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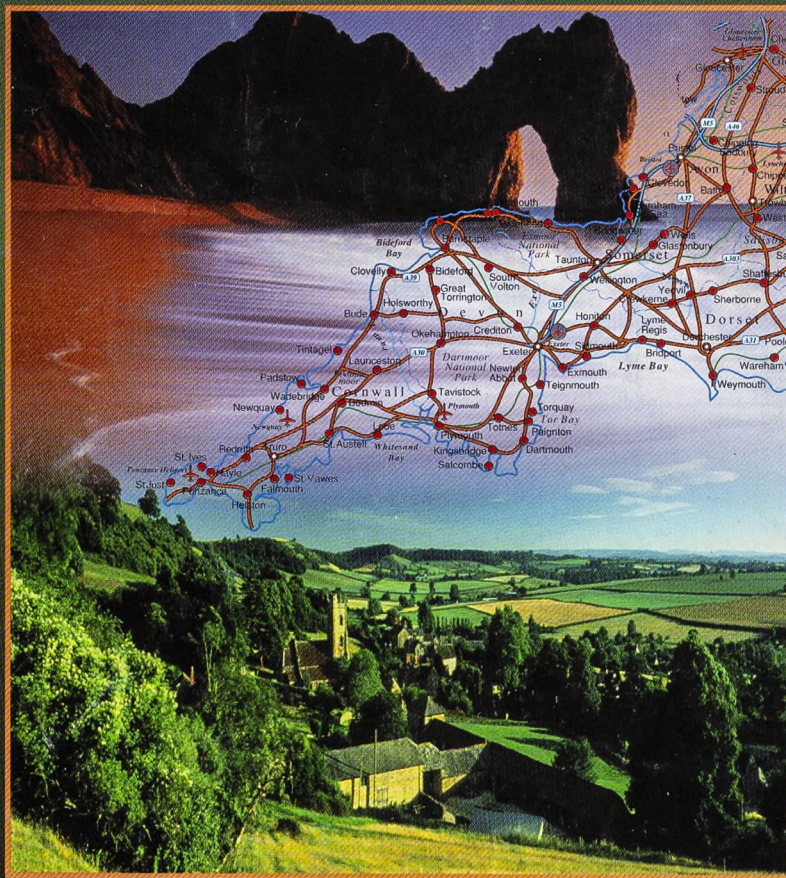
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Labour Market Trends

incorporating **Employment GAZETTE**



- Spotlight on the South West

PLUS

- The Scottish School Leavers Survey
 - Review of Travel-to-Work Areas and small area unemployment rates

ONS news

Manufacturing employment halved in London

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT in London almost halved in the 15 years 1981-96 but grew dramatically in financial and business services, a report shows.

The decline applied to both men and women and outstripped the national average, with those employed in manufacturing falling from 21.3 per cent to 11.7 per cent of the labour force for men and from 12.9 to 6.1 per cent for women.

Other significant trends were a switch from employee status into self-employment and the rise in the unemployment rate for London from below the national average to become the highest of any UK region. As a result of these two factors the total employee labour force in London shrank by 66,000 over the 15 years, with a loss of 117,000 men only partly offset by a rise of 51,000 women.

At 395,000, the number of ILO unemployed people in London in spring 1996 was more than the total in Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland combined. Ethnic minorities make up a quarter of the labour force in inner London but accounted for nearly 40 per cent of unemployment there.

Average earnings in the capital are nearly one-third higher than the average for Great Britain, in part due to its unique occupational and industrial structure, the report notes. In spring 1996 employees in London were more likely to receive job-related training than those in any other UK region.

Some 30 per cent of inner London's economically active residents have a degree compared with 13 per cent for the UK as a whole, says the report. The proportion of young people continuing their education beyond the minimum leaving age rose faster than the average for England.

- The report, *Focus on London 97*, was produced by the Office for National Statistics, the London Research Centre and the Government Office for London.
- *Focus on London 97*. Published by the Stationery Office, ISBN 0 11 620792 2, price £50.

International news

Employment in Europe report – 1996

TEMPORARY JOBS accounted for all of the 1995 rise in male employment in the EU and for just under half of the rise in jobs for women, a report states. Most of the net additional jobs created between 1990 and 1995 were part-time, and both night and weekend working have become more common almost everywhere in the Union.

Total employment in the EU was 148 million in 1995, 1.1 million more than in 1994 but still 4 million below the 1990 level. Long-term unemployment increased in 1995 from 48 per cent of the total unemployed to over 50 per cent. The proportion of those unemployed for more than two years rose from 27 per cent to over 30 per cent.

Over the period 1988-1995, job losses in large enterprises were largely balanced by job creation in small and medium-sized firms. Companies with fewer than 100 employees have increased employment by an estimated 250,000 a year, while those with more than 100 staff have reduced it by over

200,000 a year. The service sector provided most of the net addition to jobs while the decline in employment in agriculture and industry continued.

The report calls for an offensive employment strategy in the EU designed to promote increased demand, rather than a defensive strategy based on the sharing of existing jobs. It says this should be carried out through a four-pronged investment-led strategy comprising investment in physical productive capacity, human resources, entrepreneurial environment and knowledge and skills.

- The report, *Employment in Europe 1996*, was produced by the Directorate-General for Employment, Industrial Relations and Social Affairs of the European Commission.

- *Employment in Europe 1996*. Office for Official Publications of the European Communities. ISBN 92-827-8765-6. Available in the UK from The Stationery Office, price £7.75.

International labour statistics available on-line

A RANGE of international labour market statistics are now available on-line from r.cade, the Resource Centre for Access to Data on Europe.

The new database, aimed at researchers and analysts, is available via the Internet and high-speed telecom links.

The database currently contains data sets generated by three international and European organisations: the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the Statistical Office of the European Union (Eurostat).

ILO data covers subjects including lockouts and strikes, labour costs by industry, hours of work and wages. Eurostat data includes a large

proportion of 'New Chronos' data holdings (Eurostat's main statistical database containing around 70 million values), plus datasets on employment, unemployment and labour costs. UNESCO and ILO provide international data at national levels updated annually, while Eurostat provides data at finer geographical resolutions and more frequently.

R.cade's database has been designed for both occasional and frequent users through the provision of a menu-driven system. Data is also available on request via an occasional consultancy service as well as through bulk data provision via the Data Archive at Essex University.

- R.cade is operated jointly by the Data Archive and the University of Durham, which also operates the Nomis online labour market service.

DfEE news

Call for Proposals for Innovative Measures under the European Social Fund (Art 6)

The European Commission has issued a call for proposals for innovative measures under the European Social Fund (ESF) Article 6 in the domain of new sources of jobs. This includes jobs arising from new ways of working and new methods of work organisation, new skills and qualifications, and new local partnerships between public authorities, the private sector and trade unions with the aim of supporting the job creation process.

There are three areas in which action can be taken:

- initiatives to meet the revised needs of both individuals and businesses;
- actions to involve local business communities in promoting job creation;
- reduction of non-wage labour costs to assist the integration of low-skilled unemployed people.

To qualify for selection, the innovative projects should be reproducible, involve broad partnerships and lead to greater local representation in the firm's employee base. Special consideration will be given to projects which respect the principles of equal opportunities for men and women, promote conservation of the environment, aim to assist primarily excluded groups and focus on local development policy.

Although transnationality is not compulsory, closer consideration will be given to projects which involve several Member States.

Further information on the submission procedure is available from the European Commission, DG V, Unit B/1 – Article 6 ESF projects, Rue de la Loi 200, B-1049 Brussels. Submissions should be with the Commission by 31 March 1997.

International news

Growth key to tackling unemployment – ILO

RESTORING HIGH rates of economic growth is the priority in tackling the global unemployment crisis, argues the International Labour Office in its latest World Report.

Nearly 1 billion people, about 30 per cent of the global workforce, are unemployed or under-employed in industrialised and developing countries alike, it says.

Rapid technological change and trade liberalisation are not the main causes of growing unemployment as is popularly thought, the report states. Both are necessary to stimulating economic growth and productivity. Nor is further labour market deregulation the "optimal solution" to problems or rigidity which are linked to high unemployment. "In many cases labour market regulations have the positive benefit of promoting higher productivity and protecting vulnerable workers," the report argues.

Three underlying causes of deteriorating labour market conditions are identified:

- lower growth rates in industrialised countries since 1973, and incomplete recovery from the economic crisis of the early 1980s;
- slow adjustment of wages to declining labour productivity and the emergence of wage inflation, which lasted until the mid-1980s;
- the progressive eviction from the world of work of the long-term unemployed and the increasing casualisation of millions in informal sector activities.

Higher growth is possible provided that expansionary policies are supported by measures to prevent a resurgence of inflationary wage increases and to overcome skills shortages,

the report contends. Ways of chocking off wage inflation could include synchronising wage bargaining periods and providing consensus forecasts on future economic possibilities; social pacts between employers, workers and governments; profit-sharing and tax-based incomes policies.

A third requirement is to improve the design and implementation of labour market policies. In industrialised countries, this includes reforming unemployment benefits systems. While subsidies and payroll tax measures designed to promote the re-integration of the long-term unemployed may be useful, there are possible side-effects.

Correcting market failures resulting from the under-provision of training and training programmes targeted on the most disadvantaged groups in the labour market are additional measures which may prove useful, the report argues.

The report makes further recommendations aimed at the transition and developing economies respectively. Globally, the concept of full employment, suitably updated, should remain a main objective of economic and social policy, the report concludes.

Among its comments on the labour market programmes of individual countries, the report notes the success of the UK's Restart programme. Restart is designed to get unemployed people back to work through six-monthly review interviews with Employment Service staff, together with advice and assistance on jobsearch.

- *World Employment 1996/97 – National policies in a global context*. ISBN 92-2-110326-9. Price £18.90. Available from International Labour Office, Vincent House, Vincent Square, London SW1P 2NB, tel 0171 828 6401.

Other Research

Leaving employment early

SUPPORT OFFERED by employers to people taking early retirement needs to be wide ranging and delivered so that everyone interested has plenty of opportunity to participate, a study concludes.

Retirees would have welcomed more advice on finding employment (and in particular a realistic assessment of the opportunities available in the labour market), retraining, follow-up advice and support, and more general advice on adjusting to not being in a job.

The study, conducted in autumn 1995 for the Carnegie Third Age Programme, questioned some 1,000 people aged 50 or over who had left work since 1991 from seven major employers. All respondents were in receipt of a pension.

The majority of respondents (just over two-thirds) reported that taking early retirement had turned out well, and a further quarter that the outcome had been tolerable. Only 14 per cent judged that leaving work early had been a problem.

Respondents' success in the labour market after retiring seems to play an important role in forming attitudes to outcomes, the report concludes. Those who had not wanted another job or who had found one they were happy with were the respondents who were most satisfied with the outcome of their retirement.

Some 60 per cent of respondents reported both at the time of retirement and at the time of interview, that they did not want another job or that this was not important to them. However, 11 per cent reported increasing attachment over time to finding work. Part of this latter trend can be attributed to financial reasons and part to the structure that work gives to people's lives, the report concludes.

Nearly half the sample had looked for another job and half of these had found one they were satisfied with. Some 16 per cent had found a job which was not what they really wanted. People in their early and mid-50s and those with higher-level skills were more likely to have found a job quickly and to have secured one they were happy with. Personal contacts were very important in finding another job, as well as experience and skills.

More than 90 per cent of respondents were receiving a company pension, and by the time of the survey almost two-thirds reported income from savings and investments. The proportion receiving income from paid employment increased to 24 per cent at the time of the survey. Just over two-thirds reported feeling financially secure; one tenth felt insecure and 14 per cent said that things had not turned out as well as expected.

- *Leaving Employment Early*. Institute for Employment Studies Report 322. ISBN 1-85184-250-0. Price £22.00.

School-work placements reviewed

MOST WORK experience programmes for 15 and 16 year old school pupils are of good quality, but as many as a quarter fall below accepted minimum standards, a report concludes.

New funding made available through the 1994 Competitiveness White Paper helped to improve the quality of provision, the report says. However, factors limiting the effectiveness of placements include limited resources, changes in the National Curriculum and the perceived lack of relevance to academic attainment.

Around 95 per cent of all young people (some 545,000 per year) go out on mainly two-week work experience placements in their last year of compulsory education.

The report was based on interviews with teachers from 30 schools and 150 employers, and surveys of work

experience coordinators and of 1,200 work experience students. It found little evidence that work experience was used in the mainstream curriculum, apart from in English, where use was declining.

Measures recommended in the report to improve work placements include:

- developing individual learning objectives for each student;
- helping central agencies to provide schools with strategic support;
- encouraging schools to provide two-week placements where they are not yet in place; and
- providing more clerical support in schools to release high-value teacher time to matching and preparation.

- *Pre-16 Work Experience in England and Wales*. Institute for Employment Studies report 319. ISBN 1-85184-246-2. Price 25.00.

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

Paid annual leave

JOYCE QUIN (Gateshead East) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer how many employees were entitled to (a) three weeks and (b) four weeks' annual paid leave for each year since 1979.

TIM HOLT: The information available from the Labour Force Survey is shown in the table below.

Employees' paid holiday entitlement^a; Great Britain

	All employees: of which those entitled to at least		
	(000s)	3 weeks paid holiday	4 weeks paid holiday
Autumn			
1993	21,441	17,899	16,165
1994	21,632	17,943	16,241
1995	21,977	18,143	16,424

Source: Labour Force Survey, ONS.

^a Data only available since 1993 and only for autumn quarters. Number of weeks paid holiday excluding Public/Bank holidays.

(28 November)

Job tenure by ethnic group

JUDITH CHURCH (Dagenham) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what was the average tenure in a job for an employee, broken down by ethnic group, in 1992 and 1996; what was the proportion of employees, broken down by ethnic group, who had been with their employer for (a) over three months and (b) over a year in (i) 1992 and (ii) 1996.

TIM HOLT: the available information is shown in the tables below.

Employees' tenure in current job by ethnic group; Great Britain

	Spring 1992		Spring 1996		
	Percentage of employees with tenure of at least:	Percentage of employees with tenure of at least:	Average length of time in current job (months)		
3 months	1 year	3 months	1 year		
All	96	84	95	81	93
White	96	84	95	81	94
Non-white	95	81	94	76	72
Black	96	82	95	77	76
Indian	95	82	92	69	77
Pakistani/ Bangladeshi	94	77	94	76	49
Mixed/other	96	80	100	90	71

Source: Labour Force Survey, ONS.

^a Not available for 1992.

(10 December)

Temporary and part-time employees

JUDITH CHURCH (Dagenham) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what was the breakdown by ethnic group of people who sought a permanent job but accepted a temporary or part-time job in (a) 1992 and (b) 1996.

The available information is shown in the tables below.

People^a working part-time because they could not find a full-time job; by ethnic group; Great Britain

Ethnic groups	Number (000s)		As percentage of all working part-time ^b	
	Spr 1992	Spr 1996	Spr 1992	Spr 1996
All	619	782	11	13
White	574	714	11	12
Non-white	44	68	26	28
Black	19	23	31	28
Indian	10	16	18	24
Pakistani/ Bangladeshi	*	15	*	45
Mixed/other	*	13	*	24

Source: Labour Force Survey, ONS.

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

^a Employees and self-employed.

^b Percentages based on total responding to question about reasons for working part-time.

Employees in temporary employment because they could not find a permanent job; by ethnic group; Great Britain

Ethnic groups	Number (000s)		As percentage of all working part-time ^a	
	Spr 1992	Spr 1996	Spr 1992	Spr 1996
All	436	649	36	42
White	408	602	36	41
Non-white	28	46	44	49
Black	*	15	*	52
Indian	11	11	50	41
Pakistani/ Bangladeshi	*	10	*	67
Mixed/other	*	10	*	42

Source: Labour Force Survey, ONS.

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

^a Percentages based on total responding to question about reasons for working temporarily.

(10 December)

Labour market status of 16-24 year olds

DON FOSTER (Bath) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer: what proportion of 16-24 year olds in employment were in temporary employment compared with the proportion for people of all ages; what was the unemployment rate for 16-24 year olds in 1979-80, 1990-91 and 1995-96, and what was the national average; what proportion of the workforce was aged 16-24 in 1979-80, 1990-91 and 1995-96; in (a) England and Wales, (b) London.

TIM HOLT: The information available from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) is shown in the tables below.

The first year for which consistent data is available for all the tables is 1984. The available figures are for spring quarters from the LFS, i.e. March to May of each year.

Claimant unemployment rates by age are only available for the UK as a whole and are published quarterly in table 2.15 of *Labour Market Trends*, available in the House of Commons Library.

Information for England and Wales and London is only available from the LFS which uses the internationally standard International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition of unemployment. This is people without a job who were available to start work in the two weeks following their LFS interview and who had either looked for work in the four weeks prior to the interview or were waiting to start a job they had already obtained. The ILO unemployment rate is all those ILO unemployed as a percentage of the economically active (ie those who are either in employment or are ILO unemployed).

Percentage of employees in temporary employment

	Aged 16-24		All aged 16+	
	England & Wales	London	England & Wales	London
Spring				
1984	10	11	5.3	5.4
1990	9.5	10.7	5.3	6
1991	10.2	11.5	5.3	5.5
1995	13.1	13	7	8.2
1996	12.6	15.4	7.1	8.8

Source: Labour Force Survey, ONS.

ILO Unemployment rate^a for 16-24 year olds

	Great Britain		England and Wales		London
	Spring		Spring		Spring
1984	19.4		18.9		16.7
1990	10.0		9.7		9.1
1991	13.5		13.3		15
1995	15.3		15.1		19.6
1996	14.8		14.6		17.2

Source: Labour Force Survey, ONS.

^a Those ILO unemployed as a percentage of all either employed or unemployed.

Percentage of 16-24 year olds in the economically active population of all ages^a

	England and Wales		London
	Spring		Spring
1984	22.7		22.4
1990	20.6		18.8
1991	19.6		19.9
1995	16		14.7
1996	15.9		14.9

Source: Labour Force Survey, ONS.

^a The economically active population comprises all those either in employment or who are ILO unemployed.

(27 November)

LABOUR MARKET UPDATE



Prepared by
the Government
Statistical Service

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

LABOUR MARKET OVERVIEW

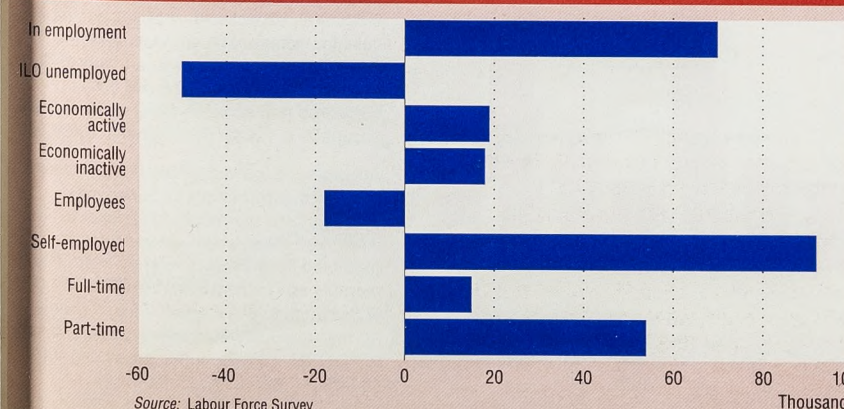
- The latest set of statistics show the highest ever fall in claimant unemployment, with the extent of the effect of Jobseeker's Allowance being as yet unclear. Because of this it has not been possible to assess the trend this month. The trend, however, is likely to be at least as great as our estimate last month of 15-20,000. The position should become clearer next month when the Labour Force Survey figures for the autumn quarter (September to November) are released.
- In November, **claimant unemployment in the UK (seasonally adjusted) fell by 95,800**. This was the largest monthly fall since the series began in January 1971, and resulted in a **decrease over the year to November of 315,200**, or 14 per cent. The **level of 1,929,400** was the lowest for almost six years.
- The level of unemployment was down in all regions for both sexes over the month, with an overall fall of 66,800 for men and 29,000 for women.
- The **UK claimant unemployment rate was 6.9 per cent in November, down 0.3 points on the month and 1.1 points on the year**. This was the lowest rate since February 1991.
- Inflows to the claimant count fell by 500 in November, while outflows rose by 22,400.
- At November, the average monthly fall in claimant unemployment over the year was 26,300, over the past six months was 39,500, and over the past three months was 59,800.
- The **estimate of the workforce in employment in the UK was 26,041,000 in September, a rise of 165,000 over the quarter - the largest quarterly increase since March 1989 - and 264,000 over the year**. This annual increase consisted of 96,000 men and 169,000 women.
- Employees in Employment estimates this month incorporate revisions to the data first published last month, following corrections to a significant contributor's returns since March.
- The **number of employees in employment increased by 76,000** over the quarter to September, while **self-employment rose by 92,000** - the first quarterly increase since March 1995. Full-time employees fell by 9,000 over the quarter for men, but rose by 25,000 for women, while the 60,000 increase in part-time employees was spread evenly between the sexes.
- The number of employees in the manufacturing industries in Great Britain (seasonally adjusted) rose by 6,000 in October to 3,939,000. This represented an increase of 1,000 over the year to October, compared with a rise of 97,000 in the previous year.
- In October the underlying annual increase in average earnings for the whole economy, at 4 per cent, was unchanged from the September rate and is expected to remain at that level next month.
- Notifications of new vacancies to UK Jobcentres (seasonally adjusted) rose by 29,000 in November to 231,200**. The **stock of unfilled vacancies increased by 7,100 to 269,700** - the highest level since the series began in January 1980, and a rise of 77,700 over the year to November. **Placings by the Employment Service rose by 12,500 over the month to 144,200**, but were down 34,300 over the year.
- The **number of working days lost to labour disputes in October** was provisionally estimated to be **39,000**. This figure was less than a third of that for September, but higher than in October 1995. The **number of stoppages in October was 24** compared with 29 in September.
- In the year to October, the **number of working days lost was estimated to be 1,252,000**, compared with 317,000 in the 12 months to October 1995. There were **242 stoppages over the year**, 16 more than for the year to October 1995.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Figure 1.
Tables 7.1-7.3

- The economic activity rate in GB from the summer 1996 LFS (seasonally adjusted) remained unchanged since spring 1996 at 62.8 per cent, but was slightly lower than in summer 1995 when it stood at 62.9 per cent. (Table 7.3)
- The summer LFS recorded 72.2 per cent of men as economically active (seasonally adjusted), compared with 53.8 per cent of women. These rates have moved slightly closer together since summer 1995 when they stood at 72.6 per cent and 53.7 per cent respectively. (Table 7.3)
- Being the only source of a complete picture of economic activity, the LFS in summer 1996 shows that the net increase in the number in employment of 210,000 over the year to summer 1996 was balanced by a decrease in the ILO unemployed of 154,000 (an increase in the number economically inactive of 93,000) and an increase in the total population (over age 16) of 150,000 (all seasonally adjusted).
- In an analysis by age band, the LFS shows that the highest economic activity rate for men continues to be for those aged 24 to 34, and for women aged 35 to 49 (at 93.7 per cent and 76.8 per cent respectively in summer 1996).
- The seasonally adjusted number of economically inactive women of working age according to the LFS has barely changed from summer 1995 to summer 1996, standing at 4,687,000; the number of economically inactive men has meanwhile increased by 64,000 over the same period to 2,711,000.

Figure 1 Changes in economic activity between spring 1996 and summer 1996; Great Britain; seasonally adjusted



HOURS OF WORK

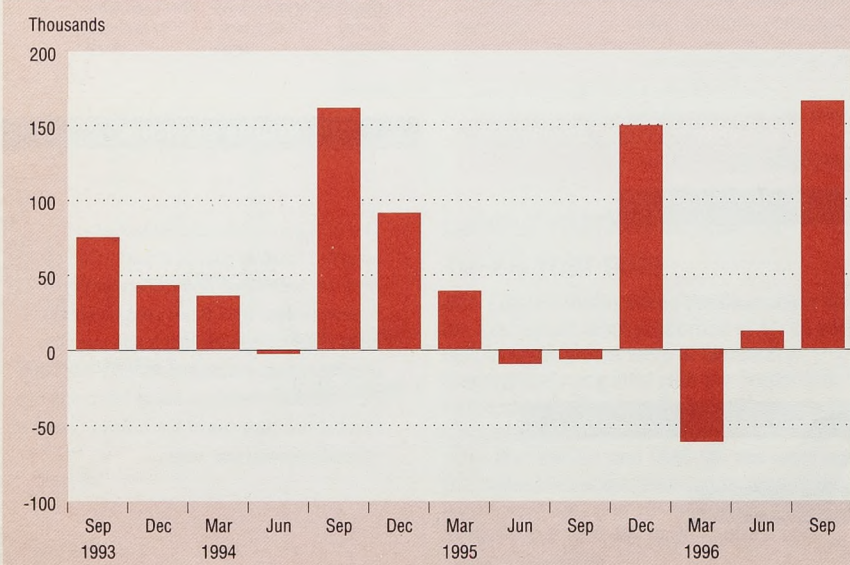
- The LFS estimate of the seasonally adjusted total number of actual hours of work per week was 856 million during summer 1996, up 0.8 per cent on spring 1996. This compares with a rise over the quarter in total employment of 0.3 per cent; the difference between these two being due to a 0.5 per cent rise in the average number of hours worked per week.

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

Tables 0.5, 6.1-6.5

- ◆ Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the third quarter of 1996 was 0.8 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 2.4 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- ◆ Excluding oil and gas GDP in the third quarter of 1996 was 0.8 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 2.3 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- ◆ Retail Sales volumes in the three months to October was 0.9 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 4 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- ◆ Manufacturing output in the three months to October was 0.4 per cent higher than in the previous three months and up 0.1 per cent on a year earlier.
- ◆ Construction output in the third quarter of 1996 was unchanged on the previous quarter and 1 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- ◆ Manufacturing investment in the third quarter of 1996 was 1 per cent higher than the previous quarter but 13.5 per cent lower than a year earlier.
- ◆ Government consumption in the third quarter of 1996 was 1 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 1.2 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- ◆ The balance of trade in goods in the three months to September was in deficit by £2.7 billion. This compares with a deficit of £3.2 billion in the previous three months and £3.5 billion a year earlier.
- ◆ Excluding oil and erratics export volumes in the three months to September were up 3.1 per cent on the previous three months and 7.4 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- ◆ Excluding oil and erratics import volumes in the three months to September were 4.2 per cent up on the previous three months and 8.8 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- ◆ The increase over the 12 months to November in the 'all items' Retail Price Index (RPI) at 2.7 per cent was unchanged from October. The major upward effect on the 12-month rate came from motoring costs and clothing and footwear prices. Within the motoring costs, the upwards effect mainly came from petrol and oil prices, which continued to rise, in contrast to price falls seen last November. This effect was partially offset by a steeper drop in second-hand car prices than had been seen last November. The upward pressure on clothing and footwear prices was largely due to higher prices for women's outerwear, where price rises were much steeper than last November. Footwear and other clothing items also rose in price more than this year than last year.
- ◆ Between October and November the 'all items' RPI rose by 0.1 per cent, whereas there was no change over the same period last year.
- ◆ Excluding mortgage interest payments (RPIX), the 12-month rate of price increases was 3.3 per cent for November, unchanged from October.
- ◆ 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 3.0 per cent, unchanged from October.
- ◆ The 12-month rate of increase in the output price index for home sales of manufactured products was provisionally estimated at 2.1 per cent for November, compared with 2.3 per cent (provisional) for October. The input price index for materials and fuels purchased by the manufacturing industry provisionally decreased by 7.2 per cent over the year to November, compared with a provisional decrease of 5.1 per cent for October.

Figure 2 Workforce in employment; quarterly changes in United Kingdom; September 1993 - September 1996; seasonally adjusted



EMPLOYMENT

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

- ◆ The latest results from The Labour Force Survey (LFS) for Great Britain, carried out in summer 1996, showed that total employment (seasonally adjusted) rose by 70,000 since spring 1996 and by 210,000 since summer 1995 to stand at 25,715,000. These rises are due in broadly equal part to both of the sexes; the number of men in employment was up over the quarter by 37,000, and over the year by 91,000, to 14,183,000 and the number of women in employment has risen by 32,000 over the quarter, and 119,000 over the year to 11,532,000.
- ◆ The UK Workforce in Employment rose by 165,000 in September to 26,041,000. This quarterly increase, which followed a rise of 12,000 in June and a fall of 62,000 in March, was the largest since March 1989. There were increases for employees (76,000), the self-employed (92,000) and participants in work-related government-supported training schemes (1,000) but a fall for the armed forces (4,000). (Tables 1.1)
- ◆ The number of full-time employees increased by 16,000 over the quarter, with a rise of 25,000 full-time women being partly off-set by a fall of 9,000 full-time men. Part-time jobs rose by 60,000, shared evenly between men and women. (Tables 1.1)
- ◆ According to the LFS, the number of employees in GB has risen by 210,000 to 22,084,000 (seasonally adjusted) from summer 1995 to summer 1996, while the number of self-employed has risen by 41,000 to 3,290,000 over the same period. Since spring 1996 the numbers of employees has fallen by 18,000 and the number of self-employed has risen by 92,000. (Tables 0.3 & 7.1)
- ◆ The LFS also showed that the numbers in both full-time and part-time employment (seasonally adjusted) rose over the quarter (15,000 and 54,000) and the year (15,000 and 199,000) to summer 1996. The total now stands at 19,278,000 for full-time and 6,434,000 for part-time.
- ◆ In an analysis by occupation, the LFS shows that the numbers in employment in non-manual occupations was 1.3 per cent higher in summer 1996 at 15,275,000, compared with summer 1995, while the number in manual occupations was 0.3 per cent higher at 10,347,000. While the increases in the numbers of men in each of these types of occupation were roughly the same (0.7 per cent to 7,207,000 and 0.9 per cent to 6,896,000 respectively), this was not the case for women. The number of women in non-manual occupations was 1.0 per cent lower in summer 1996 at 8,068,000 compared with summer 1995, and in manual occupations 1.8 per cent higher at 3,450,000.
- ◆ According to the Workforce in Employment estimates, jobs in manufacturing rose by 6,000 over the month to October to 3,939,000 (seasonally adjusted) but remained broadly level over the year. The monthly rise follows falls of 2,000 and 7,000 in September and August. Jobs in energy and water supply fell slightly over the month to 186,000, contributing to an annual fall of 38,000 (17 per cent). (Tables 1.2)

UNEMPLOYMENT

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

- ◆ The UK seasonally adjusted level of claimant unemployment fell by 95,800 in November 1996 to stand at 1,929,400 (the lowest level since January 1991). (Table 2.1)
- ◆ The unemployment level was 335,500 (21 per cent) higher than in April 1990 when claimant unemployment reached its last trough, but 1,051,700 (35 per cent) lower than in December 1992 when unemployment last reached a peak.
- ◆ The seasonally adjusted rate of claimant unemployment, at 6.9 per cent of the workforce, was down 0.3 per cent on the previous month. This was the lowest rate since January 1991. (Table 2.1)
- ◆ The UK unemployment rate was 1.1 per cent lower than 12 months ago and, over the year, has fallen in every region for both men and women. (Tables 2.1 & 2.3)
- ◆ Between October and November the total level of seasonally adjusted claimant unemployment fell in every region. The largest regional percentage falls were in Northern Ireland, the East Midlands, West Midlands and the North West. (Table 2.3)
- ◆ Over the month the rate of seasonally adjusted unemployment fell in every region. (Table 2.3)
- ◆ The UK unadjusted level of claimant unemployment fell by 324,738 over the year to stand at 1,871,398 (6.7 per cent of the workforce, down 1.1 per cent over the year). (Table 2.1)
- ◆ On the ILO basis, seasonally adjusted unemployment in Great Britain (summer 1996) stood at 2.26 million (or 8.1 per cent), which is 221,000 higher than the GB claimant count for the same period.
- ◆ The LFS recorded that the seasonally adjusted ILO unemployment for summer 1996 fell by 50,000 since spring 1996 to stand at 2,263,000 and was 154,000 less than in summer 1995.
- ◆ The ILO unemployment rate (seasonally adjusted) fell over the quarter by 0.2 per cent and the year by 0.6 per cent to summer 1996 and now stands at 8.1 per cent.
- ◆ The LFS recorded 779,000 ILO unemployed young people (those aged under 25) in summer 1996, 42,000 fewer than in summer 1995. The youth ILO unemployment rate fell by 0.5 per cent over the year.
- ◆ The LFS reports a fall in the number of long-term (over one year) ILO unemployed over the year to summer 1996 both in total (by 129,000 to 871,000) and as a proportion of all ILO unemployed (by 2.9 per cent to 37.4 per cent).

Figure 3 Claimant unemployment; United Kingdom; November 1995 to November 1996

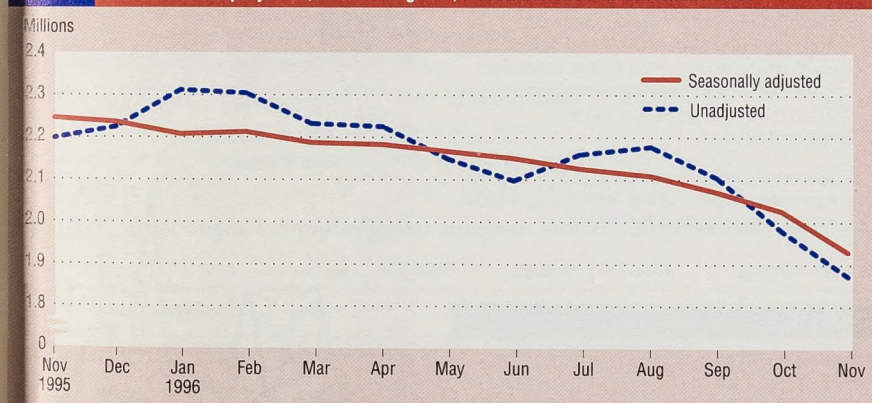
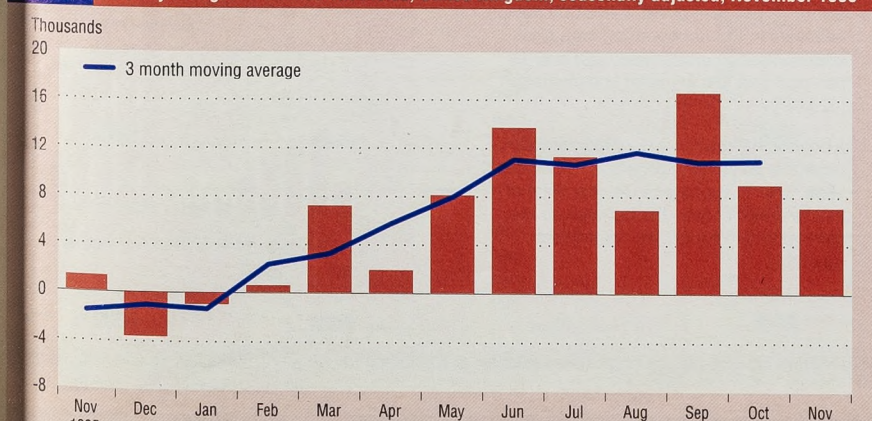


Figure 4 Monthly changes in unfilled vacancies; United Kingdom; seasonally adjusted; November 1996



JOBCENTRE VACANCIES

Figure 4. Tables 3.1-3.3

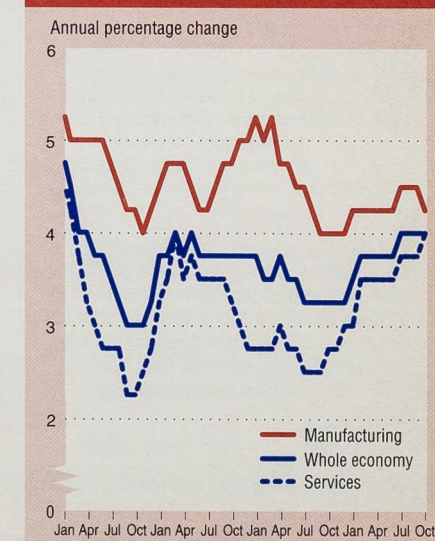
- ◆ The number of vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres (UK seasonally adjusted) increased by 7,100 to 269,700 in November 1996. (Tables 3.1)
- ◆ The seasonally adjusted number of new vacancies notified to Jobcentres in November increased by 29,000 to 231,200. (Table 3.1)
- ◆ On a seasonally adjusted basis, the number of people placed into jobs by the Employment Service increased by 12,500 to 144,200. (Table 3.1)

AVERAGE EARNINGS

Figure 5. Tables 5.1, 5.3

- ◆ The underlying rate of increase in average earnings for the whole economy in the year to October 1996 was provisionally estimated to be 4 per cent. This was unchanged from the September figure. (Table 5.1)
- ◆ The actual increase in whole economy average earnings was 3.8 per cent. (Table 5.1)
- ◆ In the manufacturing industries, the underlying increase was 4 1/4 per cent. This was 1/4 per cent lower than the September figure. (Table 5.1)
- ◆ The September to December 1995 and November 1993 rates are the lowest since 1967.
- ◆ The production industries increase in average earnings was 4 1/4 per cent in October, the same as in September figure. (Table 5.1)
- ◆ In the service industries the increase was 4 per cent. This was 1/4 per cent higher than the September figure. (Table 5.1)

Figure 5 Underlying average earnings index; Great Britain



PRODUCTIVITY AND UNIT WAGE COSTS

Figure 6. Tables 1.8, 5.8

- Manufacturing output was 0.1 per cent higher in the three months ending October 1996, compared with a year earlier (Table 1.8)
- Manufacturing productivity in terms of output per head fell by 0.1 per cent in the three months ending October 1996, compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)
- Manufacturing unit wage costs rose by 4.6 per cent in the three months ending October 1996, compared with a year earlier. (Table 5.8)
- Whole economy output per head was 1.5 per cent higher in the third quarter of 1996, compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)
- Whole economy unit wage costs were 1.7 per cent higher in the third quarter of 1996, compared with a year earlier. (Table 5.8)

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



2 ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE PEOPLE

Table 2 gives a breakdown of the reasons for not seeking work of people who say they want a job but are not actively looking for one. Such people, including 'discouraged workers' (whose reason for not seeking is that they believe no jobs are available) are classified as economically inactive according to ILO guidelines.

Table 2 Economically inactive people by availability and whether seeking work (in past 4 weeks)
(Great Britain, summer 1996, not seasonally adjusted)

(Thousands)	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	
Total economically inactive who would like to work	2,444	961	1,483				
Seeking work but not available to start in 2 weeks	209	92	117				
Student	74	40	34				
Other	135	52	82				
Not seeking work but would like to work (available and not available)	2,236	869	1,366				
Available to start in next 2 weeks	922	362	560				
Believes no jobs are available (discouraged workers)	131	80	51				
Long-term sick/disabled	116	72	44				
Looking after family/home	286	21	265				
Student	121	67	54				
Other	268	121	147				
Not available in next 2 weeks	1,302	502	800				
Believes no jobs are available (discouraged workers)	9	3	6				
Long-term sick/disabled	542	333	209				
Looking after family/home	463	45	418				
Student	100	45	55				
Other	187	76	112				
				Not seeking work, does not want work			
				Does not need/want job ^a	191	46	145
				Long-term sick/disabled	1,644	880	764
				Looking after family/home	1,944	98	1,846
				Student	780	383	397
				Other	9,375	3,503	5,873
				Base:			
				All economically inactive^a (summer 1996)	16,379	5,871	10,509
				All economically inactive^a (summer 1995)	16,287	5,769	10,518
				Change: summer 1995 - summer 1996	93	102	-9

a. Does not include people under 16 years of age.

3 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 summer 1996 as shown by the LFS are given in table 3.

Table 3 Employment status of people with more than one job
(Great Britain, summer 1996, not seasonally adjusted)

Employment status in main job (Thousands)	Employment status in second job			People with no second job ^c	All in employment
	Employee	Self-employed	All ^b		
Employee	789	266	1,055	21,178	22,235
Self-employed	86	108	194	3,100	3,295
On government employment and training programmes	*	*	11	197	209
Unpaid family workers	+	+	+	+	114
All (summer 1996)	884	376	1,260	24,474	25,853
All (summer 1995)	909	382	1,291	24,223	25,644
Changes: summer 1995-summer 1996	-24	-6	-31	251	209

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

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

a Excludes unpaid family workers.

b Includes those who did not state the status of their second job.

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

APOLOGY

The spring 1996 data on second jobs in the October 1996 LFS Help-Line issue was found to be incorrect. Readers requiring the correct data can call the LFS Help-Line on 0171 533 6180

4 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 summer 1996 there were 10.58 million women employees (not

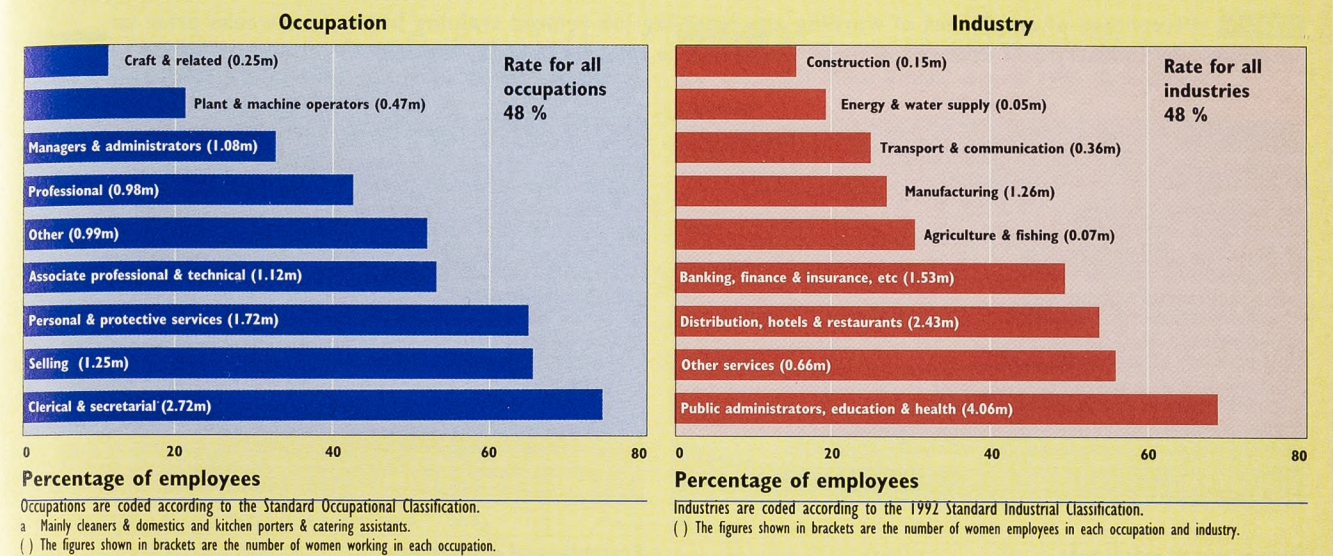
seasonally adjusted) accounting for 48 per cent of all employees. Enquirers are interested in the types of jobs held by women relative to those held by men. Figure 2 shows the percentage of employees who

were women (both full-time and part-time) within each occupation and industry group.

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

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

Figure 2 Percentage of employees that are women, by occupation and industry (Great Britain, summer 1996, 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.

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.

5 SICKNESS ABSENCE

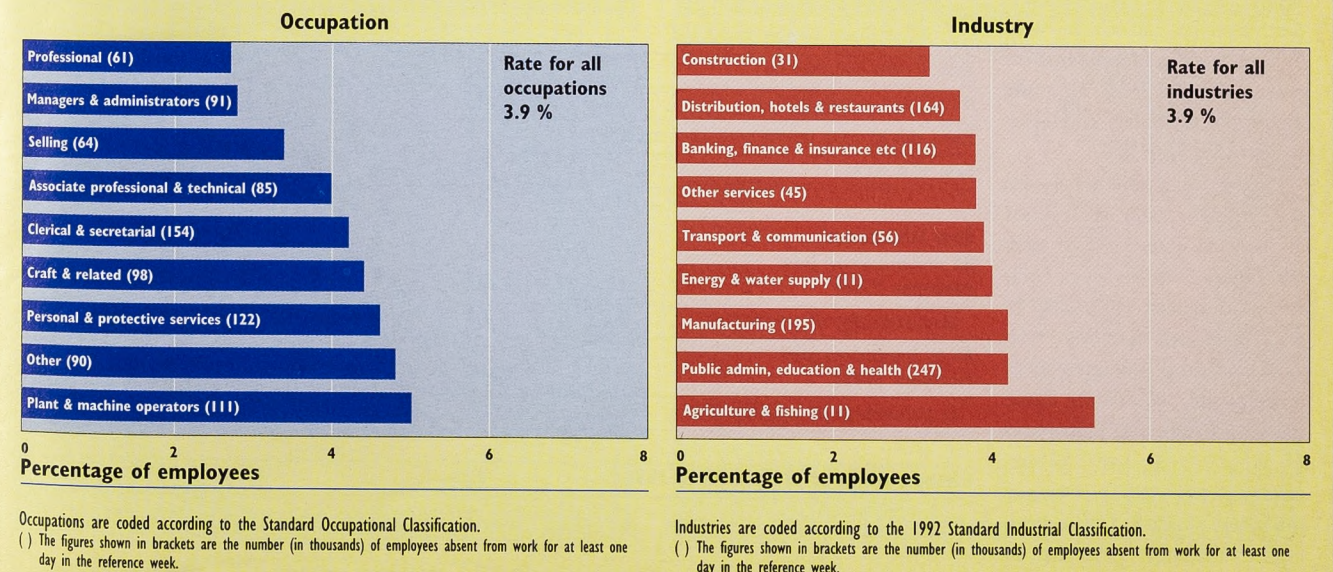
The LFS is a regular source of information about people's absences from work caused by sickness or injury. Many companies telephone the LFS

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 figure 3 below, which shows the percentages of employees absent for at least one day in the reference

week in different occupational and industry groups.

Figure 3 Percentage of employees absent from work for at least one day in the reference week due to sickness or injury, by occupation and industry (Great Britain, summer 1996, not seasonally adjusted)



Occupations are coded according to the Standard Occupational Classification.

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

Industries are coded according to the 1992 Standard Industrial 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.

6 JOB-RELATED TRAINING

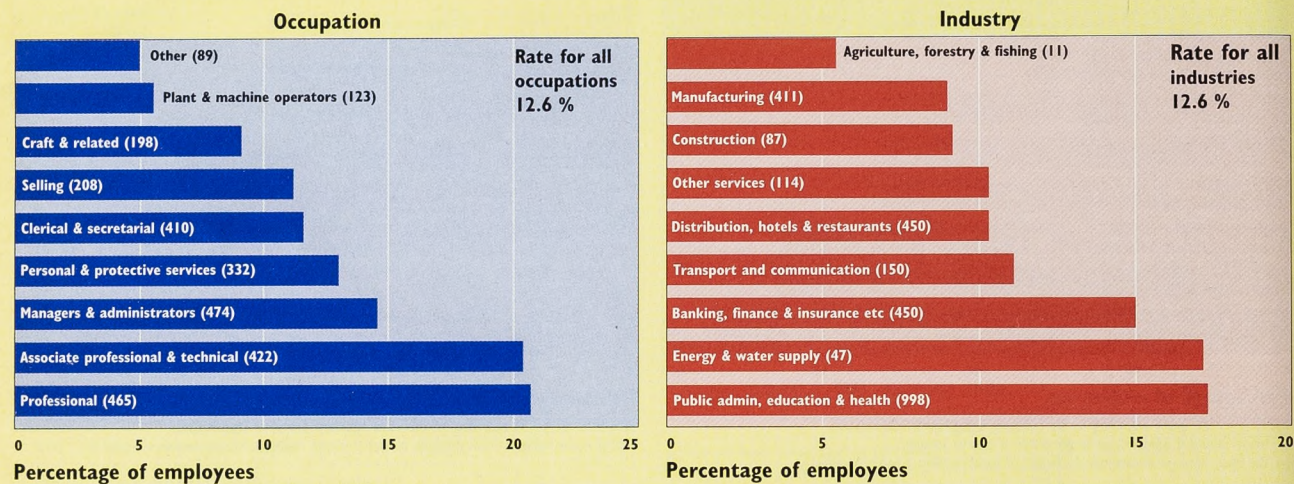
Learning throughout working life is becoming increasingly necessary because of the pace of change, and training is seen by a large number of employees as an essential investment for the future. Many requests for LFS data about training are received by the

workforce training enquiry point (0114 259 3489), and are often about the amount of training received in different industries or occupations. In summer 1996, 3.0 million employees of working age received job-related training in the four

weeks prior to interview, 14.1 per cent of all such employees (seasonally adjusted). The percentage of employees receiving job-related training in each occupation and industry is shown in *figure 4*.

LFS data on training in the past four weeks show that a higher proportion of women employees of working age received job-related training - 13.0 per cent of female employees compared with 12.1 per cent of male employees in summer 1996 (not seasonally adjusted).

Figure 4 Percentage of employees of working age receiving job-related training in the four weeks prior to interview, by industry and occupation (Great Britain, summer 1996, not seasonally adjusted)



Occupations are coded according to the Standard Occupation Classification

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

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.

7 PART-TIME AND TEMPORARY WORKERS

Part-time and temporary employment are playing an increasingly important role in the labour market. *Tables 4 and 5* show that the numbers of part-time employees and self-employed have increased by 229,000 over the year to summer 1996 while the number of temporary employees has increased by 67,000.

Figure 5 and table 6 show the different patterns of employment for men and women in their main job. *Figure 5* shows that in Great Britain in summer 1996, while 86 per cent of male employees were working in full-time permanent positions, for women the figure was 52 per cent. The proportions of both men and women employees who were in temporary jobs were small but were both higher in summer 1996 than in summer 1995.

Table 4 Temporary employees by reason for taking a temporary job (Great Britain, summer 1996, not seasonally adjusted)

Main reason for taking a temporary main job (per cent of total)	All	Men	Women
Could not find permanent job	37	43	33
Did not want permanent job	33	27	38
Had a contract which included a period of training	5	6	4
Some other reason	25	24	25
Base (thousands)			
All in temporary jobs (summer 1996)	1,763	839	924
as percentage of employees	7.9	7.2	8.7
All in temporary jobs (summer 1995)	1,697	801	896
as percentage of employees	7.7	6.9	8.5
Change: summer 1995-summer 1996	67	38	29

7 PART-TIME AND TEMPORARY WORKERS CONT'D

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 5*. It is clear from this table that, although the number of people in part-time employment has increased, only a

small minority (13 per cent) took a part-time job because they could not 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 4 shows the reasons people gave for taking a temporary job rather than a permanent one. About two fifths of women were in temporary employment because they did not want a permanent job compared with just over a quarter of men. On the other hand, over

two fifths of the men in temporary employment took the job because they could not find a permanent job, compared with one third of women.

Table 5 Part-time^a employees and self-employed by reason for taking a part-time job (Great Britain, summer 1996, not seasonally adjusted)

Reasons for taking part-time work (per cent of total)	All	Men	Women
Did not want full-time job	72	38	80
Could not find full-time job	13	26	10
Student or at school	14	34	9
Ill or disabled	1	2	1
Base (Thousands)			
All in part-time jobs (summer 1996) ^{bc}	6,242	1,188	5,054
as percentage of employees & self-employed	24.4	8.4	44.3
All in part-time jobs (summer 1995) ^{bc}	6,013	1,032	4,981
as percentage of employees & self-employed	23.8	7.4	44.2

Change: summer 1995-summer 1996 229 156 73

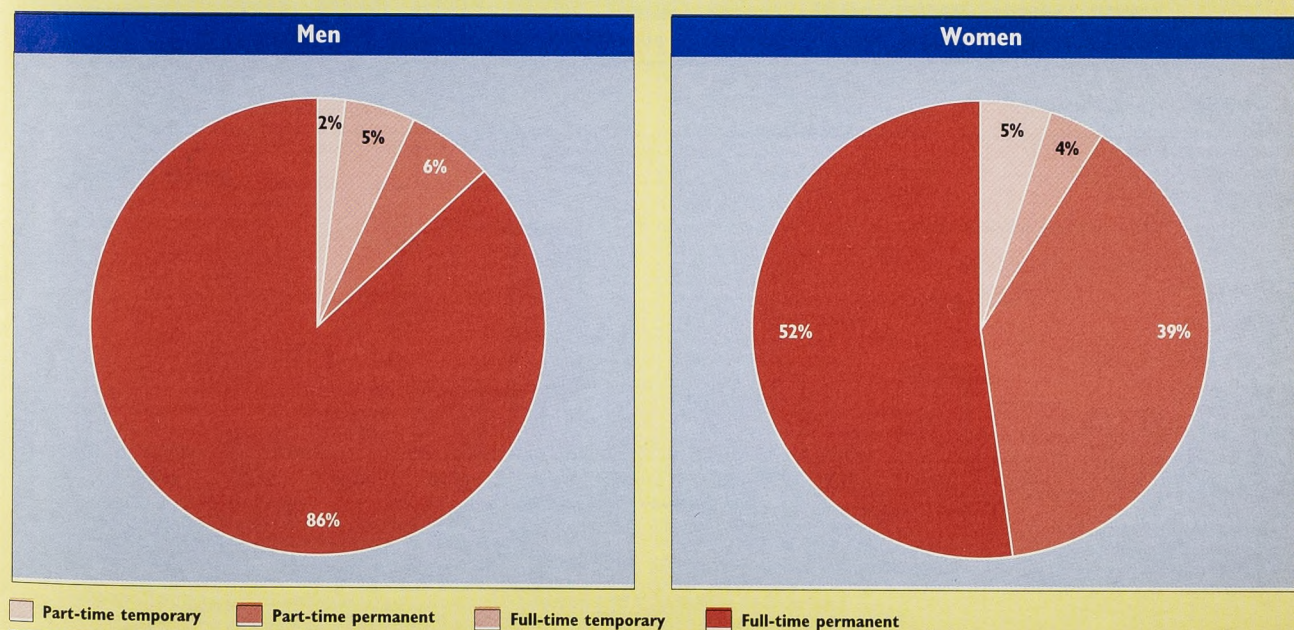
a The definition of full- and part-time is based on the respondent's own assessment, not on the number of hours usually worked.
b Includes a small number of part-time workers who gave no reason for working part-time.
c The figures for part-time workers differ from those published in the LFS Quarterly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

Table 6 Employees by type of main job, and reason for taking it (Great Britain, summer 1996, not seasonally adjusted)

(Thousands)	Part-time				Base: All employees
	Full-time	Could not find full-time job	Other	Total	
Men					
Permanent	10,010	175	504	679	10,689
Temporary					
could not find permanent job	285	60	14	74	359
other	297	11	173	184	481
Total	582	71	187	258	839
Base: all employees^a					
Permanent	10,704	247	700	948	11,652
Women					
Permanent	5,505	372	3,704	4,077	9,582
Temporary					
could not find permanent job	164	63	75	138	302
other	238	21	363	384	622
Total	402	84	438	522	924
Base: all employees^a					
Permanent	5,946	458	4,178	4,637	10,584

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

Figure 5 Main employment of men and women employees by type (Great Britain, summer 1996, not seasonally adjusted)



8 TOTAL USUAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

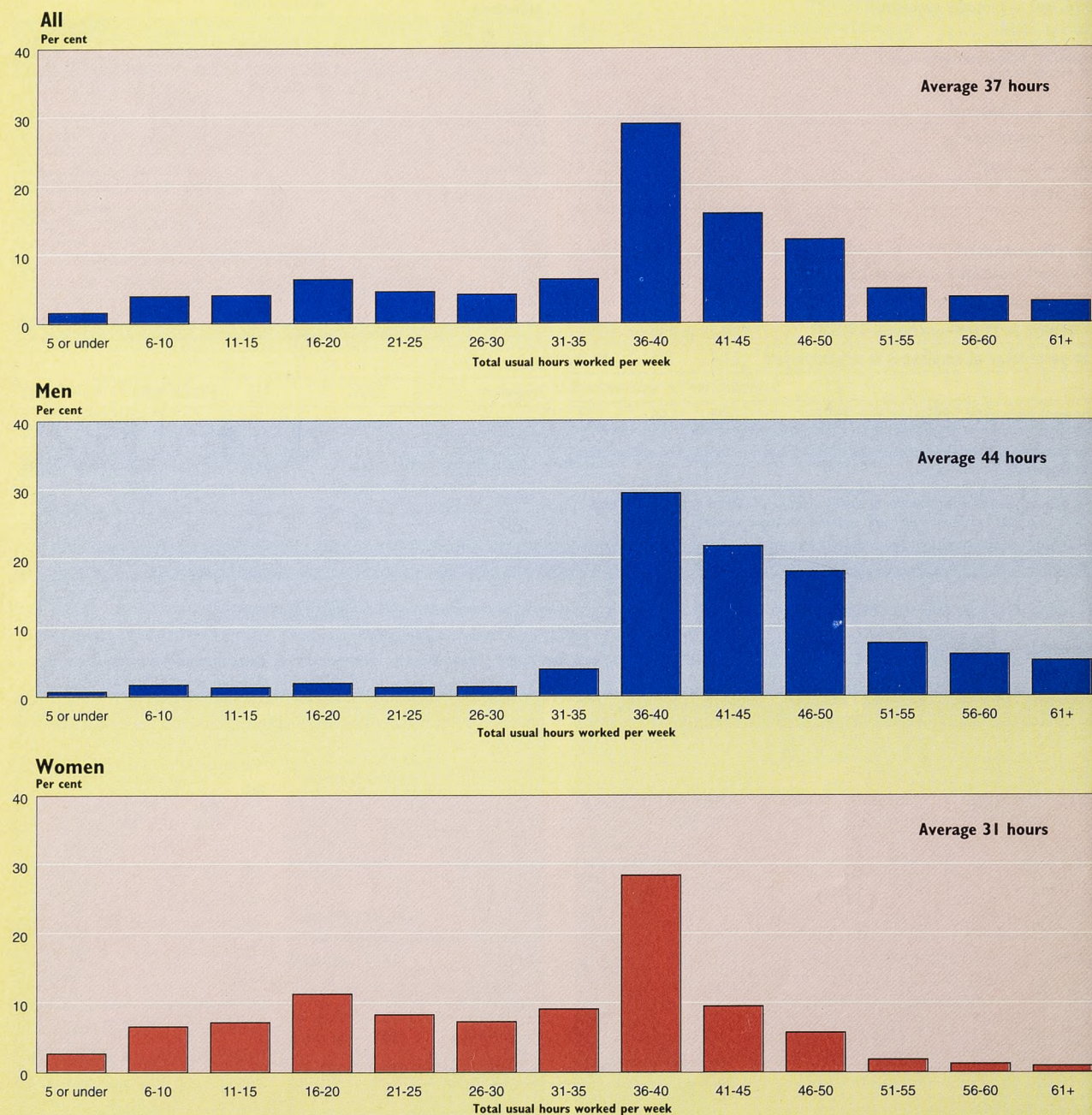
Information available from the LFS on the usual number of hours worked by employees illustrates the diversity of patterns of working hours in Great Britain. In summer 1996 there were 22 million

employees, who usually worked an average of 37 hours per week. The distribution of total weekly hours worked by employees in their main job is shown in figure 6. This 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 a week. In summer 1996 43 per cent of

women usually worked less than 31 hours per week compared with only 8 per cent of men.

Figure 6 Total usual weekly hours worked by employees in their main job (Great Britain, summer 1996, not seasonally adjusted)



9 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF YOUNG PEOPLE, BY AGE

The LFS can be used to look at the economic activity of people, by their academic age. Table 7 shows the economic activity of people who were aged between 16 - 19 on the previous 31 August. The table shows that out of the 2.6 million

people 'aged' 16 -19, 37 per cent were in full-time education, a lower percentage than in other quarters of the year due to the summer vacation.

There were roughly the same proportion of males and females in

this 'age' group in the population at large and in employment: but 60 per cent of the ILO unemployed were men, while just under 60 per cent of the economically inactive were women.

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

Table 7 Young people by academic age (Great Britain, not seasonally adjusted, summer 1996)

(Thousands)	All persons				Men	Women	(Thousands)	All persons				Men	Women
	16	17	18	19	16-19	16-19		16	17	18	19	16-19	16-19
In employment							Total						
All	396	399	399	407	835	765	All	698	639	626	633	1,333	1,263
Not in FTE	199	282	312	331	613	511	Not in FTE	296	421	450	470	858	779
In FTE	197	117	87	76	223	254	In FTE	402	218	176	163	475	484
ILO unemployed							Economic activity rate (%)						
All	82	86	100	88	214	141	All	68.5	75.8	79.5	78.2	78.7	71.7
Not in FTE	50	69	81	71	165	107	Not in FTE	84.0	83.3	87.4	85.7	90.6	79.3
In FTE	32	17	18	16	50	34	In FTE	57.1	61.5	59.6	56.7	57.3	59.6
Economically inactive							ILO unemployment rate (%)						
All	220	154	128	138	283	357	All	17.2	17.7	20.0	17.7	20.4	15.6
Not in FTE	47	71	57	67	81	161	Not in FTE	20.0	19.6	20.7	17.8	21.2	17.2
In FTE	173	84	71	71	203	196	In FTE	14.1	12.9	17.4	17.6	18.3	11.9

10 THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES PUBLISHED IN LABOUR MARKET TRENDS (INC. EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE) DURING 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996 AND 1997 CONTAIN DATA FROM THE LFS:

Ethnic origins and the labour market	February 1991	Redundancies in Great Britain	January 1994
The 1980s - a decade of growth in enterprise: self-employment data from the LFS	March 1991	Irish nationals in the British labour market	January 1994
1990 Labour Force Survey preliminary results	April 1991	Comparison of the 1991 LFS and Census of Population	March 1994
Revised employment estimates for September 1987 to September 1990	April 1991	British labour force projections 1994 to 2006	April 1994
Labour Force Trends: the next decade	May 1991	Ethnic groups and the labour market	May 1994
Characteristics of the unemployed	May 1991	Trade union membership and density 1992-1993	June 1994
Labour mobility: evidence from the Labour Force Survey	August 1991	Economic activity in local areas	June 1994
Redundancies in Great Britain	August 1991	Flexible workforce and patterns of working hours in the UK	July 1994
Training statistics 1991	October 1991	Characteristics of the ILO unemployed	July 1994
Measures of unemployment: the claimant count and the LFS	November 1991	Working parents: trends in 1980s	October 1994
Education and labour market status of young people	December 1991	Women and training	November 1994
Economic activity and qualifications	March 1992	Mothers in the labour market	November 1994
Results of the 1991 Labour Force Survey	April 1992	Trade union recognition	December 1994
Labour Force projections to 2001 (GB)	April 1992	Income and earnings data from the LFS	December 1994
Membership of trade unions in 1990	April 1992	Part-time working in Great Britain	December 1994
Self-employment: into the 1990s	June 1992	Foreign workers in the UK	January 1995
Projected trends in the regional labour force 1992-2001	June 1992	Redundancies in Great Britain	January 1995
The National Education and Training Targets - methods for monitoring the targets	July 1992	Apprentices and other long-term trainees	February 1995
Measures of unemployment: the claimant count and the Labour Force Survey	July 1992	Progress towards a flexible labour market	February 1995
Training - a key to the future	August 1992	Older workers	April 1995
Redundancies in Great Britain: results from the 1991 Labour Force Survey	August 1992	British Labour Force projections 1995-2006	April 1995
How unemployment is measured in different countries	September 1992	Trade Union membership and recognition	May 1995
Women and the labour market: results from the 1991 Labour Force Survey	September 1992	An analysis of working time, 1979-1994	May 1995
The Quarterly LFS: a new dimension to Labour market statistics	October 1992	Revisions to the Quarterly LFS: reweighting and seasonal adjustment review	May 1995
Hours of work in Great Britain and Europe	November 1992	Ethnic groups and the labour market	June 1995
Lone parents and the labour market	November 1992	Labour Force Projections for countries and regions in the UK 1995-2006	August 1995
Workplace injury: A view from HSE's trailer to the 1990 LFS	December 1992	Disability and the labour market	December 1995
Union density across the workforce	January 1993	Measuring employment: comparison of official sources	January 1996
Ethnic origins and the labour market	February 1993	Redundancies in Great Britain	February 1996
Labour Force trends in the regions 1984-1992	March 1993	Membership of trade unions in 1994	February 1996
Labour Force projections 1993-2006	April 1993	Women in the labour market	March 1996
A guide to 'seasonal adjustment' and its application to labour market statistics	April 1993	Earnings data from the LFS on New Earnings Survey	April 1996
Membership of trade unions	May 1993	Longitudinal data from the LFS	April 1996
Part-time employment and attitudes to part-time work	May 1993	British labour force projections: 1996-2006	May 1996
Older workers - an overview of recent research	June 1993	Trade Union memberships and regulations: an analysis of data from the 1995 LFS	May 1996
Characteristics of the ILO unemployed	June 1993	The new LFS local area database	May 1996
Economic activity of 16 to 17 year olds	July 1993	Ethnic minority participation in the labour market: trends from the LFS 1984-1995	June 1996
The National Education and Training Targets	August 1993	The identification of full-time students in the Labour Force Survey	July 1996
Using the LFS to estimate Britain's ethnic minority populations	September 1993	Annualised redundancy data: calculated from the LFS	July 1996
Estimating employment: a comparison of household and employer based surveys	October 1993	Disability and the labour market	September 1996
Measures of unemployment: the claimant count and the LFS compared	October 1993	The Labour Force Survey in Northern Ireland	November 1996
Women in the labour market	November 1993	Parental employment in the European Union	December 1996
Sunday working in Britain	November 1993	Labour market recoveries in the UK and other OECD countries	December 1996
		Spotlight on the South West	January 1997

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by region (Feb '93, Feb '94, Mar '95)
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Note: 'Standard' articles appear in January, April, July and October each year, from January 1993 to present, unless otherwise stated.

Special report

Review of Travel-to-Work Areas and small area unemployment rates

CONSULTATION EXERCISE

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) has embarked on a public consultation exercise to evaluate the need for Travel-to-Work Areas (TTWAs) and more generally for small area unemployment rates based on those claiming unemployment benefits - now Jobseekers Allowance.

The current TTWAs are based on commuting patterns at the time of the 1981 Census of Population.

The ONS commissioned the University of Newcastle to evaluate the impact on TTWAs of changing commuting patterns based on the 1991 Census.

Reproduced here is a copy of their final report on the project. If you would like to comment on this report, or obtain a copy of the consultation document, see page 12 for details.

The report was produced by: NorthEast Regional Research Laboratory (NE.RRL) Centre for Urban and Regional Development Studies (CURDS) Newcastle University

Introduction

THIS IS the final report from the Travel-to-Work Area research project undertaken at North East Regional Research Laboratory (NE.RRL), Centre for Urban and Regional Development Studies (CURDS), Newcastle University, for the then Employment Department (now the Labour Market Statistics Division of The Office for National Statistics). A parallel project has been undertaken on data for Northern Ireland but this report covers the research on Great Britain only. In consequence, this report concentrates on the basic features of the TTWA project and provides general indications of trends in changing local labour market areas over the period 1981-1991.

Travel-to-Work Areas

There is a long-established requirement for unemployment statistics to help monitor economic trends within individual towns or districts - indeed, the very first *Labour Gazette* in 1893 reported data on 'pauperism' for a selection of areas including Halifax and Huddersfield. It remains clear that policy makers and the media have an interest in local unemployment data being made available to the maximum possible level of detail. In response, TTWAs are defined to provide the maximum number of separate areas for which unemployment data can be meaningfully calculated for economic analysis.

The danger of using local areas other than TTWAs is that comparing areas' unemployment rates could then be misleading. The reason stems from the fact that a whole local economy will usually include many contrasting neighbourhoods whose residents' unemployment rates are a function not only of the state of the local economy but also of the role which that neighbourhood's workforce plays in the labour market. For example, London's economy embraces areas ranging from inner city Tower Hamlets to suburban Harrow with its much lower level of joblessness. To compare the level of unemployment in Tower Hamlets with that in Harrow or in Solihull - a suburban area of Birmingham - would provide more of a guide to those neighbourhoods' roles in their respective local economies than it would to conditions in the two wider local economies. Thus it is imperative that data for whole local economies - represented

by local labour markets - are used in the comparison of cities' economic circumstances.

It is changes to the local patterns of commuting, which underlie local labour market boundaries, which in turn mean that TTWA definitions need to be periodically reviewed. Very specialist skills are needed to analyse the latest commuting data so as to identify the most appropriate areas for the reporting of local unemployment rates, so Government statisticians commission the definition of TTWAs as a research task. This independent input into the process of identifying specially defined areas by the Government Statistical Service is highly unusual - a fact which reinforces the argument that there is no readily available alternative set of areas for which local unemployment rates could be validly reported.

Although TTWAs are the smallest areas which can be defined so as to approximate individual local economies, the claim here is not that only this type of area can have a meaningful unemployment rate. There is undoubted value - in relation to social policy issues, for example - in population census data on the level of joblessness in particular housing estates. The problem is not only that the Census data is only available once every ten years, it is also that such values cannot be readily compared one with another without the difficult step of allowing for the distinct features of each area and its workforce. By contrast, the unemployment rate in whole local economies can be compared meaningfully without such allowances because they are equivalent labour markets in which the full range of labour supply and

demand patterns interact. It for this reason that over recent decades the designation of areas for regional policy assistance has also utilised TTWAs when identifying which local economies have the most severe levels of joblessness.

To recap, TTWAs are defined in order to provide reassurance that, when they are used for presenting statistics such as unemployment rates, the data for each of the areas can be meaningfully compared with any of the other areas' data. Not to do so would be to rely on areas such as local authorities having been defined consistently (and so to make the same sort of error as to conclude that Birmingham is many times larger than London on the basis of a comparison between the former city's one million residents and the City of London's population of a few thousand). Local authorities' boundaries - like those of TEC/LECs and other administrative areas - are not defined consistently as local economies and cannot provide an alternative to TTWAs which meet the requirement of being consistently defined so as to provide a comparable definition of each city's local economy. The challenge of defining appropriate TTWA boundaries is heightened by their use by other Government Departments, and the European Union, in the targeting of financial help for economic development. One implication is that it is essential to their usefulness that they are accepted as being designed on statistical and/or scientific criteria, rather than on political considerations. These concerns underlie the commissioning of the TTWA research which, in any case, relies upon highly technical skills and unique software developed exclusively for this purpose. Parallel concerns have led Eurostat to commission labour market area definition research from the same research team (Coombes, 1992).

Principles for TTWA definitions

Reporting and comparing statistics on local economic conditions has been seen to require a set of boundaries approximating to local economies which, in turn, are most readily identified as local labour markets. In fact, there is a further reason for care over which areas are used for reporting unemployment rates, and this derives from a statistical consideration which may be

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specific to the British scene. The monthly statistical series is compiled from a residence-based count of the unemployed (who are claiming benefit) divided by a denominator which is derived from more than one source, but of which the main element is a workplace-based measure of the workforce (ONS undated p 8). To mix these residence- and workplace-based data sources for areas which are not close to being balanced in terms of in- and out-commuting would 'not provide a direct measure of the local mismatch between labour supply and demand and therefore a high rate may not indicate a need for more jobs in a particular area rather than in neighbouring areas' (Department of Employment, 1984, p 2).

The consequence is that unemployment rates are only statistically reliable for areas in which the size of the workforce at the workplace is closely in balance with the numbers of the workforce counted by residence. To take the City of London case again, it would clearly not be meaningful to derive a local unemployment rate by dividing the number of unemployed, among its few thousand residents, by the hundreds of thousands who are employed within the City's boundary. Thus it is the 'job ratio' balance between (employed) residents and jobs (by workplace) that is the key concern when identifying areas for which calculating unemployment rates in this way will be meaningful. In practice, this statistical requirement should be seen as a necessary but not a sufficient condition for TTWA definitions, because an area such as Camden may be balanced in this sense but it clearly falls a long way short of being a separable local economy. The reason is that the area's large numbers of inward and outward commuters may indeed be roughly 'cancelling each other out' – but it is still the case that few of the area's local jobs are taken by the local residents because the area is in reality integral to the wider London economy.

The long-standing response is to devise TTWAs in which most of the workforce do indeed live and work within the same area. This provides an indirect guarantee that no TTWA's job ratio will be hugely out of balance, while also creating local labour market boundaries which can also be interpreted as local economies. Thus the established approach – focusing on the self-containment of the workforce in terms of their living and working within the area – provides reassurance that the TTWAs will meet both the reasons for care in selecting the areas to be used for reporting unemployment rates. First, they will be a form of local labour market and so represent the most relevant form of local economy, allowing analyses of data for TTWAs to be interpreted as meaningfully comparing like with like. Second, their self-containment minima also ensures that their job ratios cannot be too extreme and so their unemployment rates can be calculated on the current basis because their limited level of job ratio imbalance restricts the extent of

Table 1 Eurostat guidelines for labour market area definitions

Principle	Practice
Objectives	
1. Purpose . . .	statistically-defined areas appropriate for policy
2. Relevance . . .	each area an identifiable labour market
Constraints	
3. Partition . . .	every building block in one and only one area
4. Contiguity . . .	each area a single contiguous territory
Criteria (in descending priority)	
5. Autonomy . . .	self-containment of flows to be maximised
6. Homogeneity . . .	areas' size range minimised (eg. within fixed limits)
7. Coherence . . .	boundaries to be reasonably recognisable
8. Conformity . . .	alignment with administrative boundaries preferable
Summary	
9. Flexibility . . .	method must perform well in very different regions

under- and over-counting which will be introduced to the rates which are published.

In addition, the current TTWAs were subject to an explicit minimum size (Department of Employment 1984). This criterion was introduced to limit the two potential statistical problems of data for smaller areas – they are not only more likely to exhibit extreme ratio values, but they also can be more unstable because their size allows them to change more quickly. It is also relevant that the denominator estimates for very small areas may be less robust and, therefore, more volatile.

To summarise: the motivation behind the definition of TTWAs is one which calls for a set of local labour market area boundaries. These boundaries' use for reporting unemployment statistics leads to more precise principles which the definitions must observe:

- TTWAs should not be so small as to make them statistically very volatile (a minimum working population of 3,500 in the 1984 analysis);
- and TTWAs must satisfy a self-containment minimum (70 per cent in the 1984 analysis) in terms of the extent to which an area's residents and workers both live and work within the TTWA boundary.

These criteria in combination are sufficient to ensure that each TTWA is defined as a relatively distinct local labour market area.

The definition of TTWAs in the 1990s

The recent research project has experimented by applying a number of alternative and adapted versions of the method which had been used to define the existing TTWAs (Department of Employment, 1984). The principal objective continues to be defining the maximum number of labour market areas which meet the statistical guidelines on self-containment and size. Judged against this objective, the experiments revealed that little improvement could

be made on the 1984 method. A further argument in favour of retaining the 1984 method was that it had been shown to be the 'best practice' for defining local labour market areas in Europe (Coombes, 1992) and was the model on which was based the Eurostat guidelines for their Employment Zone definitions. See *table 1*.

The basic method and software development for the TTWA definitions was devised by the CURDS team when creating the existing set of TTWAs (Department of Employment 1984). That success in producing acceptable boundaries across the highly contrasting geographical circumstances of Britain is largely a result of four key features of the NE.RRL algorithm:

1. the software can cope with very different sized 'building block' areas, due to the effectiveness of an early stage of the algorithm which groups the initial areas into localised clusters;
2. the algorithm's multi-stage procedure is successful because instead of one massive process seeking to get 'everywhere right first time' it iterates gradually towards a more optimal solution;
3. the initial groupings of areas are not constrained by contiguity, because in fact very few areas are grouped non-contiguously in any case, due to people's reluctance to commute longer distances than are essential; and
4. the procedure is not rigidly hierarchical, in that two areas which are grouped together at an early stage may then later be disassembled as part of the 'self optimisation' feature of the algorithm.

Apart from some minor technical adjustments, the method of definition has therefore been carried forward unchanged. The same preference for consistency led to the decision to retain the same TTWA minimum self-containment and size levels (approximately 70 per cent and 3,500

workers, respectively). As before, there are also 'target' values (75 per cent and 20,000) and every TTWA must also satisfy at least one of these, or meet a threshold value on a measure which represents a 'trade-off' between the self-containment and size factors (ie. smaller areas need to be more self-contained).

The principal innovation for the analysis of the 1991 commuting flows concerns the coverage of the data analysed. In the 1984 definitions, the commuting information was 'factored up' to estimate the potential effect on the pattern of flows if all the unemployed were to obtain jobs. This estimation affected both the self-containment and the size measures. Additional problems for the 1991 data include the number of people on Government-supported training schemes, as well as those who were part of the Census 'undercount' problem (the so-called 'missing million' people due to lower response rates to the Census, particularly by young men in inner cities). Discussions with the Census Office led to the decision not to follow the precedent of the previous analysis – because the different groups who are missing from the 1991 data will have had different effects on the patterns of commuting flows – so the 1991 self-containment measures are based on the 'raw' data. At the same time, Census Office guidance was obtained in order to estimate the size of the full labour force in each ward; as a result the size measures can include allowance for the unemployed, those on training schemes, and the number of working-age people living locally who do not appear on any Census form.

The method of definition is a set of procedures, known as an algorithm, which is expressed as a computer program. The algorithm proceeds through four broad stages:

- identify every highly self-contained ward, and every ward with a high rate of in-commuting, and consider each to be the potential 'focus' of a TTWA;
- link together any foci which have high levels of commuting between them;
- gradually assign all the non-foci wards, starting by allocating the ward with the strongest commuting links to the foci (allocating it to that focus with which it is most strongly linked), and finishing with the ward with the weakest links overall to other areas (but still allocating it to the one with which it is most strongly linked); and
- identify the 'proto TTWA' from stage 3 which is furthest from meeting the size and self-containment criteria; then reallocate its constituent wards individually in the same way as stage 3 (above); proceed by dealing similarly with which ever 'proto TTWA' is then the furthest from meeting the TTWA criteria; continue until all the remaining 'proto TTWAs' can be designated as 'draft TTWAs' because they all meet the set criteria.

The technical challenge can be seen from the fact that the analysis has

to process a matrix of commuting flows between over 11,000 wards across the whole of Britain. Since the data is not quite a 10 per cent sample, less than 2 million journeys-to-work are spread across this matrix of over 100 million cells. Very sophisticated data storage, retrieval and manipulation software is needed so that each analysis is soon completed and reported, to speed the experimentation leading towards a preferred set of TTWA boundaries. Given these various constraints, the realistic objective becomes that of identifying the single 'least worst' solution.

The effectiveness of the TTWA algorithm was shown in 1984 by the vast majority of wards in Britain not needing to be adjusted following their allocation by the computer analysis. Even so, the final 1984 TTWA boundaries did partly reflect a supplementary stage in the research strategy which is a consultation process on the draft TTWA boundaries emerging from the computerised analysis. The responses sought included evidence on major changes to commuting patterns which can be shown to have taken place during the time between the collection of the Census data and the undertaking of the consultation stage. The process by which responses were evaluated prevented any changes to the draft TTWAs which would result in defining TTWAs which failed to meet both the size and self-containment criteria, according to the best available information at that time. The subsequent problem, of course, is that all the evidence suggests that commuting patterns continue to change in ways which tend to reduce areas' self-containment levels, so the need to up-date the definitions mounts steadily as time passes.

Changing commuting patterns

As in previous decades, the period between the 1981 and 1991 Censuses witnessed lengthening average commuting distances. A number of factors contribute to this trend:

- loss of traditional industrial jobs, which were often staffed locally;
- continuing dispersal of population away from urban centres;
- increasing affluence of the population, and
- further growth in car usage.

Of course, there were also some countervailing pressures, most notably the strong growth in part-time working and the broader increase in the female workforce – both categories of workers who tend to have shorter commuting distances. The suburbanisation of some types of job could have reduced commuting distances too, although experience in the USA suggests that this is unlikely. As a result, the overall pattern is for increasing average commuting distances.

The requirements for the TTWA definitions highlight the self-containment of commuting patterns in each area. As commuting distances have lengthened, more commuters tend to be crossing any fixed set of boundaries, and so self-containment

values fall. In fact, a first broad estimate is that self-containment values for TTWAs have declined by an average of about five percentage points. This is a slightly faster rate of decline than can be estimated to have been typical for the 1971 and 1981 period. Thus a fairly balanced Local Labour Market Area in 1971 might have been 75 per cent self-contained (that is, only a quarter of its workforce commuted across the boundary); this value would have declined to just over 70 per cent in 1981 and to approaching 65 per cent by 1991 (that is, over a third of the workforce commuting across the boundary). This trend will probably have continued since, so that the self-containment value in 1996 may well be around 62.5 per cent. However, to put this into context, many TTWAs were significantly above the 70-75 per cent self-containment criterion in the 1971 analysis and would be expected to still be very self-contained areas in 1996.

Given that the self-containment threshold for an area to qualify as a TTWA is to be kept at the same level as in the 1984 definitions, this downward drift in self-containment values inevitably means that fewer separable TTWAs can be defined with more recent data.

On the other hand, there does not seem to be evidence that any 1984 TTWAs were at risk of being 'lost' on the basis of more recent analysis showing them to have dwindled in size so that they fall below the same size threshold as they had met ten years previously. The overall picture is that the large majority of 1984 TTWAs could still meet the self-containment criteria on 1991 data, but even so most are affected to some degree or another by the instability of other areas. The reason is that up to one in five of the existing areas can no longer remain separate, and only a few of these are adjacent pairs which are prone to merge with each other, so the remaining 'lost' TTWAs tend to merge with larger TTWAs nearby and hence they, although self-contained themselves, also become affected by the instability.

Thus the 1981-1991 period can be largely seen as continuing the pattern of changes which had occurred in the 1970s. Coombes et al (1985) documented these changes, as revealed in the 1984 TTWA definitions, under a number of headings. Some of these trends, notably the 'Emergent TTWAs' which had not been separate in the preceding set of TTWAs, were the outcome of having then introduced a new method of definition. On this occasion, the method is not being changed notably and so it would have been surprising if there were any new emergent TTWAs to document from the analysis of the 1991 data.

The two most common processes of change continue to be the merging of TTWAs and the effects of employment change (and of large-scale localised job loss in particular). The merging of TTWAs is largely attributable to suburban growth near to larger cities, and is especially likely to impact on TTWA boundaries in

certain parts of the country, because many of the smaller TTWAs defined in 1984 around London, Manchester and Sheffield in particular had self-containment values very close to the minimum value on 1981 data. As for localised job loss, the areas which used to centre on coal mining are probably the most clearly exposed to this effect, and certainly there are several parts of the South Wales and Nottinghamshire-Derbyshire coalfields in which numerous 1984 TTWAs were already marginal in their self-containment on 1981 data.

As an overview, the initial evidence from analysing the 1991 data confirms expectations arising from identifying which 1984 TTWAs' self-containment levels were marginal: it is the smaller (ie. more tightly defined) 1984 TTWAs which are the least likely to be sustainable when their 1991 data is analysed against the self-containment criterion. There is no obvious effect due, for example, to commuting flows near London lengthening more rapidly than elsewhere; if anything, the North West appears to be the most sensitive to recent change, while North Wales is perhaps the least. A more convincing case can be made for a systematic pattern in which TTWA boundaries between smaller towns and nearby larger centres are the most sensitive. A final point here is that it is possible for rural areas to be more highly sensitive in some cases, because the inclusion of a size criterion in the requirements causes smaller areas to be vulnerable to the combination of relatively slight changes in both their size and self-containment levels.

Contrasting groups of commuters

The definition of TTWAs is based on an analysis of the commuting patterns of the whole workforce. It is certain that such an analysis 'averages away' a huge variety of commuting behaviour by different groups within the labour market. This research project undertook some analyses of different groups' distinctive commuting patterns. The contrasts between the groups extend to the way their commuting patterns have been changing too. For example, less than half (44 per cent) of men in 1991 commuted no more than 5kms, whereas the values for women were 53 per cent for those with full-time jobs and 70 per cent for women with part-time work. Yet this substantial contrast in 1991 follows a period when key underlying differences between the genders seem to have been reducing. In particular, the gap in car usage for commuting has narrowed from 1981 when 59 per cent of men but only 37 per cent of women used cars, to 1991 when the equivalent values were 67 per cent of men and 52 per cent of women.

It is not possible to make totally precise comparisons between the number of '(fe)male-specific TTWAs' definable in 1981 and 1991, but broad comparisons do seem to confirm the idea above that gender differences are narrowing. To summarise, self-containment of male commuting patterns has not declined

very rapidly in very many areas, while the of 345 'female TTWAs' defined on 1981 data for England and Wales by Green et al (1986) includes numerous areas which are found to be no longer self-contained when the 1991 data are analysed. Even so, the 'averaging' which results from analysing the whole dataset together produces the result which would have been expected: the analysis of the whole labour force produced a number of draft TTWAs which is slightly closer to the number for men than for women, in keeping with there being slightly more men than women in the labour force.

In a similar way, separating out professionals and managers – a minority group – from all other workers results in a number of 'non-professional TTWAs' which is not very far from the overall picture, whereas the minority group diverges from this average much more radically due to the long average commuting distances of professional and managerial workers. The same principle is also evident when the minority group are those who tend to have shorter commuting distances than average, with substantially more 'manual TTWAs' being separately identifiable than for the workforce as a whole – although the most extreme example of this pattern emerges when the minority group are part-time workers. Shorter-distance commuting is associated with lower earnings, which is why in each of the contrasting groups of workers above it is the lower earning group of the pair which has the larger number of separable TTWAs. Among part-time workers, of course, shorter distance commuting is sometimes sought specifically to reduce the job's interference with home-based activities (eg. child rearing), because part-time working is often chosen by those who seek work which can offer this advantage.

Summary

The research undertaken has shown that TTWAs can now be readily updated to reflect more contemporary commuting patterns than those of 15 years ago which underlie the 1984 TTWA definitions. The pattern of changes which the research has revealed are recognisable not only from knowledge of labour market changes in the 1980s but also from the discussion by Coombes et al (1985) of basic trends which were already established in the 1970s: smaller TTWAs are tending to no longer be separable, especially nearer to larger cities, and TTWAs which had been strongly orientated around older industries have increasingly seen their distinctiveness as local labour markets decline at the same time as their traditional forms of local employment have declined.

The analysis of separate groups within the workforce has provided a consistent reminder that less well paid workers are less likely to commute longer distances. Even so, the comparison which can be made between 1981 and 1991 suggests that some of these differences in

commuting patterns may be slowly narrowing. The fact that contrasts are observable between different groups does not negate the value of analysing the whole workforce's behaviour, and for the purposes to which TTWAs are used it is the whole labour market which remains the relevant focus for the analysis.

The precision and plausibility of the results from the computer analysis mean that there is as much confidence in the 1991-based TTWA's as there was for the 1980's analysis. The basis for the definitions can remain largely unchanged from the previous exercise: the method of defining TTWAs was seen then to be entirely defensible and is still the 'state of the art' as a method for defining labour market areas in Europe and beyond. The key criteria of size and self-containment retain their relevance for identifying TTWAs which will be used for reporting claimant-based unemployment statistics.

A recent review of possible methods and sources to provide unemployment statistics (Steel, 1996)

confirmed that no alternative data source could provide monthly local unemployment rates to replace those calculated from the claimant count. The problem with the established approach is the mixing of residence- and workplace-based data sources, and this problem remains. A radical alternative solution to this problem would be the wholesale 'transfer' of the estimated numbers of employees from their workplace to their probable home location (using the Census commuting data to guide this allocation). In this way the data could all have arguably become residence-based – but considerable statistical reservations at such an approach can be anticipated. The argument for TTWAs therefore remains as the need for areas with high levels of self-containment so that unemployment rates in their current form can confidently be published.

The crucial point remains that numerous 1984 TTWAs no longer meet the self-containment threshold which has always been accepted as the minimum which is acceptable.

There is generally no feasible alternative available in the form of administrative areas. In short, the continually increasing complexity of commuting patterns inevitably erodes the self-containment of any unchanging boundaries. Given the logic which points irrevocably to self-containment of commuting flows as the key criteria for defining TTWA boundaries, then there is no escaping the dilemma of accepting either the turbulence (ie. largely the loss of time-series data) which comes from a comprehensive updating of TTWAs, or the progressive reduction in their self-containment, so that one TTWA after another ceases to meet accepted requirements.

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Copies of the Consultation Document are being widely distributed (see list below). If you are not on the mailing list, and would like a copy, please contact Cathy Baker on 0171-533 6086.

Closing dates for comments is 28 February 1997.

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How do employers regard the unemployed jobseeker? Do long-term unemployed applicants face extra barriers to landing a job? This article summarises the findings of a research project on these issues conducted for the Department for Education and Employment and based on a survey of 800 UK employers.

By John Atkinson, Lesley Giles and Nigel Meager, Institute for Employment Studies

Employers, recruitment and the unemployed

The research

This research was conducted by the Institute for Employment Studies for the Department for Education and Employment. It draws on evidence provided by a representative sample of 800 UK employers, investigated by telephone survey and face-to-face interview during the latter part of 1995 and early 1996.

Overall findings

The report concludes that UK employers hold fairly benign views about unemployed people: relatively few believe that the unemployed are intrinsically less worthwhile than employed applicants. This viewpoint is certainly consistent with the growth of unemployment in the last two decades, experienced as a societal, communal and perhaps personal event. It is also undoubtedly consistent with the experience of many personnel professionals, who are very likely themselves to have made perfectly adequate employees redundant at some point. The fact of being unemployed *per se* seems no longer to count seriously against job applicants in the judgement of their likely recruiters.

Two stings in the tail

That said, there are two crucial caveats. First, while most employers do not hold the fact of being unemployed seriously against applicants, it is nonetheless information which they consciously seek out early in the recruitment process. It then raises questions which would not have applied to an employed applicant. Why had they become unemployed? What had they been doing while unemployed? How frequently had they been unemployed?

Such questions come onto the agenda with some force. Most unemployed applicants, of course, would have little difficulty in answering such questions satisfactorily, but those who could not would face a serious and potentially telling additional selection filter.

Second, longer durations of unemployment – whether extended, unbroken spells, or repeated discontinuous ones – are taken seriously and widely into consideration by recruiters. They are most concerned about the motivation, attitudes and keenness of the longer-term unemployed and subsequently about the skills and experience which they offer. The former are widely seen as somewhat fragile, and likely to deteriorate because of

extended unemployment. The latter are seen as partly intrinsic (especially basic skills) and partly acquired (as long-term unemployed applicants would have less recent work experience on which to base a claim of proven ability to do the job).

Overcoming the selection hurdle

The research demonstrates the highly selective impact of these considerations. Fully half the recruiters had taken on at least one unemployed person in the past year, and two-thirds of them had found unemployed recruits "no different from average/about average". Satisfactory participation in public programmes to assist the unemployed is positively correlated with this effect. Many unemployed applicants are therefore able to pass these various selection filters with little or no difficulty.

The research adds further evidence of just how frequently unemployed people apply for jobs. They had applied for at least half, and (allowing for employer uncertainty, possibly three-quarters) of the most recent vacancies among our respondents. Our analysis of the selection methods they encountered reveals two important factors.

First, selection appears to be a good deal less scientific than many of the prescriptive and nominative models suggested in the personnel management literature. Relatively few employers appeared to be using very sophisticated approaches, and almost all were relying strongly on some combination of sifting through application forms, face-to-face scrutiny at formal interview, and confirmation through references. Secondly, the desired attributes among recruits generally mirror those areas of concern identified above: that is, with motivation/reliability, basic skills, and previous experience well to the fore.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS

While this project provides specific lessons for particular public programmes or labour market interventions, we seek here only to indicate the general conclusions and trends. There are four main conclusions.

1. The timing of intervention

Our findings strongly support the 'tiered' or 'phased' perspective which underpins current orthodoxy on active labour market programmes. That is to say,

they confirm that the normal workings of the labour market will generally cope adequately with most short-term unemployment. While there may be a shortage of vacancies (in a particular local labour market, or at a particular time), there seem to be no qualitative reasons why many, or indeed most, unemployed people should be significantly disadvantaged in both finding and securing work early in a spell.

Those who do not succeed, however, face multiple disadvantage which intensifies as the duration of their employment extends. The factors which prevent them from securing work early in a spell of unemployment are significantly amplified and supplemented in employers' eyes. Unemployment is seen to have a corrosive effect on their personal traits, perhaps confirming any objective deficiency (such as basic skill shortcomings), and possibly also signalling some (non-specific and possibly illusory) defect ("there must be something wrong with them...").

This leads us to three conclusions about the general policy climate:

New entrants to unemployment should be encouraged and assisted to participate in effective jobsearch as quickly as possible.

Those who face particular difficulties in such engagement (perhaps because of poor jobsearch skills) or who obviously lack an indispensable attribute (reference, home address, literacy, etc.) should be identified

for early and focused assistance, directed at this specific difficulty.

The extension of a spell of unemployment ought to call forth more profound action. Thus, on the one hand, the discretion allowed to individuals ought properly to diminish as their preferred course of action fails to produce results. On the other, the assistance available to them ought to become more substantive as their evident need for it increases. It might be felt that these two considerations go hand in hand: a more *dirigiste* regime is more easily justifiable if the assistance it offers is more genuine.

2. Keeping in touch with workplace culture

Most unemployed people are likely to benefit most (in the eyes of their putative recruiters) from activity which takes place close to, and closely resembles, a work-like environment. The loss of general work-related disciplines (timekeeping, task-centred activity, interpersonal skills, etc.) is that most widely feared as a result of exclusion from the workplace. In other words, if an unemployed person cannot get a job, he or she should do something that looks as much like one as possible.

3. The primacy of motivation

Motivation or 'attitude' is the most important attribute employers are looking to secure from a recruit, and they fear that this is the asset most easily lost as

unemployment continues. The unemployed jobseeker must therefore be shown the importance of demonstrating the right attitude and motivation to prospective employers.

4. Keep programme participation a positive experience

Public employment and training programmes require considerable employer participation if they are to be successful. A positive experience of employing a previously unemployed person (directly or through a programme) seems to lead quite easily to a readiness to take on more unemployed people (either through a programme, or directly). A more negative or unsatisfactory experience, however, particularly if obtained through a public programme, can have quite the opposite effect.

This suggests that programme managers should place particular stress on the selection and appropriate placement of such individuals through their programmes. There is some reason to believe that pressure to meet scheme volume targets may have led scheme managers to underplay this, particularly for repeat-business employers rather than new entrants to a programme.

Employers, Recruitment and the Unemployed. ISBN 1-85184-253-5. Price £40. Available from BEBC Ltd, PO Box 1496, Poole, Dorset BH12 3YD, tel 01202 715555.

OVER THE last 15 years the South West has been one of the fastest growing regions in the country, with the economy in general performing well. This growth is expected to continue in the near future.

In terms of area, the South West is one of the UK's largest regions, stretching from Land's End in the west to Swindon in the east. It encompasses the counties of Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Gloucestershire, Somerset and Wiltshire, as well as the former county of Avon (see *technical note*). The region accounts for more than 15 per cent of the total land mass, but has one of the lowest population densities.

The South West has a greater proportion of elderly residents than any other UK region, as a result of people retiring to the region. In particular, the South West experiences a high level of two-way migration with the South East region.

In spring 1996, as in the past few years,



Spotlight on The South West

This is the first in a series of articles examining the labour market from a regional perspective. The South West is the first region to fall under the spotlight, with the next being Yorkshire and the Humber. The Government Office Regions (GORs) are being used as a basis for the profiles in readiness for their introduction as the primary geography for presentational purposes in April 1997.

By **Kelly Field**, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics.

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION: A broad overview of the South West and its labour market.

DEMOGRAPHY: The resident population in the region over the past few years, and labour force projections.

EMPLOYMENT: Comparing the South West's employment trends with the national picture, with an analysis by industry.

VACANCIES: A look at the level of Jobcentre vacancies from 1986-1996.

UNEMPLOYMENT: Unemployment rates together with age and duration analyses.

REDUNDANCIES: The region's redundancy rate in comparison with the national average.

EARNINGS: Average gross weekly earnings in the South West, analysed by gender and industry.

QUALIFICATIONS AND TRAINING: Economically active in the region by their highest qualification, and the numbers receiving job-related training.

the South West continued to have a higher proportion of self-employed workers, and a lower proportion of full-time workers, than any other region.

Service industries account for over three-quarters of employment in the region, one of the highest proportions in the country. Tourism in particular provides a high level of employment – more people are employed in this sector in the region than anywhere else in the UK.

The defence industry is also relatively important to the South West, while agriculture accounts for 17 per cent of the registered businesses in the region, compared with a national average of 11 per cent.

Between 1985 and 1995, the South West consistently had one of the lowest rates in the country for working days lost to industrial disputes (except in 1994 where the rate was close to the UK average). In 1995 there were six days lost per 1,000 employees, compared with the UK rate of 19.

Between October 1986 and 1996, unemployment on both the claimant count and ILO measures followed the same general trends in the South West, as in the UK as a whole.



DEMOGRAPHY

BETWEEN 1985 and 1995, according to mid-year population estimates, the number of residents in the South West increased steadily. Over the decade the region recorded the largest percentage increase in resident population in Great Britain, which at 7 per cent was over twice the national average (3 per cent).

The South West has the oldest population in the UK, with the highest proportion of residents over 60 – more than one person in five is a pensioner, and one in 20 is aged 80 or over.

Resident population

Between 1985 and 1995, the rate of growth in resident population was not even across the region. Wiltshire experienced the biggest resident population growth of 9 per cent, over twice Avon's 4 per cent rise. (Table 1)

In the South West there are more resident women than men. However, this is solely because women outnumber men among those aged 50 and over. (Table 2)

According to the spring 1996 Labour Force Survey (LFS), the South West had one of the lowest regional proportions of ethnic minority residents, just 1 per cent compared with the national average of 6 per cent.

The labour force

In spring 1996, for those aged 16 and over, the South West had a lower economic activity rate – the percentage of people who are either in employment or unemployed on the ILO measure – than the UK, 62.0 per cent compared with 62.4 per cent. However, the rate for those of working age was higher in the region (80.1 per cent) than nationally (78.1 per cent). This is due to the South West having a higher proportion of elderly residents than the UK. (Table 3)

Between 1986 and 1996, there was a 9 per cent increase in the labour force in the region (those aged 16 and over who are either in employment or unemployed on the ILO measure), over twice the national average of 4 per cent. This was due to the 17 per cent increase in the number of women in the labour force in the region compared with 9 per cent in the UK, and also to the 3 per cent rise for men in the region compared with a national fall. (Table 4)

Future trends

Over the next decade, the South West is projected to see an increase of ten per cent in the labour force compared with 5 per cent in the UK. In 2006, it is estimated that women will make up 46 per cent of both the region's and the UK's labour force, a rise of 1 percentage point in the South West and 2 points nationally. In the region there is a projected 12 per cent increase in the number of women in the labour force, with the equivalent rise for men being 7 per cent – both percentages being higher than the national estimates. (Table 4)

Table 1 Resident population^a

	Population (thousands)						Population percentage change			
	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1985-1995	1990-1995	1994-1995
	Great Britain	55,127	55,972	56,207	56,388	56,559	56,753	56,957	3.3	1.8	0.4
South West	4,514	4,694	4,718	4,746	4,768	4,798	4,827	6.9	2.8	0.6
Avon ^b	945	960	965	968	973	979	982	3.9	2.3	0.4
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	446	472	474	475	477	480	483	8.3	2.3	0.6
Devon	991	1,037	1,039	1,045	1,049	1,053	1,059	6.8	2.1	0.5
Dorset	628	657	660	664	667	673	679	8.1	3.3	0.8
Gloucestershire	514	536	539	541	544	550	553	7.6	3.2	0.6
Somerset	448	467	468	472	474	478	481	7.4	3.1	0.6
Wiltshire	542	565	572	579	583	586	591	8.9	4.5	0.7

Source: Mid-year population estimates, Nomis, ONS.

^a All ages.
^b The former county of Avon.

Table 2 Resident population: by age and sex, 1995

	South West			Great Britain		
	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All
Percentage aged:						
0-14	19.1	17.3	18.2	20.2	18.4	19.3
15-19	5.9	5.3	5.6	6.1	5.6	5.9
20-29	14.6	12.8	13.7	15.3	14.1	14.7
30-39	14.7	13.6	14.2	15.8	14.8	15.3
40-49	13.9	13.4	13.6	13.8	13.2	13.5
50-59	11.3	10.9	11.1	11.0	10.7	10.8
60 and over	20.5	26.6	23.6	17.8	23.2	20.6
All ages (= 100 per cent) (thousands)	2,357	2,470	4,827	27,922	29,035	56,957

Source: Mid-year population estimates, Nomis, ONS.

Table 3 Economic activity, spring 1996

	In employment			ILO unemployed (thousands)	Total economically active (=100%) (thousands)	Economic activity rate for all aged 16 and over ^b (percentages)	Economic activity rate for all of working age ^b (percentages)
	Employees	Self employed	Total ^a				
	United Kingdom	86.0	12.5					91.8	8.2	28,552	62.4	78.1
South West	82.5	15.9	93.7	6.3	2,366	62.0	80.1
Avon ^c	85.5	12.2	93.7	6.2	508	65.4	81.9
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	74.3	23.8	91.4	8.3	221	57.5	75.5
Devon	80.1	18.1	92.9	7.1	476	56.7	76.6
Dorset	81.1	17.9	93.4	6.6	305	56.1	78.3
Gloucestershire	84.6	14.6	94.0	6.0	284	66.0	82.5
Somerset	83.6	14.6	94.2	6.1	240	63.7	81.1
Wiltshire	85.2	13.6	95.8	4.3	331	71.6	85.1

Source: Labour Force Survey, ONS.

^a Includes unpaid family workers, those on government training programmes and those who did not state whether they were employees or self-employed.
^b Working age: 16-59 for women; 16-64 for men.
^c The former county of Avon.

Table 4 The projected labour force: by age and sex^a

	South West								
	All			Men			Women		
	1986	1996	2006	1986	1996	2006	1986	1996	2006
Percentage aged:									
16-24	22.3	15.3	14.4	21.0	14.9	13.5	24.2	15.9	15.5
25-34	22.0	24.9	20.1	22.9	25.8	21.2	20.7	23.7	18.8
35-44	23.8	23.6	26.5	23.2	23.0	26.1	24.6	24.3	27.0
45-59	25.7	30.0	32.4	25.7	29.5	31.8	25.8	30.8	33.2
60-64	4.3	4.0	5.1	5.1	4.4	5.7	3.3	3.5	4.3
65 and over	1.8	2.2	1.4	2.1	2.4	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.1
All aged 16 and over (= 100 per cent) (thousands)	2,174	2,336	2,593	1,275	1,315	1,412	899	1,050	1,181

	United Kingdom								
	All			Men			Women		
	1986	1996	2006	1986	1996	2006	1986	1996	2006
Percentage aged:									
16-24	22.9	16.1	15.0	21.6	15.7	14.8	24.8	16.6	15.3
25-34	23.1	26.9	21.2	24.0	27.4	21.9	21.9	26.2	20.4
35-44	23.3	23.7	27.3	22.9	23.3	26.8	23.9	24.1	27.9
45-59	25.3	28.3	30.7	25.0	27.7	30.2	25.6	29.0	31.4
60-64	3.9	3.6	4.3	4.9	4.1	4.7	2.6	2.8	3.8
65 and over	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.1
All aged 16 and over (= 100 per cent) (thousands)	27,566	28,552	30,092	16,055	15,992	16,376	11,511	12,561	13,715

^a Projections based on the 1994 Labour Force Survey.

Source: Labour Force Survey and labour force projections, ONS.

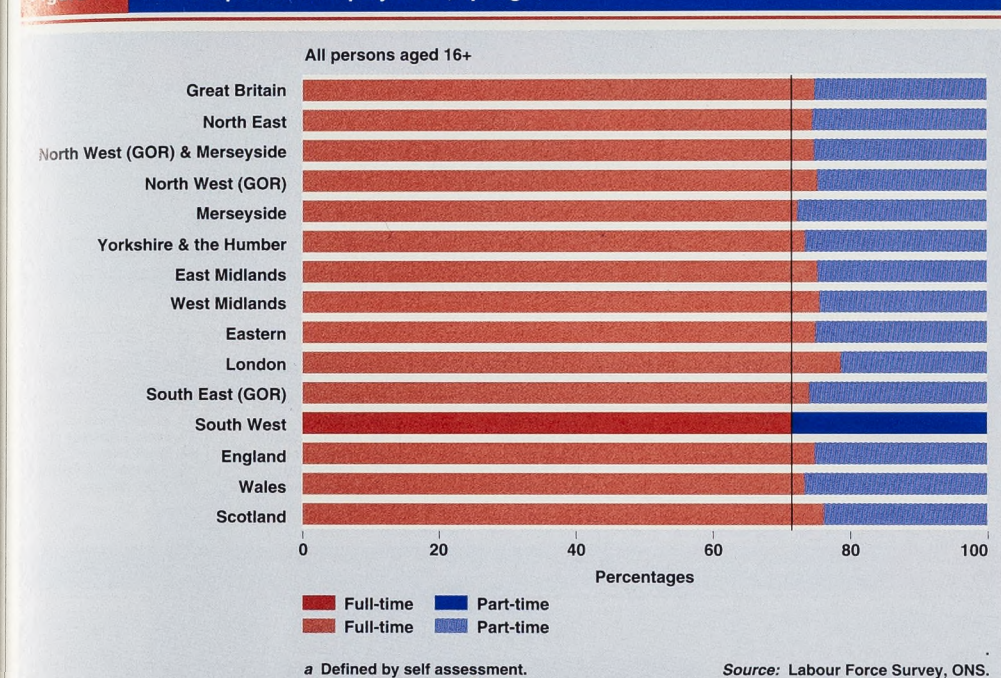
Table 5 Employment, spring quarters

	Population (thousands)					Percentage change				
	1986	1990 ^a	1993 ^b	1995	1996	1986-1996	1990-1996	1990-1993	1993-1996	1995-1996
	All aged 16 and over									
Great Britain	23,984	26,324	24,907	25,350	25,578	6.6	-2.8	-5.4	2.7	0.9
South West	1,985	2,226	2,126	2,188	2,216	11.6	-0.4	-4.5	4.2	1.3
Employees										
Great Britain	20,852	22,388	21,313	21,675	22,020	5.6	-1.6	-4.8	3.3	1.6
South West	1,642	1,805	1,740	1,781	1,828	11.3	1.3	-3.6	5.1	2.6
Self-employment										
Great Britain	2,729	3,482	3,108	3,269	3,205	17.4	-8.0	-10.7	3.0	-2.0
South West	309	386	345	376	353	14.2	-8.5	-10.6	2.3	-6.1

Source: Labour Force Survey, ONS.

^a Chosen to represent an employment peak.
^b Chosen to represent an employment trough.

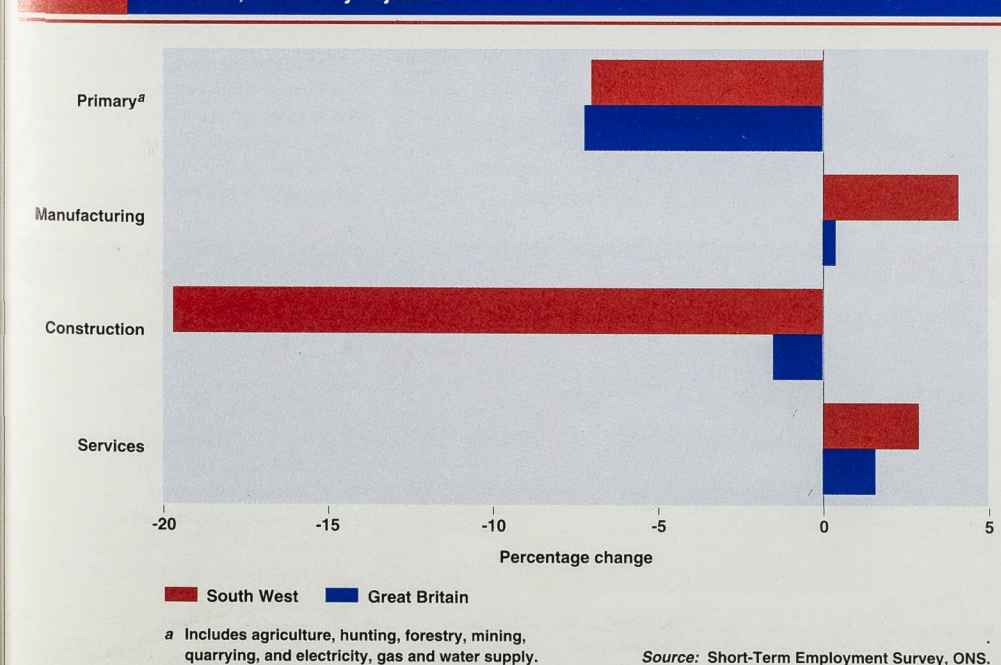
Figure 1 Full- and part-time employment^a, spring 1996



^a Defined by self assessment.

Source: Labour Force Survey, ONS.

Figure 2 Annual change in employees in employment: by major industry group, June 1995 to June 1996, seasonally adjusted



^a Includes agriculture, hunting, forestry, mining, quarrying, and electricity, gas and water supply.

Source: Short-Term Employment Survey, ONS.



EMPLOYMENT

ACCORDING TO the LFS, the South West saw an increase of 12 per cent in those aged 16 and over in employment over the decade to spring 1996, up from 2.0 million to 2.2 million. This rise, compared with the national average of 7 per cent, meant that the South West was one of the fastest growing regions in the country. This was largely due to two factors: the workforce falling less sharply during the recession; and a period of strong growth since 1993.

The number of self-employed people in the region increased at a lower rate than the national average between 1986 to 1996 – 14 per cent compared with 17 per cent. Nevertheless, in spring 1996, as in recent years, the region had the highest proportion of self-employed workers in the country – 16 per cent compared with the national average of 13 per cent.

Employment trends

In the South West, as in Great Britain, the number of people aged 16 and over in employment increased each year from 1986 to 1996 except between 1990 and 1993.

The number of employees increased from 1986 to 1989 in the South West, but then fell over the next few years, not achieving consistent growth again until 1994. Again the percentage increase in the number of employees over the decade was higher in the region than for Great Britain (11 and 6 per cent respectively). (Table 5)

The level of self-employment rose between 1986 and 1991 in the South West, and then fell 17 per cent in a year. However, the numbers then increased until 1996. Nationally, the level started to fall in 1990, not rising again until 1994. In both the South West and Great Britain there was a fall in the number of self-employed between 1995 and 1996. (Table 5)

Full- and part-time employment

Nearly 30 per cent of all aged 16 and over in employment in the region in spring 1996 worked part-time – the highest proportion in the country – compared with a quarter nationally. This followed the trend of recent years. (Figure 1)

Over the past few years the proportion of part-time workers who are female has been just over four-fifths both regionally and in Great Britain. Around half of all women in employment work part-time in the South West, compared with just under a tenth of men. Both of these proportions are higher than the national average.

Between 1992 and 1996 part-time employment increased in the South West by 14 per cent and nationally by 8 per cent, due largely to an increase in the number of men working part-time – up 31 per cent regionally compared with 23 per cent in Great Britain. The number of women in part-time employment rose in the South West by 11 per cent, over twice the national



EMPLOYMENT Continued

average of 5 per cent. The level of full-time employment fluctuated between 1992 and 1996, with an increase regionally but a fall in Great Britain.

Analysis by industry

According to the Workforce in Employment estimates, and in line with the trend in Great Britain, there has been a move away from manufacturing towards the service industries since 1986. However, the overall fall in employees in manufacturing in the ten years to June 1996 was less pronounced in the South West (10 per cent) than in Great Britain (17 per cent). This was partly due to the region recording a bigger percentage rise (4 per cent) than the national average (0.4 per cent) between June 1995 and 1996. The region experienced a larger percentage increase in employees in the service industries over the decade than Great Britain – 25 per cent compared with 15 per cent. (Figure 2)

Tewkesbury has the biggest proportion of employees in manufacturing in 1995 – at 39 per cent over twice the regional percentage (17 per cent). (Figure 3)

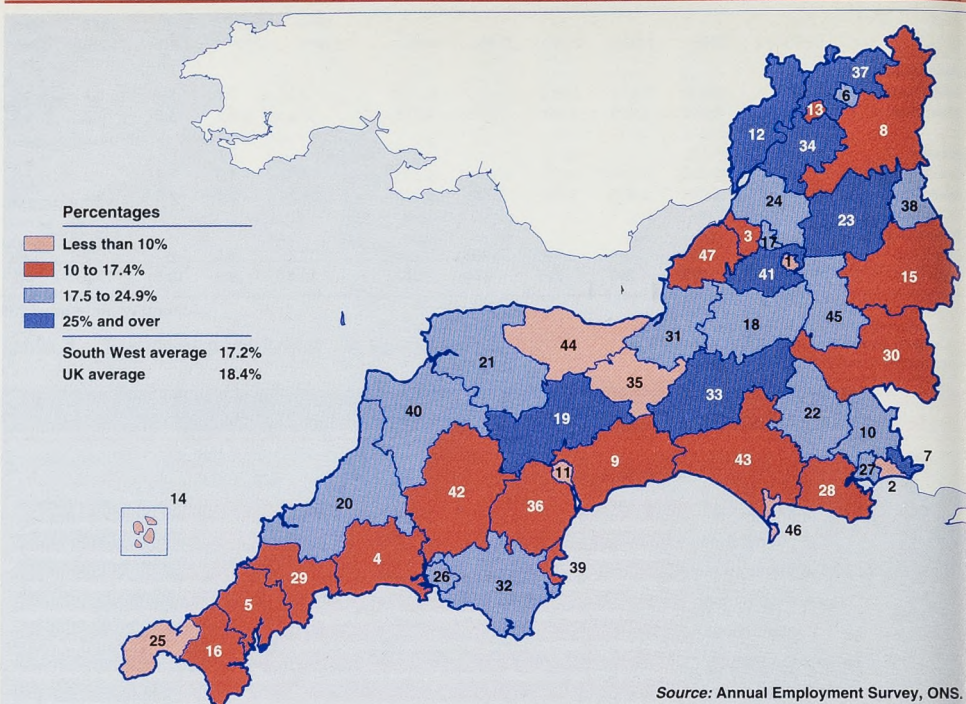
The largest employment sector in the region – and in Great Britain – over the past few years in terms of employees has been public administration, education and health. In June 1996 this sector represented just over a quarter of employees both in the South West and nationally, with the percentage being higher regionally due to employees in the MoD. This figure does not fully reflect the importance of the defence industry in the region, as armed forces are identified separately in Workforce in Employment estimates. The proportion of employees in the distribution, hotels and catering sector is also higher in the South West than in Great Britain, as this includes the tourism industry. (Figure 4)

Analysis by occupation

In the spring 1996 LFS, of those aged 16 and over in employment, by occupation the highest proportion were employed as managers and administrators, both in the South West (17 per cent) and nationally (15 per cent). (Figure 5)

This is not surprising given the fact that public administration, education and health constituted the largest employment sector (see above). Over the past few years the highest percentage increase in employment has been in this occupational group in the region, whereas for Great Britain it has been for the associate professional and technical occupations.

Figure 3 Percentage of employees in manufacturing industries by Local Authority District, September 1995



Local Authority Districts

1 Bath	11 Exeter	21 North Devon	30 Salisbury	39 Torbay
2 Bournemouth	12 Forest of Dean	22 North Dorset	31 Sedgemoor	40 Torridge
3 Bristol	13 Gloucester	23 North Wiltshire	32 South Hams	41 Wansdyke
4 Caradon	14 Isles of Scilly	24 Northhavant	33 South Somerset	42 West Devon
5 Carrick	15 Kennet	25 Penwith	34 Stroud	43 West Dorset
6 Cheltenham	16 Kerrier	26 Plymouth	35 Taunton Deane	44 West Somerset
7 Christchurch	17 Kingswood	27 Poole	36 Teignbridge	45 West Wiltshire
8 Cotswold	18 Mendip	28 Purbeck	37 Tewkesbury	46 Weymouth & Portland
9 East Devon	19 Mid Devon	29 Restormel	38 Thamesdown	47 Woodspring
10 East Dorset	20 North Cornwall			

Figure 4 Employees in employment: by industry, June 1996, seasonally adjusted

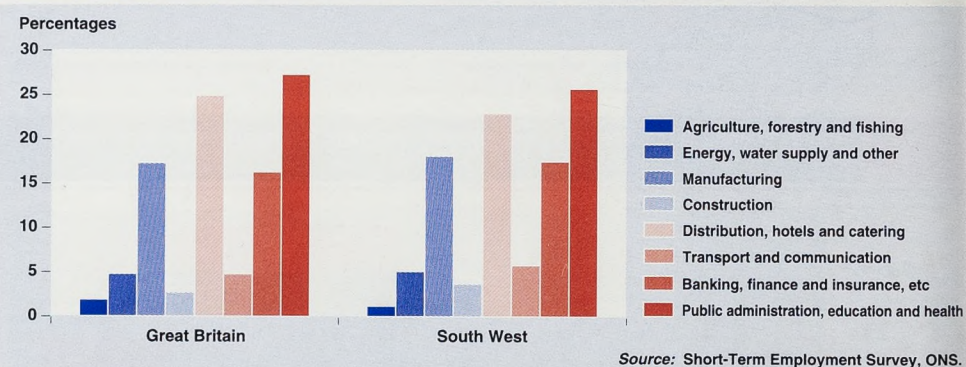


Figure 5 All aged 16+ in employment; by occupation, spring 1996

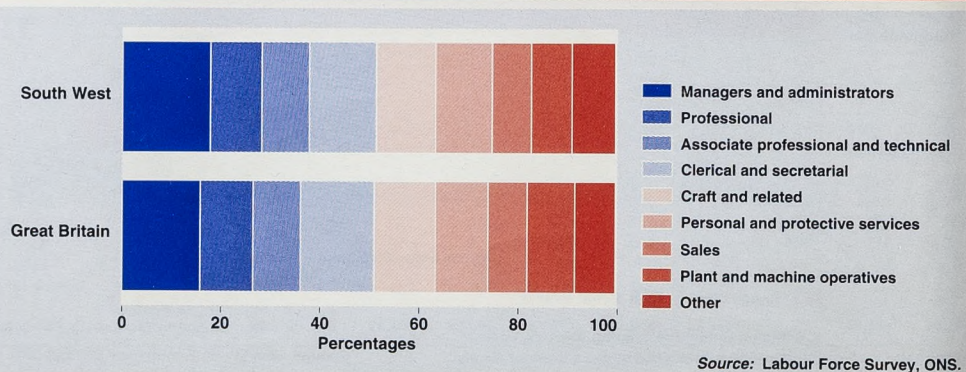


Figure 6 Vacancies notified to Jobcentres^a, seasonally adjusted

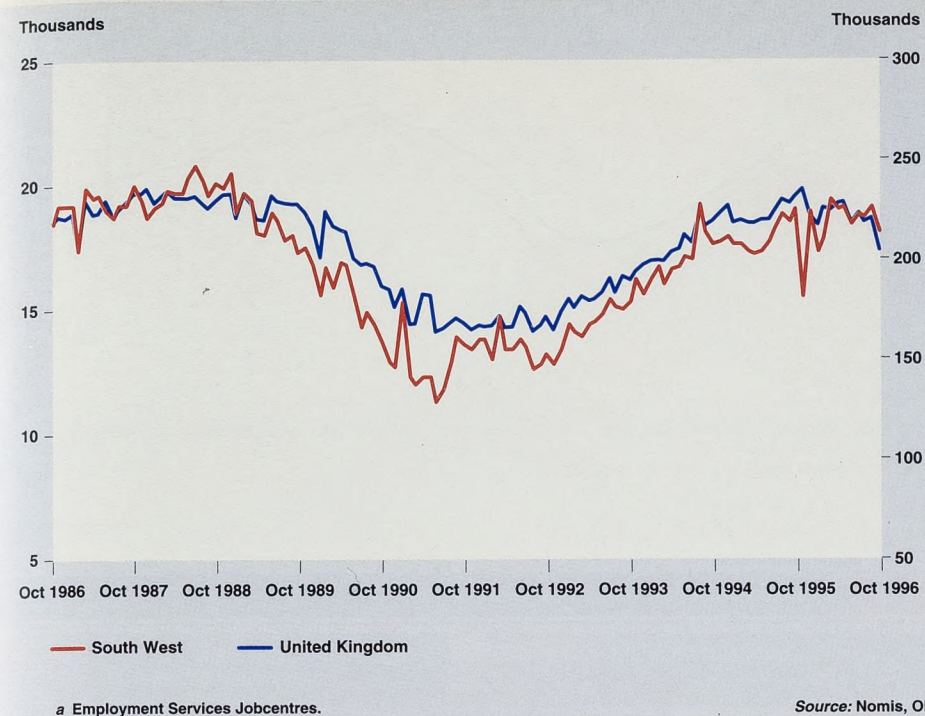
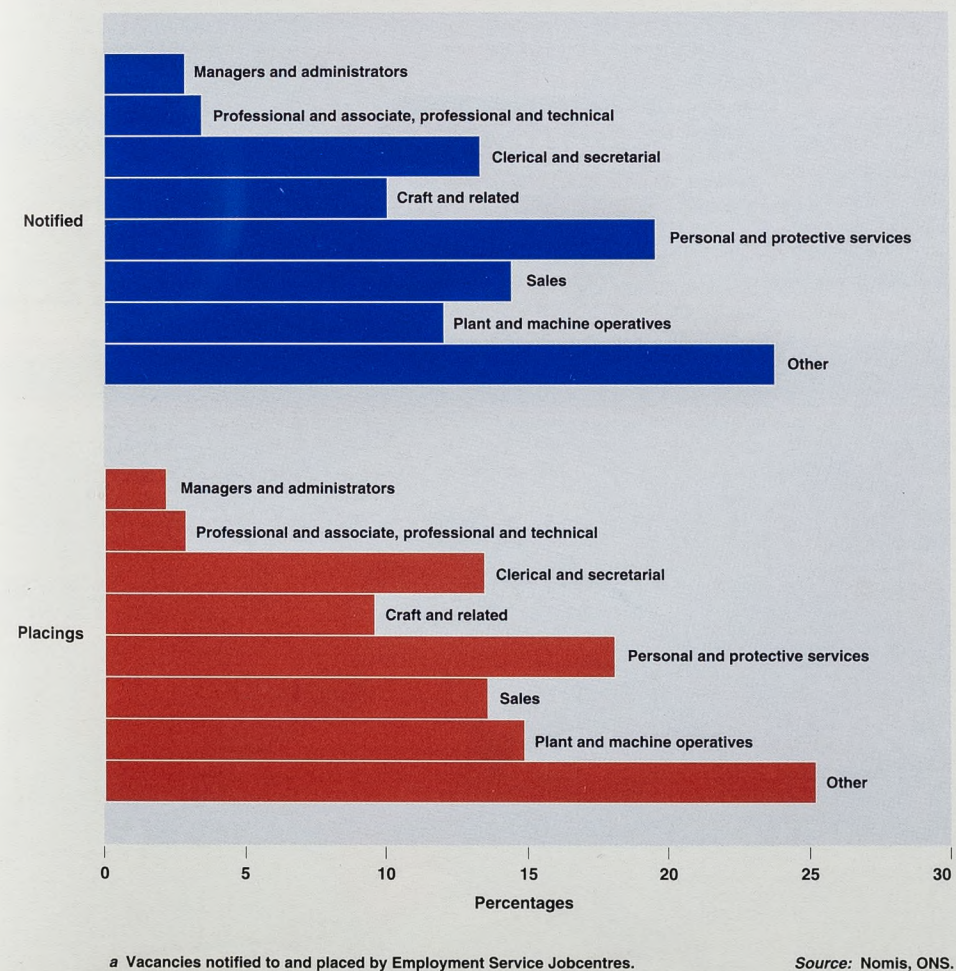


Figure 7 Notified vacancies and placings^a by occupation, South West, October 1996



VACANCIES

IN THE South West between October 1986 and 1996, the levels of vacancies notified to Employment Service Jobcentres, unfilled vacancies at Jobcentres, and placings by Jobcentres followed the general national trends (all seasonally adjusted).

Trends since 1986

The level of notified vacancies in the region, although fluctuating, has stayed about the same since mid-1994. In October 1996 the level, both regionally and nationally, was down on that of October 1986. (Figure 6)

Between January and October 1996, the level of unfilled vacancies rose sharply in the South West (by about 40 per cent), in line with the national trend. In October 1996, unfilled vacancies at 22,000 were at their peak level over the decade.

Placings in the South West, as in the UK, have been on a downwards trend since the peak in mid-1994. The number of placings in October 1996 was lower than that in October 1986, both regionally and nationally (see technical note).

Analysis by occupation

In the quarter ending October 1996, apart from 'other occupations', the personal and protective sector made up the highest percentage of notified vacancies (20 per cent) and placings (18 per cent) in the South West. This is in line with the national pattern. (Figure 7)



UNEMPLOYMENT

IN OCTOBER 1996, the seasonally adjusted claimant unemployment rate in the South West was 5.9 per cent, compared with 7.1 per cent for the UK.

The rates on the ILO measure for spring 1996 were 6.3 per cent and 8.1 per cent respectively.

The separate male and female unemployment rates on both measures were lower than the national averages.

Over the year to October 1996 claimant unemployment decreased by 14 per cent in the South West compared with 11 per cent for the country as a whole (seasonally adjusted).

Trends since 1986

Over the decade to October 1996, seasonally adjusted claimant unemployment in the region has moved broadly in line with the national picture, although the rise during the early 1990s started a few months earlier and was slightly sharper.

The claimant unemployment rate in the region was 3.3 percentage points lower in October 1996 than 10 years earlier, with a 28 per cent decrease in the numbers of unemployed. Nationally the decrease in claimant unemployment rate was 3.8 points over the decade, or 34 per cent in the number of claimants. (Figure 8)

On the ILO measure, the unemployment rate was 2.6 points lower in spring 1996 than in 1986 in the South West, while nationally the rate was 3 points lower. The level of ILO unemployment was almost a quarter less in spring 1996 than in 1986, both regionally and nationally.

Unemployment rates

The South West had the third lowest regional claimant unemployment rate in the country in October 1996, 5.7 per cent compared with the national average of 7.1 per cent. (Figure 9)

Intra-regional analysis

The October 1996 figures indicate a wide difference in claimant unemployment rates between counties in the South West. Cornwall had the highest claimant unemployment rate of 8.3 per cent, while Wiltshire recorded the lowest - 3.9 per cent. (Figure 10)

The travel-to-work area with the highest claimant unemployment rate in the South West at October 1996 was Redruth and Camborne, with 10.5 per cent - compared with the rate for the region of 5.7 points. (Figure 11)

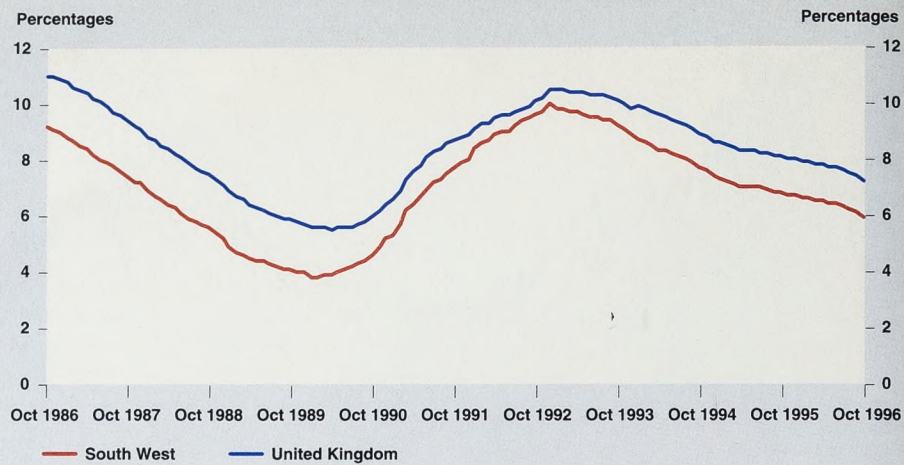
Analysis by age

Over the decade to October 1996 claimant unemployment decreased for all the major age groups in the South West and the UK - but at a slower rate in the South West.

With the claimant count in October 1996, as on the ILO measure in spring 1996, the highest proportion of unemployed was in the 20 to 29 years age group, both regionally (29 per cent) and nationally (31 per cent).

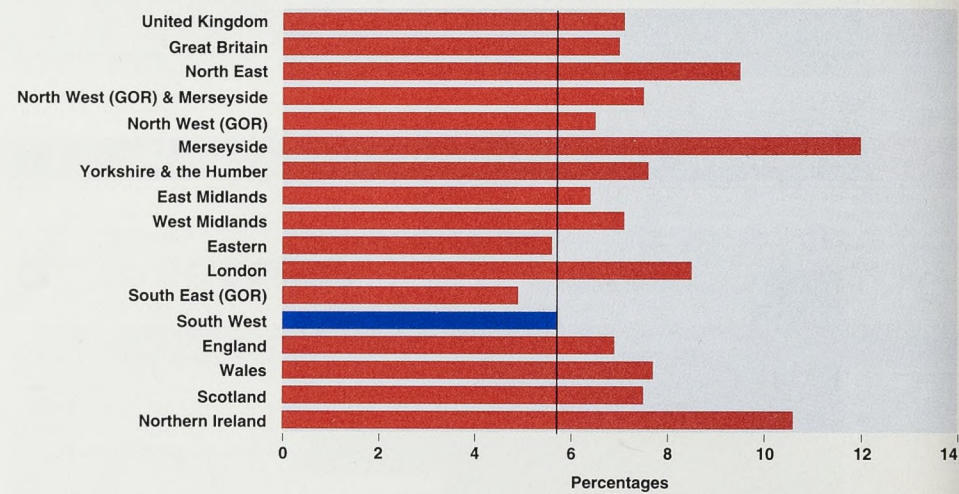
In October 1996 for the claimant count, and on the ILO measure in

Figure 8 Claimant unemployment rates, October 1986 to October 1996, seasonally adjusted



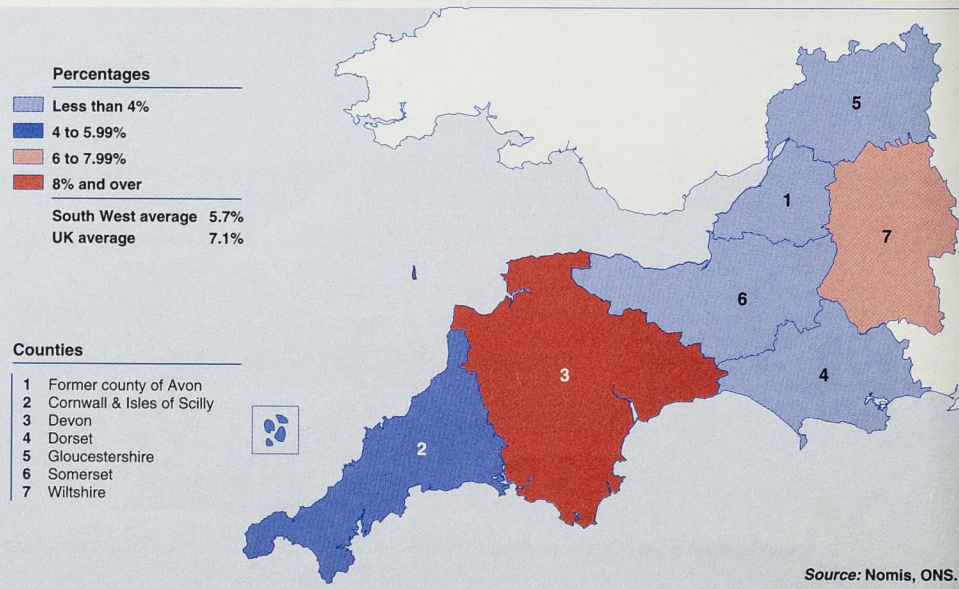
Source: Nomis, ONS.

Figure 9 Claimant unemployment rates, October 1996



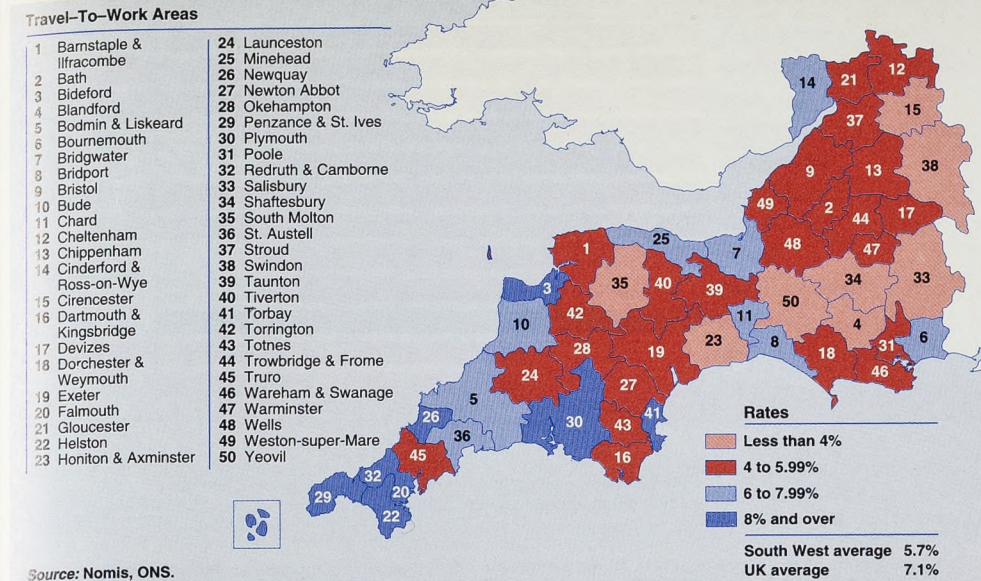
Source: Nomis, ONS.

Figure 10 Claimant unemployment rates by county, October 1996



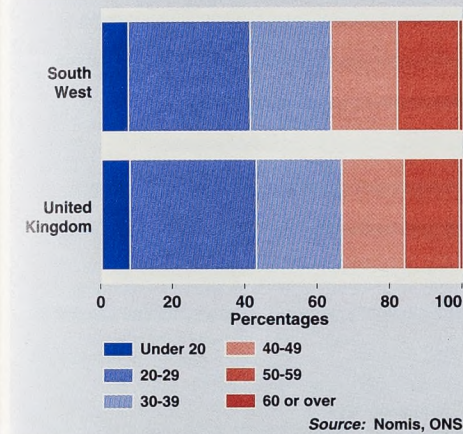
Source: Nomis, ONS.

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



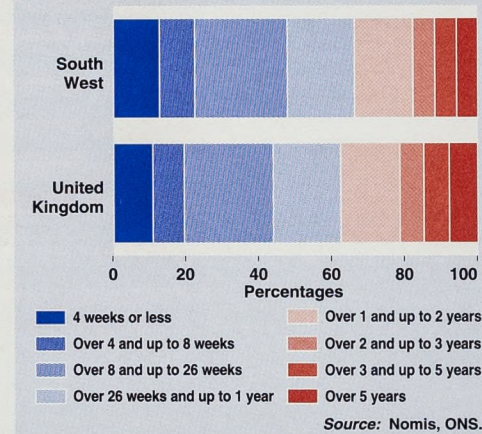
Source: Nomis, ONS.

Figure 12 Claimant unemployment by age, October 1996



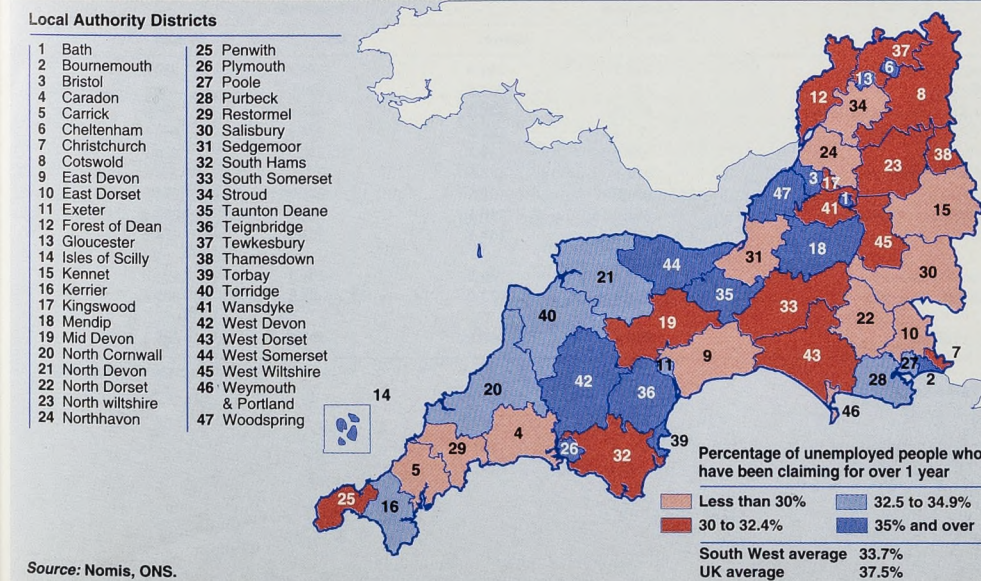
Source: Nomis, ONS.

Figure 13 Claimant unemployment by duration, October 1996



Source: Nomis, ONS.

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



Source: Nomis, ONS.



UNEMPLOYMENT Continued

spring 1996, the South West had higher proportions of unemployed in the older age groups than the national averages. This reflects the population age structure in the region.

However, there is a difference between the two measures when unemployment is analysed by age group, in that more people in the younger and older age groups are included in the ILO measure than in the claimant count, whereas for the intermediate age groups the reverse is true. This is evident in the proportions of unemployed by age group in the South West. (Figure 12)

Analysis by duration

In October 1996, on average, claimants in the South West had been unemployed for a shorter duration than in the UK. (Figure 13)

One third of claimants were classed as long-term unemployed (over one year) in October 1996 in the region, compared with 38 per cent in the UK.

In the South West in October 1996, there were large differences between local authority districts in the percentage of long-term claimant unemployed, ranging from a fifth of claimants in North Dorset to 42 per cent in Torridge. (Figure 14)

REDUNDANCIES

IN BOTH the South West and Great Britain, the level of redundancies and redundancy rates reached a peak in 1991, then fell over the next few years, and have stayed at approximately the same level since early 1994. Between 1991 and 1996, the number of redundancies fell in the region by one-third, less than the national decrease of almost a half.

At the peak in 1991, the South West's redundancy rate was lower than for Great Britain - 14.6 compared with 17.8. However, over the five years since then, the rate has fallen by 5 points in the region compared with 8.4 points nationally.

Some 17,000 people were made redundant in the region in the three months prior to their LFS interview in the spring quarter 1996, giving a rate of 9.6 per 1,000 employees. The rate for Great Britain for the same period was 9.4. (Figure 15)

EARNINGS

FROM THE 1996 New Earnings Survey, the average gross weekly earnings of full-time employees in the South West were £327, compared with a national average of £352.

Over the year to April 1996, the average gross weekly earnings for both men and women in the South West increased by 4 per cent, whereas in Great Britain the rise was 5 per cent for both sexes.

Analysis by gender

Average gross weekly full-time earnings in April 1996 were lower in the South West than nationally for both men - £365 compared with £392 - and women - £261 compared with £283.

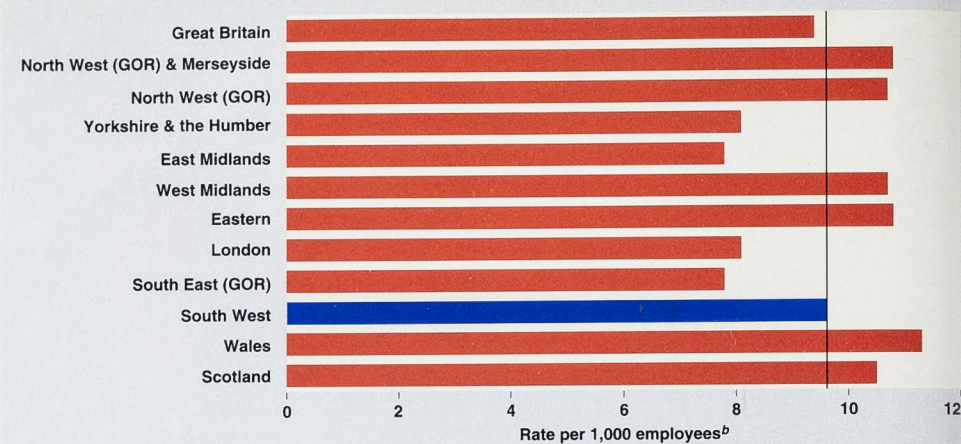
Within the region in April 1996, Cornwall recorded the lowest average gross weekly full-time pay for both men and women (£303 and £225 respectively), but had the least difference (£79) between the male and female averages. (Figure 16)

Analysis by occupation

For men with full-time manual jobs, the average gross weekly wage in the South West in April 1996 was £283 - the lowest in the country - while for non-manual jobs it was £431, also below the Great Britain average. For women in the region in April 1996, the difference between manual and non-manual jobs was less evident than for men, with the mean wages being £186 and £277 respectively.

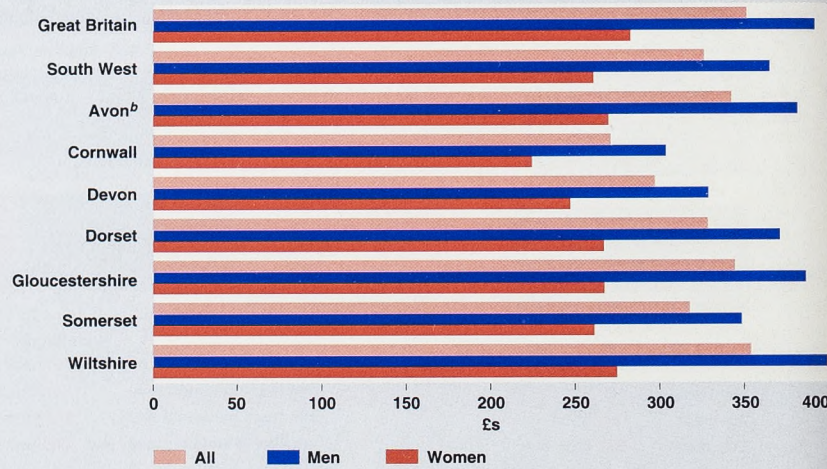
In April 1996, men in the South West earned the lowest average gross weekly full-time pay in the country in both the craft and related occupations - £310 - and in plant and machine operative jobs (£286). (Table 6)

Figure 15 Redundancy rates^a, spring 1996



^a People made redundant in the three months prior to their LFS interview.
^b Less than 10,000 redundancies - estimate not shown for the North East and Merseyside.
 Source: Labour Force Survey, ONS.

Figure 16 Average gross weekly full-time earnings by sex^a, April 1996



^a Adult rates.
^b The former county of Avon.
 Source: New Earnings Survey, ONS.

Table 6 Average gross weekly full-time earnings by sex and occupation^a, April 1996

	South West		Great Britain	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Managers and administrators	524.2	351.9	569.4	389.4
Professional	487.0	405.5	520.6	421.1
Associate professional and technical	407.5	324.5	463.5	349.9
Clerical and secretarial	261.4	222.3	274.9	239.1
Craft and related	309.5	210.6	331.6	200.1
Personal and protective	312.1	178.6	320.9	207.6
Sales	309.5	192.4	321.9	208.5
Plant and machine operatives	286.4	215.1	303.8	208.8
Other	236.9	164.3	253.6	174.5
All manual occupations	282.7	185.5	301.3	195.2
All non-manual occupations	431.4	277.0	464.5	302.4
All occupations	364.8	261.1	391.6	283.0

^a Adult rates.
 Source: New Earnings Survey, ONS.

Table 7 Economically active of working age: by highest qualification, winter 1995/6^a

	Thousands and percentages	
	South West	Great Britain
Degree or equivalent	13.0	14.2
Higher education below degree	9.9	9.0
GCE A level or equivalent	12.5	12.4
Apprenticeship	12.0	11.9
GCSE or equivalent	22.9	21.1
CSE below grade 1	6.1	5.5
Other	8.9	10.3
None	14.7	15.7
Total (= 100 per cent) (thousands)	2,288	26,977

^a Spring 1996 data not yet available.
 Source: Labour Force Survey, ONS.

TECHNICAL NOTE

Regions

Government Statistical Policy is that from 1st April 1997 Government Office Regions (GORs) will replace Standard Statistical Regions (SSRs) as the primary classification for the presentation of official statistics at regional level. The South West region is defined identically as a SSR and a GOR.

Nomis builds GOR data from local authority wards on either a 1981 or 1991 basis, according to the dataset. This is done either on a county basis or on a TEC basis.

Currently, Labour Force Survey (LFS) data for GORs are based on estimates weighted on a SSR basis. It is intended that following the switch LFS estimates will be available for GORs weighted on a GOR basis.

Some data are available for the Unitary authorities which replaced the county of Avon in April 1996, but for consistency purposes the former county of Avon is used in the tables and graphs.

LFS data for local authorities

A further source of LFS data is the annual local area database. This makes it possible to carry out cross-sectional analysis of local area data from the survey using 12 key variables for each of the 184,000 people on the database. It was first released in May 1996 and covers the period March 1994 - February 1995. A second version is planned for release at the beginning of 1997 and will cover March 1995 - February 1996. For further details phone 0171 533 6130.

Table 8 Persons of working age receiving job related training^a, spring 1996

	Percentages	
	South West	Great Britain
Total persons of working age:	13.9	13.1
men	13.2	12.7
women	14.6	13.6
Employees and self-employed:	14.1	13.9
in managerial and professional occupations	18.8	19.4
in service industries	16.3	15.8

^a In the four weeks before their interview.
 Source: Labour Force Survey, ONS.

EMPLOYMENT

The LFS is considered to be the better source for estimates of overall employment, while the Workforce in Employment is the better source for employment by industry. Details of the two data sources are given in the 'Notes on summary tables' in the Labour Market Data section, page S3.

Vacancies

Vacancy statistics in recent months may have been affected by the introduction of the new vacancy circulation computer system, LMS. In effect, the introduction of this system has meant that staff in Jobcentres are distracted by having to learn to use new software and therefore have had less time to place people into jobs. This has consequently led to a rise in the level of unfilled vacancies. The effect of LMS is continuing.

Unemployment

The claimant count is used as the primary source of unemployment information in this profile as it can provide more data than the LFS for small areas. ILO unemployment estimates for the region are provided for comparison. The claimant unemployment rate uses workforce estimates as its denominator, which are based mainly on the employer-based (and hence workplace-based) estimates of employees in employment, whereas the LFS provides residence-based unemployment rates. Further details of the two sources are given in the 'Notes on summary tables' in the Labour Market Data section, page S3.

FURTHER INFORMATION

- For more information on the Nomis database, see page 28.
- For information on the annual New Earnings Survey, phone 01928 792077/8.
- LFS data is also available from Quantime - see the advert on the inside back cover.

- Regional Trends is an annual publication examining the regions of the UK, covering a wide range of statistics. For enquiries, phone 0171 533 5796.
- Further information and statistics for the South West are available from the South West

- Employment Information Unit, and in particular in the quarterly publication Labour Market Review. For details contact Zena Balcombe on 0117 945 6687.
- If you have any comments on this regional profile please contact Kelly Field at the Office for National Statistics on 0171 533 6168.

QUALIFICATIONS AND TRAINING

IN THE South West in winter 1995/6, following the national pattern, just over one-third of the economically active of working age were educated to A-level standard or above.

The number of people of working age in the region undergoing job-related training has been on an upward trend in recent years. In spring 1996 394,000 people in the region received job-related training in the four weeks prior to their LFS interview. This represents 14 per cent of everyone of working age in the region, compared with a national average of 13 per cent.

Qualifications

Among the economically active population of working age in winter 1995/6, the proportion who were educated to GCSE level or equivalent was higher in the South West - 23 per cent - than the national average of 21 per cent. (Table 7)

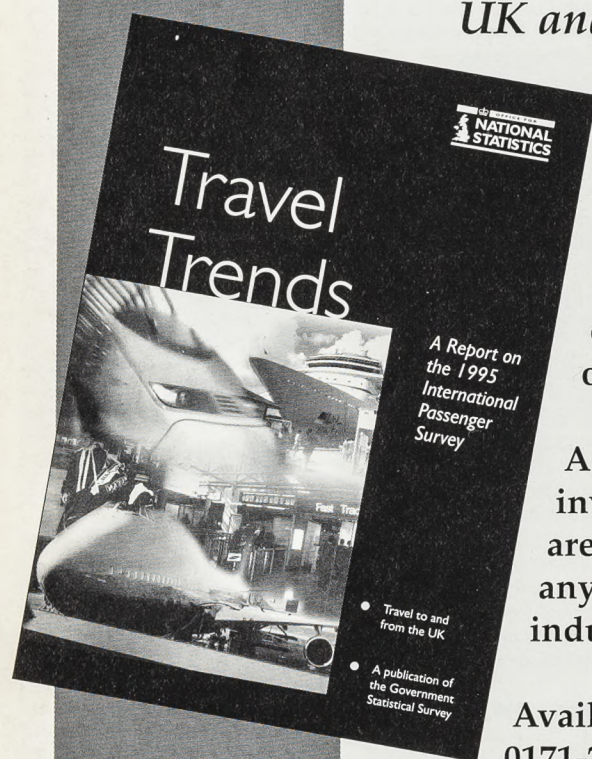
Training

The proportion of all those of working age receiving job related training (in the four weeks prior to their LFS interview), and also employees undergoing training, has always been higher for women than for men, both regionally and nationally.

In spring 1996, 295,000 employees and self-employed in the region had participated in job-related training in the last four weeks. This level has shown an upward trend in recent years. (Table 8)

THE INTERNATIONAL PASSENGER SURVEY

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



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

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

Available from the ONS Sales Desk on 0171-270 6081 or from The Stationery Office.

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The Scottish School Leavers Survey – an important data source

The Scottish School Leavers Survey (SSLS) provides a wealth of data about the experiences of young people in Scotland, both in education and the labour market. Researchers and others should find it a useful source of information. This article describes the study, and the data that are collected.

By Peter Lynn, Social and Community Planning Research.



Photo: Liesbeth Sluiter/FORMAT

WHILE THE Scottish School Leavers Survey (SSLS) is a relatively new study, it has strong links with studies of school leavers that have been carried out in Scotland since the early 1970s. It is a postal survey, with 10 per cent samples of pupils across Scotland completing self-completion questionnaires. The questionnaire data is also linked to

qualifications data collected directly from awarding bodies.

The research is funded by the Scottish Office Education and Industry Department (SOEID) and has also had significant support from the Department for Education and Employment (DfEE) and the former Strathclyde Regional Council. It is designed and administered by Social and Community Planning Research (SCPR). SCPR also carries out the England and Wales Youth Cohort Study, which is in many ways similar to the SSLS, and was described in two articles in *Employment Gazette* in 1993 (Robson 1993a; Robson 1993b).

History

SOEID has sponsored surveys of school leavers since the early 1970s. In recent years these were known as the Scottish Young Persons Survey (SYPS), and were carried out by the Centre for Educational Sociology at the University of Edinburgh, but in 1991 SOEID undertook a review of the use made of the findings of the SYPS and concluded that a major overhaul was necessary. Their main conclusion was that

data needed to be more timely, and that information was required about cohorts of leavers as well as age cohorts. This suggested an annual survey (SYPS took place about once every two years) of leavers, with a rapid release of the main findings. It was also recognised that the survey could benefit from a substantial reduction in questionnaire content. Consequently, the new-look survey was put out to tender, and relaunched in 1992.

This new SSLS has two components. The first was an annual survey of people who left school the previous year (the 'leavers survey'). The second was an annual survey of an age cohort of young people, carried out when they are aged 18-19 (the 'follow-up survey'). The first annual surveys of leavers took place in 1993, 1994 and 1995. Also in 1995, the first follow-up survey took place.

By 1995, it was becoming clear that the sponsoring Departments needed information on young people's activities well beyond the age of 19. This need was caused by the continuing increases in staying-on rates among young people, coupled

Key points

- Data are collected from biennial age cohort samples using postal questionnaires.
- Each sample is followed from age 16-17 to age 22-23.
- The data relate to experiences in education, qualifications, and the labour market and to background to demographics.
- Survey reports are published by the Scottish Office and made freely available.
- The data are available for secondary analysis from the Data Archive.

Figure 1 Design of the Scottish School Leavers Survey

Year entered S4	Year of leaving school (Year of leavers survey)										
	1992 (1993)	1993 (1994)	1994 (1995)	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
(Year of age cohort survey)											
1989	6										
1990	5	6									
1991 (1995: age 19)	4	5	6								
1992		4	5	6							
1993			4	5	6						
1994				4	5	6					
1995 (1997: age 17)					4	5	6				
1996						4	5	6			
1997 (1999: age 17)							4	5	6		
1998								4	5	6	
1999 (2001: age 17)									4	5	6

Notes:
 1. Entries in the body of the chart denote the stage of leaving secondary school. For example, 4 denotes pupils who left from 4th year. Shaded entries represent groups included in the survey.
 2. Year of leaving school refers to the end of the academic year. For example, 1992 refers to pupils who left at any time during the 1991-1992 academic year (though of course most left at the end).

Figure 2 Contacts with Age Cohort Samples

Age of sample	Year of survey						
	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007
16/17 in:							
1993	W1 ^a		W2 ^c				
1997		W1 ^b	W2 ^b		W3 ^c		
1999			W1 ^b	W2 ^b		W3 ^c	
2001				W1 ^c	W2 ^c		W3 ^c

a Survey completed.
 b Survey contracted.
 c Survey planned but not yet contracted.

with increasing diversity in the nature of early labour-market experiences. These changes meant that survey information collected at age 19 was likely to be a poor predictor of later labour market activity. Further changes, such as the introduction of the Higher Still initiative, and aims to increase the staying-on rate even further, were likely to accentuate this problem. At the same time, data on school leavers was increasingly available from other sources, and it became hard to justify the need for annual data. The survey thus underwent a further re-design. The result was a decision that the survey should concentrate solely on age/stage cohorts, rather than cohorts of leavers, with a fresh sample of 16-17 year-olds approached every two years. Each sample would then be followed up on two further occasions, two years later, and four years after that, when sample members were aged 22-23. The re-designed survey was again put out to competitive tender, and the contract awarded to SCPR.

Survey design

Each survey is based on a sample of approximately 10 per cent of the relevant group of pupils, selected by including all pupils in Scottish secondary schools whose birthdays fall on one of three pre-determined dates in the month. The same dates are used for each survey. This means that

the 1995 survey of 18-19 year-olds included all those participants in the 1993 leavers survey who had left school at age 16, for example. The relationship between the samples for the three leavers surveys and the first four age cohort surveys is shown in figure 1.

Putting aside the leavers surveys, the pattern of contacts with the age cohort surveys is shown in figure 2. Each fresh sample will form a panel, to be contacted on three occasions over a period of six years. The practical difficulties in maintaining contact with samples of young people during this transitional phase in their life are considerable. However, the potential reward is also great. The survey should be able to obtain valuable longitudinal data, tracking the experiences of young people over a period of seven years, from sitting exams at age 16 to a wide spectrum of destinations at age 23, by which stage nearly all will have left full-time education and most will have entered the labour market.

Methodology

The surveys are carried out as postal surveys, with field work taking place in the spring of the relevant year. The questionnaires have varied in length from eight pages (the 1993 leavers survey) to 20 pages (for 1994 S6 leavers, whose questionnaire in 1995 combined the

leavers survey questions and the follow-up survey questions). The initial mailing of the questionnaire is followed by a comprehensive programme of reminders to non-respondents. A postcard reminder is sent out two weeks after the initial questionnaire, another copy of the questionnaire two weeks after that, and a third copy a further two weeks later. Then, an attempt is made to telephone any sample members who still have not responded. While costly, this system of reminders ensures a good response rate, essential if the quality of the data is to remain high.

The response rates achieved on the leavers surveys were 74, 76 and 70 per cent respectively, while that for the 1995 follow-up survey (for which sample addresses could have been up to two and a half years out of date) was 62 per cent. For each survey, detailed non-response analysis is carried out and the data are weighted to correct for non-response bias. This weighting takes advantage of the wealth of information that is known for all sample members from other sources - SCE exams passed, SCOTVEC modules completed, sex, region, and stage of leaving school.

Data

The data collected from respondents can broadly be split into three categories - background demographics, experiences at school, and experiences since leaving school.

The background demographic questions cover parents' characteristics (socio-economic group, employment status and level of education), living arrangements while at school (whether or not sample member lived with parents, tenure of accommodation, existence of own room, presence of computers/videos), and siblings (numbers of brothers and sisters).

The questions on experiences at school cover attitudes towards aspects of school as a whole and towards teachers, as well as exposure to various experiences (eg. bullying, vandalism, theft, sex discrimination, homework, after-school activities), truancy, and the influence of parents on progress at school.

The key questions about post-school activities ask about sample members' main activity (full-time work, part-time work, training, full-time study, etc.) at a number of key points in time. Details of the nature of any current job or training scheme are also collected (including take-home pay, hours worked, standard occupational classification and standard industrial classification). There are also questions about educational courses applied for and/or started, part-time education, part-time work, and job search activities.

In addition to the data collected from respondents, other information is obtained for each sample member and linked to the questionnaire data using a unique pupil identification number. This extra

information includes the number, subjects, and levels of SCE examinations passed and the number of SCOTVEC modules completed at school. These data come direct from the awarding bodies. In addition, the individual schools record sex and year and term of leaving (at the same time as supplying the sample), and education authority is also coded.

Tables 1 to 3 give a flavour of some of the information available from the survey. Table 1 is an example of the attitude data collected. It shows responses to one battery of questions on opinions about school from the three leavers surveys. These figures suggest that young people's perceptions of the utility of school may have become

slightly more positive over this period. Table 2 shows the relationship between SCE qualifications gained at school and SCOTVEC modules completed (1994 leavers). It is interesting to note that it is pupils with neither the highest nor lowest levels of SCE qualifications who are the most likely to have completed at least one SCOTVEC module. Finally, table 3 shows the distribution of 18-19 year-olds who were in a full-time job or training scheme by the industry in which they were involved. This illustrates both sex differences and differences between jobs and training, as well as suggesting that the sex differences may be greater for training schemes than for jobs.

Table 1 Opinions about school; percentage agreeing

	Per cent		
	1992	1993	1994
School has:			
helped give me confidence to make decisions	57	61	63
been a waste of time	9	10	10
done very little to prepare me for life when I leave school	45	42	41
taught me things which would be useful in a job	59	62	64
Base (100 per cent)	3,734	3,469	3,223

Source: Lynn (1996)

Table 2 SCOTVEC modules completed by highest SCE qualification; 1994 leavers

SCOTVEC modules completed	Per cent							
	5+ Higher grades		3-4 Higher grades		1-2 Higher grades		Standard grades	
	5+	3-4	1-2	5+	3-4	1-2	Standard grades	None
	1-3	1-3	1-3	4-7 only				
Seven or more	1	3	7	7	10	10	6	3
Five or six	2	6	10	8	7	7	3	3
Four	3	6	8	4	5	4	3	2
Three	5	9	8	6	6	7	5	2
Two	9	10	10	10	11	9	9	5
One	13	14	14	20	20	20	17	11
None	65	52	44	46	40	43	56	75
Base (100 per cent)	933	763	857	533	498	800	790	428

Source: Lynn (1996)

Table 3 Standard industrial classification by sex and employment status; 18-19 year olds in 1995

SIC 1992	Per cent			
	Full-time job		Training scheme	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Agriculture, hunting, forestry, fishing (sections A, B)	7	*	6	1
Manufacturing (D)	22	19	20	6
Electricity, gas, water supply (E)	2	*	-	-
Construction (F)	18	2	26	2
Wholesale and retail; repair (G)	21	16	25	14
Hotels and restaurants (H)	5	9	5	1
Transport, storage and communication (I)	5	7	2	7
Financial intermediation; real estate, renting and business activities (J, K)	8	19	1	11
Public administration; defence; compulsory social security (L)	5	6	6	7
Education, health, social work (M, N)	3	13	4	28
Other community, social and personal services (O, P)	4	7	9	22
Base (100 per cent)	346	312	155	104

* Cell contains less than 0.5 per cent.

Source: Taylor (1996)

Dissemination

Each of the four surveys conducted to date have resulted in the publication by SOEID of a substantive report providing an overview of the main findings (Lynn 1994; Lynn 1995; Lynn 1996; Taylor 1996). These reports are available free of charge from the SOEID Dissemination Officer, SCRE, 15 St. John Street, Edinburgh EH8 8JR, tel. 0131 557 2944, email scre@ed.ac.uk. In addition, SCPR have published technical reports on the survey methodology, and a number of conference papers have been presented. The data are deposited at the ESRC Data Archive at the University of Essex (tel. 01206 872001), and their use by bona fide researchers is strongly encouraged. The information contained in the data is far more than can be included in the published survey reports, and it is hoped that the data themselves will become a well-used resource for secondary analysts. There are many policy areas in which SLS data could prove informative. In addition, for some topics there is the potential to link SLS data to earlier SYPS data to provide a long Scottish time series, and to England and Wales Youth Cohort Study data to provide GB estimates. ■

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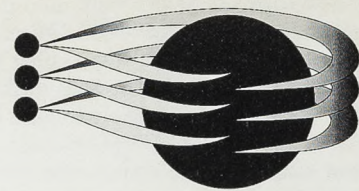
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Further information:

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 or John Tibbitt, SOEID,
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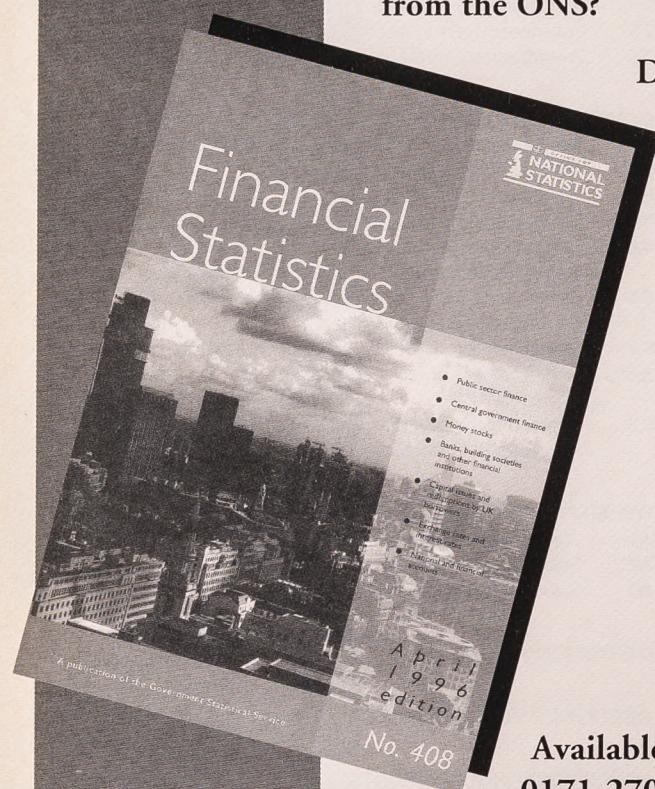
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NOTES ON SUMMARY TABLES

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

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

EMPLOYMENT

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

GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT

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

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

STRENGTHS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THOUSANDS

		In employment				Total	ILO unemployed	Total econ. active	Econ. inactive	All aged 16 & over
		Employees	Self-employed	Government-supported training programmes	Unpaid family workers					
All										
1992	Spr	22,082	3,216	376	181	25,855	2,832	28,687	16,622	45,310
1993	Spr	21,875	3,174	354	151	25,554	2,999	28,552	16,847	45,400
1994	Spr	21,970	3,290	333	146	25,740	2,799	28,539	16,926	45,465
1995	Sum	22,405	3,326	278	130	26,138	2,491	28,629	16,977	45,606
1995	Aut	22,458	3,335	263	135	26,189	2,477	28,666	16,980	45,645
1995/96	Win	22,648	3,301	261	122	26,333	2,371	28,704	16,981	45,685
1996	Spr	22,637	3,279	245	127	26,289	2,383	28,671	17,053	45,725
	Sum	22,629	3,370	250	118	26,365	2,335	28,701	17,074	45,775
Changes	Spr95-Spr96	224	44	-28	-12	227	-156	72	97	169
Males										
1992	Spr	11,637	2,436	245	55	14,374	1,891	16,265	5,659	21,924
1993	Spr	11,430	2,382	232	43	14,087	2,012	16,099	5,886	21,985
1994	Spr	11,477	2,478	219	49	14,224	1,851	16,075	5,975	22,050
1995	Sum	11,709	2,518	174	47	14,447	1,627	16,074	6,081	22,154
1995	Aut	11,722	2,530	169	43	14,464	1,608	16,073	6,107	22,180
1995/96	Win	11,822	2,490	161	36	14,509	1,566	16,076	6,130	22,206
1996	Spr	11,842	2,463	155	41	14,503	1,566	16,069	6,163	22,232
	Sum	11,817	2,533	158	38	14,545	1,527	16,072	6,190	22,262
Changes	Spr95-Spr96	108	15	-16	-9	98	-100	-2	109	108
Females										
1992	Spr	10,445	780	130	126	11,481	941	12,422	10,963	23,386
1993	Spr	10,445	792	123	108	11,467	986	12,453	10,961	23,415
1994	Spr	10,493	811	115	97	11,516	948	12,464	10,951	23,416
1995	Sum	10,696	807	104	84	11,691	865	12,555	10,896	23,451
1995	Aut	10,736	805	94	91	11,726	867	12,593	10,872	23,465
1995/96	Win	10,826	811	100	86	11,823	805	12,628	10,851	23,479
1996	Spr	10,794	816	90	85	11,786	816	12,602	10,890	23,493
	Sum	10,812	837	92	81	11,821	808	12,629	10,884	23,512
Changes	Spr95-Spr96	116	30	-12	-3	130	-57	74	-12	61

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

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

THOUSANDS

		Workforce in employment						
		Employees in Employment	Self-employed	Work-related Government-supported training	HM forces	Total	Claimant unemployed	Workforce
All								
1993	Sep	21,660	3,193	306	267	25,426	2,888	28,314
1994	Sep	21,824	3,307	289	246	25,664	2,555	28,220
1995	Sep	21,996	3,332	220	228	25,776	2,264	28,040
1996	Mar	22,124	3,302	215	222	25,864	2,187	28,050
	Jun	22,182	3,276	196	221	25,875	2,150	28,026
	Sep	22,258	3,368	197	218	26,041	2,071	28,112
Changes	Jun 96 - Sep 96	76	92	1	-4	165	-80	86
	Sep 95 - Sep 96	262	36	-23	-10	264	-193	71
Males								
1993	Sep	10,960	2,400	194	248	13,803	2,213	16,016
1994	Sep	11,032	2,498	184	229	13,943	1,952	15,895
1995	Sep	11,108	2,520	143	212	13,983	1,727	15,710
1996	Mar	11,183	2,492	136	207	14,018	1,666	15,684
	Jun	11,200	2,460	121	206	13,986	1,631	15,618
	Sep	11,222	2,531	123	203	14,078	1,572	15,650
Changes	Jun 96 - Sep 96	22	72	2	-3	92	-59	33
	Sep 95 - Sep 96	114	11	-20	-9	96	-155	-59
Females								
1993	Sep	10,700	793	112	18	11,624	675	12,299
1994	Sep	10,792	808	104	17	11,722	603	12,324
1995	Sep	10,889	812	77	16	11,794	537	12,331
1996	Mar	10,941	810	79	16	11,846	520	12,366
	Jun	10,982	817	75	16	11,889	519	12,408
	Sep	11,036	837	74	15	11,962	499	12,461
Changes	Jun 96 - Sep 96	54	20	0	0	74	-20	53
	Sep 95 - Sep 96	148	25	-3	-1	169	-38	131

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

THOUSANDS

		In employment				Total	ILO unemployed	Total econ. active	Econ. inactive	All aged 16 & over
		Employees	Self-employed	Government-supported training programmes	Unpaid family workers					
All										
1995	Sum	21,874	3,249	257	125	25,505	2,416	27,921	16,489	44,410
1995	Aut	21,939	3,247	245	131	25,562	2,396	27,959	16,489	44,447
1995/96	Win	22,106	3,219	237	118	25,680	2,302	27,982	16,503	44,485
1996	Spr	22,102	3,199	222	122	25,646	2,313	27,959	16,564	44,522
	Sum	22,084	3,290	227	114	25,715	2,263	27,978	16,582	44,560
Changes	Spr 95 - Sum 96	-18	92	5	-9	70	-50	19	18	37
	Sum 95 - Sum 96	210	41	-29	-11	210	-154	56	93	150
Males										
1995	Sum	11,436	2,450	163	44	14,092	1,572	15,665	5,915	21,580
1995	Aut	11,462	2,454	157	42	14,115	1,552	15,667	5,937	21,604
1995/96	Win	11,547	2,421	147	35	14,150	1,515	15,665	5,964	21,629
1996	Spr	11,571	2,394	141	40	14,146	1,514	15,660	5,993	21,654
	Sum	11,538	2,465	144	37	14,183	1,478	15,662	6,017	21,678
Changes	Spr 95 - Sum 96	-33	72	3	-4	37	-36	1	23	25
	Sum 95 - Sum 96	102	15	-19	-7	91	-94	-3	102	99
Females										
1995	Sum	10,438	800	94	81	11,413	844	12,257	10,574	22,830
1995	Aut	10,478	793	89	88	11,447	844	12,291	10,552	22,843
1995/96	Win	10,559	798	90	83	11,530	787	12,317	10,539	22,856
1996	Spr	10,531	805	81	82	11,500	799	12,298	10,570	22,869
	Sum	10,546	825	83	77	11,532	784	12,316	10,565	22,881
Changes	Spr 95 - Sum 96	15	20	2	-5	32	-15	18	-5	13
	Sum 95 - Sum 96	108	26	-11	-4	119	-60	59	-8	51

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

SUMMARY TABLE 0.4 The Workforce in Great Britain: seasonally adjusted

THOUSANDS

		Workforce in employment						
		Employees in Employment	Self-employed	Work-related Government-supported training	HM forces	Total	Claimant unemployed	Workforce
All								
1995	Jun	21,410	3,260	210	230	25,111	2,226	27,336
	Sep	21,422	3,249	205	228	25,105	2,178	27,283
	Dec	21,566	3,247	211	226	25,250	2,149	27,399
1996	Mar	21,548	3,219	198	222	25,188	2,101	27,289
	Jun	21,608	3,199	180	221	25,208	2,064	27,272
	Sep	21,683	3,290	176	218	25,367	1,985	27,352
Changes	Jun 95 - Sep 96	75	92	-4	-4	160	-79	81
	Sep 95 - Sep 96	261	41	-30	-10	262	-193	70
Males								
1995	Jun	10,827	2,470	137	214	13,648	1,695	15,344
	Sep	10,822	2,450	134	212	13,617	1,660	15,277
	Dec	10,920	2,454	135	210	13,718	1,637	15,355
1996	Mar	10,897	2,421	126	207	13,651	1,600	15,251
	Jun	10,916	2,394	111	206	13,626	1,565	15,191
	Sep	10,938	2,465	109	203	13,714	1,506	15,221
Changes	Jun 95 - Sep 96	22	72	-2	-3	89	-59	30
	Sep 95 - Sep 96	116	15	-25	-9	97	-154	(56)
Females								
1995	Jun	10,583	791	72	16	11,462	530	11,992
	Sep	10,600	800	72	16	11,488	518	12,006
	Dec	10,646	793	76	16	11,531	512	12,044
1996	Mar	10,650	798	73	16	11,537	502	12,039
	Jun	10,692	805	69	16	11,582	499	12,081
	Sep	10,745	825	67	15	11,653	479	12,132
Changes	Jun 95 - Sep 96	53	20	-2	0	71	-20	51
	Sep 95 - Sep 96	145	26	-5	-1	165	-39	126

THE SHARE REGISTER SURVEY

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

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Seasonally adjusted

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	1990=100	£ billion	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	
1990	100.0	478.9	0.6	100.0	-0.3	100.0	-0.2	100.0	1.9	68.2	0.6	
1991	98.0	468.9	-2.1	96.3	-3.7	94.6	-5.4	99.6	-0.4	68.0	-0.4	
1992	97.5	466.5	-0.5	96.2	-0.1	94.0	-0.6	99.3	-0.3	67.7	-0.4	
1993	99.5	476.8	2.2	98.3	2.2	95.3	1.4	98.8	-0.5	75.2	11.0	
1994	103.4	495.7	4.0	103.2	5.0	99.3	4.2	103.5	4.8	85.4	13.6	
1995	105.9	508.4 R	2.6	105.9	2.6	101.5	2.2	106.6	3.0	88.8	4.0	
1995 Q3	106.1 r	127.4 r	2.2	106.4	1.8	102.0	1.8	106.7	2.1	107.9	2.2	
Q4	106.7	128.1	1.9	106.4	1.9	101.8	0.9	107.0	1.0	110.4	4.1	
1996 Q1	107.3	128.8	2.1	106.5	1.2	101.6	0.9	107.3	0.8	111.0	3.7	
Q2	107.8	129.4	2.2	106.8 R	1.1	101.5 r	0.0	108.3	1.9	111.0	3.3	
Q3	108.6	130.4	2.4	107.1 R	0.7	102.1	0.1	109.7	2.8	..	..
1996 Apr	..	..	..	106.3	1.0	101.4 r	0.5	107.5	1.0	..	..
May	..	..	..	107.5 r	1.2	101.5	0.4	108.8	1.3	..	..
Jun	..	..	..	106.6	1.1	101.5	..	108.5	1.8	..	..
Jul	..	..	..	107.3	1.3	102.3	0.2	110.0	2.6	..	..
Aug	..	..	..	106.7	0.8	101.8	..	109.5	2.7	..	..
Sep	..	..	..	107.4	0.7	102.2	0.2	109.7	2.9	..	..
Oct	..	..	..	107.3	0.7	102.6	0.1	..	..	..	..
Expenditure												
Consumer expenditure 1990 prices		Retail sales volumes ¹		Fixed investments ⁵		Manufacturing industries 1990 prices ^{3,6}		General government consumption at 1990 prices		Stock changes 1990 prices ⁷		
£ billion	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	
1990	347.5	0.6	100.0	0.7	81.9	-0.1	14.2	-5.1	112.9	2.5	-2.52	14.00
1991	340.0	-2.2	98.7	-1.3	75.4	-7.9	12.8	-10.0	115.8	2.6	-4.21	10.50
1992	339.7	-0.1	99.4	0.7	74.1	-1.8	11.8	-7.6	115.7	-0.1	-0.97	7.00
1993	348.0	2.5	102.4	3.0	73.1	-1.2	11.2	-5.1	115.6	-0.1	-0.88	5.50
1994	356.9	2.6	106.2	3.7	75.1	2.7	12.0	6.8	117.6	1.7	3.13	6.30
1995	363.7 R	1.9	107.5	1.2	75.6	0.7	12.6	5.3	119.2 R	1.4	2.80	6.80
1995 Q3	91.1 r	1.8	107.4	0.5	18.8	-0.6	3.3	9.7	29.9 r	1.4	1.26	6.75
Q4	91.4	1.4	108.3	1.2	18.9	-1.8	3.2	0.0	29.9	1.4	0.82	6.70
1996 Q1	92.5	2.5	108.7	2.2	19.1	0.6	3.0	0.5	29.9	1.0	0.91	6.23
Q2	93.0	2.3	110.2	2.8	19.8	4.5	2.9	-7.2	29.9	0.1	-0.15 R	5.92
Q3	94.1	3.3	111.1	3.4	..	..	..	..	30.2	1.2	-0.93 P	5.75
Apr	..	..	109.6	2.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.00
May	..	..	109.6	2.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.00
Jun	..	..	111.2	2.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.75
Jul	..	..	110.5	2.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.75
Aug	..	..	111.5	3.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.75
Sep	..	..	111.2	3.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.75
Oct	..	..	111.7	4.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.77
Visible trade												
Export volume ^{1,11}		Import volume ^{1,11}		Visible ¹¹ balance		Current ¹¹ balance		Prices				
1990=100	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	£ billion			Tax and price index + 1,10		Producer price index + 1,3,10		
1990	100.0	6.2	100.0	0.1	-18.8	-18.7	119.7	8.2	100.0	-0.7	100.0	6.3
1991	101.2	1.2	94.7	-5.3	-10.3	-8.0	126.2	5.4	97.9	-2.1	105.4	5.4
1992	103.7	2.5	100.9	6.5	-13.1	-10.1	129.8	2.9	97.4	-0.5	108.7	3.1
1993	107.4	3.6	104.8	3.9	-13.5	-10.8	131.4	1.2	101.8	4.5	112.9	3.9
1994	118.5	10.3	109.2	4.2	-10.8	-2.4	135.2	2.9	104.4	2.6	115.8	2.6
1995	127.1	7.3	113.8	4.2	-11.6	-3.9	140.4	3.8	114.4	9.6	120.6	4.1
1995 Q3	128.9	8.7	115.9	7.8	-3.5	-1.8 r	141.2	4.1	114.3	9.2	121.1	4.4
Q4	128.8	4.1	115.8	2.0	-3.2	-1.2	141.5	3.5	115.5	6.4	121.9	4.4
1996 Q1	132.0 r	4.3	120.1 r	8.5	-3.7 r	-1.3	142.3	3.1	116.1	3.0	123.4	3.6
Q2	135.5	9.0	122.3	8.4	-3.2	0.8	141.9	0.8	114.8	-	123.9	2.9
Q3	138.2	7.2	124.3	7.2	-2.7	..	142.2	0.7	111.2	-2.7	123.7	2.1
1996 Mar	133.2 r	4.4	119.2 r	8.5	-0.9	..	143.0	3.1	115.7	3.0	123.6	3.6
Apr	134.1	6.2	123.1	8.6	-1.3 r	..	141.7	2.3	116.6	2.4	124.0	3.4
May	136.1	7.7	123.2	8.5	-1.1	..	142.0	1.6	115.2	1.6	123.9	3.1
Jun	136.2	9.0	120.6	8.4	-0.8	..	142.1	0.8	112.7	-	123.7	2.9
Jul	136.9	8.0	126.0	8.8	-1.2	..	141.5	0.7	111.6	-1.5	123.5	2.5
Aug	137.9	7.4	121.7	7.1	-0.6	..	142.2	0.7	110.9	-2.5	123.6	2.3
Sep	139.8	7.2	125.3	7.3	-0.9	..	143.0	0.7	111.2	-2.7	124.0	2.1

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

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

1.1 EMPLOYMENT Workforce *

		Employees in employment				Self-employed persons (with or without employees) **	HM Forces #	Work-related government-supported training programmes ++	Workforce in employment ##	Workforce * THOUSANDS	
		Male		Female							All
		All	Part-time +	All	Part-time +						
UNITED KINGDOM											
Unadjusted for seasonal variation											
1992	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	10,971	1,127	10,762	4,926	21,733	3,245	258	329	25,564	28,347
1994	Mar	10,883	1,108	10,668	4,851	21,551	3,246	254	323	25,374	28,152
	Jun	10,945	1,127	10,753	4,895	21,698	3,298	250	302	25,548	28,134
	Sep	11,077	1,148	10,758	4,856	21,835	3,306	246	289	25,676	28,256
	Dec	11,059	1,162	10,893	4,989	21,952	3,371	296	297	25,857	28,274
1995	Mar	11,011	1,153	10,793	4,906	21,804	3,341	233	270	25,648	28,047
	Jun	11,121	1,192	10,903	4,987	22,024	3,351	230	227	25,832	28,087
	Sep	11,156	1,179	10,855	4,894	22,010	3,330	228	220	25,789 R	28,081 R
	Dec R	11,232	1,252	10,997	5,031	22,230	3,348	226	228	26,032	28,260
1996	Mar R	11,111	1,243	10,891	4,981	22,002	3,270	222	215	25,710	27,940
	Jun R	11,202	1,282	11,004	5,047	22,206	3,283	221	196	25,905	28,002
	Sep	11,269	1,303	11,011	5,011	22,280	3,373	218	197	26,067	28,171
UNITED KINGDOM											
Adjusted for seasonal variation											
1992	Dec	10,979	1,100	10,542	4,754	21,521	3,171	280	356	25,327	28,308
1993	Mar	10,970	1,089	10,589	4,780	21,559	3,167	275	354	25,356	28,299
	Jun	10,951	1,086	10,636	4,809	21,588	3,181	271	311	25,351	28,270
	Sep	10,960	1,122	10,700	4,864	21,660	3,193	267	306	25,426	28,314
	Dec	10,953	1,115	10,706	4,871	21,658	3,224	258	329	25,469	28,253
1994	Mar	10,942	1,119	10,713	4,870	21,655	3,274	254	323	25,506	28,234
	Jun	10,939	1,124	10,722	4,867	21,661	3,290	250	302	25,503	28,147
	Sep	11,032	1,159	10,792	4,911	21,824	3,307	246	289	25,664	28,220
	Dec	11,038	1,153	10,833	4,936	21,871	3,352	237	296	25,755	28,179
1995	Mar	11,077	1,165	10,843	4,927	21,920	3,371	233	270	25,794	28,146
	Jun	11,113	1,199	10,871	4,956	21,984	3,343	230	227	25,784	28,097
	Sep	11,108	1,188	10,889	4,942	21,996	3,332	228	220	25,776	28,040
	Dec R	11,206	1,240	10,936	4,979	22,142	3,330	226	228	25,925	28,161
1996	Mar R	11,183	1,255	10,941	5,005	22,124	3,302	222	215	25,864	28,050
	Jun R	11,200	1,279	10,982	5,029	22,182	3,276	221	196	25,875	28,026
	Sep	11,222	1,311	11,036	5,057	22,258	3,368	218	197	26,041	28,112
GREAT BRITAIN											
Unadjusted for seasonal variation											
1992	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	10,693	1,087	10,484	4,805	21,177	3,164	258	311	24,910	27,593
1994	Mar	10,605	1,068	10,392	4,732	20,997	3,165	254	305	24,722	27,401
	Jun	10,686	1,086	10,475	4,774	21,141	3,216	250	286	24,893	27,383
	Sep	10,797	1,107	10,479	4,736	21,276	3,224	246	270	25,016	27,497
	Dec	10,775	1,119	10,607	4,861	21,382	3,289	237	278	25,186	27,513
1995	Mar	10,730	1,110	10,508	4,780	21,238	3,259	233	252	24,982	27,292
	Jun	10,836	1,148	10,616	4,859	21,452	3,269	230	210	25,161	27,330
	Sep	10,870	1,135	10,567	4,766	21,437	3,247	228	205	25,117	27,320 R
	Dec R	10,945	1,207	10,705	4,898	21,651	3,266	226	211	25,353	27,497
1996	Mar R	10,826	1,198	10,602	4,849	21,428	3,188	222	198	25,036	27,182
	Jun R	10,918	1,238	10,715	4,916	21,633	3,205	221	180	25,239	27,251
	Sep	10,985	1,258	10,722	4,880	21,707	3,295	218	176	25,396	27,410
GREAT BRITAIN											
Adjusted for seasonal variation											
1992	Dec	10,704	1,063	10,273	4,640	20,977	3,088	280	337	24,681	27,556
1993	Mar	10,695	1,052	10,318	4,666	21,013	3,084	275	336	24,707	27,545
	Jun	10,675	1,048	10,392	4,695	21,039	3,101	271	295	24,706	27,521
	Sep	10,683	1,083	10,427	4,749	21,110	3,113	267	288	24,777	27,561
	Dec	10,675	1,075	10,431	4,751	21,106	3,143	258	311	24,818	27,501
1994	Mar	10,663	1,079	10,436	4,751	21,099	3,193	254	305	24,852	27,481
	Jun	10,660	1,083	10,443	4,745	21,103	3,208	250	286	24,847	27,392
	Sep	10,752	1,118	10,512	4,790	21,265	3,224	246	270	25,005	27,464
	Dec	10,755	1,110	10,549	4,808	21,303	3,269	237	278	25,087	27,419
1995	Mar	10,794	1,123	10,558	4,801	21,353	3,289	233	252	25,127	27,389
	Jun	10,827	1,145	10,583	4,829	21,410	3,260	230	210	25,111	27,336
	Sep	10,822	1,144	10,600	4,814	21,422	3,249	228	205	25,105 R	27,283 R
	Dec R	10,920	1,194	10,646	4,845	21,566	3,247	226	211	25,250	27,399
1996	Mar R	10,897	1,209	10,650	4,873	21,548	3,219	222	198	25,188	27,289
	Jun R	10,916	1,234	10,692	4,898	21,608	3,199	221	180	25,208	27,272
	Sep	10,938	1,266	10,745	4,926	21,683	3,290	218	176	25,367	27,352

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. There is a discontinuity between March 1995 and the following series.
 ## 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

		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
GREAT BRITAIN									
SIC 1992	Section, subsection, group								
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	6,283	6,280
1987	Jun	21,080	21,071	4,697	4,713	5,157	5,174	6,179	6,197
1988	Jun	21,740	21,736	4,735	4,754	5,170	5,192	6,233	6,254
1989	Jun	22,134	22,133	4,723	4,747	5,140	5,166	6,242	6,267
1990	Jun	22,382	22,370	4,605	4,628	5,000	5,026	6,114	6,142
1991	Jun	21,728	21,707	4,196	4,215	4,566	4,588	5,592	5,616
1992	Jun	21,387	21,359	3,983	3,995	4,316	4,331	5,242	5,260
1993	Jun	21,066	21,039	3,808	3,814	4,097	4,106	4,937	4,950
1994	May	21,141	21,103	3,801	3,823	4,059	4,085	4,917	4,928
	Jul			3,836	3,827	4,090	4,083		
	Aug			3,867	3,847	4,120	4,100		
	Sep	21,276	21,265	3,872	3,846	4,120	4,092	4,974	4,940
	Oct			3,859	3,842	4,104	4,085		
	Nov			3,879	3,856	4,122	4,098		
	Dec	21,382	21,303	3,891	3,875	4,133	4,115	4,973	4,949
1995	Jan			3,873	3,892	4,110	4,128		
	Feb			3,889	3,908	4,126	4,142		
	Mar	21,238	21,353	3,893	3,912	4,129	4,148	4,932	4,961
	Apr			3,881	3,909	4,113	4,142		
	May			3,898	3,922	4,129	4,157		
	Jun	21,452	21,410	3,918	3,922	4,149	4,155	4,963	4,973
	Jul			3,930	3,922	4,159	4,153		
	Aug			3,943	3,924	4,			

1.2 EMPLOYMENT

Employees in employment in Great Britain: seasonally adjusted

GREAT BRITAIN		Rubber and plastic products	Non-metallic mineral products, metal & metal products	Machinery and equipment nec	Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	Coke, nuclear fuel and other manufacturing nec	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade, and repairs	Hotels and restaurants
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group		DH 25	D/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	1,198	
1992 Jun	185	722	422	447	398	203	929	3,521	1,174	
1993 Jun	188	681	381	425	353	203	844	3,500	1,139	
1994 May	196	688	377	436	327	204	844	3,583	1,143	
Jun	198	690	377	440	328	207				
Jul	200	688	380	439	330	204				
Aug	204	687	380	446	329	211				
Sep	207	684	382	447	328	212				
Oct	208	685	383	449	331	213				
Nov	210	686	383	453	332	215				
Dec	213	691	385	458	333	214				
1995 Jan	216	694	385	456	336	218				
Feb	217	695	386	459	339	221				
Mar	219	696	389	471	340	218				
Apr	218	693	391	465	343	219				
May	220	693	393	468	347	222				
Jun	218	690	391	477	348	220				
Jul	220	689	394	474	349	220				
Aug	219	688	395	476	352	217				
Sep	220	691	395	481	353	214				
Oct	221	695	397	482	354	215				
Nov	222	694	399	482	356	211				
Dec	221	693	400	485	359	218				
1996 Jan	221	691	403	486 R	360	212				
Feb	220	695	405	486	359	211				
Mar	220	690	401	493	357	214 R				
Apr R	221	689	400	491	357	202				
May R	221	687	399	492	355	200				
Jun R	222	683	401	489	360	200				
Jul R	219	689	399	496	358	202				
Aug R	221	689	399	494	359	199				
Sep R	222	686	401	494	360	202				
Oct P	221	692	399	499	360	202				

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 and 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	867	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	
1994 May	867	422	967	250	2,209	1,384	1,772	1,481	900	917	
Jun											
Jul											
Aug											
Sep	862	423	979	252	2,289	1,377	1,776	1,484	914	913	
Oct											
Nov											
Dec	860	420	978	258	2,312	1,370	1,776	1,493	904	925	
1995 Jan											
Feb											
Mar	860	420	980	259	2,328	1,362	1,766	1,501	905	926	
Apr											
May											
Jun	856	423	985	260	2,348	1,347	1,781	1,519	903	928	
Jul											
Aug											
Sep	850	424	985	267	2,392	1,345	1,774	1,534	903	922	
Oct											
Nov											
Dec R	847	427	1,000	259	2,444	1,338	1,772	1,534	907	922	
1996 Jan											
Feb											
Mar R	841	425	992	265	2,449	1,335	1,771	1,538	905	928	
Apr											
May											
Jun R	856	430	985	267	2,487	1,328	1,768	1,541	915	928	
Jul											
Aug											
Sep	866	431	990	266	2,500	1,332	1,777	1,549	917	942	
Oct											

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: unadjusted

GREAT BRITAIN		Section, sub-section or group	Oct 1995 R			Aug 1996 R			Sep 1996 R			Oct 1996 P		
SIC 1992			Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES		C-E	2,991.5	1,188.2	4,179.7	2,950.6	1,182.5	4,133.1	2,968.8	1,167.3	4,136.1	..	..	4,144.3
MINING AND QUARRYING		C	57.1	7.6	64.6	53.9	8.1	62.0	54.4	8.4	62.8	..	..	62.7
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials		CA (10-12)	30.6	4.7	35.3	29.2	4.7	34.0	31.5	4.9	36.4	..	..	36.0
Producing materials		10/12	10.4	0.6	10.9	10.2	0.5	10.7	9.9	0.4	10.3	..	..	10.1
Mining, oil & natural gas extraction & incidental services		11	20.3	4.1	24.3	19.0	4.2	23.3	21.6	4.5	26.1	..	..	25.9
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials		CB (13/14)	26.5	2.9	29.4	24.7	3.4	28.0	22.9	3.5	26.4	..	..	26.7
MANUFACTURING		D	2,811.6	1,143.9	3,955.5	2,807.4	1,147.8	3,955.2	2,819.3	1,130.8	3,950.0	..	..	3,957.4
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco		DA	277.2	169.5	446.7	278.2	167.6	445.8	278.2	167.9	446.1	..	..	444.3
of food		15.1-15.8	236.3	153.4	389.7	237.6	151.5	389.2	238.4	151.6	390.0	..	..	387.9
of beverages & tobacco		15.9/16	40.9	16.1	57.0	40.6	16.0	56.6	39.8	16.3	56.1	..	..	56.3
Manufacture of textiles & textile products		DB	133.5	182.2	315.7	132.9	186.8	319.7	133.1	187.0	320.1	..	..	324.5
of textiles		17	97.8	76.8	174.6	93.8	79.4	173.2	94.0	78.6	172.6	..	..	173.4
of made-up textile articles, except apparel		17.4	14.6	19.7	34.3	14.0	23.7	37.7	13.8	21.4	35.2	..	..	36.1
of textiles, excluding made-up textiles of wearing apparel; dressing & dyeing of fur		Rest of 17	83.2	57.1	140.4	79.7	55.8	135.5	80.2	57.2	137.4	..	..	137.3
Manufacture of leather & leather products including footwear		DC	20.0	17.2	37.2	19.9	15.5	35.4	19.4	14.6	34.0	..	..	33.7
of leather and leather goods		19.1/19.2	7.7	5.5	13.2	8.1	4.3	12.4	7.8	4.1	11.8	..	..	12.3
of footwear		19.3	12.3	11.7	24.0	11.9	11.2	23.0	11.6	10.5	22.1	..	..	21.4
Manufacture of wood & wood products		DD (20)	63.0	13.9	77.0	62.3	22.9	85.2	64.3	15.2	79.6	..	..	81.6
Manufacture of pulp, paper & paper products; publishing & printing		DE	288.7	165.1	453.8	281.8	167.2	449.0	282.1	162.2	444.3	..	..	443.8
of pulp, paper & paper products of corrugated paper & paperboard, sacks & bags, cartons, boxes, cases and other containers		21.21	..	..	..	30.9	11.1	41.9	30.8	10.9	41.7	..	..	42.0
of pulp, paper, sanitary goods, stationery, wallpaper and paper products nec		Rest of 21	..	..	..	51.8	24.2	76.0	51.1	24.2	75.3	..	..	74.1
Publishing, printing & reproduction of recorded media		22	203.9	130.0	333.8	199.1	132.0	331.0	200.2	127.1	327.3	..	..	327.7
of publishing & service activities related to printing		22.2	..	..	..	136.4	62.1	198.4	137.0	59.4	196.4	..	..	195.9
publishing & reproduction of recorded media		Rest of 22	..	..	..	62.7	69.9	132.6	63.2	67.8	130.9	..	..	131.8
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products & nuclear fuel		DF (23)	24.4	5.0	29.4	24.0	4.9	28.9	23.9	4.8	28.7	..	..	28.7
of refined petroleum products		23.2	14.1	3.0	17.1	14.1	3.0	17.1	14.0	2.9	17.0	..	..	17.0
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products & man-made fibres		DG (24)	175.2	78.6	253.7	173.9	76.3	250.2	173.9	75.2	249.1	..	..	249.0
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products		DH (25)	166.2	56.4	222.6	167.2	54.8	222.0	169.3	53.6	222.8	..	..	222.2
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products		DI (26)	110.9	32.1	142.9	103.8	30.5	134.3	102.8	29.9	13			

1.4 EMPLOYMENT

Employees in employment: unadjusted: September 1996

GREAT BRITAIN	Section sub-section group or class	Sep 1995 R		Jun 1996 R			Sep 1996			THOUSANDS					
		Male		Female		All			Male		Female		All		
		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time
ALL SECTIONS	A-Q	9,734.8	1,135.3	5,801.0	4,766.4	21,437.5	10,918.3	10,714.8	21,633.1	9,727.3	1,257.5	5,841.3	4,880.4	21,706.6	
AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FORESTRY*	A	172.9	41.7	33.1	27.3	275.0	188.5	53.6	242.1	166.6	44.4	29.6	25.6	266.1	
Agriculture, hunting and related service activities	01	165.9	41.6	31.7	26.5	265.7	181.3	51.5	232.8	159.6	44.2	28.2	24.9	256.8	
FISHING	B	3.8	0.1	0.8	0.3	5.0	3.9	1.1	5.0	3.8	0.1	0.8	0.3	5.0	
MINING AND QUARRYING	C	57.9	0.3	6.8	1.2	66.2	55.5	7.8	63.3	53.5	0.9	7.0	1.4	62.8	
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	31.2	0.2	4.2	0.6	36.2	30.4	4.6	35.1	30.9	0.6	4.2	0.7	36.4	
Oil & natural gas extraction	11	21.0	0.1	3.8	0.4	25.3	20.6	4.2	24.8	21.1	0.6	3.9	0.5	26.1	
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	26.7	0.1	2.5	0.6	29.9	25.0	3.2	28.2	22.6	0.3	2.8	0.7	26.4	
ENERGY & WATER SUPPLY INDUSTRIES	C,E	181.7	1.3	37.9	7.7	228.7	152.4	36.7	189.0	147.6	1.9	31.3	5.3	186.1	
MANUFACTURING	D	2,750.2	50.0	925.9	218.5	3,944.7	2,787.3	1,125.3	3,912.6	2,761.0	58.3	913.7	217.1	3,950.0	
Manufacture of food products; beverages and tobacco	DA	261.0	10.2	115.2	50.9	437.3	270.1	162.3	432.3	266.8	11.4	115.1	52.8	446.1	
of food	15.1-15.8	219.9	9.5	102.0	48.0	379.4	230.6	147.8	378.4	10.7	102.3	49.3	390.0		
of beverages & tobacco	15.9/16	41.0	0.7	13.2	2.9	57.8	39.5	14.5	54.0	0.8	12.7	3.5	56.1		
Manufacture of textiles & textile products	DB	130.7	3.9	156.9	27.2	318.7	131.3	180.7	312.0	3.1	159.5	27.6	320.1		
of textiles	17	96.9	1.7	64.4	12.3	175.3	92.9	74.8	167.7	1.4	67.5	11.0	172.6		
of made-up textile articles	17.4	13.9	0.4	15.6	3.2	33.1	13.7	19.0	32.7	0.2	19.0	2.5	35.2		
of textiles, excl. made-up textiles	Rest of 17	83.0	1.4	48.8	9.1	142.3	79.1	55.8	135.0	1.1	48.6	8.6	137.4		
of wearing apparel; dressing of fur	18	33.8	2.1	92.5	14.9	143.4	38.5	105.8	144.3	1.8	91.9	16.5	147.5		
Manufacture of leather & leather goods	DC	19.7	0.6	14.7	3.0	18.1	20.1	15.5	35.6	0.6	12.6	2.0	34.0		
of leather and leather goods	19.1/19.2	7.9	0.2	4.4	1.1	13.6	8.2	4.7	12.9	0.1	3.3	0.8	11.8		
of footwear	19.3	11.8	0.5	10.3	1.8	24.4	11.9	10.8	22.7	1.1	9.3	1.2	22.1		
Manufacture of wood & wood products	DD (20)	62.1	1.9	9.5	4.0	77.5	63.2	15.2	78.4	61.9	2.5	9.8	5.4	79.6	
Manufacture of pulp, paper & paper products; publishing & printing	DE	276.7	10.0	131.1	36.3	454.1	281.4	164.9	446.3	270.4	11.6	127.9	34.3	444.3	
of pulp, paper & paper products	21	84.2	0.8	29.5	5.4	120.0	82.3	34.7	116.9	80.8	1.1	29.0	6.1	117.0	
of corrugated paper & paperboard, sacks & bags, cartons, boxes, cases and other containers	21.21	..	..	..	..	..	..	30.7	11.5	42.1	30.4	0.4	9.4	41.7
of pulp, paper, sanitary goods, stationery, wallpaper and paper products nec	Rest of 21	..	..	..	..	..	..	51.6	23.2	74.8	50.4	0.7	19.6	75.3
Publishing, printing & reproduction of recorded media	22	192.5	9.2	101.6	30.9	334.1	199.1	130.3	329.4	189.6	10.6	98.9	28.2	327.3	
printing & service activities related to printing	22.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	136.9	61.5	198.4	131.5	5.5	45.5	196.4
publishing & reproduction of recorded media	Rest of 22	..	..	..	..	..	..	62.2	68.8	131.0	58.1	5.1	53.4	143.3
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products & nuclear fuel	DF (23)	24.6	0.1	4.5	0.7	30.0	23.8	5.1	28.9	23.8	0.2	4.1	0.7	28.7	
of refined petroleum products	23.2	14.3	0.1	2.8	0.4	17.6	13.9	3.2	17.1	13.9	0.1	2.5	0.4	17.0	
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products & man-made fibres	DG (24)	172.4	2.0	66.7	10.9	252.1	174.7	77.5	252.2	172.4	1.4	65.8	9.4	249.1	
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	161.9	2.4	44.9	11.6	220.8	167.0	54.0	221.0	163.1	6.2	42.6	10.9	222.8	
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	110.5	1.4	27.5	5.3	144.7	103.1	30.4	133.5	100.9	2.0	24.6	5.3	132.7	
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	DJ	457.0	5.3	69.5	17.7	549.5	463.3	86.9	550.2	463.7	5.5	69.6	16.8	555.6	
of basic metals	27	117.2	0.9	12.2	2.5	132.8	115.3	14.8	130.1	114.3	0.7	11.8	2.5	128.4	
of fabricated metal products, except machinery	28	339.8	4.4	57.3	15.2	416.6	348.0	72.1	420.1	349.4	4.8	57.7	14.3	426.2	
Manufacture of machinery & eqpt. nec	DK (29)	317.6	2.9	63.3	11.7	395.6	325.8	74.8	400.6	324.3	2.6	63.1	11.3	401.3	
Manufacture of electrical & optical equipment	DL	319.2	4.5	139.3	29.6	486.7	326.2	164.3	490.4	327.5	6.6	141.2	24.3	439.5	
of office machinery & computers	30	35.9	0.5	13.7	1.7	51.8	35.0	15.5	50.6	35.3	0.5	13.8	1.4	50.9	
of electrical machinery nec	31	111.3	1.2	47.3	8.3	168.1	118.3	58.7	176.9	120.7	2.0	49.4	9.9	132.1	
of electric motors, etc.; control apparatus, and insulated cable	31.1-31.3	66.5	0.7	27.8	4.8	99.8	70.3	33.6	103.9	73.5	1.3	29.5	5.2	109.5	
of accumulators, primary cells, batteries, lighting eqpt., & electronic eqpt. nec	31.4-31.6	44.8	0.6	19.5	3.5	68.4	48.0	25.0	73.0	47.2	0.7	19.9	4.7	72.5	
of radio, TV & communication eqpt.	32	76.1	1.1	39.0	5.9	122.0	75.7	43.2	118.9	74.9	1.5	38.8	5.6	120.7	
of electronic components	32.1	33.7	0.3	17.0	3.0	54.1	33.0	18.5	51.5	32.8	0.2	16.7	2.7	52.3	
of radio, TV & telephone apparatus; sound and video recorders etc.	32.2-32.3	42.4	0.7	21.9	2.8	67.8	42.7	24.7	67.4	42.1	1.3	22.1	2.9	68.4	
of medical, precision & optical equipment and watches	33	95.9	1.6	39.4	7.8	144.8	97.2	46.9	144.1	96.6	2.6	39.2	7.4	145.9	
Manufacture of transport equipment	DM	308.0	2.2	39.1	5.1	354.5	313.8	46.9	360.8	313.1	1.8	39.1	7.4	351.3	
of motor vehicles, trailers	34	175.6	1.2	23.5	3.1	203.4	178.6	29.8	208.4	178.3	0.8	23.8	5.4	208.3	
of other transport eqpt.	35	132.4	1.1	15.5	2.0	151.0	135.2	17.2	152.3	134.8	1.0	15.3	2.0	153.1	
of aircraft and spacecraft	35.3	..	..	..	..	..	84.7	11.5	96.2	82.7	0.7	10.2	1.4	94.9
of other transport equipment except aircraft & spacecraft	Rest of 35	..	..	..	..	..	..	50.4	5.7	56.1	52.2	0.3	5.0	58.2
Manufacturing nec	DN	128.6	2.8	43.6	10.5	185.4	123.4	46.8	170.3	124.3	2.8	38.8	8.9	174.8	
of furniture	36.1	82.0	1.3	20.1	4.2	107.7	79.8	24.8	104.6	83.1	0.7	20.2	4.9	108.9	
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	E	123.8	1.0	31.1	6.5	162.5	96.9	28.8	125.7	94.1	1.0	24.3	3.9	123.3	
Electricity, gas, steam & hot water supply	40	91.1	0.6	21.7	4.4	117.8	65.8	18.0	83.9	64.2	0.8	15.1	2.3	82.4	
Collection, purification and distribution of water	41	32.7	0.4	9.4	2.1	44.7	31.1	10.8	41.9	29.9	0.2	9.2	1.6	40.9	
CONSTRUCTION	F	667.8	11.3	86.3	43.4	808.8	660.8	141.5	802.3	624.5	11.3	93.7	43.4	772.9	
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	G-Q	5,958.3	1,030.9	4,717.0	4,469.2	16,175.3	7,125.5	9,356.6	16,482.1	6,023.7	1,141.6	4,772.3	4,588.8	16,536.4	
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES, MOTORCYCLES & HOUSEHOLD GOODS	G	1,444.5	280.0	765.6	1,107.2	3,597.3	1,764.3	1,909.2	3,673.5	1,474.6	306.1	780.8	1,133.2	3,694.8	
Sale, maintenance & repair of motor vehicles; retail sale of automotive fuel	50	345.3	23.1	78.3	46.4	493.0	377.0	127.1	504.1	352.1	23.3	79.5	48.7	503.6	
Sale of motor vehicles, motorcycles, fuel, & motorcycle repair	50.1/50.3/5	..	..	..	..	..	214.7	67.3	282.0	204.1	12.2	44.9	22.4	235.5
Maintenance & repair of motor vehicles	50.2	132.3	4.2	18.7	10.7	165.9	138.5	31.0	169.5	132.0	4.1	18.4	12.0	166.4	
Sale of automotive fuel	50.5	..	..	..	..	..	23.8	28.9	52.6	16.1	7.0	16.3	14.3	53.7
Wholesale & Commission Trade (except motor vehicles)	51	604.8	27.3	213.2	85.1	930.4	634.3	303.0	937.3	610.4	27.9	216.0	87.9	942.2	
on fee or contract basis	51.1	24.4	0.7	10.9	3.7	39.8	25.7	14.4	40.2	26.0	0.4	10.9	3.5	40.8	
of agricultural materials & animals	51.2	12.0	1.2	5.0	2.4	20.6	12.9	8.0	20.9	10.9	1.2	5.4	2.7	20.2	

EMPLOYMENT 1.4

Employees in employment: unadjusted: September 1996

GREAT BRITAIN	Section sub-section group or class	Sep 1995 R		Jun 1996 R			Sep 1996			THOUSANDS					
		Male		Female		All			Male		Female		All		
		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time
ALL SECTIONS	A-Q	9,734.8	1,135.3	5,801.0	4,766.4	21,437.5	10,918.3	10,714.8	21,633.1	9,727.3	1,257.5	5,841.3	4,880.4	21,706.6	

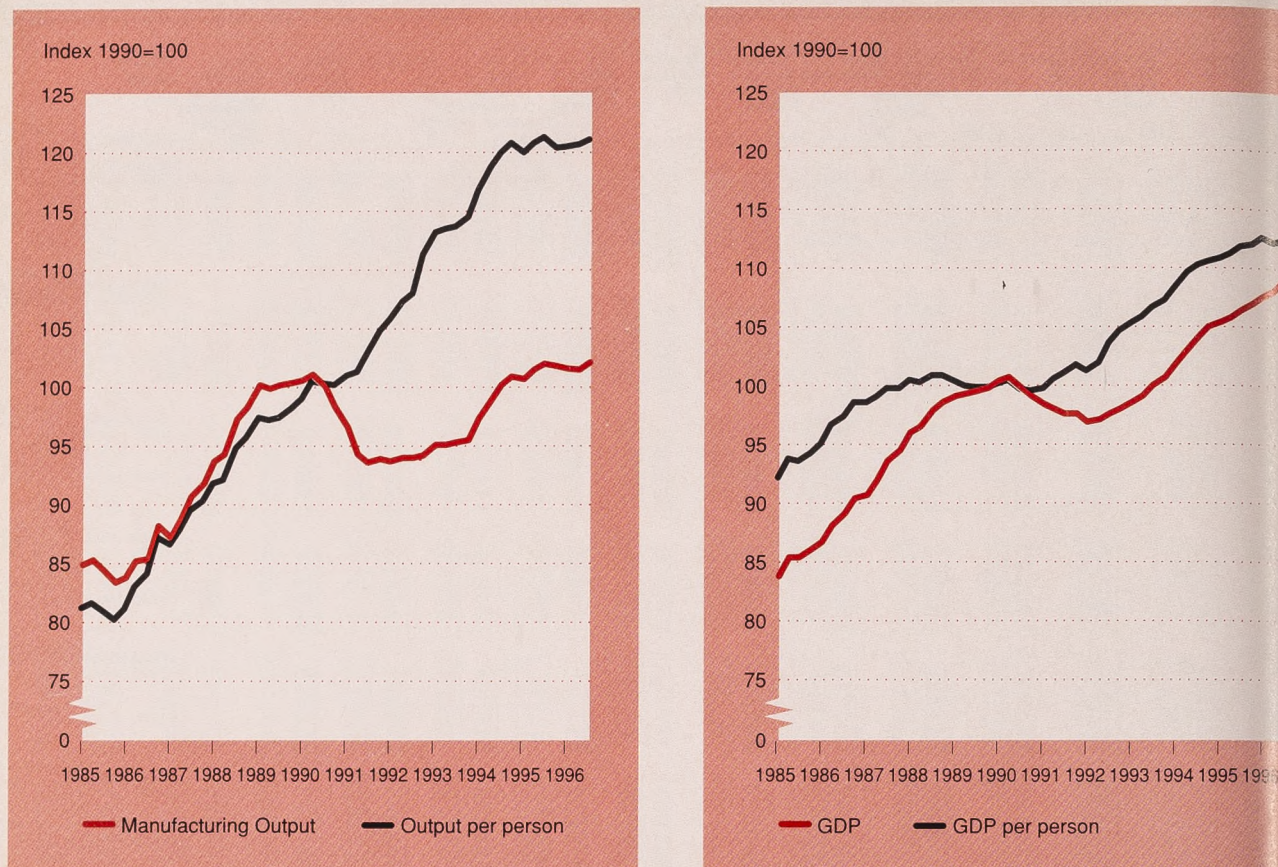
1.5 EMPLOYMENT

Employees in employment by region*

Standard region	Unadjusted						Seasonally adjusted						Unadjusted						THOUSAND
	Male		Female		Total	Male All	Female All	Total	Production and construction industries C-F	Production industries C-E	Manufacturing industries D	Service industries G-Q	Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing A,B	SIC 1992					
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time															
South East																			
1995 Jun R	3,179	437	2,036	1,502	7,154	3,609	3,526	7,135	1,152	930	877	5,949	52	11					
1995 Sep R	3,201	426	2,053	1,470	7,150	3,620	3,544	7,164	1,147	935	883	5,944	58	11					
1995 Dec R	3,190	454	2,046	1,530	7,219	3,634	3,549	7,184	1,156	948	898	6,015	48	11					
1996 Mar R	3,163	443	2,025	1,515	7,146	3,627	3,549	7,176	1,146	938	889	5,951	49	11					
1996 Jun R	3,177	455	2,046	1,513	7,190	3,630	3,553	7,183	1,125	916	878	6,016	49	11					
1996 Sep	3,217	464	2,053	1,498	7,232	3,669	3,569	7,238	1,139	927	890	6,039	54	11					
Greater London (Included in South East)																			
1995 Jun R	1,469	183	1,013	531	3,195	1,650	1,543	3,193	389	287	269	2,804	3	6					
1995 Sep R	1,468	177	1,012	534	3,192	1,648	1,557	3,205	377	287	270	2,813	3	6					
1995 Dec R	1,467	193	1,014	560	3,234	1,649	1,559	3,209	385	296	279	2,847	3	6					
1996 Mar R	1,450	184	1,001	556	3,192	1,644	1,558	3,202	377	291	274	2,812	3	6					
1996 Jun R	1,458	191	1,014	546	3,209	1,651	1,563	3,214	357	273	261	2,849	3	6					
1996 Sep	1,483	194	1,013	544	3,234	1,675	1,566	3,241	359	276	264	2,873	3	6					
East Anglia																			
1995 Jun R	368	46	193	189	795	415	379	794	190	164	153	582	24	6					
1995 Sep R	373	46	198	177	795	417	378	794	194	168	157	574	27	6					
1995 Dec R	380	49	197	184	810	429	378	807	194	167	157	594	22	6					
1996 Mar R	371	52	196	180	799	425	378	804	194	165	155	583	22	6					
1996 Jun R	369	52	197	189	807	422	384	807	188	162	154	596	23	6					
1996 Sep	370	54	202	184	810	421	387	808	186	160	152	599	24	6					
South West																			
1995 Jun R	755	100	455	434	1,743	852	879	1,732	379	319	295	1,331	33	6					
1995 Sep R	763	102	457	420	1,742	856	877	1,733	384	324	300	1,321	37	6					
1995 Dec R	766	103	457	425	1,750	871	879	1,749	385	324	304	1,332	32	6					
1996 Mar R	760	103	453	420	1,736	873	888	1,761	379	324	301	1,325	33	6					
1996 Jun R	770	116	460	436	1,781	882	889	1,772	375	326	306	1,375	32	6					
1996 Sep	783	115	468	435	1,800	889	901	1,789	383	327	308	1,381	36	6					
West Midlands																			
1995 Jun R	963	96	512	442	2,013	1,064	955	2,018	622	555	535	1,368	22	6					
1995 Sep R	972	96	515	436	2,018	1,065	956	2,021	636	563	543	1,358	25	6					
1995 Dec R	981	99	525	451	2,056	1,072	969	2,041	649	568	548	1,386	21	6					
1996 Mar R	965	101	520	452	2,038	1,070	971	2,042	635	556	537	1,382	21	6					
1996 Jun R	967	109	520	459	2,055	1,081	980	2,061	630	549	532	1,403	22	6					
1996 Sep	972	107	529	456	2,063	1,077	989	2,066	637	555	539	1,403	23	6					
East Midlands																			
1995 Jun R	713	79	399	361	1,552	793	760	1,553	488	426	406	1,042	22	6					
1995 Sep R	704	80	403	359	1,546	779	764	1,543	480	425	406	1,041	25	6					
1995 Dec R	710	90	406	372	1,578	798	771	1,569	481	427	408	1,076	21	6					
1996 Mar R	694	90	401	368	1,553	789	772	1,561	466	416	398	1,066	22	6					
1996 Jun R	693	84	405	373	1,555	780	778	1,558	458	408	398	1,075	22	6					
1996 Sep	703	84	407	372	1,567	782	781	1,563	467	414	399	1,076	24	6					
Yorkshire and Humberside																			
1995 Jun R	854	96	470	461	1,880	947	927	1,874	493	423	404	1,368	29	6					
1995 Sep R	865	93	472	445	1,874	953	921	1,873	504	423	404	1,349	29	6					
1995 Dec R	869	95	477	453	1,893	964	925	1,889	513	425	405	1,360	20	6					
1996 Mar R	864	94	473	446	1,876	965	922	1,887	506	420	401	1,350	20	6					
1996 Jun R	875	96	480	447	1,898	968	923	1,891	510	417	402	1,369	19	6					
1996 Sep	875	98	477	445	1,895	968	926	1,894	505	413	398	1,368	22	6					
North West																			
1995 Jun R	1,053	111	623	530	2,317	1,165	1,155	2,320	606	509	490	1,696	5	6					
1995 Sep R	1,054	110	626	532	2,322	1,161	1,160	2,321	599	510	491	1,706	5	6					
1995 Dec R	1,051	123	629	537	2,341	1,161	1,161	2,330	603	517	498	1,723	5	6					
1996 Mar R	1,044	124	623	533	2,324	1,172	1,158	2,331	600	513	495	1,709	5	6					
1996 Jun R	1,039	130	614	548	2,332	1,172	1,163	2,335	591	505	489	1,727	5	6					
1996 Sep	1,043	136	627	537	2,343	1,177	1,164	2,342	594	512	497	1,732	6	6					
North																			
1995 Jun R	483	53	276	251	1,063	533	527	1,061	306	240	228	747	10	6					
1995 Sep R	471	51	275	249	1,046	521	525	1,045	300	245	233	735	10	6					
1995 Dec R	470	58	277	260	1,066	526	535	1,061	299	248	236	757	10	6					
1996 Mar R	464	61	274	259	1,057	530	534	1,064	293	246	234	754	10	6					
1996 Jun R	471	61	279	262	1,074	540	540	1,074	298	248	235	766	10	6					
1996 Sep	472	63	280	260	1,075	534	541	1,074	296	251	237	768	11	6					
Wales																			
1995 Jun R	427	45	250	225	947	472	471	943	258	226	212	672	7	6					
1995 Sep R	432	44	251	218	946	472	470	942	260	223	208	667	7	6					
1995 Dec R	430	47	250	222	949	477	472	949	258	222	207	672	7	6					
1996 Mar R	426	46	250	222	944	476	475	951	255	222	208	670	7	6					
1996 Jun R	435	49	253	230	966	483	480	963	261	222	210	687	7	6					
1996 Sep	436	49	255	232	972	482	486	968	263	225	213	689	7	6					
Scotland																			
1995 Jun R	893	87	543	465	1,988	977	1,004	1,981	468	356	317	1,481	29	6					
1995 Sep R	900	87	551	461	1,999	979	1,008	1,986	479	357	319	1,480	29	6					
1995 Dec R	892	88	545	464	1,988	979	1,007	1,986	475	356	318	1,475	29	6					
1996 Mar R	877	84	539	455	1,954	970	1,002	1,972	467	350	314	1,449	28	6					
1996 Jun R	884	85	545	459	1,974	966	1,000	1,967	468	350	316	1,468	28	6					
1996 Sep	857	88	545	461	1,951	939	1,001	1,940	439	353	318	1,471	41	6					
Great Britain																			
1995 Jun R	9,687	1,149	5,757	4,859	21,452	10,828	10,583	21,410	4,963	4,149	3,918	16,236	253	65					
1995 Sep R	9,735	1,135	5,801	4,766	21,437	10,822	10,600	21,422	4,982	4,173	3,945	16,175	280	65					
1995 Dec R	9,739	1,207	5,807	4,898	21,651	10,920	10,646	21,566	5,014	4,204	3,981	16,389	247	65					
1996 Mar R	9,628	1,198	5,753	4,849	21,428	10,897	10,650	21,548	4,940	4,148	3,932	16,239	249	65					
1996 Jun R	9,681	1,238	5,799	4,916	21,633	10,916	10,692	21,608	4,904	4,102	3,913	16,482	247	65					
1996 Sep	9,727	1,258	5,841	4,880	21,707	10,938	10,745	21,683	4,909	4,136	3,950	16,526	271	65					
Northern Ireland																			
1995 Jun	241	44	159	128	572	286	288	573	134	110	103	419	19	2					
1995 Sep	242	44	160	127	573	285	288	574	134	110	104	420	19	2					
1995 Dec	241	46	159	133	579	286	290	576	133	110	103	427	19						

1.8 EMPLOYMENT

Indices of output, employment and productivity



Seasonally adjusted (1990=100)

UNITED KINGDOM	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
SIC 1992									
1988	97.3	96.6	100.7	98.7	103.0	95.8	95.9	102.4	93.8
1989	99.4	99.4	100.0	100.3	102.9	97.5	100.2	102.7	97.6
1990	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1991	97.9	97.1	100.8	96.3	92.5	104.2	94.6	92.3	102.5
1992	97.4	94.6	102.9	96.2	86.8	111.0	94.0	86.8	108.4
1993	99.6	93.6	106.3	98.3	83.1	118.3	95.3	83.8	113.7
1994	103.5	94.4	109.7	103.2	82.2	125.7	99.3	83.4	119.1
1995	106.2	95.2	111.5	105.9	82.3	128.6	101.5	84.1	120.8
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	101.6	100.7	100.9	101.1	100.6	100.5
1990 Q3	99.8	100.1	99.7	99.8	99.7	100.1	100.1	99.8	100.3
1990 Q4	99.1	99.5	99.6	98.3	98.0	100.4	98.3	98.0	100.2
1991 Q1	98.4	98.5	99.8	97.6	95.6	102.1	96.6	95.6	101.0
1991 Q2	98.0	97.4	100.6	96.1	93.2	103.1	94.3	93.1	101.3
1991 Q3	97.6	96.6	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	94.2	103.7	96.4	86.2	111.8	94.0	86.3	109.0
1992 Q4	96.0	93.5	104.7	97.2	84.5	115.0	94.2	84.6	111.3
1993 Q1	98.5	93.5	105.4	97.0	83.7	115.9	95.1	84.0	113.2
1993 Q2	99.0	93.5	105.9	97.5	83.3	117.0	95.1	83.8	113.5
1993 Q3	100.0	93.7	106.7	98.8	82.9	119.2	95.3	83.8	113.7
1993 Q4	100.7	93.9	107.3	100.0	82.5	121.2	95.8	83.7	114.5
1994 Q1	101.8	94.0	108.3	100.9	82.3	122.6	97.3	83.3	116.8
1994 Q2	103.1	94.1	109.6	103.1	82.1	125.6	98.9	83.4	118.6
1994 Q3	104.1	94.5	110.3	104.5	82.1	127.3	100.2	83.5	120.0
1994 Q4	105.0	94.9	110.6	104.4	82.1	127.1	100.9	83.5	120.8
1995 Q1	105.4	95.1	110.9	105.2	82.2	128.0	100.7	83.9	120.0
1995 Q2	105.8	95.1	111.3	105.6	82.3	128.3	101.5	84.0	120.8
1995 Q3	106.4	95.1	111.9	106.4	82.2	129.5	102.0	84.0	121.3
1995 Q4	107.0	95.4	112.1	106.4	82.6	128.7	101.8	84.6	120.4
1996 Q1	107.6	95.5	112.7	106.5	82.5	129.0	101.6	84.3	120.5
1996 Q2	108.1	95.4	113.3	106.8	81.8	130.6	101.5	84.0	120.7
1996 Q3	108.9 P	95.8	113.6 P	107.1	81.5	131.5	102.1	84.3	121.1

* 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.

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2.1 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT UK Summary

THOUSANDS

		MALE AND FEMALE		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #		UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION				
		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	Annual averages	2,778.6	9.8	2,765.0	9.7					
1993		2,919.2	10.3	2,900.6	10.3					
1994		2,636.5	9.4	2,619.3	9.3					
1995		2,325.6	8.3	2,308.2	8.2					
1994	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	2,223.9	7.9	2,182.4	7.8	-4.3	-8.1	236	1,968	20
	May 9	2,147.4	7.7	2,166.3	7.7	-16.1	-15.3	196	1,931	20
	Jun 13	2,096.3	7.5	2,150.3	7.7	-16.0	-12.1	203	1,874	19
	Jul 11	2,158.1	7.7	2,126.0	7.6	-24.3	-18.8	299	1,841	19
	Aug 8	2,176.4	7.8	2,108.7	7.5	-17.3	-19.2	244	1,914	19
	Sep 12	2,103.7	7.5	2,070.8	7.4	-37.9	-26.5	226	1,860	18
	Oct 10 R	1,977.2	7.1	2,025.2	7.2	-45.6	-33.6	213	1,747	17
	Nov 14 P	1,871.4	6.7	1,929.4	6.9	-95.8	-59.8	208	1,648	15

2.2 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary

1992	Annual averages	2,672.4	9.6	2,660.3	9.6					
1993		2,814.1	10.2	2,796.9	10.2					
1994		2,539.2	9.3	2,522.3	9.2					
1995		2,237.4	8.2	2,220.1	8.1					
1994	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	2,138.4	7.8	2,096.4	7.7	-5.0	-8.2	230	1,889	19
	May 9	2,064.7	7.6	2,080.6	7.6	-15.8	-15.3	191	1,854	19
	Jun 11	2,011.7	7.4	2,063.6	7.6	-17.0	-12.6	195	1,799	19
	Jul 11	2,067.3	7.6	2,039.3	7.5	-24.3	-19.0	288	1,762	18
	Aug 8	2,083.9	7.6	2,021.3	7.4	-18.0	-19.8	238	1,828	18
	Sep 12	2,014.1	7.4	1,985.0	7.3	-36.3	-26.2	218	1,778	17
	Oct 10 R	1,895.7	7.0	1,942.8	7.1	-42.2	-32.2	207	1,672	16
	Nov 14 P	1,797.5	6.6	1,853.3	6.8	-89.5	-56.0	203	1,580	15

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

THOUSANDS

		MALE		FEMALE		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #		MARRIED	
		UNEMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #		MARRIED	
		Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	
1992	Annual averages	2,126.0	13.1	2,118.6	13.1	652.6	5.3	646.4	5.3
1993		2,236.1	14.0	2,225.7	13.9	683.1	5.6	674.9	5.5
1994		2,014.4	12.7	2,004.8	12.7	622.1	5.1	614.6	5.0
1995		1,770.0	11.3	1,760.2	11.1	555.6	4.5	548.1	4.4
1994	Nov 10	1,848.9	11.7	1,886.9	11.9	574.1	4.7	584.8	4.8
	Dec 8	1,854.2	11.7	1,851.0	11.7	562.7	4.6	572.8	4.7
1995	Jan 12	1,918.2	12.2	1,834.0	11.7	585.1	4.7	567.3	4.6
	Feb 9	1,882.9	12.0	1,810.6	11.5	576.5	4.7	560.3	4.5
	Mar 9	1,838.6	11.7	1,797.1	11.4	559.5	4.5	554.7	4.5
	Apr 13	1,815.5	11.6	1,778.3	11.3	559.8	4.5	553.5	4.5
	May 11	1,766.1	11.3	1,769.4	11.3	536.2	4.4	550.9	4.5
	Jun 8	1,728.5	11.0	1,763.7	11.2	525.6	4.3	549.4	4.5
	Jul 13	1,756.6	11.2	1,759.6	11.2	577.5	4.7	551.4	4.5
	Aug 10	1,753.7	11.2	1,744.4	11.1	596.4	4.8	545.6	4.4
	Sep 14	1,724.0	11.0	1,727.0	11.0	568.2	4.6	537.0	4.4
	Oct 12	1,676.4	10.7	1,724.6	11.0	535.9	4.3	540.0	4.4
	Nov 9	1,670.7	10.6	1,708.9	10.9	525.5	4.3	535.7	4.3
	Dec 14	1,707.1	10.9	1,704.2	10.9	521.0	4.2	531.3	4.3
1996	Jan 11	1,786.4	11.3	1,680.9	10.7	544.1	4.4	525.9	4.3
	Feb 8	1,761.5	11.1	1,687.2	10.7	541.9	4.4	525.1	4.3
	Mar 14	1,707.2	10.9	1,666.3	10.6	523.6	4.2	520.4	4.2
	Apr 11	1,695.5	10.8	1,659.9	10.6	528.5	4.3	522.5	4.2
	May 9	1,640.3	10.5	1,647.5	10.4	503.5	4.1	518.8	4.2
	Jun 13	1,595.8	10.2	1,631.4	10.4	496.8	4.0	518.9	4.2
	Jul 11	1,618.1	10.3	1,613.5	10.3	541.6	4.4	512.5	4.2
	Aug 8	1,614.1	10.3	1,600.0	10.2	562.4	4.6	508.7	4.1
	Sep 12	1,572.5	10.0	1,572.0	10.0	531.4	4.3	498.8	4.0
	Oct 10 R	1,492.9	9.5	1,537.5	9.8	484.6	3.9	487.7	4.0
	Nov 14 P	1,424.1	9.1	1,470.7	9.4	447.3	3.6	458.7	3.7

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary 2.2

1992	Annual averages	2,049.9	13.0	2,037.9	12.9	627.8	5.3	622.4	5.2
1993		2,155.4	13.9	2,145.7	13.8	658.8	5.5	651.2	5.5
1994		1,928.1	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	Nov 10	1,777.0	11.6	1,814.3	11.8	554.0	4.6	563.8	4.7
	Dec 8	1,781.1	11.6	1,779.3	11.6	543.5	4.5	552.3	4.6
1995	Jan 12	1,844.9	12.1	1,762.8	11.6	565.6	4.7	547.1	4.6
	Feb 9	1,811.8	11.9	1,740.0	11.4	557.4	4.6	540.2	4.5
	Mar 9	1,755.7	11.6	1,727.1	11.3	540.8	4.5	535.0	4.5
	Apr 13	1,743.5	11.5	1,709.3	11.2	540.8	4.5	533.8	4.4
	May 11	1,685.4	11.1	1,700.6	11.2	518.2	4.3	531.4	4.4
	Jun 8	1,661.6	10.9	1,695.3	11.1	507.2	4.2	530.2	4.4
	Jul 13	1,682.4	11.1	1,691.3	11.1	554.9	4.6	531.4	4.4
	Aug 10	1,684.7	11.0	1,676.7	11.0	573.5	4.8	526.2	4.4
	Sep 14	1,653.2	10.9	1,659.6	10.9	546.9	4.6	517.9	4.3
	Oct 12	1,609.8	10.6	1,657.1	10.9	517.0	4.3	521.1	4.3
	Nov 9	1,604.6	10.5	1,641.5					

2.3 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

THOUSANDS

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT WORKFORCE *			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
SOUTH EAST												
1992)	854.1	645.4	208.7	9.3	12.3	5.2	851.0	9.2			643.8	207.2
1993) Annual	929.9	700.3	229.6	10.2	13.5	5.8	925.6	10.2			698.0	227.6
1994) average	828.3	622.2	206.1	9.0	12.1	5.1	824.1	9.0			619.9	204.2
1995)	725.2	542.0	183.1	7.9	10.6	4.5	720.9	7.9			539.7	181.1
1995 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
1995 Dec 14	693.7	520.3	173.4	7.6	10.2	4.3	695.5	7.6	-4.8	-4.7	520.1	175.4
1996 Jan 11	707.2	529.9	177.3	7.7	10.4	4.4	685.8	7.5	-9.7	-7.6	511.7	174.1
1996 Feb 8	703.8	527.7	176.1	7.7	10.3	4.4	683.1	7.5	-2.7	-5.7	510.3	172.8
1996 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
1996 Apr 11	679.4	508.3	171.1	7.4	10.0	4.2	668.3	7.3	-6.2	-5.8	498.8	169.5
1996 May 9	660.0	494.6	165.3	7.2	9.7	4.1	663.3	7.3	-5.0	-6.6	494.6	168.7
1996 Jun 13	644.9	481.9	163.0	7.1	9.4	4.0	657.7	7.1	-5.6	-5.6	489.0	168.7
1996 Jul 11	654.6	483.2	171.4	7.2	9.5	4.3	650.0	7.1	-7.7	-6.1	483.6	166.4
1996 Aug 8	661.1	483.3	177.8	7.2	9.5	4.4	643.5	7.0	-6.5	-6.6	478.8	164.7
1996 Sep 12	644.8	471.8	173.0	7.1	9.3	4.3	632.1	6.9	-11.4	-8.5	469.9	162.2
1996 Oct 10 R	607.2	447.7	159.5	6.7	8.8	4.0	615.5	6.7	-16.6	-11.5	457.5	158.0
1996 Nov 14 P	570.1	422.9	147.2	6.2	8.3	3.7	586.1	6.4	-29.4	-19.1	436.6	149.5
GREATER LONDON (Included in South East)												
1992)	430.3	320.1	110.2	10.5	13.5	6.4	429.2	10.5			319.6	109.0
1993) Annual	469.6	348.6	121.0	11.6	14.9	7.1	467.9	11.6			347.8	120.2
1994) average	434.6	322.7	111.9	10.7	14.1	6.3	432.8	10.7			321.8	111.0
1995)	394.7	292.1	102.6	9.7	12.7	5.8	392.8	9.7			291.2	101.7
1995 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
1995 Dec 14	380.6	282.1	98.5	9.4	12.3	5.6	382.3	9.4	-2.1	-1.9	282.8	99.3
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
1996 Feb 8	381.2	282.6	98.6	9.4	12.3	5.6	377.4	9.3	-2.3	-2.3	279.1	98.9
1996 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
1996 Apr 11	372.7	275.8	96.9	9.2	12.0	5.5	368.7	9.1	-3.8	-3.7	272.2	96.0
1996 May 9	364.7	270.4	94.2	9.0	11.8	5.3	365.7	9.0	-3.0	-3.9	270.0	95.8
1996 Jun 13	360.9	267.0	93.9	8.9	11.6	5.3	363.8	8.9	-1.9	-2.9	268.0	95.8
1996 Jul 11	364.9	267.3	97.6	9.0	11.6	5.5	360.6	8.9	-3.2	-2.7	265.6	95.0
1996 Aug 8	368.9	267.8	101.0	9.1	11.7	5.7	358.5	8.8	-2.1	-2.4	264.1	94.4
1996 Sep 12	362.8	263.5	99.3	8.9	11.5	5.6	353.4	8.7	-5.1	-3.5	260.1	93.8
1996 Oct 10 R	343.7	251.5	92.2	8.5	11.0	5.2	344.8	8.5	-8.6	-5.3	254.2	90.0
1996 Nov 14 P	324.6	238.5	86.1	8.0	10.4	4.9	330.3	8.1	-14.5	-9.4	243.3	87.0
EAST ANGLIA												
1992)	77.7	58.3	19.4	7.6	9.9	4.5	77.3	7.6			58.1	19.2
1993) Annual	84.0	63.1	20.9	8.2	10.7	4.7	83.4	8.1			62.8	20.0
1994) average	74.2	55.3	18.9	7.1	9.5	4.1	73.6	7.1			55.0	18.3
1995)	65.9	48.7	17.2	6.2	8.4	3.6	65.4	6.4			48.4	17.0
1995 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
1995 Dec 14	63.6	47.5	16.1	6.0	8.2	3.4	64.0	6.1	-0.2	-0.3	47.7	16.8
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
1996 Feb 8	67.2	50.1	17.1	6.4	8.7	3.6	62.7	5.9	-0.1	-0.5	46.6	16.1
1996 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
1996 Apr 11	64.1	47.9	16.2	6.1	8.3	3.4	61.5	5.8	-0.2	-0.4	45.8	15.7
1996 May 9	61.6	46.0	15.6	5.8	8.0	3.3	61.5	5.8	0.0	-0.4	45.7	15.3
1996 Jun 13	58.9	44.0	14.9	5.6	7.6	3.1	61.0	5.8	-0.5	-0.2	45.4	15.6
1996 Jul 11	60.1	44.2	15.9	5.7	7.7	3.3	60.7	5.8	-0.3	-0.3	45.1	15.6
1996 Aug 8	60.9	44.2	16.7	5.8	7.7	3.5	60.7	5.8	0.0	-0.3	45.0	15.7
1996 Sep 12	59.2	43.2	16.0	5.6	7.5	3.4	59.8	5.7	-0.9	-0.4	44.3	15.5
1996 Oct 10 R	55.3	40.7	14.6	5.2	7.0	3.1	58.4	5.5	-1.4	-0.8	43.4	15.0
1996 Nov 14 P	53.5	39.7	13.7	5.1	6.9	2.9	56.1	5.3	-2.3	-1.5	41.8	14.3
SOUTH WEST												
1992)	208.9	158.7	50.2	9.2	12.4	5.2	207.8	9.2			158.1	49.7
1993) Annual	217.8	164.6	53.2	9.5	12.7	5.5	216.4	9.5			163.8	52.6
1994) average	191.7	143.9	47.8	8.2	10.9	4.6	190.4	8.1			143.2	47.2
1995)	166.3	124.1	42.3	7.0	9.4	4.0	164.9	7.0			123.3	41.6
1995 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
1995 Dec 14	160.8	120.1	40.7	6.8	9.1	3.9	158.1	6.7	-1.7	-1.2	118.0	40.1
1996 Jan 11	168.0	125.2	42.8	7.1	9.5	4.1	155.6	6.6	-2.5	-2.1	116.1	39.5
1996 Feb 8	167.1	124.7	42.4	7.1	9.5	4.0	155.9	6.6	0.3	-1.3	116.6	39.3
1996 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
1996 Apr 11	156.5	117.2	39.3	6.6	8.9	3.7	153.3	6.5	-0.1	-0.8	114.2	39.1
1996 May 9	149.6	112.4	37.1	6.3	8.6	3.5	152.4	6.4	-0.9	-1.2	113.6	38.8
1996 Jun 13	142.9	107.4	35.6	6.0	8.2	3.4	150.5	6.4	-1.9	-1.0	111.9	38.6
1996 Jul 11	146.4	108.3	38.2	6.2	8.2	3.6	148.8	6.3	-1.7	-1.5	110.6	38.2
1996 Aug 8	147.8	108.3	39.5	6.2	8.2	3.7	146.8	6.2	-2.0	-1.9	109.4	37.4
1996 Sep 12	143.5	105.6	37.9	6.1	8.0	3.6	143.4	6.1	-3.4	-2.4	106.9	36.5
1996 Oct 10 R	135.5	100.3	35.2	5.7	7.6	3.3	139.8	5.9	-3.6	-3.0	104.3	35.5
1996 Nov 14 P	130.5	96.7	33.8	5.5	7.4	3.2	133.1	5.6	-6.7	-4.6	99.4	33.7

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Regions 2.3

THOUSANDS

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT WORKFORCE *			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
WEST MIDLANDS												
1992)	270.5	206.3	64.1	10.4	13.6	5.9	269.6	10.3			205.9	63.7
1993) Annual	281.9	215.6	66.3	10.9	14.6	6.1	280.6	10.8			214.9	65.8
1994) average	246.2	186.8	59.4	9.9	13.3	5.5	244.8	9.9			186.0	58.8
1995)	210.3	158.6	51.7	8.4	11.2	4.8	209.0	8.4			158.0	51.1
1995 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
1995 Dec 14	198.4	150.3	48.1	8.0	10.6	4.5	200.7	8.1	-1.1	-1.0	151.3	49.4
1996 Jan 11	204.5	154.9	49.7	8.2	10.9	4.6	197.4	7.9	-3.3	-2.1	148.6	48.8
1996 Feb 8	204.4	155.0	49.4	8.2	10.9	4.6	198.2	8.0	0.8	-1.2	149.6	48.6
1996 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
1996 Apr 11	197.7	149.4	48.3	7.9	10.5	4.5	195.2	7.8	-0.5	-0.7	147.2	48.0
1996 May 9	191.7	145.6	46.1	7.7	10.3	4.3	194.1	7.8	-1.1	-1.4	146.5	47.6
1996 Jun 13	188.1	142.5	45.6	7.6	10.0	4.3	192.5	7.7	-1.6	-1.1	145.0	47.5
1996 Jul 11	193.1	143.8	49.3	7.8	10.1	4.6	189.2	7.6	-3.3	-2.0	142.6	46.6
1996 Aug 8	194.7	143.6	51.2	7.8	10.1	4.8	186.7	7.5	-2.5	-2.5	140.7	46.0
1996 Sep 12	188.6	139.8	48.8	7.6	9.8	4.6	183.3	7.4	-3.4	-3.1	138.2	45.1
1996 Oct 10 R	175.9	131.8	44.1	7.1	9.3	4.1	179.5	7.2	-3.8	-3.2	135.3	44.2
1996 Nov 14 P	164.0	123.8	40.2	6.6	8.7	3.8	170.8	6.9	-8.7	-5.3	129.1	

2.3 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT WORKFORCE *			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
NORTH												
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) average	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 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	143.5	113.6	29.9	10.3	14.4	5.0	140.5	10.1	0.0	-0.2	111.2	29.3
May 9	137.8	109.7	28.1	9.9	13.9	4.7	138.6	10.0	-1.9	-1.1	109.7	28.9
Jun 13	133.3	105.9	27.4	9.6	13.4	4.6	136.6	9.8	-2.0	-1.3	108.0	28.6
Jul 11	135.8	106.3	29.6	9.8	13.5	4.9	134.7	9.7	-1.9	-1.9	106.6	28.1
Aug 8	135.0	104.6	30.4	9.7	13.3	5.1	132.9	9.6	-1.8	-1.9	105.2	27.7
Sep 12	131.2	102.1	29.0	9.5	13.0	4.8	129.9	9.4	-3.0	-2.2	102.7	27.2
Oct 10 R	123.7	97.2	26.5	8.9	12.3	4.4	126.6	9.1	-3.3	-2.7	99.9	26.7
Nov 14 P	119.7	95.1	24.6	8.6	12.1	4.1	121.1	8.7	-5.5	-3.9	96.3	24.9
WALES												
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) average	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 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	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	102.5	79.7	22.8	8.1	11.2	4.1	104.6	8.3	-0.9	-0.3	80.7	23.9
Jun 13	99.6	77.2	22.4	7.9	10.9	4.1	103.8	8.2	-0.8	-0.3	79.8	24.0
Jul 11	104.1	79.1	25.0	8.3	11.1	4.5	102.8	8.1	-1.0	-0.9	79.2	23.6
Aug 8	105.3	79.1	26.2	8.3	11.1	4.7	102.0	8.1	-0.8	-0.9	78.5	23.5
Sep 12	102.5	77.8	24.7	8.1	11.0	4.5	100.5	8.0	-1.5	-1.1	77.6	22.9
Oct 10 R	96.6	74.3	22.3	7.7	10.5	4.0	99.3	7.9	-1.2	-1.2	76.7	22.3
Nov 14 P	92.5	71.9	20.6	7.3	10.1	3.7	94.8	7.5	-4.5	-2.4	73.6	21.2
SCOTLAND												
1992)	241.0	183.8	57.3	9.5	12.8	5.2	238.8	9.4			182.5	56.3
1993) Annual	246.4	189.5	56.9	9.9	13.7	5.1	243.3	9.7			187.7	55.6
1994) average	231.5	178.6	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 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	201.3	154.6	46.7	8.3	11.4	4.3	197.4	8.1	2.4	1.3	151.6	45.6
May 9	194.7	150.5	44.2	8.0	11.1	4.1	196.6	8.1	-0.8	0.4	150.9	45.7
Jun 13	191.7	147.6	44.1	7.9	10.9	4.1	196.4	8.1	-0.2	0.5	150.3	46.1
Jul 11	206.1	152.8	53.3	8.5	11.3	4.9	194.7	8.0	-1.7	-0.9	148.7	46.0
Aug 8	206.4	152.5	53.9	8.5	11.3	5.0	194.0	8.0	-0.7	-0.9	148.2	45.9
Sep 12	191.1	145.3	45.8	7.9	10.7	4.2	191.3	7.9	-2.7	-1.7	146.4	44.9
Oct 10 R	183.4	141.2	42.2	7.5	10.4	3.9	188.9	7.8	-2.4	-1.9	145.0	43.9
Nov 14 P	176.4	136.7	39.7	7.3	10.1	3.7	181.0	7.4	-7.9	-4.3	139.9	41.5
NORTHERN IRELAND												
1992)	106.1	81.4	24.8	14.0	18.2	7.9	104.7	13.8			80.7	24.0
1993) Annual	105.1	80.7	24.5	14.1	18.6	7.8	103.7	13.8			80.1	23.6
1994) average	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 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	0.0	-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	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	82.7	65.2	17.5	10.7	14.5	5.4	85.7	11.1	-0.3	0.0	66.5	19.2
Jun 13	84.7	65.5	19.2	11.0	14.6	5.9	86.7	11.2	1.0	0.5	66.8	19.9
Jul 11	90.8	67.5	23.3	11.8	15.0	7.2	86.7	11.2	0.0	0.2	66.5	20.2
Aug 8	92.6	68.3	24.3	12.0	15.2	7.5	87.4	11.3	0.7	0.6	66.8	20.6
Sep 12	89.7	67.4	22.3	11.6	15.0	6.9	85.8	11.1	-1.6	-0.3	65.9	19.9
Oct 10 R	81.6	62.8	18.8	10.6	14.0	5.8	82.4	10.7	-3.4	-1.4	63.5	18.9
Nov 14 P	73.9	57.8	16.2	9.6	12.9	5.0	76.1	9.9	-6.3	-3.8	59.1	17.0

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.4

Unemployment by Travel-to-Work Areas* as at November 14 1996

TRAVEL-TO-WORK AREAS*	Male			Female			All			Rate #		Male			Female			All			Rates #	
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce	per cent employees and unemployed	per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce	per cent employees and unemployed	per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce	per cent employees and unemployed	per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce	per cent employees and unemployed	per cent employees and unemployed	per cent employees and unemployed		
																					Male	Female	All	per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce	per cent employees and unemployed
England	1,817	489	2,306	4.8	4.1	4.8	4.8	4.1	4.8	4.8	4.1	4.8	4.8	4.1	4.8	4.8	4.1	4.8	4.8	4.1	4.8	
Accrington and Rossendale	3,297	883	4,180	7.0	6.3	6.7	7.0	6.3	6.7	7.0	6.3	6.7	7.0	6.3	6.7	7.0	6.3	6.7	7.0	6.3	6.7	
Alfreton and Ashfield	955	314	1,269	10.6	8.5	9.6	10.6	8.5	9.6	10.6	8.5	9.6	10.6	8.5	9.6	10.6	8.5	9.6	10.6	8.5	9.6	
Alnwick and Amble	526	236	762	2.4	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.0	2.2	
Andover	1,799	509	2,308	6.6	5.5	6.1	6.6	5.5	6.1	6.6	5.5	6.1	6.6	5.5	6.1	6.6	5.5	6.1	6.6	5.5	6.1	
Ashford	4,748	1,563	6,311	3.8	3.1	3.5	3.8	3.1	3.5	3.8	3.1	3.5	3.8	3.1	3.5	3.8	3.1	3.5	3.8	3.1	3.5	
Aylesbury and Wycombe	967	360	1,327	4.4	3.7	4.1	4.4	3.7	4.1	4.4	3.7	4.1	4.4	3.7	4.1	4.4	3.7	4.1	4.4	3.7	4.1	
Banbury	5,403	1,386	6,789	9.8	8.6	9.2	9.8	8.6	9.2	9.8	8.6	9.2	9.8	8.6	9.2	9.8	8.6	9.2	9.8	8.6	9.2	
Barnsley	1,646	575	2,221	7.9	6.0	7.0	7.9	6.0	7.0	7.9	6.0	7.0	7.9	6.0	7.0	7.9	6.0	7.0	7.9	6.0	7.0	
Barnsley and Ilfracombe	2,638	647	3,285	8.8	7.6	8.2	8.8	7.6	8.2	8.8	7.6	8.2	8.8	7.6	8.2	8.8	7.6	8.2	8.8	7.6	8.2	
Barrow-in-Furness	488	161	649	6.2	5.2	5.7	6.2	5.2	5.7	6.2	5.2	5.7										

2.4 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

Area statistics

Unemployment by Travel-to-Work Areas* as at November 14 1996

	Male	Female	All	Rate #		Male	Female	All	Rate #		
				per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce				per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce	
South Tyneside	6,084	1,561	7,645	14.5	13.1	South Pembrokeshire	1,597	498	2,095	16.3	12.4
Southampton	9,060	2,644	11,704	6.8	5.8	Swansea	6,935	1,827	8,762	8.8	7.8
Southeast	16,918	5,599	22,517	9.3	7.7	Walspool	232	104	336	4.3	3.0
Spalding & Holbeach	779	327	1,106	4.5	3.5	Wrexham	2,685	866	3,551	6.9	6.0
St.Austell	1,692	638	2,330	9.8	7.4						
Stafford	2,185	801	2,986	4.9	4.2						
Stamford	586	273	859	4.9	3.9						
Stockton-on-Tees	6,230	1,709	7,939	10.1	9.4						
Stoke	8,536	2,637	11,173	6.4	5.6						
Stroud	1,520	612	2,132	5.7	4.4						
Sudbury	798	260	1,058	6.8	5.1	Scotland					
Sunderland	13,603	3,222	16,825	10.8	9.8	Aberdeen	5,200	1,788	6,988	3.4	3.1
Swindon	3,518	1,225	4,743	4.4	3.6	Alloa	1,536	426	1,962	11.5	10.1
Taunton	1,982	676	2,658	5.2	4.3	Annan	425	150	575	6.4	5.3
Telford & Bridgnorth	2,870	921	3,791	4.7	4.2	Arbroath	771	296	1,067	11.8	9.6
Thanet	4,460	1,218	5,678	14.6	11.6	Ayr	2,996	1,001	3,997	8.8	7.7
Theftford	1,000	380	1,380	5.9	4.9	Badenoch	291	139	430	9.8	7.7
Thirsk	178	81	259	3.0	2.4	Barff	378	142	520	5.0	3.9
Tiverton	454	148	602	5.4	4.0	Bathgate	2,977	822	3,799	7.5	6.9
Torbay	3,935	1,174	5,109	10.9	8.1	Berwickshire	268	116	384	7.3	5.4
Torrington	278	114	392	7.8	5.0	Blairgowrie and Pitlochry	561	207	768	7.2	5.5
Totnes	465	197	662	8.0	5.6	Brechin and	830	332	1,162	8.3	6.7
Trowbridge & Frome	1,855	714	2,569	5.2	4.2	Buckie	305	84	389	5.6	4.6
Truro	1,411	503	1,914	7.5	5.9	Buckingham	312	101	413	11.8	8.4
Tunbridge Wells	3,078	946	4,024	4.3	3.5	Campbelltown	211	96	307	6.9	5.6
Uttoxeter & Ashbourne	388	204	592	4.2	3.6	Cumnock and	1,772	388	2,160	18.4	15.1
Wakefield & Dewsbury	6,998	1,913	8,911	8.0	7.2	Dumbarton	2,377	708	3,085	10.7	9.5
Walsall	9,525	2,871	12,396	8.7	7.7	Dumfries	1,223	444	1,667	7.3	6.3
Wareham & Swanage	471	176	647	5.8	4.5	Dumfries	6,456	1,862	8,318	9.9	8.8
Warminster	277	104	381	5.6	4.2	Dunfermline	3,593	1,049	4,642	9.8	8.5
Warrington	3,052	981	4,033	4.7	4.3	Dunoon and Bute	799	287	1,086	13.4	9.7
Warwick	2,233	835	3,068	3.8	3.2	Edinburgh	13,799	3,941	17,740	6.0	5.4
Watford & Luton	12,516	4,158	16,674	5.4	4.4	Elgin	849	346	1,195	6.7	5.8
Wellingborough & Rushden	1,809	652	2,461	5.0	4.7	Falkirk	3,988	1,186	5,174	9.5	8.4
Wells	1,255	535	1,790	7.0	5.4	Forfar	487	227	714	7.4	6.1
Weston-super-Mare	2,516	882	3,398	7.8	6.3	Forres	355	105	460	13.4	10.9
Whitby	642	237	879	12.0	8.2	Fraserburgh	249	65	314	5.0	3.8
Whitchurch & Market Drayton	528	195	723	4.7	3.5	Galashiels	466	157	623	3.8	3.2
Whitehaven	2,260	634	2,894	9.2	8.2	Girvan	350	137	487	15.7	11.9
Widnes & Runcorn	4,164	1,244	5,408	9.9	9.2	Glasgow	39,748	10,295	50,043	9.1	8.2
Wigan & St.Helens	11,515	3,253	14,768	9.5	8.4	Greenock	2,190	500	2,690	6.9	6.2
Winchester & Eastleigh	1,596	491	2,087	2.6	2.2	Haddington	551	164	715	6.0	5.0
Widmerere	193	64	257	3.0	2.3	Hawick	368	103	471	5.8	5.1
Wirral & Chester	14,626	4,175	18,801	9.7	8.7	Huntly	230	96	326	7.8	6.2
Wisbech	1,138	403	1,541	8.8	6.9	Invergowrie and Dingwall	1,318	371	1,689	13.4	11.6
Wolverhampton	8,918	2,688	11,606	9.4	8.4	Inverness	2,554	769	3,323	8.8	7.8
Woodbridge & Leiston	985	315	1,300	5.5	4.5	Irvine	4,347	1,274	5,621	12.1	10.6
Worcester	2,451	907	3,358	5.2	4.5	Islay/Mid Argyll	340	122	462	9.7	8.0
Workington	2,394	661	3,055	11.9	9.8	Keith	239	87	326	5.8	4.8
Worksop	1,739	457	2,196	9.0	8.2	Keisno and Jedburgh	173	77	250	4.7	3.8
Worthing	2,995	932	3,927	5.4	4.4	Kilmarnock	2,660	847	3,507	12.0	10.5
Yeovil	1,561	620	2,181	4.6	3.7	Kirkcaldy	5,065	1,633	6,698	11.8	9.9
York	3,806	1,280	5,086	5.0	4.3	Lanarkshire	11,892	2,861	14,753	11.0	9.7
						Lochaber	476	256	732	9.3	7.6
						Lockerbie	264	105	369	9.6	7.2
						Newton Stewart	321	113	434	15.5	10.4
						North East Fife	940	365	1,305	7.7	6.2
						Oban	399	220	619	7.6	5.8
						Orkney Islands	304	100	404	5.3	4.3
						Peebles	197	83	280	6.3	5.2
						Perth	1,422	430	1,852	5.8	5.1
Wales						Peterhead	616	184	800	5.5	4.8
Aberdare	1,612	394	2,006	13.9	11.7	Shetland Islands	319	94	413	3.9	3.5
Aberystwyth	603	221	824	7.1	5.7	Skye and Wester Ross	559	278	837	12.2	9.8
Bangor & Caernarfon	2,639	740	3,439	11.6	9.9	Stewartry	440	187	627	7.9	6.5
Blaenau Gwent & Abergaven	2,668	680	3,348	10.8	9.2	Stirling	1,859	560	2,419	9.1	6.1
Brecon	315	135	450	5.0	3.8	Stranraer	551	174	725	9.5	7.8
Bridgend	2,976	878	3,854	7.0	6.1	Sutherland	455	215	670	15.2	11.8
Cardiff	12,585	3,389	15,974	7.6	6.8	Thurso	436	137	573	10.9	8.8
Cardigan	634	233	867	10.8	7.1	Western Isles	1,189	279	1,468	13.6	12.0
Cardiff	634	233	867	10.8	7.1	Wick	449	102	551	12.3	9.6
Carmarthen	874	277	1,151	6.1	4.8						
Conwy & Colwyn	2,497	731	3,228	10.0	8.0	Northern Ireland					
Denbigh	644	238	882	8.5	6.1	Ballymena	1,451	552	2,003	7.7	6.4
Dolgellau & Barmouth	383	138	521	11.2	8.4	Belfast	27,561	8,300	35,861	9.8	8.5
Fishguard	279	91	370	12.7	7.6	Coleraine	3,615	988	4,603	13.5	11.2
Haverfordwest	1,836	492	2,328	12.7	10.2	Cookstown	1,200	358	1,558	17.0	13.7
Holyhead	1,929	580	2,509	15.9	12.7	Craigavon	4,363	1,336	5,699	9.2	7.8
Lampeter & Aberaeron	480	170	650	11.4	7.8	Dungannon	1,820	484	2,304	13.8	11.3
Llanddilo	232	97	329	9.7	6.0	Enniskillen	2,222	579	2,801	14.0	11.2
Llandrindod Wells	369	180	549	5.7	4.0	Londonderry	6,648	1,505	8,153	16.0	13.7
Llanelli	2,561	850	3,411	11.2	9.6	Magherafelt	1,285	342	1,627	12.6	10.2
Machynlleth	318	130	448	12.9	8.7	Newry	3,854	886	4,740	16.4	13.5
Merthyr & Rhymney	4,285	932	5,217	11.5	10.1	Omagh	1,935	494	2,429	13.9	11.2
Monmouth	228	81	309	7.3	5.2	Strabane	1,821	327	2,148	19.3	15.7
Neath & Port Talbot	2,775	693	3,468	8.4	7.7						
Newport	4,804	1,453	6,257	7.4	6.7						
Newtown	207	59	266	2.6	2.0						
Pontypool & Cwmbran	2,123	623	2,746	7.1	6.4						
Pontypridd & Rhondda	4,121	1,051	5,172	8.4	7.5						
Porthmadoc & Ffestiniog	516	198	714	9.8	7.8						
Pwllheli	502	195	697	9.4	7.2						
Shotton, Flint & Rhyl	4,351	1,393	5,744	6.8	5.9						

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

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

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.9

Area statistics

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts as at November 14 1996

	Male	Female	All	Rate +		Male	Female	All	Rate +		
				Per cent employees and unemployed	Per cent workforce				Per cent employees and unemployed	Per cent workforce	
SOUTH EAST						Three Rivers	957	290	1,247		
Bedfordshire	10,165	3,695	13,860	6.4	5.6	Watford	1,419	419	1,838		
Luton	4,821	1,540	6,361			Welwyn Hatfield	1,125	390	1,515		
Mid Bedfordshire	1,208	538	1,746			Isle of Wight	3,834	1,344	5,178	11.2	9.4
North Bedfordshire	2,735	1,024	3,759			Kent	34,864	10,763	45,627	8.0	6.7
South Bedfordshire	1,401	593	1,994			Ashford	1,				

2.9 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts as at November 14 1996

	Male	Female	All	Rate +			Male	Female	All	Rate +	
				Per cent employees and unem-ployed	Per cent workforce					Per cent employees and unem-ployed	Per cent workforce
Torbay	3,815	1,126	4,941			Rutland	248	86	334		
Torridge	1,182	456	1,638			Lincolnshire	11,930	4,325	16,255	7.3	5.8
West Devon	782	289	1,071			Boston	930	302	1,232		
Dorset	12,434	4,016	16,450	6.7	5.2	East Lindsey	2,977	1,102	4,079		
Bournemouth	4,640	1,319	5,959			Lincoln	3,186	908	4,094		
Christchurch	638	204	842			North Kesteven	1,115	450	1,565		
East Dorset	814	348	1,162			South Holland	808	341	1,149		
North Dorset	448	206	654			South Kesteven	1,504	644	2,148		
Poole	2,453	715	3,168			West Lindsey	1,411	578	1,988		
Putbeck	627	227	854			Northamptonshire	9,135	3,167	12,302	4.9	4.3
West Dorset	1,160	465	1,625			Corby	1,077	341	1,418		
Weymouth and Portland	1,654	532	2,186			Daventry	595	299	894		
Gloucestershire	9,126	3,249	12,375	5.5	4.5	East Northamptonshire	766	281	1,047		
Cheltenham	2,196	701	2,897			Kettering	1,238	405	1,643		
Cotswold	639	261	900			Northampton	3,758	1,181	4,939		
Forest of Dean	1,330	513	1,843			South Northamptonshire	586	271	857		
Gloucester	2,520	788	3,308			Wellingborough	1,115	389	1,504		
Stroud	1,494	591	2,085			Nottinghamshire	28,310	8,281	36,591	8.4	7.4
Tewkesbury	947	395	1,342			Ashfield	2,863	785	3,648		
Somerset	8,514	3,225	11,739	6.4	5.1	Bassetlaw	2,738	856	3,594		
Mendip	1,796	772	2,568			Broxtowe	1,942	723	2,665		
Sedgemoor	2,069	727	2,796			Gedling	2,241	774	3,015		
South Somerset	1,970	789	2,759			Mansfield	2,836	742	3,578		
Taunton Deane	1,915	642	2,557			Newark	2,106	670	2,776		
West Somerset	764	295	1,059			Nottingham	11,935	3,141	15,076		
Wiltshire	7,944	2,899	10,843	4.6	3.6	Rushcliffe	1,649	590	2,239		
Kennet	812	343	1,155			YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE					
North Wiltshire	1,395	578	1,973			Humberside (Former county)	25,797	7,248	33,045		
Salisbury	1,357	446	1,803			East Riding of Yorkshire	5,926	2,083	8,009	7.5	6.4
Thamesdown	2,863	963	3,826			Kingston-upon-Hull	10,521	2,655	13,176	10.6	9.9
West Wiltshire	1,517	569	2,086			North East Lincolnshire	5,732	1,425	7,157	10.5	9.6
WEST MIDLANDS						North Lincolnshire	3,618	1,085	4,703	6.9	6.0
Hereford and Worcester	11,410	4,386	15,796	5.9	4.9	North Yorkshire	8,514	3,478	11,992	5.7	4.6
Bromsgrove	1,316	527	1,843			Craven	482	173	655		
Hereford	1,178	461	1,639			Hambleton	982	451	1,433		
Leominster	623	241	864			Harrogate	1,762	846	2,608		
Malvern Hills	1,197	437	1,634			Richmondshire	467	257	724		
Redditch	1,631	632	2,263			Fyfedale	602	279	881		
South Herefordshire	325	107	432			Scarborough	2,869	965	3,834		
Worcester	1,815	601	2,416			Selby	1,350	507	1,857		
Wychevon	1,211	572	1,783			South Yorkshire	41,992	11,392	53,384	10.8	9.4
Wyre Forest	1,685	590	2,275			Barnsley	6,104	1,547	7,651		
Shropshire	6,056	2,051	8,107	4.9	4.0	Doncaster	10,002	2,561	12,563		
Bridgnorth	574	211	785			Rotherham	8,331	2,033	10,364		
North Shropshire	666	255	921			Sheffield	17,555	5,251	22,806		
Oswestry	537	237	774			West Yorkshire	52,222	15,136	67,358	7.5	5.6
Shrewsbury and Atcham	1,340	423	1,763			Bradford	12,906	3,621	16,527		
South Shropshire	531	187	718			Calderdale	4,234	1,331	5,565		
The Wrekin	2,352	738	3,090			Kirkstall	8,430	2,560	10,990		
Staffordshire	18,147	6,072	24,219	6.2	5.4	Leeds	18,530	5,371	23,901		
Cannock Chase	1,821	591	2,412			Wakefield	8,122	2,253	10,375		
East Staffordshire	2,163	732	2,895			York	3,254	1,015	4,269	5.2	4.2
Lichfield	1,124	451	1,575			NORTH WEST					
Newcastle-under-Lyme	658	1,972	2,630			Cheshire	17,532	5,484	23,016	5.8	5.1
South Staffordshire	1,613	632	2,245			Chester	2,182	661	2,843		
Stafford	1,654	600	2,254			Congleton	1,015	390	1,405		
Staffordshire Moorlands	1,127	455	1,582			Crewe and Nantwich	1,949	607	2,556		
Stoke-on-Trent	5,496	1,505	7,001			Ellesmere Port and Neston	1,694	476	2,170		
Tamworth	1,177	448	1,625			Halon	2,765	939	3,704		
Warwickshire	6,996	2,728	9,724	5.0	4.2	Macclesfield	1,803	549	2,352		
North Warwickshire	820	310	1,130			Vale Royal	1,908	668	2,576		
Nuneaton and Bedworth	2,206	796	3,002			Warrington	3,052	981	4,033		
Rugby	1,272	554	1,826			Greater Manchester	63,145	17,624	80,769	7.6	5.8
Stratford-on-Avon	1,083	479	1,562			Bolton	5,510	1,318	6,828		
Warwick	1,615	589	2,204			Bury	2,765	939	3,704		
WEST MIDLANDS	81,191	24,928	106,119	9.1	8.3	Manchester	18,725	5,110	23,835		
Birmingham	37,185	11,171	48,356			Oldham	5,068	1,400	6,468		
C Coventry	8,424	2,518	10,942			Rochdale	5,057	1,431	6,488		
Dudley	6,783	2,347	9,130			Salford	5,650	1,432	7,082		
Sandwell	9,828	3,048	12,876			Stockport	4,641	1,301	5,942		
Solihull	3,791	1,375	5,166			Tameside	4,839	1,500	6,339		
Walsall	7,509	2,182	9,691			Trafford	4,060	1,250	5,310		
Wolverhampton	7,871	2,287	10,158			Wigan	6,830	1,943	8,773		
EAST MIDLANDS						Lancashire	63,145	17,624	80,769	7.6	5.8
Derbyshire	21,447	6,659	28,106	7.8	6.9	Blackburn	5,510	1,318	6,828		
Amber Valley	1,922	662	2,584			Blackpool	2,765	939	3,704		
Boisover	1,988	480	2,468			Burnley	18,725	5,110	23,835		
Chesterfield	2,901	848	3,749			Chorley	5,068	1,400	6,468		
Derby	6,903	2,039	8,942			Fylde	5,057	1,431	6,488		
Derbyshire Dales	769	310	1,079			Hyndburn	5,650	1,432	7,082		
Erewash	2,218	743	2,961			Lancaster	4,641	1,301	5,942		
High Peak	1,410	460	1,870			Pendle	4,839	1,500	6,339		
North East Derbyshire	2,113	678	2,791			Preston	4,060	1,250	5,310		
South Derbyshire	1,223	439	1,662			Ribble Valley	6,830	1,943	8,773		
Leicestershire	21,447	6,659	28,106	7.8	6.9	Rossendale					
Blaby	1,922	662	2,584			South Ribble					
Charnwood	1,988	480	2,468			West Lancashire					
Harborough	2,901	848	3,749			Wyre					
Hinckley and Bosworth	6,903	2,039	8,942			Merseyside	53,350	14,690	68,040	12.8	11.4
Leicester	769	310	1,079			Knowsley	6,511	1,685	8,196		
Melton	2,218	743	2,961			Liverpool	22,389	6,041	28,430		
North West Leicestershire	1,410	460	1,870								
Oadby and Wigston	2,113	678	2,791								
1223 439	1,662										

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.9

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts as at November 14 1996

	Male	Female	All	Rate +			Male	Female	All	Rate +	
				Per cent employees and unem-ployed	Per cent workforce					Per cent employees and unem-ployed	Per cent workforce
Sefton	8,756	2,526	11,282			NORTHERN IRELAND	57,775	16,151	73,926	11.3	9.6
St Helens	4,905	1,379	6,284			Antrim	1,124	354	1,478		
Wirral	10,789	3,059	13,848			Ards	1,728	632	2,360		
NORTH						Armagh	1,676	525	2,201		
Cleveland (Former County)	21,714	5,375	27,089			Ballymena	1,451	552	2,003		
Hartlepool	3,697	999	4,696	13.4	12.1	Ballymoney	871	192	1,063		
Middlesborough	6,586	1,605	8,191	12.1	11.4	Barbridge	684	237	921		
Nedcar and Cleveland	5,201	1,262	6,463	13.1	11.8	Belfast	13,678	3,399	17,077		
Stockton-on-Tees	6,230	1,709	7,939	10.1							

2.10 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at November 14 1996

	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
SOUTH EAST						
Bedfordshire						
Luton South	3,172	930	4,102			
Mid Bedfordshire	1,419	598	2,017			
North Bedfordshire	2,215	835	3,050			
North Luton	1,998	751	2,749			
South West Bedfordshire	1,361	581	1,942			
Berkshire						
East Berkshire	1,336	437	1,773			
Newbury	991	362	1,353			
Reading East	1,716	485	2,201			
Reading West	1,606	473	2,079			
Slough	2,762	823	3,585			
Windsor and Maidenhead	1,276	413	1,689			
Wokingham	807	255	1,062			
Buckinghamshire						
Aylesbury	1,386	474	1,860			
Beaconsfield	875	322	1,197			
Buckingham	640	262	902			
Chesham and Amersham	767	256	1,023			
Milton Keynes N.E. CC	1,359	465	1,824			
Milton Keynes S.W. BC	1,817	561	2,378			
Wycombe	1,567	462	2,029			
East Sussex						
Bexhill and Battle	1,222	435	1,657			
Brighton Kempdown	3,546	1,226	4,772			
Brighton Pavilion	3,511	1,331	4,842			
Eastbourne	1,850	577	2,427			
Hastings and Rye	3,175	917	4,092			
Hove	3,010	1,122	4,132			
Lewes	1,614	504	2,118			
Wealden	974	368	1,342			
Essex						
Basildon	2,580	858	3,438			
Billerica	1,651	629	2,280			
Braintree	1,800	658	2,458			
Brentwood and Ongar	1,099	373	1,472			
Castle Point	1,679	621	2,300			
Chelmsford	1,716	692	2,408			
Epping Forest	1,600	593	2,193			
Harlow	1,871	733	2,604			
Harwich	2,654	751	3,405			
North Colchester	1,797	613	2,410			
Rochford	1,629	586	2,215			
Saffron Walden	1,077	455	1,532			
South Colchester and Maldon	2,101	698	2,799			
Southend East	3,199	935	4,134			
Southend West	2,234	738	2,972			
Thurrock	2,612	797	3,409			
Greater London						
Barking	2,318	755	3,073			
Battersea	3,372	1,323	4,695			
Beckenham	2,286	784	3,070			
Bethnal Green and Stepney	5,112	1,376	6,488			
Bexleyheath	1,277	489	1,766			
Bow and Poplar	4,961	1,321	6,282			
Brent East	4,525	1,593	6,118			
Brent North	2,314	955	3,269			
Brent South	4,479	1,526	6,005			
Brentford and Isleworth	2,489	934	3,423			
Carshalton and Wallington	1,700	600	2,300			
Chelsea	1,643	846	2,489			
Chingford	1,720	604	2,324			
Chipping Barnet	1,324	461	1,785			
Chislehurst	1,301	440	1,741			
City of London	2,043	852	2,895			
and Westminster South						
Croydon Central	2,149	692	2,841			
Croydon North East	2,988	1,051	4,039			
Croydon North West	2,868	1,070	3,938			
Croydon South	1,141	390	1,531			
Dagenham	2,160	610	2,770			
Dulwich	2,830	1,128	3,958			
Ealing North	2,723	990	3,713			
Ealing Acton	2,745	1,079	3,824			
Ealing Southall	2,993	972	3,965			
Edmonton	3,305	1,127	4,432			
Eltham	2,161	688	2,849			
Enfield North	2,536	810	3,346			
Enfield Southgate	2,087	829	2,916			
Erith and Crayford	2,503	865	3,368			
Feltham and Heston	3,157	1,071	4,228			
Finchley	1,692	751	2,443			
Fulham	2,723	930	3,653			
Greenwich	2,572	930	3,502			
Hackney North and Stoke Newington	6,406	2,375	8,781			
Hackney South and Shoreditch	6,555	2,167	8,722			
Hammersmith	3,873	1,549	5,422			
Hampstead and Highgate	2,947	1,475	4,422			
Harrow East	2,234	893	3,127			
Harrow West	1,592	638	2,230			
Hayes and Harlington	1,851	637	2,488			
Hendon North	1,884	685	2,569			
Hendon South	1,737	716	2,453			
Holborn and St Pancras	4,505	1,710	6,215			
Hornchurch	1,403	500	1,903			
Hornsey and Wood Green	4,616	1,987	6,603			
Ilford North	1,764	626	2,390			
Ilford South	2,857	957	3,814			
Islington North	5,197	2,154	7,351			
Islington South and Finsbury	4,248	1,709	5,957			
Kensington				2,717	1,288	4,005
Kingston-upon-Thames				1,236	473	1,709
Lewisham East				2,976	981	3,957
Lewisham West				3,782	1,218	5,000
Lewisham Deptford				4,892	1,721	6,613
Leyton				4,102	1,319	5,421
Mitcham and Morden				2,811	981	3,792
Newham North East				3,953	1,145	5,098
Newham North West				3,922	1,166	5,088
Newham South				3,724	1,160	4,884
Norwood				4,644	1,749	6,393
Old Bexley and Sidcup				1,080	404	1,484
Orpington				1,167	346	1,513
Peckham				4,698	1,640	6,338
Putney				2,191	927	3,118
Ravensbourne				1,126	380	1,506
Richmond-upon-Thames and Barnes				1,270	589	1,859
Romford				1,242	384	1,626
Ruislip-Northwood				942	375	1,317
Southwark and Bermondsey				4,541	1,466	6,007
Streatham				4,087	1,610	5,697
Surbiton				941	355	1,296
Sutton and Cheam				1,261	496	1,757
Tooting				3,522	1,304	4,826
Tottenham				7,000	2,277	9,277
Twickenham				1,398	540	1,938
Upminster				1,467	476	1,943
Uxbridge				1,463	534	1,997
Vauxhall				5,442	2,007	7,449
Walthamstow				2,898	992	3,890
Wanstead and Woodford				1,479	599	2,078
Westminster North				3,177	1,396	4,573
Wimbledon				1,635	629	2,264
Woolwich				3,760	1,233	4,993
Hampshire						
Aldershot	1,144	399	1,543			
Basingstoke	1,326	487	1,813			
East Hampshire	1,222	458	1,680			
Eastleigh	1,760	525	2,285			
Fareham	1,360	489	1,849			
Gosport	1,386	549	1,935			
Havant	2,121	522	2,643			
New Forest	1,211	423	1,634			
North West Hampshire	682	281	963			
Portsmouth North	2,491	781	3,272			
Portsmouth South	3,681	1,032	4,713			
Romsey and Waterside	1,319	469	1,788			
Southampton Itchen	3,079	793	3,872			
Southampton Test	2,713	750	3,463			
Winchester	1,109	347	1,456			
Hertfordshire						
Broxbourne	1,665	616	2,281			
Hertford and Stortford	1,019	452	1,471			
Hertsmere	1,232	456	1,748			
North Hertfordshire	1,548	566	2,114			
South West Hertfordshire	1,125	357	1,482			
St Albans	959	328	1,287			
Stevenage	1,888	608	2,496			
Watford	1,647	493	2,140			
Welwyn Hatfield	1,134	385	1,519			
West Hertfordshire	1,464	482	1,946			
Isle of Wight				3,834	1,344	5,178
Kent						
Ashford	1,863	524	2,387			
Canterbury	2,115	658	2,773			
Dartford	2,130	715	2,845			
Dover	2,584	675	3,259			
Faversham	3,000	974	3,974			
Folkestone and Hythe	2,917	740	3,657			
Gillingham	2,029	753	2,782			
Gravesend	2,505	832	3,337			
Maidstone	1,766	579	2,345			
Medway	2,201	757	2,958			
Mid Kent	1,989	656	2,645			
North Thanet	3,126	811	3,937			
Sevenoaks	1,290	442	1,732			
South Thanet	2,428	693	3,121			
Tonbridge and Malling	1,468	537	2,005			
Tunbridge Wells	1,453	417	1,870			
Oxfordshire						
Banbury	1,183	447	1,630			
Henley	725	271	996			
Oxford East	2,001	640	2,641			
Oxford West and Abingdon	1,053	391	1,444			
Wantage	800	334	1,134			
Witney	910	381	1,291			
Surrey						
Chertsey and Walton	1,166	406	1,572			
East Surrey	759	275	1,034			
Epsom and Ewell	1,054	369	1,423			
Esher	694	299	993			
Guildford	966	332	1,298			
Mole Valley	689	219	908			
North West Surrey	1,000	320	1,320			
Reigate	971	330	1,301			

2.10 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at November 14 1996

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
Nottinghamshire				Littleborough and Saddleworth	1,253	443	1,696
Ashfield	2,455	674	3,129	Makerfield	1,767	553	2,320
Bassetlaw	2,432	663	3,095	Manchester Central	4,253	984	5,237
Broxtope	1,629	615	2,244	Manchester Blackley	2,671	641	3,312
Gedling	1,845	654	2,499	Manchester Gorton	4,045	1,175	5,220
Mansfield	2,448	663	3,111	Manchester Withington	3,310	1,153	4,463
Newark	1,806	662	2,468	Manchester Wythenshawe	2,777	628	3,405
Nottingham East	4,955	1,393	6,348	Oldham Central and Royton	2,532	594	3,126
Nottingham North	3,535	771	4,306	Oldham West	1,790	495	2,285
Nottingham South	3,445	977	4,422	Rochdale	2,596	699	3,295
Rushcliffe	1,649	590	2,239	Salford East	2,492	589	3,081
Sherwood	2,111	619	2,730	Stalybridge and Hyde	2,071	633	2,704
				Stockport	1,561	404	1,965
				Stretford	3,073	952	4,025
				Wigan	2,583	745	3,328
				Worsley	1,730	480	2,210
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE				Lancashire			
Humberside (Former county)				Blackburn	2,594	556	3,150
Beverley	1,588	616	2,204	Blackpool North	2,367	599	2,966
Booth Ferry	1,971	696	2,667	Blackpool South	2,247	568	2,815
Bridlington	2,740	881	3,621	Burnley	1,240	317	1,557
Brigg and Cleethorpes	2,857	875	3,732	Chorley	1,745	548	2,293
Glanford and Scunthorpe	2,405	697	3,102	Fylde	822	278	1,100
Great Grimsby	3,715	828	4,543	Hyndburn	1,160	326	1,486
Kingston-upon-Hull East	3,353	793	4,146	Lancaster	1,581	501	2,082
Kingston-upon-Hull North	4,045	1,016	5,061	Morecambe and Lunesdale	2,005	559	2,564
Kingston-upon-Hull West	3,123	846	3,969	Pendle	1,297	323	1,620
				Preston	3,025	755	3,780
North Yorkshire				Ribble Valley	765	268	1,033
Harrogate	1,334	606	1,940	Rossendale and Darwen	1,372	384	1,756
Richmond	1,348	656	2,004	South Ribble	1,250	464	1,714
Ryedale	1,328	552	1,880	West Lancashire	2,303	744	3,047
Scarborough	2,605	880	3,485	Wyre	1,463	421	1,884
Selby	1,604	601	2,205				
Skipton and Ripon	948	435	1,383	Merseyside			
York	2,601	763	3,364	Birkenhead	4,146	1,000	5,146
				Bootle	4,613	1,050	5,663
				Crosby	2,076	750	2,826
				Knowsley North	3,005	803	3,808
				Knowsley South	3,506	882	4,388
				Liverpool Broadgreen	3,890	1,026	4,916
				Liverpool Garston	2,843	757	3,600
				Liverpool Mossley Hill	3,239	1,006	4,245
				Liverpool Riverside	4,369	1,207	5,576
				Liverpool Walton	4,513	1,141	5,654
				Liverpool West Derby	3,535	904	4,439
				Southport	2,067	726	2,793
				St Helens North	2,260	655	2,915
				St Helens South	2,645	724	3,369
				Wallasey	3,324	930	4,254
				Wirral South	1,582	517	2,099
				Wirral West	1,737	612	2,349
				NORTH			
				Cleveland (Former county)			
				Hartlepool	3,697	799	4,496
				Langbaugh	3,301	947	4,248
				Middlesbrough	4,553	1,018	5,571
				Redcar	3,357	738	4,095
				Stockton North	3,640	924	4,564
				Stockton South	3,166	949	4,115
				Cumbria			
				Barrow and Furness	2,593	627	3,220
				Carlisle	1,800	491	2,291
				Copeland	2,351	664	3,015
				Penrith and the Border	1,200	519	1,719
				Westmorland	1,015	352	1,367
				Workington	2,228	610	2,838
				Durham			
				Bishop Auckland	2,350	555	2,905
				City of Durham	1,854	507	2,361
				Darlington	2,829	698	3,527
				Easington	2,009	431	2,440
				North Durham	2,462	583	3,045
				North West Durham	2,110	519	2,629
				Sedgefield	1,457	387	1,844
				Northumberland			
				Benwick-upon-Tweed	1,728	568	2,296
				Blyth Valley	2,275	710	3,015
				Hexham	1,103	435	1,538
				Wansbeck	2,682	692	3,374
				Tyne and Wear			
				Blaydon	2,102	549	2,651
				Gateshead East	2,442	586	3,028
				Houghton and Washington	2,883	772	3,655
				Jarrow	2,789	698	3,487
				Newcastle upon Tyne Central	2,707	758	3,465
				Newcastle upon Tyne East	3,178	856	4,034
				Newcastle upon Tyne North	2,505	654	3,159
				South Shields	3,295	863	4,158
				Sunderland North	3,633	799	4,432
				Sunderland South	3,775	855	4,630
				Tyne Bridge	4,087	801	4,888
				Tynemouth	2,880	818	3,698
				Wallsend	3,044	828	3,872

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10 Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at November 14 1996

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
WALES				Orkney and Shetland Islands	623	194	817
Aberavon	1,577	398	1,975	Paisley North	2,104	593	2,697
Alyn and Deeside	1,447	487	1,904	Paisley South	1,911	485	2,396
Blaenau Gwent	2,079	469	2,548	Perth and Kinross	1,655	537	2,192
Bacon and Radnor	1,017	427	1,444	Renfrew West and Inverclyde	1,167	340	1,507
Bridgend	1,477	459	1,936	Ross, Cromarty and Skye	2,529	888	3,417
Carmarfon	2,037	615	2,652	Roxburgh and Berwickshire	809	296	1,105
Caeffilly	2,468	576	3,044	Stirling	1,669	523	2,192
Cardiff Central	2,364	743	3,107	Strathkelvin and Bearsden	1,435	465	1,900
Cardiff North	1,077	366	1,443	Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale	663	240	903
Cardiff South and Penarth	2,878	648	3,526	Western Isles	1,189	279	1,468
Cardiff West	2,780	668	3,448				
Carmarthen	1,831	623	2,454	NORTHERN IRELAND			
Ceredigion and Pembroke North	1,727	611	2,338	Belfast East	2,417	725	3,142
Cwyd South West	2,433	711	3,144	Belfast North	3,658	728	4,386
Danwy	1,516	532	2,048	Belfast South	3,097	1,279	4,376
Delyn	2,220	633	2,853	Belfast West	4,735	745	5,480
Llyn Valley	1,851	443	2,294	East Antrim	2,598	809	3,407
Islwyn	1,594	532	2,126	East Londonderry	4,467	1,264	5,731
Lower	1,476	492	1,968	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	4,042	1,063	5,105
Mynydd	1,264	365	1,629	Foyle	6,082	1,295	7,377
Mynydd Nant Conwy	2,134	703	2,837	Lagan Valley	2,627	817	3,444
Mynydd Tydfil and Rhyimey	1,150	434	1,584	Mid-Ulster	4,333	1,099	5,432
Monmouth	2,391	482	2,873	Newry and Armagh	4,279	1,055	5,334
Montgomery	1,246	460	1,706	North Antrim	3,073	908	3,981
North Wales	544	208	752	North Down	2,217	897	3,114
North West Wales	1,726	444	2,170	South Antrim	2,087	747	2,834
Port Talbot	1,898	559	2,457	South Down	3,434	1,161	4,595
Port Talbot West	2,219	635	2,854	Strangford	2,234	843	3,077
Rhymney	1,418	334	1,752	Upper Bann	2,395	716	3,111
Rhondda	3,473	1,005	4,478				
Rhondda Iffn	1,760	475	2,235				
Rhondda Valley	1,994	505	2,499				
Swansea East	2,279	469	2,748				
Swansea West	2,333	637	2,970				
Torfaen	1,901	531	2,432				
Valley of Glamorgan	2,254	718	2,972				
Vyrexham	1,683	538	2,221				
Ynys Mon	2,339	712	3,051				
				SCOTLAND			
				Aberdeen North	1,766	415	2,181
				Aberdeen South	1,460	477	1,937
				Angus East	1,883	698	2,581
				Argyll and Bute	1,749	664	2,413
				Ayr	2,377	788	3,165
				Barrhead and Buchan	1,243	391	1,634
				Bathness and Sutherland	1,340	454	1,794
				Carrick Cumnock and Doon Valley	2,519	678	3,197
				Central Fife	2,357	783	3,140
				Clackmannan	1,843	528	2,371
				Dumfries and Galloway	2,116	454	2,570
				Dumfries and Galloway South	1,990	529	2,519
				Dumfries and Galloway North	1,442	423	1,865
				Dumfries and Galloway South	2,097	667	2,764
				Dumfries and Galloway West	2,273	653	2,926
				Dumfries and Galloway East	2,377	708	3,085
				Dumfries and Galloway West	1,765	636	2,401
				Dumfries and Galloway East	3,059	834	3,893
				Dumfries and Galloway West	2,790	798	3,588
				Dumfries and Galloway East	2,063	590	2,653
				Dumfries and Galloway West	1,673	479	2,152
				Dumfries and Galloway East	1,785	609	2,394
				Dumfries and Galloway West	1,877	450	2,327
				Dumfries and Galloway East	1,325	469	1,794
				Dumfries and Galloway West	2,196	792	2,988
				Dumfries and Galloway East	1,633	418	2,051
				Dumfries and Galloway West	2,661	756	3,417

2.18 UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

		EC average	Major 7 nations (G7)	United Kingdom *	Australia ##	Austria #	Belgium ++	Canada ##	Denmark ++	Finland ++	France ++	Germany # (FR)	THOUSANDS
STANDARDISED RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)													
1992		9.3	6.9	10.1	10.7	..	7.3	11.2	9.2	13.0	10.4	6.6	
1993		10.7	7.2	10.4	10.8	..	8.9	11.2	10.1	17.5	11.7	7.9	
1994		11.1	7.0	9.6	9.7	..	10.0	10.3	8.2	17.9	12.3	8.4	
1995		10.7	6.8	8.8	8.5	3.8	9.9	9.5	7.1	16.6	11.6	8.2	
1995	Sep	10.7	6.8	8.7	8.4	3.9	10.0	9.2	6.8	16.4	11.6	8.3	
	Oct	10.8	6.7	8.7	8.6	3.9	9.5	9.4	6.7	16.2	11.7	8.4	
	Nov	10.8	6.8	8.6	8.4	4.0	9.6	9.4	6.5	16.3	11.9	8.5	
	Dec	10.8	6.9	8.4	8.1	4.0	9.6	9.4	6.4	16.3	12.0	8.6	
1996	Jan	10.8	6.9	8.3	8.5	4.0	9.6	9.5	6.5	16.1	12.0	8.7	
	Feb	10.9	6.9	8.4	8.4	4.1	10.0	9.5	6.4	15.6	12.1	8.9	
	Mar	11.0	6.9	8.4	8.5	4.3	9.9	9.3	6.4	16.3	12.1	9.0	
	Apr	10.9	6.8	8.4	8.8	4.2	10.0	9.4	6.3	15.8	12.1	8.9	
	May	10.9	6.9	8.3	8.5	4.1	9.4	9.4	6.1	16.6	12.2	8.9	
	Jun	10.8	6.8	8.3	8.3	4.1	9.7	10.0	5.9	16.2	12.3	8.9	
	Jul	10.8	6.9	8.2	8.5	4.1	9.7	9.8	6.4	15.5	12.3	8.9	
	Aug	10.8	6.7	8.2	8.7	4.1	9.8	9.4	6.1	15.9	12.4	8.9	
	Sep	10.8	6.8	8.1	8.7	4.1	9.7	9.9	5.7	15.1	12.5	9.0	
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
1992		2,765	925	193	473	1,640	315	328	2,818	2,993			
1993		2,901	939	222	550	1,649	345	444	2,999	3,426			
1994		2,618	856	215	589	1,541	340	456	3,094	3,633			
1995		2,308	766	216	597	1,422	285	430	2,976	3,622			
1995	Nov	2,245	776	223	609	1,403	267	458	2,974	3,723			
	Dec	2,236	738	223	606	1,411	262	457	3,006	3,722			
1996	Jan	2,207	770	225	607	1,438	258	455	3,016	3,888			
	Feb	2,212	767	237	605	1,447	256	453	3,032	3,955			
	Mar	2,187	771	243	603	1,407	254	453	3,027	3,956			
	Apr	2,182	805	237	599	1,421	250	453	3,012	3,933			
	May	2,166	774	232	593	1,418	247	453	3,043	3,956			
	Jun	2,150	757	232	589	1,510	244	452	3,066	3,955			
	Jul	2,126	773	230	587	1,488	252	449	3,046	3,955			
	Aug	2,109	807	232	584	1,432	255	445	3,085	3,922			
	Sep	2,071	799	228	581	1,510	235	441	3,113	3,921			
	Oct	2,025	807	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,000			
	Nov	1,929	775	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,110			
	% rate:latest month	6.9	8.5	6.9	13.6	9.9	8.4	17.5	12.6	10.7			
	Latest 3 months:change on previous 3 months	-0.4	0.1	-0.2	-0.2	0.1	-0.1	-0.4	0.1	0.3			
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
1995	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	3,721			
1996	Jan	2,310	832	296	621	1,542	285	472	3,162	4,129			
	Feb	2,303	857	294	604	1,539	275	463	3,127	4,270			
	Mar	2,231	811	264	584	1,551	271	452	3,049	4,111			
	Apr	2,224	793	237	574	1,460	257	444	2,957	3,977			
	May	2,147	758	208	555	1,444	233	432	2,910	3,878			
	Jun	2,096	731	189	545	1,467	225	459	2,879	3,755			
	Jul	2,158	732	187	599	1,540	243	468	2,919	3,922			
	Aug	2,176	771	190	620	1,453	249	440	3,039	3,922			
	Sep	2,104	800	192	608	1,379	221	427	3,150	3,888			
	Oct	1,977	765	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,877			
	Nov	1,871	737	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,922			
	% rate:latest month	6.7	8.1	5.8	14.2	9.1	7.9	17.3	N/A	10.3			
	Latest month:change on a year ago	-1.1	N/C	0.3	-0.6	0.8	-1.5	-0.7	N/A	1.1			

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

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.18 Selected countries

		Greece +	Irish Republic +	Italy **	Japan **	Luxembourg #	Netherlands ++	Norway ++	Portugal #	Spain +	Sweden ##	Switzerland ++	United States ##	THOUSANDS
STANDARDISED RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)														
1992		7.9	15.4	9.0	2.2	2.1	5.6	5.9	4.2	18.5	5.8	2.9	7.3	
1993		8.6	15.6	10.3	2.5	2.7	6.6	6.0	5.7	22.8	9.5	3.8	6.7	
1994		8.9	14.3	11.4	2.9	3.2	7.1	5.4	7.0	24.1	9.8	3.6	6.0	
1995		9.7	12.4	11.9	3.1	2.9	7.0	4.9	7.3	22.9	9.2	..	5.5	
1995	Sep	..	12.3	11.8	3.2	2.8	6.8	..	7.2	23.0	9.1	..	5.6	
	Oct	..	12.4	11.8	3.2	2.9	6.8	..	7.3	22.7	9.2	..	5.4	
	Nov	..	12.4	11.9	3.4	2.9	7.0	4.3	7.4	22.7	9.3	..	5.5	
	Dec	..	12.4	11.9	3.3	2.9	6.8	..	7.3	22.6	9.6	..	5.5	
1996	Jan	..	12.4	12.0	3.4	2.9	6.8	..	7.3	22.6	9.2	..	5.7	
	Feb	..	12.5	12.0	3.3	3.0	6.7	5.1	7.3	22.6	9.7	..	5.5	
	Mar	..	12.4	12.0	3.1	3.0	6.7	..	7.5	22.7	9.6	..	5.6	
	Apr	..	12.5	12.0	3.4	3.1	6.6	..	7.5	22.3	10.1	..	5.4	
	May	..	12.4	12.0	3.6	3.1	6.5	5.0	7.4	22.2	10.2	..	5.6	
	Jun	..	12.5	12.0	3.5	3.1	6.5	..	7.4	21.5	9.9	..	5.3	
	Jul	..	12.5	12.2	3.4	3.1	6.7	..	7.4	21.4	10.0	..	5.4	
	Aug	..	12.5	..	3.3	3.1	6.7	..	7.3	21.3	10.2	..	5.1	
	Sep	..	12.4	..	3.3	3.2	..	..	7.1	21.4	10.2	..	5.2	
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED														
1992		185	283	2,549	1,421	2.7	337	114	317	2,260	..	92.3	9,384	
1993		176	294	2,335	1,656	3.5	417	118	347	2,538	..	163.1	8,734	
1994		180	282	2,561	1,920	4.6	485	110	396	2,647	..	171.0	7,997	
1995		184	278	2,724	2,098	5.1	462	102	430	2,449	..	153.3	7,404	
1995	Nov	200	280	..	2,240	5.3	458	97	..	2,394	..	152	7,409	
	Dec	193	282	..	2,250	5.2	455	91	..	2,352	..	154	7,371	
1996	Jan	188	281	2,764	2,300	5.3	457	93	..	2,356	..	155	7,677	
	Feb	179	282	..	2,200	5.4	452	90	..	2,356	..	156	7,355	
	Mar	190	279	..	2,100	5.4	454	95	..	2,347	..	160	7,504	
	Apr	187	282	2,804	2,310	5.6	446	94	..	2,302	..	162	7,266	
	May	180	282	..	2,350	5.7	437	96	..	2,274	..	164	7,448	
	Jun	193	285	..	2,350	5.6	432	92	..	2,262	..	166	7,060	
	Jul	182	286	2,755	2,310	5.6	438	92	..	2,254	..	167	7,297	
	Aug	175	284	..	2,220	5.6	441	..	..	2,239	..	172	6,830	
	Sep	..	281	..	2,210	..	442	..	..	2,243	..	174	6,971	
	Oct	..	269	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Nov	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	% rate:latest month	N/A	N/A	12.0	3.3	N/A	..	4.9	..	14.3	..	4.8	5.2	
	Latest 3 months:change on previous 3 months	N/A	N/A	-0.2	-0.2	N/A	..	-0.1	..	-0.2	..	0.2	-0.2	
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED														
1995	Nov	214	275	..	2,180	5.6	459	87	447	2,419	330	152	7,024	
	Dec	220	285	..	2,110	5.4	463	89	452	2,377	365	157	6,872	
1996	Jan	226	288	2,756	2,300	5.9	468	103	472	2,422	350	165</		

2.19 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

Flows: standardised, not seasonally adjusted *

THOUSANDS

UNITED KINGDOM		INFLOW +						
Month ending		Male and Female		Male		Female		Married
		All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	
1995	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
	Jun 13	255.5	-9.8	177.6	-9.6	78.0	-0.1	22.0
	Jul 11	364.4	-14.4	232.9	-14.1	131.4	-0.4	30.6
	Aug 8	308.7	-27.5	199.8	-19.4	108.9	-8.1	31.6
	Sep 12	280.7	-38.4	188.9	-26.9	91.8	-11.5	23.5
	Oct 10	279.0	-41.8	194.7	-29.1	84.3	-12.6	21.1
Nov 14	268.7	-43.1	190.3	-28.7	78.3	-14.6	21.2	
UNITED KINGDOM		OUTFLOW +						
Month ending		Male and Female		Male		Female		Married
		All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	
1995	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
	Jun 13	299.8	-17.3	216.0	-11.6	83.8	-5.8	25.0
	Jul 11	297.5	-10.5	214.5	-6.7	82.9	-3.9	21.8
	Aug 8	288.8	-32.3	202.5	-22.0	86.3	-10.3	21.0
	Sep 12	343.7	-25.6	225.1	-16.5	118.6	-9.1	36.0
	Oct 10	416.0	8.7	281.1	5.7	134.9	3.0	34.1
Nov 14	360.4	31.0	249.7	24.5	110.7	6.5	30.8	

* 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 the table are converted to a standard 4 1/3 week month.
 + The flows in this table are not on quite the same basis as those in table 2.20. While table 2.20 relates to computerised records only for GB, this table gives estimates of total flows for the UK. It is assumed that computerised inflows are the best estimates of total inflows, while outflows are calculated by subtracting the changes in stocks from the inflows.

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.20

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

THOUSANDS

INFLOW		Age group									
Month ending		Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages
MALE	1996 Jun 13	3.6	15.0	38.1	29.2	22.0	29.6	23.2	8.2	2.8	171.8
	Jul 11	3.8	22.2	67.5	36.2	25.8	32.7	26.3	8.7	3.1	226.4
	Aug 8	3.9	19.7	48.5	32.2	23.8	30.8	24.6	8.6	3.1	195.2
	Sep 12	3.7	21.2	41.9	30.2	22.3	29.3	24.0	8.2	2.9	183.7
	Oct 10	3.8	18.7	42.3	31.9	23.1	30.4	26.5	9.4	3.2	189.3
Nov 14	4.0	16.4	39.6	31.2	23.7	31.7	25.9	10.0	3.3	185.9	
FEMALE	1996 Jun 13	2.8	8.8	18.6	10.8	7.1	11.4	11.7	3.2	0.0	74.3
	Jul 11	2.9	15.4	46.3	16.4	9.8	15.5	14.6	3.8	0.0	124.8
	Aug 8	3.1	13.1	29.2	14.1	9.3	16.5	16.2	4.2	0.0	105.8
	Sep 12	2.9	14.6	22.7	12.6	7.8	11.9	12.1	3.3	0.0	88.0
	Oct 10	3.0	11.9	20.7	12.2	7.6	11.1	11.4	3.4	0.0	81.4
Nov 14	3.0	9.8	17.8	11.3	6.8	11.3	12.2	3.9	0.0	76.0	
Changes on a year earlier											
MALE	1996 Jun 13	-0.5	-1.0	-1.4	-1.8	-1.6	-2.0	-1.4	-0.3	-0.4	-10.4
	Jul 11	-0.6	-1.4	-4.2	-2.6	-1.7	-2.7	-0.2	-0.4	-0.1	-13.8
	Aug 8	-0.6	-1.8	-6.4	-2.8	-2.1	-2.6	-1.7	-0.7	-0.4	-19.0
	Sep 12	-0.8	-3.1	-7.2	-3.9	-3.2	-4.1	-2.6	-1.0	-0.3	-26.1
	Oct 10	-0.4	-2.6	-7.5	-4.2	-3.6	-5.2	-3.3	-1.1	-0.5	-28.5
Nov 14	0.1	-2.7	-7.1	-4.3	-3.6	-4.6	-3.9	-0.7	-0.8	-27.8	
FEMALE	1996 Jun 13	-0.2	-0.6	0.2	-0.6	-0.3	0.1	0.4	0.0	-0.0	-1.0
	Jul 11	-0.5	-0.9	-1.1	-0.4	0.0	0.5	1.2	0.3	0.0	-0.9
	Aug 8	-0.4	-1.7	-3.7	-1.3	-0.6	-0.6	-0.0	0.1	0.0	-8.0
	Sep 12	-0.5	-2.7	-3.6	-1.3	-0.9	-1.5	-0.7	-0.1	-0.0	-11.3
	Oct 10	-0.2	-2.1	-4.3	-2.0	-1.2	-1.4	-1.2	-0.1	0.0	-12.4
Nov 14	0.2	-1.8	-4.7	-2.1	-1.6	-2.1	-1.8	-0.2	-0.0	-14.2	

OUTFLOW		Age group									
Month ending		Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54 +	55-59 +	60 and over +	All ages
MALE	1996 Jun 13	3.1	14.7	43.7	35.4	28.0	37.2	30.1	12.4	4.9	209.4
	Jul 11	2.9	14.8	46.3	36.0	27.8	36.5	28.7	11.0	4.6	208.5
	Aug 8	2.7	13.9	46.4	33.7	25.8	33.9	26.7	10.3	4.2	197.6
	Sep 12	3.3	17.2	52.9	37.2	28.0	36.2	28.4	10.2	4.4	217.9
	Oct 10	4.1	24.7	67.4	45.1	33.7	42.6	32.8	11.6	4.7	266.7
Nov 14	3.6	17.3	51.9	40.2	30.7	39.9	31.8	11.9	4.9	232.0	
FEMALE	1996 Jun 13	2.3	8.8	19.1	12.2	8.1	12.6	13.1	4.3	0.3	80.9
	Jul 11	2.3	8.8	21.7	12.4	8.0	11.3	11.6	3.7	0.2	80.0
	Aug 8	2.2	9.3	26.2	12.3	7.8	11.1	11.0	3.5	0.2	83.7
	Sep 12	2.6	11.5	32.2	16.1	10.3	17.6	17.4	4.7	0.2	112.7
	Oct 10	3.3	17.1	37.7	18.4	11.6	16.4	16.1	4.8	0.3	125.7
Nov 14	2.8	11.9	27.0	15.5	9.9	14.3	15.2	4.9	0.2	101.7	
Changes on a year earlier											
MALE	1996 Jun 13	0.0	-1.1	-3.6	-2.1	-1.1	-2.0	-1.0	0.1	-0.4	-11.2
	Jul 11	0.1	-0.5	-2.3	-0.8	-0.6	-1.0	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3	-6.3
	Aug 8	-0.3	-2.1	-7.1	-2.9	-1.9	-2.9	-1.8	-0.7	-0.5	-20.3
	Sep 12	-0.2	-2.0	-6.3	-2.2	-1.8	-2.1	-1.0	-0.5	-0.1	-16.2
	Oct 10	0.5	-1.5	-2.6	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.6	0.4	0.1	1.0
Nov 14	0.7	-0.2	0.4	3.4	2.5	3.4	2.8	1.0	0.2	14.2	
FEMALE	1996 Jun 13	-0.1	-0.9	-2.5	-1.2	-0.7	-0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	-5.4
	Jul 11	-0.0	-0.7	-1.8	-0.7	-0.3	-0.2	0.1	-0.1	0.0	-3.6
	Aug 8	-0.3	-1.6	-4.0	-1.4	-0.8	-0.8	-0.3	-0.1	0.0	-9.3
	Sep 12	-0.3	-1.7	-4.4	-1.6	-0.6	-0.9	0.4	0.1	0.0	-8.9
	Oct 10	0.4	-1.8	-1.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	1.3	0.3	0.0	0.2
Nov 14	0.5	-0.4	-1.3	0.7	0.6	0.3	1.0	0.6	0.0	2.0	

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 October 1996

Age (years)	Off-flows (thousands)			Mean Duration (weeks)		
	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All
Great Britain						
16-17	7.9	10.2	18.1	10	11	10
18-19	39.2	56.2	95.4	16	18	17
20-24	94.8	172.3	267.1	20	28	25
25-29	47.7	120.1	167.8	27	38	35
30-34	29.9	87.6	117.5	31	44	41
35-39	23.9	64.4	88.4	26	44	39
40-44	23.6	51.2	74.8	27	45	39
45-49	25.9	46.7	72.6	26	44	38
50-54	20.4	43.2	63.7	29	42	38
55-59	12.6	32.4	45	46	63	58
60 & over	1	14.5	15.6	106	53	57
All ages	327	698.9	1025.9	25	38	33
South East						
16-17	1.8	2.1	3.9	10	11	10
18-19	10.4	13.8	24.1	17	18	17
20-24	27	45.5	72.6	23	29	27
25-29	16.3	34.5	50.8	31	43	39
30-34	9.8	25.8	35.6	35	48	44
35-39	6.5	18.5	25	32	50	45
40-44	6.4	14.2	20.6	32	50	44
45-49	7	12.4	19.5	27	51	42
50-54	5.8	11.9	17.7	33	49	44
55-59	3.8	9.9	13.7	47	58	55
60 & over	5	5	5.4	51	51	56
All ages	95.1	193.7	288.8	28	41	37
East Anglia						
16-17	*	*	*	*	*	*
18-19	1.2	2.1	3.3	14	15	15
20-24	2.7	5.8	8.6	14	23	20
25-29	1.5	3.7	5.3	19	34	29
30-34	*	2.4	3.3	52	44	44
35-39	*	2.3	2.8	32	30	30
40-44	*	1.6	2.3	32	31	31
45-49	*	1.7	2.7	45	36	36
50-54	*	1.5	2.2	35	35	35
55-59	*	1.1	1.6	39	38	38
60 & over	*	*	0.6	*	*	38
All ages	9.9	23	32.9	20	32	28
South West						
16-17	*	*	1.6	*	*	9
18-19	3.1	3.9	7	14	16	15
20-24	7.5	12.5	20	20	23	22
25-29	3.2	9.2	12.4	24	32	30
30-34	2	7.2	9.3	26	38	36
35-39	1.9	4.8	6.7	24	34	31
40-44	1.9	4.3	6.2	32	42	39
45-49	2.2	4.1	6.3	34	34	34
50-54	1.8	4.2	5.9	24	46	39
55-59	*	2.7	3.6	52	52	52
60 & over	*	1	1	56	56	56
All ages	25.2	54.9	80.1	24	33	30
West Midlands						
16-17	*	*	1.2	*	*	10
18-19	3.7	5.4	9.1	18	19	18
20-24	9	15.7	24.7	21	30	27
25-29	3.8	10.5	14.3	24	43	38
30-34	2.8	7.4	10.2	32	59	52
35-39	1.8	5.9	7.7	23	48	42
40-44	2	4.2	6.2	26	45	49
45-49	2.2	3.9	6.1	58	46	46
50-54	1.8	3.5	5.4	31	39	36
55-59	1.1	2.6	3.7	52	65	61
60 & over	*	1.1	1.2	93	93	93
All ages	29	60.8	89.8	27	42	37
East Midlands						
16-17	*	*	1.3	*	*	11
18-19	2.6	3.5	6.1	19	18	18
20-24	6.6	12.9	19.5	20	27	25
25-29	3.2	7.3	10.5	26	32	30
30-34	2	7.8	9.8	40	36	37
35-39	1.2	4.1	5.4	25	38	35
40-44	1.8	3.2	5	20	34	29
45-49	2	3.3	5.2	26	41	35
50-54	1.4	3	4.4	37	40	39
55-59	1	1.9	3	40	72	61
60 & over	*	1.1	1.2	65	76	76
All ages	22.6	46.9	69.5	26	34	31
Yorks & Humberside						
16-17	*	1.2	2	*	10	10
18-19	4	6	10	16	17	16
20-24	9.1	18.3	27.4	19	28	25
25-29	4.4	11.5	15.9	24	40	36
30-34	2.8	8.6	11.5	33	48	44
35-39	2.6	5.8	8.4	24	56	46
40-44	2.4	5.5	7.8	22	54	44
45-49	2.4	4.7	7.1	43	43	36
50-54	2.3	4.3	6.6	44	44	40
55-59	1.1	3.4	4.5	68	74	72
60 & over	*	1.2	1.3	40	44	44
All ages	32	70.5	102.5	24	40	35
North West						
16-17	1.2	1.3	2.5	11	13	12
18-19	5.4	7.6	13	17	16	17
20-24	11.9	22	33.9	20	29	26
25-29	5.1	15.3	20.4	26	38	35
30-34	2.9	10.8	13.7	24	42	38
35-39	3.4	7.6	10.9	24	49	41
40-44	2.6	6.4	9	20	48	40
45-49	3.2	5	8.2	32	44	40
50-54	2.4	5	7.4	24	37	33
55-59	1.3	3.9	5.2	39	72	64
60 & over	*	1.6	1.7	32	32	32
All ages	39.4	86.5	125.9	22	37	33

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.21

Mean Duration

Mean duration of claims terminating in the quarter ending October 1996

Age (years)	Off-flows (thousands)			Mean Duration (weeks)		
	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All
Northern						
16-17	2.4	4.3	6.8	15	17	16
18-19	5.7	11.8	17.5	20	32	28
20-24	2.2	7.6	9.8	29	37	35
25-29	1.7	5.6	7.3	25	45	40
30-34	1.5	5.2	6.7	25	34	32
35-39	1.7	3.8	5.5	23	43	37
40-44	1.5	3.6	5.1	15	36	30
45-49	1	2.8	3.9	30	42	38
50-54	*	2.2	2.7	*	87	82
55-59	*	*	*	*	*	*
60 & over	*	*	*	*	*	*
All ages	18.9	48.7	67.6	22	38	33
Wales						
16-17	2.3	3.5	5.7	15	18	17
18-19	4.9	10	14.9	21	25	24
20-24	2.4	6.3	8.7	22	36	33
25-29	1.8	4.2	6	24	42	37
30-34	1.2	3.1	4.3	23	33	30
35-39	1.2	2.5	3.8	23	40	34
40-44	1.3	2.5	4.1	20	38	31
45-49	1.5	2.5	3.7	30	37	35
50-54	1.3	1.7	2.3	*	42	43
55-59	*	*	*	*	*	*
60 & over	*	*	*	*	*	*
All ages	17.7	37.2	54.8	22	32	29
Scotland						
16-17	1.3	2	3.3	12	11	12
18-19	4.1	6	10.2	14	20	18
20-24	10.4	17.7	28	16	27	23
25-29	5.6	14.2	19.8	23	33	30
30-34	3.1	9.9	13	27	33	32
35-39	3.3	7.1	10.4	19	38	32
40-44	2.9	5.4	8.3	14	38	29
45-49	2.9	5.5	8.3	24	38	33
50-54	1.9	4.5	6.4	16	36	30
55-59	1.7	3	4.6	35	61	52
60 & over	*	1.6	1.6	*	56	62
All ages	37.2	76.8	114	20	33	28

Note 1: JUVOS cohort is a 5% sample of computerised claims. These figures should be used with caution as the sample variance is large. Claims in this table terminated between 11 July 1996 and 10 October 1996.
 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 November 14 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	44.6	3.2	11.3	2.6	56.0	3	46.3	3.3	12.2	2.8	58.5	3.2
Managers, proprietors in agriculture and services	-1	22.7	1.6	6.8	1.5	29.4	1.6	21.5	1.5	6.4	1.5	27.9	1.5
Science and engineering professionals	-1	16.6	1.2	2.0	0.4	18.5	1	19.4	1.4	3.0	0.7	22.4	1.2
Health professionals	22	0.6	0	0.4	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.7	0	0.5	0.1	1.2	0.1
Teaching professionals	23	13.0	0.9	11.9	2.7	24.9	1.3	14.2	1	13.2	3	27.4	1.5
Other professional occupations	-5	11.2	0.8	3.9	0.9	15.0	0.8	13.3	0.9	5.3	1.2	18.6	1
Science and engineering associate professionals	-2	15.6	1.1	2.1	0.5	17.7	1	19.4	1.4	2.6	0.6	22.1	1.2
Health associate professionals	34	1.6	0.1	4.0	0.9	5.6	0.3	1.8	0.1	4.1	0.9	5.9	0.3
Other associate professional occupations	33&35-39	43.5	3.1	19.1	4.4	62.6	3.4	55.5	3.9	26.1	5.9	81.5	4.4
Clerical occupations	40-44&49	119.5	8.5	78.4	17.9	198.0	10.7	155.3	11	95.8	21.8	251.1	13.6
Secretarial occupations	-1	2.0	0.1	22.6	5.1	24.6	1.3	2.0	0.1	24.4	5.5	26.3	1.4
Skilled construction trades	50	94.5	6.7	0.6	0.1	95.1							

2.32 REDUNDANCIES IN GREAT BRITAIN

THOUSANDS

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

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

2.33 REDUNDANCIES BY REGION

	Great Britain	Northern	Yorkshire and Humberside	East Midlands	East Anglia	South East	South East Greater London	South West	West Midlands	North West	Wales	Scotland
Redundancies (thousands)												
All												
Summer 1995	210	17	18	19	*	66	36	30	14	20	23	10
Autumn 1995	213	15	16	18	*	70	45	25	14	20	21	11
Winter 1995	225	16	19	16	13	70	40	30	16	17	23	10
Spring 1996	207	11	16	13	*	61	39	22	17	22	26	11
Summer 1996	208	13	19	17	*	55	39	16	19	25	13	23
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)												
All												
Summer 1995	9.7	15.4	9.2	11.6	*	9.5	8.1	11.7	7.6	9.6	9.8	10.1
Autumn 1995	9.7	13.0	8.4	10.9	*	9.9	10.2	9.5	7.7	9.6	9.0	11.2
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
Spring 1996	9.4	9.9	8.1	7.8	*	8.5	8.7	8.1	9.6	10.7	10.8	11.3
Summer 1996	9.4	11.1	9.9	9.8	*	7.8	8.8	6.0	8.8	9.4	10.6	12.7

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

2.34 REDUNDANCIES BY AGE

	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 and over	All ages
Redundancies (thousands)						
Summer 1995		44	59	46	40	210
Autumn 1995		47	46	53	42	213
Winter 1995		56	59	43	33	225
Spring 1996		41	49	46	44	207
Summer 1996		47	48	45	42	208
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)						
Summer 1995		12.7	9.7	9.0	8.5	9.7
Autumn 1995		12.8	7.5	9.1	8.2	9.7
Winter 1995		15.6	9.7	8.2	7.1	10.2
Spring 1996		11.7	8.0	8.9	9.2	9.4
Summer 1996		13.4	7.9	8.6	8.9	9.4

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)									
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	*
Spring 1996 All	*	*	64	24	42	14	27	14	10
Summer 1996 All	*	*	64	20	43	12	31	20	11
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)									
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
Spring 1996 All	*	*	14.0	25.5	9.5	9.9	9.1	2.5	8.4
Summer 1996 All	*	*	13.6	20.6	9.7	8.4	10.3	3.4	9.6

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

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

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

VACANCIES 3.1

UK vacancies at jobcentres* seasonally adjusted

THOUSANDS

UNITED KINGDOM	UNFILLED VACANCIES			INFLOW		OUTFLOW		of which PLACINGS	
	Level	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended
1992 Annual averages	117.1			169.0		168.8		124.2	
1993 Annual averages	127.8			185.6		183.7		138.1	
1994 Annual averages	158.0			211.4		208.1		160.6	
1995 Annual averages	182.8			223.5		222.5		170.9	
1994 Nov	176.9	1.6	4.0	223.1	-0.2	221.6	1.5	170.3	0.2
1994 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
1995 Feb	174.3	-0.9	-0.9	219.5	-1.2	220.6	-0.3	169.1	-0.4
1995 Mar	174.6	0.3	-1.0	218.0	-2.9	218.0	-3.0	167.8	-1.8
1995 Apr	182.0	7.4	2.3	217.9	-0.1	216.6	-0.8	165.9	-0.1
1995 May	179.9	-2.1	1.9	219.6	0.0	217.9	-0.9	167.1	-0.7
1995 Jun	180.1	0.2	1.8	219.7	0.6	219.4	0.5	170.9	1.0
1995 Jul	180.8	0.7	-0.4	223.9	2.0	222.5	2.0	172.9	2.3
1995 Aug	183.0	2.2	1.0	229.8	3.4	227.7	3.3	176.1	3.1
1995 Sep	193.1	10.1	4.3	228.0	2.8	221.2	0.6	170.0	-0.4
1995 Oct	190.7	-2.4	3.3	231.2	2.4	231.9	3.1	179.7	2.0
1995 Nov	192.0	1.3	3.0	235.1	1.8	234.0	2.1	178.9	0.7
1995 Dec	188.3	-3.7	-1.6	221.4	-2.2	221.4	0.1	167.3	-0.8
1996 Jan	187.3	-1.0	-1.1	217.1	-4.7	219.3	-4.2	167.0	-4.2
1996 Feb	187.9	0.6	-1.4	225.7	-3.1	225.4	-2.9	166.8	-3.9
1996 Mar	195.1	7.2	2.3	224.7	1.1	219.7	-0.6	158.5	-2.9
1996 Apr	197.0	1.9	3.2	228.0	3.6	222.7	1.1	157.8	-3.1
1996 May	205.1	8.1	5.7	228.6	1.0	222.4	-1.0	157.3	-3.2
1996 Jun	218.8	13.7	7.9	218.1	-2.2	206.9	-4.3	145.3	-4.4
1996 Jul	230.1	11.3	11.0	223.1	-1.6	212.4	-3.4	147.7	-3.4
1996 Aug	237.0	6.9	10.6	218.7	-3.3	212.1	-3.4	147.3	-3.3
1996 Sep	253.6	16.6	11.6	220.6	0.8	207.1	0.1	143.8	-0.5
1996 Oct R	262.6	9.0	10.8	202.2	-7.0	193.6	-6.3	131.7	-5.3
1996 Nov P	269.7	7.1	10.9	231.2	4.2	221.9	3.3	144.2	-1.0

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

VACANCIES 3.2

Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at jobcentres* seasonally adjusted

THOUSANDS

	South East	Greater London +	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
1994 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
1994 Dec	48.1	15.6	5.9	13.4	14.2	12.9	13.1	20.9	7.7	12.5	21.4	170.0	7.6	177.6
1995 Jan	47.0	15.8	5.7	13.5	13.7	12.4	12.8	20.6	7.6	12.6	21.8	167.6	7.6	175.2
1995 Feb	46.6	15.5	5.9	13.3	14.0	12.1	12.8	20.2	7.6	12.8	21.7	166.9	7.4	174.3
1995 Mar	46.3	15.2	6.0	13.4	14.3	12.1	12.7	19.9	7.6	12.6	22.4	167.2	7.4	174.6
1995 Apr	48.5	16.4	6.3	13.7	15.4	12.7	13.5	20.6	7.9	13.1	22.9	174.6	7.4	182.0
1995 May	48.2	16.3	6.4	13.4	15.0	12.7	12.9	20.8	7.8	12.9	22.6	172.7	7.2	179.9
1995 Jun	47.3	16.0	6.6	13.7	14.9	12.9	12.6	21.3	7.5	13.1	23.1	172.9	7.2	180.1
1995 Jul	45.7	15.7	6.5	14.3	14.9	12.8	13.5	21.4	7.6	13.1	23.6	173.5	7.3	180.8
1995 Aug	45.4	15.5	6.8	14.4	15.1	13.2	13.5	21.9	7.8	13.5	24.0	175.6	7.4	183.0
1995 Sep	48.5	16.9	7.2	15.4	16.6	13.4	14.2	23.0	8.1	14.3	24.4	185.0	8.1	193.1
1995 Oct	47.8	17.5	6.9	15.9	16.7	13.3	13.9	22.5	8.1	1				

3.3 VACANCIES

Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at jobcentres and careers offices

THOUSANDS

	South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
Vacancies at Jobcentres: total +														
1992) Annual	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 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
1995 Dec	48.4	18.7	5.6	14.0	15.1	11.9	12.7	20.3	7.2	12.2	22.6	170.0	5.7	175.7
1996 Jan	44.5	17.1	5.0	12.6	14.5	11.0	12.2	19.2	7.0	11.9	20.6	158.4	5.4	163.8
1996 Feb	46.2	18.3	5.2	13.2	14.6	11.3	12.3	18.9	7.1	11.9	21.2	162.1	5.2	167.2
1996 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
1996 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
1996 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
1996 Jun	67.1	28.7	8.8	20.7	18.9	14.1	16.2	24.8	10.0	15.0	25.7	221.4	5.5	226.9
1996 Jul	69.1	29.8	8.5	20.3	19.4	14.5	16.8	25.5	10.8	15.0	26.1	226.0	5.3	231.3
1996 Aug	70.7	30.8	8.4	20.3	19.3	14.6	18.1	25.3	10.9	15.1	26.3	228.9	4.9	233.8
1996 Sep	80.5	35.0	9.7	23.2	21.7	17.5	20.5	29.3	12.8	16.7	29.8	261.7	5.8	267.4
1996 Oct	88.9	39.6	9.9	23.7	24.0	19.7	21.7	31.4	13.7	17.3	30.8	281.1	6.1	287.2
1996 Nov	89.3	41.3	9.2	23.2	23.1	19.4	20.9	30.8	12.8	16.2	29.8	274.7	6.6	291.3
Vacancies at careers offices														
1992) Annual	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 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
1995 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
1996 Feb	2.6	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	5.4	0.6	6.0
1996 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
1996 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
1996 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
1996 Jun	5.7	2.6	0.8	1.1	6.1	0.6	1.6	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.8	18.7	0.8	19.5
1996 Jul	11.1	1.7	0.8	1.3	1.1	0.7	1.8	1.4	0.4	0.3	0.8	19.7	0.8	20.5
1996 Aug	6.3	2.9	0.7	1.4	1.1	0.6	1.5	1.8	0.3	0.5	0.8	15.0	0.8	15.8
1996 Sep	6.4	2.9	0.6	1.1	1.1	0.6	1.9	1.9	0.3	0.3	0.6	14.9	0.9	15.9
1996 Oct	6.5	3.4	0.7	1.1	1.3	0.6	2.2	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.8	14.9	1.0	15.8
1996 Nov	5.9	2.9	0.6	1.1	1.2	0.5	1.8	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.6	13.4	1.1	14.5

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 4.1

Stoppages of work

Stoppages in progress: industry

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

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

Less than 50 workers involved.

Less than 50 working days lost.

Stoppages: October 1996

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	24	16,200	38,800
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month	18	3,400*	9,400
Continuing from earlier months	6	12,800**	29,400

* All directly involved.

** includes 100 involved for the first time in the month.

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

Stoppages in progress: cause

United Kingdom	12 months to October 1996		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels	68	148,400	929,300
extra wage and fringe benefits	21	18,300	47,200
Duration and pattern of hours worked	16	17,900	65,900
Redundancy questions	36	19,900	41,800
Trade union matters	16	2,600	8,300
Working conditions and supervision	14	18,300	89,800
Manning and work allocation	40	17,800	54,800
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	31	12,100	14,900
All causes	242	255,400	1,251,900

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	2.5	4.3	16.0	5.4
	Jul 25	29	16.5	16.9	32.2	1.6
	Aug 24	31	9.9	10.5	18.5	3.0
	Sep 24	35	4.7	13.4	24.5	1.6
	Oct 13	25	4.0	10.4	30.6	7.3
	Nov 21	34	21.7	30.4	77.2	13.5
	Dec 19	32	24.4	29.0	59.6	9.9
1996	Jan 10r	24r	5.6r	17.1r	51.3r	5.9r
	Feb 25	35	5.9	9.5	35.5	2.3
	Mar 15	25	4.2	5.0	14.9	9.3
	Apr 18	27	6.1	8.3	13.2	3.5
	May 13	22	2.4	4.0	7.4	0.5
	Jun 32	43	138.6	140.4	241.0	8.7
	Jul 14	28	6.5	127.2	148.6	7.6
	Aug 25r	33r	22.4r	135.7r	442.2r	3.5r
	Sep 19r	29r	5.4	120.7r	129.9r	8.4r
	Oct 18	24	3.5	16.2	38.8	13.5

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

United Kingdom	SIC 1992	Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing		Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	Manufacturing	Construction	Wholesale & retail trade; repairs; hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage & communication	Finance, real estate, renting & business activities	Public administration and defence	Education	Health and social work	Other community, social and personal services; activities O,P,Q
		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	23
1995	-	1	65	10	6	120	10	95	67	16	23	23	
1994	Jan	-	-	0.9	-	-	-	0.1	0.6	0.5	-	0.4	-
	Feb	-	-	1.3	-	0.1	-	2.4	0.4	-	-	-	-
	Mar	-	-	1.3	-	0.7	-	1.6	2.4	0.6	0.5	1.9	-
	Apr	-	-	2.7	0.2	-	8.7	0.7	-	-	-	-	-
	May	-	-	13.0	0.1	-	13.0	-	4.0	1.3	0.5	2.1	-
	Jun	-	-	10.0	4.3	0.7	27.9	0.1	0.8	23.9	0.4	2.2	-
	Jul	-	-	8.1	-	-	15.9	-	2.3	4.4	-	0.9	-
	Aug	-	-	8.3	-	-	18.2	-	6.2	4.6	1.6	-	-
	Sep	-	-	2.6	-	-	13.0	1.1	0.3	1.8	0.1	0.6	-
	Oct	-	-	1.1	0.3	-	3.5	-	-	9.5	-	0.7	-
	Nov	-	0.3	3.8	-	-	1.4	-	0.1	9.8	0.5	1.1	-
	Dec	-	0.3	4.8	-	-	6.4	-	0.5	10.2	0.4	-	-
1995	Jan	-	-	4.5	-	-	13.6	-	1.0	5.3	-	-	-
	Feb	-	0.1	0.3	-	-	1.0	2.5	0.9	6.9	-	6.2	-
	Mar	-	0.1	1.3	5.0	-	1.7	-	-	20.1	-	0.2	-
	Apr	-	-	5.4	0.9	0.2	11.8	-	0.6	13.9	0.3	0.8	-
	May	-	1	11.1	0.2	0.1	24.0	6.5	2.8	4.5	0.9	0.1	-
	Jun	-	-	5.4	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.1	1.1	0.6	0.8	6.4	-
	Jul	-	-	1.6	0.1	-	18.5	0.7	0.6	1.5	0.1	9.1	-
	Aug	-	0.2	3.0	-	-	4.9	-	7.7	-	2.6	0.1	-
	Sep	-	0.1	1.6	0.3	-	4.4	0.1	8.0	5.5	4.4	0.1	-
	Oct	-	-	7.3	-	1.3	7.8	0.1	9.0	1.6	3.7	-	-
	Nov	-	-	13.5	2.4	2.2	27.9	-	26.4	4.3	0.1	0.4	-
	Dec	-	-	9.9	0.5	2.0	4.1	-	36.7	2.8	3.4	0.1	-
1996	Jan	-	-	5.9r	-	2.2	9.2	-	33.0	0.9	-	0.2	-
	Feb	-	-	2.3	5.2	2.2	2.8	0.2	21.8	0.4	0.1	0.5	-
	Mar	0.1	1.3	9.3	-	-	0.2	0.2	1.8	1.0	0.5	0.5	-
	Apr	-	-	3.5	2.5	-	1.8	-	3.7	1.1	0.5	-	-
	May	-	-	0.5	0.1	-	0.9	-	3.9	2.1	-	-	-
	Jun	-	-	8.7	0.2	-	221.0	-	8.1	2.9	-	0.2	-
	Jul	-	-	7.6	-	-	135.7	-	4.0	1.1	-	0.2	-
	Aug	-	-	3.5r	-	-	394.0	0.1r	44.6	-	-	-	-
	Sep	-	-	8.4r	-	-	98.9r	-	13.0	0.3	1.3	-	-
	Oct	-	-	13.5	0.1	-	1.6	-	23.0	0.1	0.5	-	-

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

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

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	
			Underlying *		Underlying *		Underlying *	
1990=100								
1993 Annual averages	118.5		120.5		121.0		117.5	
1994 Annual averages	123.2		126.2		126.9		121.7	
1995 Annual averages	127.4		131.9		132.4		125.1	
1993	Jan 116.1	116.8	4.4	4 3/4	117.1	118.1	4.9	5 1/4
	Feb 116.7	116.9	4.5	4 1/2	118.3	118.6	5.0	5
	Mar 119.6	116.8	3.5	4	121.9	118.3	4.1	5
	Apr 117.5	117.8	3.8	4	119.0	119.4	5.3	5
	May 118.0	117.8	3.8	3 3/4	120.4	120.2	5.0	5
	Jun 118.5	118.3	3.3	3 3/4	120.9	120.6	4.8	5
	Jul 119.5	118.8	3.9	3 1/2	121.8	121.1	4.8	4 3/4
	Aug 118.2	119.0	3.0	3 1/4	119.5	121.3	3.7	4 1/2
	Sep 118.0	119.3	2.9	3	120.1	121.8	4.5	4 1/4
	Oct 118.4	119.7	1.8	3	121.3	122.0	3.8	4 1/4
	Nov 120.0	120.4	2.8	3	122.4	122.5	4.1	4
	Dec 121.6	120.4	3.2	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 1/2
	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	3.7	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	3.8	3 3/4	136.4	136.5	4.5	4 1/4
	Mar 135.5	132.1	3.9	3 3/4	140.7	136.5	4.6	4 1/4
	Apr 131.4	131.9	4.1	3 3/4	136.7	136.7	4.2	4 1/4
	May 131.0	130.5	3.1	3 3/4	136.4	136.5	4.1	4 1/4
	Jun 131.6	131.6	3.9	3 3/4	137.5	137.2	4.3	4 1/4
	Jul 133.1	132.2	4.1	4	139.0	138.2	4.4	4 1/2
	Aug 131.3	132.4	3.7	4	136.1	138.3	4.5	4 1/2
	Sep 131.9	133.4	4.2	4	136.6	138.4	4.7	4 1/2
	Oct P 132.0	133.7	3.8	4	137.6	138.6	4.0	4 1/4

5.3 EARNINGS

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

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Agriculture and forestry (E&W)	Mining and quarries	Food products; beverages and tobacco	Textiles	Clothing leather and footwear	Wood, wood products and other manufacturing n.e.c. (20,23,36,37)	Pulp, paper products printing and publishing (21,22)	Chemicals and chemical products (24)	Rubber and plastic products (25)	Other non-metallic mineral products (26)	Basic metals (27)	Fabric'd metal products (excl. machinery) (28)	Machinery and equipment n.e.c. (29)
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	126.5	131.7	133.7	124.8	131.8	133.4	134.3
1993 Jan	109.7	122.5	120.4	119.0	115.2	110.7	114.5	119.4	118.1	112.2	117.8	114.9	120.3
1993 Feb	108.9	122.2	123.9	119.3	117.1	114.0	115.4	119.2	120.8	114.3	108.9	115.6	121.5
1993 Mar	113.0	125.9	129.2	121.2	116.0	114.9	118.8	130.4	124.1	114.1	111.0	118.3	124.5
1993 Apr	114.4	126.3	123.3	121.5	116.9	112.2	117.3	118.6	120.2	114.2	116.0	120.3	121.0
1993 May	114.7	125.0	125.9	123.4	117.1	116.6	118.5	118.9	122.5	114.8	113.5	120.1	121.5
1993 June	118.6	126.1	123.7	125.8	118.7	114.2	119.5	120.9	123.8	117.4	112.4	120.4	123.5
1993 July	124.1	128.1	123.9	123.8	120.5	115.5	119.0	120.2	124.0	115.9	123.8	120.3	124.0
1993 Aug	134.7	123.2	123.5	124.0	117.4	113.2	119.4	118.5	120.9	115.9	110.5	119.1	121.1
1993 Sep	126.0	125.3	123.2	124.4	118.8	114.4	120.8	118.6	123.3	115.8	114.8	118.9	122.6
1993 Oct	121.2	126.8	123.6	125.4	118.0	114.2	120.6	119.2	123.4	115.3	124.4	120.0	123.6
1993 Nov	117.8	128.5	129.0	125.3	117.5	116.1	121.1	124.4	123.3	116.0	113.8	120.9	124.9
1993 Dec	108.7	133.5	130.3	125.4	119.1	118.3	122.1	126.5	126.2	118.1	117.8	121.1	124.4
1994 Jan	112.6	131.5	126.0	124.8	119.6	114.9	120.2	123.2	124.4	116.9	122.4	121.4	125.2
1994 Feb	112.5	129.4	126.2	125.4	122.9	120.4	119.9	124.1	125.0	118.4	114.8	125.3	126.7
1994 Mar	121.6	132.2	137.4	129.0	125.4	118.9	124.5	134.4	129.4	120.2	118.9	125.5	130.3
1994 Apr	117.1	132.9	127.8	127.1	123.8	116.6	120.8	123.1	126.4	120.6	126.8	124.0	127.7
1994 May	119.4	129.6	129.6	127.8	123.1	121.1	123.4	123.0	130.2	121.2	119.4	126.9	128.3
1994 June	121.3	131.1	129.3	130.7	123.5	118.4	125.0	126.4	128.9	122.5	118.2	128.3	127.1
1994 July	127.7	133.2	129.9	130.9	121.8	119.5	122.9	123.8	129.8	123.1	138.7	127.3	127.9
1994 Aug	134.9	126.9	130.1	128.1	122.3	120.2	123.3	122.0	126.6	119.5	120.5	126.3	126.3
1994 Sep	130.6	129.4	129.1	128.2	123.3	119.5	125.2	123.7	128.6	120.0	121.2	129.0	127.8
1994 Oct	124.7	129.6	129.7	130.2	124.9	119.7	124.8	123.7	129.3	120.4	133.1	130.3	129.0
1994 Nov	119.4	131.1	135.7	130.3	124.7	123.9	125.9	126.7	130.7	121.3	122.6	131.1	130.3
1994 Dec	115.9	137.5	136.5	132.2	128.0	127.1	127.1	133.6	131.6	123.6	128.1	132.4	131.2
1995 Jan	118.1	139.7	132.7	129.3	126.8	119.1	124.7	128.5	130.3	121.5	133.8	128.4	129.9
1995 Feb	114.7	142.2	132.4	131.0	128.2	124.5	125.8	134.0	132.2	124.3	124.7	132.3	131.7
1995 Mar	122.4	141.0	142.7	134.0	130.9	122.7	129.3	141.8	135.0	125.0	128.0	137.0	135.2
1995 Apr	129.5	135.7	133.3	130.7	128.0	121.6	128.6	129.4	132.8	124.6	139.9	132.4	131.7
1995 May	124.9	137.6	135.4	133.6	129.5	124.6	127.9	129.0	134.5	124.6	126.6	133.6	133.0
1995 June	120.7	144.3	134.3	134.1	128.8	122.4	131.4	131.5	133.5	125.6	127.2	133.6	134.8
1995 July	123.0	134.5	136.1	133.4	127.8	123.7	128.9	129.7	135.4	127.5	148.7	134.0	136.2
1995 Aug	141.0	135.8	135.8	132.3	128.6	122.8	127.5	127.2	132.4	123.0	124.4	131.4	133.0
1995 Sep	143.5	138.2	133.8	131.5	129.5	123.0	129.5	128.0	133.4	124.0	125.3	133.6	134.6
1995 Oct	135.1	140.9	134.0	132.6	129.7	123.9	129.2	128.2	133.5	124.7	143.2	134.1	136.5
1995 Nov	122.9	141.0	140.6	134.1	130.9	125.9	128.8	131.1	134.6	124.9	126.7	135.8	136.6
1995 Dec	121.2	137.1	142.7	135.2	132.3	132.1	129.8	141.9	136.8	127.5	133.4	135.0	138.8
1996 Jan	116.0	142.1	136.5	132.5	131.6	126.8	129.8	133.2	133.5	125.1	137.2	134.7	136.2
1996 Feb	123.1	144.8	137.0	133.9	134.8	132.4	131.3	134.5	137.8	126.9	133.1	137.4	140.6
1996 Mar	133.1	148.9	145.9	136.9	134.3	129.7	135.9	149.2	139.1	129.3	132.8	142.3	142.1
1996 Apr	129.6	144.2	138.0	135.7	132.9	128.9	132.0	135.8	136.9	129.8	146.0	137.8	138.8
1996 May	133.8	140.5	139.6	137.9	133.3	131.5	132.6	134.4	137.1	128.8	132.5	136.6	139.0
1996 June	126.8	136.5	139.0	144.1	134.9	131.1	136.7	136.7	138.0	128.6	132.8	138.6	139.5
1996 July	134.1	139.3	142.9	140.3	133.6	131.7	133.2	136.8	137.4	131.1	151.8	138.6	141.1
1996 Aug	151.4	134.4	140.3	138.3	132.8	128.4	133.1	133.0	136.7	127.7	132.9	138.1	137.8
1996 Sep	153.1	140.4	138.9	139.2	135.1	130.7	134.6	134.2	137.4	128.1	133.6	140.1	138.7
1996 Oct P	142.2	140.8	138.3	141.5	135.1	131.5	134.3	134.2	137.9	128.7	144.5	139.9	138.8

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

EARNINGS 5.3

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

Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	Electricity, gas and water supply	Construction	Wholesale trade	Retail trade and repairs	Hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication	Financial intermediation	Real estate renting and business activities	Public administration services	Education health and social work	Other services	GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992
(30-33)	(34,35)	(40,41)	(45)	(51)	(50,52)	(55)	(60-64)	(65-67)	(70-74)	(75)	(80-85)	(90-93)	1990=100
121.7	119.2	123.1	116.5	114.9	112.3	118.0	119.9	119.1	113.2	119.3	120.2	117.3	1993) Annual
127.2	126.4	127.1	120.0	119.1	115.9	119.9	124.3	128.1	115.8	123.5	122.9	122.5	1994) Averages
132.9	133.2	133.6	123.5	124.4	118.3	122.3	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	147.7	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 Sep
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	1			

5.8 UNIT WAGE COSTS*

All employees: index for main industrial sectors

UNITED KINGDOM	Manufacturing	Energy and water supply	Production industries	Construction	Whole economy	
					Per cent change from a year earlier	Per cent change from a year earlier
SIC 1992 1990=100						
1981	71.6	9.2	76.9	65.7	61.1	57.3
1982	74.9	4.5	80.1	67.7	60.0	57.3
1983	75.7	1.1	76.3	67.1	61.1	57.3
1984	78.4	3.6	84.5	68.2	63.9	66.7
1985	82.3	5.0	80.9	72.5	67.3	70.2
1986	85.5	4.0	76.2	75.0	70.2	73.5
1987	87.5	2.3	84.9	79.4	71.7	77.2
1988	89.8	2.7	95.2	84.6	77.6	82.8
1989	93.7	4.4	96.2	93.7	90.7	91.0
1990	100.0	6.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1991	105.7	5.7	111.3	101.3	107.7	107.0
1992	106.5	0.8	113.0	105.2	104.1	110.9
1993	106.0	-0.4	105.6	103.8	99.2	111.0
1994	106.0	0.0	97.8	100.6	98.9	110.7
1995	109.4	3.1	...	...	...	112.3
1991 Q2	106.5	7.8	...	...	...	106.4
1991 Q3	106.0	5.1	...	...	...	107.6
1991 Q4	106.1	3.2	...	...	...	109.0
1992 Q1	106.8	2.6	...	...	...	110.5
1992 Q2	106.6	0.1	...	...	...	111.2
1992 Q3	106.8	0.7	...	...	...	110.7
1992 Q4	105.8	-0.3	...	...	...	111.0
1993 Q1	104.6	-2.1	...	...	...	110.7
1993 Q2	105.8	-0.7	...	...	...	111.3
1993 Q3	106.8	0.1	...	...	...	111.2
1993 Q4	106.9	1.1	...	...	...	110.8
1994 Q1	106.1	1.5	...	...	...	110.9
1994 Q2	105.7	-0.1	...	...	...	110.4
1994 Q3	105.7	-1.1	...	...	...	110.7
1994 Q4	106.6	-0.3	...	...	...	110.7
1995 Q1	108.5	2.2	...	...	...	111.7
1995 Q2	108.7	2.8	...	...	...	112.0
1995 Q3	109.1	3.2	...	...	...	112.1
1995 Q4	111.2	4.3	...	...	...	113.3
1996 Q1	112.8	4.0	...	...	...	113.4
1996 Q2	113.3	4.3	...	...	...	113.4
1996 Q3	114.2	4.7	...	...	...	114.1
1994 May	105.1	0.2	...	...	...	...
1994 Jun	106.1	-1.6	...	...	...	...
1994 Jul	105.7	-0.9	...	...	...	...
1994 Aug	105.3	-1.8	...	...	...	...
1994 Sep	106.0	-0.5	...	...	...	...
1994 Oct	105.9	-1.8	...	...	...	...
1994 Nov	106.0	-1.1	...	...	...	...
1994 Dec	107.9	2.2	...	...	...	...
1995 Jan	108.6	2.3	...	...	...	...
1995 Feb	108.3	2.5	...	...	...	...
1995 Mar	108.5	1.8	...	...	...	...
1995 Apr	108.7	2.5	...	...	...	...
1995 May	108.5	3.2	...	...	...	...
1995 Jun	108.8	2.6	...	...	...	...
1995 Jul	109.7	3.8	...	...	...	...
1995 Aug	108.6	3.1	...	...	...	...
1995 Sep	109.0	2.8	...	...	...	...
1995 Oct	110.1	3.9	...	...	...	...
1995 Nov	110.4	4.1	...	...	...	...
1995 Dec	113.1	4.9	...	...	...	...
1996 Jan	111.9	3.1	...	...	...	...
1996 Feb	113.3	4.6	...	...	...	...
1996 Mar	113.3	4.4	...	...	...	...
1996 Apr	113.4	4.3	...	...	...	...
1996 May	113.1	4.2	...	...	...	...
1996 Jun	113.5	4.3	...	...	...	...
1996 Jul	114.0	3.9	...	...	...	...
1996 Aug	114.5	5.4	...	...	...	...
1996 Sep	114.2	4.8	...	...	...	...
1996 Oct	114.0	3.5	...	...	...	...
Three months ending:						
1994 May	105.9	1.0	...	...	...	...
1994 Jun	105.7	-0.1	...	...	...	...
1994 Jul	105.6	-0.8	...	...	...	...
1994 Aug	105.7	-1.4	...	...	...	...
1994 Sep	105.7	-1.1	...	...	...	...
1994 Oct	105.7	-1.4	...	...	...	...
1994 Nov	106.0	-1.1	...	...	...	...
1994 Dec	106.6	-0.3	...	...	...	...
1995 Jan	107.5	1.1	...	...	...	...
1995 Feb	108.3	2.3	...	...	...	...
1995 Mar	108.5	2.2	...	...	...	...
1995 Apr	108.5	2.3	...	...	...	...
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	3.3	...	...	...	...
1995 Nov	109.8	3.6	...	...	...	...
1995 Dec	111.2	4.3	...	...	...	...
1996 Jan	111.8	4.0	...	...	...	...
1996 Feb	112.8	4.2	...	...	...	...
1996 Mar	112.8	4.0	...	...	...	...
1996 Apr	113.3	4.4	...	...	...	...
1996 May	113.3	4.3	...	...	...	...
1996 Jun	113.3	4.3	...	...	...	...
1996 Jul	113.5	4.2	...	...	...	...
1996 Aug	114.0	4.6	...	...	...	...
1996 Sep	114.2	4.7	...	...	...	...
1996 Oct	114.2	4.6	...	...	...	...

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) (4)	Greece (8)	Irish Republic (8)	Italy (4)	Japan (2,5)	Netherlands (4)	Spain (2,8,9)	Sweden (6,8)	United States (8,10)
Annual averages														
1989	91.4	96	95.1	95.4	95.7	95.1	84	95	93.2	94.9	97.0	92.0	91.4	96.0
1990	100.0	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1991	108.2	105	104.8	104.5	104.6	106.6	117	105	109.8	103.5	104.0	108.2	105.5	103.0
1992	115.3	110	108.4	107.9	108.7	114.2	133	110	115.7	104.6	108.3	116.5	110.3	106.0
1993	120.5	112	110.6	110.6	111.1	120.4	147	117	120.0	104.7	111.9	124.4	113.9	108.0
1994	126.2	115	112.4	113.2	113.4	119.8	166	118	124.0	106.9	113.9	130.0	118.6	111.0
1995	131.9	...	114.1	117.6	116.1	128.0	188	123	127.8	110.4	115.2	136.4	124.9	114.0
Quarterly averages														
1994 Q3	126.8	115.0	111.4	113.0	113.5	124.9	168.0	117.0	124.3	104.5	114.0	130.3	118.7	111.0
1994 Q4	128.8	117.0	113.0	113.3	114.0	124.9	174.0	118.0	124.6	108.1	114.1	131.8	120.5	113.0
1995 Q1	130.2	...	113.4	115.5	114.5	125.2	179.0	119.0	126.4	110.3	114.6	133.5	121.0	113.0
1995 Q2	131.3	...	113.5	119.1	115.5	126.3	186.0	119.0	126.7	112.5	115.1	135.5	124.5	114.0
1995 Q3	132.3	...	114.1	117.6	116.3	129.3	190.0	120.0	128.7	107.8	115.5	136.7	126.0	115.0
1995 Q4	133.8	...	115.3	118.2	116.8	131.4	196.0	123.0	129.5	110.9	115.5	139.2	127.9	115.0
1996 Q1	135.9	...	115.4	120.4	117.1	134.1	198.0	...	128.8	112.3	116.3	140.7	129.4	116.0
1996 Q2	136.8	...	116.9	...	118.1	134.7	...	...	129.3	114.4	116.8	143.2	134.8	118.0
1996 Q3	138.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monthly														
1994 May	125.5	...	112.1	114.5	...	...	...	...	123.8	106.8	114.0	...	119.7	111.0
1994 Jun	125.9	115.0	112.5	...	...	...	...	117.0	124.0	115.1	114.0	...	117.7	111.0
1994 Jul	126.2	...	111.8	...	114.3	124.9	...	...	124.2	98.6	114.0	...	120.1	111.0
1994 Aug	126.9	...	110.6	113.0	...	...	...	...	124.3	104.9	114.0	...	117.3	111.0
1994 Sep	127.3	115.0	111.8	...	...	...	...	117.0	124.3	108.9	114.0	...	118.7	112.0
1994 Oct	128.0	...	112.1	...	115.0	124.9	...	...	124.5	109.3	114.0	...	120.0	112.0
1994 Nov	128.6	...	113.0	113.3	...	...	...	...	124.6	109.8	114.0	...	119.9	112.0
1994 Dec	129.8	117.0	113.8	...	...	...	...	118.0	124.6	105.7	114.0	...	121.5	113.0
1995 Jan	129.5	...	113.5	...	115.3	125.2	...	...	126.4	111.0	115.0	...	121.1	113.0
1995 Feb	130.6	...	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	116.8	115.1	...	125.1	114.0
1995 Jul	132.4	...	113.0	...	...	...	...	...	128.5	106.1	115.5	...	127.2	114.0
1995 Aug	132.3	...	114.3	117.6	...	...	...	...	128.5	106.2	115.5	...	123.8	114.0
1995 Sep	132.2	...	114.7	...	...	...	...</			

6.1 RETAIL PRICES Summary of recent movements

	All items (RPI)		All items excluding		Mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY)		Housing	
	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months
1995 Nov	149.8	3.1	148.8	2.9	145.3	2.4	146.2	2.8
Dec	150.7	3.2	149.6	3.0	145.6	2.5	147.2	3.0
1996 Jan	150.2	2.9	149.3	2.8	145.3	2.5	146.8	2.7
Feb	150.9	2.7	150.2	2.9	146.2	2.5	147.6	2.7
Mar	151.5	2.7	150.9	2.9	146.9	2.6	148.4	2.7
Apr	152.6	2.4	152.0	2.9	147.9	2.6	149.0	2.8
May	152.9	2.2	152.5	2.8	148.4	2.3	149.5	2.5
Jun	153.0	2.1	152.6	2.8	148.5	2.3	149.7	2.7
Jul	152.4	2.2	151.9	2.8	147.7	2.4	148.8	2.6
Aug	153.1	2.1	152.8	2.8	148.7	2.4	149.7	2.6
Sep	153.8	2.1	153.6	2.9	149.6	2.5	150.5	2.6
Oct	153.8	2.7	153.6	3.3	149.6	3.0	150.5	2.9
Nov	153.9	2.7	153.7	3.3	149.7	3.0	150.6	3.0

6.2 RETAIL PRICES Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for November 12 1996

	Index Jan 1987=100	Percentage change over		Index Jan 1987=100	Percentage change over	
		1 month	12 months		1 month	12 months
ALL ITEMS	153.9	0.1	2.7	153.9	-0.2	6.9
Food and catering	148.1	-0.2	2.1	148.1	0.2	1.6
Alcohol and tobacco	177.2	-0.2	4.1	177.2	0.2	1.6
Housing and household expenditure	153.9	0.3	1.4	153.9	0.2	1.6
Personal expenditure	138.6	0.8	1.8	138.6	-1.0	4.4
Travel and leisure	155.0	-0.1	4.8	155.0	0.6	6.6
Consumer durables	119.3	1.0	1.0	119.3	-0.5	-0.4
Seasonal food	113.7	-0.6	-6.2	113.7	0.0	0.9
Food excluding seasonal	144.5	-0.3	2.8	144.5	0.2	3.5
All items excluding seasonal food	154.9	0.1	2.9	154.9	0.2	3.5
All items excluding food	156.6	0.1	2.9	156.6	0.2	3.5
Other indices						
All items excluding:						
mortgage interest payments (RPIY)	153.7	0.1	3.3	153.7	0.2	3.5
housing	150.6	0.1	3.0	150.6	0.2	3.5
mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY)[1]	149.7	0.1	3.0	149.7	0.2	3.5
mortgage interest payments and council tax	153.8	0.1	3.2	153.8	0.2	3.5
mortgage interest payments and depreciation	153.7	0.1	3.2	153.7	0.2	3.5
Food	139.7	-0.4	1.5	139.7	0.0	0.9
Bread	138.3		1	138.3		0.9
Cereals	139.0		-2	139.0		0.9
Biscuits and cakes	151.4		2	151.4		0.9
Beef	132.0		-4	132.0		0.9
Lamb	154.0		19	154.0		0.9
of which, home-killed lamb	157.3		15	157.3		0.9
Pork	155.4		18	155.4		0.9
Bacon	160.6		12	160.6		0.9
Poultry	109.1		7	109.1		0.9
Other meat	133.7		5	133.7		0.9
Fish	122.6		-1	122.6		0.9
of which, fresh fish	124.0		-1	124.0		0.9
Butter	167.7		5	167.7		0.9
Oil and fats	138.4		4	138.4		0.9
Cheese	166.7		4	166.7		0.9
Eggs	152.2		10	152.2		0.9
Milk fresh	154.1		2	154.1		0.9
Milk products	147.9		2	147.9		0.9
Tea	151.7		4	151.7		0.9
Coffee and other hot drinks	119.0		-4	119.0		0.9
Soft drinks	174.7		5	174.7		0.9
Sugar and preserves	157.5		3	157.5		0.9
Sweets and chocolates	144.3		4	144.3		0.9
Potatoes	135.4		-22	135.4		0.9
of which, unprocessed potatoes	107.0		-45	107.0		0.9
Vegetables	104.7		-6	104.7		0.9
of which, other fresh vegetables	88.9		-10	88.9		0.9
Fruit	129.5		6	129.5		0.9
of which, fresh fruit	126.5		6	126.5		0.9
Other foods	145.0		4	145.0		0.9
Catering	178.3	0.2	4.0	178.3	-0.2	3.5
Restaurant meals	175.7		4	175.7		3.5
Canteen meals	193.3		5	193.3		3.5
Take-aways and snacks	175.7		4	175.7		3.5
Alcoholic drink	170.7	-0.2	2.9	170.7	0.2	3.5
Beer	179.7		3	179.7		3.5
on sales	185.2		4	185.2		3.5
off sales	147.2		3	147.2		3.5
Wines and spirits	158.3		2	158.3		3.5
on sales	175.3		3	175.3		3.5
off sales	148.4		2	148.4		3.5
Tobacco	192.4		6.9	192.4		6.9
Cigarettes	194.5		7	194.5		6.9
Tobacco	176.6		4	176.6		6.9
Housing	169.9	0.2	1.6	169.9	0.2	1.6
Rent	211.8		4	211.8		1.6
Mortgage interest payments	156.9		-10	156.9		1.6
Depreciation (Jan 1995 = 100)	106.3		6	106.3		1.6
Community charge and rates/council tax	144.4		7	144.4		1.6
Water and other payments	247.3		5	247.3		1.6
Repairs and maintenance charges	168.2		6	168.2		1.6
Do-it yourself materials	151.6		2	151.6		1.6
Dwelling insurance & ground rent	182.9		-1	182.9		1.6
Fuel and Light	134.1	-0.5	-0.4	134.1	-0.5	-0.4
Coal and solid fuels	130.6		-2	130.6		-0.4
Electricity	144.9		2	144.9		-0.4
Gas	124.3		0	124.3		-0.4
Oil and other fuels	129.7		15	129.7		-0.4
Household goods	139.2	1.0	2.5	139.2	1.0	2.5
Furniture	141.3		3	141.3		2.5
Furnishings	141.9		3	141.9		2.5
Electrical appliances	104.8		-3	104.8		2.5
Other household equipment	142.7		5	142.7		2.5
Household consumables	158.9		1	158.9		2.5
Pet care	141.8		4	141.8		2.5
Household services	141.9	0.0	0.9	141.9	0.0	0.9
Postage	152.6		4	152.6		0.9
Telephones, telemessages, etc	104.7		-3	104.7		0.9
Domestic services	176.7		3	176.7		0.9
Fees and subscriptions	160.6		2	160.6		0.9
Clothing and footwear	123.7	1.1	0.6	123.7	1.1	0.6
Men's outerwear	122.8		0	122.8		0.6
Women's outerwear	109.8		0	109.8		0.6
Children's outerwear	121.6		1	121.6		0.6
Other clothing	152.5		4	152.5		0.6
Footwear	125.8		-2	125.8		0.6
Personal goods and services	166.6	0.2	3.5	166.6	0.2	3.5
Personal articles	120.2		1	120.2		3.5
Chemists goods	174.8		4	174.8		3.5
Personal services	214.0		5	214.0		3.5
Motoring expenditure	160.0	-0.4	6.8	160.0	-0.4	6.8
Purchase of motor vehicles	137.8		5	137.8		6.8
Maintenance of motor vehicles	180.8		5	180.8		6.8
Petrol and oil	172.6		14	172.6		6.8
Vehicles tax and insurance	189.7		1	189.7		6.8
Fares and other travel costs	165.4	-0.2	3.5	165.4	-0.2	3.5
Rail fares	183.6		4	183.6		3.5
Bus and coach fares	178.8		4	178.8		3.5
Other travel costs	145.8		3	145.8		3.5
Leisure goods	124.2	0.6	1.7	124.2	0.6	1.7
Audio-visual equipment	68.0		-4	68.0		1.7
Tapes and discs	118.9		3	118.9		1.7
Toys, photographic and sport goods	121.1		1	121.1		1.7
Books and newspapers	179.2		5	179.2		1.7
Gardening products	144.1		1	144.1		1.7
Leisure services	176.3	0.2	3.5	176.3	0.2	3.5
Television licences and rentals	124.7		3	124.7		3.5
Entertainment and other recreation	215.8		4	215.8		3.5
Foreign holidays (Jan 1993 = 100)	111.9		4	111.9		3.5
UK holidays (Jan 1994 = 100)	105.9		2	105.9		3.5

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

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

RETAIL PRICES 6.3 Average retail prices of selected items

Average retail prices on November 12 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 November 12 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)
FOOD ITEMS				Margarine			
Beef: home-killed, per kg				Margarine/Low fat spread, per 500g	277	74	41- 97
Best beef mince	454	323	207- 516	Cheese, per kg			
Topside	520	539	545- 705	Cheddar type	282	472	355- 659
Brisket (without bone)	469	391	299- 509	Eggs			
Rump steak *	537	768	699- 1075	Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	266	161	125- 198
Stewing steak	535	393	299- 657	Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	257	141	96- 178
Lamb: home-killed, per kg				Milk			
Loin (with bone)	531	758	659- 1029	Pasteurised, per pint +	313	36	28- 31
Shoulder (with bone)	494	332	320- 589	Tea			
Lamb: imported (frozen), per kg				Loose, per 125g	258	63	46- 79
Loin (with bone)	226	443	369- 645	Tea bags, per 250g	284	136	94- 165
Leg (with bone)	209	440	376- 869	Coffee			
Pork: home-killed, per kg				Pure instant, per 100g	276	185	173- 219
Leg (foot off)	432	355	328- 525	Ground (filter fine), 227g per 8oz	269	191	124- 259
Loin (with bone)	522	437	378- 628	Sugar			
Bacon, per kg				Granulated, per kg	284	76	64- 82
Streaky *	398	326	306- 645	Fresh vegetables			
Gammon *	435	477	439- 725	Potatoes, old loose, 454g per lb	422	17	10- 22
Back *	436	604	438- 900	Potatoes, new loose, 454g per lb	472	23	14- 38
Ham				Potatoes, 454g per lb	588	49	39- 69
Ham (not shoulder), 113g per 4oz	439	91	64- 119	Cabbage, hearted, 454g per lb	571	28	18- 39
Sausages, 454g per lb				Cauliflower, each	566	43	38- 55
Pork	452	137	100- 168	Brussels sprouts, 454g per lb	527		

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	80
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	102.8	101.7	101.7
1988		106.9	107.3	107.0	105.8	106.6	106.7	103.7	104.6	105.0	109.6	106.9	106.9
1989		115.2	116.1	115.5	111.5	112.9	—	107.2	110.5	105.0	111.6	116.5	112.9
1990		126.1	127.4	126.4	119.2	122.1	—	111.3	119.4	116.4	126.4	123.8	123.8
1991		133.5	135.1	133.8	126.3	130.3	—	114.8	125.6	121.6	139.1	139.2	139.2
1992		138.5	140.5	139.1	134.3	136.4	—	115.5	128.3	114.7	130.6	147.9	148.1
1993		140.7	142.6	141.4	138.4	140.5	—	115.9	130.6	111.4	134.0	155.6	154.7
1994		144.1	146.5	144.8	141.6	143.8	—	115.5	131.9	117.7	134.3	162.1	158.5
1995		149.1	151.4	149.6	145.4	147.9	—	116.2	137.0	127.2	138.5	169.0	164.5
1987	Jan 13	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1988	Jan 12	103.3	103.4	103.3	103.2	103.7	102.8	101.2	102.9	103.7	102.7	106.4	103.7
1989	Jan 17	111.0	111.7	111.2	108.5	109.4	110.9	104.5	107.4	103.2	108.2	113.1	109.9
1990	Jan 16	119.5	120.2	119.6	114.6	116.1	—	108.0	116.0	116.3	116.0	121.2	116.3
1991	Jan 15	130.2	131.6	130.4	122.7	126.0	—	110.7	122.9	121.2	123.1	132.2	129.7
1992	Jan 14	135.6	137.1	135.9	131.6	133.1	—	113.2	128.4	125.2	129.0	144.3	143.9
1993	Jan 12	137.9	139.7	138.6	135.0	137.4	—	112.8	128.8	112.2	131.7	151.7	151.0
1994	Jan 18	141.3	143.5	142.1	139.3	141.3	—	113.0	130.0	110.3	133.5	159.1	156.9
1994	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	164.1
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	165.6
1995	Aug 15	149.9	152.1	150.3	145.9	148.6	—	114.9	138.7	132.2	139.6	169.8	165.6
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	168.6
1996	Jun 11	153.0	154.9	153.5	149.7	152.6	—	118.0	143.2	132.1	144.9	175.5	169.7
1996	Jul 16	152.4	154.5	153.2	148.8	151.9	—	114.1	141.3	120.1	145.0	176.3	170.5
1996	Aug 13	153.1	155.1	153.7	149.7	152.8	—	115.6	142.9	126.5	145.8	176.9	170.5
1996	Sep 10	153.8	156.2	154.7	150.5	153.6	—	118.5	141.4	119.2	145.5	177.5	170.7
1996	Oct 15	153.8	156.4	154.8	150.5	153.6	—	118.1	140.3	114.4	145.0	177.9	171.0
1996	Nov 12	153.9	156.6	154.9	150.6	153.7	—	119.3	139.7	113.7	144.5	178.3	170.7

+ 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	1987 Weights
38	157	61	73	44	74	38	127	22	47	30	1987
36	160	55	74	41	72	37	132	23	50	29	1988
36	175	54	71	41	73	37	128	23	47	29	1989
34	192	46	70	45	63	38	141	20	48	30	1990
32	172	47	77	48	59	40	143	20	47	32	1991
35	164	46	79	47	58	39	136	21	46	32	1992
35	158	45	76	47	58	37	142	20	48	32	1993
34	187	45	77	47	54	39	125	19	46	32	1994
35	190	43	72	48	54	38	124	17	45	32	1995
100.1	103.3	99.1	102.1	101.9	101.1	101.9	103.4	101.5	101.6	101.6	1987
103.4	112.5	101.6	105.9	106.8	104.4	106.8	108.1	107.5	104.2	108.1	1988
106.4	135.3	107.3	110.1	112.5	109.9	114.1	114.0	115.2	107.4	115.1	1989
113.6	163.7	115.9	115.4	119.6	115.0	122.7	120.9	123.4	112.4	124.5	1990
129.9	160.8	125.1	122.5	129.5	118.5	133.4	129.9	135.5	117.7	138.8	1991
144.2	159.6	127.8	126.5	137.0	118.8	142.2	138.7	143.9	120.8	150.0	1992
156.4	151.0	126.2	128.0	141.9	119.8	147.9	144.7	151.4	122.5	156.7	1993
168.2	156.0	131.7	128.4	142.0	120.4	153.3	149.7	155.4	121.8	162.5	1994
179.5	166.4	134.5	133.1	141.6	120.6	158.2	152.4	159.3	121.7	167.7	1995
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1987
101.4	103.9	98.3	103.3	105.0	101.1	104.3	105.1	102.8	103.6	103.6	1988
105.6	124.6	104.2	107.5	110.3	105.9	110.4	110.6	112.9	105.1	112.1	1989
108.3	145.8	110.6	112.0	116.3	110.8	118.6	115.0	117.5	110.1	119.6	1990
118.2	170.6	121.6	116.7	125.5	114.2	127.2	122.8	130.8	114.9	130.7	1991
137.4	156.0	127.7	123.9	135.3	115.7	138.4	134.0	140.9	119.3	145.5	1992
150.0	151.6	127.1	125.8	139.8	114.9	144.7	137.9	148.6	121.3	153.6	1993
166.5	150.2	125.4	126.1	142.4	116.2	149.5	147.5	154.0	122.3	160.1	1994
168.0	160.1	133.8	130.3	140.9	122.7	154.4	149.1	156.1	121.2	164.5	1995
170.9	160.4	133.8	131.1	141.2	122.8	156.6	150.5	156.1	121.4	164.7	1995
175.6	160.6	134.1	128.3	141.9	117.1	154.9	150.9	157.5	121.2	165.0	1995
177.2	162.0	134.3	130.1	142.0	118.5	154.9	151.4	158.7	121.5	165.0	1995
177.4	161.7										

6.8 RETAIL PRICES Selected countries

1985=100	European Comm (15)	European Comm (12)	United Kingdom	Belgium	Denmark	Germany (West)	Greece	Spain	France	Irish Republic	Italy
Annual averages											
1987	..	106.9	107.7	102.9	107.8	100.1	143.2	114.5	105.9	107.1	110.9
1988	..	110.7	113.0	104.1	112.7	101.4	162.6	120.0	108.7	109.4	116.5
1989	..	116.3	121.8	107.3	118.1	104.2	184.9	128.2	112.7	113.9	123.8
1990	..	122.9	133.3	111.0	121.2	107.0	222.6	136.8	116.5	117.6	131.8
1991	..	129.1	141.1	114.6	124.1	110.7	266.0	145.0	120.2	121.3	140.0
1992	..	135.1	146.4	117.4	126.7	115.3	308.1	153.5	123.0	125.1	147.3
1993	..	139.7	148.7	120.6	128.3	119.9	352.6	160.6	125.6	126.9	153.8
1994	..	143.4	152.4	123.4	130.9	122.7	391.1	168.1	127.8	129.8	160.0
1995	148.5	..	157.6	125.3	133.6	125.0	427.4	176.0	129.9	133.2	168.3
Monthly											
1995 Sep	149.5	..	159.2	125.7	134.2	125.4	434.8	177.2	130.7	..	169.9
Oct	149.5	..	159.3	125.4	134.2	125.3	439.7	177.5	130.8	..	170.5
Nov	149.7	..	158.3	125.7	134.5	125.3	440.7	178.0	130.9	133.9	171.6
Dec	150.0	..	159.3	125.8	134.4	125.6	445.2	178.4	131.0	..	171.9
1996 Jan	150.3 P	..	158.8	126.8	134.3	125.7	444.7	179.6	131.2	..	172.3 P
Feb	150.8 P	..	159.5	127.2	135.0	126.4	443.3	180.1	131.7	134.4	172.8 P
Mar	151.4 P	..	160.1	127.3	135.8	126.5	458.4	180.7	132.5	..	173.3 P
Apr	152.0 P	..	161.3	127.5	136.1	126.6	464.2	181.8	132.8	..	174.2 P
May	152.3 P	..	161.6	127.3	136.6	126.8	467.2	182.4	133.0	135.0	174.9 P
Jun	152.4 P	..	161.7	127.3	136.5	126.9	469.9	182.2	132.9	..	175.3 P
Jul	152.3 P	..	161.1	128.1	136.3	127.4	458.2	182.4	132.6	..	175.0 P
Aug	152.4 P	..	161.8	128.4	136.5	127.2	458.0	183.0	132.3	135.7	175.2 P
Sep	152.9 P	..	162.6	128.1	137.2	127.1	471.7	183.5	132.8	..	175.7 P
Oct	153.0 P	..	162.6	128.5	137.4	127.1	476.1	183.6	133.1	..	175.8 P
Increases on a year earlier											
Annual averages											
1987	..	3.3	4.2	1.6	4.1	0.2	16.4	5.2	3.1	3.2	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	1.4	5.2
1993	..	3.4	1.6	2.7	1.3	4.0	14.4	4.6	2.1	3.1	4.4
1994	..	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.3	10.9	4.7	1.8	2.3	4.0
1995	..	..	3.4	1.5	2.1	1.9	9.3	4.7	1.6	2.6	5.2
Monthly											
1995 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	2.4	5.7
Dec	3.0	..	3.2	1.5	1.8	1.8	8.1	4.3	2.1	..	5.6
1996 Jan	2.8 P	..	2.9	2.0	1.7	1.5	8.4	3.9	2.0	..	5.4 P
Feb	2.7 P	..	2.7	1.9	1.8	1.6	8.5	3.7	2.0	2.0	4.9 P
Mar	2.7 P	..	2.7	2.0	2.1	1.7	9.1	3.4	2.3	..	4.5 P
Apr	2.7 P	..	2.4	2.0	2.0	1.5	9.2	3.5	2.4	..	4.6 P
May	2.7 P	..	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.7	9.1	3.8	2.4	1.4	4.4 P
Jun	2.5 P	..	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.4	8.8	3.6	2.3	..	3.9 P
Jul	2.5 P	..	2.2	1.9	2.3	1.6	8.6	3.7	2.3	..	3.6 P
Aug	2.3 P	..	2.1	1.9	2.4	1.4	8.5	3.7	1.6	1.4	3.3 P
Sep	2.3 P	..	2.1	2.0	2.3	1.4	8.5	3.5	1.6	..	3.4 P
Oct	2.4 P	..	2.7	2.5	2.4	1.5	8.3	3.5	1.8	..	3.1 P

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

Source: Office for National Statistics/Eurostat

RETAIL PRICES 6.8 Selected countries

1985=100	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Austria	Finland	Sweden	Norway	Switzerland	United States	Japan	Canada
Annual averages											
1987	100.2	99.8	122.2	103.1	107.1	108.6	116.5	102.2	105.7	100.7	108.7
1988	101.7	100.7	133.9	105.1	112.6	114.9	124.3	104.2	110.0	101.4	113.1
1989	105.1	101.7	151.0	107.8	120.0	122.3	130.0	107.4	115.3	103.7	118.7
1990	109.0	104.3	170.9	111.3	127.3	135.1	135.4	113.2	121.5	106.9	124.4
1991	112.4	108.4	189.6	115.1	132.8	147.8	140.0	119.8	126.6	110.4	131.4
1992	115.9	111.7	206.7	119.7	136.7	151.1	143.3	124.6	130.5	112.3	133.4
1993	120.1	114.6	220.0	124.0	139.7	158.2	146.5	128.7	134.3	113.8	135.8
1994	122.7	117.8	231.5	127.7	141.2	161.6	148.6	129.8	137.8	114.6	136.1
1995	125.1	120.1	241.1	130.6	142.6	165.7	152.2	132.2	141.7	114.4	139.0
Monthly											
1995 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	125.5	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	131.8	143.1	166.4	152.3	133.1	144.0	114.0	140.0
Mar	126.3	122.5	246.1	132.4	143.3	167.2	153.0	133.3	144.8	114.2	140.5
Apr	126.6	122.6	248.3	132.3	143.5	167.5	153.5	133.4	145.3	114.9	140.9
May	126.6	122.4	249.5	132.1	143.8	167.3	153.7	132.9	145.6	115.1	141.3
Jun	126.7	121.9	249.2	132.8	143.8	166.7	153.9	133.2	145.7	114.5	141.2
Jul	126.8	122.4	249.7	134.0	143.7	166.3	154.5	133.0	146.0	114.7	141.2
Aug	126.9	122.3	250.4	134.8	143.4	165.5	154.4	133.3	146.3	114.4	141.3
Sep	127.0	123.4	250.4	133.7	143.7	166.5	155.1	133.4	146.7	114.9	141.5
Oct	127.4	123.8	250.2	133.4 P	143.9	166.4	155.7	133.6	147.2	114.5	141.8
Increases on a year earlier											
Annual averages											
1987	-0.7	-0.4	9.4	1.4	3.4	4.2	8.7	1.4	3.7	0.1	4.4
1988	1.6	0.9	9.6	1.9	5.1	5.8	6.7	2.0	4.1	0.7	4.0
1989	3.2	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	2.8	2.8	5.2	3.0	1.1	2.1	1.4	0.9	2.6	0.7	0.2
1995	2.5	2.0	4.1	2.3	1.0	2.5	2.4	1.8	..	-0.2	2.1
Monthly											
1995 Sep	1.8	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	1.7	0.5	2.0	1.2	1.5	2.7	-0.4	1.6
Feb	1.0	1.8	2.5	1.6	0.5	1.7	0.9	0.8	2.7	-0.2	1.3
Mar	1.2	2.1	2.4	1.8	0.6	1.7	0.7	0.9	2.8	0.1	1.4
Apr	1.5	2.0	2.9	1.6	0.7	1.3	1.0	0.9	2.9	0.4	1.4
May	1.4	2.0	3.5	1.5	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.7	2.9	0.3	1.5
Jun	1.2	1.8	3.6	1.6	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.7	2.8	0.0	1.4
Jul	1.3	2.2	3.9	1.9	0.5	0.6	1.3	0.7	3.0	0.6	1.2
Aug	1.4	1.9	3.6	1.8	0.4	0.3	1.5	0.6	2.9	0.2	1.4
Sep	1.3	2.0	3.4	2.0	0.5	0.2	1.3	0.6	3.0	-0.1	1.5
Oct	1.5	2.4	3.0	2.1 P	0.7	-0.1	1.7	0.8	3.0	0.1	1.8

Source: Office for National Statistics/Eurostat

6.9 RETAIL PRICES

Selected countries: all items excluding housing costs

1990=100	European Comm (15)	European Comm (12)	United Kingdom	Belgium	Denmark	Germany (West)	Greece	Spain	France	Irish Republic	Italy
Annual averages											
1993	113.4	113.6	116.1	108.2	104.5	111.0	158.4	117.4	107.5	107.9	116.7
1994	116.8	117.0	118.8	110.5	106.3	113.9	173.9	122.9	109.2	111.1	121.4
1995	120.2 P	120.5 P	122.0	112.0	108.5	115.7 P	190.7 P	128.7	111.1	113.6	127.7
Monthly											
1995 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	123.1 P	..	125.0	113.9	110.8	117.2 P	208.5 P	132.9	113.4		132.2 P
May	123.5 P	..	125.4	113.7	111.0	117.7 P	207.7 P	133.3	113.6	115.4	132.7 P
Jun	123.6 P	..	125.6	113.7	110.9	117.8 P	210.8 P	133.2	113.5		133.0 P
Jul	123.3 P	..	124.8	114.5	110.7	117.8 P	204.0 P	133.3	113.3		132.8 P
Aug	123.3 P	..	125.6	114.8	111.0	117.1 P	204.0 P	133.8	113.0	116.0	132.9 P
Sep	123.7 P	..	126.3	114.5	111.7	117.1 P	210.9 P	134.1	113.4		133.3 P
Oct	123.9 P	..	126.3	114.9	111.9	117.2 P	213.9 P	134.2	113.7		133.4 P
Increases on a year earlier											Per cent
Annual averages											
1993	3.7	3.6	3.0	2.6	0.8	3.6	14.5	4.6	2.2	2.0	4.4
1994	3.0	3.1	2.3	2.2	1.7	2.6	10.9	4.7	1.6	2.9	4.0
1995	2.9 P	3.0 P	2.7	1.4	2.1	1.6 P	9.7 P	4.7	1.7	2.3	5.2
Monthly											
1995 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	2.7 P	..	2.8	2.0	2.1	1.2 P	9.6 P	3.5	2.3		4.6 P
May	2.7 P	..	2.5	1.8	2.0	1.5 P	9.5 P	3.8	2.3	1.7	4.4 P
Jun	2.6 P	..	2.7	1.7	2.1	1.2 P	9.5 P	3.5	2.3		3.9 P
Jul	2.6 P	..	2.6	1.9	2.6	1.3 P	9.0 P	3.6	2.3		3.6 P
Aug	2.4 P	..	2.6	1.9	2.5	1.4 P	8.9 P	3.7	1.6	1.7	3.4 P
Sep	2.4 P	..	2.6	1.9	2.5	1.4 P	8.9 P	3.6	1.6		3.4 P
Oct	2.5 P	..	2.9	2.5	2.6	1.5 P	8.7 P	3.4	1.8		3.1 P

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

6.9 RETAIL PRICES

Selected countries: all items excluding housing costs

1990=100	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Austria	Finland	Sweden	Norway	United States	Japan	Canada
Annual averages										
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
Monthly										
1995 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	116.6	115.8	115.6	112.1	118.3	105.4	114.0
Apr	114.3	113.0	145.3	116.3	116.0	116.1	112.6	118.9	106.2	114.6
May	114.5	113.0	146.0	116.3	116.3	116.3	112.8	119.2	106.4	115.0
Jun	114.5	113.0	145.8	116.8	116.2	115.8	112.9	119.2	105.9	114.9
Jul	114.4	112.0	146.1	118.1	116.0	115.5	113.5	119.2	105.6	114.9
Aug	114.4	112.0	146.5	118.6	115.7	115.0	..	119.3	105.5	115.0
Sep	114.5	113.0	146.5	117.4	116.0	115.8	..	119.8	105.9	115.2
Oct	114.9	114.0 P	146.4	117.3	116.2	115.9	..	120.3	106.1	115.4
Increases on a year earlier										
Annual averages										
1993	3.1	1.4	6.4	3.4	3.4	4.2	2.1	3.0	1.0	2.0
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
Monthly										
1995 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	1.4	0.9	0.4	0.3	2.6	-0.2	1.9
Apr	1.4	0.9	2.9	1.1	1.0	0.3	0.8	2.8	0.2	1.9
May	1.4	0.9	3.5	1.2	1.2	0.3	0.8	2.8	0.1	2.0
Jun	1.1	1.8	3.7	1.1	0.9	0.0	0.6	2.7	-0.3	1.9
Jul	1.2	1.8	3.9	1.5	0.8	-0.1	1.2	2.8	0.3	1.7
Aug	1.3	1.8	3.6	1.4	0.7	-0.5	..	2.7	0.0	2.0
Sep	1.3	1.8	3.4	1.5	0.9	-0.9	..	2.8	-0.4	1.9
Oct	1.4	2.7 P	3.0	1.8	1.0	-1.0	..	2.9	0.2	2.3

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

7.1 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

Economic activity *, seasonally adjusted §§

GREAT BRITAIN	In employment #					ILO unemployed	Total economically active	Economically inactive	All aged 16 and over
	Employees	Self-employed	Govt-supported training and employment programmes §	Unpaid family workers **	All ++				
ALL									
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	..	..	23,279	2,964 X	26,590 X	16,130 X	42,720
Spr 1985	20,673	2,606	..	..	23,279	3,143	26,768	15,951	42,720
Spr 1986	20,890	2,703	..	..	23,593	3,026	27,021	15,990	43,011
Spr 1987	20,982	2,718	..	..	24,117	3,031	27,148	16,100	43,246
Spr 1988	21,010	2,957	..	..	24,489	2,946	27,435	16,053	43,487
Spr 1989	21,708	3,136	..	..	25,389	2,424	27,813	15,852	43,665
Spr 1990	22,488	3,429	..	..	26,195	2,021	28,216	15,623	43,839
Spr 1991	22,132	3,418	..	..	26,421	1,925	28,346	15,616	43,962
Spr 1992	21,586	3,140	..	176	25,883	2,361	28,243	15,835	44,078
Sum 1992	21,473	3,147	..	175	25,146	2,737	27,995	16,164	44,159
Aut 1992	21,441	3,088	..	176	25,146	2,778	27,923	16,253	44,176
Win 1992/3	21,385	3,084	..	176	25,048	2,859	27,907	16,293	44,190
Spr 1993	21,392	3,101	..	145	24,947	2,957	27,905	16,299	44,203
Sum 1993	21,360	3,113	..	145	24,960	2,903	27,863	16,353	44,217
Aut 1993	21,402	3,143	..	151	24,953	2,876	27,828	16,402	44,230
Win 1993/4	21,425	3,193	..	135	25,009	2,855	27,864	16,382	44,246
Spr 1994	21,486	3,208	..	140	25,149	2,786	28,399	16,399	44,262
Sum 1994	21,545	3,224	..	138	25,208	2,669	27,875	16,419	44,277
Aut 1994	21,593	3,269	..	142	25,294	2,532	27,826	16,496	44,322
Win 1994/5	21,675	3,289	..	128	25,371	2,435	27,806	16,545	44,352
Spr 1995	21,748	3,260	..	133	25,407	2,432	27,839	16,542	44,381
Sum 1995	21,874	3,249	..	125	25,505	2,416	27,921	16,489	44,410
Aut 1995	21,939	3,247	..	131	25,562	2,396	27,959	16,499	44,447
Win 1995/6	22,106	3,219	..	118	25,680	2,302	27,982	16,503	44,465
Spr 1996	22,102	3,193	..	122	25,446	2,313	27,959	16,564	44,522
Sum 1996	22,084	3,290	..	114	25,715	2,263	27,978	16,582	44,560
Changes									
Spr 96 - Sum96	-18	92	5	-9	70	-50	19	18	37
Per cent	-0.1	2.9	2.2	-7.1	0.3	-2.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
MEN									
Spr 1979	13,381	1,449	..	..	14,830	787 X	15,617 X	4,067 X	19,684
Spr 1981	12,427	1,753	..	..	14,180	1,583 X	15,763 X	4,324 X	20,087
Spr 1983	11,672	1,759	..	..	13,651	1,838 X	15,490 X	4,842 X	20,332
Spr 1984	11,643	1,988	..	..	13,845	1,802 X	15,647 X	4,872 X	20,519
Spr 1985	11,643	1,988	..	..	13,845	1,861	15,707	4,813	20,519
Spr 1986	11,683	2,057	..	..	13,977	1,818	15,795	4,886	20,681
Spr 1987	11,583	2,057	..	..	13,920	1,817	15,736	5,071	20,806
Spr 1988	11,487	2,231	..	..	14,052	1,755	15,807	5,138	20,945
Spr 1989	11,836	2,375	..	..	14,552	1,425	15,978	5,074	21,052
Spr 1990	11,984	2,626	..	..	15,101	1,173	16,101	5,058	21,157
Spr 1991	12,082	2,647	..	..	15,099	1,120	16,120	5,099	21,209
Spr 1992	11,803	2,552	..	..	14,598	1,470	16,088	5,251	21,318
Sum 1992	11,377	2,371	..	54	14,037	1,827	15,864	5,505	21,369
Aut 1992	11,302	2,367	..	54	13,953	1,851	15,804	5,578	21,382
Win 1992/3	11,244	2,320	..	55	13,841	1,919	15,760	5,635	21,395
Spr 1993	11,186	2,330	..	46	13,768	1,981	15,750	5,658	21,407
Sum 1993	11,168	2,316	..	41	13,744	1,948	15,692	5,728	21,420
Aut 1993	11,173	2,331	..	47	13,742	1,904	15,647	5,786	21,432
Win 1993/4	11,199	2,384	..	42	13,779	1,885	15,663	5,785	21,448
Spr 1994	11,223	2,406	..	37	13,837	1,831	15,677	5,796	21,464
Sum 1994	11,246	2,427	..	49	13,883	1,790	15,673	5,806	21,479
Aut 1994	11,306	2,462	..	44	14,004	1,670	15,673	5,843	21,516
Win 1994/5	11,333	2,480	..	41	14,004	1,597	15,636	5,901	21,537
Spr 1995	11,393	2,470	..	40	14,078	1,577	15,653	5,906	21,559
Sum 1995	11,436	2,450	..	44	14,092	1,572	15,665	5,915	21,580
Aut 1995	11,462	2,454	..	42	14,115	1,552	15,667	5,937	21,604
Win 1995/6	11,547	2,421	..	35	14,150	1,515	15,666	5,964	21,629
Spr 1996	11,571	2,394	..	40	14,146	1,514	15,660	5,993	21,654
Sum 96	11,538	2,465	..	37	14,183	1,478	15,662	6,017	21,678
Changes									
Spr 96 - Sum96	-33	72	3	-4	37	-36	1	23	25
Per cent	-0.3	3.0	1.9	-9.0	0.3	-2.4	0.0	0.4	0.1
WOMEN									
Spr 1979	9,220	319	..	..	9,539	679 X	10,218 X	11,243 X	21,462
Spr 1981	9,147	438	..	..	9,585	937 X	10,522 X	11,330 X	21,852
Spr 1983	8,774	533	..	..	9,452	1,053 X	10,505 X	11,557 X	22,062
Spr 1984	9,030	619	..	..	9,780	1,162 X	10,943 X	11,258 X	22,200
Spr 1985	9,030	619	..	..	9,780	1,282	11,062	11,138	22,200
Spr 1986	9,207	664	..	..	10,018	1,208	11,226	11,104	22,330
Spr 1987	9,399	661	..	..	10,197	1,214	11,411	11,029	22,440
Spr 1988	9,522	727	..	..	10,437	1,191	11,628	10,915	22,543
Spr 1989	9,872	761	..	..	10,836	999	11,835	10,778	22,613
Spr 1990	10,285	803	..	..	11,267	848	12,116	10,565	22,681
Spr 1991	10,406	824	..	..	11,393	803	12,196	10,517	22,713
Spr 1992	10,329	784	..	..	11,285	891	12,176	10,584	22,760
Sum 1992	10,208	769	..	122	11,221	910	12,131	10,659	22,794
Aut 1992	10,171	780	..	121	11,192	927	12,119	10,675	22,794
Win 1992/3	10,199	768	..	121	11,197	939	12,147	10,648	22,795
Spr 1993	10,214	754	..	105	11,179	976	12,155	10,641	22,796
Sum 1993	10,214	784	..	104	11,216	955	12,171	10,625	22,797
Aut 1993	10,229	795	..	108	11,230	971	12,201	10,597	22,798
Win 1993/4	10,226	809	..	98	11,240	955	12,196	10,602	22,798
Spr 1994	10,263	802	..	93	11,265	921	12,187	10,611	22,798
Sum 1994	10,300	798	..	103	11,290	894	12,178	10,614	22,798
Aut 1994	10,286	807	..	99	11,291	862	12,153	10,653	22,806
Win 1994/5	10,342	809	..	93	11,332	838	12,170	10,644	22,814
Spr 1995	10,355	791	..	92	11,333	856	12,187	10,636	22,822
Sum 1995	10,438	800	..	81	11,413	844	12,257	10,574	22,830
Aut 1995	10,478	793	..	88	11,447	844	12,291	10,552	22,843
Win 1995/6	10,559	798	..	83	11,530	803	12,316	10,539	22,856
Spr 1996	10,531	805	..	81	11,500	822	12,298	10,570	22,869
Sum 1996	10,546	825	..	77	11,532	784	12,316	10,565	22,881
Changes									
Spr 96 - Sum96	15	20	2	-5	32	-15	18	-5	13
Per cent	0.1	2.5	2.6	-6.1	0.3	-1.8	0.1	0.0	0.1

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

7.2 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

Economic activity *, not seasonally adjusted

GREAT BRITAIN	In employment #					ILO unemployed	Total economically active	Economically inactive	All aged 16 and over
	Employees	Self-employed	Govt-supported training and employment programmes §	Unpaid family workers **	All ++				
ALL									
Spr 1979	22,432	1,778	..	..	24,210	1,428 X	25,638 X	15,507 X	41,146
Spr 1981	21,405	2,201	..	..	23,606	2,483 X	26,089 X	15,851 X	41,940
Spr 1983	20,288	2,301	..	..	22,944	2,826 X	25,770 X	16,596 X	42,394
Spr 1984	20,515	2,616	..	..	23,467	2,926 X	26,393 X	16,327 X	42,720
Spr 1985	20,515	2,616							

7.3 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

Economic activity + by age

GREAT BRITAIN	SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED							THOUSANDS
	All aged 16 and over			Age groups							
	All	Men	Women	All	16-17	16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (Men) 50-59 (Women)		65 & over (Men) 60 & over (Women)
In employment*											
Spr 1984	2,626	1,384	9,780	2,626	819	1,956	942	5,189	7,878	4,780	722
Spr 1985	2,695	1,417	10,018	2,695	844	2,023	995	5,318	8,043	4,893	764
Spr 1986	2,764	1,450	10,256	2,764	869	2,088	1,056	5,447	8,319	5,003	798
Spr 1987	2,833	1,483	10,494	2,833	894	2,153	1,113	5,576	8,594	5,117	812
Spr 1988	2,902	1,516	10,732	2,902	919	2,218	1,170	5,705	8,881	5,231	826
Spr 1989	2,971	1,549	10,970	2,971	944	2,283	1,227	5,834	9,168	5,345	840
Spr 1990	3,040	1,582	11,208	3,040	969	2,348	1,284	5,963	9,455	5,459	854
Spr 1991	3,109	1,615	11,446	3,109	994	2,413	1,341	6,092	9,742	5,573	868
Spr 1992	3,178	1,648	11,684	3,178	1,019	2,478	1,398	6,221	10,029	5,687	882
Spr 1993	3,247	1,681	11,922	3,247	1,044	2,543	1,455	6,350	10,316	5,801	896
Spr 1994	3,316	1,714	12,160	3,316	1,069	2,608	1,512	6,479	10,603	5,915	910
Spr 1995	3,385	1,747	12,398	3,385	1,094	2,673	1,569	6,608	10,890	6,029	924
Spr 1996	3,454	1,780	12,636	3,454	1,119	2,738	1,626	6,737	11,177	6,143	938
Sum 1996	25,715	14,183	11,532	25,715	8,666	14,559	7,515	6,879	9,414	4,833	753
ILO unemployed*											
Spr 1984	143	76	1,105	143	27	73	30	159	231	143	25
Spr 1985	158	81	1,262	158	27	73	30	164	231	143	25
Spr 1986	173	86	1,419	173	27	73	30	169	231	143	25
Spr 1987	188	91	1,576	188	27	73	30	174	231	143	25
Spr 1988	203	96	1,733	203	27	73	30	179	231	143	25
Spr 1989	218	101	1,890	218	27	73	30	184	231	143	25
Spr 1990	233	106	2,047	233	27	73	30	189	231	143	25
Spr 1991	248	111	2,204	248	27	73	30	194	231	143	25
Spr 1992	263	116	2,361	263	27	73	30	199	231	143	25
Spr 1993	278	121	2,518	278	27	73	30	204	231	143	25
Spr 1994	293	126	2,675	293	27	73	30	209	231	143	25
Spr 1995	308	131	2,832	308	27	73	30	214	231	143	25
Spr 1996	323	136	2,989	323	27	73	30	219	231	143	25
Sum 1996	2,575	1,478	784	2,575	203	382	360	611	579	332	25
Economically inactive											
Spr 1984	1,951	1,008	11,138	1,951	708	1,078	813	1,586	1,656	2,247	738
Spr 1985	2,020	1,041	11,376	2,020	733	1,143	868	1,715	1,726	2,416	752
Spr 1986	2,089	1,074	11,614	2,089	758	1,208	913	1,844	1,737	2,586	766
Spr 1987	2,158	1,107	11,852	2,158	783	1,273	958	1,973	1,758	2,756	780
Spr 1988	2,227	1,140	12,090	2,227	808	1,338	1,003	2,102	1,779	2,926	794
Spr 1989	2,296	1,173	12,328	2,296	833	1,403	1,048	2,231	1,790	3,096	808
Spr 1990	2,365	1,206	12,566	2,365	858	1,468	1,093	2,360	1,811	3,266	822
Spr 1991	2,434	1,239	12,804	2,434	883	1,533	1,138	2,489	1,832	3,436	836
Spr 1992	2,503	1,272	13,042	2,503	908	1,598	1,183	2,618	1,853	3,606	850
Spr 1993	2,572	1,305	13,280	2,572	933	1,663	1,228	2,747	1,874	3,776	864
Spr 1994	2,641	1,338	13,518	2,641	958	1,728	1,273	2,876	1,895	3,946	878
Spr 1995	2,710	1,371	13,756	2,710	983	1,793	1,318	3,005	1,916	4,116	892
Spr 1996	2,779	1,404	13,994	2,779	1,008	1,858	1,363	3,134	1,937	4,286	906
Sum 1996	16,582	8,917	10,565	16,582	3,263	5,804	5,690	10,514	1,808	2,375	984
Economic activity rate + per cent											
Spr 1984	76.5	76.5	48.8	76.5	69.9	81.5	78.8	69.9	69.9	69.9	69.9
Spr 1985	77.5	77.5	49.8	77.5	70.9	82.5	79.8	70.9	70.9	70.9	70.9
Spr 1986	78.5	78.5	50.8	78.5	71.9	83.5	80.8	71.9	71.9	71.9	71.9
Spr 1987	79.5	79.5	51.8	79.5	72.9	84.5	81.8	72.9	72.9	72.9	72.9
Spr 1988	80.5	80.5	52.8	80.5	73.9	85.5	82.8	73.9	73.9	73.9	73.9
Spr 1989	81.5	81.5	53.8	81.5	74.9	86.5	83.8	74.9	74.9	74.9	74.9
Spr 1990	82.5	82.5	54.8	82.5	75.9	87.5	84.8	75.9	75.9	75.9	75.9
Spr 1991	83.5	83.5	55.8	83.5	76.9	88.5	85.8	76.9	76.9	76.9	76.9
Spr 1992	84.5	84.5	56.8	84.5	77.9	89.5	86.8	77.9	77.9	77.9	77.9
Spr 1993	85.5	85.5	57.8	85.5	78.9	90.5	87.8	78.9	78.9	78.9	78.9
Spr 1994	86.5	86.5	58.8	86.5	79.9	91.5	88.8	79.9	79.9	79.9	79.9
Spr 1995	87.5	87.5	59.8	87.5	80.9	92.5	89.8	80.9	80.9	80.9	80.9
Spr 1996	88.5	88.5	60.8	88.5	81.9	93.5	90.8	81.9	81.9	81.9	81.9
Sum 1996	82.8	82.8	61.8	82.8	82.3	89.7	83.2	83.2	84.7	68.5	7.8
ILO unemployment rate # per cent per cent											
Spr 1984	11.8	11.8	11.6	11.7	21.7	22.0	17.6	12.2	8.1	8.6	7.5
Spr 1985	11.5	11.5	11.6	11.7	20.3	19.7	16.0	12.2	8.1	8.1	7.5
Spr 1986	11.2	11.2	11.6	11.7	20.8	19.8	16.0	12.2	8.1	8.1	7.5
Spr 1987	10.9	10.9	11.6	11.7	21.3	20.3	16.0	12.2	8.1	8.1	7.5
Spr 1988	10.6	10.6	11.6	11.7	21.8	20.8	16.0	12.2	8.1	8.1	7.5
Spr 1989	10.3	10.3	11.6	11.7	22.3	21.3	16.0	12.2	8.1	8.1	7.5
Spr 1990	10.0	10.0	11.6	11.7	22.8	21.8	16.0	12.2	8.1	8.1	7.5
Spr 1991	9.7	9.7	11.6	11.7	23.3	22.3	16.0	12.2	8.1	8.1	7.5
Spr 1992	9.4	9.4	11.6	11.7	23.8	22.8	16.0	12.2	8.1	8.1	7.5
Spr 1993	9.1	9.1	11.6	11.7	24.3	23.3	16.0	12.2	8.1	8.1	7.5
Spr 1994	8.8	8.8	11.6	11.7	24.8	23.8	16.0	12.2	8.1	8.1	7.5
Spr 1995	8.5	8.5	11.6	11.7	25.3	24.3	16.0	12.2	8.1	8.1	7.5
Spr 1996	8.2	8.2	11.6	11.7	25.8	24.8	16.0	12.2	8.1	8.1	7.5
Sum 1996	8.3	8.3	6.4	8.3	23.4	21.2	13.3	8.2	5.8	6.4	3.3

* The economic activity rate is the percentage of people aged 16 and over who are economically active.
 + See corresponding notes to table 7.1.
 # The ILO unemployment rate is the percentage of economically active people who are unemployed on the ILO measure.

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY 7.4

Full-time/ Part-time workers & second jobs (all in employment)

GREAT BRITAIN	All Full-time +			All Part-time in main job +			All persons with second job #			THOUSANDS
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	
	All - Seasonally adjusted	18,657	13,222	5,435	4,872	562	4,310			
Spr 1984	18,657	13,222	5,435	4,872	562	4,310				
Spr 1985	18,947	13,512	5,435	4,962	562	4,400				
Spr 1986	19,237	13,802	5,435	5,052	562	4,490				
Spr 1987	19,527	14,092	5,435	5,142	562	4,580				
Spr 1988	19,817	14,382	5,435	5,232	562	4,670				
Spr 1989	20,107	14,672	5,435	5,322	562	4,760				
Spr 1990	20,397	14,962	5,435	5,412	562	4,850				
Spr 1991	20,687	15,252	5,435	5,502	562	4,940				
Spr 1992	20,977	15,542	5,435	5,592	562	5,030				
Spr 1993	21,267	15,832	5,435	5,682	562	5,120				
Spr 1994	21,557	16,122	5,435	5,772	562	5,210				
Spr 1995	21,847	16,412	5,435	5,862	562	5,300				
Spr 1996	22,137	16,702	5,435	5,952	562	5,390				
Sum 1996	192,778	142,904	49,874	64,434	1,278	62,156				
All - Not seasonally adjusted	18,495	13,100	5,395	4,874	597	4,277	701	378	323	
Spr 1984	18,495	13,100	5,395	4,874	597	4,277	701	378	323	
Spr 1985	18,785	13,390	5,395	4,964	597	4,367	701	378	323	
Spr 1986	19,075	13,680	5,395	5,054	597	4,457	701	378	323	
Spr 1987	19,365	13,970	5,395	5,144	597	4,547	701	378	323	
Spr 1988	19,655	14,260	5,395	5,234	597	4,637	701	378	323	
Spr 1989	19,945									

7.7 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

Job-related training received by employees

THOUSANDS

GREAT BRITAIN		All who received job-related training in the last 4 weeks					
		Seasonally adjusted		Not seasonally adjusted			
		Age Groups					
All of working age +		16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-59/64	
ALL	1984	410	16	55	54	55	55
	1985	410	16	55	54	55	55
	1986	410	16	55	54	55	55
	1987	410	16	55	54	55	55
	1988	410	16	55	54	55	55
	1989	410	16	55	54	55	55
	1990	410	16	55	54	55	55
	1991	410	16	55	54	55	55
	1992	410	16	55	54	55	55
	1993	410	16	55	54	55	55
	1994	410	16	55	54	55	55
	1995	410	16	55	54	55	55
	1996	410	16	55	54	55	55
	1997	410	16	55	54	55	55
	1998	410	16	55	54	55	55
	1999	410	16	55	54	55	55
	2000	410	16	55	54	55	55
	2001	410	16	55	54	55	55
	2002	410	16	55	54	55	55
	2003	410	16	55	54	55	55
	2004	410	16	55	54	55	55
	2005	410	16	55	54	55	55
	2006	410	16	55	54	55	55
	2007	410	16	55	54	55	55
	2008	410	16	55	54	55	55
	2009	410	16	55	54	55	55
	2010	410	16	55	54	55	55
	2011	410	16	55	54	55	55
	2012	410	16	55	54	55	55
	2013	410	16	55	54	55	55
	2014	410	16	55	54	55	55
	2015	410	16	55	54	55	55
	2016	410	16	55	54	55	55
	2017	410	16	55	54	55	55
	2018	410	16	55	54	55	55
	2019	410	16	55	54	55	55
	2020	410	16	55	54	55	55
	2021	410	16	55	54	55	55
	2022	410	16	55	54	55	55
	2023	410	16	55	54	55	55
	2024	410	16	55	54	55	55
	2025	410	16	55	54	55	55
	2026	410	16	55	54	55	55
	2027	410	16	55	54	55	55
	2028	410	16	55	54	55	55
	2029	410	16	55	54	55	55
	2030	410	16	55	54	55	55

GREAT BRITAIN		% of all employees #					
		Seasonally adjusted		Not seasonally adjusted			
		Age Groups					
All of working age +		16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-59/64	
ALL	1984	100	100	100	100	100	100
	1985	100	100	100	100	100	100
	1986	100	100	100	100	100	100
	1987	100	100	100	100	100	100
	1988	100	100	100	100	100	100
	1989	100	100	100	100	100	100
	1990	100	100	100	100	100	100
	1991	100	100	100	100	100	100
	1992	100	100	100	100	100	100
	1993	100	100	100	100	100	100
	1994	100	100	100	100	100	100
	1995	100	100	100	100	100	100
	1996	100	100	100	100	100	100
	1997	100	100	100	100	100	100
	1998	100	100	100	100	100	100
	1999	100	100	100	100	100	100
	2000	100	100	100	100	100	100
	2001	100	100	100	100	100	100
	2002	100	100	100	100	100	100
	2003	100	100	100	100	100	100
	2004	100	100	100	100	100	100
	2005	100	100	100	100	100	100
	2006	100	100	100	100	100	100
	2007	100	100	100	100	100	100
	2008	100	100	100	100	100	100
	2009	100	100	100	100	100	100
	2010	100	100	100	100	100	100
	2011	100	100	100	100	100	100
	2012	100	100	100	100	100	100
	2013	100	100	100	100	100	100
	2014	100	100	100	100	100	100
	2015	100	100	100	100	100	100
	2016	100	100	100	100	100	100
	2017	100	100	100	100	100	100
	2018	100	100	100	100	100	100
	2019	100	100	100	100	100	100
	2020	100	100	100	100	100	100
	2021	100	100	100	100	100	100
	2022	100	100	100	100	100	100
	2023	100	100	100	100	100	100
	2024	100	100	100	100	100	100
	2025	100	100	100	100	100	100
	2026	100	100	100	100	100	100
	2027	100	100	100	100	100	100
	2028	100	100	100	100	100	100
	2029	100	100	100	100	100	100
	2030	100	100	100	100	100	100

GREAT BRITAIN		All who received job-related training in the last 4 weeks					
		Seasonally adjusted		Not seasonally adjusted			
		Age Groups					
All of working age +		16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-59/64	
ALL	1984	410	16	55	54	55	55
	1985	410	16	55	54	55	55
	1986	410	16	55	54	55	55
	1987	410	16	55	54	55	55
	1988	410	16	55	54	55	55
	1989	410	16	55	54	55	55
	1990	410	16	55	54	55	55
	1991	410	16	55	54	55	55
	1992	410	16	55	54	55	55
	1993	410	16	55	54	55	55
	1994	410	16	55	54	55	55
	1995	410	16	55	54	55	55
	1996	410	16	55	54	55	55
	1997	410	16	55	54	55	55
	1998	410	16	55	54	55	55
	1999	410	16	55	54	55	55
	2000	410	16	55	54	55	55
	2001	410	16	55	54	55	55
	2002	410	16	55	54	55	55
	2003	410	16	55	54	55	55
	2004	410	16	55	54	55	55
	2005	410	16	55	54	55	55
	2006	410	16	55	54	55	55
	2007	410	16	55	54	55	55
	2008	410	16	55	54	55	55
	2009	410	16	55	54	55	55
	2010	410	16	55	54	55	55
	2011	410	16	55	54	55	55
	2012	410	16	55	54	55	55
	2013	410	16	55	54	55	55
	2014	410	16	55	54	55	55
	2015	410	16	55	54	55	55
	2016	410	16	55	54	55	55
	2017	410	16	55	54	55	55
	2018	410	16	55	54	55	55
	2019	410	16	55	54	55	55
	2020	410	16	55	54	55	55
	2021	410	16	55	54	55	55
	2022	410	16	55	54	55	55
	2023	410	16	55	54	55	55
	2024	410	16	55	54	55	55
	2025	410	16	55	54	55	55
	2026	410	16	55	54	55	55
	2027	410	16	55	54	55	55
	2028	410	16	55	54	55	55
	2029	410	16	55	54	55	55
	2030	410	16	55	54	55	55

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

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY 7.8

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

HOURS

GREAT BRITAIN		SIC 92 (Standard Industrial Classification)													
		Total (millions) #	Average	Total (millions) #	Average	Agriculture and fishing	Energy and water	Manufacturing	Construction	Distribution, Hotels & Catering	Transport & comms	Banking, Finance & Insurance etc	Public admin education & health	Other Services	Total Services
						A-B	C,E	D	F	G,H	I	J,K	L-N	O-Q	G-Q
ALL	1984	782	33.1	790	33.7	47.7	28.2	36.3	38.2	32.5	37.8	34.5	29.1	30.2	31.7
	1985	810	33.8	818	34.4	47.1	35.0	37.1	38.2	33.1	38.6	33.6	29.8	30.1	32.3
	1986	814	33.8	823	34.4	47.4	36.9	37.2	38.3	33.2	38.9	33.9	29.2	30.6	32.3
	1987	821	33.6	830	34.1	47.4	36.2	37.1	38.3	32.8	39.0	33.1	28.9	31.4	32.1

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

Period ending	Training For Work			Youth Training (including Youth Credits)			Modern Apprenticeships			THOUSANDS
	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	
	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	82.1	14.0	96.1	229.0	31.7	260.8	1.7	1.7		
May	79.3	13.8	93.2	228.7	31.1	259.8	1.8	1.8		
Jun	75.9	13.6	89.5	227.0	31.5	258.4	1.8	0.0	1.9	
Jul	69.3	13.1	82.4	237.5	31.3	268.8	2.4	0.0	2.5	
Aug	65.0	12.9	77.9	239.9	31.8	271.7	3.2	0.0	3.2	
Sep	63.1	12.8	76.0	240.1	33.0	273.1	6.1	0.0	6.1	
Oct	66.6	13.0	79.6	245.6	32.0	277.5	11.1	0.0	11.1	
Nov	68.8	13.0	81.8	246.0	32.7	278.7	14.2	0.0	14.2	
Dec	70.5	12.8	83.3	244.5	34.5	279.0	16.8	0.1	17.0	
1996 Jan	68.8	12.7	81.5	236.4	34.8	271.1	21.0	0.1	21.1	
Feb	71.8	13.4	85.2	232.0	35.7	267.6	24.1	0.1	24.2	
Mar	72.7	13.0	85.7	224.1	35.2	259.3	27.8	0.2	28.0	
Apr	68.1	13.5	81.6	215.6	31.3	246.8	30.4	1.0	31.5	
May	67.2	13.6	80.8	213.0	30.8	243.8	32.4	1.0	33.4	
June	65.4	13.4	78.8	212.9	32.0	244.9	34.9	1.1	36.0	
July	62.9	13.3	76.2	223.6	32.3	255.9	38.7	1.2	39.8	
Aug	60.6	13.0	73.6	227.0	33.3	260.3	42.4	1.6	44.0	
Sep	60.2	13.1	73.3	230.5	33.7	264.2	49.6	1.8	51.4	

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

8.2 GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING Number of starts on the programmes

Period ending	Training For Work			Youth Training (including Youth Credits)			Modern Apprenticeships			THOUSANDS
	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	
	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	31.4	14.7	2.6	17.1				
27/31 Mar	23.7	3.1	26.2	13.1	2.8	15.3				
24/29 Apr	20.1	2.6	22.7	13.8	1.9	15.7				
22/27 May	20.8	2.5	23.3	11.3	1.5	12.7				
19 Jun/1	20.3	3.0	22.7	15.4	4.4	18.9				
17/29 Jul	21.8	1.9	23.8	38.5	2.3	41.1				
14/26 Aug	20.0	2.8	22.5	26.1	4.3	29.9				
11/30 Sep	21.6	3.8	24.6	29.8	4.4	33.5				
9/28 Oct	35.4	2.8	38.3	36.8	3.0	40.1				
6/25 Nov	25.7	2.9	28.6	20.6	2.5	23.3				
4/30 Dec	24.6	2.0	26.9	19.3	1.8	21.3				
1995 1 Jan	12.3	n/a	14.2	9.6	n/a	11.5				
30/27 Jan	26.0	2.6	28.7	17.0	3.5	20.3				
26/24 Feb	23.9	2.9	25.3	16.3	2.8	18.9				
26/31 Mar	16.7	3.3	18.5	14.0	2.9	16.3				
23/28 Apr	12.0	2.2	14.3	12.3	2.5	14.8	0.1	0.1		
21/26 May	15.9	2.6	18.0	12.8	1.8	14.2	0.1	0.1		
18/30 Jun	15.5	2.8	18.1	14.7	4.2	18.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	
16/28 Jul	16.2	1.7	18.2	36.6	2.6	39.6	0.6	0.0	0.6	
13/25 Aug	14.7	2.3	16.5	26.7	5.0	30.3	0.8	0.0	0.8	
10/29 Sep	15.3	3.3	17.8	28.0	5.2	32.6	3.0	0.0	3.0	
8/27 Oct	22.0	2.6	24.9	35.2	3.8	39.7	5.0	0.0	5.0	
5/24 Nov	19.6	2.4	21.8	21.0	2.6	23.9	3.0	0.0	3.0	
3/22 Dec	19.6	1.8	21.5	18.5	2.0	20.4	3.0	0.0	3.0	
31 Dec	10.8	n/a	12.3	10.9	n/a	12.6	2.3	n/a	2.3	
1996 28/22 Jan	18.8	2.1	20.9	16.6	3.0	19.6	2.6	0.0	2.6	
25/19 Feb	21.6	2.7	24.3	17.1	2.7	19.8	3.4	0.0	3.4	
24/18 Mar	22.6	2.8	25.5	17.9	2.2	20.1	4.4	0.0	4.4	
28/22 Apr	19.2	2.3	21.4	16.5	3.1	19.6	3.2	0.1	3.3	
26/20 May	17.5	2.9	20.4	12.9	2.0	14.9	2.7	0.0	2.7	
23/17 Jun	16.4	2.1	18.5	17.7	3.3	21.0	2.9	0.1	3.0	
21/15 Jul	17.2	1.7	18.6	34.9	2.6	37.0	5.1	0.1	5.1	
18/12 Aug	15.6	2.7	17.9	23.8	4.8	27.9	5.0	0.4	5.3	
15/9 Sep	16.0	2.2	18.3	29.1	2.7	32.3	8.5	0.2	8.8	

Note: See table 8.1 note.

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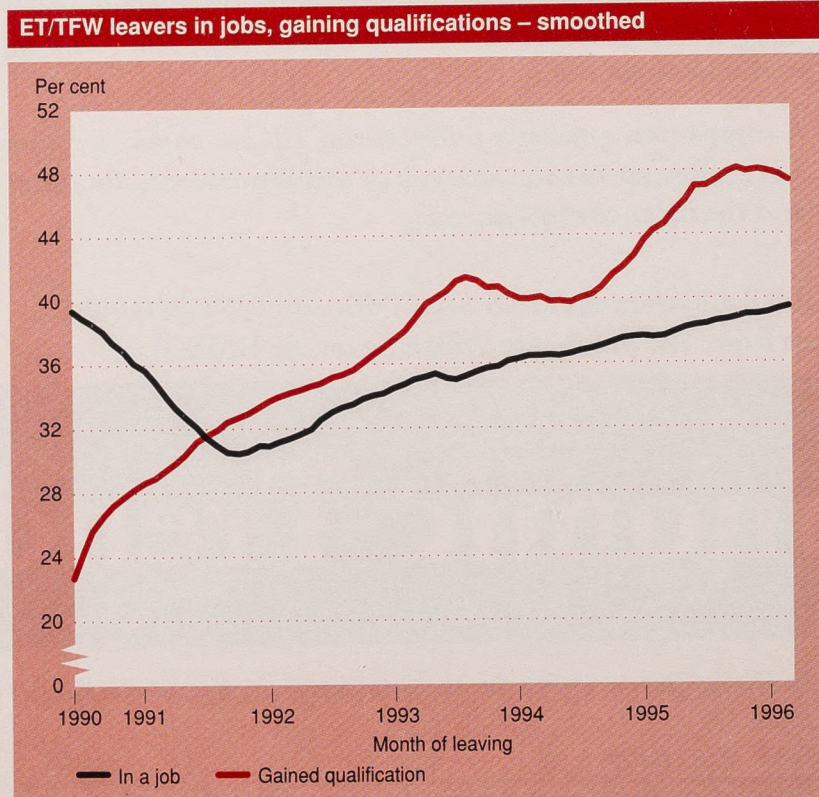
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8.3 GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING Destinations and qualifications of Training for Work/Employment Training## leavers

ENGLAND and WALES		Percentage of survey respondents who were:			Percentage of survey respondents who:		
Month of survey*	Month of leaving TFW/ET##	In a Job*	In a positive outcome#	Unemployed §	Completed their agreed course of training **	Studied for a qualification	Gained a qualification or credit towards one
Oct 89-Jun 90	(Jul 89-Mar 90)	39	42	52	45	40	22
Jul 90-Sep 91	(Apr 90-Mar 91)	34	37	55	49	47	29
Oct 91-Sep 92	(Apr 91-Mar 92)	31	37	55	55	51	34
Oct 92-Sep 93	(Apr 92-Mar 93)	35	41	52	60	55	39
Oct 93-Sep 94	(Apr 93-Mar 94)	36	43	48	61	58	41
Oct 94-Sep 95	(Apr 94-Mar 95)	38	42	48	66	61	45
1994 Mar	(Sep 93)	35	46	48	56	56	39
Apr	(Oct 93)	37	42	51	54	49	31
May	(Nov 93)	36	39	44	55	50	37
Jun	(Dec 93)	40	44	48	63	50	34
Jul	(Jan 94)	37	42	48	54	53	35
Aug	(Feb 94)	38	44	46	60	55	38
Sep	(Mar 94)	36	43	47	65	59	41
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	64	46
Sep	(Mar 95)	37	41	49	70	65	49
Oct	(Apr 95)	40	44	46	68	65	50
Nov	(May 95)	41	45	46	69	71	57
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	50
Apr	(Oct 95)	41	45	48	67	60	43
May	(Nov 95)	40	44	48	67	56	40
Jun	(Dec 95)	41	44	48	73	59	44
Jul	(Jan 96)	38	42	50	62	52	44
Aug	(Feb 96)	40	44	48	67	59	43
Sep	(Mar 96)	39	44	46	72	59	45
Current and previous year to date							
Oct 94-Sep95	(Apr 94-Mar 95)	38	42	48	66	61	45
Oct 95-Sep96	(Apr 95-Mar 96)	39	44	47	70	63	48

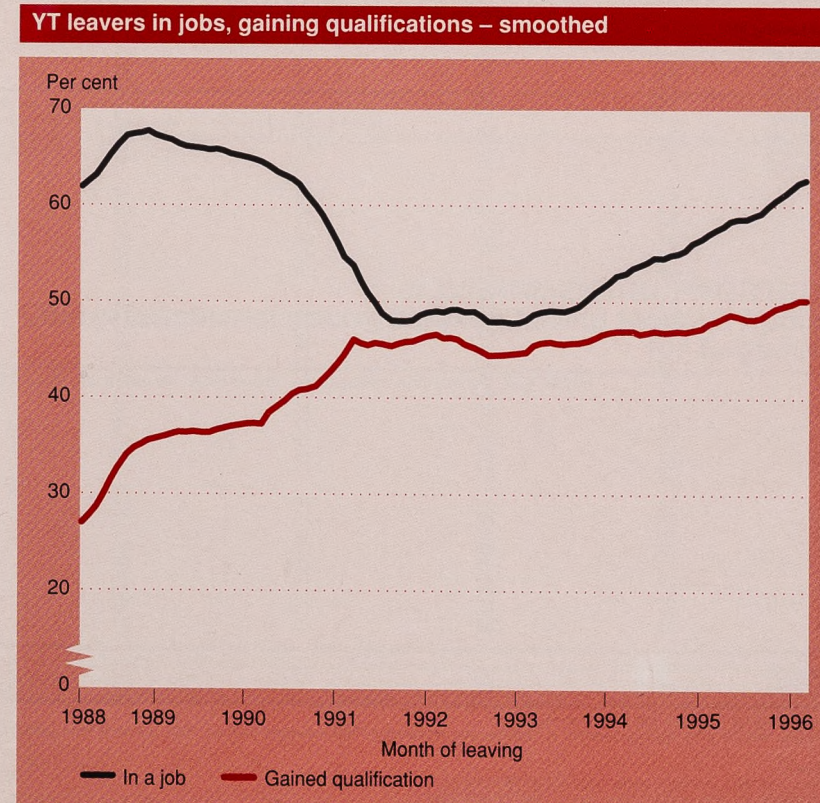
Note: There have been minor revisions to incorporate all the data that is now available.
 * Leavers to December 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers from January 1991 surveyed six months after leaving. For further details, see pp S7-8 of the December 1993 *Employment Gazette*.
 # According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



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

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

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



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

ENGLAND and WALES		Percentage of survey respondents who were:			Percentage of survey respondents who:	
Month of survey*	Month of leaving TFW/ET##	In a job*	In a positive outcome#	Unemployed §	Studied for a qualification	Gained a qualification or credit towards one
Oct 89-Jun 90	(Jul 89-Mar 90)	43	45	48	48	35
Jul 90-Sep 91	(Apr 90-Mar 91)	37	41	51	55	44
Oct 91-Sep 92	(Apr 91-Mar 92)	35	41	51	56	48
Oct 92-Sep 93	(Apr 92-Mar 93)	38	44	48	60	53
Oct 93-Sep 94	(Apr 93-Mar 94)	40	47	45	64	57
Oct 94-Sep 95	(Apr 94-Mar 95)	40	45	46	64	58
1994 Jul	(Jan 94)	43	48	43	57	51
Aug	(Feb 94)	42	48	42	59	53
Sep	(Mar 94)	39	45	45	64	58
Oct	(Apr 94)	39	45	45	60	54
Nov	(May 94)	40	45	46	60	54
Dec	(Jun 94)	37	45	46	67	60
1995 Jan	(Jul 94)	38	47	43	70	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	54
Jul	(Jan 95)	40	43	49	66	60
Aug	(Feb 95)	40	42	48	66	60
Sep	(Mar 95)	39	43	48	66	61
Oct	(Apr 95)	42	46	45	68	62
Nov	(May 95)	42	46	45	68	61
Dec	(Jun 95)	38	46	44	75	69
1996 Jan	(Jul 95)	39	46	45	71	65
Feb	(Aug 95)	42	47	45	67	60
Mar	(Sep 95)	41	47	45	71	64
Apr	(Oct 95)	44	47	45	64	56
May	(Nov 95)	43	46	46	58	52
Jun	(Dec 95)	43	46	46	61	55
Jul	(Jan 96)	41	44	48	66	59
Aug	(Feb 96)	41	45	47	63	55
Sep	(Mar 96)	40	45	45	62	56
Current and previous year to date						
Oct 94-Sep 95	(Apr 94-Mar 95)	40	45	46	64	58
Oct 95-Sep 96	(Apr 95-Mar 96)	41	46	45	66	60

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 whose response 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 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	83	13	77	74
Apr	(Oct 94)	71	79	16	72	66
May	(Nov 94)	73	80	16	70	65
Jun	(Dec 94)	76	81	14	70	65
Jul	(Jan 95)	74	80	15	71	66
Aug	(Feb 95)	74	80	15	72	69
Sep	(Mar 95)	78	84	12	72	69
Oct	(Apr 95)	70	78	16	73	68
Nov	(May 95)	72	80	15	73	68
Dec	(Jun 95)	76	84	12	79	74
1996 Jan	(Jul 95)	72	84	12	78	74
Feb	(Aug 95)	70	85	10	77	74
Mar	(Sep 95)	70	85	10	77	73
Apr	(Oct 95)	79	86	9	73	68
May	(Nov 95)	77	85	10	69	63
Jun	(Dec 95)	79	85	10	69	64
Jul	(Jan 96)	77	85	11	69	64
Aug	(Feb 96)	78	85	11	71	68
Sep	(Mar 96)	79	86	9	71	68
Current and previous year to date						
Oct 94-Sep 95	(Apr 94-Mar 95)	71	80	15	76	72
Oct 95-Sep 96	(Apr 95-Mar 96)	74	84	11	74	70

Note: There have been minor revisions to incorporate all the data that is now available.
* Leavers to September 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers in October and November 1990 surveyed in June 1991. Leavers from December 1990 surveyed six months after leaving.
+ According to respondents' own classification.
In a positive outcome = In a job, full-time education or other government-supported training.
§ Those whose response to the question, 'What are you mainly doing now?' was, 'unemployed'.
** Those whose response to the question, 'Did you leave your last Training Programme before you were due to finish?' was, 'No'.

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

	Apr91-Mar92	Apr92-Mar93	Apr93-Mar94	Apr94-Mar95	Apr95-Mar96	Apr95-Jun95	Jul95-Sep95	Oct95-Dec95	Jan96-Mar96	Apr96-Jun96	Jul96-Sep96
GENDER											
Male	66	67	70	70	70	70	69	70	69	69	69
Female	34	33	30	30	30	30	31	30	31	31	31
AGE											
18-24	38	37	32	29	27	29	28	26	27	28	27
25-49	56	57	60	62	63	62	62	63	63	62	63
50-59	6	7	8	9	10	9	9	10	11	10	11
UNEMPLOYMENT DURATION BEFORE ENTRY											
0-5 months	29	25	15	17	18	15	17	19	19	19	19
6-12 months	43	41	43	40	39	42	40	38	36	32	30
13-23 months	12	17	22	19	20	19	21	21	20	22	24
24+ months	15	16	20	24	23	23	23	23	25	26	27
ETHNIC ORIGIN											
White	86	86	87	88	86	87	85	86	87	87	85
Black/African/Caribbean	5	5	5	5	6	6	7	6	6	6	6
Indian/Pakistani/Bangladeshi/Sri Lankan	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5
Other	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	3	3	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	16	15	15	15	16	18	20
Literacy/numeracy needs	12	10	8	6	8	6	7	8	9	9	7
English/Welsh/Gaelic for speakers of other languages	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2

Note: There have been minor revisions to incorporate all the data that is now available.
* Starts up to and including March 1993 were on Employment Training. Starts after that were on Training For Work, which superseded ET and Employment Action. Differences in the coverage of the programme and its eligibility rules account for much of the change since March 1993.

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

	Apr91-Mar92	Apr92-Mar93	Apr93-Mar94	Apr94-Mar95	Apr95-Mar96	Apr95-Jun95	Jul95-Sep95	Oct95-Dec95	Jan96-Mar96	Apr96-Jun96	Jul96-Sep96
GENDER											
Male	59	59	59	57	55	55	56	54	53	52	52
Female	41	41	41	43	45	45	44	46	47	48	48
ETHNIC ORIGIN											
White	92	91	92	93	93	93	92	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	3	3	4
Other	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Not stated (inc. prefer not to say)	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
People with disabilities	3	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	7

Note 1: From April 1995 onwards, the definition of YT leavers excludes those trainees who transferred between training providers as part of their planned stay on the programme.
Note 2: There have been minor revisions to incorporate all the data that is now available.
* There is at present no YT starts database: characteristics information is only available for those leaving YT in a given month. A starts database is at present being developed, and the basis of this table will switch to starts during the coming year.

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

	Up to Sep 96	Up to Sep 95	Oct95-Dec95	Jan96-Mar96	Apr96-Jun96	Jul96-Sep96
SEX						
Male	62	81	64	57	48	58
Female	38	19	36	43	52	42
ETHNIC ORIGIN						
White	97	98	96	97	96	96
Black/African/Caribbean	1	1	1	1	1	1
Indian/Pakistani/Bangladeshi/Sri Lankan	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other	1	0	1	1	1	1
Not stated (inc. prefer not to say)	0	0	0	0	0	0
People with disabilities	3	2	3	2	4	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	Apr95-Mar96	Jan95-Mar95	Apr95-Jun95	Jul95-Sep95	Oct95-Dec95	Jan96-Mar96	PER CENT
GENDER											
Male	In a job	31	33	35	36	34	37	36	37	35	
	Completing	61	60	66	70	67	70	70	70	70	
	Gaining qual	36	39	44	48	47	52	51	45	44	
Female	In a job	42	42	44	46	44	45	45	48	46	
	Completing	60	62	65	69	66	70	69	67	70	
	Gaining qual	44	46	47	47	49	55	51	38	44	
AGE											
18-24	In a job	34	36	39	41	39	42	40	41	40	
	Completing	53	53	58	63	59	64	62	62	64	
	Gaining qual	36	38	41	44	43	48	45	38	41	
25-49	In a job	36	37	38	39	37	39	38	41	39	
	Completing	63	63	68	71	69	70	71	70	71	
	Gaining qual	41	43	47	49	49	54	52	44	45	
50+	In a job	36	35	35	36	33	35	37	38	36	
	Completing	69	68	71	74	72	73	75	74	73	
	Gaining qual	38	41	47	48	49	53	53	40	43	
UNEMPLOYMENT DURATION BEFORE ENTRY											
< 6 months	In a job	50	52	54	54	54	55	52	55	55	
	Completing	66	65	66	70	67	71	68	69	71	
	Gaining qual	39	44	45	47	46	52	50	40	44	
6-12 months	In a job	33	39	41	42	40	42	41	43	45	
	Completing	58	60	65	69	66	68	68	68	68	
	Gaining qual	40	42	47	49	49	54	52	44	43	
13-23 months	In a job	23	29	31	34	30	36	33	34	33	
	Completing	56	60	67	69	68	70	69	69	69	
	Gaining qual	36	40	45	47	48	52	49	41	43	
> 24 months	In a job	18	21	25	27	25	27	28	29	26	
	Completing	56	58	65	71	66	71	71	71	71	
	Gaining qual	36	38	43	47	45	51	50	44	43	
ETHNIC ORIGIN											
White	In a job	36	37	38	40	38	40	39	41	39	
	Completing	60	61	66	69	67	70	69	69	70	
	Gaining qual	40	42	45	48	48	53	51	43	48	
Afro Caribbean	In a job	23	25	27	32	27	30	30	35	34	
	Completing	59	60	65	71	65	70	72	71	72	
	Gaining qual	37	39	44	46	45	52	50	41	49	
Asian	In a job	29	34	33	37	33	37	37	38	38	
	Completing	63	65	68	71	69	72	71	69	73	
	Gaining qual	30	36	39	42	40	47	44	37	39	
Other	In a job	25	25	29	32	30	30	31	33	36	
	Completing	60	64	68	75	69	76	73	75	75	
	Gaining qual	34	40	41	48	47	53	52	44	49	
Not stated (including prefer not to say)	In a job	27	28	32	34	34	38	31	36	32	
	Completing	59	63	72	73	74	73	74	73	74	
	Gaining qual	37	39	55	47	54	52	53	41	43	
SPECIAL NEEDS GROUPS											
People with disabilities	In a job	26	29	33	37	33	38	36	38	37	
	Completing	59	58	64	67	64	68	67	66	63	
	Gaining qual	43	44	48	50	48	55	53	46	46	
Lit/Num needs	In a job	20	19	20	24	18	22	20	26	22	
	Completing	59	56	64	69	64	70	68	67	64	
	Gaining qual	31	38	43	46	46	51	49	41	46	
ESOL	In a job	22	24	25	29	24	29	25	32	29	
	Completing	62	63	69	73	70	69	75	69	73	
	Gaining qual	23	37	43	46	46	48	52	41	47	

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	Apr95-Mar96	Jan95-Mar95	Apr95-Jun95	Jul95-Sep95	Oct95-Dec95	Jan96-Mar96	PER CENT
GENDER											
Male	In a job	48	53	57	63	59	61	60	65	66	
	Completing	46	48	48	54	45	51	56	53	54	
	Gaining qual	49	51	50	52	48	54	55	47	49	
Female	In a job	52	54	58	62	62	64	56	65	67	
	Completing	41	42	44	50	46	49	49	49	54	
	Gaining qual	48	49	48	50	48	54	50	46	51	
ETHNIC ORIGIN											
White	In a job	51	55	59	64	62	63	60	66	67	
	Completing	44	46	46	52	45	50	53	51	54	
	Gaining qual	48	51	50	51	48	54	53	47	50	
Afro Caribbean	In a job	25	25	36	40	38	40	34	43	43	
	Completing	34	34	41	45	47	41	47	44	47	
	Gaining qual	39	37	40	45	42	51	44	38	49	
Asian	In a job	31	32	36	39	45	43	30	43	47	
	Completing	40	39	42	47	46	47	45	47	51	
	Gaining qual	42	42	42	48	47	51	46	46	50	
Other	In a job	31	36	47	49	50	49	43	58	51	
	Completing	35	38	43	50	49	40	50	48	58	
	Gaining qual	36	42	42	44	44	48	46	37	43	
Not stated (including prefer not to say)	In a job	51	54	62	70	62	63	76	76	62	
	Completing	49	56	60	68	59	62	75	63	65	
	Gaining qual	55	56	61	70	51	67	73	76	64	
People with disabilities	In a job	36	40	41	47	42	48	42	48	52	
	Completing	42	42	38	42	38	43	43	40	43	
	Gaining qual	39	42	41	43	45	49	43	40	43	

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

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A.1 OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES

Jobseekers with disabilities: placement into employment and registrations

Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service, 5 October 1996 - 8 November 1996 +
Registered as disabled on 15 April 1996 #

9,353
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: July - September 1996 *

	East	East Midlands	London	Mersey-side	North East	North West	South East	South West	West Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	England	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
Number of Offers	12	14	7	16	54	55	19	9	55	36	277	32	41	350
Value of Offers (£,000)	321	1,190	204	1,367	5,197	3,804	2,479	1,233	2,896	1,836	20,527	13,830	18,535	52,892

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: July - September 1996*

Region and company	Travel-to-work area	Assistance offered (£)	Project category +	SIC 1992 description
EAST				
Anglian Timber Ltd	Harwich	140,000	B	Agents: sale of timber & build mat
Total		140,000		
EAST MIDLANDS				
Wearnes Hollingsworth Ltd	Sheffield	85,000	A	Mfr of elec valves, tubes, others
Richard Roberts Dyers Ltd	Coventry & Hinckley	700,000	B	Prep/spinning other textile fibres
Network Steels Ltd	Mansfield	75,000	A	Mfr basic iron/steel/ferro-alloys
Total		860,000		
LONDON				
J Pao & Co Ltd	Heathrow	75,000	A	Growing veg, hort & nursery prods
Total		75,000		
MERSEYSIDE				
Counterline Ltd	Liverpool	200,000	A	Mfr other office & shop furniture
Halewood Vintners Ltd	Liverpool	240,000	A	Wh'sale of alcoholic/other bev'ges
LEC (L'pool) Ltd	Liverpool	100,000	A	Mfr of perfumes & toilet preps
Esspee Fabrications Ltd	Wigan & St Helens	100,000	A	Mfr elec motors/generators/transfm
Anaco Systems Ltd	Wirral & Chester	75,000	A	Mfr builders' carpentry & joinery
Chemdal Ltd	Wirral & Chester	240,000	B	Mfr of other plastic products
Tipografic Ltd	Wirral & Chester	120,000	A	Mfr other arts of paper & board nes
Total		1,075,000		
NORTH EAST				
Hydro Polymers Ltd	Bishop Auckland	975,000	B	Mfr of plastics in primary forms
Cy-Tech Manuf Ltd	Hartlepool	86,000	A	Mfr of bicycles
Fastrack Industries Ltd	Hartlepool	90,000	A	Mfr mch minng/earth-movng/roadwks
Welwyn Systems Ltd	Morpeth & Ashington	650,000	A	Mfr of elec valves, tubes, others
Bonas Machine Co Ltd	Newcastle upon Tyne	200,000	A	Mfr mch for textile, leather prod'n
Service Welding Ltd	Newcastle upon Tyne	100,000	A	Mfr of metal structures & parts
Tritek Cardboard Packaging Ltd	Newcastle upon Tyne	85,000	A	Mfr corrugated paper, sacks, boxes
LIC Consult Ltd	Stockton-on-Tees	145,000	A	Software consultancy & supply
Cheviot Precision Eng Ltd	Sunderland	90,000	A	Mfr other special purpose mch nes
Dong Jin Precision UK Ltd	Sunderland	950,000	A	Mfr other fabricated metal prods
Penshaw Eng Ltd	Sunderland	75,000	A	General mechanical engineering
Thomas de la Rue & Co Ltd	Sunderland	900,000	B	Printing nes
Total		3,446,000		
NORTH WEST				
Graham & Brown Ltd	Blackburn	500,000	B	Mfr of wallpaper
Netlon Ltd	Blackburn	175,000	B	Mfr of other textiles nes
Shapemaster Fitness Ltd	Blackburn	98,000	A	Mfr of sports goods
Wilton Mill Co Ltd	Blackburn	430,000	B	Other textile weaving
Unipack Ltd	Bolton & Bury	200,000	A	Mfr of plastic packing goods
Europanel (UK) Ltd	Liverpool	95,000	A	Mfr of veneer, plywood, boards
Indep't Services Waste Management	Manchester	100,000	A	Sewage & refuse disposal, sanitatn
Sellers Engineering Ltd	Oldham	200,000	A	Mfr tanks, reservoirs, containers
Caldershaw Dyeing Ltd	Rochdale	75,000	A	Finishing of textiles
Cleland Curtain Co Ltd	Rochdale	75,000	A	Mfr furn, sacks, hhold textiles
Ringway Group Ltd	Rochdale	215,000	A	Mineral oil refining/oth petrflm trt
Kelbit Ltd	Wigan & St Helens	150,000	B	Cutting/shaping/finishing of stone
Technical Editing Services Ltd	Wirral & Chester	100,000	A	Publishing journals & periodicals
Caradon Eilay Enfield Ltd	Workington	95,000	A	Aluminium production
West Port Corporation Ltd	Workington	165,000	A	Wh'sale wood, constrm mats, san equ
Total		1,498,000		
SOUTH EAST				
Kent Salads Ltd	Dover & Deal	700,000	A	Proc/preserving fruit & veg nes
Silver Spring Mineral Water Co Ltd	Folkestone	240,000	A	Prod mineral water & soft drinks
Olivers Printing Works Ltd	Hastings	100,000	A	Other acts related to printing nes
Flupast Ltd	Sittingbourne & Sheerness	200,000	A	Mfr plastic floorcov'g/blders' ware
Herbert Refrigeration Ltd	Sittingbourne & Sheerness	90,000	B	Plumbing
Konav Ltd	Thanet	800,000	A	Mfr instruments: measuring etc
Total		1,240,000		

OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES A.3

Regional Selective Assistance: Offers of £75,000 or more: July - September 1996*

Region and company	Travel-to-work area	Assistance offered (£)	Project category +	SIC 1992 description
SOUTH WEST				
Devonshire Pine Ltd	Bideford	90,000	A	Mfr of other furniture
Algram Group Ltd	Plymouth	125,000	A	Mfr of tools
AVX Ltd	Torbay	825,000	A	Mfr of elec valves, tubes, others
Total		215,000		
WEST MIDLANDS				
House of Larose Pic	Birmingham	600,000	A	Mfr of other outerwear
La Bohemia Ltd	Birmingham	75,000	A	Mfr bread/fresh pastry goods/cakes
Sargison Bros Ltd	Coventry & Hinckley	200,000	A	General mechanical engineering
WV Components Ltd	Dudley & Sandwell	90,000	A	Mfr builders' carpentry & joinery
Thornleigh Pine Ltd	Dudley & Sandwell	90,000	A	Mfr of other furniture
GKN Sankey Ltd	Telford & Bridgnorth	400,000	B	Mfr parts/access's for motor vehs
Associated Steels & Tools Co Ltd	Wolverhampton	92,000	A	Mfr parts/access's for motor vehs
Sovereign Steels Ltd	Wolverhampton	80,000	A	Cold rolling of narrow strip
Total		1,627,000		
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE				
Balgham International Ltd	Barnsley	100,000	A	Mfr of basic pharmaceutical prods
Five Star Fish Ltd	Grimsby	75,000	A	Fish freez'g, process'g, preserv'g
Cavaghan & Gray Group Plc	Hull	230,000	B	Bacon & ham production
Satori Products Ltd	Hull	100,000	A	Mfr of plastic packing goods
Arnold Wings (Bolts & Nuts) Ltd	Sheffield	90,000	A	Mfr fasteners, chains, springs
Lincoln Electric (UK) Ltd	Sheffield	280,000	A	Mfr of other elec equip nes
Thurston Group Plc	Wakefield & Dewsbury	150,000	A	Oth first proc of iron & steel nes
Total		175,000		
SCOTLAND				
Mackinnon of Scotland Ltd	Arbroath	1,100,000	A	Mfr knitted/crocheted pullovers etc
Charles Kay Ltd	Bathgate	93,000	A	Architectural & engineering acts
Atlantech Technologies Ltd	Glasgow	300,000	A	Software consultancy & supply
Field Group Ltd	Glasgow	450,000	B	Mfr corrugated paper, sacks, boxes
Linn Products Ltd	Glasgow	350,000	A	Mfr televis'n, radio, video, assoc
Martin & Ford Partnership T A Deans	Glasgow	125,000	A	Mfr plastic floorcov'g/blders' ware
Russell Building Materials Ltd	Glasgow	150,000	B	Mfr concrete prods for construct'n
Traditional Weatherwear Ltd	Glasgow	75,000	A	Mfr of workwear
P.P. Packaging Ltd	Greenock	375,000	A	Packaging activities
AMP of GB Ltd	Greenock	3,800,000	A	Mfr instruments: measuring etc
Clairemont Electronics Ltd	Greenock	415,000	A	Mfr computers & oth inf proc equip
Chamos Fr	Irvine	3,440,000	A	Mfr knitted/crocheted pullovers etc
Nacco Materials Handling (Scot) Ltd	Irvine	280,000	A	Mfr of lifting & handling equip't
Ling Textiles Ltd	Kilmarnock	130,000	B	Mfr of knitted & crocheted hosiery
Buko Holdings Ltd	Kirkcaldy	600,000	A	Mfr other fabricated metal prods
Union Interconnection Products	Kirkcaldy	190,000	A	Mfr of elec valves, tubes, others
Smith Anderson & Co Ltd	Kirkcaldy	850,000	A	Mfr of paper & paperboard
Bookfoil Inverich Ltd	Lanarkshire	95,000	A	Printing nes
Gynwed Engineering Ltd	Lanarkshire	140,000	B	Mfr other fabricated metal prods
Precision Automation Systems Ltd	Lanarkshire	215,000	A	Mfr bearings/geras/driving elements
Rynex Eng Ltd	Lanarkshire	85,000	A	Installn of elec wiring & fittings
Scotflow Hydraulic Fittings Ltd	Lanarkshire	85,000	A	Mfr of steel tubes
Koepen Dairy Products Ltd	Newton Stewart	149,000	B	Mfr of milk products
Total		13,343,000		
WALES				
Collective Leisure Ltd	Blaenau Gwent	75,000	A	Retail sale: books, nwspprs, staty
Creative Print & Design Group Ltd	Blaenau Gwent	1,760,000	A	Bookbinding & finishing
NMC (UK) Ltd	Blaenau Gwent	120,000	A	Mfr of other plastic products
West Heat (Fitra) Ltd	Blaenau Gwent	100,000	A	Mfr of other elec equip nes
Weltherby Fish Ltd	Blaenau Gwent	110,000	A	Mfr of veneer, plywood, boards
Acorn Environmental Ltd	Cardiff	100,000	A	Sewage & refuse disposal, sanitatn
Legal & General Assurance Society Ltd	Cardiff	2,250,000	A	Non-life insurance
TWM Ltd	Llanelli	250,000	A	Slaughtering, animal by-prod proc
Bite Sparks Ltd	Merthyr & Rhymney	100,000	A	Mfr others arts of paper & board nes
Electronic Page Co Ltd	Pontypool & Cwmbran	75,000	A	Other acts related to printing nes
Karavale Enterprises (Wales) Ltd	Pontypool & Cwmbran	85,000	A	Mfr of elec valves, tubes, others
Fenner Plc	Pontypridd & Rhondda	5,000,000	A	Mfr of other rubber products
GE Aircraft Engine Services Ltd	Pontypridd & Rhondda	7,000,000	B	Mfr of aircraft & spacecraft
Ortec Diagnostics Ltd	Shotton, Flint & Rhyl	80,000	A	Other human health activities
BIS Components Ltd	South Pembrokeshire	100,000	A	Mfr other fabricated metal prods
Microcompus Systems Ltd	Swansea	100,000	A	Software consultancy & supply
Ball Products Ltd	Wrexham	400,000	A	Mfr of plastic packing goods
Total		17,305,000		

+ Date of first payment.
+ A = Employment created, B = Employment safeguarded.
Note: Enquiries regarding this table should be addressed to:
English cases - Department of Trade and Industry, REG (A), Bay 3.B.40, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1 (tel 0171-215 2597).
Scottish cases - Scottish Office Industry Department, SO IA 2, 5th Floor, Meridian Court, Cadogan Street, Glasgow G2 6AT (0141-242 5623).
Welsh cases - Welsh Office, Industry Department, Cathays Park, Cardiff CF1 3NQ (tel 01222 825167).

DEFINITIONS

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYED

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

EARNINGS

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

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE

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

ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE

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

EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

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

FULL-TIME WORKERS

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

GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

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

HM FORCES

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

ILO UNEMPLOYED

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

LABOUR DISPUTES

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

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

less than one day are excluded except where the aggregate of working days lost exceeded 100. Workers involved and working days lost relate to persons both directly and indirectly involved (thrown out of work although not parties to the disputes) at the establishments where the disputes occurred. People laid off and working days lost elsewhere, owing for example to resulting shortages of supplies, are not included.

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

MANUAL WORKERS (OPERATIVES)

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

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

SIC 1992 Section D.

NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

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

OVERTIME

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

CONVENTIONS

The following standard symbols are used:

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

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

PART-TIME WORKERS

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

PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES

SIC 1992 Sections C-E.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Adjusted for regular seasonal variations.

SELF-EMPLOYED PEOPLE

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

SERVICE INDUSTRIES

SIC 1992 Sections G-Q.

SHORT-TIME WORKING

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

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC)

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

TAX AND PRICE INDEX

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

TEMPORARILY STOPPED

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

VACANCY

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

WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

Actual hours worked during the reference week plus hours not worked but paid for under guaranteed agreements.

WORKFORCE

Workforce in employment plus the 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 who in the course of their participation receive training in the context of a workplace but are not employees, self-employed or HM Forces.

REGULARLY PUBLISHED statistics

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

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)	
(As from January 2, 1997)	0171 273 5585 0171 533 6180
Qualifications	0114 259 3787
Redundancy statistics (Tables 2.32-2.36)	
	0171 533 6168
Retail Prices Index (Tables 6.1-6.9)	
Ansafone service	0171 533 5866
Enquiries	0171 533 5874
Skill needs surveys and research into skill shortages	0114 259 4308
Small Firms (DTI)	0114 259 7538

Trade union membership	01928 792825
Trade unions (density only)	0171 215 5999
Training (Tables 8.1-8.11)	
'Training for work', 'Youth Training' and 'Modern Apprenticeships'	0114 259 4027
Workforce training	0114 259 3489
Travel-to-Work Areas (TTWAs), composition and review of	
	0171 533 6168
Unemployment (Tables 2.1-2.24) (claimant count)	
	0171 533 6176
Vacancies (Tables 3.1-3.3) notified to Jobcentres	
	0171 533 6176
Youth Cohort Study	0114 259 4215

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

FOR ADVICE ON:

Sources of labour market statistics	0171 533 6107
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FOR ACCESS TO DETAILED INFORMATION INCLUDING ON-LINE:

Nomis (the Office for National Statistics' on-line labour market statistics database)	0191 374 2468
Quantime Ltd (on-line and other access of Labour Force Survey data)	0171 625 7111
Skills and Enterprise Network	0114 259 4075

STATFAX SERVICE FOR LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

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

THE LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

LFS FIRST RELEASE AND LFS QUARTERLY BULLETIN

LFS results are first published in printed form in an Office for National Statistics (ONS) First Release just 6 weeks after each quarterly reference period. A wide range of analyses and tables are included. **(£20 per annum)**

Further LFS analyses are included in the 60-page full colour publication LFS Quarterly Bulletin together with explanatory charts and text. **(£30 per annum)**

YOUR INSIGHT INTO THE LABOUR MARKET

LFS USER GUIDE

The LFS User Guide consists of six volumes - 1) Background & Methodology, 2) LFS Questionnaire, 3) Details of LFS Variables, 4) LFS Standard & Eurostat Derived Variables, 5) LFS Classifications and 6) LFS Local Area Data. **Volumes 1, 2, 5 & 6 cost £5 each. Volumes 3 & 4 cost £10 each. Complete LFS User Guide is £30. Subscription or User Guide Contact: Barbara Louca (Tel 0171 533 6179)**

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For more information and a free information pack, contact: NOMIS (Tel 0191 374 2468/2490)

LFS HELPLINE

For further information about the LFS, **contact the LFS HELPLINE Tel 0171 533 6180**

RESEARCH USE OF LFS

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

RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS

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

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

RS 34 Employers' uses of NVQs/SVQs on human resource management

This report describes employers' use of Vocational Qualifications including National Vocational Qualifications and Scottish Vocational Qualifications (NVQ/SVQs) in their Human Resource Management (HRM) activities.

It was commissioned to determine the extent to which employers using NVQs/SVQs gain value from them beyond that inherent in their fundamental role as a qualifications' framework. The report covers:

- Employers' involvement with NVQ/SVQs and other Vocational Qualifications.
- The HRM context in which these sit.
- Their use in employers' HRM practices.

RS 35 Evaluation of the self-employment option within training for work

CRG were commissioned by the Department for Education and Employment (DfEE) in February 1996 to undertake an evaluation of the self-employment option within Training for Work (TFW). The project was carried out under the terms of Contract 4RP/249/95. The principal aims being:

- To assess how the self-employment option is being delivered in different areas.
- To examine what outcomes are being achieved by self-employed participants.
- To investigate the barriers which exist to take up and effective operation.
- To recommend ways in which effectiveness might be improved, without duplicating other provision.

RS 38 International comparisons of labour market responses to economic recoveries

The UK has now experienced over three years of economic recovery since the cyclical trough in 1992. The upturn has been unusual in that unemployment began to fall much earlier than had been expected and wage inflation remained at historically very low levels. This report examines the behaviour of the British labour market in the most recent recovery and makes comparisons with the previous recovery of the early 1980s and the experiences of other countries. The motivation for this work is to assess whether the benign developments in the UK stem from structural change in the labour market or from other factors.

RS 39 The learning process in NVQ and SVQ delivery

This book reports the findings of the research into the learning process in NVQ and SVQ delivery, which the Department for Education and Employment (DfEE) commissioned the National Foundation for Educational Research (NFER) to undertake between January and September 1996.

The aims of the research are:

- To gain reliable evidence of how NVQs and SVQs were being delivered in England, Scotland and Wales with regard to the learning process in the design and delivery of effective learning.
- To collect quantitative and qualitative data on the learning process used for delivery of NVQs and SVQs.
- To analyse and present the data in a way that gives a national picture of learning practice and identifies what could be done to improve on, and increase, good practice.

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