office are shown separately. See *Employment Gazette*, pp57-8, December 1993 for more detail.

## 8.2 GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING Number of starts on the programmes

Period ending	Training For Work			Youth Training (including Youth Credits)			Modern Apprenticeships		
	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain
1993 25/30 Apr	19.4	2.6	22.1	11.3	1.9	13.3			
23/28 May	21.5	2.1	23.6	10.6	1.3	11.9			
20 Jun/2	20.0	3.0	22.4	17.8	4.9	21.8			
18/30 Jul	22.2	1.8	24.2	35.7	2.8	38.7			
15/27 Aug	20.9	2.6	23.4	23.7	4.3	27.6			
12 Sep/1	23.1	3.7	25.9	27.9	4.2	31.5			
10/29 Oct	36.8	2.7	39.6	36.1	2.5	39.0			
7/26 Nov	25.4	2.7	29.1	20.3	2.0	22.6			
5/31 Dec	24.4	2.2	26.6	17.7	1.3	19.2			
1994 2 Jan	12.1	n/a	14.1	11.4	n/a	13.1			
31/28 Jan	30.8	2.7	33.6	16.0	3.4	19.2			
27/25 Feb	28.4	3.2	29.5	14.7	2.6	17.1			
27/31 Mar	23.7	3.1	24.6	13.1	2.8	15.3			
24/29 Apr	20.1	2.6	22.7	13.8	1.9	15.7			
22/27 May	20.8	2.5	23.3	11.3	1.5	12.7			
19 Jun/1	20.3	3.0	22.7	15.4	4.4	18.9			
17/29 Jul	21.8	1.9	23.8	38.5	2.3	41.1			
14/26 Aug	20.0	2.8	22.5	26.1	4.3	29.9			
11/30 Sep	21.6	3.8	24.6	29.8	4.4	33.5			
9/28 Oct	35.4	2.8	38.3	36.8	3.0	40.1			
6/25 Nov	25.7	2.9	28.6	20.6	2.5	23.3			
4/30 Dec	24.6	2.0	26.9	19.3	1.8	21.3			
1995 1 Jan	12.3	n/a	14.2	9.6	n/a	11.5			
30/27 Jan	26.0	2.6	28.7	17.0	3.5	20.3			
26/24 Feb	23.9	2.9	25.3	16.3	2.8	18.9			
26/31 Mar	16.7	3.3	18.5	14.0	2.9	16.3			
23/28 Apr	12.0	2.2	14.3	12.4	2.5	15.0	0.2	0.2	
21/26 May	15.8	2.6	17.9	13.0	1.8	14.4	0.1	0.1	
18/30 Jun	15.5	2.8	18.1	15.0	4.2	18.5	0.2	0.0	
16/28 Jul	15.9	1.7	17.9	37.0	2.6	40.1	0.6	0.0	
13/25 Aug	14.8	2.3	16.6	27.3	5.0	30.9	0.8	0.0	
10/29 Sep	15.3	3.3	17.9	28.0	5.2	32.6	2.8	0.0	
8/27 Oct	21.8	2.6	24.7	35.1	3.8	39.7	4.8	0.0	
5/24 Nov	19.5	2.4	21.8	21.1	2.6	24.0	3.0	0.0	
3/22 Dec	19.6	1.8	21.4	18.5	2.0	20.4	3.0	0.0	
31 Dec	10.8	n/a	12.2	10.8	n/a	12.4	2.3	n/a	
1996 28/22 Jan	18.6	2.1	20.7	16.6	3.0	19.5	2.5	0.0	
25/19 Feb	21.2	2.7	22.9	17.3	2.7	20.0	3.1	0.0	
24/18 Mar	21.1	2.8	23.0	14.8	2.2	16.9	3.3	0.0	

Note: See table 8.1 note.  
\* Because of the different way in which the programmes are administered in England, Wales and Scotland, the Scotland figures, which are provided by the Scottish Office are shown separately.  
+ The first date shown is for England, Wales and GB, but the second date shown is for Scotland. Because of this, the sum of the separate England and Wales and Scotland figures does not necessarily equal the published GB figure. See *Employment Gazette*, pp 57-8, December 1993 for more detail.

# VAT Registrations and Deregistrations in the UK (county and district analysis) 1980-1991 and 1992-1994

Available now are the latest official statistics on the number of businesses registering and deregistering for VAT. These include newly released, revised estimates for 1980-91. They provide a detailed picture of the state of the small firms sector and can be a valuable tool in evaluation, planning and marketing.

The data area available in two publications covering 1980-1991 and 1993-1994 respectively. Each publication has tables showing:

- stocks of VAT registered businesses at the start of each year
- annual numbers of registrations and deregistrations
- annual growth rates for the stock of VAT registered businesses.

The data are available down to industry sectors within each Local Authority District.

### For further information and order form please contact:

Small Firms Statistics Unit  
Department of Trade and Industry  
St. Mary's House  
c/o Moorfoot  
Sheffield, S1 4PQ

Tel: (0114) 259 7538  
Fax: (0114) 259 7505



# 8.3 GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING

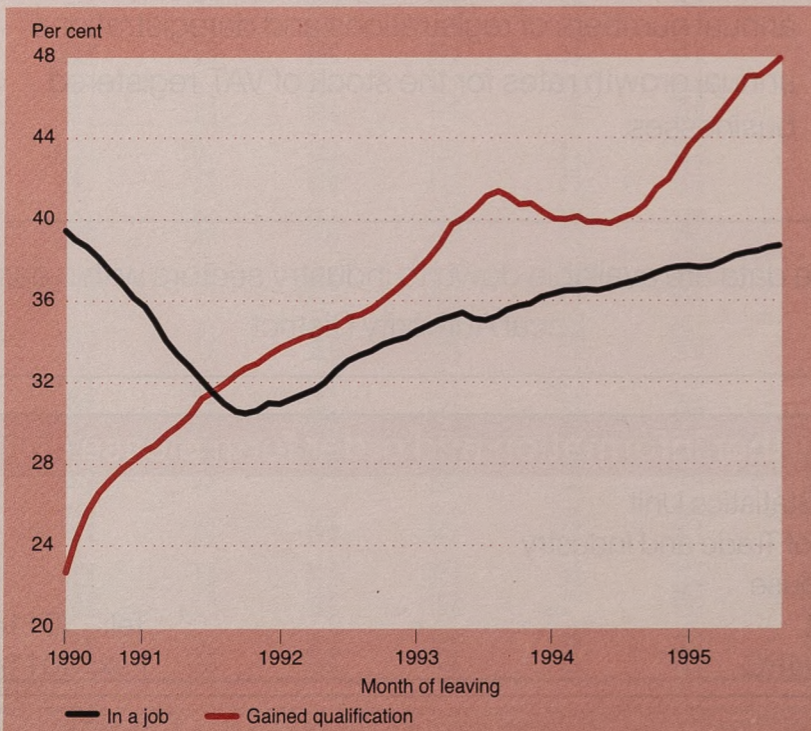
## Destinations and qualifications of Training for Work/Employment Training## leavers

ENGLAND and WALES		Percentage of survey respondents who were:			Percentage of survey respondents who:		
Month of survey*	Month of leaving TFW/ET##	In a Job <sup>+</sup>	In a positive outcome <sup>#</sup>	Unemployed §	Completed their agreed course of training **	Studied for a qualification	Gained a qualification or credit towards one
Oct 89-Jun 90	(Jul 89-Mar 90)	39	42	52	45	40	22
Jul 90-Sep 91	(Apr 90-Mar 91)	34	37	55	49	47	29
Oct 91-Sep 92	(Apr 91-Mar 92)	31	37	55	55	51	34
Oct 92-Sep 93	(Apr 92-Mar 93)	35	41	52	60	55	39
Oct 93-Sep 94	(Apr 93-Mar 94)	36	43	48	61	58	41
Oct 94-Sep 95	(Apr 94-Mar 95)	38	42	48	66	61	45
Oct	(Apr 93)	37	43	48	63	62	45
Nov	(May 93)	38	44	47	60	59	41
Dec	(Jun 93)	34	43	48	63	64	48
1994 Jan	(Jul 93)	34	44	47	67	66	50
Feb	(Aug 93)	36	43	49	61	58	41
Mar	(Sep 93)	35	46	48	56	56	39
Apr	(Oct 93)	37	42	51	54	49	31
May	(Nov 93)	36	39	52	55	56	37
Jun	(Dec 93)	40	44	48	63	64	34
Jul	(Jan 94)	37	42	48	54	53	35
Aug	(Feb 94)	38	44	46	60	55	38
Sep	(Mar 94)	36	43	47	65	59	44
Oct	(Apr 94)	37	43	47	64	56	41
Nov	(May 94)	37	42	48	62	57	41
Dec	(Jun 94)	36	43	47	66	62	47
1995 Jan	(Jul 94)	36	45	45	71	65	53
Feb	(Aug 94)	37	43	48	66	59	44
Mar	(Sep 94)	38	44	46	65	61	44
Apr	(Oct 94)	40	43	48	61	58	40
May	(Nov 94)	38	41	50	62	59	42
Jun	(Dec 94)	41	43	48	69	59	43
Jul	(Jan 95)	37	40	51	63	63	45
Aug	(Feb 95)	37	40	50	65	63	46
Sep	(Mar 95)	37	41	49	70	64	49
Oct	(Apr 95)	40	44	46	68	65	50
Nov	(May 95)	41	45	46	69	66	50
Dec	(Jun 95)	38	45	45	72	71	57
1996 Jan	(Jul 95)	37	44	47	72	67	53
Feb	(Aug 95)	39	45	46	69	64	48
Mar	(Sep 95)	39	45	46	68	66	51
Current and previous year to date							
Oct 94-Mar95	(Apr 94-Sep 94)	37	44	47	66	61	45
Oct 95-Mar96	(Apr 95-Sep 95)	39	45	46	70	67	52

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

+ According to respondents' own classification.  
 # In a positive outcome = In a job, full-time education or other government-supported training.  
 § Those whose response to the question, 'What are you mainly doing now?' was, 'unemployed'.  
 \*\* Those who responded positively to the question, 'When you left the Training Programme, had you completed the training that was agreed between you and the organiser of your training?'  
 ## Training For Work (TFW) superseded Employment Training (ET) and Employment Action in April 1993. The figures in this table for leavers from April 1993 onwards include all those who joined Employment Action before 29th March 1993, and left after that date. This will have the effect of reducing the proportions going into a job or gaining qualifications for leavers from April 1993 onwards.

ET/TFW leavers in jobs, gaining qualifications – smoothed



# 8.4 GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING

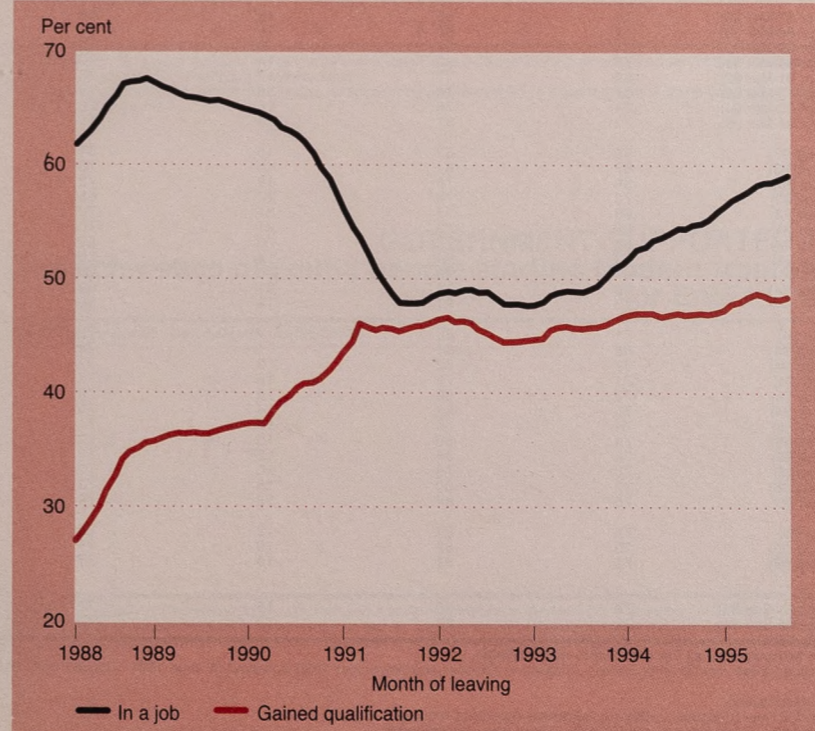
## Destinations and qualifications of Youth Training leavers

ENGLAND and WALES		Percentage of survey respondents who were:			Percentage of survey respondents who:		
Month of survey*	Month of leaving YT	In a job <sup>+</sup>	In a positive outcome <sup>#</sup>	Unemployed §	Completed their agreed course of training**	Studied for a qualification	Gained a qualification or credit towards one
Jul 87-Jun 88	(Apr 87-Mar 88)	61	77	20	22	41	29
Jul 88-Jun 89	(Apr 88-Mar 89)	69	84	13	34	52	42
Jul 89-Jun 90	(Apr 89-Mar 90)	68	82	14	37	56	45
Jul 90-Sep 91	(Apr 90-Mar 91)	58	74	20	37	54	51
Oct 91-Sep 92	(Apr 91-Mar 92)	52	68	25	44	58	51
Oct 92-Sep 93	(Apr 92-Mar 93)	50	67	28	43	62	48
Oct 93-Sep 94	(Apr 93-Mar 94)	53	70	25	46	64	50
Oct 94-Sep 95	(Apr 94-Mar 95)	58	72	22	46	65	50
Oct	(Apr 93)	48	63	31	34	60	44
Nov	(May 93)	50	64	30	37	63	48
Dec	(Jun 93)	59	71	24	57	70	59
1994 Jan	(Jul 93)	55	72	23	53	68	57
Feb	(Aug 93)	53	73	21	48	66	53
Mar	(Sep 93)	50	75	20	48	64	49
Apr	(Oct 93)	53	70	26	37	58	39
May	(Nov 93)	52	65	29	34	60	39
Jun	(Dec 93)	52	63	32	42	62	44
Jul	(Jan 94)	52	64	30	36	61	41
Aug	(Feb 94)	53	66	28	36	59	40
Sep	(Mar 94)	59	72	23	45	66	50
Oct	(Apr 94)	54	67	27	35	62	44
Nov	(May 94)	53	66	28	37	63	45
Dec	(Jun 94)	63	74	21	59	73	61
1995 Jan	(Jul 94)	61	75	20	56	72	59
Feb	(Aug 94)	53	74	21	47	66	52
Mar	(Sep 94)	54	76	17	48	64	49
Apr	(Oct 94)	55	69	25	37	60	40
May	(Nov 94)	56	68	25	37	59	38
Jun	(Dec 94)	60	70	23	45	62	46
Jul	(Jan 95)	57	68	26	39	61	43
Aug	(Feb 95)	59	70	23	43	62	46
Sep	(Mar 95)	64	75	20	51	66	53
Oct	(Apr 95)	59	71	22	43	65	48
Nov	(May 95)	60	72	22	42	65	49
Dec	(Jun 95)	65	76	19	58	71	59
1996 Jan	(Jul 95)	61	76	18	55	70	56
Feb	(Aug 95)	57	76	17	50	66	51
Mar	(Sep 95)	57	79	15	53	66	52
Current and previous year to date							
Oct 94-Mar 95	(Apr 94-Sep 94)	58	72	22	49	69	54
Oct 95-Mar 96	(Apr 95-Sep 95)	61	75	19	51	68	54

Note 1: There have been minor revisions to incorporate all the data that is now available.  
 Note 2: From April 1995 the definition of YT leavers changed, no longer counting those making planned transfers from one training provider to another as leavers. Many of these transferring trainees will not have gained a job or qualification or completed their training. Therefore the change in definition will increase slightly the proportions with jobs and qualification and completing their training. An analysis of the effect of the change will be prepared when more data are available.  
 This does not affect the data for completers (table 8.6), or Training for Work (tables 8.3, 8.5).

\* Leavers to September 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers in October and November 1990 surveyed in June 1991. Leavers from December 1990 surveyed six months after leaving.  
 For further details, see pp S7-8 of the December 1993 *Employment Gazette*.  
 + According to respondents' own classification.  
 # In a positive outcome = In a job, full-time education or other government-supported training.  
 § Those whose response to the question, 'What are you mainly doing now?' was, 'unemployed'.  
 \*\* Those whose response to the question, 'Did you leave your last Training Programme before you were due to finish?' was, 'No'.

YT leavers in jobs, gaining qualifications – smoothed





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

ENGLAND and WALES		Percentage of survey respondents who were:			Percentage of survey respondents who:	
Month of survey*	Month of leaving TFW/ET##	In a job <sup>+</sup>	In a positive outcome <sup>‡</sup>	Unemployed §	Studied for a qualification	Gained a qualification or credit towards one
Oct 89-Jun 90	(Jul 89-Mar 90)	43	45	48	48	35
Jul 90-Sep 91	(Apr 90-Mar 91)	37	41	51	55	44
Oct 91-Sep 92	(Apr 91-Mar 92)	35	41	51	56	48
Oct 92-Sep 93	(Apr 92-Mar 93)	38	44	48	60	53
Oct 93-Sep 94	(Apr 93-Mar 94)	40	47	45	64	57
Oct 94-Sep 95	(Apr 94-Mar 95)	40	45	46	64	58
1994 Feb	(Aug 93)	40	47	45	64	57
Mar	(Sep 93)	39	50	44	63	56
Apr	(Oct 93)	40	45	48	53	45
May	(Nov 93)	42	45	47	62	56
Jun	(Dec 93)	43	46	46	53	47
Jul	(Jan 94)	42	43	48	57	47
Aug	(Feb 94)	42	48	42	59	53
Sep	(Mar 94)	39	45	45	64	58
Oct	(Apr 94)	39	45	45	60	54
Nov	(May 94)	40	45	46	60	54
Dec	(Jun 94)	37	45	46	67	60
1995 Jan	(Jul 94)	38	47	43	70	65
Feb	(Aug 94)	40	46	45	63	57
Mar	(Sep 94)	40	46	45	65	59
Apr	(Oct 94)	43	47	45	61	55
May	(Nov 94)	42	45	47	62	57
Jun	(Dec 94)	44	46	46	60	60
Jul	(Jan 95)	40	43	49	66	60
Aug	(Feb 95)	40	42	48	66	60
Sep	(Mar 95)	39	43	48	66	61
Oct	(Apr 95)	42	46	45	68	62
Nov	(May 95)	42	46	45	68	61
Dec	(Jun 95)	38	46	44	75	69
1996 Jan	(Jul 95)	39	46	45	71	65
Feb	(Aug 95)	42	47	45	67	60
Mar	(Sep 95)	41	47	45	71	64
Current and previous year to date						
Oct 94-Mar 95	(Apr 94-Sep 94)	39	46	45	64	59
Oct 95-Mar 96	(Apr 95-Sep 95)	40	46	45	70	64

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

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

† According to respondents' own classification.

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

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

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

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

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

ENGLAND and WALES		Percentage of survey respondents who were:			Percentage of survey respondents who:	
Month of survey*	Month of leaving YT	In a job +	In a positive outcome #	Unemployed §	Studied for a qualification	Gained a qualification or credit towards one
Jul 87-Jun 88	(Apr 87-Mar 88)	73	80	18	63	53
Jul 88-Jun 89	(Apr 88-Mar 89)	83	88	10	73	66
Jul 89-Jun 90	(Apr 89-Mar 90)	84	89	9	75	68
Jul 90-Sep 91	(Apr 90-Mar 91)	75	83	14	70	72
Oct 91-Sep 92	(Apr 91-Mar 92)	69	77	17	73	73
Oct 92-Sep 93	(Apr 92-Mar 93)	67	76	20	76	72
Oct 93-Sep 94	(Apr 93-Mar 94)	68	78	18	76	72
Oct 94-Sep 95	(Apr 94-Mar 95)	72	81	14	76	71
1994 Feb	(Aug 93)	69	81	15	81	77
Mar	(Sep 93)	67	81	16	78	72
Apr	(Oct 93)	69	78	19	72	65
May	(Nov 93)	70	76	20	68	60
Jun	(Dec 93)	68	75	21	70	64
Jul	(Jan 94)	66	73	21	70	65
Aug	(Feb 94)	68	75	20	69	63
Sep	(Mar 94)	73	81	14	75	70
Oct	(Apr 94)	67	75	20	69	64
Nov	(May 94)	66	74	21	69	64
Dec	(Jun 94)	73	81	14	80	76
1995 Jan	(Jul 94)	71	82	14	82	78
Feb	(Aug 94)	68	81	14	79	76
Mar	(Sep 94)	69	82	13	77	74
Apr	(Oct 94)	71	79	16	72	66
May	(Nov 94)	73	80	16	70	65
Jun	(Dec 94)	76	81	14	70	65
Jul	(Jan 95)	74	80	15	71	66
Aug	(Feb 95)	74	80	15	72	69
Sep	(Mar 95)	78	84	12	72	69
Oct	(Apr 95)	70	78	16	73	68
Nov	(May 95)	72	80	15	73	68
Dec	(Jun 95)	76	84	12	79	74
1996 Jan	(Jul 95)	72	84	12	78	74
Feb	(Aug 95)	70	85	10	77	74
Mar	(Sep 95)	71	86	10	77	73
Current and previous year to date						
Oct 94-Mar 95	(Apr 94-Sep 94)	70	80	15	79	74
Oct 95-Mar 96	(Apr 95-Sep 95)	72	83	12	77	73

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

\* Leavers to September 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers in October and November 1990 surveyed six months after leaving.

† According to respondents' own classification.

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

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

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

## GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING Characteristics of Employment Training / Training for Work starts for England and Wales\* 8.7

	Apr91-Mar92	Apr92-Mar93	Apr93-Mar94	Apr94-Mar95	Apr95-Mar96	Oct94-Dec94	Jan95-Mar95	Apr95-Jun95	Jul95-Sep95	Oct95-Dec95	Jan96-Mar96
GENDER	66	67	70	70	70	70	69	70	70	70	69
Male	34	33	30	30	30	30	31	30	30	30	31
Female											
AGE											
18-24	38	37	32	29	28	28	29	29	28	26	26
25-49	56	57	60	62	62	62	62	62	62	63	63
50-59	6	7	8	9	10	10	10	9	10	11	11
UNEMPLOYMENT DURATION BEFORE ENTRY											
0-5 months	29	25	15	17	18	17	18	16	17	20	19
6-12 months	43	41	43	40	40	38	40	42	40	38	37
13-23 months	12	17	22	19	19	19	18	19	20	21	20
24+ months	15	16	20	24	23	25	25	23	22	22	25
ETHNIC ORIGIN											
White	86	86	87	88	88	88	89	88	87	88	87
Black/African/Caribbean	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	6
Indian/Pakistani/Bangladeshi/Sri Lankan	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	4
Other	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
Not stated (inc. prefer not to say)	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
SPECIAL NEEDS GROUPS											
People with disabilities	10	10	11	15	17	16	17	16	17	17	17
Literacy/numeracy needs	12	10	8	6	7	6	6	7	8	8	9
English/Welsh/Gaelic for speakers of other languages	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3

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

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

## GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING Characteristics of young people leaving Youth Training for England and Wales\* 8.8

	Apr91-Mar92	Apr92-Mar93	Apr93-Mar94	Apr94-Mar95	Apr95-Mar96	Oct94-Dec94	Jan95-Mar95	Apr95-Jun95	Jul95-Sep95	Oct95-Dec95	Jan96-Mar96
GENDER	59	59	59	57	54	56	54	55	56	53	52
Male	41	41	41	43	46	44	46	45	44	47	48
Female											
ETHNIC ORIGIN											
White	92	91	92	93	93	93	93	93	93	94	93
Black/African/Caribbean	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Indian/Pakistani/Bangladeshi/Sri Lankan	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	3
Other	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Not stated (inc. prefer not to say)	3	3	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
People with disabilities	3	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5

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

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

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

## GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING Characteristics of young people starting Modern Apprenticeships for England and Wales 8.9

	Up to Mar 96	Up to Sep 95	Oct95-Dec95	Jan96-Mar96
SEX				
Male	68	81	63	56
Female	32	19	37	44
ETHNIC ORIGIN				
White	97	98	96	97
Black/African/Caribbean	1	1	1	1
Indian/Pakistani/Bangladeshi/Sri Lankan	1	1	1	1
Other	1	0	1	1
Not stated (inc. prefer not to say)	0	0	0	0
People with disabilities	2	2	3	3

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



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

Month of leaving ET/TFW ##		Apr92-Mar93	Apr93-Mar94	Apr94-Mar95	Apr94-Jun94	Jul94-Sep94	Oct94-Dec94	Jan95-Mar95	Apr95-Jun95	Jul95-Sep95	Per cent
GENDER Male	In a job	31	33	35	34	34	37	34	37	35	
	Completing	61	60	66	64	68	65	67	70	70	
	Gaining qual	36	39	44	41	47	42	47	52	51	
Female	In a job	42	42	44	42	43	46	44	45	45	
	Completing	60	62	65	64	67	62	66	70	69	
	Gaining qual	44	46	47	46	50	42	49	55	51	
AGE 18-24	In a job	34	36	39	37	38	41	39	42	40	
	Completing	53	53	58	56	60	56	59	64	62	
	Gaining qual	36	38	41	39	43	38	43	48	45	
25-49	In a job	36	37	38	37	37	40	37	39	38	
	Completing	63	63	68	66	70	66	69	71	71	
	Gaining qual	41	43	47	44	50	43	49	54	52	
50+	In a job	36	35	35	35	35	35	33	35	37	
	Completing	69	68	71	70	72	71	72	73	75	
	Gaining qual	38	41	47	44	47	45	49	53	53	
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT DURATION BEFORE ENTRY</b>											
< 6 months	In a job	50	52	54	52	51	57	54	55	52	
	Completing	66	65	66	62	68	65	67	71	68	
	Gaining qual	39	44	45	42	48	41	46	52	49	
6-12 months	In a job	33	39	41	40	40	43	40	42	41	
	Completing	58	60	65	64	67	63	66	68	69	
	Gaining qual	40	42	47	44	49	43	49	54	52	
13-23 months	In a job	23	29	31	31	32	34	30	36	33	
	Completing	56	60	67	65	68	65	68	70	69	
	Gaining qual	36	40	45	42	48	42	48	52	49	
> 24 months	In a job	18	21	25	23	25	26	25	27	28	
	Completing	56	58	65	64	67	64	66	71	71	
	Gaining qual	36	38	43	41	44	40	45	51	51	
<b>ETHNIC ORIGIN</b>											
White	In a job	36	37	38	38	38	40	38	40	39	
	Completing	60	61	66	64	67	64	67	70	69	
	Gaining qual	40	42	45	43	48	42	48	53	51	
Afro Caribbean	In a job	23	25	27	26	25	31	27	29	30	
	Completing	59	60	65	61	68	66	65	70	73	
	Gaining qual	37	39	44	38	46	45	45	52	50	
Asian	In a job	29	34	33	34	32	35	33	36	36	
	Completing	63	65	68	66	69	68	69	72	71	
	Gaining qual	30	36	39	38	41	36	40	48	44	
Other	In a job	25	25	29	27	27	32	30	30	30	
	Completing	60	64	68	68	69	66	69	75	74	
	Gaining qual	34	40	41	36	43	38	47	52	53	
Not stated (including prefer not to say)	In a job	27	28	32	30	29	40	34	37	31	
	Completing	59	63	72	65	78	77	74	73	75	
	Gaining qual	37	39	55	47	62	61	54	52	53	
<b>SPECIAL NEEDS GROUPS</b>											
People with disabilities	In a job	26	29	33	30	31	37	33	38	36	
	Completing	59	58	64	61	67	63	64	68	67	
	Gaining qual	43	44	48	46	51	44	48	55	53	
Lit/Num needs	In a job	20	19	20	20	21	22	18	22	20	
	Completing	59	56	64	61	66	62	64	70	68	
	Gaining qual	31	38	43	40	45	41	46	51	49	
ESOL	In a job	22	24	25	25	26	27	24	29	25	
	Completing	62	63	69	67	69	69	70	69	75	
	Gaining qual	23	37	43	39	43	42	46	48	52	

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

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

Month of leaving YT		Apr92-Mar93	Apr93-Mar94	Apr94-Mar95	Apr94-Jun94	Jul94-Sep94	Oct94-Dec94	Jan95-Mar95	Apr95-Jun95	Jul95-Sep95	Per cent
GENDER Male	In a job	48	53	57	55	57	56	59	60	60	
	Completing	46	48	48	46	54	40	45	51	56	
	Gaining qual	49	51	50	50	55	42	48	54	55	
Female	In a job	52	54	58	60	55	57	62	64	56	
	Completing	41	42	44	46	46	38	46	49	49	
	Gaining qual	48	49	48	53	50	40	48	53	50	
<b>ETHNIC ORIGIN</b>											
White	In a job	51	55	59	59	57	58	62	63	60	
	Completing	44	46	46	46	51	39	45	51	53	
	Gaining qual	48	51	50	52	54	41	48	54	53	
Afro Caribbean	In a job	25	25	36	43	32	36	38	41	35	
	Completing	34	34	41	47	39	31	47	41	47	
	Gaining qual	39	37	40	40	41	35	42	51	45	
Asian	In a job	31	32	36	36	29	41	45	43	30	
	Completing	40	39	42	41	40	39	46	46	46	
	Gaining qual	42	42	42	44	40	36	47	51	46	
Other	In a job	31	36	47	38	44	52	50	53	45	
	Completing	35	38	43	33	44	45	49	43	49	
	Gaining qual	36	42	42	36	41	45	44	50	46	
Not stated (including prefer not to say)	In a job	51	54	62	51	68	59	62	62	76	
	Completing	49	56	60	53	69	47	59	60	75	
	Gaining qual	55	56	61	56	68	58	51	64	73	
People with disabilities	In a job	36	40	41	42	38	43	42	48	42	
	Completing	42	42	38	40	40	33	38	42	44	
	Gaining qual	39	42	41	45	40	34	45	48	43	

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

OFFICE FOR  
**NATIONAL  
STATISTICS**

## HOW FAMILIES SPEND THEIR MONEY

*Family Spending is a unique and comprehensive source of data on how families spend their money. It also contains figures on income and other aspects of household finances.*

*Family Spending is a report on the 1994-95 Family Expenditure Survey based on responses by 7,000 households in the United Kingdom.*

*Family Spending costs £34.95. Excellent value for anyone who needs to keep tabs on how families spend their money.*

*Available from the ONS Sales Desk on 0171 270 6081 or from HMSO.*



# Family Spending

Published for the Office for National Statistics by HMSO.

Price £34.95

ISBN 0 11 620 712 4



# A.1 OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES

## Jobseekers with disabilities: placement into employment and registrations

Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service, 6 April 1996 - 3 May 1996 +  
Registered as disabled on 15 April 1996 #

5,943  
373,565

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

# A.2 OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES

## Regional Selective Assistance: January - March 1996 \*

	East	East Midlands	London	Mersey-side	North East	North West	South East	South West	West Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	England and Wales	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
Number of Offers	11	16	7	21	65	43	21	11	34	47	276	72	63	411
Value of Offers (£,000)	488	634	204	6,409	38,791	6,028	2,367	2,253	5,028	3,517	65,719	58,166	22,220	146,105

Note: Enquiries should be directed to the Department of Trade and Industry, tel 0171-215 2597.  
\* Date of first payment.

# A.3 OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES

## Regional Selective Assistance: Offers of £75,000 or more: Jan - Mar 1996 \*

Region and company	Travel-to-work area	Assistance offered (£)	Project category +	SIC 1992 description
<b>EAST</b>				
Easterly Manuf Ltd	Wisbech	160,000	A	Mfr of workwear
Garden Isle Frozen Foods Ltd	Wisbech	175,000	B	Proc/preserving fruit & veg nes
<b>Total</b>		<b>335,000</b>		
<b>EAST MIDLANDS</b>				
Dalatek Ltd	Alfreton & Ashfield	95,000	A	Mfr of plastic packing goods
ECS Manuf	Alfreton & Ashfield	75,000	A	Mfr of metal structures & parts
Eminox Ltd	Gainsborough	75,000	A	Mfr parts/access's for motor vehs
<b>Total</b>		<b>245,000</b>		
<b>LONDON</b>				
European Laminate Glass (UK) Ltd	London	88,000	A	Mfr/proc of other glass inc tech
<b>Total</b>		<b>88,000</b>		
<b>MERSEYSIDE</b>				
Alta Gas plc	Liverpool	246,000	A	Wh'sale of metals & metal ores
Axis Packaging Ltd	Liverpool	150,000	A	Mfr plastic plates, sheets, tubes
British Leather Co Ltd	Liverpool	600,000	A	Tanning & dressing of leather
Garrick Eng Co Ltd	Liverpool	90,000	A	Mfr other fabricated metal prods
H P Chemie Pelzer (UK) Ltd	Liverpool	255,000	A	Mfr furns, sacks, hhold textiles
Hays Chemical Distribution Ltd	Liverpool	90,000	B	Mfr of other chemical products nes
QVC	Liverpool	1,900,000	A	Storage & warehousing
Sony Electronic Publishing Ltd	Liverpool	1,750,000	A	Mfr computers & oth inf proc equip
Printpack Europe Ltd	Wigan & St Helens	400,000	B	Mfr of plastic packing goods
Manor Bakeries Ltd	Wirral & Chester	400,000	B	Mfr bread/fresh pastry goods/cakes
Volclay Ltd	Wirral & Chester	190,000	A	Mfr of glues & gelatine
<b>Total</b>		<b>6,071,000</b>		
<b>NORTH EAST</b>				
Ohmega Electronic Products Ltd	Bishop Auckland	95,000	A	Mfr of elec valves, tubes, others
Octacon Ltd	Middlesbrough	85,000	A	Software consultancy & supply
Draeger Ltd	Morpeth & Ashington	95,000	A	Mfr instruments: measuring etc
Andaray (Eng) Ltd	Newcastle Upon Tyne	140,000	A	Mfr other fabricated metal prods
Jaycaré Ltd	Newcastle Upon Tyne	450,000	A	Mfr of plastic packing goods
MGM Precision Eng Ltd	Newcastle Upon Tyne	80,000	A	Mfr of machine tools
MKW Eng Ltd	Newcastle Upon Tyne	90,000	A	Mfr of machine tools
Romag Security Laminators Ltd	Newcastle Upon Tyne	980,000	A	Mfr/proc of other glass inc tech
Siemens plc	Newcastle Upon Tyne	30,000,000	A	Mfr of elec valves, tubes, others
Genesis Tilemates Ltd	Stockton-On-Tees	150,000	A	Mfr plastic floorcov/glders' ware
Samsung Electronics Manuf (UK) Ltd	Stockton-On-Tees	1,500,000	A	Mfr of electric domestic appls
August Berger (UK) Ltd	Sunderland	75,000	A	Mfr of tools
Philips Components Ltd	Sunderland	350,000	A	Mfr of other elec equip nes
TRW Automotive Systems Ltd	Sunderland	2,100,000	A	Mfr parts/access's for motor vehs
TRW Transportation Electronics Ltd	Sunderland	1,500,000	A	Mfr elec equip for motor vehs nes
<b>Total</b>		<b>37,690,000</b>		
<b>NORTH WEST</b>				
Shires Ltd	Blackburn	450,000	A	Mfr of ceramic sanitary fixtures
Bibby & Baron Ltd	Bolton & Bury	100,000	B	Mfr of plastic packing goods
Nationwide Telephone Co Ltd	Bolton & Bury	310,000	A	Mfr computers & oth inf proc equip
NC Brown (Storage Equipment) Ltd	Bolton & Bury	90,000	A	Mfr other fabricated metal prods
Supercover (Bolton) Ltd	Bolton & Bury	82,500	A	Mfr of invalid carriages
Europa European Express Ltd	Manchester	80,000	A	Acts of other transp agencies
Fermec Holdings Ltd	Manchester	500,000	A	Mfr mch minng/earth-movng/roadwks
Photronics (UK) Ltd	Manchester	1,800,000	A	Mfr of photographic chem material
Forrester Chickens (Sales) Ltd	Widnes & Runcorn	150,000	A	Production & preserv'g poultry meat
Laporte Industries Ltd	Widnes & Runcorn	75,000	B	Mfr of other chemical products nes
ACK Materials Handling Ltd	Wigan & St Helens	90,000	B	Mfr of light metal packaging
Acorn Building Services Ltd	Wigan & St Helens	78,000	A	General constructn, civil engineerg
Makerfield Spring Seating Co Ltd	Wigan & St Helens	96,000	A	Mfr of chairs and seats
W Howard Timber Ltd	Wigan & St Helens	80,000	A	Wh'sale wood, constrn mats, san equ
Geo L Scott & Co Ltd	Wirral & Chester	1,400,000	B	Mfr elec motors/generators/transfm
<b>Total</b>		<b>5,371,500</b>		
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>				
ADM Buss Ltd	Hastings	99,000	B	Bacon & ham production
Wakeley Bros Distribution Ltd	Sittingbourne & Sheerness	750,000	A	Wh'sale of fruit & vegetables
Chartgate Ltd	Thanet	185,000	A	Mfr of other elec equip nes
Dreamland Leisure Ltd	Thanet	800,000	A	Fair & amusement park activities
W & G Baird (Holdings) Ltd	Thanet	95,000	B	Printing nes
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,929,000</b>		
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>				
Gul International Ltd	Bodmin & Liskeard	300,000	A	Mfr of sports goods
Fryer Workwear Ltd	Falmouth	200,000	A	Mfr of workwear
Canusa Systems Ltd	Plymouth	175,000	A	Mfr of other rubber products
Ginsters Ltd	Plymouth	850,000	A	Non-spec wh'sale of food & bev'ges
Tecalemit Systems Ltd	Plymouth	400,000	A	General mechanical engineering

# OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES A.3

## Regional Selective Assistance: Offers of £75,000 or more: Jan - Mar 1996 \*

Region and company	Travel-to-work area	Assistance offered (£)	Project category +	SIC 1992 description
Bodyline Group plc	Torbay	125,000	A	Mfr of perfumes & toilet preps
The Furniture Factory Ltd	Torbay	95,000	A	Mfr of other furniture
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,145,000</b>		
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>				
Lucas Yuasa Batteries Ltd	Birmingham	1,900,000	B	Mfr accumulators, cells, batteries
Triplex Safety Glass Ltd	Birmingham	550,000	B	Shaping & processing of flat glass
Delco Chassis Ltd	Coventry & Hinckley	950,000	A	Mfr parts/access's for motor vehs
LMG Pazo Ltd	Dudley & Sandwell	750,000	B	Mfr corrugated paper, sacks, boxes
Hammond Heat Treatment Ltd	Walsall	95,000	B	Mfr oth general purpose mch nes
<b>Total</b>		<b>4,245,000</b>		
<b>YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE</b>				
Renner Powder Metallurgy Ltd	Barnsley	340,000	A	Forging/pressing metal, powder met
Siddall & Hilton (Springs) Ltd	Barnsley	75,000	B	Mfr of mattresses
Thornhill Gasket Co Ltd	Barnsley	85,000	A	Mfr oth general purpose mch nes
William Cook Cast Products Ltd	Barnsley	450,000	A	Oth first proc of iron & steel nes
Hardy Printers (Yorkshire) Ltd	Castleford & Pontefract	100,000	A	Other publishing
Omega plc	Doncaster	550,000	A	Mfr of other furniture
Sunilance Ltd Wyke Printers	Hull	100,000	A	Printing nes
AES Eng Ltd	Rotherham & Mexborough	245,000	A	Mfr of other rubber products
Linda Davies Print Group	Rotherham & Mexborough	75,000	A	Printing nes
Morphy Richards Ltd	Rotherham & Mexborough	100,000	A	Storage & warehousing
BCE Cellular Extrusions Ltd	Scunthorpe	400,000	A	Mfr plastic floorcov/glders' ware
Fluent Europe	Sheffield	98,000	A	Software consultancy & supply
Jacobs Manuf Co Ltd	Sheffield	220,000	A	Mfr of tools
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,633,000</b>		
<b>SCOTLAND</b>				
DCB Mouldings Ltd	Arbroath	140,000	A	Mfr of plastics in primary forms
Prestwick Circuits Ltd	Ayr	400,000	B	Mfr of elec valves, tubes, others
Almond Eng Ltd	Bathgate	240,000	A	Mfr of plastic packing goods
Glasgow Iron & Steel Co Ltd	Bathgate	125,000	A	Mfr of bricks, tiles etc in clay
Wiro UK Ltd	Bathgate	120,000	A	Mfr mch for textile, leather prod'n
Motorola Ltd	Bathgate	7,000,000	A	Mfr televis'n, radio, video, assoc
NEC Semiconductors (UK) Ltd	Bathgate	7,000,000	A	Mfr of elec valves, tubes, others
Shin-Etsu Handotai Europe Ltd	Bathgate	1,500,000	A	Mfr of plastics in primary forms
United Central Bakeries Ltd	Bathgate	500,000	A	Mfr bread/fresh pastry goods/cakes
Dens Metals (Dundee) Ltd	Dundee	95,000	B	Shaping & processing of flat glass
GTC Gas Turbine Ltd	Dundee	405,000	A	Mfr of engines & turbines
Michelin Tyre plc	Dundee	3,000,000	B	Mfr of rubber tyres & tubes
Thomas Justice & Sons Ltd	Dundee	880,000	B	Mfr of other furniture
Andrew Ltd	Dunfermline	250,000	A	Mfr of other elec equip nes
Marconi Instruments Ltd	Dunfermline	115,000	A	Mfr instruments: measuring etc
NCR (Scotland) Ltd	Dunfermline	3,000,000	A	Mfr computers & oth inf proc equip
Safelynet plc	Dunfermline	80,000	A	Software consultancy & supply
Sky Subscribers Services Ltd	Dunfermline	6,000,000	A	Business & management consultancy
Seletron Scotland Ltd	Dunfermline	3,000,000	A	Mfr of elec valves, tubes, others
Biomar Ltd	Falkirk	115,000	A	Mfr of prepared pet foods
Abbey National plc	Glasgow	1,000,000	A	Banks, building societies
Calder Millerfield Ltd	Glasgow	175,000	B	Bacon & ham production
Cba-Geigy plc	Glasgow	2,800,000	B	Mfr of dyes & pigments
Gray Dunin & Co Ltd	Glasgow	1,400,000	A	Mfr biscuits/pres'vd pastry/cakes
Jarvis Porter Group plc	Glasgow	240,000	A	Mfr of other plastic products
KMT Eurotool & Design Ltd	Glasgow	125,000	A	Mfr other special purpose mch nes
OKI (UK) Ltd	Glasgow	1,400,000	B	Mfr computers & oth inf proc equip
Pine Plastics Ltd	Glasgow	95,000	A	Mfr of other plastic products
Rolls-Royce plc	Glasgow	1,400,000	B	Mfr of aircraft & spacecraft
Scotsafe Ltd	Glasgow	75,000	A	Sewage & refuse disposal, sanitatn
Teledata (Outsourcing) Ltd	Glasgow	145,000	A	Secretarial & translation acts
Telebyte Ltd	Glasgow	130,000	A	Mfr of insulated wire & cable
Amphenol Ltd	Greenock	285,000	A	Wh'sale oth mch: ind, trade, navig
Blair Joinery Ltd	Greenock	275,000	B	Mfr builders' carpentry & joinery
Compaq Computer Manuf Ltd	Greenock	1,700,000	A	Mfr computers & oth inf proc equip
Imbeba Electronics UK Ltd	Greenock	135,000	A	Mfr instruments: measuring etc
Playtex Ltd	Greenock	380,000	B	Mfr of underwear
Johnstone Castings & Eng Ltd	Irvine	250,000	A	Casting of light metals
Prestwick Circuits Ltd	Irvine	320,000	A	Mfr of elec valves, tubes, others
SCI Holdings Inc	Irvine	3,000,000	A	Mfr computers & oth inf proc equip
Volvo Trucks (GB) Ltd	Irvine	1,400,000	A	Mfr of motor vehicles
Clansman Shoe Co Ltd	Kilmarnock	100,000	A	Mfr of footwear
New West Manuf Co Ltd	Kilmarnock	700,000	A	Mfr of hats, other apparel, access
Strand Lighting Ltd	Kirkcaldy	700,000	A	Mfr lighting equip & elec lamps
Bath Press Ltd	Lanarkshire	225,000	A	Printing nes
Border Biscuits Ltd	Lanarkshire	400,000	A	Mfr biscuits/pres'vd pastry/cakes
British Gas plc	Lanarkshire	465,000	A	Mfr non-electric domestic appls
Kevin Diesels	Lanarkshire	400,000	B	Mfr of engines & turbines
Kwik Fit Insurance Services Ltd	Lanarkshire	2,400,000	A	Acts aux to insurance/pension fundg
Lightbody Of Hamilton Ltd	Lanarkshire	450,000	A	Mfr bread/fresh pastry goods/cakes
Rowan Timber Supplies (Scotland) Ltd	Lanarkshire	620,000	A	Wh'sale wood, constrn mats, san equ
Stephen White T A Grand Productions	Lanarkshire	250,000	A	Mfr biscuits/pres'vd pastry/cakes
<b>Total</b>		<b>57,405,000</b>		
<b>WALES</b>				
Mimo Ltd	Aberdare	125,000	A	Mfr of plastic packing goods
Austin Taylor Communications Ltd	Bangor & Caernarfon	108,000	A	Mfr telegraph/telephone equip
Hilton Seafood International Ltd	Bangor & Caernarfon	75,000	A	Wh'sale of other food inc fish
Blaenau Gwent Abergavenny	Blaenau Gwent Abergavenny	3,100,000	B	Mfr parts/access's for motor vehs
Lamfordier Nacam Ltd	Bridgend	500,000	A	Mfr parts/access's for motor vehs
Kraft Jacobs Suchard Ltd	Bridgend	950,000	B	Mfr confectionery
Poplar Plastics Ltd	Bridgend	75,000	B	Mfr of other plastic products
Postern Cabinet Co Ltd	Cardiff	80,000	A	Mfr of other furniture
Abbey (Textiles) Ltd	Haverfordwest	120,000	A	Mfr of underwear
Associated Oetel Co Ltd	Holyhead	2,400,000	B	Mfr of other chemical products nes
Camford Pressings Ltd	Llanelli	1,750,000	B	Mfr other fabricated metal prods
Dawnpac Ltd	Llanelli	425,000	A	Mfr mch for food, bev'ge, tobacco
Quinshield Ltd	Llanelli	140,000	A	Mfr of elec valves, tubes, others
Sir Alexander Gibb & Ptnrs Ltd	Llanelli	80,000	A	Architectural & engineering acts
Scandinavian Design Ltd	Merthyr & Rhymney	725,000	B	Mfr corrugated paper, sacks, boxes
BP Oil Llandarcy Refinery Ltd	Neath & Port Talbot	1,000,000	B	Mineral oil refining/oth petrim trt
Envelope Factory Ltd	Pontypool & Cwmbran	75,000	A	Mfr of paper stationery
Nimbus Manuf (UK) Ltd	Pontypool & Cwmbran	590,000	A	Publishing of sound recordings
Zero 88 Lighting Ltd	Pontypool & Cwmbran	175,000	A	Mfr lighting equip & elec lamps
Crabtree & Evelyn (Overseas) Ltd	Pontypridd & Rhondda	935,000	A	Retail sale: medical, orthopaedic
Elite Optics Ltd	Pontypridd & Rhondda	250,000	A	Mfr specs/optical instrs/photo equip
HRP Refrigerants Ltd	Pontypridd & Rhondda	95,000	A	Mfr of industrial gases
L'Oreal (UK) Ltd	Pontypridd & Rhondda	3,000,000	B	Mfr of perfumes & toilet preps
Rhondda Pressings Ltd	Pontypridd & Rhondda	250,000	B	Mfr other fabricated metal prods
S & J Products Ltd	Pontypridd & Rhondda	115,000	A	Mfr of elec valves, tubes, others
Sandco Ltd	Pontypridd & Rhondda	75,000	A	Architectural & engineering acts
Blaenau Plastics Ltd	Porthmadog & Ffestiniog	540,000	A	Mfr of other plastic products
Raytheon Corporate Jets Inc	Shotton, Flint & Rhyl	1,516,000	B	Mfr of aircraft & spacecraft
Woodward International Group Ltd	Shotton, Flint & Rhyl	940,000	B	Mfr of other chemical products nes
Woodward Frozen Foods (Rhyl) Ltd	Shotton, Flint & Rhyl	125,000	A	Production & preserv'g poultry meat
Techno Eng plc	South Pembrokeshire	75,000	A	Oth first proc of iron & steel nes
Dewhurst (Ladieswear) Ltd	Swansea	400,000	A	Mfr of other outerwear
Elmich Cuisine Ltd	Swansea	100,000	A	Mfr of other food products nes
Wall Colmonoy Ltd	Swansea	100,000	A	Mfr other fabricated metal prods
Sharp Precision Manuf (UK) Ltd	Wrexham	175,000	A	Forging/pressing metal, powder met
<b>Total</b>		<b>21,184,000</b>		

+ Date of first payment.  
+ A = Employment created, B = Employment safeguarded.  
Note: Enquiries regarding this table should be addressed to:  
English cases - Department of Trade and Industry, REG (A), Bay 3



## DEFINITIONS

### CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYED

People claiming benefit, i.e. Unemployment Benefit, Income Support or National Insurance credits at Unemployment Benefit Offices on the day of the monthly count, who say on that day they are unemployed and that they satisfy the conditions for claiming benefit. (Students claiming benefit during a vacation and who intend to return to full-time education are excluded.)

### EARNINGS

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

### ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE

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

### ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE

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

### EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

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

### FULL-TIME WORKERS

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

### GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

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

### HM FORCES

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

### ILO UNEMPLOYED

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

### LABOUR DISPUTES

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

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

less than one day are excluded except where the aggregate of working days lost exceeded 100. Workers involved and working days lost relate to persons both directly and indirectly involved (thrown out of work although not parties to the disputes) at the establishments where the disputes occurred. People laid off and working days lost elsewhere, owing for example to resulting shortages of supplies, are not included. There are difficulties in ensuring complete recording of stoppages, in particular those near the margins of the definitions; for example, short disputes lasting only a day or so. Any under-recording would particularly bear on those industries most affected by such stoppages, and would affect the total number of stoppages much more than the number of working days lost.

### MANUAL WORKERS (OPERATIVES)

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

### MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

SIC 1992 Section D.

### NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

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

### OVERTIME

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

## CONVENTIONS

The following standard symbols are used:

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

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

### PART-TIME WORKERS

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

### PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES

SIC 1992 Sections C-E.

### SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Adjusted for regular seasonal variations.

### SELF-EMPLOYED PEOPLE

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

### SERVICE INDUSTRIES

SIC 1992 Sections G-Q.

### SHORT-TIME WORKING

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

### STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC)

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

### TAX AND PRICE INDEX

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

### TEMPORARILY STOPPED

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

### VACANCY

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

### WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

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

### WORKFORCE

Workforce in employment plus the claimant unemployed as defined above.

### WORKFORCE IN EMPLOYMENT

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

### WORK-RELATED GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING PROGRAMMES

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

## REGULARLY PUBLISHED statistics

	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page		Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page
<b>SUMMARY TABLES</b>				<b>LABOUR COSTS</b>			
Labour Force Survey: UK	M	Jul 96	0.1	Survey results 1992 Quadrennial		Sep 94	313
Workforce: UK	M	Jul 96	0.2	Annual update	A	Feb 96	5.7
Labour Force Survey: GB	M	Jul 96	0.3	<b>RETAIL PRICES</b>			
Workforce: GB	M	Jul 96	0.4	General index (RPI)			
<b>BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS</b>				Latest figures: detailed indices	M	Jul 96	6.2
<b>EMPLOYMENT AND WORKFORCE</b>				: percentage changes	M	Jul 96	6.2
Workforce: UK and GB				Recent movements and the index			
Quarterly series	M(Q)	Jul 96	1.1	excluding seasonal foods	M	Jul 96	6.1
Labour force estimates, projections		Apr 93	139	Main components: time series and weights	M	Jul 96	6.4
Employees in employment industry: GB				Changes on a year earlier: time series	M	Jul 96	6.5
All industries: by division, class or group	Q	Jul 96	1.4	Food prices	M	Jul 96	6.3
: time series, by order group	M	Jul 96	1.2	International comparisons	M	Jul 96	6.8
Manufacturing: by division, class or group	M	Jul 96	1.3	All items excluding housing costs	M	Jul 96	6.9
Administrative, technical and clerical in manufacturing	D	Dec 94	1.10	<b>LABOUR FORCE SURVEY</b>			
Local authorities manpower	D	Jan 94	1.7	Economic activity: seasonally adjusted	M	Jul 96	7.1
Employees in employment by region and sector	B(Q)	Jul 96	1.5	Economic activity: not seasonally adjusted	M	Jul 96	7.2
Census of Employment				Economic activity by age: not seasonally adjusted	M	Jul 96	7.3
UK and regions by industry (Sept 1993)		Oct 95	369	Full-time and part-time workers	M	Jul 96	7.4
GB and regions by industry (Sept 1993)		Oct 95	369	Alternative measures of unemployment (seasonally adjusted)	M	Jul 96	7.5
International comparisons	Q	May 96	1.9	Alternative measures of unemployment (not seasonally adjusted)	M	Jul 96	7.6
Registered disabled in the public sector	A	Aug 95	325	Occupations (employees and self-employed)	A	Dec 95	7.6
Trade union membership	A	May 96	251	Industry Sectors (employees and self-employed)	A	Dec 95	7.7
Tourism-related industries in Great Britain	Q	May 96	1.14	Self-employed (occupations and industry sectors)	A	Dec 95	7.8
<b>CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES</b>				Part-time workers (occupations and industry sectors)	A	Dec 95	7.9
Claimant unemployment				Age groups numbers and rates (employment)	A	Dec 95	7.10
Summary: UK	M	Jul 96	2.1	Job-related training (received by employees)	A	Dec 95	7.11
: GB	M	Jul 96	2.2	Average actual weekly hours of work			
Age and duration: UK	Q	Jun 96	2.5	(full-time, part-time and second jobs)	A	Dec 95	7.12
Broad category: UK	M	Jul 96	2.1	Average actual weekly hours of work (by industry sector)	A	Dec 95	7.13
Detailed category: GB	M	Jul 96	2.2	Temporary employees (all and part-time)	A	Dec 95	7.14
Region: summary	Q	Jun 96	2.6	Previous occupations (ILO unemployment rates)	A	Dec 95	7.15
Age: time series UK	Q	Jun 96	2.7	Previous industry sectors (ILO unemployment rates)	A	Dec 95	7.16
: estimated rates	Q	Jun 96	2.15	Age groups numbers and rates (ILO unemployment rates)	A	Dec 95	7.17
Duration: time series UK	Q	Jun 96	2.8	Duration of ILO unemployment	A	Dec 95	7.18
Region and area				People made redundant (in 3 months prior to interview)	A	Dec 95	7.19
Time series summary: by region	M	Jul 96	2.3	Economically active (numbers and rates by age group)	A	Dec 95	7.20
: assisted areas, travel-to work areas	M	Jul 96	2.4	Economically inactive (by age group)	A	Dec 95	7.21
: counties, local areas	M	Jul 96	2.9	Economically inactive			
: parliamentary constituencies	M	Jul 96	2.10	(by reason including discouraged workers)	A	Dec 95	7.22
Age and duration: summary	Q	Jun 96	2.6	Ethnic group (by economic activity)	A	Dec 95	7.23
Flows				Labour market and educational status of young people	A	Mar 96	7.24
UK, time series	M	Jul 96	2.19	<b>LABOUR DISPUTES: STOPPAGES OF WORK</b>			
Age time series	M	Jul 96	2.20	Summary: latest figures			
Mean duration	Q	Jul 96	2.21	: time series	M	Jul 96	4.1
Claim history: number of previous claims	Q	May 96	2.22	Latest year and annual series	A	Jun 96	271
Claim history: interval between claims	Q	Jun 96	2.23	Industry			
By sought and usual occupation	M	Jul 96	2.24	Monthly: broad sector time series	M	Jul 96	4.1
Students: by region	D	Mar 93	2.13	Annual: detailed	A	Jun 96	271
Disabled jobseekers: GB	M	Jul 96	A1	: prominent stoppages	A	Jun 96	271
International comparisons	M	Jul 96	2.18	Main causes of stoppage			
Ethnic origin		Jun 96	259	Cumulative	M	Jul 96	4.1
Temporarily stopped				Latest year for main industries	A	Jun 96	271
Latest figures: by UK region	D	Nov 93	2.14	Size of stoppages	A	Jun 96	271
Vacancies				Days lost per 1,000 employees in recent			
Unfilled, inflow, outflow and				years by industry	A	Jun 96	271
placings seasonally adjusted	M	Jul 96	3.1	International comparisons	A	Apr 96	153
Unfilled seasonally adjusted by region	M	Jul 96	3.2	<b>GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING</b>			
Unfilled unadjusted by region	M	Jul 96	3.3	Participants in the programmes	M	Jul 96	8.1
<b>REDUNDANCIES</b>				New starts on the programmes	M	Jul 96	8.2
In Great Britain	M	Jul 96	2.32	Destinations and qualifications			
by region	M	Jul 96	2.33	TFW/ET leavers	M	Jul 96	8.3
by age	M	Jul 96	2.34	YT leavers	M	Jul 96	8.4
by industry	M	Jul 96	2.35	TFW/ET leavers completing agreed training	M	Jul 96	8.5
by occupation	M	Jul 96	2.36	YT leavers completing agreed training	M	Jul 96	8.6
<b>EARNINGS AND HOURS</b>				Characteristics of TFW/ET starts for England and Wales	Q	Jul 96	8.7
Average earnings (index)				Characteristics of young people leaving YT for England and Wales	Q	Jul 96	8.8
Whole economy				Characteristics of young people starting Modern Apprenticeships for England and Wales	Q	Jul 96	8.9
Main industrial sectors	M	Jul 96	5.1	Destinations and qualifications of TFW/ET by their characteristics for England and Wales	Q	Jul 96	8.10
Industries	M	Jul 96	5.3	Destinations and qualifications of YT leavers by their characteristics for England and Wales	Q	Jul 96	8.11
Underlying trends	Q	Feb 96	75	<b>DISABLED JOB SEEKERS</b>			
Levels of earnings and hours for main industrial sectors and industries				Registrations and placements into employment	M	Jul 96	A1
Manual employees	Q(A)	May 96	5.4	<b>REGIONAL AID</b>			
Non manual employees	Q(A)	May 96	5.5	Selective Assistance by region	Q	Jul 96	A2
All employees	Q(A)	May 96	5.6	Selective Assistance by region and company	Q	Jul 96	A3
Quarterly estimates of levels	Q(A)	May 96	237	Development Grants by region	Q	May 96	A4
International comparisons (index)				Development Grants by region and company	Q	May 96	A5
Manufacturing	M	Jul 96	5.9	<b>*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.</b>			
Overtime and short-time: manufacturing							
Latest figures: industry	M	Jul 96	1.11				
Regions: summary	Q	Jun 96	1.13				
Hours of work: manufacturing	D	Sep 95	1.12				
<b>OUTPUT PER HEAD</b>							
Output per head: quarterly and annual indices	M(Q)	Jul 96	1.8				
Wages and salaries per unit of output							
Manufacturing index, time series	M	Jul 96	5.8				
Quarterly and annual indices	M	Jul 96	5.8				



## STATISTICAL ENQUIRY *points*

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

### FOR STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON:

#### Earnings (Tables 5.1-5.9)

Average Earnings Index (monthly) **01928 792442**

Basic wage rates and hours for manual workers with a collective agreement **01928 792442**

New Earnings Survey (annual): levels of earnings and hours worked for groups of workers (males and females, industries, occupations, part-time and full-time); distribution of earnings; composition of earnings; hours worked **01928 792077/8**

Unit wage costs, productivity, international comparisons of earnings and labour costs **01928 792442**

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

Census of Employment **01928 792690**

Employment and hours **01928 792563**

Workforce in employment **01928 792563**

#### Labour disputes (Tables 4.1-4.2)

**01928 792825**

#### Labour Force Survey (Tables 7.1-7.24)

**0171 273 5585**

#### Qualifications

**0114 259 3787**

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

**0171 273 5530**

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

Ansafone service **0171 217 4905**

Enquiries **0171 217 4310**

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

**0114 259 4308**

#### Small Firms (DTI)

**0114 259 7538**

Trade union membership **01928 792825**

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

#### Training (Tables 8.1-8.11)

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

Workforce training **0114 259 3489**

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

**0171 273 5530**

#### Unemployment (Tables 2.1-2.24) (claimant count)

**0171 273 5532**

#### Vacancies (Tables 3.1-3.3) notified to Jobcentres

**0171 273 5532**

#### Youth Cohort Study **0114 259 4215**

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

### FOR ADVICE ON:

Sources of labour market statistics **0171 273 5524**

### FOR ACCESS TO DETAILED INFORMATION, INCLUDING ON-LINE:

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

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

Skills and Enterprise Network **0114 259 4075**

### STATFAX SERVICE FOR LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

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

The number to ring is **0336 416036**. Calls for the service are charged at 36p per minute cheap rate and at 48p per minute at all other times. Contact ONS on 0171 270 6363 if you have any problems.

### LFS FIRST RELEASE

The LFS Rapid Release (LFSRR) provides early access to key results from each quarter's survey. Just six weeks after each survey period, it presents the following series:-

- Employment & self employment
- Full-time and part-time employment
- Second jobs
- Alternative measures of unemployment
- Employment by age & sex
- ILO unemployment by age & sex
- Economic activity by age & sex
- Occupations & Industry sectors
- Regional economic activity
- Average actual weekly hours of work (by industry sector)
- Economic inactivity by age & sex
- Economic inactivity by reason inc. discouraged workers
- Temporary employees
- Labour market and educational status of young people

The annual subscription to the LFSRR is £20

### LFS QUARTERLY BULLETIN

The full colour, 52 page LFS Quarterly Bulletin (LFSQB), uses easy to follow text, charts and tables, to present full results of each quarter's LFS. In addition to all the results shown in the LFSRR, it covers the following additional subjects:-

- Part-time and self-employed by occupation & industry
- Job-related training
- Average actual weekly hours of work
- ILO unemployment by occupation & industry
- Duration of ILO unemployment
- Redundancies
- Average gross earnings by occupation, industry sector & region
- Ethnic group economic activity
- Household population by age & sex
- Economic activity for countries and larger LADs
- Long-term unemployed by occupation and industry sector
- Labour market structure

The annual subscription to the LFSQB is £30

TO SUBSCRIBE TO THE LFSQB OR LFSRR  
TELEPHONE CHRIS RANDALL 0171 273 6110/6109

### LFS DATA via QUANTIME

You can access the LFS data whenever you need!

#### Quantime offers you:

- Bureau services
- LFS data to use on your PC
- Full training & technical support
- Direct dial-up facilities
- Export data in a range of formats (SPSS, SIR, SAS)
- LFS data for TECs/LECs and counties/LADs

For more information and a free information pack, contact: QUANTIME Tel 0171 625 7111

### LFS DATA via NOMIS

Your direct route to LFS data

#### NOMIS offers you:

- LFS data for TECs/LECs
- LFS data for counties/LADs
- Efficient computer mapping
- User support services

For more information and a free brochure, contact: NOMIS Tel 0191 374 2468/2490

### LFS HELPLINE

For further information about the LFS, contact the LFS HELPLINE Tel 0171 273 5585

### LFS HISTORICAL SERIES

For historical time series of LFS data, see section 7 of the labour market data section of *Labour Market Trends*.

### RESEARCH USE OF LFS

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



# RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS

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

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

*Information on the first three reports in the new series, which are currently available, is given below.*

**RS1 Homeworkers in Britain £25.95**

This project was commissioned in order to provide better information about current levels of homeworking in manufacturing and lower-level service sector work, and to explore the characteristics of these types of homeworkers and their jobs. It included an analysis of 1991 Census data, a doorstep survey of home-located work conducted in four localities and in-depth interviews with a sample of homeworkers in each. The four research localities were selected in order to focus on ethnic minorities and inner cities and to compare 'typical' and 'untypical' homeworking areas. This is the largest study of homeworkers that has been conducted since the National Homeworking Survey of 1981. It provides detailed information about the characteristics of a sample of 338 homeworkers in total, most of whom had not had contact with homeworking groups or campaigns.

**RS2 Evaluation of TEC Quality Assurance: Supplier Management (TQA:SM) £9.95**

In September 1995 CRG were commissioned by the Department for Employment and Education (DfEE) to undertake an evaluation of TEC Quality Assurance: Supplier Management (TQA:SM). Information about practical experiences, perceptions and suggestions for further development was collected from staff at nine government offices, 26 TECs and 22 training

providers, together with views of DfEE Head Office staff and a small number of 'other players'.

TQA:SM has been fully operational since April 1994 and the report concludes that results so far have been very good, particularly in view of this short time frame. TQA:SM has integrated well with TECs' and providers' own Quality Management Systems, with ISO 9000 and Investors in People approaches. There were difficulties in the early stages of TQA:SM implementation but these have largely been overcome.

**RS3 The Net Costs of Training to Employers £9.95**

This report presents the results from a research project entitled 'The Net Costs of Training to Employers', a study of the economic costs and benefits to employers of providing training to intermediate level in selected core occupations both through Youth Training (YT) and Youth Credit (YC) and through alternatives. It is concerned solely with the provision of initial training to young people, broadly in the age group 16-24, to a standard equivalent to National Vocational Qualification (NVQ) Level 3. The particular strength of the study lies in its combination of quantitative cost/benefit data of training activity with more qualitative data on training and human resource practices.

**Both priced and unpriced publications are available from HMSO Publications Centre, PO Box 276, London SW8 5DT, tel 0171 873 9030.**

*Four-page Research Briefs that provides summaries of each report are available free. To be added to the mailing list for automatic receipt of all Briefs, or to request individual back copies, please contact: Christine Ward, DfEE Head Office, Room E415, Moorfoot, Sheffield S18 6ND, tel 0114 2593444.*



Department for Education and Employment

ISBN 0-11-620782-5



9 780116 207821 >