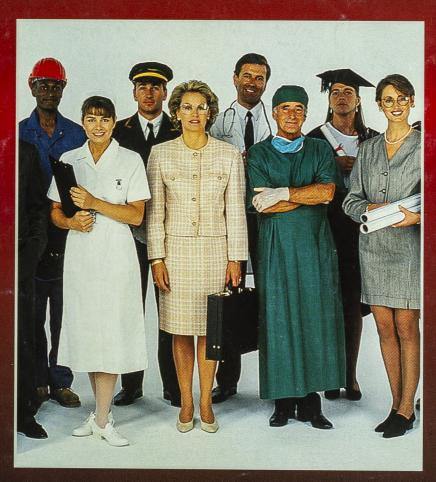
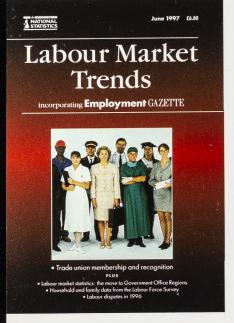
# Labour Market Trends

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- Trade union membership and recognition
- Labour market statistics: the move to Government Office Regions
  - Household and family data from the Labour Force Survey
    - Labour disputes in 1996



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### Labour Market Trends

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Photo: Telegraph Colour Library

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#### **ONS** news

## abour Market Enquiry Helpline

hel abour Market Division of NS is establishing a single queries relating to claimant nemployment, vacancies and Labour Force Survey (LFS). The Labour Market Enquiry elpline, which will begin eration from 16 June, can be

contacted on 0171 533 6176. The main aim of establishing a centralised enquiry point is to enable ONS to advise users of the most appropriate source of data for their request, for example whether they should be using the LFS or the claimant count measure of unemployment. This number (which is currently the enquiry

helpline for claimant unemployment statistics) will replace the existing LFS Helpline (0171 533 6180). However, although all calls will be routed through the new central enquiry point, where enquiries relate to the LFS the present experts will remain available to deal with more complex and technical enquiries,

and users should not experience any diminution of service.

· For more information on the Labour Market Enquiry Helpline, please contact Tony Ojejimi at ONS, LMD1, B4/10, 1 Drummond Gate. London SW1V 2QQ, tel 0171 533 6104.

#### New research

## Guide to on-the-job training

lore time, effort and money pes into on-the-job training an on other forms of training. cording to a recently pubshed guide from the Institute Personnel and Development PD) drawing on case studies m 14 organisations.

The guide defines on-the-job ming as planned and structured ming conducted by a manager, visor or colleague at or near normal work position of the nee, taking a significant amount me and which may include hods where there is little or no ful output in products or service. cause records may not be kept or se involved may sometimes not ognise that training is being ned out, it is hard to quantify the unt of on-the-job training. heless, the report estimates on-the-job training accounts ell over half of all training. order to draw up the guide, visited three manufacturing mies selected as being cal. The main findings were

ing practices appeared to lave evolved on the basis of

experience rather than being based on good training practice and learning design principles;

- there was generally a lack of emphasis on wider relevant knowledge and understanding;
- training professionals were involved only to a limited degree, or not at all, in the design and delivery of on-thejob training; and
- those who were delivering onthe-job training had often not received training as trainers. This was followed with visits to 11 organisations that appeared to represent best practice. The case studies showed that although onthe-job training is generally thought of as being mainly for those who work in semi-skilled jobs in manufacturing, this is in fact far from being the case: the istration. It was evident that in these organisations, systems of

examples included ones from the service sector and public adminstructured on-the-job training were valued. The benefits, which the report concludes were especially visible for those who had moved

fairly recently from less structured

systems, included the following:

- training is effective, consistent and validated:
- money is saved, because the learning process is faster and employees become fully productive more quickly;
- poor performance can be identified and rectified at an early stage;
- candidates for promotion are more readily identified if they work as on-the-job trainers:
- assessors for Investors in People have ready evidence of training systems; and
- the whole profile of training within organisations is raised. The case studies looked both at the rationale for on-the-job training and at the basic form it can take. Often the reason for introducing systems of on-the-job training were related to change within the organisation, which might in turn have been driven by various factors, such as legislative change or the merging of sites. Not all of the case study organisations used NVOs, but at least one – the mainstream operations of which were not covered by appropriate NVQs used standards written in NVO-

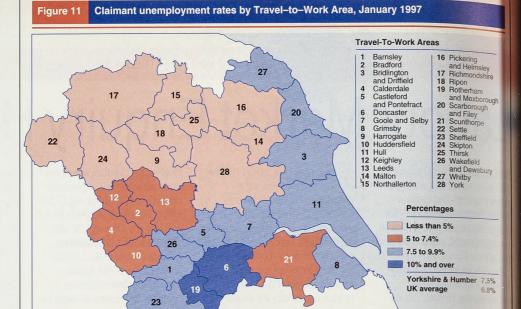
type format so that they would be readily transferable if and when NVOs were introduced.

The report also studies the linkage between on-the-job training and other forms of training. In two of the case study organisations, on-the-job training had developed gradually from previous systems in which the emphasis was on classroom training. The selection of on-thejob trainers was also examined, in particular the question of whether it should be carried out by peer colleagues, managers or supervisors; the report recognised that there was no simple answer, but that those selected did need training as trainers. It also looked at the question of keeping managers involved, which appeared from the case studies to be important.

· The IPD Guide to On-The-Job Training, by M Cannell. Institute of Personnel and Development, ISBN 0.85292 701 0. £4.95 to IPD members. £5.50 to non-members. Available from Plymbridge Distributors, tel 01752 202301.

#### CORRECTION

DUE TO technical difficulties. there were some inaccuracies in one of the accompanying maps to the Spotlight on the Yorkshire and the Humber article published in the May 1997 issue. A corrected version of this figure is set out on this page. We apologise for any inconvenience caused.



## ABOUR MARKET UPDATE



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

#### **LABOUR MARKET OVERVIEW**

A fall in claimant unemployment in April the fourteenth in a row - suggests that the improvement in the labour market is continuing. LFS results released last month showing a rise in employment and a fall in unemployment support this view.

claimant unemployment in the UK in April seasonally adjusted) stood at 1,651,400, down over the year by 531,000. At 5.9 per cent of the workforce, the rate is down 0.2 percentage points on the month, and 1.9 mints on the vear.

Claimant unemployment in April was 57,500 (4 ner cent) higher than the last trough in April 1990, and 1.3 million (45 per cent) down on the last peak in December 1992.

he average monthly fall in claimant nemployment over the last six months was 62 300

- ◆ Results of the winter 1996/7 (December to February) LFS showed that the level of seasonally-adjusted ILO unemployment in Great Britain decreased by 111,000 over the quarter, and 224,000 over the year, to 2.111,000. The ILO unemployment rate according to the winter LFS was 7.5 per cent, 0.4 points down on the quarter and 0.8 over the year.
- ◆ The latest estimates of employment from the LFS and UK Workforce in Employment estimates both showed a large increase during 1996. The LFS recorded a rise of 351,000 in total employment in Great Britain over the year to winter 1996/7 (December to February). The UK Workforce in Employment estimates in December 1996 were up 222,000 over the year.
- Estimates of the number of employees in production industries showed a fall of 18.000 (0.4 per cent) in manufacturing and a fall of 27,000 (13 per cent) in energy and water supply over the year to March 1997.

- Notifications of new vacancies to UK Jobcentres fell by 26,900 (seasonally adjusted) between March and April to 223,500. The stock of vacancies (seasonally adjusted) at Jobcentres rose by 300 in April to 275 600 - the highest level since the series began in January 1980. The number of placings by the Employment Service fell by 16,700 in April to 156,400.
- The annual underlying increase in average earnings (whole economy) in the year to March was 4.5 per cent.
- 37,000 working days were lost in 35 stoppages of work due to labour disputes in March 1997. This was more than double the number in March 1996 and three times higher than in February 1997. An estimated 1,274,000 days were lost due to 237 disputes over the 12 months to March 1997. Although the number of disputes in the preceding year was similar, the number of days lost was much lower (447,000).

#### **ECONOMIC ACTIVITY**

re 1. Tables 7.1-7.3

onomic activity rate for all people Great Britain aged 16 and over from the winter (December to February) 1996/7 LFS seasonally adjusted) was 63 per cent, the ate as in both autumn 1996 and winter 1995/6. (Table 7.3)

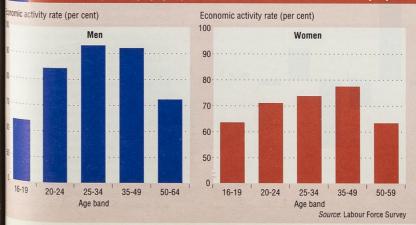
The winter 1996/7 LFS recorded 85 per cent fmen of working age as economically active seasonally adjusted), compared with 72 per cent of women. The difference between the rates for men and women has decreased over both the year and quarter to winter 1996/7. The rate for men fell by 0.1 over the

quarter and 0.3 percentage points over the year, while the rate for women was 0.1 per cent higher over the quarter and 0.5 percentage points over the year. (Table 7.3)

The LFS shows that the net increase in the number in employment of 351,000 over the year to winter 1996/7 was balanced by a decrease in ILO unemployed of 224,000, an increase in the number economically inactive of 25,000 and an increase in the total population (aged 16 and over) of 153,000 (all seasonally adjusted).

- In an analysis by age band, the LFS shows that the economic activity rate was highest among men aged 25 to 34 and women aged 35 to 49 (at 93.0 per cent and 77.3 per cent respectively in winter 1996/7).
- The seasonally-adjusted economic inactivity rate for women of working age was 27.9 per cent in winter 1996/7, 0.5 percentage points lower than in winter 1995/6; the rate for men increased by 0.3 percentage points over the same period, standing at 15.0 per cent in winter 1996/7.

#### we 1 Economic activity rates by age group; winter 1996/7; Great Britain; not seasonally adjusted



#### **HOURS OF WORK**

◆ The LFS estimate of the seasonallyadjusted total number of actual hours of work per week was 857 million during winter 1996/7, up 1.0 per cent on winter 1995/6. This was due to a rise in total employment (1.4 per cent over the year) and a decrease (0.5 per cent) in average actual weekly

The increase over the twelve months to April

in the 'all items' RPI was 2.4 per cent, down

largest downward effect on the 12-month rate

came from motoring costs, where prices for

second-hand vehicles and for petrol and oil

dropped over the month. There were smaller

downward effects from housing costs as the

increase in council taxes and water rates were

less than last year, and because house prices

have shown little change over the month in

Household goods' prices and leisure goods'

There were upward effects on the 12-month

rate from seasonal food prices, in particular

following unusually large price falls in recent

exerted upward pressure due to the increase

in insurance premium tax, effective 1 April, as

0.6 per cent, compared with a rise of 0.7 per

(RPIX) the 12-month rate of price increases.

was 2.5 per cent for April, down from 2.7 per

The index for all items excluding mortgage

interest payments and indirect taxes (also

known as RPIY) showed an increase over

the latest 12 months of 2.0 per cent, down

The 12-month rate of increase in the output

price index for home sales of manufactured

products was provisionally estimated at 0.8

per cent for April, compared with a 1.0 per

cent (provisional) increase for March. The

input price index for materials and fuels

purchased by the manufacturing industry

decrease of 8.0 per cent for March.

provisionally decreased by 10.5 per cent over

the year to April, compared with a provisional

from 2.3 per cent for March.

months. Household service charges also

Over the month the 'all items' RPI rose by

cent between March and April last year

Excluding mortgage interest payments

cent for March

announced in the November Budget.

fresh vegetable prices which fell less than

would be expected for the time of year

comparison to a steep rise a year ago.

prices also exerted downward pressure.

from the 2.6 per cent for March. By far the

#### **ECONOMIC BACKGROUND**

#### Tables 0.5, 6.1-6.5

- ◆ Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the first quarter of 1997 was 1.0 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 3.0 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and gas, GDP in the first quarter of 1997 was 1.0 per cent higher than the previous guarter and 3.0 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Retail sales volumes in the three months to March were 1.0 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 4.4 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Manufacturing output in the three months to March was 0.6 per cent higher than in the previous three months and up 1.6 per cent on a year earlier
- Construction output in the fourth quarter of 1996 was 1.1 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 1.6 per cent higher than a vear earlier.
- Manufacturing investment in the fourth quarter of 1996 was 0.2 per cent lower than the previous quarter and 8.1 per cent lower than a year earlier.
- Government consumption in the fourth quarter of 1996 was 1.1 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 1.7 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- The balance of trade in goods in the three months to February was in deficit by £2.1 billion down from a deficit of £2.9 billion in the previous three months and from £3.6 billion a year earlier.
- ◆ Excluding oil and erratics, export volumes in the three months to February were up 0.8 per cent on the previous three months and 7.2 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics, import volumes in the three months to February were 1.6 per cent up on the previous three months and 6.1 per cent higher than a year earlier.

#### 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 in winter (December to February) 1996 showed that total employment (seaso adjusted) rose by 135,000 since autu (September to November) 1996, and 351,000 since winter 1995/6, to stand at 25,985,000. Both male and female employment increased. The number of me in employment was up over the quarte 95,000, and over the year by 228,000 to 14,353,000. The number of women employment has risen by 40,000 over quarter, and 123,000 over the year, to 11 632 000

**EMPLOYMENT** 

- The UK Workforce in Employment (unchanged from figures published las month), rose by 47,000 (0.2 per cent) the quarter to December and by 222,000 over the year to 26,147,000. This is to quarterly rise in a row. It included in for employees (54,000), the self-em (1,000) and falls for participants in wo related government-supported training schemes (7,000) and armed forces (1,000
- According to the LFS, the number of employees in Great Britain had risen by 339,000 to 22,401,000 (seasonally adjusted) between winter 1995/6 and 1996/7, while the number of self-emp has risen by 59,000 to 3,277,000. O quarter to winter 1996/7, the number employees rose by 149 000 and the n of self-employed fell by 6,000. (Tables 0.3 and 7 1)
- The LFS also showed that the number both full-time and part-time employ (seasonally adjusted) rose over the vi-187,000 and 152,000) to winter 1996/ totals now stand at 16.718.000 for full-t and 5 681 000 for part-time
- In an analysis by industry sector, the LF. shows that over the year to winter 1996 the numbers in employment (not seas adjusted) increased by 2.2 per cent in service industries but remained stable manufacturing industries (a rise of 0. cent). These industries together acco for nearly nine-tenths of those in em ment. The changes differ by sex in the manufacturing industries (rising 1.2 p for men but falling 2.9 per cent for wo over the year), while the increases w similar for men and women in the serv industries (rising 2.3 per cent and 2.1 pe cent respectively).
- According to the Workforce in Employme estimates, jobs in manufacturing fell by in March to 3,933,000 (seasonally ad Over the year the series has fallen by 18,000, compared with an increase of 39,00 in the previous year. (Table 1.2).
- Manufacturing sub-sections show the mai monthly rises were in the groups comprisin food products, beverages and tobacco (4,000), and refined petroleum product nuclear fuel, furniture and recycling (2,000 The main falls over the month were in electrical and optical equipment (4,000 textiles and leather (2,000) and chemic and man-made fibres (2,000). (Table 1

#### UNEMPLOYMENT

#### gures 3 and 4.

0.4, 2.1-2.24, (except 2.18), 7.1-7.6

(seasonally-adjusted level of claimant unemployment fell by 59,400 in April 1997 to stand at 1,651,400. (Table 2.1)

- The unemployment level was 57,500 (4 per igher than in April 1990 when claimant oyment reached its last trough, 329,700 (45 per cent) lower than in December 1992 when unemployment last reached a peak.
- The seasonally-adjusted rate of claimant unemployment, at 5.9 per cent of the workforce, was down 0.2 percentage points on the previous month. This was the lowest rate since September 1990. (Table 2.1)
- The United Kingdom unemployment rate is 1.9 percentage points lower than 12 months ago and, over the year, has fallen in every region for both men and women. (Tables 2.1
- Between March and April 1997 the total level of seasonally-adjusted claimant unemployment fell in every region. Over the month, the rate of seasonally-adjusted claimant unemployment fell in every region. The largest falls were in Merseyside, London, Scotland and Northern Ireland (Table 2.3)
- The UK unadjusted level of claimant ovment fell by 535,958 over the year to stand at 1,687,961, or 6.0 per cent of the workforce, down 1.9 percentage points over the year. (Table 2.1)
- Unadjusted UK long-term (over 1 year) daimant unemployment fell by 74,600 over the quarter ended April 1997 to 616,500. (Tables 2.6 and 2.8)

6-12 months

- Unadjusted UK youth (18-24 years old) claimant unemployment also fell, by 58,300, over the quarter ended April 997 to 421,700 (Tables 2.5 and 2.6).
- On the ILO basis, seasonally-adjusted unemployment in Great Britain (winter 1996/7) stood at 2.11 million (7.5 per cent), which is 367,000 higher than the GB claimant count for the same period.
- The LFS recorded that seasonally-adjusted ILO unemployment fell by 111,000 over the quarter, and 224,000 over the year to winter 1996/7.
- ◆ The ILO unemployment rate (seasonally adjusted) fell over the quarter by 0.4 percentage points and the year by 0.8 percentage points to winter 1996/7 and now stands at 7.5 per cent.
- The LFS also shows that 1,326,000 men and 785,000 women were unemployed in winter 1996/7 (seasonally adjusted), down 106,000 for men and down 4.000 for women since autumn 1996, and down 213,000 and 11,000 respectively since winter 1995/6.
- ◆ The LFS recorded 633,000 ILO unemployed young people (those aged 16 to 24) in winter 1997/7 23 000 fewer than in winter 1995/6 The youth ILO unemployment rate was 14.2 per cent.
- The LFS reports a fall in the number of longterm (over one year) ILO unemployed over the 12 months to winter 1996/7, both in total (by 101,000 to 818,000) and as a proportion of all ILO unemployed (by 0.4 percentage points to 39.6 per cent).

#### **JOBCENTRE VACANCIES**

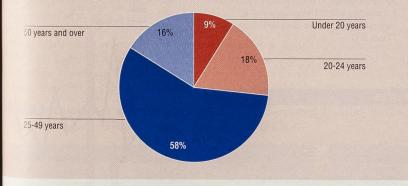
- The number of vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres (UK, seasonally adjusted) rose by 300 to 275,600 in April 1997 (Table 3.1)
- The seasonally-adjusted number of new vacancies notified to Jobcentres fell by 26,900 to 223,500. (Table 3.1)
- On a seasonally adjusted basis, the number of people placed into jobs by the Employment Service fell by 16,700 to 156,400. (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 March 1997 was provisionally estimated to be 4½ per cent. This was unchanged from the February figure, which was revised down by ½ a percentage point. (Table 5.1)
- The actual increase in whole economy average earnings was 4.6 per cent. (Table 5.1)
- In the manufacturing industries, the underlying increase was 4% per cent. This was ¼ of a percentage point higher than the February figure, which was revised down by 1/4 of a percentage point. (Table 5.1)
- The September to December 1995 and November 1993 rates are the lowest since 1967
- The production industries increase in average earnings was 4½ per cent. This was 1/4 of a percentage point higher than the February figure which was revised down by ½ a percentage point. (Table 5.1)
- In the service industries the increase was 4% per cent, unchanged from the February rate which was revised down by 1/4 of a percentage point. This is the third successive month at 4% per cent. (Table 5.1)

#### ive 3 Claimant unemployment by age; United Kingdom; April 1997

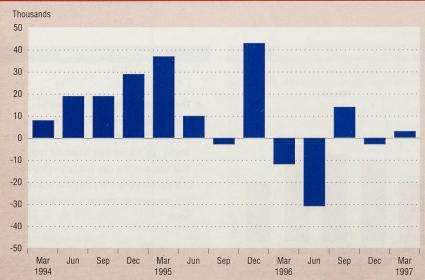


#### | Claimant unemployment by duration; United Kingdom; April 1997 Over 5 years 4-5 years 3-4 years 2-3 years 0-6 months 1-2 years

#### Underlying average earnings index; Great Britain



## Employees in manufacturing; quarterly changes; Great Britain; March 1994 - March 1997; seasonally adjusted



#### LABOUR MARKET UPDATE

#### PRODUCTIVITY AND UNIT WAGE COSTS

Figure 6. Tables 1.8, 5.8

- Manufacturing output was 1.6 per cent higher in the three months ending March 1997 compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)
- ◆ Manufacturing productivity in terms of output per head was 1.7 per cent higher in the three months ending March 1997 compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)
- ◆ Manufacturing unit wage costs rose by 2.6 per cent in the three months ending March 1997 compared with a year earlier.
- ◆ Whole economy output per head was 1.6 per cent higher in the fourth quarter of 1996 compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)
- ◆ Whole economy unit wage costs were 1.8 per cent higher in the fourth quarter of 1996 compared with a year earlier. (Table 5.8)

### Manufacturing unit wage costs and output per person; United Kingdom



#### TRAINING

Tables 8.1-8.6

- According to the autumn 1996 LFS, three million (14 per cent) employees of working age received job-related training in the four weeks prior to interview during autumn 1996 (seasonally adjusted), little changed from summer 1996.
- The number participating in Training for Work (TFW) increased between January and February 1997. The number of participants in February 1997 was 13.5 per cent down on February 1996. (Table 8.1)
- ◆ The proportion of leavers from TFW in August 1996 who were in a job six months after leaving was 5 percentage points higher than the equivalent figure in August 1995. This proportion continues to show an upward trend. The proportion who gained a qualification in the same period was 5 percentage points lower than the equivalent for leavers a year earlier. (Table 8.3)
- ◆ The number of Youth Training (YT) participants increased slightly between January and February 1997. The number of participants was 2.5 per cent lower than in February 1996. (Table 8.1)
- ◆ The proportion of YT leavers in July 1996 who were in a job six months after leaving was 2 percentage points higher than for leavers in July 1995. (Table 8.4)
- ◆ The proportion of YT leavers in August 1996 who gained a qualification while on the programme was 1 percentage point higher than the corresponding figure for the same period in 1995 (Table 8.4).
- ◆ The number of people on Modern Apprenticeships in Great Britain was 76,300 in February 1997. The programme is continuing to increase steadily in size. (Table 8.1)

#### LABOUR DISPUTES

#### Figure 7. Tables 4.1-4.2

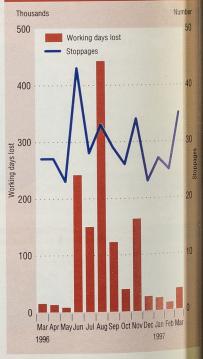
- ◆ It was provisionally estimated that 37,000 working days were lost due to stoppages of work in March 1997. This was almost three times the estimate for February 1997 (13,000), and more than double the corresponding figure for March 1996 (15,000).
- The number of working days lost in the twelve months to March 1997 was provisionally estimated to be 1,274,000 equivalent to 57 days lost per 1,000 employees. The latest estimate is higher than each of the corresponding periods for the previous six years and is almost three times higher than the corresponding period a year ago (447,000).
- ◆ 69 per cent of the 1,274,000 days were lost in the transport, storage and communication group (878,000), 11 per cent were lost in education (136,000), and a further 10 per cent were lost in public administration
- ◆ A provisional total of 237 stoppages was recorded as being in progress in the twelve months to March 1997, which is lower than the corresponding period last year (244). The provisional single month figure for March is 35, which compares with 27 in March 1996.

#### INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

Tables 2.18, 5.9, 6.8-6.9

- Among our EU partners the internationally comparable ILO unemployment rate for the UK is lower than in Spain, Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, Sweden, Belgium, Portugal and Germany. (Table 2.18)
- ◆ The UK ILO unemployment rate is higher than in the Netherlands, Denmark, Aus and Luxembourg. (Table 2.18)
- ◆ The UK rate is below the EU average using the latest available data (7.1 per cent for the UK in February 1997 compared with 10.8 per cent for the EU as a whole).
- ◆ The average earnings increase in manufacturing was higher for Great Britain than in ten OECD countries (Table 5.9
- ◆ In EU countries there was an average rise in consumer prices of 1.7 per cent (provisional) over the 12 months to March compared with an increase of 1.8 per cen in the UK. Over the same period consum prices rose in France by 1.1 per cent and in Germany by 1.3 per cent. Outside the EU, consumer prices (all provisional) rose by 2.4 per cent in the USA and Canada, and fell by 0.6 per cent in Japan

### Working days lost due to l disputes; United Kingdom



If you have any comments or suggestions on the Labour Market Update please ring Cathy Baker at the Office for National Statistics, tel: 0171 533 6086

#### FOR DETAILED FIGURES SEE THE LABOUR MARKET DATA SECTION

#### LABOUR FORCE SURVEY



71 533 6176)

## HELP-LINE



- he Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a sample survey, conducted by the Social Survey Division of ONS, of around 60,000 households each quarter which provides a wide range of information about the labour force using internationally standard definitions.
- feature presents some analyses carried out in response to enquiries on the Office for National Statistics' LFS Helpline, The Labour Market Division of ONS has now established a single enquiry point (the Labour Market Enquiry Helbline) for all quiries relating to claimant unemployment, vacancies and the Labour Force Survey. This will begin from 16 June 1997 and the mber will be 0171 533 6176 or GTN 3042 6176.
- The main aim of a centralised helpline is to enable us to advise users of the most appropriate source of data for their request, 🕝 example whether they should be using the Labour Force Survey or the claimant count measure of unemployment.

#### CONTENTS FOR JUNE 1997 - PRESENTING RESULTS FROM AUTUMN (SEPTEMBER TO NOVEMBER) 1996 LFS

- ob-related training
- Of those employees of working age who had taken part in ob-related training in the last four weeks, the proportion training for less than four days was around four in ten for both
- Second jobs
- Around six in ten employees and self-employed who had a second job in the professional occupations were in the same occupation group in their main job.
- 3 Economic activity of women according to that of partner
- Around three-quarters of women whose partners were in employment were themselves in employment.
- People in education by economic status
- Around one in ten ILO unemployed people aged 25 to retirement age were enrolled on a course.
- Size of workplace
  - In Central London more than 80 per cent of employees were in workplaces of 25 employees or more.

#### JOB-RELATED TRAINING

life is becoming increasingly essential investment for the uture. Many requests for LFS data about training are received by the DfEE's Workforce Training

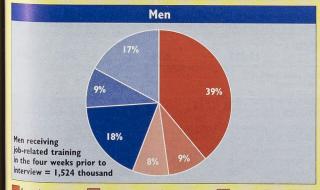
Learning throughout working In autumn 1996, 13.2 per cent LFS is that it provides of men employees of working necessary because of the pace of age and 15.6 per cent of women the last four weeks.

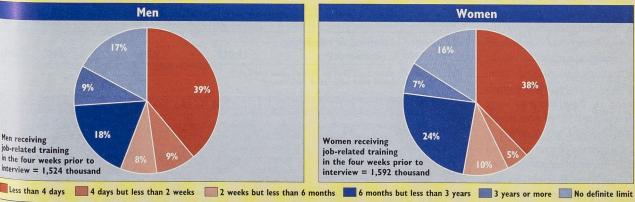
for anything from less than one day to a period of years and Enquiry Point (0114 259 3489). another valuable feature of the Of those employees of working

information on the duration of training courses that respondents change, and training is seen by a employees of working age attended in the last four weeks. large number of employees as an received job-related training in Figure 1 gives these data for autumn 1996 and shows that the A period of training can last distributions of the duration of periods of training received by men and women were similar.

age who had taken part in jobrelated training in the last four weeks, the proportion training for less than four days was around four in ten for both men and women. Around one in six men and women employees who received training said it was ongoing or had no definite limit.

Employees of working age receiving job-related training in the four weeks prior to interview, by length of course (Great Britain, autumn 1996, not seasonally adjusted)





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

#### 2 SECOND IOBS

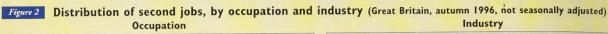
on the nature of second jobs in Great Britain. In autumn 1996 there were around 1.2 million

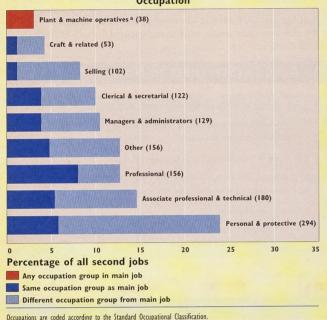
highest proportion of second jobs was among the personal employees and self-employed and protective services with with a second job (549,000 men around one quarter of second and 680,000 women). Figure 2 jobs falling into this category. gives the distribution of these For those employees and self-

The LFS gives a variety of data and industry group. Within the in the professional occupations, occupation categories, the around six in ten were in the same occupation in their main

Nearly one-third of second jobs in industry were in public administration, education and health. Of those people with a construction industries, where second jobs for each occupation employed who had a second job second job in this industry, there are relatively few.

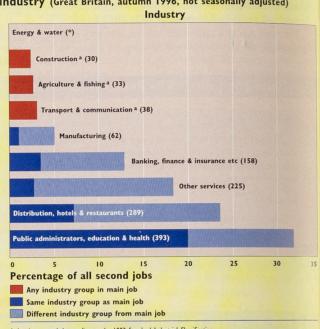
around six out of ten had a main job in the same industry. Within the industry sectors there is clear divide between the service industries, where most of the second jobs are concentrated. and the manufacturing and





Occupations are coded according to the Standard Occupational Classification.

() The figures shown in brackets are the number (in thousands) of employees and self-employed with a second job. a Sample size too small for a reliable estimate of occupation group in main job.



Industries are coded according to the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification.

() The figures shown in brackets are the number (in thousands) of employees and self-employed with a second jo

Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

a Sample size too small for a reliable estimate of industry group in main job.

#### ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO THAT OF PARTNER

Since all members of each household in the LFS sample are interviewed, the survey can be used to produce analyses relating the economic activities of different members of the household to that of others. Table 1 gives the economic activity in autumn 1996 of women according to the economic activity of their husband or cohabiting partner, for couples of working age. Around threequarters of women whose partners were in employment were themselves in employment, compared with less than four in ten where the partner was either ILO unemployed or inactive. Around one in eight women whose partners were ILO unemployed were themselves ILO

Table 1 Economic activity of women according to that of husband or cohabiting partner, for working age couples<sup>a</sup> (Great Britain, autumn 1996, not seasonally adjusted)

er cent	Economic activity of male partner						
	All	In employment	ILO unemployed	Inactive			
con <mark>omic</mark> activity of female partner							
In employment	72	17	35	38			
ILO unemployed	3	3	12	3			
Inactive	25	20	53	58			
ase: number of married or cohabiting buples (=100%) (thousands) <sup>b</sup>	11,087	9,503	540	1,044			

Couples where the male partner is aged 16-64 and the female partner is aged 16-59.

Includes some couples where the female partner did not give a response

#### Technical note on grossing for family and household level analyses

The grossing procedure currently used for the Labour Force Survey works on the basis of the individual person. Household or family unit data are grossed using the weight of the head of household or family unit. If an analysis involves the joint distribution of individuals from the same household or family unit, for example husbands and wives or parents and children, there will be inconsistencies if the data is grossed at person level. ONS recommends that in these circumstances the grossing is done on a household or family unit basis. This may, however, lead to inconsistencies with other analyses grossed at the person level. ONS is currently reviewing the grossing o LFS household and family unit level data - for more details see the technical note to the article on 'Data on households and families from the Labour Force Survey' i Labour Market Trends, March 1997,

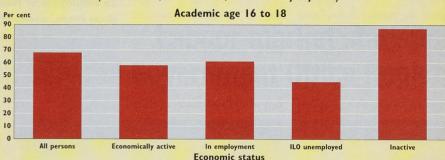
#### PEOPLE IN EDUCATION BY ECONOMIC STATUS

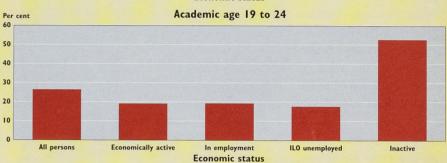
The LFS gives information on the economic activity of people enrolled on courses, along with the types of courses they are studying. Figure 3 gives the proportions of people within various age groups who were enrolled on a course in autumn 1996, by economic status. For people aged 16 to 18 years and 19 to 24 s,1 the highest proportions of people enrolled on a course were among the economically inactive, the proportions being nearly nine in ten and around a half respectively. Around one in ten ILO unemployed people aged 25 to retirement age were enrolled on a course.

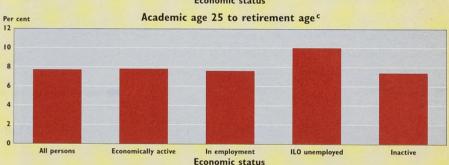
able 2 gives the percentages of economically active people in autumn 1996 enrolled on and attending various types of courses, for various academic age groups. For both men and women aged from 16 to 24 more than four in ten people attending a course were in full-time education at a university or college. Of the remainder, most 16 to 18 year-olds were at school and most 19 to 24 year-olds were on a part-time course at a university or college. Around one in ten men and around one in 16 women aged 25 to retirement age were in fulltime education at a university or college. However, a greater proportion of people in this age group were on either parttime courses (around six in ten men and around seven in ten women) or correspondence courses (around a third of men and one in five women) than in the other two age groups.

age in completed years at preceding 31 August

#### Figure 3 Percentage of people enrolled on a course, a by academic ageb and economic status (Great Britain, autumn 1996, not seasonally adjusted)







Note: Bases exclude people who gave no answer.

a Courses include college-based government employment and training schemes.
b Age in completed years at preceding 31 August.
c Men aged 25 to 64 and women aged 25 to 59.

#### Table 2 Economically active people in education, by academic agea (Great Britain, autumn 1996, not seasonally adjusted)

action of the first of the second of the second	Academic agea (years)					
	Men			Women		
	6 to 18	19 to 24	25 to 64	16 to 18	19 to 24	19 to 59
Enrolled on and attending a course <sup>b</sup> (thousands)	349	262	662	374	281	892
Percentage attending each course:				i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i		
At school	34	*	*	39	*	*
Full-time at university or college	44	42	9	45	43	6
Part-time at university or college	19	44	58	15	42	69
Open University, open college or other correspondence course	*	10	32	*	10	21
Other courses	*	*	2	*	5	5
All persons enrolled on a courseb but not attendingd (thousands)	26	40	95	27	37	128
All economically active persons not enrolled on a courseb (thousands)	320	1,504	12,127	246	1,137	9,018
All economically active persons <sup>e</sup> (thousands)	695	1,810	12,890	647	1,455	10,041

Age of the respondent in completed years at preceding 31 August.

rses include college-based government employment and training schemes.

Other course' includes people on nurses' training courses, sandwich courses and those people who did not state their course

Includes people who had enrolled but did not state if they were attending. includes people who gave no answer to education qu

Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

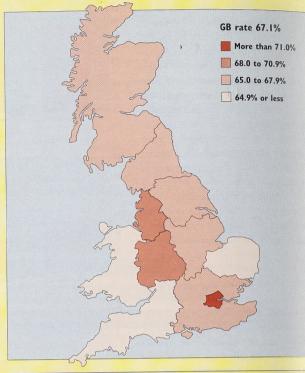
unemployed.

#### 5 SIZE OF WORKPLACE

Every quarter all employees at their workplace. Figure 4 of 25 employees or more. The Greater London, with 71 per per cent of employees were in London and 67 per cent within workplaces occurred in the South West, at 63 per cent.

Table 3 gives the proportions interviewed in the LFS are asked of people working in different about the number of employees sizes of workplace in autumn 1996 for employees within the gives the percentage in autumn public and private sectors, and 1996 of employees in workplaces for self-employed people. A greater proportion of employees region with the highest had jobs in workplaces of more proportion of employees in than 25 employees in the public workplaces of 25 or more was sector than in the private sector (nearly nine in ten men and cent, but there were significant three-quarters of women in the differences within the Greater public sector compared with London area. In Central London around two-thirds of men and (defined as the area within the more than a half of women in bounds of the main London the private sector). Within both railway terminals), more than 80 the public and private sectors, women were more likely than large workplaces. This compares men to have a job in workplaces with 68 per cent within Inner of one to ten employees. Selfemployed people were also much Outer London. The lowest more likely to work in a smaller proportion of employees in large workplace, with around eight in ten in workplaces of ten or fewer employees.

Figure 4 Percentage of employees in workplaces of 25 employees or more, by region of workplace (Great Britain, autumn 1996, not seasonally adjusted)



Note: Bases exclude people who did not state their size of workplace

Employees (per cent)

#### Size of workplace in the LFS

In the LFS the number of employees at a workplace refers to the total number of employees at the respondent's workplace, not in the particular section/department, nor in the company or enterprise as a whole which may comprise many individual workplaces. People employed by employment agencies who may work during the course of a week at a number of locations are asked to refer to the place where they worked the longest number of hours during the reference week.

Table 3 Size of workplace for employees and self-employed, by sector (Great Britain, autumn 1996, not seasonally adjusted)

		improfees (per eer	,	The state of the s
	All employees	Private sector	Public sector	
All				
Number of employees in workplace:				
1 to 10	19	23	9	19
11 to 24	14	14	12	
25 or more	67	63	79	
Base: all (thousands)	22,085	15,969	5,959	81
Men				
Number of employees in workplace:	4-			
1 to 10	16	19	6	
11 to 24	12	13	7	
25 or more	71	68	86	
Base: all (thousands)	11,528	9,090	2,350	61
Women				
Number of employees in workplace:				M NAME OF THE PARTY OF THE PART
1 to 10	22	28	10	
11 to 24	15	16	15	
25 or more	62	56	75	
Base: all (thousands)	10,557	6,879	3,609	20

Note: Bases exclude people who did not state their size of workplace. All self-employed people worked in the private sector.

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## **Labour market statistics:** the move to Government Office Regions

In April 1997 Government Office Regions replaced Standard Statistical Regions as the primary geographic basis for presenting regional statistics. This article summarises what this change will mean for users of regional labour market statistics.

> By Steve Hickman, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics.



Photo: Telegraph Colour Library

#### Introduction

Self-employed (per cent)

GOVERNMENT Offices for the Regions were set up in April 1994 the amalgamation of the regional fices of the Departments of the invironment, Transport, Trade and ndustry, and Employment (now Education and Employment). The role of the ernment Offices for the Regions is to wide a single point of access to governent services to enable more coherent eneration and economic development. wing public consultation, the ment Statistical Service decided to ake Government Office Regions (GORs) primary regional geography largely in port of this role.

There are ten GORs in England, but for atistical purposes the North West and seyside are usually combined into one on. As *Table 1* shows, the boundaries Standard Statistical Regions (SSRs) and ORs are the same for the South West, orkshire and Humberside, and the East West Midlands. The most significant difference in boundaries is on the eastern flank of the country, where the Eastern GOR comprises the whole of the East Anglia SSR as well as Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire and Essex from the South East SSR. It should also be noted that Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland are unaffected by the move to GORs.

#### Key labour market statistics

Below is an assessment of the impact of the move to GORs on the key labour market series. (GOR data will appear in Labour Market Trends a month after it becomes publicly available).

Claimant unemployment count. Data were first published on a GOR basis on 14 May. A seasonally adjusted consistent series, and time-series of unadjusted data, will be available back to 1986 on Nomis®. Information on an SSR basis will continue to be available on Nomis®.

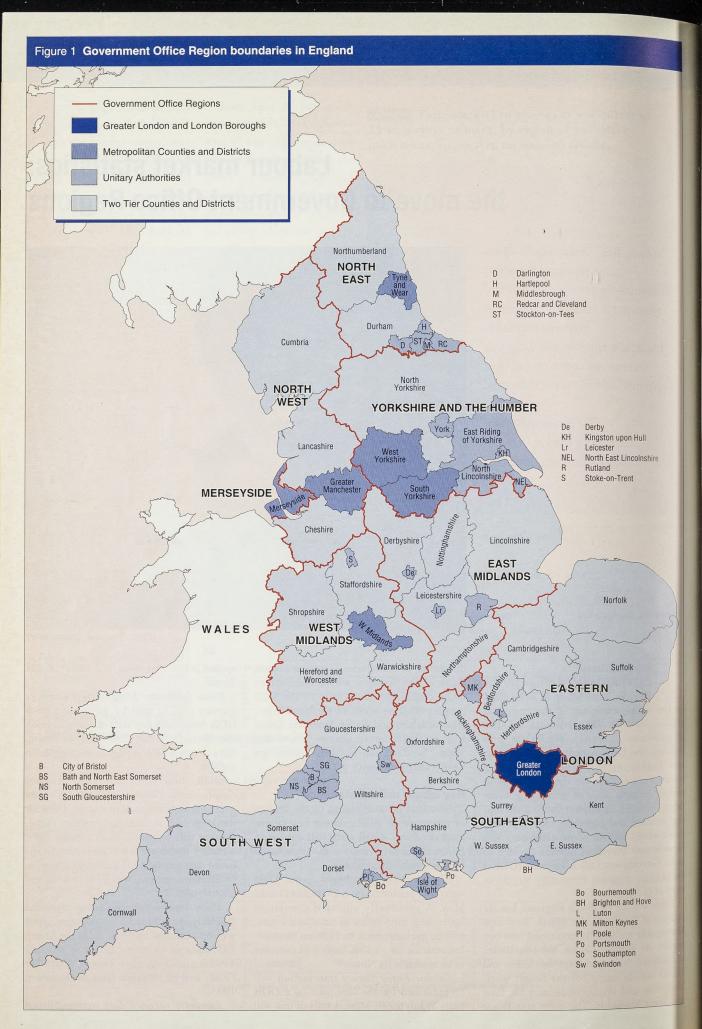
Labour Force Survey information will be published for the first time on a GOR basis in July 1997. More details of this will appear in the next issue of Labour Market

Data from the 1997 New Earnings Survey (NES) will be published on a GOR basis, and key data are available on this basis from the 1996 NES. In future, data from SSRs will be available on

GOR data from the 1995 Annual Employment Survey (AES) are already available at broad industry level. Data for the 1996 AES at four-digit industry classification will be published in autumn 1997. Nomis® users can also construct GORbased data for the 1991 and 1993 Censuses of Employment and will be able to access SSR figures.

Short-term employment surveys: the quarterly Workforce in Employment series will be available by GOR from the March 1997 quarter to be published in the July 1997 Labour Market Trends. Data for GORs will be available back to December

Jobcentre vacancy data were published



ndard Statistical Regions			Government Office Region
North	Cleveland* Durham	Northumberland Tyne and Wear*	North East
	Cumbria		
North West	Cheshire Greater Manchester*	Lancashire	North West
	Merseyside*		Merseyside
Yorkshire and Humberside	Humberside* North Yorkshire	South Yorkshire* West Yorkshire*	Yorkshire and the Humber
East Midlands	Derbyshire Leicestershire Lincolnshire	Nottinghamshire Northamptonshire	East Midlands
West Midlands	Hereford and Worcester Shropshire Staffordshire	Warwickshire West Midlands*	West Midlands
East Anglia	Cambridgeshire Suffolk	Norfolk	Eastern
	Bedfordshire Hertfordshire	Essex	
South East	Greater London		London
	Berkshire Buckinghamshire East Sussex Hampshire Isle of Wight	Oxfordshire West Sussex Surrey Kent	South East
South West	Avon* Cornwall Devon Dorset	Somerset Gloucestershire Wiltshire	South West

ma GOR basis in May. Data back to | eptember 1985, including the seasonallyjusted series, are available on Nomis®. SR level information is also available on

Information on Training for Work, Youth

GORs was published by the Department for Education and Employment in May. Previous data, based on TEC boundaries, are available up to 1993-1994. Information on work-related government training, which

Training and Modern Apprenticeships for | feeds into the quarterly Workforce in Employment series (see above), will be available in July 1997 (relating to March 1997). This series, like other components of the Workforce in Employment, will be available back to December 1995.

#### **Further information:**

For more information on the move to GORs and the availability of data, including information on the Nomis® database, contact: Graham Tippen Labour Market Division ONS B4/11 1 Drummond Gate London SW1V 2QQ Tel: 0171 533 6114



Your Insight into The Labour

#### THE LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

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## Special report Special report Special report Special report Special resport Special report Speci

## Household and family data from the Labour Force Survey: recent improvements in approach

Since 1996 the approach to the collection of information on the composition of households and families in the Labour Force Survey has been improved. This article assesses the impact of the improvements.

By **David Hastings**, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics.



Photo: John Sturrock/Network

#### Introduction

AN ARTICLE in Labour Market Trends in March 19971 discussed data available on households and famifrom the Labour Force Survey (LFS). spring 1996 there had been several to how information on marital and tational status was collected. The hnical note to the March article issed inconsistencies and discontinues dating back to 1984. This article sses the impact of the introduction, in ng 1996, of a new approach that more detailed information on the sition of families and households. which is harmonised with other ament surveys as part of an initiative standardise questions and introduce on classifications, definitions and ndards for government social surveys.2

### Definitions of households and Definitions of households and

A household is defined as a single rison, or a group of people who have

the same address as their only or main residence and who either share one meal a day or share the living accommodation. An LFS family unit is defined as a single person, or a married or cohabiting couple on their own, or with their never-married children who have no children of their own, or lone parents with such children. However, a family is defined as a couple or a lone parent with their children. This definition excludes single person LFS family units who would be classed as persons not in families. Children are classed as dependent or non-dependent – a dependent child is defined as a child under 16 years old, or under 19 and in full-time education. Non-dependent children are unmarried. childless adult offspring.

A recent article by Haskey<sup>3</sup> illustrates the kind of information on households and families that is of interest to demographers. This analysis uses the definition of a family in the previous paragraph.

An additional concept is that of the extended family. An extended family

includes all people within a household who are related in some way: partners; parents; children; grandparents; grandchildren; siblings; relatives by marriage; guardians; and other relations. Foster parents and children are not included in the same extended family. Foster children are assigned to separate family units within a household. The extra information available from the new approach has enabled extended family variables to be derived.

#### Household matrix

Growing attention to LFS household and family data, particularly economic activity data for households and families but also for general demographic purposes, explains the need for improvement in LFS data as well as harmonisation and consistency with other government surveys. To meet these requirements, the household matrix approach was adopted in order to identify correctly all families within households and to provide flexibility in analysis of family

#### Box 1 New and revised household matrix variables

- family unit type, revised from spring 1996
- household type, revised from spring 1996
- relationship to head of household, revised from spring 1996
- household composition, revised from spring 1996
- household relationships
- number of eligible people in household
- number of family units in household
- number of family units in household with dependent children only
- number of family units in household with non-dependent children only
- number of family units with more than one person
- number of extended families in household
- number of extended families in household with dependent children only
- number of extended families in household with non-dependent children only
- extended family unit member

relationship between each pair of household members. Previously, only their relationship to the head of the household was recorded and interviewers identified the number of family units. Now, a household matrix is produced from which the number and composition of families and households can be derived automatically.

#### Changes to variables

The household matrix approach collects

relationships. Information is obtained on the | more information than before. The matrix records marital status, cohabitation (including same sex cohabitees), whether children are dependent or non-dependent, step, foster or natural. As a result, some new variables have been introduced from spring 1996 and some have been revised these are shown in Box 1. The LFS User Guide contains more details on the new (and old) variables.

The family unit type variable has been extended from four categories to 13,

making considerably more information available. Single person family units a divided into males and females. Couple are now categorised as either married or cohabiting and further subdivided on the basis of whether they have no children. non-dependent children only or dependent children (with or without non-depende children). The male and female lone parent categories are also subdivided by whether their children are dependent or non-depen dent only.

The household type variable has been extended from 20 to 25 categories Couples are again divided into married cohabiting and a separate category ha been introduced for same sex couples. The relationship to head of household variable has been extended from ten to 21 categories to allow for the relationshir covered by the new household relation variable. The household compos variable has been extended from 18 to 24 categories to allow for cohabiting cou New variables have been derived to provide a count of the number of people and the number of family units in a household, neither being available previo Details of variables are shown in the technical note to this article.

It should be noted that the spring 1996 data might not be complete as there are assifying the responding member to be some households (around 3 to 4 per cent)

e data has to be imputed (carried forof from the previous quarter) because of umstantial refusal or non-contact and se households will not have data in the of the household matrix. Complete amily and household data is available nn summer 1996.

wiseholds with missing members

Another improvement from spring 1996 the introduction of data on missing perwithin households. This is not a direct harmonisation, nor of the introof the household matrix, but olls from the requirement that basic data recorded on all members of the houseand The March 1997 article referred to a mblem of missing data on non-respondg people that had arisen between spring 92 and winter 1995. During that period, member of a household was not preent and if the respondent was unable or willing to give any information about and person then there was no record of that erson in the survey. Thus, there could be museholds with missing members and ne households could be without a head ousehold. In the case of a married biting couple, the algorithm used to family type would have assumed at no data for a partner meant no partner, ther a single person or a lone parent. ing on whether they had any

spring 1996 this problem should nated as people with no other data ald be included in the household matrix d consequently in the derivation of the and household types. Therefore, cases of an apparent discrepancy

between family type and marital/cohabitational status will occur and those that do will be genuine cases where the partner has been living away from the residence for more than six months. This is confirmed by data for the first three quarters showing that the unweighted number of families with a missing partner had fallen by twothirds. Virtually all of these respondents confirmed in response to a check question that their partner was not present - they were genuine instances of absences.

ONS is currently working on ways to correct or adjust for the problems during 1992 to 1995 with a view to producing data on households and families that are consistent with the period from 1996. When this work is completed it will be the subject of a further article.

#### Estimates of lone parents

Misclassification of the families with missing partners had resulted in the LFS estimates of single persons and lone parents being inflated and the number of married or cohabiting couples deflated for the period spring 1992 to winter 1995. (The published official estimates of the number of one parent families are not based solely on the LFS.) Figure 1 shows lone parents as a percentage of all families - note that this is unweighted data and the base is LFS family units. Proportions for spring 1992 to winter 1995 have been adjusted by excluding cases with missing partners or no head of household. (The previously mentioned report in Labour Market Trends, March 1997, contains more details on this adjustment.) Proportions for spring 1996 onwards do not need to be adjusted as the much smaller number of cases with missing

partners are considered to be genuine. The adjusted series shows a much more plausible and consistent pattern over time which is confirmed by the 1996 figures.

#### Comparison with General **Household Survey**

Other government surveys also provide information on households and families. One commonly used source is the General Household Survey, and Table 1 shows a comparison between the latest LFS and GHS data. The LFS quarters included are those since the introduction of the household matrix and the GHS data refers to 1995 (survey period April 1995 to March 1996). This confirms the consistency between the two surveys as reported in the article in Labour Market Trends, March 1997.

#### Family and household type analysis

Tables 2 and 3, which show the distribution of family and household types, illustrate the extent of the additional information obtained by the household matrix. Figure 2 illustrates the different types and proportions of families based on the definition and categories used by Haskey (based on Haskey's Figure 3). Only those families where the head of the family is aged between 16 and 59 are included

The extra data collected by the household matrix means that new analyses can be performed. For example, Table 4 shows the distribution of extended families by region and as a proportion of all households by region. This shows that Greater London has the highest concentration of extended families and East Anglia

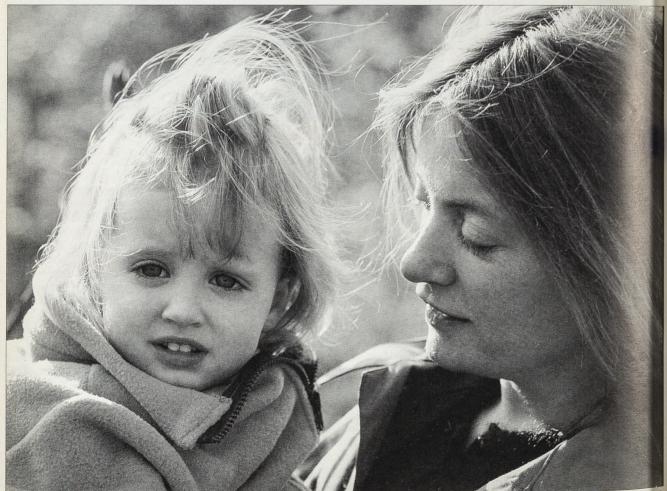
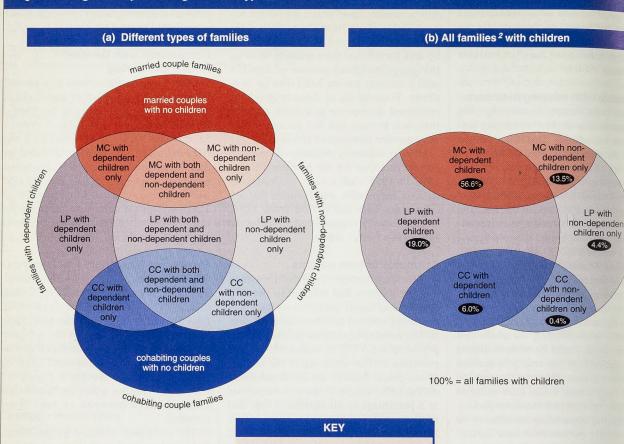


Photo: John Sturrock/Network

## Lone parents as a percentage of all family units centage of family units Win Spr Sum Aut Year/quarter ··· Adjusted

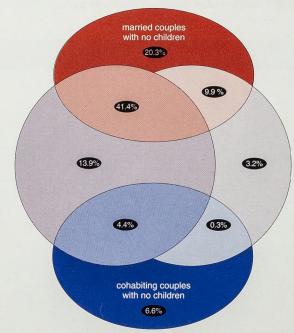
Source: Labour Force Survey unweighted data

Figure 2 Diagrams representing different types of families 1



- MC married couple families
- I.P.- lone parent families
- CC cohabiting couple families

#### (c) All families <sup>2</sup> (including couples with no children)



100% = all families (with or without children)

(Diagrams not to scale)

- 1 Based on Figure 3 in Haskey, J: Population review: (6) Families and households in Great Britain. Population Trends, 85 HMSO (London, 1996)
- 2 Where head of family is aged 16-59

Source: Labour Force Survey, summer 1996, unweighted data

The introduction of the household atrix has resulted in a number of provements to the household and family e data collected by the LFS:

insistency over time has improved and consistency with GHS estimates is good; the additional information collected by the matrix approach has enabled new variables to be derived;

variables for family type and household type have more categories than previ-

extended family and same sex family variables have been derived and information is also available for step, foster or natural children;

new analyses are possible using the additional data;

the LFS, with its very large sample size, now provides an improved source of demographic data on households and families.

ootnoies

: 'Data on households and families from the Labour Force Survey', Labour Market Trends, March 1997, pp89-98.

See GSS: Harmonised concepts and questions for government social surveys, ONS, 1996.

Haskey, J: Population review: (6) Families and households in Great Britain, Population Trends, 85 HMSO (London, 1996).

Table 1 Distribution of households and families by type for LFS and GHS,

				Per cent
	LFS <sup>a</sup>			GHS <sup>b</sup>
	Spring 1996	Summer 1996	Autumn 1996	1995/96
Households				
One person	27	27	27	28
Two or more unrelated adults	3	3	3	2
Married or cohabiting couple				
with dependent children	24	24	24	24
with non-dependent children only	7	7	7	6
with no children	27	28	28	29
Lone parent				
with dependent children	7	7	7	7
with non-dependent children only	3	3	3	3
Two or more families	1	1	1	1
Families with dependent children				
Married or cohabiting couple	77	77	77	78
Lone mother	21	21	21	20
Single	8	8	8	8
Widowed	1	1	1	1
Divorced	7	7	7	7
Separated	4	5	5	5
Lone father	2	2	2	2
All lone parents	23	23	23	22

a LFS data are unweighted.
b GHS data (which are always shown unweighted) relate to year from April to March.

#### ble 2 Distribution of family units by type, United Kingdom

mily unit type	Spring 95	Spring 96	Summer 96	Autumn 96
reperson <sup>a</sup>	33.8	34.3	33.9	34.5
male	na	14.8	14.5	14.7
female	na	19.4	19.3	19.7
same sex couple <sup>b</sup>	na	0.1	0.1	0.1
blehead of married/cohabiting family <sup>a</sup>	55.6	55.5	56.0	55.6
Married, no children	na	22.6	22.8	22.9
Married, non-dependent children only	na	6.4	6.7	6.4
Married, dependent children	na	21.1	20.9	20.7
Cohabiting, no children	na	3.1	3.3	3.3
Cohabiting, non-dependent children only	na	0.2	0.2	0.1
Cohabiting, dependent children	na	2.1	2.1	2.2
elelone head of family <sup>a</sup>	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.3
Male lone parent, dependent children	na	0.7	0.6	0.6
Male lone parent, non-dependent children only	na	0.8	0.7	0.6
<sup>inale</sup> lone <b>head of family</b> <sup>a</sup>	9.0	8.7	8.8	8.6
female lone parent, dependent children	na	6.4	6.4	6.3
<sup>female</sup> lone parent, non-dependent children only	na	2.3	2.4	2.4
ise (number)	67,518	67,791	67,084	67,330

Source: Labour Force Survey, unweighted data.

n spring 1996, category replaced by subdivisions shown. Totals for 1996 quarters reached by summing up subdivisions.

Table 3 Distribution of household types, United Kingdom

				Per ce
Household type	Spring 95	Spring 96	Summer 96	Autumn 96
One person	28.0	27.1	27.3	27.3
Two or more persons	2.4	2.9	2.7	2.9
Couple, no children, no other family units <sup>a</sup>	26.5	26.3	26.5	26.7
Married	na	23.2	23.2	23.4
Cohabiting	na	3.1	3.3	3.3
Couple, no children, other family units	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
Couple, all dependent children, no other family units <sup>a</sup>	20.8	21.0	20.6	20.7
Married	na	18.9	18.5	18.5
Cohabiting	na	2.1	2.1	2.2
Couple, dependent and non-dependent children, no other family units <sup>a</sup>	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.0
Married	na	2.9	3.0	2.9
Cohabiting	na	0.1	0.1	0.1
Couple, all non-dependent children, no other family units <sup>a</sup>	6.3	6.7	7.0	6.6
Married	na	6.6	6.8	6.5
Cohabiting	na	0.2	0.2	0.1
Couple, all dependent children, other family units	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5
Couple, dependent and non-dependent children, other family units	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Couple, all non-dependent children, other family units	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
All couples	58.0	58.8	59.0	58.9
Lone parent, all dependent children	6.8	6.5	6.4	6.3
Lone parent, dependent and non-dependent children	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
Lone parent, all non-dependent children	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.2
All lone parents	11.0	10.4	10.3	10.2
Two or more family units	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Same sex couples <sup>b</sup>	na	0.1	0.1	0.1
Base (number)	63,537	63,035	62,729	62,551

Source: Labour Force Survey, unweighte

**Further information:** 

Any enquiries arising from this report should be referred to David Hastings on 0171 533 6146.

For information on the General Household Survey contact Lesley Sanders on 0171 533 5444.

na not available

From spring 1996, category replaced by subdivisions shown. Totals for 1996 quarters reached by summing up subdivisions. Same sex couples are not included in 'all couples' nor in other 'couple' categories.

Table 4 Households with extended families by region; summer 1996

Standard Statistical Region	Distribution of households with an extended family	Households with extended families as a proportion of all households
North	4.9	3.0
Yorkshire and Humberside	8.1	3.3
East Midlands	5.5	2.8
East Anglia	2.0	1.8
South East	31.5	3.6
Greater London	15.0	4.7
Rest of South East	16.5	3.0
South West	7.4	3.2
West Midlands	10.3	4.0
North West	10.7	3.3
England	80.5	3.4
Wales	6.3	4.3
Scotland	8.7	3.1
Northern Ireland	4.5	4.5
Great Britain	95.5	3.4
United Kingdom	100.0	3.4

Source: Labour Force Survey, unweighted data.

nical note

#### Use of unweighted data

the LFS data used to produce the analyses in this article are inweighted. While this is a reasonable basis for illustrative analyses, for most purposes it would be necessary to produce grossed up household or family level data, where the sample data are weighted to

used for the LFS works on the basis

of the individual person, and is not

provide estimates of the population. Same sex couples the grossing procedure currently

necessarily suitable for applying to household or family level data. The technical note to 'Data on households and families from the Labour Force Survey' in Labour Market Trends, March 1997, discusses this issue more fully. GHS data are always shown unweighted.

Before spring 1996 same sex cohabitees were not identified and would have been categorised as two

separate family units. Now, they are identified as a same sex couple with a separate category in the household type variable. But the family type variable is still showing them as separate family units within the same sex couple family type. This has doubled the apparent number of same sex family units. There are only around 40 cases with a same sex couple. Base numbers and proportions in Table 2 have been adjusted accordingly.

#### Variable definitions

#### Categories of relationships between pairs of household members in the household matrix

Step parent Cohabiting partner Guardian Natural son or daughter Foster parent Step-son or daughter Parent-in-law Foster child Brother or sister Son or daughter-in-law Step brother or sister Foster brother or sister

Brother or sister-in-law Grandchild Grandparent Other relation Other non-relative

#### Categories of relationship to head of household

From 1989 to winter 1995

Head of household (HOH)

Wife of HOH Child of HOH/wife

Parent/grandparent of HOH/wife

Brother/sister of HOH/wife Nephew/niece of HOH/wife

Grandchild of HOH/wife

Other relation of HOH/wife

Cohabitee

#### From spring 1996

Head of household Spouse Cohabitee Child Step-child Foster child Child-in-law Parent Step-parent Foster parent Parent-in-law Brother/sister Step-brother/sister Foster brother/sister Brother/sister-in-law Grandchild Grandparent Other relation Other non-relative Same sex cohabitee Undefined

#### Technical note - continued

#### Categories for type of household

Spring 1992 to winter 1995

One person

Two or more persons, all different family units

Couple, no children, no other family units

Couple, no children, other family units Couple, all dependent children, no other family units

Couple, dependent & non-dependent children, no other family units

Couple, all non-dependent children, no other family units

Couple, all dependent children, other family units Couple, dependent & non-dependent children, other family units

Couple, all non-dependent children, other family units

Lone parent, all dependent children, no other family units Lone parent, dependent & non-dependent children, no other family units

Lone parent, all non-dependent children, no other family units

Lone parent, all dependent children, other family units Lone parent, dependent & non-dependent children, other family units

Lone parent, all non-dependent children, other family units

Two or more family units, all dependent children Two or more family units, dependent & non-dependent children

Two or more family units, all non-dependent children Two or more family units, no children

#### Categories for type of family unit

From 1989 to winter 1995

One person

Male head of married/cohabiting family

Male lone head of family

Female lone head of family

From spring 1996

One person

Two or more persons, all different family units

Married couple, no children, no other family units Cohabiting couple, no children, no other family units Couple, no children, other family units

Married couple, all dependent children, no other family units

Cohabiting couple, all dependent children, no other family units

Married couple, dependent & non-dependent children, no other family units

Cohabiting couple, dependent & non-dependent children, no other family units

Married couple, all non-dependent children, no other family units

Cohabiting couple, all non-dependent children, no other family units

Couple, all dependent children, other family units Couple, dependent & non-dependent children, other family units

Couple, all non-dependent children, other family units

Lone parent, all dependent children, no other family units Lone parent, dependent & non-dependent children, no other family units

Lone parent, all non-dependent children, no other family units

Lone parent, all dependent children, other family units Lone parent, dependent & non-dependent children, other family units

Lone parent, all non-dependent children, other family units

Two or more family units, all dependent children Two or more family units, dependent & non-dependent children

Two or more family units, all non-dependent children Two or more family units, no children

Same sex couple with/without others

#### From spring 1996

One person – male One person – female Same sex couple

Married couple with no children
Married couple with non-dependent children only
Married couple with dependent children
Cohabiting couple with no children
Cohabiting couple with non-dependent children only
Cohabiting couple with dependent children

Male lone parent with dependent children
Male lone parent with non-dependent children only

Female lone parent with dependent children Female lone parent with non-dependent children only

Statistical feature Statis

### Labour disputes in 1996

Last year 1.3 million working days
were lost in the UK as a result of 244
stoppages of work arising from
abour disputes. This article presents
detailed analyses of the disputes,
broken down by industry, region,
cause and size, and also compares
the 1996 data with previous years.

By Kate Sweeney, Socio-Economic Wision, Office for National Statistics.



Photo: Andrew Wiard

#### Coverage

INFORMATION ABOUT labour disputes in the UK is collected by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) from a number of sources. Certain major industries and public bodies provide regular centralised returns but more often the information is collected directly from the amployer or trade union involved after ONS has been notified of a dispute from

press reports. Up until September 1996 this information was collected by the Employment Service local office network on behalf of ONS.

It is difficult to ensure complete recording of stoppages, particularly of short disputes which may not generate a press report. For this reason, stoppages involving fewer than ten workers and those lasting less than one day are excluded from the

statistics unless the total number of working days lost from the dispute exceeds 100. More information about the coverage of the statistics can be found in the technical note at the end of this article.

#### Annual changes

Table 1 shows statistics on labour disputes in 1995 and 1996. There are three core components to this data: the number of stoppages, the number of workers involved in those stoppages and the number of working days lost through stoppages. A distinction is made in the table between disputes that were in progress at some point during the year and those that began in the year.

Working days lost are defined as the number of days not worked by people involved in a dispute at their place of work. Workers who are both directly and indirectly involved in the dispute are counted in the statistics (see *technical note* for definitions). However, as can be seen from *Table 1*, the vast majority of workers are directly involved in the stoppage. Workers who are indirectly affected at other establishments (e.g. because of a shortage of material from a supplier who is in dispute) are not included in the statistics.

#### Key findings

In the calendar year 1996:

- 1.3 million working days were lost through labour disputes more than three times the figure for 1995 and the highest calendar year total since 1990.
- There were 244 stoppages of work because of labour disputes, slightly more than the figure for 1995 and the highest total since 1992. Stoppages were generally longer in duration and involved more workers than the stoppages in 1995.
- Despite the increase in working days lost through strikes, they

Of the days lost, 68 per cent were from 72 stoppages in the transport, storage and communications industry group.

accounted for only 0.03 per cent of

potential working time in the year.

- The regions with the highest number of days lost per 1,000 employees were London and the North East; the regions with the lowest were Northern Ireland and the South East.
- Stoppages over pay accounted for 82 per cent of the working days lost.
- Some 22 stoppages involved the loss of more than 5,000 working days and accounted for 92 per cent of the total number of working days lost.

Table 1 Stoppages, workers involved and working days lost in 1996 and 1995

			United Kingdom
		1996	1995
Working day	s lost through stoppages		
In progress in		1,303,300	414,700
Beginning in		1,155,100	370,200
Workers inv	olved in stoppages		
In progres	ss in year	364,300	174,000
Of which:	directly involved	357,500	169,200
	indirectly involved	6,800	4,800
Beginning	g in year	338,900	169,300
Of which:		332,100	165,800
	indirectly involved	6,800	3,500
Stoppages			
In progress in	vear	244	235
Beginning in		230	232

Stoppages which began in 1995 and continued into 1996 accounted for 144,400 days lost in 1996, of which 67,700 occurred in the first two months of 1996. Stoppages which began in 1994 accounted for 5,400 of the days lost in 1995. Stoppages which began in 1993 and continued into 1996 accounted for 62,500 of the days lost in 1994, 39,200 of the days lost in 1995 and a further 3,800 days lost in 1996. See Table 11 for more details of some of the longest disputes. In addition, stoppages beginning in 1996 and continuing into 1997 resulted in a loss of 3,100 days in the first two months of 1997.

The number of working days lost through labour disputes more than tripled between 1995 and 1996 to 1.3 million. This is the highest annual figure since 1990 but is still historically relatively low: the average number of days lost per year was 7.2 million in the 1980s and 12.9 million in the 1970s.

The number of stoppages increased slightly in 1996 to 244, the highest figure since 1992. Of this total, 14 started in 1995 and continued during 1996. This increase was far less marked than the increase in working days lost and seems to indicate a general levelling out in the number of stoppages. To put the figure into context, the average number of stoppages in the 1980s was 1.129 and the average number in the 1990s to date is 307.

There were 364,000 workers involved in labour disputes during 1996 which is approximately double the figure for 1995. This information, combined with the information on the number of stoppages, shows that the disputes in 1996 generally involved more employees and were longer in duration than they were in 1995, rather than there being more disputes.

#### Review of 1976-96

Table 2 presents labour dispute data over the last 20 years and Figures 1 and 2 illustrate working days lost and the number of stoppages. The unusually high number of days lost in 1979 and 1984 were due to very large individual stoppages which show the impact that large disputes can have on the statistics. Indeed, this has been the major reason for the increase in working days lost in 1996 as just two disputes accounted for more than 69 per cent of the total days lost over the year.

Both Figure 1 and 2 show a substantial decline in strike activity in the 1990s and and regions that differ in size. Since the size of the total labour force has not changed greatly over the last 20 years, the rates for the UK as a whole show the same pattern of general decline and occasional peaks that can be seen in the working days lost series.

An alternative way of putting the strike statistics into a wider context is to consider working time lost through strikes as a proportion of time actually worked. In 1996 an estimated 36,000 million hours were worked in the UK.1 Comparing this with 10.2 million hours lost through strikes shows that approximately 0.03 per cent of potential working time was lost as a result of strikes in 1996. The equivalent figure for 1995 was 0.01 per cent.

#### Industrial analyses

Historically, certain industries have been more prone to strikes than others and breaking the strike statistics down into separate industries reveals some interesting patterns and shifts over time. However, it should be noted that comparisons between industries can also be affected by the methodology that is used for compiling the data. For example, because small stoppages are excluded from the figures, it is much more likely that industry groups with large firms will have disputes included in the statistics. Similarly, better reporting arrangements exist for some industries than for others.

Table 3 shows labour dispute statistics comparisons to be made across industries | for 1996 broken down into 27 industrial

Table 2 Stoppages in progress

number of strikes has been on a general

downward trend throughout the last 20

The second column of Table 2 shows

working days lost per 1,000 employees for

each year from 1976 to 1996. This is the

standard method that has been used to con-

vert working days lost into a strike rate that

takes account of the size of the labour

force and hence removes any economic

cycle effect. This method also enables

United Kingdon	U	nited	King	gdon
----------------	---	-------	------	------

Year	Working days lost (000s)	Working days lost per 1,000 employees <sup>a</sup>	Workers involved (000s)	Stoppages	Stoppages involving the loss of over 100,000 working days
1976	3,284	146	668	2,034	3
1977	10,142	448	1,166	2,737	12
1978	9,405	413	1,041	2,498	7
1979	29,474	1,272	4,608	2,125	15
1980	11,964	520	834	1,348	5
1981	4,266	195	1,513	1,344	7
1982	5,313	248	2,103	1,538	7
1983	3,754	178	574	1,364	6
1984	27,135	1,278	1,464	1,221	11
1985	6,402	299	791	903	4
1986	1,920	90	720	1,074	2
1987	3,546	164	887	1,016	3
1988	3,702	166	790	781	8
1989	4,128	182	727	701	6
1990	1,903	83	298	630	3
1991	761	34	176	369	1
1992	528	24	148	253	-
1993	649	30	385	211	2
1994	278	13	107	205	-
1995	415	19	174	235	-
1996	1,303	59	364	244	2

Figure 2 in particular shows that the | a Based on the latest available mid-year (June) estimates of employees in employment.

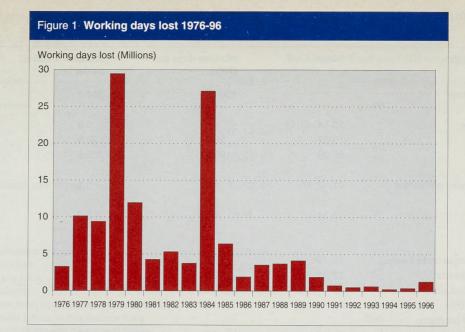


Figure 2 Stoppages in progress 1976-96 3,000 2 500 2.000 1,500 1.000



Working days lost per 1,000 employees<sup>a</sup>

	per extension of			United Kingd
Industry group (SIC 1992)	Class	Working days lost (000s)	Workers involved (000s)	Stoppag
All industries and services <sup>a, b</sup>		1303.3	364.3	244
Mining, energy and water	10-14, 40, 41	1.8	0.9	6
Manufacturing	15-37	96.7	33.6	67
Services	50-99	1196.5	326.6	159
	04 00 05	0.4	0.1	
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	01, 02, 05	0.1	0.1	1
Mining and quarrying	10-14	1.8	0.9	6
Manufacturing of:			,	
Food products, beverages and tobacco	15, 16	2.5	0.1	2
Textiles and textile products	17, 18	2.5	2.0	7
Leather and leather products	19			1
Wood and wood products	20	-		-
Pulp, paper and paper products;				
printing and publishing	21, 22	4.5	0.1	1
Coke, refined petroleum products and				
nuclear fuels	23	8.4	2.5	2
Chemicals, chemical products and				
man-made fibres	24	0.4	0.2	2
Rubber and plastic products	25	1.0	0.2	3
Other non-metallic mineral products  Basic metals and fabricated metal	26	-	-	
products	27, 28	3.3	0.7	10
Machinery and equipment not elsewhere	27,20	0.0		
classified	29	7.8	2.9	10
Electrical and optical equipment	30-33	1.6	1.1	4
Transport equipment	34, 35	43.4	22.3	22
Manufacturing not elsewhere classified	36, 37	21.2	1.5	4
Electricity, gas and water supply	40, 41	- 5-23		-
Construction	45	8.1	3.1	11
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of				
motor vehicles, motorcycles and				
personal and household goods	50-52	-		- 1
Hotels and restaurants	55	4.6	0.1	3
Transport, storage and communication	60-64	883.7	145.7	72
	05.07	40.4	00.4	0
Financial intermediation	65-67	10.1	20.1	2
Real estate, renting and business activities	70-74	0.5	0.3	5
Public administration and defence;				
compulsory social security	75	157.7	32.1	22
Education	80	128.5	121.7	35
Health and social work	85	8.4	4.7	9
Other community, social and personal				
service activities, private households with				
employed persons, extra-territorial	00.00.05			40
organisations and bodies	90-93, 95, 99	3.0	1.9	12

Some stoppages involved workers in more than one of the above industry groups, but have each been counted as only one stoppage in the totals for all industries and services.

	working days lost per 1,000 employees							
ndustry group (SIC 1992)	Class	1996	1995					
industries and services		59	19					
<sub>tring</sub> , energy and water	10-14, 40, 41	9	6					
lanufacturing	15-37	24	17					
grices	50-99	71	20					
agiculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	01, 02, 05		The second second					
Ining and quarrying	10-14	28	6					
<sub>lanu</sub> facturing of:								
	15 16	6	40					
Food products, beverages and tobacco	15, 16	6	19					
Textiles and textile products	17, 18	8	7					
Leather and leather products	19	7						
Wood and wood products	20	and town or before to	6					
Pulp, paper and paper products; printing and publishing	21, 22	10	2					
Coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuels	23	290	-					
Chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	24	2	20					
Rubber and plastic products	25	4						
Other non-metallic mineral products	26		4					
Basic metals and fabricated metal products	27, 28	6	14					
Machinery and equipment not elsewhere classified	29	19	21					
Electrical and optical equipment	30-33	3	9					
Transport equipment	34, 35	117	83					
Manufacturing not elsewhere classified	36, 37	122	1					
ectricity, gas and water supply	40, 41	unit 1997 al acquipatq	6					
instruction	45	10	12					
holesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles,								
motorcycles and personal and household goods	50-52	and part of the m						
otels and restaurants	55	4	4					
ansport, storage and communication	60-64	673	93					
nancial intermediation	65-67	10	10					
al estate, renting and business activities	70-74	Sur-o-nominations	draw gras					
blic administration and defence; compulsory social security	75	114	69					
ducation	80	70	36					
salth and social work	85	3	6					
ther community, social and personal service activities,								
private households with employed persons, extra-territorial organisations and bodies	90-93, 95, 99	3	23					
Manna will an and 12 Man								

leans nil or negligible.

oups (classified according to the | education sector. There were also 22 stop- | the health and social services industries andard Industrial Classification 1992) and Table 4 shows working days lost per 000 employees in 1995 and 1996 for the ame industries.

More than two-thirds of the working ays lost in 1996 were as a result of 72 oppages in the transport, storage and munications group (which includes stal services). Some 12 per cent of the lys lost were from 22 disputes in the pubadministration group and a further 10

industry which resulted in 43,000 working days lost.

Comparing 1995 and 1996 shows a seven-fold increase in the strike rate in the transport, storage and communication group, a doubling of the rate in the education sector and a 65 per cent increase in the public administration rate. There was also a significant increase in the rate for the non-specific manufacturing group arising rent were from 35 stoppages in the from four stoppages in 1996. The rates for of the service sector. However, over the

pages in the transport manufacturing | and food, drink and tobacco manufacturing fell over the year.

Table 5 and Figure 3 show strike rates over time for the mining and energy sector, manufacturing and services. Between 1982 and 1993 the mining, energy and water supply industries had the highest rate in each year except 1989, when there was a large public sector strike. Until the late 1980s the rate for the manufacturing industries had been significantly higher than that

The figures for working days lost and workers have been rounded and consequently the sums of constituent items may not agree precisely with the totals.

dased on the latest mid-year (June) estimates of employees in employment.

1990s the rates have been fairly similar and, in 1996, the service sector rate was almost three times the rate for the manufacturing sector.

#### Regional analyses

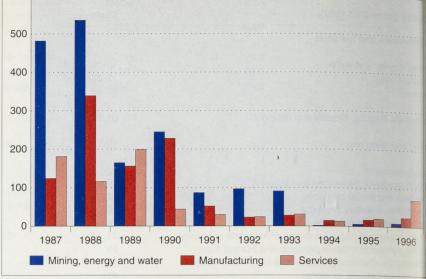
In line with all other series produced by the Government Statistical Service, presentation of labour dispute data at a subnational level will be based on Government Office Regions (GORs) from this year rather than the previously used Standard Statistical Regions (SSRs).2 Last year's annual article on labour disputes provided a time-series of data on an SSR basis (Labour Market Trends, June 1996, pp271-285) and anyone requiring SSR data for 1996 should contact Jackie Davies at the address provided at the end of this article.

Table 6 shows regional strike rates for GORs in 1995 and 1996 and a further breakdown of the data for 1996 by industry.3 The rates for 1996 are also presented in Figure 4. When interpreting these figures, it is important to bear in mind that the industrial composition of employment in a region is a major factor influencing the scale of labour disputes it experiences. The regions with the highest number of working days lost per 1,000 employees in 1996 were the North East and London (both 88). The regions with the lowest were Northern Ireland (35) and the South East (42), although a number of regions had rates in the 40s and lower 50s. With the exception of Merseyside, all regions saw an increase in their strike rates between 1995 and 1996. The industry breakdown for 1996 shows that one quarter of all the days lost in the transport, storage and communication group were from 20 stoppages in London. The disputes in the public administration group and the education sector were fairly evenly spread around the country.

#### Causes of disputes

Table 7 shows stoppages in 1996 by principal cause and industry group, and Table 8 provides a time-series of working days lost by cause. In 1996 82 per cent of working days lost were because of disputes over pay but this cause accounted for only 36 per cent of all stoppages; this compares with 49 per cent of days lost and 40 per cent of stoppages in 1995. Some 16 per cent of stoppages related to redundancy issues and the same proportion to staffing and work allocation. However, these two causes together accounted for only 6 per cent of all working days lost, and the number of days lost from both these causes actually fell between 1995 and 1996 despite the sharp rise in days lost through disputes overall. Ninety-one per cent of working days lost in the transport, storage and communication group resulted from eight stoppages over pay, while almost

Figure 3 Working days lost per 1,000 employees, broad industrial sectors, 1987-96 500 400



administration were from three stoppages over working conditions.

Figure 5 shows the distribution of working days lost by cause in each year from 1986 to 1996 for four causes: pay, redundancy, staffing and work allocation, and other. This shows the decline in the proportion of days lost because of disputes over pay in the early 1990s and the subsequent rise. This will, in part, reflect the differing priorities of employees | tion of a dispute. Previous articles have

during periods of recession as opposed to periods of growth. However, it should also be remembered that the data are often dominated by one or two very large strikes which will, in turn, dominate all of the detailed analyses and can make comparisons over time difficult.

#### Disputes by duration

There are two ways of defining the dura-

Table 5 Working days lost per 1,000 employees<sup>a, b</sup>

				United Kingdo
	Mining, energy and water	Manufacturing	Services	All industries and services
1976	180	318	21	146
1977	251	1,101	124	448
1978	372	1,135	77	413
1979	232	3,347	422	1,272
1980	259	1,691	42	520
1981	374	396	117	195
1982	649	352	211	248
1983	2,212	345	39	178
1984	38,425	529	114	1,278
1985	7,518	183	86	299
1986	293	220	46	90
1987	482	124	181	164
1988	536	339	116	166
1989	165	156	199	182
1990	245	228	44	83
1991	87	52	30	34
1992	97	23	24	24
1993	91	28	31	30
1994	2	15	13	13
1995	6	17	20	19
1996	9	24	71	59

50 per cent of the days lost in public by Figures for 1976-1993 are classified according to SIC 80 whereas figures for 1994-1996 are classified to SIC 92.

Figure 4 Working days lost per 1,000 employees in 1996; all industries and services

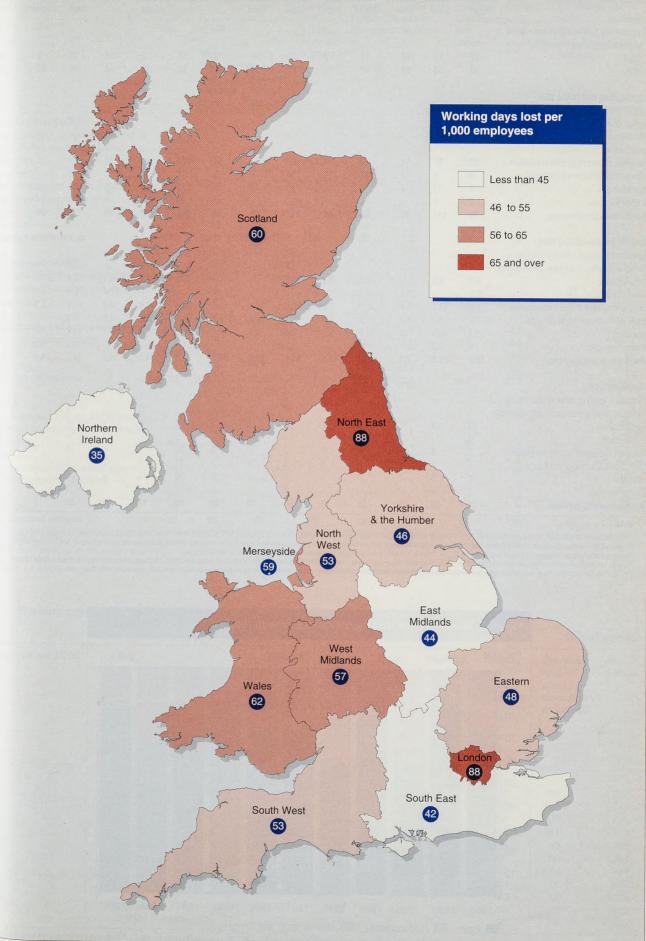


Table 6 Stoppages in progress by Government Office Region and industry group<sup>a</sup>

Industry group (SIC1992)	North East	North West	Mersey- side	Yorks & Humb	East Mids	West Mids	South West	Eastern	London	South East	Wales	Scot- land	N. Ireland	UK <sup>b</sup>
Days lost per 1,000 employees -							1.							
all industries and services 1995	27	11	150	17	9	24	6	3	17	2	15	36		
1995	88	53	59	46	44	57	53	48	88	42	62	60	9	19
1990	00	55	39	40		31	33	40	00	42	02	00	35	59
Working days lost (000s) 1996 <sup>c</sup>														
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	2			1 -	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	
Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	1000	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Manufacturing	41	5		10	-	14	-	3	1	8	2	12	-	97
Construction	-	1		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1		8
Transport, storage and communication	27	87	11	53	41	80	77	68	221	88	33	81	15	884
Public administration and defence	3	6	11	12	18	13	8	9	29	10	13	12	-	158
Education	6	12	4	13	9	10	10	10	21	16	- 5	11	2	128
All other services	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	_	-	4	27
All industries and services	78	111	26	88	69	117	95	91	282	122	60	119	20	1,303
Workers involved (000s) 1996 <sup>c</sup>														
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing									0.1					0.4
Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water						0.2			0.1			0.6		0.1
Manufacturing	6.3	5.6	-	2.6	0.2	7.5		4.0	0.6	2.2	0.9	3.7		0.9
Construction	0.1	-	0.4	0.3	-	7.5	_		-		1.4	0.9		33.6
Transport, storage and communication	5.0	13.1	1.4	10.2	6.6	12.5	11.1	11.0	38.4	13.8	4.9	15.4	2.3	
Public administration and defence	0.6	1.2	1.9	1.2	3.9	3.7	1.5	1.2	10.5	2.2	1.9	1.9	-	145.7
Education	5.7	10.9	3.3	12.0	9.0	9.4	8.6	10.1	18.5	16.1	5.3	11.3	1.7	
All other services	1.0	0.8	0.1	12.0	9.0	0.2	-	10.1	4.4	10.1	-	0.3	0.4	121.7
All industries and services	18.7	31.6	7.0	26.3	19.6	33.4	21.2	26.3	72.6	34.3	14.4	34.1		27.1
All industries and services	10.7	31.0	7.0	20.3	19.0	33.4	21.2	20.3	12.0	34.3	14.4	34.1	4.4	364.3
Stoppages 1996														
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	6
Manufacturing	10	9	1	3	2	12	-	3	5	4	5	15	-	67
Construction	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4		11
Transport, storage and communication	3	9	8	6	2	5	3	6	20	8	5	19	1	72
Public administration and defence	1	1	3	2	5	3	3	2	11	2	7	3		22
Education	2	3	4	7	3	6	4	2	16	3	4	5	1	35
All other services	1	4	2	-	-	3	-	1	17	-	-	1	1	31
All industries and services	18	26	19	20	12	30	10	14	69	17	25	51	3	244

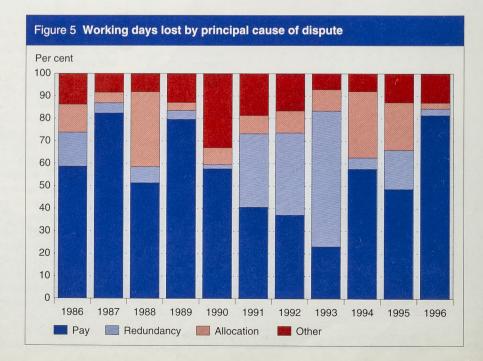
Means nil or negligible.

a The number of stoppages by region do not sum to the total for the UK all industries and services, as some disputes which affect more than one region have been counted only once in the total for all industries and services. Similarly, the sum of the constituent items for the broad industry groups do not sum to the total for all industries as some stoppages affect more than one

industry in the group shown.

b Figures for widespread stoppages which cannot be disaggregated down to Government Office Region level are included in the UK total. This accounts for 25,000 days lost in 1996.

c The figures for working days lost and workers involved have been rounded and consequently the sum of the constituent items may not agree precisely with the totals.



Stoppages in progress in 1996 by main cause and broad industry group<sup>a</sup>

**United Kingdom** 

dustry group (SIC 1992)	Pay			Duration and	Redun- dancy	Trade union	Working conditions	Staffing	Dismissal	
	All	of which		pattern of hours	questions		and super-	work	and other disciplinary	causes
<sub>gking</sub> days lost (000s) <sup>b</sup>		Wage rates and earnings levels	Extra wage and fringe benefits	worked			vision	e ironiej mobi siti t jirosese	measures	
orking days lost (000s) <sup>b</sup>							the same	and the same of th	10 E (10 S. V.)	
iculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-			0.00	Alleli et la	FALLS
ning, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	-	-	-	- 200	1	1 2	1699 <u>5</u> 0 7m8	Village Day J	WE BELLEVE	2
nufacturing	67	59	8	6	6	4 10	11	4	2	97
nstruction	3	1	3	-	1	74 78	4	STATES D	E.s-sild	8
ansport, storage and communication	801	800	1	46	_	3	H tank on	19	15	884
blic administration and defence	56	45	11	-	24	- 1	75	2		158
ucation	113	113	1	-	5	-	-	10	-	128
herservices	21	10	11		2	2	-	1	1	27
industries and services	1063	1028	34	52	39	6	91	35	18	1303
orkers involved (000s) <sup>b</sup>										
iculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	0.1	0.1	-	_	_	477.24	TRID TIME YES		na una	0.1
ing, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	0.2	0.2	-	-	-	0.3	na ogu ka st		0.3	0.9
nufacturing	13.7	6.2	7.5	8.7	0.8	2-1.00	4.6	5.0	0.8	33.6
nstruction	0.7	0.4	0.3	-	1.1	-	1.2		ent -entre	3.1
nsport, storage and communication	120.2	119.2	0.9	7.5	-	1.8	0.1	4.9	11.2	145.7
blic administration and defence	4.2	1.6	2.6	0.1	13.2	0.2	13.8	0.6	-	32.1
ucation	113.1	112.8	0.3	0.1	1.8	-	-	6.7		121.7
nerservices	24.8	4.0	20.8	-	1.3	0.1		0.7	0.2	27.1
industries and services	277.1	244.7	32.4	16.3	18.2	2.5	19.7	17.9		364.3
ppages										
culture, hunting, forestry and fishing	1	1	-		- 1- 1	4/55	THE SHOP SELECT	during his	Allegans &	1
ing, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	2	2	-	-	1	1	5052 10g	1	1	6
nufacturing	40	30	10	3	4	100	9	8	3	67
struction	4	3	1	-	4		2	1		11
sport, storage and communication	8	7	1	10	100	11	3	19	21	72
lic administration and defence	4	2	2	1	9	1	3	3	1	22
cation	15	12	3	1	13		2	4	-	35
ner services	14	11	3	4.2	9	2	-	3	3	31
industries and services	88	68	20	15	39	15	19	39	29	244

The number of stoppages for the industry groups shown may not sum to the total for all industries and services as some stoppages which affect more than the broad industry groups have been counted once only in the total for all industries and services.

The figures for working days lost and workers involved have been rounded and consequently the sum of the constituent items may not agree with the totals.

#### ble 8 Working days lost<sup>a</sup> 1986-1996 by main cause in all industries and services

			The state of the		United	United Kingdom				
lorking days lost (000s)	Pay			Duration and	Redun-	Trade	Working	Staffing	Dismissal	All
	All	of which		pattern of hours	dancy questions	union matters	conditions	work	and other	causes
		Wage rates and earnings levels	Extra wage and fringe benefits	worked			super- vision	allocation	disciplinary measures	
lear .										-
1986	1,128	1,098	29	51	291	58	67	240	85	1,920
1987	2,919	2,807	112	57	161	31	63	168	146	3,546
1988	1,903	1,126	777	17	266	143	44	1,236	93	3,702
1989	3,290	3,254	36	333	164	100	61	148	31	4,128
1990	1,098	1,084	14	483	35	32	59	144	50	1,903
1991	309	306	3	16	248	4	66	62	56	761
1092	196	182	14	3	193	10	49	52	24	528
1993	150	145	5	34	391	4	3	62	6	649
1994	160	154	6	8	14	1	2	82	. 12	278
1995	202	119	83	30	72	3	1	88	18	415
996	1,063	1,028	34	52	39	6	91	35	18	1,303

he figures for working days lost have been rounded and consequently the sum of the constituent items may not agree with the totals.

focused on the number of days of action in each dispute. However, the total duration measured in terms of the length of time between the first day of action and the last day is also relevant as there has been an increasing tendency for workers to stage a series of one-day strikes related to the same issue but spread over several weeks or months.

Table 9 shows the duration of the stoppages in progress in 1996 on both measures and this information is also displayed in Figure 6. Almost half of the stoppages lasted just one day and only five stoppages involved more than 50 days of action. However, 34 stoppages had a total duration of more than 50 days and 11 of these were in progress for more than 100 days. On average, stoppages that were in progress during 1996 lasted for 24 days and involved an average of six days of action. However, it should be noted that a few very long stoppages can distort this average. For example, one of the stoppages actually began in 1993 and, without that stoppage, the average duration falls to 20.

#### Disputes by size

Table 10 shows disputes in 1996 by size and Figure 7 illustrates the main finding: the majority of days lost result from large stoppages but very few stoppages are large. The chart shows that 92 per cent of working days lost in 1996 resulted from stoppages where more than 5,000 days were lost in total but that only 9 per cent of stoppages were that large. By contrast, 54 per cent of stoppages involved the loss of fewer than 250 days but only 1 per cent of all days lost came from stoppages of this size.

Table 11 shows the main details of the 22 stoppages in progress in 1996 that resulted in the loss of more than 5,000 days. There were 20 such stoppages in 1995 and ten in 1994. ■

#### Footnotes

- 1 Labour Market Trends, May 1997, pp183-185.
- 2 See pp205-207 of this issue.
- 3 There were 25,000 working days lost in 1996 resulting from stoppages that were widespread and cannot be disaggregated to Government Office Region level.



Figure 6 Stoppages in 1996 by duration

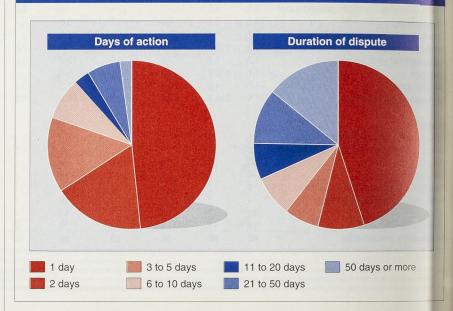


Figure 7 Stoppages in progress in 1996 by number of days lost

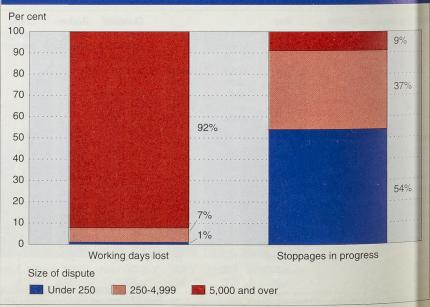


Table 9 Stoppages in progress in 1996 by duration

				3
Days	Stoppages by number of days action	Per cent of all stoppages	Stoppages by total duration of dispute	Per cent of all stoppages
1	118	48.4	110	45.1
2	43	17.6	22	9.0
3	18	7.4	8	3.3
4	12	4.9	3	1.2
5	5	2.0	5	2.0
6-10	20	8.2	19	7.8
11-15	6	2.5	9	3.7
16-20	1	0.4	8	3.3
21-30	6	2.5	14	5.7
31-50	10	4.1	12	4.9
>50	5	2.0	34	13.9
All stoppages	244	100	244	100

#### Stoppages in progress in 1996 by size of dispute

nited		

**United Kingdom** 

	Working days lost (000s) <sup>a</sup>	Per cent of all working days lost	Workers involved (000s) <sup>a</sup>	Per cent of all workers	Stoppages in progress	Per cent of all stoppages
nder 250 days	14.3	1.1	15.4	4.2	132	54.1
and under 500	12.6	1.0	10.7	2.9	39	16.0
mand under 1,000	13.3	1.0	7.7	2.1	19	7.8
000 and under 5,000	61.4	4.7	31.3	8.6	32	13.1
000 and under 25,000	123.3	9.5	48.8	13.4	15	6.1
5,000 and under 50,000	53.5	4.1	8.0	2.2	2	0.8
1,000 days and over	1024.9	78.6	242.4	66.5	5	2.0
∜stoppages	1303.3	100	364.3	100	244	100

igures for working days lost and workers involved have been rounded and consequently the sum of the constituent items may not agree with the totals.

#### **Further information:**

ONS publishes data on labour disputes each month. They appear in the Labour Market Statistics First Release and are published in Tables 4.1 and 4.2 in the Labour Market Data section of Labour Market Trends.

Any enquiries relating to labour dispute statistics should be sent to: Jackie Davies Office for National Statistics Room 417 East Lane House East Lane Runcorn WA7 2GI Tel: 01928 792825

Table 11 Stoppages in 1996 resulting in a loss of 5,000 or more working days

Industry and county	Date began	Date ended	Workers inv whole period Direct		Working days lost in 1996	Cause or object
COKE, REFINED PETE	ROLEUM PRO	ODUCTS				
Hampshire	11.03.96	28.03.96	500		7,400	Over health and safety iss
TRANSPORT EQUIPM	IENT					
West Midlands	06.06.96	05.07.96	4,400	64 1	5,100	Over workers' entitlement
Metropolitan County Cheshire and Bedfordshire	08.12.95	12.01.96	7 600		5 400 (total days	annual/occasional holiday
	00.12.95	12.01.90	7,600		5,400 (total days lost 11,200)	Over basic hours of work
Tyne and Wear West Yorkshire	17.10.96 23.10.96	06.12.96 31.12.96	800 400		16,700 8,300	Over straight pay increase Over pay increases to
West Torkshile	20.10.90	31.12.30	400		0,500	compensate for a basic chain the payment system.
MANUFACTURING NO	T ELSEWHE	RE CLASSIFI	ED		,	
Durham	22.08.96	31.12.96	400		20,500	Over straight pay increase
HOTELS AND RESTAL	IRANTS	lia vo.	honord	34	lo tapi aya	
London	03.10.95	29.02.96	100		2,300 (total days lost 5,700)	Over reductions in earning
TRANSPORT STORAG	E AND COM	MUNICATION				
London	03.01.96	12.01.96	4,700		7,100	Against disciplinary measures short of dismis
Merseyside Metropolitan County	26.09.95	30.06.96	600		3,200 (total days	Over working arrangeme
Various areas GB	23.08.96	18.11.96	1,900		lost 20,900) 7,200	Over pay increases allied
Lothian	21.11.96	26.11.96	2,100		12,000	improvements in product Over temporary staffing
Various areas UK	21.06.96	02.09.96	115,200		789,200	arrangements.  Over pay increases allied
London	27.06.96	23.08.96	1,500	5,000	44,300	improvements in product Over the basic hours of v (the standard working we
FINANCIAL INTERMED	DIATION			The same		
Various areas UK	24.12.96	24.12.96	20,000	pilipi	10,000	Over workers' entitlemen annual and occasional holidays.
PUBLIC ADMINISTRAT	ION & DEFE	NCE		scole sports	-111	
Derbyshire	10.06.96	20.09.96	800	100	8,600	Over market testing,
South Glamorgan	24.04.96	07.06.96	500		5,000	over market testing,
Various areas GB	11.12.95	08.10.96	14,000		75,100 (total days lost 76,500)	privatisation, cuts in serv Over health and safety iss
Various areas GB	30.11.95	16.02.96	9,300		45,100 (total days lost 73,600)	Over pay increases allied improvements in product
Merseyside Metropolitan County	17.08.95	12.04.96	1,500		9,200 (total days	Over workers' entitlemen
o. opoman oddinty	7.00.33	12.04.30	1,500		lost 38,400)	annual and occasional holidays.
EDUCATION						
/arious areas GB	19.11.96	19.11.96	111,700		111,700	Over straight pay increas
Various areas GB	28.11.96	ongoing	4,600		4,600 (total days	Over introduction of new
Various areas GB	17.11.93	28.06.96	22,000	1,100	lost 5,200) 3,800 (total days	contracts.  Over introduction of new

#### chnical note

#### nefinition of stoppages

e statistics cover stoppages of work in gress in the United Kingdom during a ar caused by labour disputes between nployers and workers, or between kers and other workers, connected th terms and conditions of employment. distinction can be drawn between toppages that started in the current year nd those that started in earlier years. The statistics exclude disputes which not result in a stoppage of work, for ample, work-to-rules and go-slows. is is because their effects are not ifiable to any degree of certainty. oppages involving fewer than 10 orkers or lasting less than one day are so excluded unless the total number of orking days lost in the dispute is greater an 100.

Stoppages over issues not directly nked to terms and conditions between workers and employers are omitted, though in most years this is not ignificant. For example, in 1986 one stoppage was considered to be political a protest in the coal industry against the isit of an MP) and it was excluded from he figures. The total working days lost mounted to fewer than 1.000. The next dispute to be excluded was in 1991. This involved a boycott by selfimployed market traders who, prompted increased rent and changes to the narket rules, kept their stalls closed for about 20 weeks.

The statistics include 'lock-outs,' i.e. where an employer prevents their employees from working by refusing entry to the place of work, and 'unlawful' i.e. unlawfully organised strikes. However, no distinction is made between a 'strike' and a 'lock-out' or between 'lawful' and unlawful' stoppages. This is principally because of the practical difficulty in deciding which category a particular stoppage falls into. It was for similar easons that a distinction between official' and 'unofficial' disputes was no onger made after 1981.

#### Working days lost

In measuring the number of working days lost, account is taken only of the

time lost in the basic working week. Overtime work is excluded, as is weekend working where it is not a regular practice. Where an establishment is open every day, and runs two or more shifts, the statistics will record the number of working days lost for each shift. In recording the number of days lost, allowance is made for public and known annual holidays, such as factory fortnights, occurring within the strike's duration. No allowance is made for absence from work for such reasons as sickness and unauthorised leave.

Where strikes last less than the basic working day, the hours lost are converted to full-day equivalents. Similarly, days lost by part-time workers are converted to full-day equivalents. The number of working days lost in a stoppage reflects the actual number of workers involved at each point in the stoppage. Generally, this is less than the total derived by multiplying the duration of the stoppage by the total number of workers involved at any time during the stoppage, because some workers would not have been involved throughout.

In disputes where employers dismiss their employees and subsequently reinstate them, the working days lost figure includes those days lost by workers during the period of dismissal.

For disputes where employers dismiss their employees and replace them with another workforce, the statistics cannot assume that working days lost by the sacked workers continue indefinitely. In such cases the statistics measure the number of days lost in terms of the size of the replacement workforce. For example, where an employer initially recruits 100 workers and wishes to build up to 300, the number of working days lost on day one will be 200 and will then progressively reduce on subsequent days, eventually to zero when the new workforce reaches the target of 300.

#### Number of stoppages

There are difficulties in ensuring complete recording of stoppages, in particular for short disputes lasting only a day or so, or involving only a few workers. Because of this recording difficulty and the cut-off applied, the number of working

days lost is considered to be a better indicator of the impact of labour disputes than the number of recorded stoppages.

#### Workers involved

The figures for workers involved are for workers both directly and indirectly involved at the establishment where the dispute occurred. Workers indirectly involved are those who are not themselves parties to the dispute but are laid off because of the dispute. However, the statistics exclude workers at other sites who are indirectly affected. This is partially because of the difficulty in deciding to what extent a particular firm's production problems are because of the effects of a strike elsewhere or some other cause. Workers involved in more than one stoppage during the year are counted in the statistics for each stoppage in which they take part. Parttime workers are counted as whole units.

The statistics try to record the number of workers who are involved at any time in the stoppage. For example, consider a three-day strike where there were 200 workers involved on the first day; 300 on the second day, of whom 100 were involved for the first time; and 200 on the third day, of whom 50 were involved for the first time. The total number of workers involved in the dispute is 350 - the sum of all those involved on the first day, and those joining for the first time on subsequent days. However, the number of workers taking strike action for the first time during a dispute cannot always be easily ascertained. In such cases the statistics record the highest number involved at any one time (300 in the above example). Take another example, where there are 200 workers involved in a stoppage on each of days one, two and three. It may be necessary to assume that there was a total of 200 workers involved, although it is possible, but unlikely, that as many as 600 workers could have been involved. For this reason, the statistics may under-estimate the number of workers involved in a dispute. However, the estimate of the number of working days lost is unaffected by this consideration.



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Special feature Special featur

### **Trade union membership and recognition**

By Mark Cully and Stephen Woodland, Industrial Relations Directorate, Department of Trade and Industry.



Photo: Andrew Wia

#### Key findings

- Union membership in Great Britain, estimated from the Labour Force Survey, was 7.2 million in 1996. This represents a fall of around 1.8 million or 20 per cent since 1989, when the series began.
- Membership has declined on average by almost three per cent a year since 1989, but the fall in the past year was less than one per cent.
- The proportion of all employees who were union members (union density) has fallen from 39 per cent in 1989 to 31 per cent in 1996.
- The decline in union density has been particularly marked among male employees, manual employees and those in production industries, all areas where it has

- traditionally been higher and which once formed the core of union membership. By comparison, union density has fallen less slowly among female employees, those working part-time, and non-manual employees.
- Union density varies enormously by industry, ranging from just 7 per cent in hotels and restuarants to 75 per cent among employees in the rail transport industry.
- In 1996 an estimated 37 per cent, or 8.1 million, of all employees were covered by collective bargaining.
   Employees working in the public sector and in larger workplaces were much more likely to report that they were covered by a collective agreement.

#### Introduction

THERE ARE two main annual sources of information measuring changes in trade union organisation in Great Britain. First, data on union membership and workplace trade union recognition are collected annually from individuals by the Labour Force Survey (LFS). Second, data on union membership and the number of trade unions can be obtained from administrative details provided by trade unions to the Certification Officer for Trade Unions and Employers' Associations.

Results from the most recent LFS, conducted in the autumn quarter of 1996, are considered below. Certification Officer (CO) data for the year ending 31 December 1995 were reported in *Labour Market Trends*, February 1997, pp39-40.

The two sources are compiled in very different ways. Consequently, they produce very different estimates of trade union membership and it is important to are not directly comparable. The discrepancies between the estimates can largely be explained by the different ways in which each source deals with particular categories of union membership. For example, the LFS question is only asked of those in employment. It therefore excludes union members who were unemployed or economically inactive during the 'reference week' in question, those who are wholly retired, and those whose usual residence is not in the United Kingdom, However, these groups appear in the CO count. A more detailed description of the differences is contained in Employment Gazette, August 1990.

Differences in the nature of these two sources of data mean that they each have different strengths, and the particular focus and nature of the analysis or information required will dictate which is the most appropriate source to refer to. The major strength of the LFS is that the sample size and the wealth of other information collected on respondents' individual and workplace characteristics permit detailed and sophisticated analyses, thus providing a detailed understanding of patterns and changes in trade union membership. This forms the bulk of the results reported

The LFS also collects further information about union organisation, including whether an individual employee works in a workplace where unions are recognised, and if pay is determined by collective bargaining. In 1996 data on collective bargaining was collected for the first time and the results are reported at the end of this article.

#### Trade union membership and density

The LFS has collected information on the union membership status of all those in employment each year since 1989. Table 1 presents some headline figures indicating trends in union membership and union density (the proportion of a specified group who are union members). Table 1 shows that trade union membership fell again in 1996 - by an estimated 60,000 as it has fallen each year since the series began, and now stands at 7.22 million. The total decline since 1989 is 1.75 million members, a fall of 19.5 per cent. Indeed, as the longer term perspective provided by the CO data shows, union membership has fallen each year since it peaked in 1979. The fall in the past year is the smallest since the LFS series began.

This pattern is repeated in the estimates of union density among all those in employment, which stood at 28.2 per cent in 1996 compared to 28.8 per cent a year earlier. Among employees only, density also fell, from 32.1 per cent in 1995 to 31.3 per cent in 1996. The magnitude of the

recognise that data from the two sources | Table 1 Union membership<sup>a, b</sup> in Great Britain, 1989-1996

Year <sup>c</sup>	Number of members (000s)	Percentage change in membership since previous year	Union density of all in employment (per cent)	Union density of employees (per cent)
1989	8,964		34.1	39.0
1990	8,854	-1.2	33.4	38.1
1991	8,633	-2.5	33.3	37.5
1992	7,999	-7.3	32.1	35.8
1993	7,808	-2.4	31.3	35.1
1994	7,553	-3.3	30.0	33.6
1995	7,275	-3.7	28.8	32.1
1996	7,215	-0.8	28.2	31.3
Change since 1989	-1,749	-19.5	-5.9	-7.7

Source: Labour Force Survey

- Includes all those in employment, except for the final column which is employees only, excluding members of the armed forces. Those who did not report their union status, or who were not contactable in the autumn quarter, have been allocated on a
- From 1989-1991 union membership questions were asked in the spring. Since 1992 they have been asked in the autum

decline in union density since 1989 - 5.9 percentage points (or 17 per cent) for all in employment – is a little lower than the decline in total membership, as it is partially offset by a slight net reduction in the number of people employed since 1989. Over the course of the most recent economic cycle the largest fall in union membership occurred in 1992, a period of substantial job losses, while unions have failed to recover membership loss as employment growth has recovered since

The remainder of this article focuses on employees only, excepting members of the armed forces. This excludes the self-employed and those on government training schemes.2 Union membership among the self-employed has always been very low - around one-tenth of self-employed people in 1996 reported that they were union members, a figure that has been fairly stable since 1989.

Figure 1 looks at trends in union density among employees across various individual, job-related and employer characteristics. Each of the different classifications shows a fall since 1989 (or 1993 in the case of sector, when this information was first collected), and within each category there was a fall in density from 1995 to 1996. There are, however, quite marked differences in the magnitude of the decline in density. Areas that traditionally have been a stronghold of unionism have suffered the greatest declines and in some cases have converged with those areas where unions were once weakest.

Thus, density among men has fallen from 44 per cent to 33 per cent, while among women there has been a slight decline. This is consistent with the pattern shown in the CO data where the number of male members has fallen by 28 per cent since 1989, while the number of female members has fallen by 7 per cent over the same period 3

fallen from 44 per cent in 1989 to 31 per cent in 1996 and is now equal to non-manual employees, where it has fallen less sharply from 35 per cent in 1989. Similarly, density among employees in production industries fell from 45 per cent in 1989 to 32 per cent in 1996 and is now equal to that of employees in service industries, where density has fallen six percentage points over the same period. The decline in union density among part-time employees and those working in workplaces with fewer than 25 employees has been relatively small.

It is important to note that the trends shown here reveal the net change in union density. While they seem to convey a picture of a withering of membership among a pool of former union members, the reality is much more fluid. Studies have shown that new recruits to membership often form a substantial proportion of total union membership.

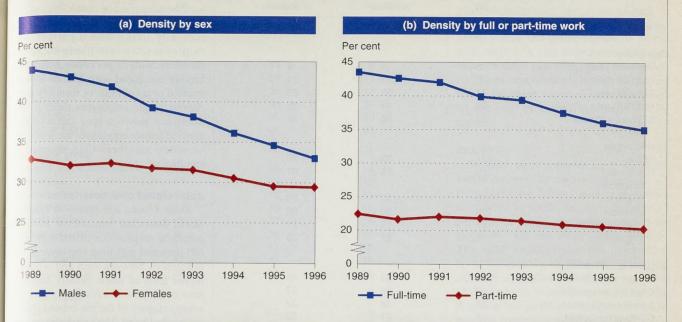
Overall, though, it is readily apparent that the decline in union membership and density is a feature of all categories of employment. It is beyond the remit of this article to examine possible causes of the decline in union membership and density, but the data do suggest that explanations based on compositional changes in employment are, of themselves, insufficient.4

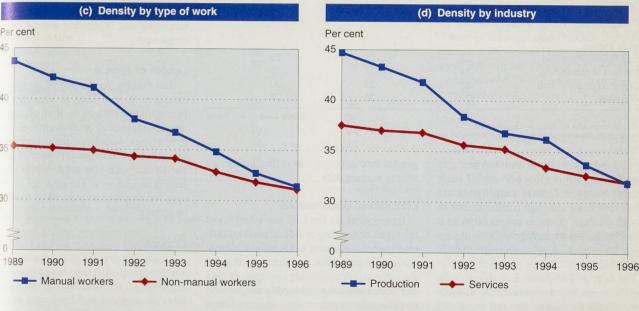
The next few sections explore the wide variability in union density across a range of individual, job-related and workplace characteristics. The analysis seeks to describe some of the more important factors associated with union density from the 1996 LFS, and does so through twothree-way tables. More elaborate statistical analyses attempting to explain the determinants of union membership have appeared elsewhere.5

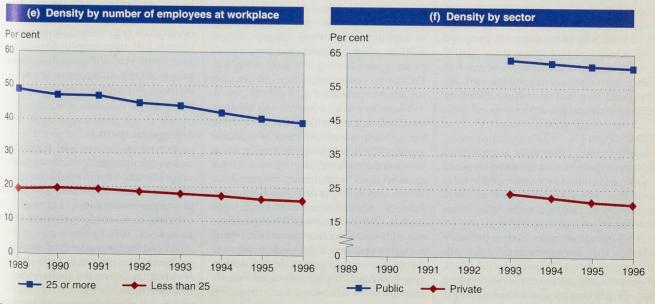
#### Individual characteristics

Table 2 examines the level of union density among employees by a number of Among manual employees density has individual characteristics and compares









Great	Britain.	per	ce

			Great Britain, per cent
	All	Men	Women
All employees <sup>b</sup>	31	33	29
Age group			
Under 20 years	6	6	6
20 to 29 years	23	23	24
30 to 39 years	34	35	33
40 to 49 years	39	44	35
50 years and over	35	38	32
Ethnic origin			
White	31	33	29
Non-white	29	28	31
of which			
Black	36	33	39
Indian	29	30	28
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	17	15	21
Other	26	27	25
Highest qualification			
Degree or equivalent	38	33	46
Other higher education	47	36	57
A level or equivalent	32	36	24
GCSE or equivalent	24	27	22
Other	29	34	24
No qualifications	26	31	22
Marital status			
Single, never married	22	22	23
Married or cohabiting	34	37	32
Divorced or separated	32	35	30
Widowed	29	34	27

Source: Labour Force Survey

See technical note for details on classifications

results between men and women. In aggregate, a higher proportion of male employees than female employees are union members, although the difference of four percentage points is not as large as it once was (as shown in Figure 1).

#### Age group

The first part of Table 2 analyses union density by age and demonstrates an association between increasing age and increasing likelihood of union membership. In 1996 only 6 per cent of employees under the age of 20 years were union members, compared with at least one third among those aged 30 years or more. Older women – 40 years or older – are less likely to be union members than older men, but there is no difference between younger men and women.

#### Ethnic origin

Table 2 shows that there is no overall difference between white and non-white employees, but whereas proportionally more men than women are union members among white employees the situation is reversed for non-white employees.

Black people are more likely to be union members than employees in any other ethnic group. Some 36 per cent of black employees are union members compared with 31 per cent of white employees, the next highest category, but after taking gender into account this difference arises among women only.

#### Educational qualifications

Respondents to the LFS are asked about the types of training or educational qualifications that they have. Looking at the highest qualification that individuals have, we find that employees with any type of further education are considerably more likely to be union members than those without post-school training or education. Of those employees with some post-school training or education, but without a degree, almost half are union members. The lowest level of union membership is among those with GCSEs or equivalent, where 24 per cent are union members.

There is a very clear divide between men and women in the pattern of union membership across different educational grades. There is little variability in union membership among men by educational qualifications, with density ranging from 27 per cent to 36 per cent. Among women, however, the differences are much more marked. The proportion of female employees with post-schooling qualifications who are union members is double that of female employees without any of these qualifications. Indeed, highly educated female employees are much more likely than their male counterparts to be union members.

#### Marital status

This section of Table 2 reveals clear differences between employees who are o have been married or cohabiting, and those who have never married and are not presently living with a partner. Single employees are less likely to be union members, with 22 per cent reporting membership compared with around a third for married or cohabiting, or formerly married Among single employees there is no real difference between men and women, but married female employees are less likely to be union members than married male employees.

#### Job-related characteristics

Table 3 looks at a variety of characteristics of individual respondents' jobs, with a particular emphasis on differences between full-time and part-time employees.6 Unlike differences between men and women, the higher level of union density among fulltime employees is sustained across almost every category of the job-related characteristics considered. This, no doubt, reflects in part the difficulty that unions have in recruiting and organising among part-time employees.

#### Length of service

The figures for length of service demonstrate a similar, if slightly more pronounced, pattern to that of age, with density increasing with length of service. Employees with very little service have low levels of membership, just 12 per cent for those with the same employer for less than one year ranging up to 58 per cent for employees with 20 or more years

#### Occupation

Union density varies enormously across employees of different occupations, range ing from 11 per cent among employees in sales occupations to 52 per cent of professional employees. With the exception of associate professional and technical occupations (e.g. nurses), density is higher among full-time employees than part time employees within each occupational group. These differences are less pro nounced, however, among the non-manua occupations.

#### Managerial status

Related to, but separate from, occupation is the managerial status of individua respondents.7 Employees were asked whether their work entailed any managerial or supervisory duties. Looking at rates of union membership across the different categories, it is foremen or supervisors who have the highest level of density at 40 per cent, while there is little difference between managers and those without any managerial duties.

Among managers there is barely any

#### able 3 Union density by job-related characteristics, a 1996

in the first to almost hance	All	Full-time	Part-time
all employees <sup>b</sup>	31	35	20
ength of service			
Less than 1 year	12	14	8
1 to 2 years	17	20	11
2 to 5 years	23	25	17
5 to 10 years	37	38	30
10 to 20 years	48	50	40
20 years or more	- 58	61	40
occupational group			
Managers and administrators	20	20	14
Professional	52	53	45
Associate professional/technical	47	45	53
Clerical and secretarial	27	30	19
Craft and related	36	37	16
Personal and protective	28	38	17
Sales	11	13	10
Plant and machine operatives	41	43	19
Other occupations	26	38	16
lanagerial status			
Manager	27	27	25
Foreman or supervisor	40	41	35
No managerial duties	31	37	19
mployment status			
Permanent	33	36	21
Temporary	20	22	16
pecial working arrangements			
Flexitime	45	49	29
Job sharing	34	*	34
Term-time working	46	76	24
Annualised hours contract	51	56	34
9 day fortnight/4.5 day week	49	49	*
Work mainly in own home	4	10	2

Source: Labour Force Survey

Great Britain, per cent

See technical note for details on classifications udes all employees, except for those in the armed forces

fference between full-time and part-time iployees with roughly a quarter in each oup being union members. This contrasts narkedly with the position among those without managerial duties where the proortion of full-time employees who are mion members is about double that of art-time employees.

#### imployment status

Table 3 also looks at differences in nion membership by the respondent's nployment status – whether they consider eir job to be a permanent one or not. As night be expected, union membership is onsiderably higher among permanent mployees, with one-third reporting memership compared with one-fifth of tempoary employees. Within both groups, nsity is higher for full-time employees an part-time employees.

#### pecial working arrangements

Changes in the nature of working rangements have been evident in Britain some time, and are often thought to be source of enhanced flexibility in the

labour market. One example of this is the growth in temporary and part-time working arrangements. Another is altering working time to suit both employees' personal circumstances and how employers organise the flow of work. This section of Table 3 looks at rates of union membership only among employees with these types of special working arrangements. In addition, it also looks at union membership among homeworkers (employees who work mainly in their own home).

With the exception of homeworkers, who have very low levels of union membership, rates of union membership for employees with special working arrangements are much higher than the national average. Around a half of employees on annualised contracts or who work a nineday fortnight/four-and-a-half-day week are union members, compared with around one third overall. It is also the case for jobsharers, as the proper comparison here is the rate for part-time job-sharers, which is 34 per cent, compared with a density figure of 20 per cent for part-time employees

#### Workplace characteristics

Table 4 examines levels of union density among employees by a number of workplace characteristics, here concentrating on differences between employees who work in the private and public sectors. In aggregate, there is a very substantial difference between these two categories. An estimated 21 per cent of employees in the private sector are union members, compared with 61 per cent of employees in the public

#### Industry

Density, as is apparent from the table, varies enormously across different industries, ranging from 7 per cent among employees in hotels and restaurants to 61 per cent in public administration and the electricity, gas and water supply industry. The latter industry also has the highest level of density in the private sector, although it should be noted here that much of this industry was formerly nationalised. A similar tale could also apply to the transport and communication and mining industries which have the second highest levels of union density in the private sector. There is less variation within the public sector, with density ranging from 36 per cent among employees in hotels and restaurants to 77 per cent in transport and communication.

#### Region

Table 4 also shows regional variations in density among employees, ranging from 42 per cent in North England to 23 per cent in the South East (excluding Greater London). This is indicative of a broad North-South divide in England where union membership is higher among employees who work in the north of the country than those who work in the south. Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland all have levels of union density well above the English rate and the overall national rate.8

#### Workplace size

Finally, Table 4 also examines density by size of workplace in two broad size bands, demonstrating the considerable influence of workplace size as a determinant of union density. In 1996 union density stood at just 16 per cent in workplaces with fewer than 25 employees, compared with 39 per cent among those with 25 or more employees at their place of work.

There is a very pronounced difference between sectors among employees in small workplaces. Only 9 per cent of employees working in small private sector workplaces were members of a union, compared with 51 per cent in small public sector workplaces. These two factors, workplace size and sector, are very strongly associated with rates of union density, suggesting that membership is related to unions' ability to organise among employers. We return to this issue in the second part of this article.

Table 4 Union density by workplace characteristics, a 1996

Great Britain,<sup>b</sup> per cent

	All	Private	Public
All employees <sup>c</sup>	31	21	61
Industry			
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	8	8	*
Mining and quarrying	38	39	*
Manufacturing	31	31	62
Electricity, gas and water supply	61	61	*
Construction	25	15	73
Wholesale and retail trade	11	11	*
Hotels and restaurants	7	5	36
Transport and communication	47	40	77
Financial intermediation	36	36	49
Real estate and business services	13	8	59
Public administration	61	30	62
Education	55	27	59
Health	47	13	64
Other services	23	10	47
Standard Statistical Region or cour	ntry		
England	30	20	60
Greater London	27	15	58
Rest of South East	23	15	50
East Anglia	25	18	46
South West	28	18	56
West Midlands	32	23	63
East Midlands	32	23	62
Yorkshire and Humberside	35	24	67
North West	38	26	69
North	42	30	72
Wales	41	29	68
Scotland	36	22	68
Northern Ireland	41	27	68
Workplace size			
Less than 25 employees	16	9	51
25 employees or more	39	28	64

Source: Labour Force Survey

\* Base too low to provide a reliable estimate.

See technical note for details on classifications Table is for Great Britain, except for the regional breakdown which includes Northern Ireland. Includes all employees, except for those in the armed forces.

#### Density across individual, job-related and workplace characteristics

Each of the tables discussed above has provided considerable detail on how levels of union density vary across a range of different characteristics associated with individuals and their attainments, features of their job, and their employer. The results showed that there are, in many cases, significant differences between men and women, those working full-time and parttime, and those employed in the private and public sectors. Table 5 gives a detailed breakdown of trade union density rates for each section of the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification, and also for a selected number of (sub)divisional categories.9 Separate density figures for these industries are provided across a range of key characteristics. In many cases the broad section level figures mask considerable variation at the (sub)divisional level In manufacturing, for example, the level of union density is above half among employ ees in motor vehicles and other transport equipment, while it is well under the industry average for employees manufacturing electrical equipment and rubber and plastic goods.

Where is density highest? One or two industries stand out - rail transport has the highest rate of density among males (78 per cent), full-time employees (77 per cent), the private sector (74 per cent), manual employees (84 per cent) and workplaces with 25 employees or more (77 per cent); banks and building societies have the highest rates of density for females (56 per cent), part-time employees (55 per cent), and workplaces with fewer than 25 employees (69 per cent). Density is



Photo: Andrew Wiard

ble 5 Union density: detailed selected industries by other characteristics, a 1996

992 IC	Industry	All	Men	Women	Full-time	Part-time	Private sector	Public sector	Non- manual	Manual	Less than 25 employees	25 or more employees
	All employees <sup>b</sup>	31	33	29	35	20	21	61	31	31	16	39
В	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	8	10	5	9	4	8	*	10	8	8	9
	Mining and quarrying	38	42	*	39	*	39	*	20	51	*	42
	Manufacturing	31	34	22	32	15	31	61	16	41	8	36
15-16	Food, beverages and tobacco	35	37	31	36	30	35	*	14	45	8	39
	Textiles, clothing and footwear	30	30	31	33	18	30	*	13	36	7	36
17-19		27	34	14	29	12	27	*	15	42	17	31
22	Printing and publishing					*					*	
24	Chemicals	26	30	18	27	*	26		14	43		28
25	Rubber and plastics	19	21	12	20		19		10	24	0	23
27-28	Basic and fabricated metals	29	32	12	30	*	29		14	36	7	37
29	Machinery	31	34	16	31	*	31	*	15	42	5	37
30-33	Electrical equipment	19	20	17	19	14	19	*	11	28	6	22
34	Motor vehicles	53	55	40	54	*	53	*	27	65	*	56
35	Other transport equipment	54	56	*	55	*	53	*	43	63	*	59
	Electricity, gas and water supply	61	67	42	63	*	61	*	54	75	*	61
40.1	Electricity	68	72	*	69	*	67	*	63	75	*	67
41	Water	51	56	*	53	*	48	*	40	*	*	48
	Construction	25	28	12	27	8	15	74	19	31	12	35
	Wholesale and retail trade	11	10	12	11	10	11	*	10	14	4	17
51	Wholesale trade	8	9	7	8	5	8	*	5	14	3	12
52	Retail trade	13	12	13	15	11	13	*	12	19	5	21
	Hotels and restaurants	7	5	8	8	6	5	39	8	6	5	8
	Transport and communication	47	53	30	50	22	40	79	34	57	23	55
60.1	Rail transport	75	78	*	77	*	74	*	*	84	*	77
64.1 64.2	Postal services Telecommunications	64 50	71 54	44 42	71 52	33	34 50	80	42 41	75 70	32	73 48
	all a tooks was damen due	Tulbe										
	Financial intermediation	36	32	40	35	40	36	47	37	*	45	33
65.1	Banks and building societies	49	41	56	48	55	49	*	50	*	69	43
66	Insurance	28	35	21	31	*	29	*	28	*	*	28
	Real estate and business services	13	14	12	14	10	8	62	12	15	8	17
	Public administration	61	65	56	64	43	31	60	63	44	52	62
	Education	55	65	51	69	31	28	60	65	29	47	58
0.1-80.2	Schools	59	76	53	77	31	29	63	74	27	50	62
80.3	Higher education	47	52	43	52	33	*	48	47	47	*	49
	Health and social work	47	53	46	54	37	15	64	54	33	30	55
85.11	Hospitals	54	58	53	61	44	17	64	58	41	33	60
	Other services	23	31	16	29	13	12	48	25	21	15	33
90	Sewage and refuse disposal	54	60	*	60	*	34	68	51	56	*	62

Base too low to provide a reliable estimate.

See technical note for details on classifications. Includes all employees, except for those in the armed forces.

articularly low - 10 per cent or less - | cross all characteristics in agriculture, orestry and fishing, hotels and restaurants xcept in the public sector) and wholesale

Across all of the industries there are a puple of general points to emerge. First, the production industries - mining and uarrying, manufacturing, and electricity, s and water supply – and transport and mmunication, rates of union density are igher among men than women, full-time

employees rather than part-time employees, and manual employees rather than non-manual employees. This also holds for much of the service sector with the exception of non-manual employees, where density is mostly higher than for manual employees.

Second, where it is possible to make comparisons, union density is in all cases substantially higher in the public than in the private sector. A similar pattern is evident for workplace size, with density higher in larger than in smaller workplaces except among employees in banks and building societies.

Great Britain, per cent

#### Trade union recognition and collective bargaining

Since 1993, the LFS has collected information on another key indicator of trade union influence, union recognition. The survey measures the extent to which employees work in workplaces at which

Table 6 Union recognition and collective bargaining in Great Britain, a 1993-1996

Year	Number of employees in workplaces with recognition <sup>b</sup> (000s)	Percentage change in number since previous year	Percentage of employees in workplaces with recognition	Number of employees covered by collective bargaining (000s)	Percentage of employees covered by collective bargaining
1993	10,420		48.9	A RELIGIOUS STATES	
1994	10,374	-0.4	48.2		
1995	10,226	-1.4	46.8		
1996	10,141	-0.8	45.8	8,091	36.5
Change since 1993	-279	-2.7	-3.1		

Includes all employees, except for members of the armed forces.

Those who did not report their union recognition status, or who were not contactable in the autumn quarter, have been allocated on a pro-rata basis

trade unions are recognised for the purpose of negotiating the pay and conditions of employees. This does not, however, mean that individual employees reporting recognition at their workplace have their own pay and conditions determined through collective bargaining between management and unions. For this reason, a new question was added to the LFS in 1996 to establish whether an individual employee was covered by a collective agreement which directly affected their pay and conditions. The results are reported below.

#### Coverage of trade union recognition and collective bargaining

Table 6 shows that in 1996 around 10.1 million employees worked in workplaces where trade unions were recognised. This has fallen by about 280,000 employees since the question was first asked in 1993, a fall of about 3 per cent. The proportion of employees who worked in workplaces at | determined by the character of workplaces which trade unions were recognised stood at 45.8 per cent, a fall of about three percentage points since 1993. This decline is smaller than the fall in union density over the same period, implying that union density has fallen within workplaces with recognition.

Of more importance as an industrial relations indicator is the number of employees covered by collective bargaining. Of the 10.1 million employees in workplaces with union recognition, 8.1 million are covered by collective bargaining – this represents 37 per cent of all employees.10

#### Workplace characteristics

Bargaining coverage is not something that an individual employee can choose to opt for, unlike, in most cases, union membership. Under current law, it is largely

relations and, ultimately, it is under the employer's control whether or not any unions representing employees are recog nised for negotiating purposes. This se tion, therefore, concentrates on difference in the percentage of employees covered by collective bargaining among different employer or workplace characteristics

Source: Labour Force Sur

The significant impact on bargaining coverage of both workplace size and sect is emphasised when the two are cross-tab lated against one another. Table 7 indica that in the private sector coverage is 7 cent in small workplaces with fewer that 25 employees, compared with 33 per cer in workplaces with 25 or more employees In the public sector, while differences less marked at 59 per cent and 79 per c respectively, they are still arguably me substantial than would be expected Smaller workplaces in the public sector

Table 7 Percentage of employees covered by collective bargaining, by workplace characteristics<sup>a</sup> and union membership, 1996

Great Britain, per cent

	All  37  6 34 34 75 27 16 8 52 46 13 78 64 52 28	Private		Public			
		Less than 25 employees	25 or more employees	Less than 25 employees	25 or more employees		
All employees <sup>b</sup>	37	7	33	59	79		
Industry							
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	6	4	7	*	*		
Mining and quarrying	34	*	37	*	*		
Manufacturing	34	6	41	*	*		
Electricity, gas and water supply	75	*	77	*	*		
Construction	27	6	22	*	87		
Wholesale and retail trade	16	4	28	*	*		
Hotels and restaurants	8	3	8	*	*		
Transport and communication	52	19	53	63	90		
Financial intermediation	46	49	44	*	57		
Real estate and business services	13	3	10	67	83		
Public administration	78	*	*	65	82		
Education	64	8	27	62	73		
Health	52	6	10	57	80		
Other services	28	4	18	49	72		
Union membership							
Member	82	60	82	79	88		
Not a member	15	2	13	35	61		

Base too low to provide a reliable estimate

See technical note for details on classifications Includes all employees, except for those in the armed forces. Source: Labour Force Sun

tion, and it is likely that if collective barining does take place it does so at a ther, more centralised level of the organ-The difference found in coverage ald seem to lend support to the nent that the relative remoteness to workplace of negotiations may lead spondents in smaller workplaces to der-report bargaining coverage.

There is considerable variation in collecve bargaining coverage by industry. This y follows a similar rank order to that nion density (see Table 4). It is highest ablic administration at 78 per cent, and west in agriculture, fishing and forestry

Within industries, the percentage of yees covered by collective bargainalways higher in larger than in smallrkplaces, and higher in the public in the private sector. With the excepn of those working in financial intermeation, bargaining coverage of public ctor employees in large workplaces is irly uniform with at least 70 per cent vered. Conversely, among employees small private sector workplaces there re only two industries where bargaining verage is greater than ten per cent: transort and communication, and financial termediation.

#### Inion membership

Finally, Table 7 examines the extent of ning coverage by individuals' union pership status. While an employee work in a recognised workplace, and ay even have his or her pay determined collective bargaining, he or she may not sarily be a member of a trade union. ch a situation is often referred to as 'free-- enjoying any benefits that unions deliver in their workplace without membership subscriptions to the that have secured those benefits. Conversely, it can also be the case that is may not be recognised in an yee's workplace, but he or she may belong to a trade union. Despite the bsence of union recognition by management for negotiating pay and conditions of employment at a particular workplace, mions may still play a prominent role. For xample, they may retain a representationrole on other issues. Indeed, with the ecline in formal collective bargaining for by over the last decade or so, which has een well documented, such situations ould conceivably be increasing.

Table 7 shows that 82 per cent of union lembers are covered by collective baring. By implication, therefore, 18 per ent of union members are not covered. leanwhile, 15 per cent of those employes who do not belong to a trade union

generally form part of a larger organi- | report that they are covered by a collective

These tables show a strong and understandable correlation between union membership and bargaining coverage, though this may be beginning to break down as unions lose members faster than recognition. What we are unable to do with this data source is to look at the direction of causality; that is, whether individuals are more likely to opt for union membership because a union is already recognised, or whether a sufficient membership base has to be established for a union to be recognised.

#### Conclusion

The combination of the trade union membership and recognition/bargaining coverage data now available in the LFS provides a wealth of information, allowing more comprehensive analyses to be made of the significance of, and part played by, trade unions in workplace industrial relations in Britain.

Furthermore, evolving time-series data on union membership provides an authoritative indicator of changing patterns in employee relations over time which can be examined in significant detail, furthering our understanding of the nature of change. The data illustrate that the downward trend in both union membership and density has continued into 1996, but may be slowing. Despite some variations in impact, generally the decline is evident across most sectors of the economy and the workforce. It has been particularly notable among men, manual employees and employees in the production industries. The downward trend has been comparatively less marked among women, part-time employees and non-manual employees. The level of trade union density now stands at just under one third of all employees, although there is significant variation in different industries and among different types of employees.

The introduction of the recognition and bargaining coverage data is more recent and cannot yet provide reliable indications of change over time. However, the data provide the most comprehensive source of information on the extent to which trade unions are recognised and the first national data on collective bargaining coverage since 1985. In 1996 trade unions were recognised by management for negotiating pay and conditions of employment in a little under half of all employees' workplaces, but this fell to slightly more than one third when restricting it to employees whose pay was directly affected by a collective agreement. The extent and patterns of bargaining coverage are significantly different in the private and public

sectors. Considerable diversity is evident among different sections of the workforce in the former, while the public sector is characterised by a much greater degree of uniformity.

#### Footnotes

- It should be noted that estimates since 1992 are not strictly comparable with those from earlier years because in that year the trade union membership question was moved from the spring to the autumn quarter. However, any inconsistencies reflecting seasonal factors are thought to be relatively minor. A fuller discussion of possible sources of discontinuity is contained in the technical note.
- Employment status is self-defined by the respondent. It is often difficult to establish, in law, whether an individual is an employee or selfemployed.
- 3 See Table 4 of 'Membership of trade unions in 1995 based on information from the Certification Officer,' Labour Market Trends, February 1997
- 4 In recent years a number of studies have investigated possible causes of the decline. See Disney (1990), Green (1992), and Waddington and Whitston (1995)
- See Mason and Bain (1993) for a recent review of
- between full-time and part-time work is based on the respondents' own assessment of their circumstances, rather than on the number of hours
- This classification is based on a question about managerial duties and is not, therefore, directly comparable with the occupational classification. Hence, the difference between managers in the two classifications.
- With the exception of the figures provided in Table 4 for Northern Ireland, all data pertain to Great Britain only.
- 9 The choice of industry is based on areas where there is considerable interest, but is also constrained by the number of people employed. In some subdivisions the number of survey respondents is too low to obtain statistically reliable estimates of union density.
- 10 For a time-series comparison, our best source is the New Earnings Survey which has collected data, on a periodic basis, on the proportion of full-time employees on adult rates whose pay was directly affected by any collective agreement. The estimates are: 1973 - 73 per cent; 1978 - 70 per cent; 1985 - 64 per cent.

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Waddington J and Whitston C: 'Trade unions: growth, structure and policy', in PK Edwards (ed), Industrial Relations: Theory and Practice in Britain, Oxford: Blackwell 1995, pp151-202.

#### The Labour Force Survey

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a survey of around 60,000 private households throughout Great Britain. The survey was conducted once every two years between 1973 and 1983, and once every year from then until 1991, always in the spring. From 1992 onwards the survey has been conducted on a quarterly basis in Great Britain, and since 1995 for the United Kingdom as a whole.

#### Trade union questions

The guestion on trade union membership has been asked annually since 1989 of all individuals in employment (or away temporarily) during the reference week, either as employees or as selfemployed, or of people on government employment or training programmes who were based with an employer during the reference week. The remaining trade union related questions were introduced as annual questions in the autumn 1993 survey and the data are analysed in respect of all employees. A new question on collective bargaining coverage was introduced in 1996. The exact wording and sequence of the questions are as follows:

At your place of work, are there any unions, staff associations or groups of unions?

#### If yes:

Is it/are any of them recognised by management for negotiating pay and conditions of employment?

#### If yes:

Are **your** pay and conditions of employment directly affected by agreements between your employer and any trade union(s) or staff associations?

#### All in employment:

Are you a member of a trade union or staff association?

A fuller discussion of the rationale for this line of questioning and question wording, and a comparison with results from other sources, can be found in *Employment Gazette*. December 1994

In 1992 the trade union membership question was moved from the spring to the autumn quarter. Consequently, estimates since 1992 are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years because estimates before and after this change may reflect seasonal factors as well as longer-term trends. It is not possible to seasonally adjust the data. However, we know that at the aggregate level seasonal variations in the number of people in employment - the group that is asked the membership questions - tend to be relatively modest (see Employment Gazette April and May 1993 for a fuller discussion). There is also a minor discontinuity between 1992 and 1993 because of the inclusion in 1993 of the additional questions on trade unions which preceded the membership question.

#### Non-contacts

Each household in the LFS is in the sample for five consecutive quarters. For the small number of households which were not contactable in the quarter (other than the first), their responses from the

previous quarter are brought forward. For questions that do not appear every quarter, such as the trade union membership question, there is no previous response to carry forward, and a 'does not apply' response is therefore recorded. There are also cases where the respondent was interviewed in the quarter but gave no answer (either because they did not know or refused to answer the question). Both cases have been treated in the same way and allocated pro-rata according to those who did answer the question. In 1996 the 'no answer' category accounted for 1 per cent of all responses.

#### Classificatory variables

Most of the classifications used to place respondents in different categories are based on a direct question relying on the person's self-assessment of their circumstances. Some are based on a combination of more than one question, and others are coded by ONS based on standard conventions. Details are provided below.

#### Individual characteristics

Sex, age and ethnic origin are selfdefined. Highest qualification is principally based on a question asking individuals to nominate their three highest qualifications from a list of 40 categories. These have then been aggregated for the purposes of analysis.

Marital status is based on two questions: first, whether individuals have ever been married; second, whether, if not presently married and living with their spouse, they are presently living with someone as a couple. Thus, people who are separated from their spouses but are cohabiting with another person have been placed in the 'married or cohabiting' category.

#### Job-related characteristics

With the exception of occupation, all classifications used in this section are self-defined. In particular, it should be noted that the two aspects of employment status – full-time or part-time, and permanent or temporary – are based on direct questions and do not rely on any set criteria (e.g. number of hours worked). The classification for special working arrangements includes only those who work under such arrangements, and the final category of 'work mainly in own home' is taken from a separate question on homeworking.

The occupational classifications are from the 1991 Standard Occupational Classification, and are assigned by ONS staff based on an open-ended question asking people what was their job, and what did they mainly do in their job.

#### Workplace characteristics

Defining the sector in which people work is based on two questions introduced in 1993. These ask: first, whether they worked in a private firm or business, a limited company, or some other kind of organisation; second, if other, what kind of non-private organisation.

The industry definition is based on respondents' answers to a question about what the firm or organisation for which they worked mainly made or did, and coded

using the Standard Industrial Classification of economic activities 1992 or SIC(92).

Region of place of work and number of employees at the workplace are both self-defined.

#### Sampling and non-sampling error

The LFS is a sample survey and, in common with all other surveys, estimates are subject to known sampling error and unknown non-sampling error.

Sampling errors relate to the fact that the sample chosen is only one of a very large number of samples which might ha been chosen. It follows from this that one quarter's estimate of, say, trade union membership, is only one of a large number of such estimates that might have been made. It is possible to calculate standard errors and assign confidence intervals to estimates - based on standard statistica formulae - that takes into account the complexity of the sample design, the estimated proportion, the number of survey respondents and the size of the population. Generally, the more aggregated the results the lower the standard error, giving the estimate a greater degree of precision. All published LFS estimates have relative standard errors of 20 per cent or less.

Non-sampling errors are very difficult t quantify and can be minimised by achieving very high response rates, and a concentration on quality management the conduct of the survey and coding responses. LFS response rates are ordinarily above 80 per cent, which is ver high for a household survey. Research conducted by ONS comparing the LFS with the Census of Population shows that some groups are under-represented in th LFS sample. These include people from households living in London; those rentin from housing associations; those in converted or shared accommodation; an those with only one adult, aged 16-19, in the household.

It is possible that some non-sampling error arises in the series of questions on trade unions because of measurement problems. Around one third of the sample are proxy respondents, and the data show that this group is less likely to be union members than those responding on their own behalf, 29 per cent and 32 per cent respectively. If proxy respondents were not different from those responding on their own behalf, we would expect there to be no difference at all. This suggests that there may be a slight downward bias to the estimate of union membership.

On the questions on union recognition and collective bargaining coverage, we know from surveys of employers that only a small proportion of public sector workplaces are not covered, and that these arrangements are generally made at the head office level or across many organisations. It is therefore likely that employees who are not union members and who work in small workplaces in the public sector may be unaware that union recognition and collective bargaining arrangements apply to their organisation. Consequently, there may also be a downward bias to this measure.

#### **LABOUR MARKET** data



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#### Publication dates of main economic indicators June - August

#### labour market statistics

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

June	11 Wednesday
July	16 Wednesday
August	13 Wednesday

#### Retail prices index

June	12 Thursda
July	17 Thursda
August	. 12 Tuesda

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- HELPLINES ON LABOUR MARKET AND LFS DATA

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#### **NOTES ON SUMMARY TABLES**

Office for National Statistics publishes lar and complementary measures ies is based on results from our Force Survey (LFS) which is le survey of households in the (inadom: the other uses employformation collected from employers people claiming unemployment benefits. The quarterly series of has been available for Great Britain oring 1992; prior to this an annual s conducted in the spring of each uarterly information for the United m is only available from winter when the first quarterly LFS was ted in Northern Ireland: prior to LFS in Northern Ireland (and there-United Kingdom) was conducted

In the following summary tables the LFS and Workforce series have been used to be 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 able represent different approaches to estimating the total number either in employment or seeking employment.

#### MP OYMENT

two measures of employment are comvery different bases. The LFS classis people according to their main job; employment are people who did at ast one hour's work in the reference week had a job they were temporarily away m). In contrast, the Workforce in ployment (WiE) counts jobs which conite to Gross Domestic Product (GDP). ther, all LFS estimates come from a sinsource and are necessarily consistent. s not the case with the WiE estimates. ch depend on several sources - estites for employees and for the Armed ces are based on data from employers: res for the self-employed are taken from LFS; and estimates of those on workted government training schemes are ained from administrative sources. litionally, the LFS is based on an average 113 weeks, while the WiE is a point-in-

### OVERNMENT-SUPPORTED RAINING

th the LFS and WiE series have separate imponents for people on government-imported training. Neither of these

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

#### **UNEMPLOYMENT**

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

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

#### **STRENGTHS**

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

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

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

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

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

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

## O.1 SUMMARY TABLE The Labour Force Survey in the United Kingdom: seasonally adjusted

	In employmen	In employment										
	Employees	Self- employed	Government- supported training programmes	Unpaid family workers	Total	ILO unemployed	Total econ. active	Econ. inactive	All aged 16 & over			
AII 1992 Spr 1993 Spr 1994 Spr	22,077 21,871 21,968	3,227 3,186 3,304	377 356 336	181 151 146	25,862 25,564 25,754	2,832 2,998 2,797	28,694 28,561 28,551	16,615 16,838 16,913	45,310 45,400 45,465			
1995 Aut 1995/96 Win 1996 Spr 1996 Sum 1996 Aut	22,477 22,603 22,619 22,641 <b>22,787</b>	3,320 3,301 3,294 3,369 <b>3,372</b>	267 259 248 247 <b>223</b>	135 122 127 118 <b>122</b>	26,199 26,285 26,288 26,374 <b>26,505</b>	2,460 2,405 2,392 2,327 <b>2,293</b>	28,659 28,690 28,679 28,702 <b>28,798</b>	16,987 16,995 17,045 17,074 <b>17,019</b>	45,646 45,685 45,724 45,775 <b>45,816</b>			
Changes Aut95-Aut96	310	52	-43	-13	305	-167	138	32	170			
Males 1992 Spr 1993 Spr 1994 Spr	11,622 11,414 11,459	2,443 2,390 2,487	246 232 220	55 43 49	14,366 14,079 14,216	1,897 2,019 1,858	16,263 16,098 16,074	5,661 5,888 5,976	21,924 21,985 22,050			
1995 Aut 1995/96 Win 1996 Spr 1996 Sum 1996 Aut	11,735 11,797 11,822 11,821 <b>11,915</b>	2,518 2,488 2,473 2,534 <b>2,532</b>	171 162 156 156 <b>136</b>	43 36 41 38 <b>41</b>	14,468 14,484 14,493 14,549 <b>14,624</b>	1,599 1,590 1,577 1,521 <b>1,481</b>	16,067 16,074 16,070 16,070 <b>16,105</b>	6,112 6,131 6,162 6,193 <b>6,183</b>	22,179 22,206 22,232 22,262 <b>22,288</b>			
Changes Aut95-Aut96	179	14	-35	-2	156	-118	38	71	109			
Females 1992 Spr 1993 Spr 1994 Spr	10,455 10,457 10,509	784 796 817	131 123 116	126 108 97	11,497 11,485 11,539	935 979 939	12,431 12,464 12,478	10,955 10,951 10,938	23,386 23,415 23,416			
1995 Aut 1995/96 Win 1996 Spr 1996 Sum <b>1996 Aut</b>	10,742 10,806 10,797 10,820 <b>10,872</b>	802 813 821 835 <b>840</b>	96 97 92 91 <b>87</b>	91 86 85 81 <b>81</b>	11,731 11,801 11,795 11,825 <b>11,881</b>	861 814 814 806 <b>812</b>	12,592 12,616 12,609 12,632 <b>12,692</b>	10,875 10,864 10,883 10,881 <b>10,835</b>	23,467 23,480 23,492 23,512 <b>23,527</b>			
Changes Aut95-Aut96	130	38	-0	-10	149	-49	100	-20	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

	Workforce in emp	lovment				77/1025/2010	THOUSA
	Employees in Employment	Self- employed	Work-related Government- supported training	HM forces	Total	Claimant unemployed	Workforce
AII 1993 Dec 1994 Dec 1995 Dec	21,658 21,871 22,142	3,224 3,352 3,330	329 296 227	258 237 226	25,469 25,755 25,925	2,784 2,424 2,236	28,253 28,179 28,160
1996 Jun 1996 Sep <b>1996 Dec</b>	22,194 22,308 <b>22,363</b>	3,276 3,368 <b>3,369</b>	193 206 <b>199</b>	221 218 <b>216</b>	25,884 26,100 <b>26,147</b>	2,150 2,071 <b>1,880</b>	28,035 28,171 <b>28,027</b>
Changes Sep 96 - Dec 96	54	1	-7	-1	47	-191	-144
Dec 95 - Dec 96	221	39	-28	-9	222	-356	-134
Males 1993 Dec 1994 Dec 1995 Dec	10,953 11,038 11,205	2,419 2,534 2,525	210 186 145	240 220 210	13,821 13,978 14,085	2,139 1,851 1,704	15,961 15,829 15,789
996 Jun 996 Sep 996 Dec	11,202 11,259 11,326	2,460 2,531 2,530	121 129 124	206 203 201	13,989 14,123 14,182	1,631 1,572 1,430	15,620 15,695 15,612
Changes Sep 96 - Dec 96	67	-1	-5	-1	59	-142	-83
Dec 95 - Dec 96	121	5	-21	-9	96	-274	-177
Females 1993 Dec 1994 Dec 1995 Dec	10,706 10,833 10,937	805 818 805	119 110 82	18 17 16	11,648 11,777 11,840	644 573 531	12,293 12,350 12,371
996 Jun 996 Sep <b>996 Dec</b>	10,991 11,049 <b>11,037</b>	817 837 <b>839</b>	72 76 <b>75</b>	16 15 <b>15</b>	11,896 11,977 <b>11,966</b>	519 499 <b>449</b>	12,415 12,476 <b>12,415</b>
hanges ep 96 - Dec 96	-12	2	-2	-0	-12	-50	-62
ec 95 - Dec 96	100	34	-7	-1	126	-82	44

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

U.O THOUSANDS

	In employmen	it							
	Employees	Self- employed	Government- supported training programmes	Unpaid family workers	Total	ILO unemployed	Total econ. active	Econ. inactive	All aged 16 & over
55 Aut 57/96 Win Spr Sum Aut	21,945 22,062 22,085 22,096 <b>22,252</b>	3,238 3,219 3,213 3,289 <b>3,283</b>	246 235 225 225 200	131 118 122 114 <b>115</b>	25,560 25,634 25,645 25,724 <b>25,851</b>	2,383 2,334 2,321 2,255 <b>2,221</b>	27,944 27,968 27,966 27,978 <b>28,072</b>	16,504 16,517 16,556 16,582 <b>16,527</b>	44,447 44,485 44,522 44,560 <b>44,599</b>
inges n 96-Aut 96	156	-6	-24	1	127	-33	94	-55	39
95-Aut 96	307	45	-46	-16	290	-162	128	23	151
es 5 Aut 5/96 Win 6 Spr Sum Aut	11,469 11,523 11,551 11,542 <b>11,637</b>	2,448 2,419 2,403 2,466 <b>2,459</b>	158 148 142 143 <b>122</b>	42 35 40 37 <b>40</b>	14,117 14,125 14,137 14,187 14,258	1,542 1,539 1,525 1,472 <b>1,432</b>	15,660 15,664 15,662 15,659 <b>15,690</b>	5,945 5,965 5,992 6,019 <b>6,014</b>	21,604 21,629 21,654 21,678 <b>21,703</b>
nges 96-Aut 96	95	-6	-21	3	71	-40	31	-6	25
95-Aut 96	169	11	-36	-3	141	-111	30	69	99
ales 5 Aut 5/96 Win 6 Spr Sum Aut	10,476 10,539 10,534 10,554 <b>10,615</b>	789 800 810 823 <b>824</b>	89 87 83 82 <b>79</b>	88 83 82 77 <b>75</b>	11,443 11,509 11,509 11,537 11,593	841 796 796 782 <b>789</b>	12,284 12,305 12,305 12,319 12,382	10,559 10,551 10,564 10,562 <b>10,513</b>	22,843 22,856 22,869 22,881 <b>22,895</b>
nges 96- ut 96	60	0	-3	-2	56	7	63	-49	14
95-Aut 96	138	35	-10	-13	150	-52	98	-46	52

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

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

0.4
THOUSANDS

	Workforce in emp	loyment					
	Employees in Employment	Self- employed	Work-related Government- supported training	HM forces	Total	Claimant unemployed	Workforce
Sap Dec	21,422 21,566	3,249 3,247	205 210	228 226	25,105 25,249	2,178 2,149	27,283 27,399
Mar Jun Sep Dec	21,559 21,620 21,732 <b>21,784</b>	3,219 3,199 3,290 <b>3,291</b>	198 177 185 <b>178</b>	222 221 218 <b>216</b>	25,199 25,217 25,425 <b>25,469</b>	2,101 2,064 1,985 <b>1,809</b>	27;300 27,281 27,410 <b>27,278</b>
nges 96 - Dec 96	51	1	-7	-1	44	-176	-132
95 - Dec <b>96</b>	218	44	-32	-9	220	-340	-120
es 5 Sep Dec	10,822 10,919	2,450 2,454	134 135	212 210	13,617 13,718	1,660 1,637	15,277 15,355
Mar Jun Sep Dec	10,899 10,918 10,974 <b>11,039</b>	2,421 2,394 2,465 <b>2,464</b>	125 111 116 <b>111</b>	207 206 203 <b>201</b>	13,652 13,628 13,758 <b>13,815</b>	1,600 1,565 1,506 <b>1,375</b>	15,252 15,193 15,264 <b>15,190</b>
iges 96 - Dec 96	65	-1	-5	-1	57	-131	-74
5 - Dec 96	120	10	-24	-9	97	-262	-165
Sep Dec	10,600 10,647	800 793	72 76	16 16	11,488 11,532	518 512	12,006 12,044
Mar Jun Sep <b>Dec</b>	10,660 10,702 10,758 <b>10,745</b>	798 805 825 <b>827</b>	73 66 69 <b>67</b>	16 16 15 <b>15</b>	11,547 11,589 11,668 <b>11,655</b>	502 499 479 <b>434</b>	12,048 12,088 12,147 <b>12,088</b>
ges 96 - Dec 96	-13	2	-2	-0	-13	-45	-59
95 - Dec 96	98	34	-8	-1	123	-79	44

### **BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS\***

		Output									Income		UNITED K
		GDP	GDP		Index of outp	ut UK			Index of		Real persona	al	Gross tradir
			1990 prices		Production industries 1,2		Manufacturin industries 1,3		oECD countries 1		disposable income		profits of companies
		1990=100	£ billion	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	£ billion
1991		98.0	468.9	-2.1	96.3	-3.7	94.6	-5.4	99.6	-0.4	100.0		60.0
992		97.5	466.5	-0.5	96.2	-0.1	94.0	-0.6	99.2	-0.4	102.0	2.0	68.0 67.7
993		99.5	476.8	2.2	98.3	2.2	95.3	1.4	98.6	-0.6	103.8	1.8	75.2
994		103.4	495.7	4.0	103.2	5.0	99.3	4.2	102.9	4.4	105.1	1.3	85.4
995		105.9	508.1	2.5	105.9	2.6	101.5	2.2	106.0	3.0	108.1	2.9	88.7
996		108.2	520.0	2.4	107.2	1.2	102.0	0.5	108.1	2.0	112.2	3.8	98.1
996		107.3	128.8	2.1	106.6	1.3	101.6	1.0	106.7r	0.9	110.9	3.5	23.6
	Q2	107.8	129.5	2.2	106.9	1.1	101.4	-0.2	107.6	1.7	111.7	4.3	24.5
	Q3	108.2	130.3	2.4	107.4	0.8	102.2	0.2	108.7	2.5	112.7	4.5	24.8
	Q4	109.5	131.4	2.6	108.0	1.5	102.6	0.7	109.6	3.0	113.6	3.0	25.2
997	Q1				108.1	1.4	103.2	1.6		,			
996	Sep				107.5	0.8	102.3	0.3	108.7r	2.5			
	Oct				107.4	0.8	102.7	0.2	109.4	2.5			
	Nov				108.0	1.1	102.4	0.4	109.6	2.9			
	Dec				108.6	1.5	102.7	0.7	109.7	3.0			
97	Jan				108.6r	1.8	103.1r	1.1	110.9	3.3			
	Feb				107.8	1.8	103.3	1.5	110.8	3.3			
	Mar				107.8	1.4	103.2	1.6					

		Expenditure											Base	Effective	
		Consumer expenditure		Retail sales	14	Fixed investr	ments 5			General government		Stock	lending rates + 8	exchange rate + 1,9	
		1990 prices		volumes		All industries 1990 prices	5	Manufacturii industries 1990 prices		consumption at 1990 price		changes 1990 prices <sup>7</sup>			
		£ billion	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	1990=100	%
1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 <b>1996</b>		340.0 339.7 348.0 356.9 363.8 374.8	-2.2 -0.1 2.5 2.6 1.9 <b>3.0</b>	98.7 99.4 102.4 106.2 107.5 <b>110.6</b>	-1.3 0.7 3.0 3.7 1.2 2.9	75.4 74.1 73.1 75.1 75.4 <b>76.2</b>	-7.9 -1.8 -1.2 2.7 0.4 <b>1.0</b>	12.8 11.8 11.2 12.0 12.5 <b>11.5</b>	-10.0 -7.6 -5.1 6.8 4.4 <b>-8.0</b>	115.8 115.7 115.6 117.6 119.3 120.3	2.6 -0.1 -0.1 1.7 1.5 <b>0.8</b>	-4.21 -0.97 -0.88 3.13 2.80 <b>0.73</b>	10.50 7.00 5.50 6.30 6.80 <b>5.96</b>	100.7 96.9 88.9 89.2 84.8 <b>86.3</b>	0.7 -3.8 -8.3 0.3 -4.9 1.8
1996	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	92.6 93.3 94.1 94.9	2.5 2.4 3.3 4.0	108.6R 110.2 111.1 112.3	2.1 2.8 3.4 3.8	19.3 19.2 18.7 19.1	1.9 1.8 -0.4 0.9	3:0 2.8 2.9 2.9	-1.3 -11.1 -11.2 -8.1	29.9 30.0 30.1 30.4	0.7 0.2 0.7 1.7	1.08 -0.10 -0.83 0.58	6.23 5.92 5.75 5.92	83.5 84.8 85.5 91.4	-4.2 0.6 1.5 9.5
1997	Q1			113.4	4.4								6.00	96.9	16.0
1996	Sep			111.3	3.4								5.75	86.1	1.5
	Oct Nov Dec			111.9 113.1 112.1	4.1 4.1 3.9	 	::	•••	.:				5.77 6.00 6.00	88.4 92.0 93.8	2.2 5.6 9.5
1997	Jan Feb <b>Mar</b>			113.0R 113.4R <b>113.8</b>	4.1 4.1 4.4								6.00 6.00 <b>6.00</b>	95.9 97.4 <b>97.4</b>	13.0 14.9 16.0

		Trade in goo	ds			Balance of	payments	Prices					
		Export volum	ne 1,11	Import volum	ne 1,11	Trade in <sup>11</sup> goods	Current <sup>11</sup> balance	Tax and price index + 1,10		Producer pri	ce index	+ 1,3,10	
						balance				Materials and	d fuels	Home sales	
		1990=100	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	£ billion	Jan 1987=100	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%
1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 <b>1996</b>		101.2 103.7 107.4 118.5 127.7 136.6	1.2 2.5 3.6 10.3 7.8 <b>7.0</b>	94.7 100.9 104.8 109.2 114.3 <b>123.8</b>	-5.3 6.5 3.9 4.2 4.7 <b>8.3</b>	-10.3 -13.1 -13.5 -10.8 -11.6 -12.2	-8.0 -10.1 -10.8 -2.4 -3.7	126.2 129.8 131.4 135.2 140.4 142.4	5.4 2.9 1.2 2.9 3.8 1.4	97.9 97.4 101.8 104.4 114.4 113.1	-2.1 -0.5 4.5 2.6 9.6 -1.1	105.4 108.7 112.9 115.8 120.6 123.8	5.4 3.1 3.9 2.6 4.1 2.7
1995	Q4	130.8	5.7	117.3	3.3	-3.2	-1.2	141.5	3.5	115.5	6.4	121.9	4.4
1996	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	133.3 136.0 137.3 <b>139.6</b>	5.6 9.1 6.1 <b>6.7</b>	122.2 122.8 124.3 <b>125.7</b>	10.6 8.6 6.8 7.2	-3.7 -3.0 -2.9 <b>-2.6</b>	-1.4 0.8 -0.3 <b>0.9</b>	142.3 141.9 142.2 <b>143.2</b>	3.1 0.8 0.7 1.2	116.1 114.8 111.2 110.3	3.0 -2.7 -4.6	123.4 123.9 123.7 124.4	3.6 2.9 2.1 2.0
1996	Aug Sep	137.2 137.3	7.0	121.7 125.0	7.1 6.8	-0.7 -1.1		142.2 143.0	0.7	110.9 111.2	-2.5 -2.7	123.6 124.0	2.3 2.1
	Oct Nov Dec	142.0 137.7 139.2	7.4 6.0 6.8	125.0 126.2 125.8	4.9 6.2 7.1	-0.7 -1.0 -0.8		143.0 143.1 143.6	0.9 1.1 1.2	111.2 109.3 110.3	-2.7 -3.5 -4.6	124.2 124.3 124.7	2.2 2.2 2.0
1997	Jan <b>Feb</b>	144.6R 143.4	5.9 <b>8.0</b>	128.1R 128.2	7.4 6.2	-0.5R -0.8	::	143.6 144.2	1.3 1.3	109.4 <b>107.9</b>	-5.9 <b>-6.4</b>	125.0 <b>124.9</b>	1.7

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

The percentage change series for the monthly data is the percentage change between the three months ending in the month shown and the same period a year earlier. Production industries: SIC divisions 1 to 4.

Manufacturing industries: SIC divisions 2 to 4.

Industrial and commercial companies (excluding North Sea oil companies) net of stock appreciation.

Gross domestic fixed capital formation, excluding fixed investment in dwellings, the transfer costs of land and existing buildings and the national accounts statistical adjustment.

adjustment.
Including leased assets.
Value of physical increase in stocks and work in progress.
Base lending rate of the London clearing banks on the last Friday of the period shown.
Average of daily rates.
Annual and quarterly figures are average of monthly indices.
March 1996 published figures are the first to be released using export price indices (EPIs) and import price indices (IPIs) 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.

EMPLOYMENT Workforce \*

							0-141	-d 100	Wash salated	Workforce	THOUSAND in Workforce *
			in employment	Famala		All	Self-employ persons (with or with	Forces #	Work-related government training	employmer	
		Male	Part-time +	Female All	Part-time +	- All	employees)		programmes	++	
_	KINCDOM	All			Tart-time +						
unite unadj 1993	D KINGDOM usted for seaso Mar Jun Sep Dec	nal variation 10,916 10,952 10,993 10,971	1,083 1,093 1,104 1,127	10,552 10,660 10,663 10,762	4,766 4,827 4,808 4,926	21,468 21,613 21,656 21,733	3,141 3,189 3,196 3,245	275 271 267 258	354 311 306 329	25,238 25,384 25,424 25,564	28,235 28,249 28,336 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	237	296	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	28,081
	Dec	11,232	1,252	10,998	5,031	22,230	3,348	226	227	26,032	28,260
1996	Mar	11,112	1,243	10,900	4,983	22,013	3,270	222	215	25,721	27,951
	Jun	11,205	1,283	11,013	5,053	22,218	3,283	221	193	25,915	28,011
	Sep	11,306	1,303	11,024	5,018	22,330	3,373	218	206	26,127	28,230
	Dec	<b>11,367</b>	<b>1,333</b>	11,100	<b>5,079</b>	<b>22,467</b>	<b>3,389</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>26,272</b>	<b>28,140</b>
Adjus	ED KINGDOM tad for seasons Mar Jun Sep Dec	al variation 10,970 10,951 10,960 10,953	1,089 1,086 1,122 1,115	10,589 10,636 10,700 10,706	4,780 4,809 4,864 4,871	21,559 21,588 21,660 21,658	3,167 3,181 3,193 3,224	275 271 267 258	354 311 306 329	25,356 25,351 25,426 25,469	28,299 28,270 28,314 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	1,189	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	11,205	1,240	10,937	4,978	22,142	3,330	226	227	25,925	28,160
1996	Mar	11,185	1,255	10,950	5,007	22,135	3,302	222	215	25,875	28,061
	Jun	11,202	1,279	10,991	5,036	22,194	3,276	221	193	25,884	28,035
	Sep	11,259	1,312	11,049	5,064	22,308	3,368	218	206	26,100	28,171
	Dec	11,326	1,321	<b>11,037</b>	<b>5,035</b>	<b>22,363</b>	<b>3,369</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>26,147</b>	<b>28,027</b>
	BRITAIN										
1993	usted for sease Mar Jun Sep Dec	10,642 10,676 10,715 10,693	1,046 1,054 1,065 1,087	10,280 10,390 10,390 10,484	4,653 4,713 4,693 4,805	20,922 21,066 21,105 21,177	3,058 3,108 3,115 3,164	275 271 267 258	336 295 288 311	24,591 24,740 24,774 24,910	27,481 27,502 27,579 27,593
1994	Mar	10,605	1,068	10,392	4,732	20,997	3,165	254	305	24,722	27,401
	Jun	10,666	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	25,118	27,320
	Dec	10,945	1,206	10,706	4,898	21,651	3,266	226	210	25,353	27,497
1996	Mar	10,828	1,198	10,611	4,851	21,439	3,188	222	198	25,047	27,193
	Jun	10,921	1,238	10,724	4,922	21,645	3,205	221	177	25,248	27,260
	Sep	11,021	1,258	10,734	4,887	21,756	3,295	218	185	25,454	27,468
	Dec	<b>11,078</b>	<b>1,286</b>	<b>10,805</b>	<b>4,943</b>	<b>21,884</b>	<b>3,311</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>25,590</b>	<b>27,386</b>
	T BRITAIN	al variation									
	Mar	10,695	1,052	10,318	4,666	21,013	3,084	275	336	24,707	27,545
	Jun	10,675	1,048	10,365	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	27,283
	Dec	10,919	1,194	10,647	4,845	21,566	3,247	226	210	25,249	27,399
1996	Mar	10,899	1,209	10,660	4,875	21,559	3,219	222	198	25,199	27,300
	Jun	10,918	1,235	10,702	4,904	21,620	3,199	221	177	25,217	27,281
	Sep	10,974	1,267	10,758	4,933	21,732	3,290	218	185	25,425	27,410
	Dec	<b>11,039</b>	<b>1,274</b>	<b>10,745</b>	<b>4,899</b>	<b>21,784</b>	<b>3,291</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>25,469</b>	<b>27,278</b>

Descriptions of terms used will be found at the end of the section.

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

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

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

Includes all participants on government training and employment programmes who are receiving some work experience on their placement but who do not have a contract of employment (those with a contract are included in the employees in employment employment, the self-employed, HM Forces and participants in work-related government 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 Employees in employment in Great Britain

GREAT BRITAIN	All industries an A-Q	d services	Manufacturing ir D	dustries	Production indus C-E	stries	Production and of industries C-F	THOUS
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
1983 Jun 1984 Jun 1985 Jun 1986 Jun 1987 Jun 1988 Jun 19989 Jun 1990 Jun 1991 Jun 1992 Jun 1993 Jun	20,572 20,741 20,920 20,886 21,080 21,740 22,134 22,382 21,387 21,086 21,141	20,562 20,735 20,909 20,874 21,071 21,736 22,133 22,370 21,707 21,359 21,039 21,103	5,034 4,928 4,882 4,763 4,697 4,735 4,723 4,605 4,196 3,983 3,808 3,823	5,052 4,946 4,895 4,777 4,713 4,754 4,747 4,628 4,215 3,995 3,814 3,827	5,644 5,504 5,431 5,262 5,157 5,170 5,140 5,000 4,316 4,097 4,078	5,664 5,524 5,446 5,277 5,174 5,192 5,166 5,026 4,588 4,331 4,106 4,084	6.685 6.542 6.457 6.263 6.179 6.233 6.242 6.114 5.242 4.937 4.917	6,706 6,564 6,474 6,280 6,197 6,254 6,267 6,142 5,616 5,260 4,950
994 Nov Dec	21,382	21,303	3,879 3,891	3,856 3,875	4,122 4,133	4,098 4,115	4,973	4,949
1995 Jan Feb Mar	21,238	21,353	3,873 3,889 3,893	3,892 3,908 3,912	4,110 4,126 4,129	4,128 4,142 4,148	4,932	4,961
Apr May Jun	21,452	21,410	3,881 3,898 3,918	3,909 3,922 3,922	4,113 4,129 4,149	4,142 4,157 4,155	4,963	4,973
Jul Aug Sep	21,437	21,422	3,930 3,943 3,945	3,922 3,924 3,919	4,159 4,171 4,173	4,153 4,152 4,146	4,982	4,948
Oct Nov Dec	21,651	21,566	3,955 3,965 3,981	3,938 3,942 3,962	4,180 4,188 4,204	4,161 4,163 4,184	5,014	4,991
996 Jan Feb Mar	21,439	21,559	3,915 3,918 3,932	3,934 3,936 3,950	4,133 4,135 4,148	4,150 4,149 4,166	4,940	4,967
Apr May Jun	21,645	21,620	3,903 3,902 3,913	3,930 3,924 3,919	4,089 4,085 4,102	4,118 4,112 4,111	4,904	4,909
Jul Aug Sep	21,756	21,732	3,950 3,955 3,950	3,942 3,935 3,933	4,128 4,133 4,136	4,125 4,115 4,119	4,944	4,924
Oct Nov Dec	21,884	21,784	3,959 3,952 3,955	3,938 3,929 3,930	4,146 4,138 4,141	4,124 4,113 4,114	4,971	4,936
997 Jan P Feb P Mar P			3,928 3,917 <b>3,917</b>	3,945 3,936 <b>3,933</b>	4,118 4,107 <b>4,106</b>	4,133 4,120 <b>4,121</b>		

GREA	AT BRITAIN			SEASONALLY	ADJUSTED					
		Service Industri G-Q	ies	Agriculture, hunting, forestry	Mining and quarrying, supply of	Food products beverages and tobacco	Manufacture of clothing, textiles, leather	Wood and wood products	Paper, pulp, printing, publishing &	Chemicals, chemical products &
SIC 19 Section		All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	and fishing A,B 01-05	electricity, gas and water C,E 10-12,40-41	DA 15-16	and leather products DB/DC 17-19	DD 20	& recording media DE 21-22	man-made fibres DG 24
1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994	Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun	13,541 13,863 14,126 14,297 14,584 15,198 15,596 15,974 15,849 15,855 15,822 15,944	13,502 13,825 14,089 14,261 14,549 15,563 15,931 15,802 15,808 15,783 15,894	355 346 346 334 325 317 303 297 297 291 307 281	610 577 550 500 461 437 419 398 373 336 292 258	546 531 525 508 504 495 479 485 479 481 455 442 432	550 549 552 557 546 549 476 404 388 382 373	78 78 80 83 85 89 92 91 78 84 84	459 455 458 448 454 457 466 467 456 447 439 453	327 326 322 313 306 311 317 305 276 268 255 244
1994	Nov Dec	16,158	16,092	263	242 240	430 429	370 371	80 80	447 454	248 247
1995	Jan Feb Mar	16,063	16,136	256	235 234 236	432 435 428	369 368 367	78 79 77	454 454 456	253 256 251
	Apr May Jun	16,236	16,184	253	234 234 233	434 433 431	362 363 358	76 77 77	455 454 459	252 253 252
	Jul Aug Sep	16,175	16,219	255	231 229 227	437 436 432	358 357 354	77 77 77	453 453 450	253 254 253
	Oct Nov Dec	16,389	16,317	259	223 221 222	438 440 442	351 351 353	78 78 86	454 455 454	253 252 252
1996	Jan Feb Mar	16,250	16,332	259	216 214 215	434 436 438	352 350 349	75 74 87	449 450 450	250 250 251
	Apr May Jun	16,493	16,461	250	187 188 192	439 439 439	352 352 349	82 82 77	446 446 447	250 252 253
	Jul Aug Sep	16,540	16,560	248	183 180 186	439 440 441	355 354 352	84 85 79	451 447 440	251 248 250
	Oct Nov Dec	16,671	16,596	252	186 184 184	439 438 440	354 352 350	83 84 83	443 442 443	246 246 245
1997	Jan P Feb P Mar P				188 185 <b>188</b>	439 441 <b>445</b>	362 361 <b>359</b>	84 82 <b>82</b>	448 446 <b>445</b>	247 246 <b>244</b>

## 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
scion, subsection, group	DH 25	DI/DJ 26-28	DK 29	DL 30-33	DM 34-35	DF,DN 23,36-37	F 45	G 50-52	H 55
983 Jun 984 Jun 985 Jun 985 Jun 987 Jun 987 Jun 991 Jun 991 Jun 992 Jun 993 Jun 993 Jun	196 201 202 203 208 218 222 216 190 185 188	954 925 911 866 844 854 856 765 722 681	504 491 492 480 475 485 489 488 457 422 381 377	617 615 613 596 588 588 582 550 488 447 425 440	583 540 523 506 485 482 474 470 425 398 353 328	220 217 219 223 226 232 238 238 209 203 203 207	1,042 1,040 1,029 1,002 1,002 1,063 1,101 1,116 1,028 929 844 844	3,189 3,268 3,287 3,287 3,291 3,395 3,597 3,532 3,532 3,521 3,500 3,583	917 959 989 988 993 1,068 1,158 1,216 1,188 1,174 1,139 1,143
1994 Nov Dec	210 213	686 691	383 385	453 458	332 333	215 214	834	3,619	1,177
1995 Jan Feb Mar	216 217 219	694 695 696	385 386 389	456 459 471	336 339 340	218 221 218	813	3,624	1,206
Apr May Jun	218 220 218	693 693 690	391 393 391	465 468 477	343 347 348	219 222 220	818	3,631	1,204
Jul Aug Sep	220 219 220	689 688 691	394 395 395	474 476 481	349 352 353	220 217 214	802	3,621	1,202
Oct Nov Dec	221 222 221	695 694 693	397 399 400	482 482 485	354 356 359	215 211 218	806	3,662	1,203
996 Jan Feb Mar	221 220 220	691 695 690	403 405 401	486 486 493	360 359 357	212 211 214	802	3,654	1,216
Apr May Jun	221 221 222	689 687 683	400 399 401	491 492 489	357 355 360	202 200 200	798	3,690	1,255
Jul Aug Sep	219 221 222	689 689 686	399 399 401	496 494 494	358 359 360	202 199 202	805	3,714	1,262
Oct Nov Dec	221 220 221	690 689 688	399 396 399	495 494 493	363 364 364	204 204 204	822	3,720	1,271
1997 Jan P Feb P Mar P	221 221 <b>221</b>	683 682 <b>682</b>	402 401 <b>402</b>	489 487 <b>483</b>	369 366 <b>366</b>	201 201 <b>204</b>			

SIC 1992 Section	Transport & storage	Post and telecommunication	Financial intermediation	Real estate	Renting, research, computer & other business activities	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	Education	Health activities	Social work activities	Other community social & personal activities O
subsection, group	60-63	64	65-67	70	71-74	75	80	851-852	853	90-93
1883 dun 1884 dun 1885 dun 1885 dun 1887 dun 1887 dun 1899 dun 1899 dun 1891 dun 1892 dun 1893 dun 1894 dun	881 876 868 846 832 849 878 910 897 887 887 867	446 447 442 435 436 453 463 462 455 446 420 422	811 837 858 881 920 996 1,038 1,047 1,024 991 995 967	140 147 152 157 165 176 183 190 186 -205 237 250	1,562 1,643 1,719 1,777 1,846 1,964 2,083 2,202 2,167 2,158 2,209 2,209	1,468 1,453 1,424 1,418 1,418 1,436 1,436 1,341 1,383 1,403 1,406 1,401 1,384	1,522 1,544 1,570 1,617 1,680 1,784 1,784 1,805 1,791 1,774 1,772	1,247 1,250 1,296 1,307 1,332 1,381 1,409 1,445 1,493 1,513 1,470 1,481	568 613 654 707 767 848 812 794 846 899 900	751 787 831 841 852 874 884 880 865 894 923 917
1994 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 Oct	850	424	985	267	2,392	1,345	1,774	1,534	903	922
Nov Dec	847	427	1,000	259	2,444	1,339	1,772	1,534	907	922
1996 Jan Feb Mar	841	425	992	265	2,449	1,335	1,771	1,549	905	928
Apr May Jun	856	430	985	267	2,487	1,328	1,768	1,552	915	928
Jul Aug Sep	866	431	990	266	2,500	1,327	1,777	1,567	917	943
Oct Nov Dec	871	438	992	270	2,523	1,307	1,763	1,568	929	945
1997 Jan Feb Mar										

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 domestic service.

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

GREAT BRITAIN	Section,	Dec 1995			Dec 1996	4-9-7		1995	7.50		1996	S SAME	THOUSAN
SIC 1992	sub- section or group	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Oct All	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES	C-E	3,004.7	1,199.4	4,204.1	2,977.4	1,163.4	4,140.8	4,179.7	4,188.1	4,204.1	4,133.4	4,135.5	4,148
MINING AND QUARRYING	С	57.5	7.9	65.4	53.5	9.3	62.7	64.6	64.3	65.4	63.7	63.5	63
Mining and quarrying of energy	01 (10 10)	00.0		05.0	20.5		35.9	35.3	35.0	35.6	34.8	05.0	
Producing materials Mining	CA (10-12) 10/12	30.8	4.7 0.6	35.6 11.1	30.5 9.0	5.5 0.6	9.5	10.9	11.0	11.1	10.9	35.2 10.9	34 10
Oil & natural gas extraction & incidental services	11	20.3	4.1	24.4	21.5	4.9	26.4	24.3	24.1	24.4	23.9	24.3	24
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	26.7	3.2	29.9	23.0	3.8	26.8	29.4	29.3	29.9	28.8	28.3	29
MANUFACTURING	D	2,826.2	1,154.6	3,980.8	2,828.1	1,126.7	3,954.8	3,955.5	3,965.0	3,980.8	3,915.1	3,917.8	3,931
Manufacture of food products,													,,,,,
beverages and tobacco of food	DA 15.1-15.8	277.5 236.6	168.0 152.8	445.4 389.4	277.5 238.9	168.3 151.3	445.8 390.2	446.7 389.7	451.4 394.4	445.4 389.4	431.6 378.2	432.5 379.5	426 373
of beverages & tobacco	15.9/16	40.9	15.2	56.1	38.6	17.0	55.6	57.0	57.0	56.1	53.4	53.0	53
Manufacture of textiles & textile products	DB 17	133.8 96.7	186.1 77.7	319.9 174.5	131.8 93.6	189.1 80.1	320.9 173.7	315.7 174.6	316.8 175.0	319.9 174.4	314.3 172.5	311.8 171.1	313 171
of textiles of made-up textile articles, except apparel	17.4	14.7	19.5	34.2	14.3	21.6	35.9	34.3	34.8	34.2	34.1	33.5	
of textiles, excluding made-up textiles of wearing apparel;	Rest of 17	82.1	58.2	140.2	79.3	58.5	137.8	140.4	140.2	140.2	138.4	137.6	33 137
dressing & dyeing of fur	18	37.1	108.4	145.5	38.2	109.0	147.2	141.1	141.8	145.5	141.9	140.7	142
Manufacture of leather & leather products including footwear	DC	20.2	16.7	36.9	19.3	13.7	32.9	37.2	37.1	36.9	36.3	36.0	35
of leather and leather goods of footwear	19.1/19.2 19.3	7.9 12.3	5.3 11.4	13.2 23.7	8.2 11.1	4.1 9.6	12.3 20.6	13.2 24.0	13.3 23.8	13.2 23.7	13.0 23.3	13.1 23.0	13 22
Manufacture of wood & wood	DD (00)	60.0	00.0	96.1	67.1	15.9	82.9	77.0	76.8	86.1	73.6	72.8	07
Manufacture of pulp paper 8 paper	DD (20)	63.9	22.2	86.1	07.1	15.9	02.9	77.0	70.0	00.1	73.0	12.8	87.
Manufacture of pulp, paper & paper products; publishing & printing of pulp, paper & paper products	DE 21	288.0 82.3	167.8 35.2	455.8 117.5	283.5 82.2	161.7 35.1	445.2 117.3	453.8 120.0	456.3 118.3	455.8 117.5	447.2 115.5	449.2 117.6	448. 116.
of corrugated paper & paperboard, sacks & bags, cartons, boxes,		02.0	00.2		02.2								
cases and other containers of pulp, paper, sanitary goods,	21.21				33.0	10.2	43.2						41.
stationery, wallpaper and paper products nec	Rest of 21				49.2	24.9	74.1						74.
Publishing, printing										000 4	201.0		
& reproduction of recorded media printing & service activities related	22	205.7	132.6	338.4	201.3	126.6	327.9	333.8	338.0	338.4	331.8	331.6	331.
to printing publishing & reproduction of recorded media	22.2 Rest of 22			- 25-	135.8 65.5	57.7 68.9	193.5					N. William	200.
Manufacture of coke, refined	nest of 22				03.3	00.9	104.4				11		101.
petroleum products & nuclear fuel of refined petroleum products	DF (23) 23.2	24.5 14.3	5.2 3.1	29.7 17.4	23.6 13.8	4.8	28.3 16.7	29.4 17.1	29.2 16.9	29.7 17.4	28.9 16.9	28.8 16.8	29. 17.
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical													
products & man-made fibres	DG (24)	175.1	77.6	252.7	173.6	72.6	246.2	253.7	252.3	252.7	248.0	248.1	250.
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	165.3	56.5	221.8	169.2	52.5	221.6	222.6	223.9	221.8	221.2	219.9	218.
Manufacture of other non-metallic	DI (00)	107.1	20.5	137.6	104.2	29.4	133.6	142.9	141.6	137.6	136.8	135.7	136.
mineral products	DI (26)	107.1	30.5	137.0	104.2	29.4	133.0	142.9	141.0	137.0	130.0	155.7	100
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products of basic metals	DJ 27	469.3 118.5	87.8 15.1	557.1 133.5	468.9 115.3	87.8 14.0	556.8 129.3	550.3 135.2	552.5 134.0	557.1 133.5	550.7 133.2	556.9 133.0	553. 131.
of fabricated metal products, except machinery	28	350.8	72.7	423.5	353.6	73.9	427.5	415.1	418.5	423.5	417.5	423.9	421.
Manufacture of machinery & eqpt. nec	DK (29)	325.0	76.0	401.0	327.9	72.4	400.2	398.9	401.4	401.0	403.3	404.3	397.
Manufacture of electrical													100
& optical equipment of office machinery & computers	DL 30	326.0 36.1	162.4 15.6	488.4 51.7	330.4 37.3	165.4 13.8	495.9 51.1	484.1 52.3	484.2 52.0	488.4 51.7	481.8 52.2	481.6 52.3	492. 52.
of electrical machinery & apparatus nec	31	117.1	57.2	174.3	120.5	60.5	181.1	168.8	169.4	174.3	167.6	166.3	173
of electric motors, etc; control apparatus & insulated cable of accumulators, primary cells,	31.1-31.3	69.5	33.8	103.2	72.9	35.0	107.9	99.3	100.0	103.2	97.8	96.6	103
batteries, lighting eqpt., lamps & electrical eqpt. nec	31.4-31.6	47.6	23.4	71.1	47.6	25.5	73.1	69.5	69.4	71.1	69.8	69.6	70
of radio, television & communication egpt.	32	75.4	43.3	118.7	74.0	44.8	118.7	121.6	121.1	118.7	120.1	120.5	121
of electronic components of radio & TV and telephone apparatu	32.1 JS;	32.9	19.1	52.0	32.9	18.9	51.8	53.9	54.3	52.0	53.4	53.8	53
sound & video recorders etc. of medical, precision & optical eqpt;	32.2-32.3	42.5	24.1	66.6	41.0	25.9	67.0	67.6	66.8	66.6	66.7	66.7	67.
watches	33	97.4	46.3	143.7	98.6	46.4	144.9	141.4	141.7	143.7	141.9	142.6	145.
Manufacture of transport equipment	DM	315.8	44.4	360.1	320.1	45.4	365.5	355.1	356.5	360.1	359.0	358.4 207.5	357 205
of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport equipment	34 35	181.0 134.8	26.5 17.9	207.5 152.7	180.9 139.2 87.7	28.4 17.0 11.6	209.3 156.2 99.3	204.7 150.5	205.4 151.1	207.5 152.7	207.1 151.8	150.9	152 96
of aircraft and spacecraft of other transport equipment except aircraft & spacecraft	35.3 Rest of 35				51.4	5.5	56.9						55
Manufacturing nec	DN	134.8	53.5	188.3	131.2	47.8	179.0	188.0	185.0	188.3	182.2	181.8	183 107
of furniture	36.1	86.1	24.8	110.9	88.4	24.9	113.3	108.1	108.8	110.9	109.5	109.4	107
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	E	120.9	37.0	157.9	95.8	27.4	123.2	159.6	158.8	157.9	154.6	154.1	153
Electricity, gas, steam	40								44.			1100	111
and hot water supply Collection, purification and distribution of	40	88.9	25.9	114.8	65.0	17.0	82.0	116.5	116.2	114.8	112.6	112.3	42.
water	41	32.0	11.1	43.1	30.8	10.4	41.2	43.1	42.6	43.1	42.0	41.9	

JUNE 1997

LABOUR MARKET TRENDS

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

GREAT BRITAIN	Section sub-	1996									1997		
SIC 1992	section or group	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan P	Feb P	Mar P
PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES	C-E	4,088.7	4,084.6	4,101.7	4,128.5	4,133.1	4,135.9	4,146.4	4,138.4	4,140.8	4,118.3	4,107.2	4,105.7
MINING AND QUARRYING	С	63.4	62.3	63.3	62.2	62.0	62.5	63.0	63.1	62.7	64.1	62.9	62.1
Mining and quarrying of energy Producing materials	CA (10-12)	34.3	33.4	35.1	33.4	34.0	36.1	36.4	36.4	35.9	37.7	36.8	36.4
Mining   Mining   A natural gas extraction   A incidental services	10/12	10.7	10.6	10.3	10.7	10.7	10.0	10.1	10.1	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.6
Mining and quarrying except of		23.0	22.0	24.0	22.1	23.3	20.1	20.3	26.3	26.4	. 28.2	27.3	26.8
energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	29.1	28.9	28.2	28.8	28.0	26.4	26.7	26.7	26.8	26.4	26.1	25.7
MANUFACTURING  Manufacture of food products,	D	3,903.5	3,901.5	3,912.6	3,949.8	3,955.2	3,950.0	3,958.5	3,952.3	3,954.8	3,927.5	3,917.3	3,916.8
beverages and tobacco of food of beverages & tobacco	DA 15.1-15.8 15.9/16	431.6 377.3 54.4	430.7 376.5 54.2	432.3 378.4 54.0	443.3 387.1 56.2	445.8 389.2 56.6	446.1 390.0 56.1	446.7 389.6 57.1	449.7 393.7 56.1	445.8 390.2 55.6	437.2 382.3 54.9	436.1 381.5 54.6	433.8 379.8 54.0
Manufacture of textiles & extile products of textiles	DB 17	313.2 170.5	313.1 170.0	312.0 167.7	319.3 173.3	319.7 173.2	320.1 172.6	322.6 173.2	321.7 172.9	320.9 173.7	327.2 177.1	325.9 175.9	325.7 175.0
of made-up textile articles, except apparel	17.4	34.3	33.9	32.7	37.9	37.7	35.2	36.1	35.7	35.9	37.6	37.0	34.7
of textiles, excluding made-up textiles of wearing apparel; dressing & dyeing of fur	Hest of 17	136.2 142.7	136.1 143.1	135.0 144.3	135.4 146.0	135.5 146.5	137.4 147.5	137.0 149.4	137.3 148.8	137.8 147.2	139.5 150.1	138.9 150.0	140.3
Manufacture of leather &							147.5	143.4	140.0	147.2	150.1	150.0	150.7
eather products including footwear of leather and leather goods of footwear	DC 19.1/19.2 19.3	35.4 12.8 22.5	35.0 12.4 22.6	35.6 12.9 22.7	35.7 12.9 22.8	35.4 12.4 23.0	34.0 11.8 22.1	33.6 12.2 21.4	33.3 12.7 20.7	32.9 12.3 20.6	33.8 12.2 21.6	33.0 11.8 21.2	33.6 11.9 21.7
Manufacture of wood & wood products	DD (20)	82.7	82.9	78.4	85.2	85.2	79.6	82.7	83.2	. 82.9	82.7	80.6	81.8
Manufacture of pulp, paper & paper products; publishing & printing of pulp, paper & paper products of corrugated paper & paperboard,	DE 21	444.1 116.7	444.6 117.3	446.3 116.9	451.0 117.9	449.0 117.9	444.3 117.0	444.2 116.5	442.5 117.3	445.2 117.3	446.2 118.2	445.5 118.5	444.0 117.0
sacks & bags, cartons, boxes, cases and other containers of pulp, paper, sanitary goods,	21.21	41.4	41.6	42.1	41.9	41.9	41.7	42.3	42.9	43.2	42.9	43.7	43.3
stationery, wallpaper and paper products nec	Rest of 21	75.3	75.7	74.8	76.1	76.0	75.3	74.2	74.4	74.1	75.3	74.8	73.7
Publishing, printing & reproduction of recorded media	22	327.4	327.2	329.4	333.1	331.0	327.3	327.7	325.2	327.9	328.1	327.1	327.0
printing & service activities related to printing publishing & reproduction of	22.2	196.5	196.8	198.4	200.3	198.4	196.4	195.7	193.3	193.5	193.4	193.6	194.1
recorded media	Rest of 22	130.9	130.4	131.0	132.8	132.6	130.9	132.0	131.8	134.4	134.7	133.5	132.9
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products & nuclear fuel of refined petroleum products	DF (23) 23.2	29.0 17.2	29.1 17.3	28.9 17.1	28.8 17.1	28.9 17.1	28.7 17.0	28.7 17.1	28.2 16.5	28.3 16.7	28.3 16.7	28.1 16.6	27.7 16.2
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products & man-made fibres	DG (24)	250.2	251.4	252.2	251.1	250.2	249.1	246.6	246.2	246.2	244.5	244.8	243.8
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	219.8	219.0	221.0	218.6	222.0	222.8	221.4	221.0	221.6	220.5	220.6	220.2
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	134.7	134.1	133.5	134.9	134.3	132.7	133.1	133.7	133.6	131.8	131.9	131.5
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products of basic metals	DJ 27	551.8	551.5	550.2	556.1	559.1	555.6	558.2	556.1	556.8	547.9	548.5	550.5
of fabricated metal products, except machinery	28	130.5 421.3	130.7 420.8	130.1 420.1	130.1 426.1	129.9 429.2	129.4 426.2	128.4 429.8	128.8 427.4	129.3 427.5	128.0 419.9	127.8 420.8	128.8 421.7
lanufacture of machinery & eqpt. nec	DK (29)	398.5	398.5	400.6	399.2	400.1	401.3	400.5	397.5	400.2	402.6	400.8	399.3
Manufacture of electrical Roptical equipment	DL	487.1	488.2	490.4	495.6	496.5	400.5	407.0	105.4	405.0			
of office machinery & computers of electrical machinery	30	51.0	51.2	50.6	50.9	50.6	499.5 50.9	497.9 50.6	495.4 50.1	495.9 51.1	483.9 49.4	481.9 49.7	484.1 50.4
& apparatus nec of electric motors, etc; control	31	174.7	175.1	176.9	177.8	178.0	182.1	181.3	181.1	181.1	177.4	175.4	174.7
apparatus & insulated cable of accumulators, primary cells, batteries, lighting egpt., lamps	31.1-31.3	103.1	103.4	103.9	105.6	105.7	109.5	108.8	107.9	107.9	106.3	104.6	104.2
& electrical eqpt. nec of radio, television	31.4-31.6	71.6	71.7	73.0	72.3	72.3	72.5	72.5	73.2	73.1	71.0	70.9	70.5
& communication eqpt. of electronic components of radio & TV and telephone apparatu	32 32.1	117.5 51.1	118.7 51.9	118.9 51.5	121.9 52.6	121.8 52.1	120.7 52.3	122.1 52.9	120.1 51.7	118.7 51.8	113.3 49.4	112.9 49.4	115.1 51.3
sound & video recorders etc. of medical, precision & optical eqpt;	32.2-32.3	66.4	66.7	67.4	69.3	69.7	68.4	69.2	68.5	67.0	63.8	63.6	63.9
watches	33	144.0	143.3	144.1	144.9	146.1	145.9	143.9	144.0	144.9	143.9	143.8	143.9
anufacture of transport	DM	355.7	354.4	360.8	357.5	357.5	361.3	364.5	364.8	365.5	368.3	366.3	366.4
of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport equipment of aircraft and spacecraft	34 35 35.3	208.9 146.8 93.7	208.3 146.0 93.2	208.4 152.3 96.2	210.2 147.3 94.1	207.0 150.6 94.9	208.3 153.1	209.1 155.4	208.7 156.2	209.3 156.2	206.4 161.8	205.5 160.8	205.7 160.7
of other transport equipment except aircraft & spacecraft	Rest of 35	53.1	52.9	56.1	53.2	55.7	94.9 58.2	97.8 57.6	98.1 58.1	99.3 56.9	103.2 58.7	101.9 58.9	102.1
anufacturing nec	DN 36.1	169.6 104.7	169.0	170.3	173.6	171.3	174.8	177.8	178.8	179.0	172.6	173.3	174.4
ELECTRICITY, GAS			103.9	104.6	106.5	105.4	108.9	111.3	111.9	113.3	109.7	109.5	109.9
Bectricity, gas, steam	E	121.8	120.8	125.7	116.5	115.9	123.3	124.9	123.0	123.2	126.6	127.0	126.8
collection, purification and distribution of	40	81.1	79.1	83.9	75.2	74.7	82.4	83.5	81.9	82.0	84.7	85.0	84.9
water	41	40.7	41.7	41.9	41.4	41.2	40.9	41.4	41.1	41.2	41.9	42.0	41.9

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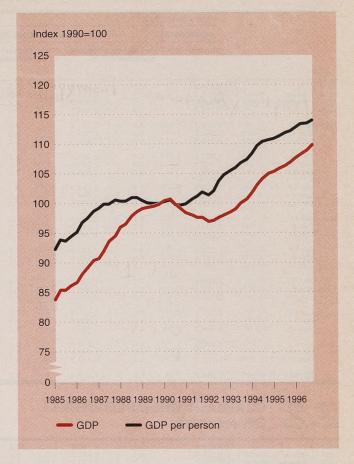
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Seasonally	adjusted	(1990=100
ocasonany	adjusted	(1000-100

UNITED KINGDOM	Whole econd	omy		Production ii	naustries		Manufacturin	ig industries		
SIC 1992	Output *	Workforce in employment +	Output per person employed	Output	Workforce in employment +	Output per person employed	Output	Workforce in employment +	Output per person employed	
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	106.1	95.2	111.5	105.9	82.3	128.6	101.5	84.1	120.7	
1996	108.6	95.8	113.3	106.2	82.4	128.9	102.0	84.2	121.1	
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	
Q2	99.3	99.3	100.0	99.9	103.0	96.9	99.9	102.8	97.2	
Q3	99.5	99.6	99.9	100.5	102.9	97.7	100.2	102.8	97.4	
Q4	99.8	100.0	99.9	100.8	102.4	98.5	100.4	102.3	98.2	
1990 Q1	100.4	100.1	100.2	100.3	101.6	98.7	100.6	101.5	99.0	
Q2	100.7	100.3	100.5	101.6	100.7	100.9	101.1	100.6	100.5	
Q3	99.8	100.1	99.7	99.8	99.7	100.1	100.1	99.8	100.3	
Q4	99.1	99.5	99.6	98.3	98.0	100.4	98.3	98.0	100.2	
1991 Q1	98.4	98.5	99.8	97.6	95.6	102.1	96.6	95.6	101.0	
Q2	98.0	97.4	100.6	96.1	93.2	103.1	94.3	93.1	101.3	
Q3	97.6	96.6	101.1	95.4	91.3	104.6	93.6	91.0	102.9	
Q4	97.6	95.9	101.8	96.2	89.8	107.1	93.9	89.6	104.8	
1992 Q1	96.9	95.7	101.3	95.9	88.7	108.1	93.7	88.6	105.8	
Q2	97.1	95.2	102.0	95.6	87.7	109.0	94.0	87.6	107.3	
Q3	97.6	94.2	103.7	96.4	86.2	111.8	94.0	86.3	109.0	
Q4	98.0	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	
Q2	99.0	93.5	105.9	97.5	83.3	117.0	95.1	83.8	113.5	
Q3	100.0	93.7	106.7	98.8	82.9	119.2	95.3	83.8	113.7	
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	
Q2	103.1	94.1	109.6	103.1	82.1	125.6	98.9	83.4	118.6	
Q3	104.1	94.5	110.3	104.5	82.1	127.3	100.2	83.5	120.0	
Q4	105.0	94.9	110.6	104.4	82.1	127.1	100.9	83.5	120.8	
1995 Q1	105.3	95.1	110.8	105.2	82.2	127.9	100.6	83.9	120.0	
Q2	105.8	95.1	111.2	105.7	82.3	128.3	101.6	84.0	120.9	
Q3	106.3	95.1	111.8	106.5	82.2	129.5	102.0	84.0	121.3	
Q4	106.9	95.4	112.1	106.4	82.6	128.8	101.9	84.6	120.4	
1996 Q1	107.6	95.5	112.7	106.6	82.5	129.1	101.6	84.3	120.5	
Q2	108.2	95.5	113.3	106.9	81.8	130.7	101.4	84.0	120.7	
Q3	108.9	96.0	113.4	107.4	81.5	131.8	102.2	84.3	121.3	
Q4	109.8	96.4	113.9	108.0	81.5	132.5	102.6	84.2	121.8	
1997 Q1	NA	NA	NA	108.1	81.5	132.5	103.2	84.2	122.5	15
Gross domestic	product for whol	e economy.								

The workforce in employment comprises: employees in employment, the self-employed, HM Forces and participants in work-related government-supported training and employment programmes. The workforce in employment comprises: employees in employment programmes and employment grammes. The series is used as a denominator for the productivity calculations for the reasons explained on page 56 of the August 1988 issue of Employment Gazette.

The Manufacturing index has been rehased from 1988-100 in common with other economic series. Enurse on a 1988-100 begin were last published in Employment Gazette.

## CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT UK summary

TH	OI	10	a	-	Į

		MALE AND I	FEMALE							
		UNEMPLOY	ED	SEASONAL	LY ADJUSTED #			UNEMPLOY	ED 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
993 994 995 996	) Annual ) averages	2,919.2 2,636.5 2,325.6 2,122.2	10.3 9.4 8.3 7.6	2,900.6 2,619.3 2,308.2 2,104.0	10.3 9.3 8.2 7.5					
995	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	8.2	-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	7.9	2,235.5	8.0	-9.1	-9.5	236	1,972	19
996	Jan 11	2,310.5	8.2	2,206.8	7.9	-28.7	-19.3	252	2,037	20
	Feb 8	2,303.0	8.2	2,212.3	7.9	5.5	-10.8	243	2,039	21
	Mar 14	2,230.8	7.9	2,186.7	7.8	-25.6	-16.3	206	2,005	20
	Apr 11	2,223.9	7.9	2,182.4	7.8	-4.3	-8.1	236	1,968	20
	May 9	2,147.4	7.6	2,166.3	7.7	-16.1	-15.3	196	1,931	20
	Jun 13	2,096.3	7.5	2,150.3	7.7	-16.0	-12.1	203	1,874	19
	Jul 11	2,158.1	7.7	2,126.0	7.6	-24.3	-18.8	299	1,841	19
	Aug 8	2,176.4	7.7	2,108.7	7.5	-17.3	-19.2	244	1,914	19
	Sep 12	2,103.7	7.5	2,070.8	7.4	-37.9	-26.5	226	1,860	18
	Oct 10	1,977.2	7.0	2,025.2	7.2	-45.6	-33.6	213	1,747	17
	Nov 14	1,871.4	6.7	1,929.8	6.9	-95.4	-59.6	208	1,648	15
	Dec 12	1,868.2	6.6	1,883.1	6.7	-46.7	-62.6	204	1,649	15
997	Jan 9	1,907.8	6.8	1,814.5	6.5	-68.6	-70.2	223	1,670	15
	Feb 13	1,827.8	6.5	1,748.1	6.2	-66.4	-60.6	211	1,603	13
	Mar 13 R	1,745.3	6.2	1,710.8	6.1	-37.3	-57.4	196	1,538	12
	Apr 10 P	1,688.0	6.0	1,651.4	5.9	-59.4	-54.4	202	1,476	10

## 2.2 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT GB summary

19/10/12										
1993 1994 1995 1996	) Annual ) averages	2,814.1 2,539.2 2,237.4 2,038.1	10.2 9.3 8.2 7.5	2,796.9 2,522.3 2,220.1 2,020.0	10.2 9.2 8.1 7.4					
	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	7.9	2,225.5	8.1	-6.5	-12.2	201	1,947	20
	Jul 13	2,244.3	8.2	2,222.7	8.1	-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	7.7	2,158.2	7.9	-20.0	-14.9	236	1,857	18
	Dec 14	2,144.1	7.8	2,149.2	7.9	-9.0	-9.4	231	1,894	19
1996	Jan 11	2,224.2	8.1	2,121.0	7.8	-28.2	-19.1	246	1,958	20
	Feb 8	2,217.2	8.1	2,126.5	7.8	5.5	-10.6	237	1,960	20
	Mar 14	2,146.4	7.9	2,101.4	7.7	-25.1	-15.9	200	1,926	20
	Apr 11	2,138.4	7.8	2,096.4	7.7	-5.0	-8.2	230	1,889	19
	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	1,895.7	6.9	1,942.8	7.1	-42.2	-32.2	207	1,672	16
	Nov 14	1,797.5	6.6	1,853.8	6.8	-89.0	-55.8	203	1,580	15
	Dec 12	1,836.9	6.6	1,808.8	6.6	-45.0	-44.7	218	1,604	15
1997	Jan 9	1,836.9	6.7	1,743.5	6.4	-65.3	-36.8	218	1,604	15
	Feb 13	1,760.2	6.4	1,679.9	6.1	-63.6	-58.0	206	1,541	13
	Mar 13 R	1,679.5	6.1	1,643.8	6.0	-36.1	-55.0	191	1,477	12
	Apr 10 P	1,624.1	5.9	1,586.6	5.8	-57.2	-52.3	197	1,417	10

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

Revised.

National and regional unemployment rates are calculated by expressing the number of unemployed claimants as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of unemployed claimants, employees in employment, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related government training programmes) at mid-1996 for 1996 and 1997 figures and at the corresponding mid-year estimates for earlier years.

## CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT UK summary 2.1

VALE				FEMALE						
NEMPLOYE	ED	SEASONAL	LY ADJUSTED #	UNEMPLOY	ED	SEASONAL	LY ADJUSTED #	MARRIED		
umber	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number		
236.1 014.4 770.0 610.3	14.0 12.7 11.2 10.3	2,225.7 2,004.8 1,760.2 1,599.9	13.9 12.7 11.2 10.2	683.1 622.1 555.6 511.9	5.6 5.1 4.5 4.1	674.9 614.6 548.1 504.1	5.5 5.0 4.4 4.1		1993 ) 1994 ) Annual 1995 ) averages 1996 )	
815.5	11.5	1,778.3	11.3	559.8	4.5	553.5	4.5	150.9	1995 Apr 13	
766.1	11.2	1,769.4	11.2	536.2	4.3	550.9	4.5	141.1	May 11	
728.9	11.0	1,763.7	11.2	525.6	4.3	549.4	4.4	136.7	Jun 8	
758.6	11.2	1,759.6	11.2	577.5	4.7	551.4	4.5	143.1	Jul 13	
753.7	11.1	1,744.4	11.1	596.4	4.8	545.6	4.4	152.1	Aug 10	
724.0	11.0	1,727.0	11.0	568.2	4.6	537.0	4.3	139.2	Sep 14	
76.4	10.7	1,724.6	11.0	535.9	4.3	540.0	4.4	133.4	Oct 12	
70.7	10.6	1,708.9	10.9	525.5	4.3	535.7	4.3	131.1	Nov 9	
07.2	10.8	1,704.2	10.8	521.0	4.2	531.3	4.3	131.4	Dec 14	
66.4	11.3	1,680.9	10.7	544.1	4.4	525.9	4.2	138.2	1996 Jan 11	
61.0	11.2	1,687.2	10.8	541.9	4.4	525.1	4.2	136.6	Feb 8	
07.2	10.9	1,666.3	10.6	523.6	4.2	520.4	4.2	132.0	Mar 14	
95.5	10.8	1,659.9	10.6	528.5	4.3	522.5	4.2	138.7	Apr 11	
43.9	10.5	1,647.5	10.5	503.5	4.1	518.8	4.2	128.4	May 9	
99.5	10.2	1,631.4	10.4	496.8	4.0	518.9	4.2	125.0	Jun 13	
16.5	10.3	1,613.5	10.3	541.6	4.4	512.5	4.1	133.1	Jul 11	
14.1	10.3	1,600.0	10.2	562.4	4.5	508.7	4.1	142.9	Aug 8	
72.4	10.0	1,572.0	10.0	531.4	4.3	498.8	4.0	128.5	Sep 12	
92.6	9.5	1,537.5	9.8	484.6	3.9	487.7	3.9	116.5	Oct 10	
24.1	9.1	1,469.9	9.4	447.3	3.6	459.9	3.7	105.5	Nov 14	
30.5	9.1	1,432.9	9.1	437.7	3.5	450.2	3.6	102.5	Dec 12	
63.5	9.3	1,384.7	8.8	444.3	3.6	429.8	3.5	104.7	1997 Jan 9	
03.3	9.0	1,335.8	8.5	424.5	3.4	412.3	3.3	96.5	Feb 13	
42.4	8.6	1,307.5	8.3	402.9	3.2	403.3	3.2	89.9	Mar 13 R	
98.8	8.3	1.267.2	8.1	389.1	3.1	384.2	3.1	86.6	Apr 10 P	

### CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 22

								GB s	umma	ry 2	
2,155.4 1,939.1 1,701.4 1,545.3	13.9 12.6 11.1 10.1	2,145.7 1,929.5 1,691.5 1,535.0	13.8 12.6 11.1 10.1	658.8 600.1 536.1 492.8	5.5 5.0 4.5 4.1	651.2 592.8 528.6 485.1	5.5 4.9 4.4 4.0	200		Annual averages	
1,746.5 1,698.4 1,661.8	11.4 11.1 10.9	1,709.3 1,700.6 1,695.3	11.2 11.1 11.1	540.8 518.2 507.2	4.5 4.3 4.2	533.8 531.4 530.2	4.4 4.4 4.4	145.0 135.8 131.4		Apr 13 May 11 Jun 8	
1,689.4 1,684.7 1,655.2	11.0 11.0 10.8	1,691.3 1,676.7 1,659.6	11.1 11.0 10.9	554.9 573.5 546.9	4.6 4.8 4.5	531.4 526.2 517.9	4.4 4.4 4.3	136.5 145.2 133.5	A	lul 13 Aug 10 Sep 14	
1,609.8 1,604.5 1,640.7	10.5 10.5 10.7	1,657.1 1,641.5 1,636.9	10.8 10.7 10.7	517.0 507.4 503.4	4.3 4.2 4.2	521.1 516.7 512.3	4.3 4.3 4.3	128.1 125.9 126.2	1	Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 14	
1,698.4 1,693.3 1,640.5	11.2 11.1 10.8	1,614.0 1,620.3 1,599.9	10.6 10.6 10.5	525.9 524.0 505.8	4.3 4.3 4.2	507.0 506.2 501.5	4.2 4.2 4.1	132.9 131.3 126.7	F	lan 11 Feb 8 Mar 14	
1,628.6 1,578.7 1,534.0	10.7 10.4 10.1	1,593.3 1,581.0 1,564.6	10.5 10.4 10.3	509.7 486.0 477.7	4.2 4.0 3.9	503.1 499.6 499.0	4.2 4.1 4.1	132.6 123.1 119.6	N	Apr 11 May 9 Jun 13	
1,549.0 1,545.8 1,505.0	10.2 10.2 9.9	1,547.0 1,533.2 1,506.1	10.2 10.1 9.9	518.3 538.1 509.1	4.3 4.4 4.2	492.3 488.1 478.9	4.1 4.0 4.0	125.9 135.3 122.2	A	lul 11 Aug 8 Sep 12	
1,429.8 1,366.3 1,373.9	9.4 9.0 9.0	1,474.0 1,410.9 1,375.3	9.7 9.3 9.0	465.8 431.2 422.4	3.8 3.6 3.5	468.8 442.9 433.5	3.9 3.7 3.6	111.1 100.9 98.3	1	Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12	
1,407.4 1,349.5 1,289.8	9.2 8.9 8.5	1,329.5 1,282.6 1,255.1	8.7 8.4 8.2	429.5 429.5 389.7	3.5 3.4 3.2	414.0 397.3 388.7	3.4 3.3 3.2	100.7 93.1 86.7		lan 9 Feb 13 Mar 13 R	
1,247.7	8.2	1,216.0	8.0	376.4	3.1	370.6	3.1	83.6	4	Apr 10 P	

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

## 2.3 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Government office regions

	NUMBER L	JNEMPLOYED		PER CENT	WORKFORCE	•	SEASONAI	LLY ADJUSTED	) #			THOUS
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
NORTH EAST												
1993 ) 1994 ) Annual 1995 ) average 1996 )	149.6 141.6 130.5 118.4	119.8 113.5 104.4 94.0	29.8 28.1 26.1 24.4	13.0 12.4 11.5 10.6	18.3 17.8 16.5 15.3	6.0 5.6 5.2 4.8	148.7 141.2 130.3 118.0	12.9 12.4 11.5 10.6			119.3 113.3 104.2 93.8	29.4 27.9 26.1 24.3
1996 Apr 11	125.7	99.8	25.9	11.3	16.3	5.1	123.6	11.1	-0.3	-0.6	98.1	25.5
May 9	120.8	96.5	24.3	10.8	15.7	4.8	121.8	10.9	-1.8	-1.3	96.8	25.0
Jun 13	117.1	93.3	23.7	10.5	15.2	4.7	120.0	10.7	-1.8	-1.3	95.3	24.7
Jul 11	119.3	93.7	25.6	10.7	15.3	5.1	118.9	10.7	-1.1	-1.6	94.2	24.7
Aug 8	118.6	92.2	26.4	10.6	15.0	5.2	117.4	10.5	1.5	-1.5	93.3	24.1
Sep 12	115.5	90.2	25.3	10.3	14.7	5.0	115.0	10.3	-2.4	-1.7	91.0	24.0
Oct 10	108.9	85.9	23.1	9.8	14.0	4.6	112.1	10.0	-2.9	-2.3	88.6	23.5
Nov 14	105.2	83.9	21.3	9.4	13.7	4.2	107.3	9.6	-4.8	-3.4	85.5	21.8
Dec 12	104.7	84.1	20.7	9.4	13.7	4.1	105.5	9.5	-1.8	-3.2	83.6	21.9
1997 Jan 9	107.3	85.9	21.4	9.6	14.0	4.3	101.8	9.1	-3.7	-3.4	80.9	20.9
Feb 13	102.6	81.9	20.7	9.2	13.4	4.1	98.8	8.8	-3.0	-2.8	78.7	20.1
Mar 13 R	99.4	79.5	19.9	8.9	13.0	3.9	97.4	8.7	-1.4	-2.7	77.7	19.7
Apr 10 P	97.8	78.2	19.6	8.8	12.8	3.9	94.7	8.5	-2.7	-2.4	75.9	18.6
1993 ) 1994 ) Annual 1995 ) average 1996 )	248.1 221.2 192.2 175.8	192.7 171.5 148.8 136.1	55.4 49.7 43.4 39.7	9.5 8.7 7.6 6.9	13.1 11.9 10.5 9.5	4.9 4.5 3.9 3.5	246.2 220.5 188.6 175.3	9.5 8.7 7.4 6.8			191.6 171.1 148.4 135.9	54.6 49.4 40.2 39.5
1996 Apr 11	185.5	144.2	41.3	7.2	10.1	3.6	182.8	7.1	1.4	0.1	141.2	41.6
May 9	178.6	139.6	39.0	7.0	9.8	3.4	181.8	7.1	-1.0	-0.6	139.8	42.0
Jun 13	173.3	135.2	38.1	6.8	9.4	3.4	180.2	7.0	-1.6	-0.4	138.1	42.1
Jul 11	178.9	137.0	41.9	7.0	9.6	3.7	178.2	7.0	-2.0	-1.5	136.6	41.6
Aug 8	180.9	136.8	44.1	7.1	9.6	3.9	175.7	6.9	-2.5	-2.0	135.4	40.3
Sep 12	173.9	132.8	41.1	6.8	9.3	3.6	170.8	6.7	-4.9	-3.1	132.9	37.9
Oct 10	161.9	124.9	37.0	6.3	8.7	3.3	168.5	6.6	-2.3	-3.2	131.3	37.2
Nov 14	153.1	119.1	34.0	6.0	8.3	3.0	160.5	6.3	-8.0	-5.1	125.3	35.2
Dec 12	154.1	120.8	33.3	6.0	8.4	2.9	157.7	6.2	-2.8	-4.4	123.2	34.5
997 Jan 9	160.9	125.7	35.2	6.3	8.8	3.1	151.2	5.9	-6.5	-5.8	118.6	32.6
Feb 13	154.0	120.6	33.4	6.0	8.4	2.9	142.7	5.6	-8.5	-5.9	112.2	30.5
Mar 13 R	146.6	115.0	31.5	5.7	8.0	2.8	141.4	5.5	-1.3	-5.4	111.0	30.4
Apr 10 P	141.7	111.3	30.4	5.5	7.8	2.7	137.2	5.4	-4.2	-4.7	107.4	29.8
993 ) 994 ) Annual 995 ) average 996 )	95.9 88.5 79.5 74.9	75.2 69.2 61.9 58.3	20.7 19.3 17.6 16.5	15.2 14.9 13.7 13.1	21.8 21.5 19.5 18.8	7.3 7.1 6.7 6.3	95.2 88.2 79.4 74.7	15.1 14.8 13.7 13.0			74.8 69.0 61.8 58.2	20.4 19.2 17.6 16.4
996 Apr 11	77.3	60.4	16.9	13.5	19.4	6.4	76.3	13.3	-0.5	-0.1	59.5	16.8
May 9	75.5	59.2	16.3	13.2	19.1	6.2	75.8	13.2	-0.5	-0.5	59.1	16.7
Jun 13	75.0	58.6	16.4	13.1	18.9	6.2	75.9	13.2	0.1	-0.3	59.1	16.8
Jul 11	76.6	59.1	17.5	13.4	19.0	6.7	75.3	13.1	-0.6	-0.3	58.6	16.7
Aug 8	76.8	58.8	18.0	13.4	18.9	6.8	75.2	13.1	-0.1	-0.2	58.4	16.8
Sep 12	75.5	58.1	17.4	13.2	18.7	6.6	74.0	12.9	-1.2	-0.6	57.7	16.3
Oct 10	71.3	55.5	15.8	12.4	17.9	6.0	73.0	12.7	-1.0	-0.8	56.9	16.1
Nov 14	68.0	53.4	14.7	11.9	17.2	5.6	70.3	12.3	-2.7	-1.6	55.1	15.2
Dec 12	68.1	53.6	14.5	11.9	17.2	5.5	69.3	12.1	-1.0	-1.6	54.3	15.0
997 Jan 9	69.7	54.7	15.0	12.2	17.6	5.7	67.5	11.8	-1.8	-1.8	52.8	14.7
Feb 13	68.1	53.5	14.6	11.9	17.2	5.6	65.7	11.5	-1.8	-1.5	51.6	14.1
Mar 13 R	66.0	52.0	14.0	11.5	16.7	5.3	65.2	11.4	-0.5	-1.4	51.2	14.0
Apr 10 P	64.4	50.8	13.6	11.2	16.4	5.2	63.3	11.0	-1.9	-1.4	49.8	13.5
993 )	245.6	190.8	54.8	10.4	14.3	5.3	244.0	10.2			189.9	54.1
994 ) Annual 995 ) average 996 )	226.4 207.9 191.8	175.2 160.6 147.9	51.2 47.3 43.9	9.7 8.7 8.0	13.5 12.0 11.0	5.0 4.5 4.2	224.8 206.1 190.0	9.6 8.7 8.0			174.3 159.6 146.9	50.5 46.5 43.1
996 Apr 11	202.0	156.2	45.7	8.5	11.6	4.4	196.9	8.2	0.2	-0.7	152.1	44.8
May 9	193.1	150.2	42.9	8.1	11.2	4.1	194.5	8.1	-2.4	-1.8	150.3	44.2
Jun 13	188.8	146.3	42.5	7.9	10.9	4.1	193.4	8.1	-1.1	-1.1	149.2	44.2
Jul 11	193.2	147.3	45.9	8.1	10.9	4.4	191.1	8.0	-2.3	-1.9	147.6	43.5
Aug 8	195.7	146.7	49.0	8.2	10.9	4.7	190.1	8.0	-1.0	-1.5	146.7	43.4
Sep 12	188.8	143.4	45.5	7.9	10.6	4.4	186.1	7.8	-4.0	-2.4	143.8	42.3
Oct 10	178.1	136.6	41.4	7.5	10.1	4.0	183.1	7.7	-3.0	-2.7	141.3	41.8
Nov 14	170.0	131.8	38.3	7.1	9.8	3.7	175.7	7.4	-7.4	-4.8	136.1	39.6
Dec 12	172.1	134.1	38.0	7.2	10.0	3.7	172.8	7.2	-2.9	-4.4	133.7	39.1
997 Jan 9	176.6	137.5	39.1	7.4	10.2	3.8	166.7	7.0	-6.1	-5.5	129.1	37.6
Feb 13	169.9	132.3	37.6	7.1	9.8	3.6	161.2	6.8	-5.5	-4.8	124.9	36.3
Mar 13 R	162.7	126.8	35.9	6.8	9.4	3.4	158.2	6.6	-3.0	-4.9	122.6	35.6
Apr 10 P	158.3	123.4	34.9	6.6	9.2	3.4	153.5	6.4	-4.7	-4.4	119.6	33.9

## CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Covernment office regions THOUSANDS

	NUMBER I	UNEMPLOYED		PER CENT	WORKFORCE	•	SEASONAI	LLY ADJUSTE	) #	200	Republic des	THOUSAND
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
ST MIDLAND	183.8	140.8	43.0	9.6	13.0	5.1	182.5	9.5			140.1	42.4
93 ) 94 ) Annual 95 ) average 96 )	168.8 148.3 133.6	128.7 112.5 101.0	40.1 35.7 32.5	8.8 7.7 6.9	11.7 10.3 9.4	4.9 4.2 3.8	167.6 147.2 132.5	8.7 7.6 6.8			128.0 111.9 100.4	39.6 35.3 32.1
6 Apr 11 May 9 Jun 13	142.1 136.5 131.3	108.1 104.2 100.0	34.0 32.3 31.3	7.3 7.0 6.8	10.1 9.7 9.3	3.9 3.7 3.6	138.6 137.0 135.0	7.2 7.1 7.0	-0.5 -1.6 -2.0	-0.7 -1.5 -1.4	105.0 103.9 102.2	33.6 33.1 32.8
Jul 11 Aug 8	134.8 135.7	100.5 100.2	34.3 35.5	7.0 7.0	9.4 9.3	4.0 4.1	133.4 132.0	6.9 6.8	-1.6 -1.4	-1.7 -1.7	101.0 99.9	32.4 32.1
Sep 12 Oct 10 Nov 14	130.7 121.4 114.3	97.1 91.0 86.5	33.6 30.4 27.7	6.7 6.3 5.9	9.0 8.5 8.1	3.9 3.5 3.2	129.5 126.5 120.1	6.7 6.5 6.2	-2.5 -3.0 -6.4	-1.8 -2.3 -4.0	98.0 95.6 91.1	31.5 30.9 29.0
Dec 12 7 Jan 9 Feb 13	114.6 118.8 113.8	87.6 91.2 87.5	27.0 27.7 26.3	5.9 6.1 5.9	8.2 8.5 8.1	3.1 3.2 3.0	116.2 111.4 106.5	6.0 5.8 5.5	-3.9 -4.8 -4.9	-4.4 -5.0 -4.5	88.2 84.9 81.3	28.0 26.5 25.2
Mar 13 R Apr 10 P		83.5 <b>80.5</b>	25.2 24.3	5.6 <b>5.4</b>	7.8 <b>7.5</b>	2.9 2.8	105.0 101.4	5.4 5.2	-1.5 -3.6	-3.7 -3.3	79.9 77.4	25.1 24.0
ST M DLAND												
93 ) 94 ) Annual 95 ) average 96 )	281.9 246.2 210.3 188.6	215.6 186.8 158.6 142.0	66.3 59.4 51.7 46.6	10.9 9.9 8.4 7.4	14.6 13.3 11.0 9.8	6.1 5.5 4.8 4.3	280.6 244.8 209.0 187.4	10.8 9.9 8.3 7.4			214.9 186.0 158.0 141.3	65.8 58.8 51.1 46.1
6 Apr 11 May 9 Jun 13	197.7 191.7 188.1	149.4 145.6 142.5	48.3 46.1 45.6	7.8 7.6 7.4	10.4 10.1 9.9	4.4 4.2 4.2	195.2 194.1 192.5	7.7 7.7 7.6	-0.5 -1.1 -1.6	-0.7 -1.4 -1.1	147.2 146.5 145.0	48.0 47.6 47.5
Jul 11 Aug 8 Sep 12	193.1 194.7 188.6	143.8 143.6 139.8	49.3 51.2 48.8	7.6 7.7 7.4	10.0 10.0 9.7	4.5 4.7 4.5	189.2 186.7 183.3	7.5 7.4 7.2	-3.3 -2.5 -3.4	-2.0 -2.5 -3.1	142.6 140.7 138.2	46.6 46.0 45.1
Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12	175.9 164.0 162.6	131.8 123.8 123.7	44.1 40.2 38.9	6.9 6.5 6.4	9.1 8.6 8.6	4.0 3.7 3.6	179.5 170.7 166.0	7.1 6.7 6.5	-3.8 -8.8 -4.7	-3.2 -5.3 -5.8	135.3 129.0 125.4	44.2 41.7 40.6
7 Jan 9 Feb 13 Mar 13 R	165.9 159.2 152.1	126.6 121.5 116.2	39.4 37.7 35.9	6.5 6.3 6.0	8.8 8.4 8.1	3.5 3.5 3.3	160.1 154.0 151.2	6.3 6.1 6.0	-5.9 -6.1 -2.8	-6.5 -10.5 -4.9	121.2 116.7 114.6	38.9 37.3 36.6
Apr 10 P	148.5	113.7	34.8	5.9	7.9	3.2	146.3	5.8	-4.9	-4.6	111.8	34.5
Annual average	225.7 195.1 167.5 148.7	170.1 146.3 124.8 110.6	55.6 48.8 42.4 38.1	9.4 8.1 6.9 6.1	12.5 10.9 9.1 8.1	5.4 4.6 3.9 3.6	224.3 194.4 167.2 148.0	9.4 8.1 6.9 6.1			169.4 145.9 124.5 110.1	55.0 48.5 42.7 37.9
6 Apr 11 May 9 Jun 13	158.4 152.3 146.1	118.7 114.0 109.2	39.6 38.3 36.9	6.5 6.3 6.0	8.7 8.4 8.0	3.7 3.6 3.5	154.2 152.2 150.4	6.3 6.3 6.2	-1.7 -2.0 -1.8	-1.7 -2.0 -1.8	115.2 113.5 111.9	39.0 38.7 38.5
Jul 11 Aug 8 Sep 12	148.7 150.1 145.3	109.4 109.2 106.1	39.3 40.9 39.2	6.1 6.2 6.0	8.0 8.0 7.8	3.7 3.8 3.7	148.7 147.3 145.6	6.1 6.1 6.0	-1.7 -1.4 -1.7	-1.8 -1.6 -1.6	110.3 109.4 108.0	38.4 37.9
Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12	135.6 127.8 127.2	99.8 94.9 95.2	35.8 32.9 32.0	5.6 5.3 5.2	7.3 7.0 7.0	3.4 3.1 3.0	142.2 131.4 130.3	5.9 5.4 5.4	-3.4 -10.8 -1.1	-2.2 -5.3 -5.1	105.6 97.1	37.6 36.6 34.3
Jan 9 Feb 13 Mar 13 R	130.8 125.1 118.2	98.6 94.2 89.2	32.3 30.9 29.0	5.4 5.1 4.9	7.2 6.9 6.6	3.0 2.9 2.7	123.7 117.4 113.7	5.1 4.8 4.7	-6.6 -6.3 -3.7	-6.2 -4.7	96.5 92.5 88.2	33.8 31.2 29.2
Apr 10 P	113.1	85.4	27.7	4.7	6.3	2.6	109.0	4.5	-4.7	-5.5 - <b>4.9</b>	85.0 <b>81.9</b>	28.7 27.1
DON 3 )	469.6	348.6	121.0	11.6	14.9	7.1	467.0	44.6				316
A) Annual b) average	434.6	322.7 292.1 265.2	111.9 102.6 95.0	10.7 9.8 8.9	14.9 14.1 12.9 11.7	7.1 6.3 5.8 5.3	467.9 432.8 392.8 358.2	11.6 10.7 9.7 8.9			347.8 321.8 291.2 264.2	120.2 111.0 101.7 94.0
Apr 11 May 9 Jun 13	372.7 364.7 360.9	275.8 270.4 267.0	96.9 94.2 93.9	9.2 9.0 8.9	12.2 11.9 11.8	5.4 5.3 5.3	368.7 365.7 363.8	9.1 9.0 9.0	-3.8 -3.0 -1.9	-3.7 -3.9 -2.9	272.2 270.0 268.0	96.5 95.7 95.8
Jul 11 Aug 8 Sep 12	364.9 368.9 362.8	267.3 267.8 263.5	97.6 101.0 99.3	9.0 9.1 9.0	11.8 11.8 11.6	5.5 5.7 5.6	360.6 358.5 353.4	8.9 8.9 8.7	-3.2 -2.1 -5.1	-2.7 -2.4 -3.5	265.6 264.1 260.1	95.0 94.4 93.3
Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12	343.7 324.6 320.8	251.5 238.5 236.5	92.2 86.1 84.3	8.5 8.0 7.9	11.1 10.5 10.4	5.2 4.8 4.7	344.8 330.4 323.1	8.5 8.2 8.0	-8.6 -14.4 -7.3	-5.3 -9.4 -10.1	254.2 243.5 237.6	90.6 86.9 85.5
Jan 9 Feb 13 Mar 13 R	315.8 304.3 293.1	233.8 225.4 217.3	82.0 78.9 75.9	7.8 7.5 7.2	10.3 10.0 9.6	4.6 4.4 4.3	313.0 301.9 294.7	7.7 7.5 7.3	-10.1 -11.1 -7.2	-10.6 -9.5 -9.5	230.8 222.6 216.9	82.2 79.3 77.8
Apr 10 P	285.2	211.0	74.1	7.1	9.3	4.2	282.5	7.0	-12.2	-10.2	208.6	73.9

ootnotes to Tables 2.1 and 2.2.

## 2.3 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Government office regions

	NUMBER U	INEMPLOYED		PER CENT	WORKFORCE	*	SEASONA	LLY ADJUSTED	#	(302)公司	140 ZA18846	THOUSA
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
1993 ) 1994 ) Annual 1995 ) averag	e 229.0	244.7 208.5 173.8	73.9 64.3 55.1	8.7 7.3 6.2	12.1 10.1 8.4	4.5 3.9 3.4	316.8 271.9 228.6	8.7 7.3 6.2			243.7 208.0 173.5	73.2 63.9 55.2
1996 ) 1996 Apr 11 May 9	200.2 212.4 204.6	151.3 161.7 156.2	48.9 50.7 48.4	5.4 5.8 5.5	7.4 7.9 7.6	3.0 3.1 3.0	199.6 208.8 207.4	5.4 5.7 5.6	-1.7 -1.4	-2.2 -2.1	151.0 158.4 157.2	48.6 50.4 50.2
Jun 13 Jul 11	196.9	149.8 150.7	47.1 50.4	5.3 5.4	7.3 7.3	2.9	204.7	5.5 5.5	-2.7 -2.7	-1.9 -2.3	154.6 152.5	50.1
Aug 8 Sep 12 Oct 10	203.1 196.0 183.3	150.6 145.4 137.1	52.6 50.6 46.2	5.5 5.3 5.0	7.3 7.1 6.7	3.2 3.1 2.8	198.6 194.5 189.8	5.4 5.3 5.1	-3.4 -4.1	-2.9 -3.4 -4.1	150.2 146.6 142.9	48.4 47.9
Nov 14 Dec 12	171.1 169.7	129.2 129.0	42.0 40.7	4.6 4.6	6.3 6.3	2.6 2.5	178.4 171.9	4.8 4.7	-11.4 -6.5	-6.7 -7.5	135.2 129.8	46.9 43.2 42.1
1997 Jan 9 Feb 13 Mar 13 F	173.2 163.5 153.7	132.3 125.2 117.8	40.9 38.4 35.9	4.7 4.4 4.2	6.4 6.1 5.7	2.5 2.3 2.2	164.0 153.3 149.7	4.4 4.2 4.1	-7.9 -10.7 -3.6	-8.6 -8.4 -7.4	124.8 116.6 113.8	39.2 36.7 35.9
Apr 10 F	146.2	112.1	34.1	4.0	5.4	2.1	142.8	3.9	-6.9	-7.1	109.0	33.8
1993 ) 1994 ) Annual 1995 ) averag 1996 )	217.8 191.7 e 166.3 148.2	164.6 143.9 124.1 110.3	53.2 47.8 42.3 38.0	9.5 8.2 7.1 6.3	12.7 10.9 9.5 8.4	5.5 4.6 4.1 3.6	216.4 190.4 164.9 146.9	9.5 8.1 7.0 6.2			163.8 143.2 123.3 109.5	52.6 47.2 41.6 37.4
1996 Apr 11 May 9 Jun 13	156.5 149.6 142.9	117.2 112.4 107.4	39.3 37.1 35.6	6.6 6.3 6.1	8.9 8.6 8.2	3.8 3.5 3.4	153.3 152.4 150.5	6.5 6.5 6.4	-0.1 -0.9 -1.9	-0.8 -1.2 -1.0	114.2 113.6 111.9	39.1 38.8 38.6
Jul 11 Aug 8 Sep 12	146.4 147.8 143.5	108.3 108.3 105.6	38.2 39.5 37.9	6.2 6.3 6.1	8.2 8.3 8.0	3.6 3.8 3.6	148.8 146.8 143.4	6.3 6.2 6.1	-1.7 -2.0 -3.4	-1.5 -1.9 -2.4	110.6 109.4 106.9	38.2 37.4 36.5
Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12	135.5 130.5 131.1	100.3 96.7 97.8	35.2 33.8 33.3	5.7 5.5 5.6	7.6 7.4 7.5	3.4 3.2 3.2	139.8 133.1 129.4	5.9 5.6 5.5	-3.6 -6.7 -3.7	-3.0 -4.6 -4.7	104.3 99.3 96.4	35.5 33.8 33.0
1997 Jan 9 Feb 13 Mar 13 F	135.8 128.4	101.4 96.1 90.2	34.4 32.3 29.8	5.8 5.4 5.1	7.7 7.3 6.9	3.3 3.1 2.8	124.4 118.5 115.1	5.3 5.0 4.9	-5.0 -5.9 -3.4	-5.1 -4.9 -4.8	93.0 88.8 85.0	31.4 29.7 29.0
Apr 10 F		86.2	27.8	4.8	6.6	2.7	111.3	4.7	-3.8	-4.4	81.9	27.6
WALES 1993 )	131.1	103.2	28.0	10.4	14.4	5.1	130.3	10.3			102.7	27.6
1994 ) Annual 1995 ) average 1996 )	120.7	94.1 83.4 79.2	26.6 24.4 23.5	9.4 8.8 8.2	12.7 12.2 11.4	4.9 4.5 4.3	119.9 106.9 101.7	9.3 8.7 8.2			93.6 82.9 78.6	26.3 24.0 23.1
1996 Apr 11 May 9 Jun 13	106.8 102.5 99.6	82.6 79.7 77.2	24.2 22.8 22.4	8.6 8.2 8.0	11.9 11.5 11.1	4.4 4.1 4.1	105.5 104.6 103.8	8.5 8.4 8.3	0.8 -0.9 -0.8	0.5 -0.3 -0.3	81.5 80.7 79.8	24.0 23.9 24.0
Jul 11 Aug 8 Sep 12	104.1 105.3 102.5	79.1 79.1 77.8	25.0 26.2 24.7	8.4 8.5 8.2	11.4 11.4 11.2	4.5 4.7 4.5	102.8 102.0 100.5	8.3 8.2 8.1	-1.0 -0.8 -1.5	-0.9 -0.9 -1.1	79.2 78.5 77.6	23.6 23.5 22.9
Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12	96.6 92.5 93.1	74.3 71.9 72.6	22.3 20.6 20.5	7.8 7.4 7.5	10.7 10.4 10.5	4.0 3.7 3.7	99.3 95.0 92.8	8.0 7.6 7.4	-1.2 -4.3 -2.2	-1.2 -2.3 -2.6	76.7 73.7 71.9	22.6 21.3 20.9
1997 Jan 9 Feb 13 Mar 13 F	96.4 91.8 87.0	75.3 71.7 68.1	21.1 20.1 18.9	7.7 7.4 7.0	10.9 10.3 9.8	3.8 3.6 3.4	90.0 86.9 85.0	7.2 7.0 6.8	-2.8 -3.1 -1.9	-3.1 -2.7 -2.6	70.0 67.6 66.2	20.0 19.3 18.8
Apr 10 F		65.6	18.0	6.7	9.5	3.3	82.4	6.6	-2.6	-2.5	64.6	17.8
SCOTLAND 1993 )	246.4	189.5	56.9	9.9	13.7	5.1	243.3	9.7			187.7	55.6 51.5
1994 ) Annual 1995 ) average 1996 )		178.6 156.3 149.3	52.8 47.2 45.7	9.4 8.2 8.0	13.0 11.6 11.3	4.8 4.2 4.1	228.4 200.3 191.9	9.3 8.1 7.9			176.8 154.5 147.5	45.9 44.4
1996 Apr 11 May 9 Jun 13	201.3 194.7 191.7	154.6 150.5 147.6	46.7 44.2 44.1	8.2 8.0 7.8	11.7 11.4 11.2	4.1 3.9 3.9	197.4 196.6 196.4	8.1 8.0 8.0	2.4 -0.8 -0.2	1.3 0.4 0.5	151.6 150.9 150.3	45.8 45.7 46.1
Jul 11 Aug 8 Sep 12	206.1 206.4 191.1	152.8 152.5 145.3	53.3 53.9 45.8	8.4 8.4 7.8	11.6 11.6 11.0	4.7 4.8 4.1	194.7 194.0 191.3	8.0 7.9 7.8	-1.7 -0.7 -2.7	-0.9 -0.9 -1.7	148.7 148.2 146.4	46.0 45.8 44.9
Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12	183.4 176.4 178.1	141.2 136.7 138.8	42.2 39.7 39.2	7.5 7.2 7.3	10.7 10.4 10.5	3.7 3.5 3.5	188.9 181.4 178.7	7.7 7.4 7.3	-2.4 -7.5 -2.7	-1.9 -4.2 -4.2	145.0 140.1 138.3	43.9 41.3 40.4
1997 Jan 9 Feb 13 Mar 13 F	185.6 179.6	144.5 139.6 134.1	41.1 39.9 38.0	7.6 7.3 7.0	11.0 10.6 10.2	3.6 3.5 3.4	173.3 169.7 167.6	7.1 6.9 6.9	-5.4 -3.6 -2.1	-5.2 -3.9 -3.7	134.5 132.0 130.3	38.8 37.7 37.3
Apr 10 F		129.4	36.8	6.8	9.8	3.3	162.0	6.6	-5.6	-3.8	126.2	35.8

## CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Government office regions THOUSANDS

	NUMBER U	INEMPLOYED		PER CENT	WORKFORCE	*	SEASONAL	LY ADJUSTED	#			
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
THERN IREL	AND											
3 ) 4 ) Annual 5 ) average 6 )	105.1 97.3 88.2 84.2	80.7 75.3 68.7 65.0	24.5 21.9 19.5 19.1	14.1 12.7 11.4 10.9	18.6 16.6 15.3 14.7	7.8 6.9 6.0 5.8	103.7 97.1 88.1 84.0	13.8 12.6 11.4 10.9			80.1 75.2 68.6 65.0	23.6 21.8 19.5 19.0
6 Apr 11 May 9 Jun 13	85.5 82.7 84.7	66.8 65.2 65.5	18.7 17.5 19.2	11.1 10.8 11.0	15.1 14.8 14.8	5.7 5.4 5.9	86.0 85.7 86.7	11.2 11.1 11.3	0.7 -0.3 1.0	0.1 0.0 0.5	66.6 66.5 66.8	19.4 19.2 19.9
Jul 11 Aug 8 Sep 12	90.8 92.6 89.7	67.5 68.3 67.4	23.3 24.3 22.3	11.8 12.0 11.7	15.3 15.5 15.2	7.1 7.4 6.8	86.7 87.4 85.8	11.3 11.4 11.2	0.0 0.7 -1.6	0.2 0.6 -0.3	66.5 66.8 65.9	20.2 20.6 19.9
Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12	81.6 73.9 71.9	62.8 57.8 56.7	18.8 16.2 15.3	10.6 9.6 9.4	14.2 13.1 12.8	5.8 4.9 4.7	82.4 76.0 74.3	10.7 9.9 9.7	-3.4 -6.4 -1.7	-1.4 -3.8 -3.8	63.5 59.0 57.6	18.9 17.0 16.7
7 Jan 9 Feb 13 Mar 13 R	70.8 67.5 65.7	56.0 53.8 52.5	14.8 13.8 13.2	9.2 8.8 8.6	12.7 12.2 11.9	4.5 4.2 4.0	71.0 68.2 67.0	9.2 8.9 8.7	-3.3 -2.8 -1.2	-3.8 -2.6 -2.4	55.2 53.2 52.4	15.8 15.0 14.6
Apr 10 P	63.8	51.1	12.7	8.3	11.6	3.9	64.8	8.4	-2.2	-2.1	51.2	13.6

se footnotes to Tables 2.1 and 2.2.

## O CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

	NUMBER U	JNEMPLOYED		PER CENT	WORKFORCE	*	SEASONAI	LY ADJUSTE	D #			THOUSA
Meney	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
1993 ) 1994 ) Annual 1995 ) average	169.3 160.4 148.2 134.9	134.9 128.0 118.1 106.7	34.4 32.4 30.1 28.2	12.0 11.6 10.9 10.0	16.7 16.5 15.4 14.3	5.7 5.4 5.1 4.7	168.3 159.3 147.0 133.6	11.9 11.6 10.8 9.9			134.4 127.4 117.4 105.9	33.9 31.9 29.6 27.7
1996 Apr 11	143.5	113.6	29.9	10.6	15.2	4.9	140.5	10.4	0.0	-0.2	111.2	29.3
May 9	137.8	109.7	28.1	10.2	14.7	4.6	138.6	10.3	-1.9	-1.1	109.7	28.9
Jun 13	133.3	105.9	27.4	9.9	14.2	4.5	136.6	10.1	-2.0	-1.3	108.0	28.6
Jul 11	135.8	106.3	29.6	10.0	14.2	4.9	134.7	10.0	-1.9	-1.9	106.6	28.1
Aug 8	135.0	104.6	30.4	10.0	14.0	5.0	132.9	9.8	-1.8	-1.9	105.2	27.7
Sep 12	131.2	102.1	29.0	9.7	13.7	4.8	129.9	9.6	-3.0	-2.2	102.7	27.2
Oct 10	123.7	97.2	26.5	9.2	13.0	4.4	126.6	9.4	-3.3	-2.7	99.9	26.7
Nov 14	119.7	95.1	24.6	8.9	12.7	4.1	121.2	9.0	-5.4	-3.9	96.3	24.9
Dec 12	119.5	95.6	23.9	8.8	12.8	3.9	119.1	8.8	-2.1	-3.6	94.4	24.7
997 Jan 9	123.1	98.1	25.0	9.1	13.2	4.1	115.7	8.6	-3.4	-3.6	91.8	23.9
Feb 13	117.8	93.6	24.1	8.7	12.5	4.0	112.6	8.3	-3.1	-2.9	89.4	23.2
Mar 13 R	113.8	90.8	23.1	8.4	12.2	3.8	111.3	8.2	-1.3	-2.6	88.5	22.8
Apr 10 P	111.8	89.0	22.7	8.3	11.9	3.8	108.5	8.0	-2.8	-2.4	86.5	22.0
1993 ) 1994 ) Annual 1995 ) average 1996 )	324.3 290.9 254.0 234.1	252.7 226.2 197.0 181.7	71.5 64.7 57.1 52.4	10.8 10.0 8.8 8.1	15.0 13.9 12.3 11.3	5.4 5.1 4.4 4.1	321.8 288.6 251.7 232.0	10.7 10.0 8.7 8.0			251.3 224.9 195.6 180.5	70.5 63.8 56.1 51.5
996 Apr 11	245.0	190.7	54.2	8.4	11.9	4.2	239.2	8.2	-0.9	-0.3	186.0	53.2
May 9	237.1	185.6	51.5	8.2	11.5	4.0	238.0	8.2	-1.2	-1.5	185.0	53.0
Jun 13	232.1	181.2	50.9	8.0	11.3	3.9	236.7	8.2	-1.3	-1.1	183.8	52.9
Jul 11	239.0	183.5	55.5	8.2	11.4	4.3	234.1	8.1	-2.6	-1.7	182.1	52.0
Aug 8	241.2	183.2	58.0	8.3	11.4	4.5	232.7	8.0	-1.4	-1.8	180.9	51.8
Sep 12	233.7	178.9	54.7	8.1	11.1	4.2	229.3	7.9	-3.4	-2.5	178.4	50.9
Oct 10	218.5	169.0	49.4	7.5	10.5	3.8	225.5	7.8	-3.8	-2.9	175.3	50.2
Nov 14	206.7	161.3	45.4	7.1	10.0	3.5	214.8	7.4	-10.7	-6.0	167.5	47.3
Dec 12	207.5	162.8	44.6	7.1	10.1	3.5	211.0	7.3	-3.8	-6.1	164.5	46.5
997 Jan 9	214.8	168.2	46.6	7.4	10.5	3.6	203.9	7.0	-7.1	-7.2	159.2	44.7
Feb 13	206.9	162.3	44.6	7.1	10.1	3.4	197.8	6.8	-6.1	-5.7	154.8	43.0
Mar 13 R	198.1	155.8	42.3	6.8	9.7	3.3	193.4	6.7	-4.4	-5.9	151.4	42.0
Apr 10 P	192.2	151.3	40.9	6.6	9.4	3.2	187.1	6.4	-6.3	-5.6	147.0	40.
993 ) 994 ) Annual 995 ) average	84.0 74.2 65.9 60.6	63.1 55.3 48.7 44.9	20.9 18.9 17.2 15.7	8.2 7.1 6.4 5.9	10.7 9.5 8.3 7.6	4.7 4.1 3.9 3.5	83.4 73.6 65.4 60.1	8.1 7.1 6.3 5.8			62.8 55.0 48.4 44.7	20.8 18.6 17.0 15.4
996 Apr 11	64.1	47.9	16.2	6.2	8.2	3.7	61.5	6.0	-0.2	-0.4	45.8	15.3
May 9	61.6	46.0	15.6	6.0	7.8	3.5	61.5	6.0	0.0	-0.4	45.7	15.8
Jun 13	58.9	44.0	14.9	5.7	7.5	3.4	61.0	5.9	-0.5	-0.2	45.4	15.6
Jul 11	60.1	44.2	15.9	5.8	7.5	3.6	60.7	5.9	-0.3	-0.3	45.1	15.
Aug 8	60.9	44.2	16.7	5.9	7.5	3.8	60.7	5.9	0.0	-0.3	45.0	15.
Sep 12	59.2	43.2	16.0	5.8	7.3	3.6	59.8	5.8	-0.9	-0.4	44.3	15.
Oct 10	55.3	40.7	14.6	5.4	6.9	3.3	58.4	5.7	-1.4	-0.8	43.4	15.
Nov 14	53.5	39.7	13.7	5.2	6.8	3.1	56.0	5.4	-2.4	-1.6	41.7	14.
Dec 12	53.9	40.3	13.6	5.2	6.9	3.1	54.5	5.3	-1.5	-1.8	40.5	14.
997 Jan 9	56.1	42.1	14.0	5.4	7.2	3.2	51.8	5.0	-2.7	-2.2	38.6	13.1
Feb 13	53.4	40.0	13.4	5.2	6.8	3.0	49.4	4.8	-2.4	-2.2	36.8	12.1
Mar 13 R	50.6	38.0	12.6	4.9	6.5	2.9	47.8	4.6	-1.6	-2.2	35.6	12.1
Apr 10 P	48.5	36.5	12.0	4.7	6.2	2.7	46.3	4.5	-1.5	-1.8	34.6	11.
SOUTH EAST	062.2	7	000.0	40.0	10.5		005.0	10.0			609.0	227.1
993 ) 994 ) Annual 995 ) average 996 )	929.9 828.3 725.2 648.5	700.3 622.2 542.0 482.1	229.6 206.1 183.1 166.3	10.2 9.0 7.9 7.1	13.5 12.1 10.6 9.5	5.8 5.1 4.5 4.1	925.6 824.1 720.9 644.0	10.2 9.0 7.9 7.0			698.0 619.9 539.7 479.7	227. 204. 181. 164.
996 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.
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.
Jun 13	644.9	481.9	163.0	7.1	9.5	4.0	657.7	7.2	-5.6	-5.6	489.0	168.

3.9 3.6 3.5

3.5 3.3 3.2

3.1

615.5 585.7 568.4

546.2 523.2 507.8

488.6

See footnotes to *Tables 2.1* and *2.2.*+ Where different from government office regions.

654.6 661.1 644.8

607.2 570.1 563.8

1997 Jan 9 563.8 Feb 13 539.5 Mar 13 R 514.5

Apr 10 P 496.1

171.4 177.8 173.0

159.5 147.2 143.4

141.2 134.7 128.2

124.0

6.6 6.2 6.2

5.4

7.3

447.7 422.9 420.4

372.1

## CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.4

Inemployment by Travel-to-Work Areas+ as at April 10 1997

	Male	Female	All	Rate #			Male	Female	All	Rates #	
				per cent per	er cent vorkforce					per cent employees and unem- ployed	per cent workforce
RAVEL TO WORK AREAS					Argus St	Hastings Haverhill Heathrow Helston Hereford and Leominster	3,757 483 23,809 547 1,945	1,013 208 8,131 244 734	4,770 691 31,940 791 2,679	9.7 5.4 4.6 12.7 5.8	7.5 4.5 4.0 8.5 4.7
lorington and Rossendale lifeton and Ashfield linvick and Amble Indover	1,761 3,160 843 524 1,634	535 818 244 207 488	2,296 3,978 1,087 731 2,122	4.9 6.6 9.4 2.3 5.7	4.2 5.9 7.5 1.9 4.7	Hertford and Harlow Hexham Hitchin and Letchworth Honiton and Axminster Horncastle and Market Rasen	6,971 623 1,865 575 507	2,324 217 686 188 206	9,295 840 2,551 763 713	4.0 5.7 4.8 4.9 6.9	3.5 4.3 4.1 3.3 4.8
westury and Wycombe	3,900	1,150	5,050	3.0	2.4	Huddersfield	4,627	1,411	6,038	5.5	4.9
sanbury	830	- 292	1,122	3.6	3.0	Hull	11,951	3,536	15,487	8.3	7.4
samsley	5,289	1,324	6,613	9.9	8.7	Huntingdon and St.Neots	1,396	553	1,949	3.6	3.1
samstaple and Ilfracombe	1,391	481	1,872	6.6	5.1	Ipswich	4,309	1,324	5,633	5.4	4.7
samow-in-Furness	2,518	616	3,134	9.4	8.1	Isle of Wight	3,431	1,109	4,540	10.8	9.3
gasingstoke and Alton gath gath gath gath gath gath gath gath	1,620	534	2,154	2.9	2.4	Keighley	1,475	532	2,007	6.8	5.7
	2,666	932	3,598	5.2	4.5	Kendal	584	196	780	3.6	2.8
	835	297	1,132	7.4	5.6	Keswick	111	26	137	3.7	2.6
	2,677	925	3,602	5.1	4.5	Kettering & Market Harborougl	1,252	452	1,704	4.2	3.6
	450	122	572	5.8	4.8	Kidderminster	1,489	485	1,974	4.8	4.1
gester	330	127	457	2.2	1.8	King's Lynn and Hunstanton	2,053	665	2,718	6.8	5.6
geford	779	292	1,071	10.9	8.2	Lancaster and Morecambe	3,116	902	4,018	8.8	7.4
gmingham	43,123	13,053	56,176	7.9	7.2	Launceston	313	144	457	7.2	4.4
shop Auckland	2,683	666	3,349	8.1	7.2	Leeds	16,869	4,601	21,470	5.9	5.3
gackburn	3,058	707	3,765	5.5	4.9	Leek	363	117	480	4.0	3.3
Blackpool Blandford Bodmin and Liskeard Bolton and Bury Boston	6,095 218 1,461 8,111 966	1,487 83 509 2,121 296	7,582 301 1,970 10,232 1,262	6.5 3.0 8.5 6.0 6.2	5.3 2.3 6.0 5.2 4.8	Leicester Lincoln Liverpool	11,030 3,926 37,812 195,732 2,168	3,425 1,184 10,037 68,835 714	14,455 5,110 47,849 264,567 2,882	5.6 7.0 12.2 8.2 4.2	4.9 6.1 10.9 7.2 3.7
Bournemouth Bradford Bridgwater Bridgington and Driffield	5,209 12,386 1,739 1,579 375	1,418 3,365 546 473 165	6,627 15,751 2,285 2,052 540	6.3 7.6 7.4 10.5 7.1	5.0 6.7 5.9 8.2 4.8	Louth and Mablethorpe Lowestoft Ludlow Macclesfield Malton	948 2,683 479 1,479 225	281 846 163 404 106	1,229 3,529 642 1,883 331	9.6 12.0 6.4 3.1 3.4	7.1 10.2 4.3 2.6 2.8
sighton	11,074	3,782	14,856	9.3	7.7	Malvern and Ledbury	828	290	1,118	5.4	4.1
distol	14,637	4,383	19,020	5.7	5.1	Manchester	37,554	9,951	47,505	6.7	6.0
dude	505	193	698	11.1	7.2	Mansfield	4,033	1,048	5,081	10.9	9.3
durnley	1,313	370	1,683	4.3	3.9	Matlock	514	184	698	3.3	2.7
durton-on- <b>Trent</b>	2,911	886	3,797	6.4	5.6	Medway and Maidstone	10,542	3,363	13,905	6.9	5.8
Bury St. Edmunds	873	331	1,204	3.4	2.9	Melton Mowbray	527	202	729	3.0	2.5
Buxton	665	212	877	4.5	3.4	Middlesbrough	11,043	2,700	13,743	11.9	10.9
Calderdale	4,297	1,250	5,547	6.7	5.9	Milton Keynes	3,290	1,104	4,394	4.0	3.6
Cambridge	3,449	1,194	4,643	3.1	2.6	Minehead	561	193	754	8.6	6.2
Canterbury	2,563	727	3,290	6.3	5.3	Morpeth and Ashington	3,990	1,047	5,037	11.0	9.7
Carlisle Castleford and Pontefract Chard Chelmsford and Braintree Cheltenham	2,575	798	3,373	6.3	5.5	Newark	1,106	376	1,482	6.6	5.4
	3,411	964	4,375	7.8	7.0	Newbury	779	238	1,017	2.2	1.9
	349	146	495	5.5	4.4	Newcastle upon Tyne	24,401	6,185	30,586	8.9	8.1
	3,624	1,265	4,889	4.7	3.9	Newmarket	868	323	1,191	4.6	3.7
	2,590	831	3,421	4.8	4.0	Newquay	838	282	1,120	11.7	8.6
Chesterfield	4,543	1,228	5,771	8.5	7.4	Newton Abbot	1,283	417	1,700	6.6	5.1
Chichester	1,748	533	2,281	3.9	3.1	Northallerton	401	172	573	3.1	2.5
Chippenham	958	348	1,306	3.9	3.0	Northampton	4,162	1,331	5,493	4.5	4.0
Chipperford and Ross-on-Wye	1,236	426	1,662	6.5	5.1	Northwich	1,950	596	2,546	4.5	4.0
Circocaster	288	100	388	2.8	2.3	Norwich	6,428	2,032	8,460	5.9	5.1
Cacton	1,753	478	2,231	11.4	8.7	Nottingham	19,654	5,578	25,232	7.6	6.8
Oltheroe	192	60	252	2.4	2.0	Okehampton	224	101	325	6.9	4.5
Olchester	2,853	934	3,787	4.5	3.8	Oldham	4,212	1,111	5,323	6.9	6.0
Carby	1,147	373	1,520	5.2	4.7	Oswestry	702	262	964	7.2	5.7
Caventry and Hinckley	10,669	3,206	13,875	6.0	5.4	Oxford	4,324	1,479	5,803	3.0	2.6
Cawley	3,779	1,195	4,974	2.4	2.1	Pendle Penrith Penzance and St.Ives Peterborough Pickering and Helmsley	1,257	354	1,611	5.0	4.3
Crewe	1,943	630	2,573	5.7	5.0		338	182	520	3.5	2.6
Comer and North Walsham	1,106	362	1,468	8.2	6.2		1,518	519	2,037	12.2	8.6
Parlington	3,087	821	3,908	7.5	6.6		4,498	1,430	5,928	5.9	5.2
Parlinguth and Kingsbridge	331	122	453	5.9	3.7		216	95	311	4.9	3.2
lerby	7,830	2,249	10,079	6.8	6.0	Plymouth Poole Portsmouth Preston Reading	8,984	2,908	11,892	8.9	7.6
Jevizes	426	167	593	4.4	3.5		2,417	699	3,116	4.0	3.4
Jos	482	193	675	4.9	3.6		8,199	2,225	10,424	8.0	6.6
Joncaster	8,474	2,130	10,604	11.2	9.8		5,897	1,650	7,547	4.8	4.3
Jonchester and Weymouth	1,773	572	2,345	6.3	5.2		3,571	964	4,535	3.0	2.6
Over and Deal Outley and Sandwell Outland Sastbourne Evesham	2,789	711	3,500	9.7	8.1	Redruth and Camborne	2,029	551	2,580	12.9	10.0
	15,258	4,683	19,941	7.5	6.8	Retford	1,092	379	1,471	8.2	6.8
	3,229	917	4,146	7.0	6.3	Richmondshire	379	182	561	4.9	3.4
	2,189	762	2,951	5.2	4.2	Ripon	274	126	400	4.0	2.8
	821	313	1,134	3.9	3.0	Rochdale	3,890	956	4,846	8.2	7.1
Exeler Exenham Falmouth Folkestone Bainsborough	3,711 631 1,046 2,826 750	1,137 218 338 688 242	4,848 849 1,384 3,514 992	4.9 7.9 13.3 10.4 8.5	4.1 5.8 10.0 8.6 6.9	Rotherham and Mexborough Rugby and Daventry Salisbury Scarborough and Filey	9,508 1,610 1,175 1,974	2,269 604 380 610 952	11,777 2,214 1,555 2,584	13.3 3.8 3.4 7.9 6.5	11.9 3.3 2.7 6.2 5.7
Boucester Boole and Selby Bosport and Fareham Bantham Breat Yarmouth	2,948 1,815 2,136 860 3,425	921 641 717 328 1,021	3,869 2,456 2,853 1,188 4,446	5.3 9.7 5.6 4.9 12.5	4.7 8.0 4.7 4.0 10.0	Scunthorpe  Settle Shaftesbury Sheffield Shrewsbury Stitioburge and Shaperses	3,178 143 458 17,889 1,356	53 151 5,204 408	4,130 196 609 23,093 1,764	3.6 4.3 9.0 4.1	2.3 2.9 8.1 3.4
Grimsby Guildford and Aldershot Harrogate Hartlepool Harwich	5,679 3,532 1,195 3,694 587	1,541 1,110 477 837 153	7,220 4,642 1,672 4,531 740	9.8 2.6 4.1 12.8 13.0	8.6 2.1 3.2 11.6 10.6	Sittingbourne and Sheerness Skegness Skipton Sleaford Slough South Molton	2,784 673 242 413 4,760 185	905 255 72 138 1,379 77	3,689 928 314 551 6,139 262	9.4 8.1 2.4 4.3 3.4 7.2	7.9 6.1 1.9 3.4 2.9 4.1

166.4 164.7 162.2

158.0 149.7 146.4

123.5

457.5 436.0 422.0

407.1 390.2 378.6

365.1

-11.5 -19.3 -21.2

-23.1 -20.8 -20.2

-19.2

6.7 6.4 6.2

6.0 5.7 5.6

5.3

-22.2 -23.0 -15.4

-19.2

#### 2.4 CLAIMANT UNE Area statistics **CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT**

Unemployment by 1	Male	Female	All	Rate #		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Male	Female	All	Rates #	
				per cent employees and unem- ployed	per cent workforce	7623 0003 0540 040 10 04510 1830 (3540) 10 04510 1830 (3540) 10 04510 (3540)				per cent employees and unem- ployed	per cent s workforce
South Tyneside Southampton Southend Spalding and Holbeach St.Austell	5,942 8,010 15,708 586 1,464	1,428 2,143 4,923 224 488	7,370 10,153 20,631 810 1,952	15.5 5.7 8.5 4.1 8.5	13.9 4.8 7.0 2.9 6.4	South Pembrokeshire Swansea Welshpool Wrexham	1,363 6,317 231 2,332	376 1,572 103 691	1,739 7,889 334 3,023	14.3 8.3 5.0 5.9	10.7 7.3 3.4 5.1
Stafford Stamford Stockton-on-Tees Stoke Stroud	1,925 534 5,891 8,046 1,308	647 235 1,581 2,380 467	2,572 769 7,472 10,426 1,775	4.2 4.5 9.8 5.8 5.0	3.6 3.6 9.1 5.1 3.9	Scotland					
Sudbury	703	244	947	5.4	4.2	Aberdeen	4,578	1,487	6,065	2.9	2.7
Sunderland	12,625	2,961	15,586	10.2	9.3	Alloa	1,392	392	1,784	12.2	10.6
Swindon	3,414	1,131	4,545	3.7	3.2	Annan	440	174	614	7.6	6.3
Taunton	1,859	551	2,410	5.1	4.2	Arbroath	823	395	1,218	14.5	11.8
Telford and Bridgnorth	2,657	824	3,481	4.2	3.7	Ayr	2,789	864	3,653	7.9	7.0
Thanet	4,127	1,101	5,228	13.9	11.0	Badenoch	222	95	317	7.6	6.0
Thetford	882	348	1,230	6.0	4.9	Banff	318	109	427	4.2	3.3
Thirsk	135	73	208	3.6	2.7	Bathgate	2,767	779	3,546	6.7	6.2
Tiverton	392	134	526	5.2	3.9	Berwickshire	283	82	365	8.0	5.8
Torbay	3,527	1,011	4,538	9.1	6.9	Blairgowrie and Pitlochry	484	162	646	6.6	5.0
Torrington	247	111	358	8.1	5.0	Brechin and Montrose	778	290	1,068	9.5	7.2
Totnes	399	184	583	7.7	5.3	Buckie	274	138	412	9.8	8.1
Trowbridge and Frome	1,802	631	2,433	5.1	4.2	Campbeltown	305	88	393	11.8	8.4
Truro	1,249	423	1,672	6.6	5.2	Crieff	187	72	259	6.3	5.1
Tunbridge Wells	2,294	759	3,053	3.2	2.6	Cumnock and Sanquhar	1,566	327	1,893	16.6	13.7
Uttoxeter and Ashbourne	285	128	413	3.2	2.7	Dumbarton	2,294	630	2,924	9.8	8.8
Wakefield and Dewsbury	6,452	1,669	8,121	7.6	6.7	Dumfries	1,232	424	1,656	6.0	5.4
Walsall	8,917	2,619	11,536	8.0	7.1	Dundee	6,187	1,718	7,905	8.9	8.1
Wareham and Swanage	334	111	445	3.9	3.1	Dunfermline	3,478	981	4,459	9.7	8.5
Warminster	271	101	372	4.6	3.6	Dunoon and Bute	680	196	876	11.2	8.1
Warrington	3,014	925	3,939	4.4	4.0	Edinburgh	13,150	3,604	16,754	5.4	4.9
Warwick	2,032	685	2,717	3.2	2.7	Elgin	824	337	1,161	6.5	5.6
Watford and Luton	10,846	3,301	14,147	4.3	3.7	Falkirk	3,619	1,023	4,642	8.0	7.3
Wellingborough and Rushden	1,707	521	2,228	4.6	4.0	Forfar	516	206	722	6.3	5.4
Wells	1,122	402	1,524	6.1	4.7	Forres	279	77	356	10.5	8.5
Weston-super-Mare	2,173	743	2,916	7.3	5.9	Fraserburgh	296	92	388	6.4	4.8
Whitby	496	151	647	9.9	6.5	Galashiels	424	139	563	3.6	3.1
Whitchurch and Market Draytor	n 436	176	612	4.2	3.1	Girvan	358	108	466	16.7	12.6
Whitehaven	2,146	594	2,740	9.9	8.8	Glasgow	38,375	10,157	48,532	8.3	7.6
Widnes and Runcorn	3,869	1,119	4,988	8.6	7.9	Greenock	2,238	571	2,809	7.8	7.0
Wigan and St.Helens	11,094	3,154	14,248	9.1	8.0	Haddington	505	139	644	5.9	4.9
Winchester and Eastleigh	1,309	387	1,696	2.2	1.9	Hawick	333	100	433	5.6	4.8
Windermere	117	39	156	1.8	1.4	Huntly	194	81	275	5.8	4.7
Wirral and Chester	14,004	3,871	17,875	9.1	8.1	Invergordon and Dingwall	1,134	347	1,481	12.7	11.0
Wisbech	1,019	344	1,363	9.6	7.1	Inverness	2,331	720	3,051	7.3	6.4
Wolverhampton	7,969	2,295	10,264	8.3	7.4	Irvine	4,096	1,237	5,333	11.2	9.9
Woodbridge and Leiston	863	251	1,114	5.2	4.2	Islay/Mid Argyll	274	104	378	8.2	6.8
Worcester	2,133	741	2,874	4.4	3.9	Keith	275	105	380	6.5	5.4
Workington	2,368	641	3,009	12.0	9.9	Kelso and Jedburgh	126	49	175	3.2	2.6
Worksop	1,599	416	2,015	8.5	7.7	Kilmarnock	2,520	772	3,292	11.0	9.7
Worthing Yeovil York	2,542 1,375 3,685	733 511 1,209	3,275 1,886 4,894	4.5 4.2 4.7	3.7 3.4 4.1	Kirkcaldy Lanarkshire Lochaber Lockerbie Newton Stewart	4,759 11,312 387 235 311	1,451 2,744 145 94 100	6,210 14,056 532 329 411	9.8 10.0 7.0 9.1 17.3	8.6 8.9 5.8 6.8 11.2
Wales						North East Fife Oban Orkney Islands Peebles Perth	836 344 295 167 1,608	297 131 108 64 476	1,133 475 403 231 2,084	6.7 6.5 5.5 5.3 7.0	5.4 4.9 4.4 4.4 6.1
Aberdare	1,443	316	1,759	12.9	10.8	Peterhead	561	170	731	5.6	4.6
Aberystwyth	565	170	735	7.5	5.7	Shetland Islands	382	113	495	4.6	4.1
Bangor and Caernarfon	2,432	611	3,043	10.0	8.6	Skye and Wester Ross	478	184	662	9.0	7.2
Blaenau, Gwent & Abergaven	2,595	703	3,298	9.9	8.5	Stewartry	408	148	556	8.9	6.4
Brecon	268	117	385	4.6	3.4	Stirling	1,645	478	2,123	5.9	5.2
Bridgend	2,757	845	3,602	6.4	5.6	Stranraer	574	158	732	10.3	8.5
Cardiff	11,562	3,027	14,589	6.8	6.2	Sutherland	420	146	566	15.3	11.6
Cardigan	542	185	727	10.0	6.3	Thurso	392	99	491	8.1	6.8
Carmarthen	810	243	1,053	5.5	4.3	Western Isles	905	264	1,169	12.0	8.5
Conwy and Colwyn	2,184	567	2,751	9.4	7.3	Wick	400	96	496	11.9	9.3
Denbigh Dolgellau and Barmouth Fishguard Haverfordwest Holyhead	485 283 253 1,640 1,710	160 97 87 436 498	645 380 340 2,076 2,208	7.6 8.6 13.8 13.6 15.2	5.2 6.4 7.7 10.5 12.0	Northern Ireland					
ampeter and Aberaeron	419	131	550	11.2	7.1	Ballymena	1,248	402	1,650	6.8	5.7
Landeilo	226	92	318	11.2	6.4	Belfast	24,447	6,480	30,927	8.4	7.3
Landrindod Wells	353	131	484	6.1	4.0	Coleraine	3,245	838	4,083	12.0	10.0
Lanelli	2,401	699	3,100	10.5	8.9	Cookstown	970	217	1,187	13.0	10.5
Machynlleth	280	102	382	12.2	7.9	Craigavon	3,814	1,016	4,830	7.8	6.6
Merthyr and Rhymney	3,910	884	4,794	10.6	9.4	Dungannon	1,591	413	2,004	11.5	9.5
Monmouth	189	69	258	6.7	4.6	Enniskillen	2,101	504	2,605	12.7	10.2
Veath and Port Talbot	2,578	702	3,280	8.4	7.7	Londonderry	6,046	1,231	7,277	13.9	12.0
Vewport	4,608	1,318	5,926	7.6	6.9	Magherafelt	992	249	1,241	9.7	8.0-
Newtown	220	65	285	2.8	2.1	Newry	3,313	715	4,028	13.8	11.6
Pontypool and Cwmbran Pontypridd and Rhondda Porthmadoc and Ffestiniog Pwllheli Shotton, Flint and Rhyl	2,003 4,050 449 426 3,754	566 1,042 160 147 1,074	2,569 5,092 609 573 4,828	6.4 8.5 10.0 9.9 6.2	5.8 7.6 7.7 7.1 5.3	Omagh Strabane	1,695 1,639	406 286	2,101 1,925	11.9 16.2	9.7 13.3

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, unemployment 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-1996 based denominators.

### CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Age and duration 2.5

ITED	18-24				25-49				50 and 0	over			All ages	*		
NGDOM	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All
ALE AND FE 95 Apr Jul Oct	316.8 368.2 345.6	150.3 132.4 107.6	155.2 153.3 141.5	622.3 653.8 594.7	545.1 525.3 504.9	257.9 243.9 228.8	554.8 542.8 522.0	1357.9 1312.1 1255.8	136.3 124.0 119.2	64.6 62.2 64.1	176.5 165.9 161.9	377.3 352.1 345.2	1014.1 1033.9 984.7	474.4 440.0 401.9	886.7 862.3 825.7	2375.3 2336.2 2212.3
g6 Jan	346.0	120.6	135.6	602.1	571.9	236.6	518.4	1326.9	139.0	62.9	161.8	363.6	1072.9	421.6	816.0	2310.5
Apr	292.4	135.9	130.0	558.3	525.3	245.4	513.9	1284.6	138.3	62.4	162.2	363.0	972.1	445.5	806.3	2223.9
Jul	331.3	120.7	127.3	579.4	489.9	234.8	499.3	1224.1	122.9	61.4	152.1	336.4	960.6	418.5	779.0	2158.1
Oct	296.2	94.0	118.3	508.5	446.0	209.0	476.3	1131.2	111.2	62.4	147.6	321.2	868.1	366.6	742.4	1977.2
97 Jan	281.6	92.4	105.9	479.9	469.2	186.7	445.4	1101.3	117.5	52.4	139.7	309.5	884.1	332.6	691.1	1907.8
Apr	243.3	<b>87.7</b>	<b>90.7</b>	<b>421.7</b>	<b>417.7</b>	<b>158.6</b>	<b>397.1</b>	973.3	105.8	<b>40.2</b>	<b>128.6</b>	<b>274.6</b>	<b>784.0</b>	<b>287.5</b>	<b>616.5</b>	<b>1688.0</b>
ALE 195 Apr Jul Oct	216.1 237.4 226.7	103.8 92.7 76.9	118.3 115.4 106.1	438.2 445.4 409.7	405.6 383.7 372.7	197.0 187.1 176.3	474.5 463.5 444.9	1077.1 1034.4 993.9	102.7 91.4 88.3	48.8 47.0 48.4	138.5 130.2 126.8	290.0 268.5 263.5	733.6 721.8 696.1	350.6 327.7 302.4	731.4 709.2 678.0	1815.5 1758.6 1676.4
96 Jan	235.5	84.7	102.1	422.3	430.9	182.2	442.6	1055.6	104.2	47.0	127.0	278.2	779.8	314.8	671.9	1766.4
Apr	200.7	94.6	98.0	393.3	389.7	188.0	438.0	1015.7	102.3	46.3	127.4	276.0	702.1	329.9	663.5	1695.5
Jul	213.3	85.6	94.8	393.8	353.6	180.5	424.7	958.8	88.7	45.5	119.2	253.5	665.0	312.6	638.9	1616.5
Oct	195.0	67.4	88.1	350.5	326.6	159.8	404.4	890.8	80.7	46.1	115.3	242.1	610.6	274.1	607.9	1492.6
97 Jan	194.0	64.9	79.7	338.6	355.7	144.6	379.6	880.0	86.7	38.6	109.7	235.0	645.5	248.8	569.1	1463.5
Apr	169.6	<b>61.3</b>	<b>68.1</b>	299.0	317.3	<b>125.6</b>	338.4	<b>781.3</b>	<b>77.0</b>	29.8	<b>101.1</b>	<b>207.9</b>	<b>573.9</b>	<b>217.2</b>	<b>507.6</b>	<b>1298.8</b>
MALE 95 Apr Jul Oct	100.7 130.8 118.9	46.5 39.7 30.7	36.9 38.0 35.4	184.0 208.4 185.0	139.5 141.6 132.3	60.8 56.8 52.5	80.4 79.3 77.1	280.7 277.7 261.9	33.6 32.7 30.9	15.7 15.2 15.8	38.0 35.7 35.1	87.4 83.6 81.7	280.6 312.1 288.7	123.8 112.3 99.5	155.4 153.1 147.7	559.8 577.5 535.9
96 Jan	110.5	35.9	33.5	179.8	141.0	54.4	75.8	271.2	34.8	15.8	34.7	85.4	293.1	106.8	144.2	544.1
Apr	91.7	41.3	32.0	165.0	135.6	57.5	75.9	268.9	36.1	16.1	34.9	87.0	270.0	115.6	142.8	528.5
Jul	118.0	35.1	32.5	185.6	136.4	54.3	74.6	265.2	34.2	15.8	32.9	82.9	295.6	105.9	140.1	541.6
Oct	101.2	26.6	30.1	157.9	119.3	49.2	71.9	240.5	30.5	16.3	32.3	79.1	257.6	92.6	134.5	484.6
97 Jan	87.6	27.5	26.2	141.3	113.5	42.1	65.7	221.3	30.7	13.7	30.0	74.5	238.6	83.7	122.0	444.3
Apr	<b>73.6</b>	<b>26.4</b>	22.6	122.6	100.4	33.0	<b>58.7</b>	<b>192.1</b>	28.8	10.4	27.5	<b>66.7</b>	210.0	<b>70.2</b>	108.9	389.1

se footnotes to *Tables 2.1* and *2.2*. Including some aged under 18.

JUNE 1997

LABOUR MARKET TRENDS

## 2.6 UNEMPLOYMENT Age and duration: April 10 1997 Government office regions

Duration of		Male			ereg	Female				Male				Female			
unemploymer in weeks	nt	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages *	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages *	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages *	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages
2 or less Over 2 and	d up to 4	NORTH 1,354 1,163 2,011	2,343 2,229 3,650	694 602 908	4,554 4,125 6,756	549 457 740	766 623 915	224 193 216	1,641 1,344 1,996	1,482 1,349 2,276	3,045 2,484 4,226	1,002 668 1,151	5,615 4,607 7,802	764 658 1,149	1,194 844 1,393	350 283 488	2,41
8 13 26	13 26 52	2,130 3,643 4,236	3,291 6,365 6,801	807 1,544 1,549	6,379 11,675 12,622	802 1,367 1,537	947 1,519 1,436	276 514 449	2,123 3,487 3,439	2,383 4,000 3,606	4,313 8,140 7,939	1,217 2,325 2,351	8,047 14,553 13,931	1,143 1,636 1,664	1,560 2,416 2,249	460 882 851	3,1 3,2 5,0 4,7
52 104 156 208 Over 260 All	104 156 208 260	2,897 923 432 223 198 19,210	7,311 3,679 2,246 1,749 5,991 45,655	1,928 1,050 748 529 2,197 12,556	12,137 5,652 3,426 2,501 8,386 78,213	867 236 99 43 35 6,732	1,330 523 306 199 576 9,140	554 229 136 104 361 3,256	2,752 988 541 346 972 19,629	2,492 728 322 186 143 18,967	8,190 3,885 2,156 1,637 4,058 50,073	2,559 1,250 811 728 1,663 15,725	13,249 5,863 3,289 2,551 5,864 85,371	938 230 109 37 33 8,361	1,822 779 386 277 567 13,487	859 398 231 217 382 5,401	3,6 1,4 7; 5,9; 27,7;
2 or less Over 2 and 4	I up to 4	2,332 2,129 3,417	4,036 3,511 5,853	1,193 745 1,269	7,757 6,551 10,826	1,036 873 1,375	1,357 1,111 1,683	444 293 442	2,994 2,428 3,712	2,273 2,256 4,128	5,821 5,324 9,453	1,155 944 1,568	9,382 8,634 15,350	1,344 1,286 2,387	2,620 2,178 3,656	562 447 719	4,6 4,0 6,9
8 13 26	13 26 52	3,570 6,250 5,530	5,959 11,301 10,944	1,308 2,592 2,386	11,050 20,338 18,917	1,396 2,209 2,087	1,613 2,667 2,448	487 841 734	3,658 5,841 5,308	4,694 6,484 8,784	10,300 16,981 22,863	1,867 3,376 4,152	17,050 27,017 35,875	2,639 3,568 5,055	3,882 6,040 7,579	803 1,377 1,776	7,5 11,1 14,4
52 104 156 208 Over 260 All	104 156 208 260	3,503 965 392 200 196 28,484	9,928 4,337 2,344 1,624 5,632 65,469	2,464 1,052 652 545 2,049 16,255	15,898 6,354 3,388 2,369 7,877 111,325	1,078 239 94 44 21 10,452	1,708 644 308 206 578 14,323	671 273 147 85 366 4,783	3,459 1,156 549 335 965 30,405	6,643 2,581 1,242 628 444 40,157	25,423 14,204 8,866 6,399 14,909 140,543	5,064 2,965 2,059 1,698 4,605 29,453	37,139 19,750 12,167 8,725 19,958 211,047	3,272 1,104 429 170 78 21,332	7,120 3,335 1,761 1,050 1,898 41,119	2,024 1,015 653 431 1,044 10,851	12,4 5,4 2,8 1,6 3,0 74,1
2 or less Over 2 and	up to 4	MERSEY 698 642	SIDE 1,172 1,118	352 248	2,297 2,067	345 288	404 336	122 84	908 743	1,966 1,764	4,191 3,540	1,416 866	7,721 6,284	847 749	1,531 1,175	497 389	2,9
8 13 26	8 13 26 52	1,134 1,309 2,426 3,025	1,939 2,061 3,980 4,879	373 420 865 956	3,536 3,875 7,332	479 605 961	495 560 1,055	129 150 315	1,153 1,364 2,369	2,898 3,027 4,549	5,905 5,949 10,623	1,539 1,574 2,875	10,534 10,699 18,192	1,243 1,343 1,776	1,899 1,853 2,907	574 1,010	3,9 3,9 5,7
52 104 156 208 Over 260	104 156 208 260	2,315 725 389 240 213 13,116	5,194 2,484 1,498 1,136 4,938 30,399	1,051 522 333 283 1,504 6,907	8,562 3,731 2,220 1,659 6,655 50,810	1,205 827 226 100 54 34 5,124	1,075 1,074 405 220 162 499 6,285	299 310 149 92 76 273 1,999	2,591 2,213 780 412 292 806 13,631	4,350 3,102 974 385 201 160 23,376	10,640 11,043 5,365 2,814 2,080 5,237 67,387	2,908 3,302 1,813 1,078 834 2,345 20,550	17,945 17,453 8,152 4,277 3,115 7,742 112,114	1,841 1,161 300 119 57 35 9,471	2,920 2,375 995 493 332 668 17,148	1,049 1,161 557 321 218 484 6,888	5,80 4,60 1,80 90 60 1,18 34,10
2 or less Over 2 and	up to 4	YORKSH 2,242 2,003 3,356	4,207 3,758 5,946	1,246 901 1,369	7,896 6,840 10,928	1,047 826 1,412	1,381 1,127 1,753	531 308 487	3,119 2,380 3,834	1,568 1,468 2,403	XEST 3,184 2,618 4,142	1,010 707 1,033	5,895 4,902 7,742	769 602 996	1,241 914	376 266	2,48 1,88 2,98
8 13 26	13 26 52	3,563 6,232 6,276	6,020 11,520 11,801	1,406 2,859 2,956	11,234 20,778 21,080	1,491 2,359 2,509	1,721 3,100 2,745	494 879 958	3,877 6,487 6,260	2,347 4,056 3,836	4,186 8,072 8,576	1,069 2,290 2,391	7,713 14,487 14,844	1,108 1,605 1,667	1,433 1,438 2,529 2,487	416 421 886 867	3,05 5,08 5,04
52 104 156 208 Over 260	104 156 208 260	4,288 1,274 502 267 285 30,288	11,567 5,461 2,692 1,891 7,294 72,157	2,983 1,582 918 697 2,985 19,902	18,848 8,317 4,112 2,855 10,564 123,452	1,476 393 159 73 42 11,787	2,153 839 408 243 852 16,322	906 408 234 147 601 5,953	4,540 1,640 801 463 1,495 34,896	2,559 731 269 164 146 19,547	8,144 3,823 1,993 1,451 4,223 50,412	2,587 1,338 778 634 1,764 15,601	13,297 5,892 3,040 2,249 6,133 86,194	883 253 83 41 33 8,040	1,970 778 356 258 586 13,990	869 427 217 151 430 5,326	3,72 1,45 65 45 1,04 27,84
or less Over 2 and 4	up to 4 8	1,454 1,258 2,239	2,743 2,293 3,925	791 577 984	5,104 4,239 7,301	721 622 1,041	1,160 776 1,317	300 197 372	2,256 1,663 2,844	WALES 1,291 1,044 1,803	2,217 1,874 2,892	678 445 687	4,288 3,466 5,529	486 422 710	750 647 901	236 176 235	1,54 1,31 1,94
8 13 26	13 26 52	2,360 4,116 3,715	3,841 7,460 7,342	939 2,029 1,913	7,296 13,726 12,997	1,007 1,613 1,661	1,266 2,034 1,907	332 672 659	2,698 4,411 4,259	1,935 3,556 3,695	2,992 5,929 6,558	703 1,411 1,595	5,771 10,990 11,872	842 1,303 1,314	918 1,559 1,451	243 459 508	2,09 3,37 3,29
52 104 156 208 Over 260	104 156 208 260	2,528 789 309 197 171 19,136	7,315 3,470 1,986 1,562 5,162 47,099	2,111 1,002 677 525 2,023 13,571	11,960 5,261 2,972 2,284 7,356 80,496	871 249 81 42 33 7,941	1,568 560 292 225 647 11,752	686 257 173 107 412 4,167	3,127 1,066 546 374 1,092 24,336	2,444 690 271 152 118 16,999	6,600 2,850 1,405 1,064 3,606 37,987	1,761 731 443 305 1,281 10,040	10,806 4,271 2,119 1,521 5,005 65,638	662 189 73 36 20 6,057	1,075 411 230 153 387 8,482	525 200 107 89 257 3,035	2,26 80 41 27 66 17,98
or less Over 2 and 4	up to 4	2,006 1,922 3,196	3,579 3,237 5,207	984 808 1,246	6,693 6,074 9,826	933 838 1,425	1,215 1,059 1,690	394 290 457	2,627 2,261 3,715	2,480 1,982 3,500	4,565 3,822 6,531	1,550 776 1,386	9,014 6,881 11,890	1,010 811 1,424	1,742 1,289 2,020	661 320 553	3,70 2,62 4,29
8 13 26	13 26 52	3,311 5,175 5,328	5,263 9,612 10,406	1,183 2,385 2,689	9,929 17,271 18,471	1,503 2,292 2,559	1,683 2,671 2,724	505 889 913	3,795 5,943 6,220	3,926 6,978 6,472	6,679 12,229 13,226	1,595 3,030 3,199	12,669 22,587 23,019	1,564 2,411 2,135	2,030 3,328 3,029	574 1,053 1,065	4,49 7,06 6,34
52 104 156 208 Over 260	104 156 208 260	3,773 603 369 355 143 27,185	10,675 2,968 2,464 8,764 4,058 67,049	2,922 847 814 3,389 1,663 18,721	17,378 4,418 3,647 12,508 5,864 113,690	1,499 501 207 96 92 11,945	2,234 929 511 373 1,145 16,234	993 456 275 233 738 6,143	4,728 1,886 993 702 1,975 34,845	4,068 1,131 482 248 210 31,477	11,516 4,727 2,858 2,029 6,721 74,903	3,162 1,354 964 762 3,051	18,766 7,212 4,304 3,039 9,982 129,363	1,137 259 87 52 41 10,931	2,212 697 378 263 736 17,724	1,018 408 208 175 623 6,658	4,38 1,36 67 49 1,40 36,83
or less over 2 and 4	up to 4									NORTHEI 602 524 1,077	865 841 1,560	174 165 335	1,649 1,540 2,990	345 306 478	339 354 498	87 68 103	77 73 1,09
8 13 26	13 26 52									1,124 1,805 2,465	1,642 2,781 3,600	292 543 726	3,067 5,136 6,795	533 755 1,134	523 753 937	124 210 290	1,18 1,72 2,36
52 104 156 208 ver 260	104 156 208 260									1,910 489 808 788 383 10,678	4,867 1,219 2,074 2,860 2,066 21,082	897 231 359 578 469 4,179	7,674 1,939 3,241 4,226 2,918 35,995	547 189 101 38 37 4,463	906 415 302 220 818 6,065	310 200 147 129 524 2,192	1,76 80 55 38 1,37 12,75

Include some aged under 18. These figures have been affected by the change in benefit regulations for under 18 year olds introduced in September 1988. See also note + to Tables 2.1 and 2.2.

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REAT BRITAI	N	AGE GRO	JPS											
ouration of nemployment neeks	1	Under 18	18	19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages
NALE one or less over 1 and 1 2 4	up to 2 4 6	1,255 641 1,595 1,399	2,179 1,469 3,254 3,028	1,735 1,277 2,803 2,482	8,010 6,476 12,923 11,812	6,547 5,909 11,091 10,150	4,996 4,681 8,717 7,915	3,655 3,579 6,502 5,883	2,895 3,046 5,065 4,510	2,771 3,024 4,433 4,113	2,707 3,566 4,250 3,789	2,066 2,349 3,172 3,006	572 811 865 863	39,388 36,828 64,670 58,950
6 8 13 26	8 13 26 39	1,078 2,215 1,688 438	2,636 6,314 8,881 5,316	2,244 5,215 8,574 5,809	10,159 23,026 40,010 24,693	8,563 19,380 34,911 22,571	6,608 14,930 27,381 17,297	4,932 10,620 20,095 12,670	3,631 8,273 15,554 9,529	3,364 7,651 14,271 8,887	2,971 6,937 13,301 9,031	2,270 5,457 10,995 7,217	614 1,694 3,285 1,114	49,070 111,712 198,946 124,572
39 52 65 78	52 65 78 104	138 57 13 11	2,519 488 171 133	3,511 3,203 2,040 2,650	17,005 11,068 8,457 12,402	15,552 11,670 9,185 13,946	12,525 10,159 8,013 12,173	9,313 7,869 5,993 9,163	7,098 6,154 4,695 7,426	6,533 5,690 4,262 6,508	6,197 6,370 4,258 6,207	5,027 5,005 3,458 5,528	459 594 231 243	85,877 68,327 50,776 76,390
104 156 208 Over 260	156 208 260	0 0 0 0	44 0 0 0	355 27 0 0	12,259 5,571 3,075 2,639	15,376 8,280 5,548 12,836	14,803 8,429 6,026 17,974	11,348 6,740 5,127 16,447	9,086 5,396 4,339 14,548	8,546 4,981 4,046 14,730	8,287 5,098 4,036 13,871	7,554 5,040 4,167 14,511	272 170 151 474	87,930 49,732 36,515 108,030
		10,528	36,432	41,925	209,585	211,515	182,627	139,936	111,245	103,810	100,876	86,822	12,412	1,247,713
emale one or less over 1 and 1 2 4	up to 2 4 6	955 450 1,134 1,064	1,183 873 1,858 1,885	896 709 1,488 1,349	3,277 2,913 5,086 4,661	2,187 2,202 3,630 3,323	1,459 1,587 2,424 2,227	1,203 1,319 1,996 1,685	1,152 1,331 1,872 1,692	1,285 1,636 2,157 1,966	1,238 1,646 1,963 1,787	767 1,045 1,282 1,162	0 1 1 2	15,602 15,712 24,891 22,803
6 8 13 26	8 13 26 39	767 1,586 1,281 370	1,533 3,693 4,936 2,989	1,122 2,850 4,318 3,351	3,831 8,900 13,846 9,140	2,509 6,081 9,747 5,982	1,708 4,008 6,401 3,751	1,203 3,050 4,873 2,946	1,398 3,036 5,127 3,217	1,444 3,296 5,677 3,492	1,277 3,136 5,478 3,440	910 2,175 4,267 2,658	4 8 32 20	17,706 41,819 65,983 41,356
39 52 65 78	52 65 78 104	93 27 11 13	1,288 277 90 87	1,856 1,614 932 1,182	6,610 3,691 2,557 4,241	3,799 2,642 1,755 2,972	2,366 1,965 1,209 1,984	1,940 1,619 994 1,573	2,183 1,837 1,045 1,687	2,374 2,088 1,282 1,989	2,200 2,236 1,394 2,059	1,803 1,849 1,222 1,797	7 8 2 9	26,519 19,853 12,493 19,593
104 156 208 Over 260	156 208 260	0 0 0	23 0 0 0	122 20 0 0	4,034 1,620 745 497	3,039 1,542 899 1,899	2,206 1,108 795 1,985	1,559 832 538 1,533	1,797 893 636 1,583	2,294 1,274 873 2,139	2,481 1,364 1,003 2,768	2,281 1,424 1,027 3,185	15 6 3 18	19,851 10,083 6,519 15,607
		7,751	20,715	21,809	75,649	54,208	37,183	28,863	30,486	35,266	35,470	28,854	136	376,390

UNITED KINGDO	OM	AGE GRO	UPS											
Duration of unemployment in weeks		Under 18	18	19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages
MALE One or less Over 1 and u 2 4	up to 2 4 6	1,260 644 1,605 1,409	2,248 1,510 3,333 3,132	1,775 1,319 2,884 2,569	8,243 6,653 13,287 12,190	6,736 6,041 11,359 10,411	5,105 4,771 8,925 8,106	3,736 3,646 6,651 6,027	2,939 3,095 5,170 4,638	2,825 3,074 4,544 4,203	2,742 3,616 4,330 3,872	2,093 2,391 3,236 3,086	578 825 886 878	40,280 37,585 66,210 60,521
6 8 13 26	8 13 26 39	1,086 2,224 1,695 441	2,724 6,512 9,181 5,541	2,329 5,399 8,863 6,164	10,494 23,768 41,226 25,545	8,814 19,935 35,833 23,244	6,784 15,364 28,111 17,755	5,096 10,916 20,573 13,008	3,722 8,457 15,916 9,767	3,428 7,824 14,560 9,112	3,053 7,078 13,575 9,249	2,330 5,579 11,224 7,392	629 1,723 3,325 1,134	50,489 114,779 204,082 128,352
39 52 65 78	52 65 78 104	139 57 13 11	2,610 493 173 138	3,706 3,345 2,118 2,768	17,752 11,534 8,866 13,087	16,066 12,135 9,593 14,590	12,969 10,571 8,314 12,716	9,632 8,173 6,225 9,561	7,317 6,351 4,843 7,699	6,705 5,886 4,392 6,724	6,366 6,531 4,389 6,394	5,157 5,130 3,552 5,690	473 615 237 253	88,892 70,821 52,715 79,631
104 156 208 Over 260	156 208 260	0 0 0 0	44 0 0 0	359 28 0 0	13,043 5,953 3,287 2,827	16,146 8,808 5,942 13,878	15,591 8,967 6,454 19,912	11,891 7,144 5,543 18,553	9,500 5,706 4,651 16,659	8,891 5,267 4,319 16,762	8,580 5,346 4,272 15,651	7,823 5,256 4,368 15,881	288 175 163 529	92,156 52,650 38,999 120,652
All		10,584	37,639	43,626	217,755	219,531	190,415	146,375	116,430	108,516	105,044	90,188	12,711	1,298,814
FEMALE One or less Over 1 and u 2 4	up to 2 4 6	961 450 1,139 1,071	1,231 895 1,921 1,943	928 729 1,547 1,408	3,393 3,020 5,270 4,804	2,261 2,259 3,764 3,434	1,490 1,619 2,493 2,287	1,223 1,341 2,049 1,728	1,182 1,358 1,923 1,740	1,311 1,656 2,204 1,997	1,263 1,680 2,003 1,826	781 1,058 1,310 1,184	0 2 1 2	16,024 16,067 25,624 23,424
6 8 13 26	8 13 26 39	772 1,594 1,286 370	1,574 3,812 5,099 3,111	1,167 2,976 4,485 3,613	3,963 9,188 14,271 9,447	2,570 6,278 9,996 6,156	1,748 4,122 6,564 3,852	1,242 3,128 4,983 3,037	1,435 3,105 5,244 3,292	1,472 3,361 5,791 3,589	1,301 3,209 5,578 3,540	928 2,226 4,376 2,721	4 8 33 20	18,176 43,007 67,706 42,748
39 52 65 78	52 65 78 104	94 27 11 13	1,321 280 92 87	1,954 1,667 957 1,230	6,922 3,813 2,657 4,435	3,938 2,742 1,826 3,063	2,427 2,034 1,245 2,053	2,004 1,668 1,026 1,632	2,253 1,897 1,080 1,748	2,439 2,143 1,327 2,063	2,275 2,295 1,432 2,119	1,855 1,898 1,266 1,856	7 8 3 9	27,489 20,472 12,922 20,308
104 156 208 Over 260	156 208 260	0 0 0 0	23 0 0 0	122 20 0 0	4,223 1,721 783 534	3,160 1,613 944 2,040	2,276 1,150 829 2,164	1,613 882 573 1,676	1,857 954 673 1,748	2,404 1,352 942 2,329	2,571 1,438 1,067 3,026	2,391 1,497 1,092 3,449	15 6 3 20	20,655 10,633 6,906 16,986
All		7,788	21,389	22,803	78,444	56,044	38,353	29,805	31,489	36,380	36,623	29,888	141	389,147



### 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.

Share
Ownership

A Report on the Ownership of Share
at 31st of P.

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

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

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

# Share Ownership

Published for the Office for National Statistics by HMSO Price £25 ISBN 0 11 620708 6

### 7 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Age

									THOUSANDS
EDKINGDOM	All 18 and over	18 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 and over	All ages *
EAND FEMALE Apr Jul Oct	2205.9 2139.8 1960.9	152.2 149.7 140.7	406.1 429.6 367.7	368.7 353.9 324.6	528.9 503.7 466.6	387.1 366.4 340.0	339.4 315.1 301.5	23.6 21.3 19.7	2223.9 2158.1 1907.8
Jan	1890.7	136.1	343.8	314.0	456.9	330.4	291.3	18.2	1907.8
Apr	<b>1669.6</b>	<b>125.5</b>	<b>296.2</b>	<b>275.6</b>	<b>404.9</b>	292.8	<b>261.7</b>	12.9	<b>1688.0</b>
Apr	1685.0	97.9	295.4	289.4	432.9	293.4	252.7	23.2	1695.5
Jul	1606.1	94.8	299.0	274.6	408.9	275.3	232.5	20.9	1616.5
Oct	1483.4	88.6	261.9	252.7	380.6	257.5	222.7	19.4	1463.5
Jan	1453.6	87.7	251.0	248.5	378.4	253.1	217.0	18.0	1463.5
Apr	<b>1288.2</b>	<b>81.3</b>	<b>217.8</b>	<b>219.5</b>	<b>336.8</b>	<b>224.9</b>	<b>195.2</b>	12.7	<b>1298.8</b>
ALE S Apr Jul Oct	520.9 533.7 477.5	54.3 54.9 52.1	110.7 130.6 105.8	79.2 79.3 71.9	96.0 94.8 86.0	93.7 91.1 82.5	86.7 82.6 78.8	0.3 0.3 0.3	528.5 541.6 444.3
Jan	437.1	48.4	92.9	65.5	78.6	77.2	74.3	0.2	444.3
Apr	<b>381.4</b>	<b>44.2</b>	<b>78.4</b>	<b>56.0</b>	<b>68.2</b>	<b>67.9</b>	66.5	<b>0.1</b>	389.1

Inding some aged under 18.

### CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Duration

DKINGDOM	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 and up to 104 weeks	Over 104 and up to 156 weeks	Over 156 weeks	All unemployed	Total over 52 weeks
AND FEMALE								Thousand
Apr	236.3	735.8	445.5	348.3	139.9	318.1	2223.9	806.3
Jul	298.7	661.9	418.5	336.5	136.4	306.1	2158.1	779.0
Oct	213.4	654.8	366.6	319.7	130.8	291.9	1977.2	742.4
Jan	222.7	661.4	332.6	296.3	122.8	271.9	1907.8	691.1
Apr	201.8	582.2	287.5	256.9	112.8	246.8	1688.0	616.5
	Propo	ortion of number un	employed				Per cent	
Apr	10.6	33.1	20.0	15.7	6.3	14.3	100.0	36.3
Jul	13.8	30.7	19.4	15.6	6.3	14.2	100.0	36.1
Oct	10.8	33.1	18.5	16.2	6.6	14.8	100.0	37.5
Jan	11.7	34.7	17.4	15.5	6.4	14.3	100.0	36.2
Apr	12.0	34.5	17.0	15.2	6.7	14.6	100.0	36.5
								Thousand
Apr	162.7	539.4	329.9	274.9	114.6	274.0	1695.5	663.5
Jul	189.9	475.1	312.6	264.2	111.2	263.5	1616.5	638.9
Oct	149.7	460.9	274.1	250.8	106.2	250.9	1492.6	607.9
Jan	159.4	486.2	248.8	234.6	100.4	234.1	1463.5	569.1
Apr	144.1	429.9	217.2	203.2	92.2	212.3	1298.8	507.6
	Propo	rtion of number un	employed				Per cent	
Apr	9.6	31.8	19.5	16.2	6.8	16.2	100.0	39.1
Jul	11.7	29.4	19.3	16.3	6.9	16.3	100.0	39.5
Oct	10.0	30.9	18.4	16.8	7.1	16.8	100.0	40.7
Jan	10.9	33.2	17.0	16.0	6.9	16.0	100.0	38.9
Apr	11.1	33.1	16.7	15.6	7.1	16.3	100.0	39.1
LE								
and								
Apr Jul	73.6	196.4	115.6	73.4	25.3	44.1	528.5	142.8
Oct	108.8	186.8	105.9	72.3	25.2	42.6	541.6	140.1
oct	63.6	193.9	92.6	68.9	24.6	41.0	484.6	134.5
Jan	63.3	175.2	83.7	61.8	22.4	37.9	444.3	122.0
Apr	57.7	152.3	70.2	53.7	20.7	34.5	389.1	108.9
	Propo	rtion of number un					Per cent	
Apr	13.9	37.2	21.9	13.9	4.8	8.4	100.0	27.0
Jul	20.1	34.5	19.6	13.3	4.7	7.9	100.0	25.9
Oct	13.1	40.0	19.1	14.2	5.1	8.5	100.0	27.7
Jan	14.3	39.4	18.8	13.9	5.0	8.5	100.0	27.5
pr	14.8	39.1	18.0	13.8	5.3	8.9	100.0	28.0

JUNE 1997

LABOUR MARKET TRENDS

### CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts as at April 10 1997

	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 workford
SOUTH EAST						Enfield	7,155	2,392	9,547		
Berkshire Bracknell Newbury Reading Slough Windsor and Maidenhead Wokingham	8,622 874 1,061 2,392 2,290 1,239 766	2,411 250 342 585 605 395 234	11,033 1,124 1,403 2,977 2,895 1,634 1,000	3.1	2.7	Greenwich Hackney Hammersmith and Fulham Haringey Harrow Havering Hillingdon Hounslow	10,389 3,406 3,521 3,618 4,779	2,620 4,134 2,424 3,716 1,319 1,150 1,217 1,601	10,560 15,988 8,325 14,105 4,725 4,671 4,835 6,380		
Buckinghamshire (former coun Milton Keynes	ity) 2,989	990	3,979	4.0	3.6	Islington Kensington and Chelsea Kingston-upon-Thames	8,622 3,830 1,924	3,389 1,832 717	12,011 5,662 2,641		
Rest of Buckinghamshire Aylesbury Vale Chiltern South Buckinghamshire Wycombe	<b>4,262</b> 1,542 596 458 1,666	1,276 500 170 165 441	5,538 2,042 766 623 2,107	3.0	2.4	Lambeth Lewisham Merton Newham Redbridge Richmond-upon-Thames	12,905 10,408 3,860 9,940 5,278 2,262	4,675 3,466 1,344 2,936 1,870 887	17,580 13,874 5,204 12,876 7,148 3,149		
East Sussex (former county)	9,041	3,129	12,170	11.5	9.8	Southwark Sutton	10,673 2,622 8,716	3,742 877 2,314	14,415 3,499 11,030		
Brighton and Hove  Rest of East Sussex Eastbourne Hastings	<b>7,583</b> 1,512 2,657	<b>2,294</b> 485 683	9,877 1,997 3,340	6.8	5.2	Tower Hamlets Waltham Forest Wandsworth  EASTERN	7,641 7,887	2,488 2,901	10,129 10,788		
Lewes Rother Wealden	1,319 1,152 943	400 354 372	1,719 1,506 1,315			Bedfordshire (former county) Luton	4,324	1,244	5,568	7.0	6.2
Hampshire (former county)  Portsmouth  Southampton	5,279 5,733	1,418 1,403	6,697 7,136	7.9 6.5	6.9 5.6	Rest of Bedfordshire Mid Bedfordshire North Bedfordshire	<b>4,753</b> 981 2,453	1,719 430 836	<b>6,472</b> 1,411 3,289	4.7	3.9
Rest of Hampshire Basingstoke and Deane East Hampshire Eastleigh Fareham Gosport Hart Havant	12,553 1,424 944 1,033 992 1,248 381 2,317	3,963 447 342 300 338 414 141 571	16,516 1,871 1,286 1,333 1,330 1,662 522 2,888	4.0	3.2	South Bedfordshire  Cambridgeshire Cambridge East Cambridgeshire Fenland Huntingdon Peterborough South Cambridgeshire	1,319 9,764 1,805 583 1,470 1,489 3,480 937	453 3,297 594 237 480 585 1,065 336	1,772 13,061 2,399 820 1,950 2,074 4,545 1,273	4.3	3.7
NewForest Rushmoor Test Valley Winchester	1,750 804 778 882	584 280 278 268	2,334 1,084 1,056 1,150			Essex Basildon Braintree	28,140 3,467 1,702 744	9,043 1,142 585 228	<b>37,183</b> 4,609 2,287 972	6.8	5.7
Isle of Wight	3,431	1,109	4,540	10.8	9.3	Brentwood Castle Point Chelmsford	1,439 2,024	505 705	1,944 2,729		
Kent Ashford Canterbury Dartford Dover Gillingham Gravesham Maidstone Rochester-upon-Medway	31,325 1,702 2,563 1,640 2,789 1,740 2,199 1,915 3,495	9,300 504 727 504 711 607 662 643 1,056	40,625 2,206 3,290 2,144 3,500 2,347 2,861 2,558 4,551	7.1	5.9	Colchester Epping Forest Harlow Maldon Rochford Southend-on-Sea Tendring Thurrock Uttlesford	2,135 1,695 1,589 822 1,072 5,235 2,615 3,095 506	711 642 506 255 371 1,525 726 937 205	2,846 2,337 2,095 1,077 1,443 6,760 3,341 4,032 711		
Sevenoaks Shepway Swale Thanet Tonbridge and Malling Tunbridge Wells	1,213 2,826 2,784 4,127 1,188 1,144	414 688 905 1,101 416 362	1,627 3,514 3,689 5,228 1,604 1,506			Hertfordshire Broxbourne Dacorum East Hertfordshire Hertsmere North Hertfordshire	11,685 1,305 1,438 1,025 963 1,423	3,763 464 406 393 339 467	15,448 1,769 1,844 1,418 1,302 1,890	3.6	3.1
Oxfordshire Cherwell Oxford South Oxfordshire Vale of White Horse West Oxfordshire	5,667 1,080 2,348 893 732 614	1,947 402 749 315 234 247	<b>7,614</b> 1,482 3,097 1,208 966 861	2.9	2.4	St Albans Stevenage Three Rivers Watford Welwyn Hatfield	986 1,529 778 1,239 999	359 470 243 319 303	1,345 1,999 1,021 1,558 1,302		
Surrey  Elmbridge Epsom and Ewell Guildford Mole Valley Reigate and Banstead Runnymede Spelthome	8,152 995 554 954 445 1,041 631 1,025	2,530 332 206 282 125 300 206 333	10,682 1,327 760 1,236 570 1,341 837 1,358	2.6	2.1	Norfolk  Breckland  Broadland  Great Yarmouth  North Norfolk  Norwich  South Norfolk  West Norfolk	15,400 1,602 1,291 3,168 1,496 4,169 1,340 2,334	4,989 605 515 934 504 1,152 499 780	20,389 2,207 1,806 4,102 2,000 5,321 1,839 3,114	7.0	5.6
Surrey Heath Tandridge Waverley Woking	478 650 702 677	154 211 196 185	632 861 898 862			Suffolk  Babergh Forest Heath Ipswich	11,305 975 616 2,912	3,704 341 205 806	15,009 1,316 821 3,718	5.6	4.8
West Sussex Adur Arun Chichester Crawley	7,477 730 1,521 966 1,228	2,330 247 433 313 387	9,807 977 1,954 1,279 1,615	3.3	2.8	Mid Suffolk St Edmundsbury Suffolk Coastal Waveney SOUTH WEST	812 1,217 1,557 3,216	324 481 510 1,037	1,136 1,698 2,067 4,253		
Horsham MidSussex Worthing	846 874 1,312	290 290 370	1,136 1,164 1,682			Avon (former county)  Bath & North East Somerse	et 2,870	1,006	3,876	5.1 6.4	4.5
LONDON Greater London	211,047	74,125	285,172	8.0	7.1	Bristol North Somerset South Gloucestershire	11,138 2,636 2,761	3,180 895 939	14,318 3,531 3,700	6.3 4.1	5.9 5.2 3.6
Barking and Dagenham Barnet Bexley Brent Bromley Camden City of London City of Westminster Croydon Ealing	3,896 5,866 4,261 10,044 4,842 6,908 80 4,796 8,056	1,214 2,260 1,534 3,538 1,557 2,895 32 1,949 2,709	5,110 8,126 5,795 13,582 6,399 9,803 112 6,745 10,765	6.0	<i>I</i> .1	Cornwall Caradon Carrick Isles of Scilly Kerrier North Comwall Penwith Restormel	11,509 1,333 2,160 7 2,364 1,494 1,908 2,243	3,856 498 697 7 731 519 651 753	15,365 1,831 2,857 14 3,095 2,013 2,559 2,996	9.6	7.3

+ 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. All the county rates shown are calculated using mid-1996 based denominators.

### CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.9

Inemployment in counties and local authority districts as at April 10 1997

Unemployment in	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
East Devon Exeter Mid Devon North Devon Plymouth South Hams	21,521 1,341 2,276 759 1,616 7,539 1,077	7,007 422 676 284 572 2,380 447	28,528 1,763 2,952 1,043 2,188 9,919 1,524	7.1	5.6	Chesterfield Derbyshire Dales Erewash High Peak North East Derbyshire South Derbyshire	2,735 715 1,986 1,277 1,901 1,108	748 269 598 351 573 375	3,483 984 2,584 1,628 2,474 1,483		
Teignbridge Torbay Torridge	1,782 3,421 1,093 617	571 971 432 252	2,353 4,392 1,525 869			Leicestershire (former county) Leicester Rutland	8,456 194	2,461 74	10,917 268	6.4 2.4	5.9 1.7
West Devon  Orset (former county)  Bournemouth  Poole	4,060 2,080	1,036 584	5,096 2,664	7.4 4.4	6.2 3.6	Rest of Leicestershire Blaby Chamwood Harborough	6,201 810 1,848 524	2,266 336 681 203	8,467 1,146 2,529 727	3.6	3.1
Rest of <b>Dorset</b> Christchurch East Dorset	<b>4,303</b> 522 663	1,486 165 245	<b>5,789</b> 687 908	4.8	3.7	Hinckley and Bosworth Melton North West Leicestershire Oadby and Wigston	832 417 1,171 599	305 176 341 224	1,137 593 1,512 823		
North Dorset Purbeck West Dorset Weymouth and Portland	366 457 906 1,389	133 151 358 434	499 608 1,264 1,823			Lincolnshire  Boston  East Lindsey  Lincoln	10,445 891 2,155 2,981	3,484 274 732 832	13,929 1,165 2,887 3,813	6.2	5.0
Glouces <b>tershire</b> Cheltenham Cotswold Forestof Dean	8,259 2,074 552 1,101	2,721 624 216 387	10,980 2,698 768 1,488	4.9	4.0	North Kesteven South Holland South Kesteven West Lindsey	1,050 612 1,447 1,309	364 237 558 487	1,414 849 2,005 1,796		
Gloucester Stroud Tewkesbury	2,414 1,305 813	732 470 292	3,146 1,775 1,105			Northamptonshire Corby Daventry East Northamptonshire	8,770 1,075 616 712	2,879 343 256 231	11,649 1,418 872 943	4.6	3.9
Thamesdown Rest of Wiltshire	2,814 4,610	909	3,723 6,260	3.6 4.0	3.1	Kettering Northampton South Northamptonshire Wellingborough	1,058 3,746 499 1,064	368 1,150 217 314	1,426 4,896 716 1,378		
Kennet North Wiltshire Salisbury West Wiltshire	754 1,201 1,135 1,520	304 448 358 540	1,058 1,649 1,493 2,060			Nottinghamshire Ashfield Bassetlaw	<b>26,468</b> 2,724 2,483	<b>7,483</b> 723 757	<b>33,951</b> 3,447 3,240	8.0	7.2
Somerset  Mendip Sedgemoor South Somerset Taunton Deane West Somerset	<b>7,633</b> 1,592 1,857 1,761 1,790 633	2,572 578 588 659 530 217	10,205 2,170 2,445 2,420 2,320 850	5.5	4.4	Broxtowe Gedling Mansfield Newark and Sherwood Nottingham Rushcliffe	1,802 2,061 2,672 1,913 11,382 1,431	626 655 718 601 2,942 461	2,428 2,716 3,390 2,514 14,324 1,892		
WEST MIDLANDS						YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER	R				
Hereford and Worcester Bromsgrove Hereford Leominster Malvem Hills Redditch	10,077 1,209 1,069 553 1,058 1,528	3,647 453 412 197 361 597	13,724 1,662 1,481 750 1,419 2,125	5.0	4.2	Humberside (former county) East Riding of Yorkshire Kingston-upon-Hull North East Lincolnshire North Lincolnshire	5,197 9,525 5,385 3,266	1,828 2,603 1,423 982	7,025 12,128 6,808 4,248	6.9 9.5 10.1 6.2	5.8 8.9 9.2 5.5
South Herefordshire Worcester Wychavon	636 1,572 1,053	236 505 418	872 2,077 1,471			North Yorkshire (former county) York  Rest of North Yorkshire	3,181	993 <b>2,740</b>	4,174 10,067	4.7 <b>5.1</b>	4.1
Wyre Forest  Shropshire Bridgnorth North Shropshire Oswestry Shrewsbury and Atchan South Shropshire	465	1,788 189 213 229 348 158	1,867 7,316 659 768 837 1,536 623	4.4	3.6	Craven Hambleton Harrogate Richmondshire Ryedale Scarborough Selby	7,327 402 865 1,500 386 508 2,447 1,219	140 373 617 183 232 748 447	542 1,238 2,117 569 740 3,195 1,666	3.1	
The Wrekin Staffordshire (former county) Stoke-on-Trent	2,242 5,363	1,464	2,893 6,827	5.9	5.4	South Yorkshire Barnsley Doncaster	<b>40,388</b> 6,007 9,603 8,162	10,666 1,492 2,355 2,025	<b>51,054</b> 7,499 11,958 10,187	10.4	9.2
Rest of <b>Staffordshire</b> Cannock Chase East Staffordshire	11,519 1,620 1,957	<b>3,856</b> 510 633	<b>15,375</b> 2,130 2,590	5.5	4.6	Rotherham Sheffield West Yorkshire	16,616 <b>49,183</b>	4,794 <b>13,661</b>	21,410 <b>62,844</b>	6.6	5.9
Lichfield Newcastle-under-Lyme South Staffordshire Stafford Staffordshire Moorlands Tamworth	1,457 1,455	391 565 482 500 353 422	1,413 2,340 1,939 1,955 1,355 1,653			Bradford Calderdale Kirklees Leeds Wakefield	12,450 4,297 7,798 17,155 7,483	3,473 1,250 2,201 4,687 2,050	15,923 5,547 9,999 21,842 9,533		
Warwickshire	6,561	2,209	8,770	4.4	3.7	NORTH WEST					and and
North Warwickshire Nuneaton and Bedworth Rugby Stratford-on-Avon Warwick	789 1 2,063 1,239 984 1,486	256 666 419 384 484	1,045 2,729 1,658 1,368 1,970			Cheshire Chester Congleton Crewe and Nantwich Ellesmere Port and Nestor		4,841 555 309 565 415	21,165 2,481 1,203 2,348 1,953	5.1	.4.5
West Midlands Birmingham Coventry Dudley	<b>74,642</b> 34,234 7,546 6,403	<b>21,881</b> 9,866 2,148 2,029	<b>96,523</b> 44,100 9,694 8,432	8.0	7.4	Halton Macclesfield Vale Royal Warrington	3,690 1,653 1,826 3,014	1,056 465 551 925	4,746 2,118 2,377 3,939		
Sandwell Solihull Walsall Wolverhampton	8,971 3,431 7,060 6,997	2,682 1,135 2,031 1,990	11,653 4,566 9,091 8,987			Cumbria Allerdale Barrow-In-Furness Carlisle Copeland	10,832 2,607 2,148 2,349 2,237	<b>3,117</b> 730 512 714 614	13,949 3,337 2,660 3,063 2,851	7.1	5.9
EAST MIDLANDS						Eden South Lakeland	404 1,087	205 342	609 1,429		
Derbyshire (former county) Derby	6,545	1,796	8,341	7.9	7.4	Greater Manchester Bolton	<b>59,096</b> 5,072	<b>15,689</b> 1,202	<b>74,785</b> 6,274	7.3	6.4
Rest of <b>Derbyshire</b> Amber Valley Bolsover	13,417 1,830 1,865	<b>3,893</b> 571 408	<b>17,310</b> 2,401 2,273	6.7	5.7	Bury Manchester Oldham	2,460 17,617 4,632	729 4,599 1,225	3,189 22,216 5,857		

### 2.9 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts as at April 10 1997

	Male	Female	All	Rate +		The second second	Male	Female	All	Rate +	
				Per cent employees and unem- ployed	Per cent workforce					Per cent employees and unem- ployed	Per cent workforc
Rochdale Salford Stockport Tameside Trafford Wigan	5,114 5,239 4,201 4,302 3,811 6,648	1,317 1,291 1,066 1,314 1,036 1,910	6,431 6,530 5,267 5,616 4,847 8,558			Edinburgh, City of Falkirk Fife Glasgow, City of Highland Invercityde Midlothian	10,795 3,476 9,195 24,123 5,764 2,117 1,307	3,012 980 2,778 6,065 1,832 530 326	13,807 4,456 11,973 30,188 7,596 2,647 1,633	5.1 8.4 9.6 8.6 8.9 8.3	4.8 7.1 7.9 8.3 7.7 7.7
Lancashire Blackburn Blackpool Burnley Chorley Fylde Hyndburn Lancaster Pendle Preston Ribble Valley Rossendale South Ribble West Lancashire Wyre	25,073 2,945 4,194 1,291 1,372 553 1,141 3,132 1,257 3,237 359 759 1,122 2,247	6,758 654 1,001 360 397 139 348 909 354 840 134 227 352 638 405	31,831 3,599 5,195 1,651 1,769 692 1,489 4,041 1,611 4,077 493 986 1,474 2,885 1,869	5.2	4.6	Moray North Ayrishire North Lanarkshire Orkney Islands Perthshire and Kinross Renfrewshire Shetland Islands South Ayrishire South Ayrishire South Lanarkshire Stirling West Dunbartonshire West Lothian Western Isles  NORTHERN IRELAND	1,652 4,096 9,169 295 2,428 4,643 382 3,010 7,148 1,687 3,558 2,910 905	657 1,240 2,347 108 758 1,252 113 942 1,930 494 866 822 264	2,309 5,336 11,516 403 3,186 5,895 495 3,952 9,078 2,181 4,424 3,732 1,169 <b>63,858</b>	8.0 7.5 11.3 10.4 5.5 6.9 6.6 4.6 8.3 8.6 6.0 12.2 6.7 12.0	7.9 8.3 7.7 6.7 6.3 10.2 9.3 4.4 5.7 6.1 7.3 7.3 5.2 10.9 6.1 8.5
MERSEYSIDE	.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		1,000			Antrim	939	271	1,210	0	6.3
Merseyside Knowsley Liverpool Sefton St Helens Wirral	50,810 6,177 21,316 8,079 4,668 10,570	13,631 1,590 5,642 2,166 1,313 2,920	64,441 7,767 26,958 10,245 5,981 13,490	12.5	11.2	Ards Armagh Ballymena Ballymoney Banbridge Belfast Carrickfergus Castlereagh	1,487 1,428 1,248 791 594 12,316 866 1,175	429 391 402 174 180 2,792 259 323	1,916 1,819 1,650 965 774 15,108 1,125 1,498		
NORTH EAST						Coleraine Cookstown Craigavon	1,802 970	539 217 445	2,341 1,187		
Cleveland (former county) Hartlepool Middlesborough Redcar and Cleveland Stockton-on-Tees	3,477 6,027 4,792 5,891	792 1,451 1,172 1,581	4,269 7,478 5,964 7,472	12.6 11.6 12.6 9.8	11.3 11.0 11.0 8.8	Derry Derry Down Dungannon Fermanagh Lame	1,792 4,852 1,715 1,591 2,101 720	983 555 413 504 200	2,237 5,835 2,270 2,004 2,605 920		
Durham (former county) Darlington	2,834	734	3,568	7.6	7.2	Limavady Lisbum	1,194 2,299	248 630	1,442 2,929		
Rest of Durham Chester-le-Street Denwentside Durham Easington Sedgefield Teesdale Wear Valley	11,321 1,217 2,380 1,649 2,125 1,824 389 1,737	2,906 335 564 516 459 502 145 385	14,227 1,552 2,944 2,165 2,584 2,326 534 2,122	8.8	7.8	Magherafelt Moyle Newry and Mourne Newtown abbey North Down Ornagh Strabane	992 652 3,313 1,516 1,414 1,695 1,639	249 125 715 460 561 406 286	1,241 777 4,028 1,976 1,975 2,101 1,925		
Northumberland Alnwick Berwick-upon-Tweed Blyth Valley Castle Morpeth Tynedale Wansbeck	<b>7,050</b> 697 486 2,135 885 814	2,036 208 132 648 264 265	9,086 905 618 2,783 1,149 1,079	8.5	7.3						
Tyne and Wear Gateshead Newcastle upon Tyne North Tyneside South Tyneside Sunderland	2,033 <b>36,821</b> 5,697 10,020 5,678 5,942 9,484	8,957 1,349 2,472 1,535 1,428 2,173	2,552 <b>45,778</b> 7,046 12,492 7,213 7,370 11,657	9.7	8.9						
WALES											
Blaenau Gwent Bridgend Caerphilly Cardiff Carmarthenshire Ceredigion Conwy Denbighshire Flintshire Gwynedd Isle of Anglesey Merthyr Tydfil Monmouthshire Neath Port Talbot Newport Pembrokeshire Powys Rhondda, Cynon, Taff Swansea The Vale of Glamorgan Torlaen Wrexham	2,073 2,409 4,032 8,189 3,713 1,193 2,410 1,990 2,271 1,583 1,188 3,668 3,388 1,478 5,541 5,525 2,413 1,955 2,147	540 685 956 2,127 1,109 377 649 511 697 989 590 361 417 815 1,010 941 548 1,375 1,397 736 529 627	2,613 3,094 4,988 10,316 4,822 1,570 3,059 2,411 2,968 4,465 2,611 1,944 1,605 3,880 4,678 4,329 2,026 6,916 6,922 3,149 2,484 2,774	12.4 8.7 10.1 6.0 8.8 8.2 9.5 7.7 5.3 9.7 14.3 9.8 5.6 8.8 7.6 13.8 5.0 9.2 7.8 6.2 6.6 5.5	10.9 7.6 9.0 5.5 7.1 5.8 7.2 6.6 4.7 7.5 11.0 8.3 4.8 7.8 9.6 9.7 7.9 7.1 5.4 5.7						
Aberdeen, City of	3,679	1,090	4,769	2.8	26						
Aberdeen, ciny of Aberdeenshire Angus Argyll and Bute Borders, The Scottish Clackmannashire, The Dumfries and Galloway Dundee, City of East Ayrshire East Dunbartonshire East Lothian East Renfrewshire	3,679 2,382 2,391 2,077 1,333 1,269 3,396 5,651 4,027 1,731 1,553 1,214	1,090 910 974 652 434 353 1,150 1,516 1,077 546 405 414	4,769 3,292 3,365 2,729 1,767 1,622 4,546 7,167 5,104 2,277 1,958 1,628	2.8 4.8 10.2 8.5 4.7 12.3 8.2 8.9 12.7 9.5 8.9 10.1	2.6 4.1 8.9 6.6 3.9 8.1 6.7 8.5 10.6 8.0 4.7 7.9						

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### 2.10 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at April 10 1997

OUTH EAST	Male —	Female	All	Rackenham	Male	Female	All
				Beckenham Bethnal Green and Bow	2,079 5,285	649 1,432	
erkshire	000	0.45		Bexleyheath and Crayford	1,445	519	
Bracknell Maidenhead	862 789	245 227	1,107 1,016	Brent East Brent North	3,993 1,692	1,374	
Newbury	782	242	1,024	Brent South	4,359	734 1,430	
Reading East	1,420	370	1,790	Brentford and Isleworth	2,462	870	
Reading West	1,331 2,135	338	1,669	Bromley and Chislehurst	1,372	452	
Slough Windsor	819	555 288	2,690 1,107	Camberwell and Peckham Carshalton and Wallington	4,321 1,566	1,502 519	
Wokingham	484	146	630	Chingford and Woodford Green	1,457	508	
I6100-1-1				Chipping Barnet Cities of London and Westminster	1,423	532	
le of Wight Isle of Wight	3,431	1,109	4.540	Cities of London and Westminster	2,492	972	
isle of wight	3,431	1,109	4,540	Croydon Central Croydon North	2,902 3,903	929 1,363	
ent				Croydon South	1,251	417	
Ashford	1,702	504	2,206	Dagenham	1,832	529	
Canterbury	1,795	515	2,310	Dulwich and West Norwood	3,870	1,505	
Chatham and Aylesford Dartford	1,795 1,772	527 541	2,322 2,313	Ealing, Acton and Shepherd's Bush Ealing North	3,983 2,460	1,461 827	
Dover	2,599	662	3,261	Ealing Southall	2,916	953	
Faversham and Mid Kent	1,349	457	1,806	East Ham	4,049	1,158	
Folkestone and Hythe	2,826	688	3,514	Edmonton	2,989	938	
Gillingham Gravesham	1,740 2,199	607 662	2,347 2,861	Eltham Enfield North	2,187 2,302	671	
Maidstone and The Weald	1,316	410	1,726	Enfield, Southgate	1,864	752 702	
Medway	2,083	669	2,752	Erith and Thamesmead	3,495	1,161	
North Thanet	2,750	716	3,466	Feltham and Heston	2,317	731	
Sevenoaks Sittingbourne and Sheppey	927 2,203	330 724	1,257	Finchley and Golders Green	2,046	871	
South Thanet	2,203	724 646	2,927 2,981	Greenwich and Woolwich Hackney North and Stoke Newington	3,828 5,760	1,306 2,119	
Tonbridge and Malling	959	323	1,282	Hackney North and Stoke Newingtor Hackney South and Shoreditch	6,094	2,119	
Tunbridge Wells	975	319	1,294	Hammersmith and Fulham	3,709	1,609	
ordehiro				Hampstead and Highgate	2,848	1,414	
ordshire Banbury	961	349	1,310	Harrow East Harrow West	1,972 1,434	778	
Henley	571	189	760	Hayes and Harlington	1,434	541 533	
Oxford East	1,982	614	2,596	Hendon	2,397	857	
Oxford West and Abingdon	800	294	1,094	Holborn and St Pancras	4,060	1,481	
Wantage Witney	714 639	244 257	958	Hornchurch	1,211	399	
vvidley	639	257	896	Hornsey and Wood Green liford North	4,010 1,636	1,617 607	
kinghamshire				Ilford South	3,041	1,018	
Aylesbury	1,178	374	1,552	Islington North	4,728	1,888	
Beaconsfield Buckingham	638	225	863	Islington South and Finsbury	3,894	1,501	
Buckingham Chesham and Amersham	563 572	178 163	741 735	Kensington and Chelsea Kingston and Surbiton	1,997 1,483	1,064	
Milton Keynes South West	1,682	530	2,212	Lewisham, Deptford	4,383	545 1,521	
North East Milton Keynes	1,307	460	1,767	Lewisham East	2,620	843	
Wycombe	1,311	336	1,647	Lewisham West	3,405	1,102	
Sussex				Leyton and Wanstead Mitcham and Morden	3,414 2,545	1,075 841	
Bexhill and Battle	995	319	1,314	North Southwark and Bermondsey	2,545 4,540	1,480	
Brighton Kemptown	2,992	951	3,943	Old Bexley and Sidcup	1,246	497	
Brighton Pavilion	3,723	1,347	5,070	Orpington	1,391	456	
Eastbourne Hastings and Rye	1,559	500	2,059	Poplar and Canning Town	4,890	1,313	
Hove Hove	2,901 2,697	764 937	3,665 3,634	Putney Regent's Park and Kensington North	1,851 4,217	732 1,777	
Lewes	1,039	334	1,373	Richmond Park	1,377	591	
Wealden	718	271	989	Romford	1,092	378	
nchiro				Ruislip - Northwood	880	291	
pshire Aldershot	894	314	1,208	Streatham Sutton and Cheam	4,952 1,056	1,900	
Basingstoke	1,129	346	1,475	Tooting	3,121	358 1,093	
East Hampshire	1,055	356	1,411	Tottenham	6,379	2,099	
Eastleigh	940	270	1,210	Twickenham	1,326	468	
Fareham Gosport	885 1,355	300 452	1,185 1,807	Upminster Uxbridge	1,218	373	
Havant	1,857	449	2,306	Vauxhall	1,136 5,895	393 2,030	
New Forest East	885	299	1,184	Walthamstow	3,371	1,150	
New Forest West	865	285	1,150	West Ham	4,432	1,347	
North East Hampshire North West Hampshire	640 641	215 234	855 875	Wimbledon	1,315	503	
Portsmouth North	1,927	531	2,458	EASTERN			
Portsmouth South	3,352	887	4,239				
Romsey Southemater Italian	774	270	1,044	Cambridgeshire		366	
Southampton Itchen Southampton Test	2,734	629 679	3,363	Cambridge	1,645	536	
Winchester	2,750 882	268	3,429 1,150	Huntingdon North East Cambridgeshire	1,090 1,694	440 564	
	002	200	1,100	North West Cambridgeshire	1,276	422	
rey				Peterborough	2,510	747	
East Surrey Epsom and Ewell	814	259	1,073	South Cambridgeshire	717	253	
Esher and Walton	765 821	267 267	1,032 1,088	South East Cambridgeshire	832	335	
Guildford	781	223	1,088	Essex			
	488	141	629	Basildon	2,253	752	
Mole Valley	722	210	932	Billericay	1,719	557	
Reigate	805	271	1,076	Braintree	1,382	455	
Reigate Runnymede and Weybridge		167 333	751 1,358	Brentwood and Ongar Castle Point	910	297 505	
Reigate Runnymede and Weybridge South West Surrey	584 1 025		832	Colchester	1,439 1,673	556	
Reigate Runnymede and Weybridge South West Surrey Spelthorne Surrey Heath	584 1,025 638	194		Epping Forest			
Reigate Runnymede and Weybridge South West Surrey Spelthorne	1,025	194 198	907		1,410	529	
Reigate Runnymede and Weybridge South West Surrey Spelthorne Surrey Heath Woking	1,025 638	194	907	Harlow	1,708	550	
Reigate Tunnymede and Weybridge South West Surrey Spelthorne Surrey Heath Woking t Sussex	1,025 638 709	194 198		Harlow Harwich	1,708 2,199	550 592	
Reigate Runnymede and Weybridge South West Surrey Spelthorne Surrey Heath Woking t Sussex Arundel and South Downs	1,025 638 709	194 198 211	836	Harlow Harwich Maldon and East Chelmsford	1,708 2,199 1,190	550 592 382	
Reigate Runnymede and Weybridge South West Surrey Spelthorne Surrey Heath Woking  t Sussex Arundel and South Downs Bognor Regis and Littlehampton	1,025 638 709 625 1,139	194 198 211 328	836 1,467	Harlow Harwich Maldon and East Chelmsford North Essex	1,708 2,199 1,190 878	550 592 382 289	
Reigate Runnymede and Weybridge South West Surrey Spelthorne Surrey Heath Woking  t Sussex Arundel and South Downs Bognor Regis and Littlehampton Chichester Crawley	1,025 638 709 625 1,139 932 1,228	194 198 211 328 298 387	836 1,467 1,230 1,615	Harlow Harwich Maldon and East Chelmsford North Essex Rayleigh Rochford and Southend East	1,708 2,199 1,190	550 592 382	
Reigate Runnymede and Weybridge South West Surrey Spelthorne Surrey Heath Woking  I Sussex Arundel and South Downs Bognor Regis and Littlehampton Chichester Crawley East Worthing and Shoreham	1,025 638 709 625 1,139 932 1,228 1,135	194 198 211 328 298 387 376	836 1,467 1,230 1,615 1,511	Harlow Harwich Maldon and East Chelmsford North Essex Rayleigh Rochford and Southend East Saffron Walden	1,708 2,199 1,190 878 1,080 3,433 826	550 592 382 289 383 953 335	
Reigate Runnymede and Weybridge South West Surrey Spelthorne Surrey Heath Woking  t Sussex Arundel and South Downs Bognor Regis and Littlehampton Chichester Crawley East Worthing and Shoreham Horsham	1,025 638 709 625 1,139 932 1,228 1,135 671	194 198 211 328 298 387 376 231	836 1,467 1,230 1,615 1,511 902	Harlow Harwich Maldon and East Chelmsford North Essex Rayleigh Rochford and Southend East Salfron Walden Southend West	1,708 2,199 1,190 878 1,080 3,433 826 2,102	550 592 382 289 383 953 335 664	
Reigate Runnymede and Weybridge South West Surrey Spelthorne Surrey Heath Woking t Sussex Arundel and South Downs Bognor Regis and Littlehampton Chichester Crawley East Worthing and Shoreham Horsham Mid Sussex	1,025 638 709 625 1,139 932 1,228 1,135 671 681	194 198 211 328 298 387 376 231 217	836 1,467 1,230 1,615 1,511 902 898	Harlow Harwich Maldon and East Chelmsford North Essex Rayleigh Rochford and Southend East Saffron Walden Southend West Thurrock	1,708 2,199 1,190 878 1,080 3,433 826 2,102 2,590	550 592 382 289 383 953 335 664 770	
Reigate Runnymede and Weybridge South West Surrey Spelthorne Surrey Heath Woking  t Sussex Arundel and South Downs Bognor Regis and Littlehampton Chichester Crawley East Worthing and Shoreham Horsham	1,025 638 709 625 1,139 932 1,228 1,135 671	194 198 211 328 298 387 376 231	836 1,467 1,230 1,615 1,511 902	Harlow Harwich Maldon and East Chelmsford North Essex Rayleigh Rochford and Southend East Salfron Walden Southend West	1,708 2,199 1,190 878 1,080 3,433 826 2,102	550 592 382 289 383 953 335 664	
Reigate Runnymede and Weybridge South West Surrey Spelthorne Surrey Heath Woking  It Sussex Arundel and South Downs Bognor Regis and Littlehampton Chichester Crawley East Worthing and Shoreham Horsham Mid Sussex	1,025 638 709 625 1,139 932 1,228 1,135 671 681	194 198 211 328 298 387 376 231 217	836 1,467 1,230 1,615 1,511 902 898	Harlow Harwich Maldon and East Chelmsford North Essex Rayleigh Rochford and Southend East Saffron Walden Southend West Thurrock	1,708 2,199 1,190 878 1,080 3,433 826 2,102 2,590	550 592 382 289 383 953 335 664 770	
Reigate Runnymede and Weybridge South West Surrey Spelthorne Surrey Heath Woking  t Sussex Arundel and South Downs Bognor Regis and Littlehampton Chichester Crawley East Worthing and Shoreham Horsham Mid Sussex Worthing West	1,025 638 709 625 1,139 932 1,228 1,135 671 681	194 198 211 328 298 387 376 231 217	836 1,467 1,230 1,615 1,511 902 898	Harlow Harwich Maldon and East Chelmsford North Essex Rayleigh Rochford and Southend East Saffron Walden Southend West Thurrock West Chelmsford	1,708 2,199 1,190 878 1,080 3,433 826 2,102 2,590	550 592 382 289 383 953 335 664 770	

### CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.10

memployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at April 10 1997

		Male	Female	All	10 1997	Male	Female	All
	Fertsmere Hitchin and Harpenden North East Hertfordshire South West Hertfordshire St Albans Stevenage	963 877 934 862 749 1,627	339 279 311 279 293 513	1,302 1,156 1,245 1,141 1,042 2,140	Hereford Leominster Mid Worcestershire Redditch West Worcestershire Worcester	1,575 989 898 1,545 907 1,572	607 352 342 607 320 505	2,182 1,341 1,240 2,152 1,227 2,077
	Watford Welwyn Hatfield	1,428 961	377 288	1,805 1,249	Wyre Forest	1,382	461	1,843
(orfol)	Great Yarmouth	3,168 1,328	934 465	4,102 1,793	Staffordshire Burton Cannock Chase Lichfield	1,928 1,702 894	619 530 346	2,547 2,232 1,240
	orth Norfolk orth West Norfolk orwich North orwich South outh Norfolk	1,496 1,891 1,958 2,862 1,256	504 593 652 774 479	2,000 2,484 2,610 3,636 1,735	Newcastle-under-Lyme South Staffordshire Stafford Staffordshire Moorlands Stoke-on-Trent Central	1,363 1,268 1,168 1,039 2,300	419 411 387 346 623	1,782 1,679 1,555 1,385 2,923
adfor.	South West Norfolk	1,441	588	2,029	Stoke-on-Trent North Stoke-on-Trent South Stone	1,480 1,629	400 458	1,880 2,087
	edford uton North uton South	2,052 1,793 2,583	687 547 715	2,739 2,340 3,298	Tamworth Shropshire	723 1,388	300 481	1,023 1,869
	lid Bedfordshire lorth East Bedfordshire outh West Bedfordshire	681 809 1,159	297 327 390	978 1,136 1,549	Ludlow North Shropshire Shrewsbury and Atcham Telford	796 1,163 1,188 1,485	300 442 348 413	1,096 1,605 1,536 1,898
suffolk	eury St Edmunds Central Suffolk and North Ipswich	1,077 1,189 2,338	403 402 631	1,480 1,591 2,969	The Wrekin  Warwickshire  North Warwickshire	1,390	285 464	1,181
-	outh Suffolk uffolk Coastal /aveney /est Suffolk	1,015 1,503 3,000 1,183	356 493 954 465	1,371 1,996 3,954 1,648	Nuneaton Rugby and Kenilworth Stratford-on-Avon Warwick and Leamington	1,555 1,336 933 1,347	485 457 364 439	2,040 1,793 1,297 1,786
OUTH	WEST				West Midlands			
lyon (f	ormer county) ath ristol East ristol North West ristol South ristol West	2,051 3,007 2,233 3,122 2,836	698 840 616 765 1,020	2,749 3,847 2,849 3,887 3,856	Aldridge - Brownhills Birmingham Edgbaston Birmingham Erdington Birmingham Hall Green Birmingham Hodge Hill Birmingham Ladywood Birmingham Northfield	1,376 2,652 3,328 2,149 3,002 6,527 1,994	447 821 916 609 774 1,729 597	1,823 3,473 4,244 2,758 3,776 8,256 2,591
1	ngswood orthavon lansdyke leston-Super-Mare loodspring	1,535 1,014 971 1,801 835	456 368 362 606 289	1,991 1,382 1,333 2,407 1,124	Birmingham Perry Barr Birmingham Selly Oak Birmingham Sparkbrook and Small Birmingham Yardley Coventry North East Coventry North West	3,415 2,570 5,543 2,003 3,040 2,137	1,007 783 1,580 618 797 687	4,422 3,353 7,123 2,621 3,837 2,824
	almouth and Camborne orth Cornwall outh East Cornwall lives uro and St Austell	2,724 2,356 1,694 2,531 2,204	762 806 633 924 731	3,486 3,162 2,327 3,455 2,935	Coventry South Dudley North Dudley South Halesowen and Rowley Regis Meriden Solibull Stourbridge	2,369 2,373 1,780 1,728 2,308 1,123 1,536	664 695 587 561 707 428 486	3,033 3,068 2,367 2,289 3,015 1,551 2,022
F	ast Devon  zeter orth Devon ymouth Devonport ymouth Sutton outh Wast Devon eignbridge	977 2,276 1,662 2,884 3,993 1,148 1,597	307 676 598 873 1,256 441 512	1,284 2,952 2,260 3,757 5,249 1,589 2,109	Sutton Coldfield Walsall North Walsall South Warley West Bromwich East West Bromwich West Wolverhampton North East Wolverhampton South East	1,051 2,864 2,820 2,587 2,596 2,774 2,415 2,363	432 743 841 797 764 821 656 615	1,483 3,607 3,661 3,384 3,369 3,595 3,071 2,978
7	verton and Honiton orbay orridge and West Devon otnes	1,077 2,773 1,670 1,464	373 736 667 568	1,450 3,509 2,337 2,032	Wolverhampton South West  EAST MIDLANDS	2,219	719	2,938
	tershire heltenham				Lincolnshire Boston and Skegness	1,518	506	2,024
F	orest of Dean loucester troud ewkesbury	1,915 641 1,130 2,414 1,216 943	567 247 404 732 439	2,482 888 1,534 3,146 1,655	Gainsborough Grantham and Stamford Lincoln Louth and Horncastle Sleaford and North Hykeham	1,353 1,222 3,023 1,484 1,096	501 470 849 486 379	1,854 1,692 3,872 1,970 1,475
arset			332	1,275	South Holland and The Deepings  Northamptonshire	749	293	1,042
B C N N P S	ournemouth East ournemouth West hristchurch iid Dorset and North Poole orth Dorset oole outh Dorset	1,821 2,239 827 977 651 1,386 1,680	479 557 298 303 211 384 524	2,300 2,796 1,125 1,280 862 1,770 2,204	Corby Daventry Kettering Northampton North Northampton South Wellingborough	1,421 890 1,191 2,034 1,804 1,430	462 386 415 618 572 426	1,883 1,276 1,606 2,652 2,376 1,856
litshire	e evizes	862	350	1,212	Nottinghamshire Ashfield Bassetlaw	2,341 2,206	608 595	2,949 2,801
N N S S W	orth Swindon orth Wiltshire alisbury outh Swindon /estbury	1,089 1,119 964 1,088 1,739 1,425	416 403 370 339 522 509	1,505 1,522 1,334 1,427 2,261 1,934	Broxtowe Gedling Mansfield Newark Nottingham East Nottingham North Nottingham South	1,511 1,685 2,318 1,688 4,655 3,470 3,257	522 556 644 597 1,294 796	2,033 2,241 2,962 2,285 5,949 4,266
S	et ridgwater omerton and Frome aunton	1,969 1,151	612 425	2,581 1,576	Rushcliffe Sherwood	1,431 1,906	852 461 558	4,109 1,892 2,464
Y	relis eovil	1,824 1,424 1,265	559 525 451	2,383 1,949 1,716	Derbyshire  Amber Valley Bolsover Chesterfield Derby North	1,606 2,137 2,477 2,383	481 478 682 698	2,087 2,615 3,159 3,081
ereford B	and Worcester romsgrove	1,209	453	1,662	Derby South Erewash High Peak	3,789 1,911 1,312	1,002 569 369	4,791 2,480 1,681

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### CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.10 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at April 10 1997

onemployment in Famamen	Male		All		lale	Female	All
North East Derbyshire South Derbyshire	1,887 1,481	569 471	2,456 1,952	Ashton under Lyne Bolton North East	2,242 2,086	568 432	2,810 2,518
West Derbyshire	979	370	1,349	Bolton South East Bolton West	1,974 1,012	458 312	2,432
Leicestershire	707	010	1 110	Bury North	1,127	336	1,324 1,463
Blaby Bosworth	797 728	316 275	1,113 1,003	Bury South Cheadle	1,333 733	393 228	1,463 1,726 961
Charnwood Harborough	881 885	343 338	1,224 1,223	Denton and Reddish Eccles	1,716 1,831	505 444	2,22
Leicester East	2,131	740	2,871	Hazel Grove	945	247	2,275 1,192
Leicester South Leicester West	3,193 3,132	899 822	4,092 3,954	Heywood and Middleton Leigh	2,311 1,851	658 521	2,969 2,372
Loughborough North West Leicestershire	1,243 1,171	447 341	1,690 1,512	Makerfield Manchester Blackley	1,841 3,110	532 676	2,373
Rutland and Melton	690	280	970	Manchester Central Manchester Gorton	5,094	1,296	3,786 6,390
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER				Manchester Gorton  Manchester Withington  Oldham East and Saddleworth	3,828 3,045 1,797	1,053 1,045 492	4,88° 4,090
Humberside (former county)  Beverley and Holderness	1,461	541	2,002	Oldham West and Royton Rochdale	2,233 2,641	592 619	2,289 2,829
Brigg and Goole	1,722	512	2,234	Salford	2,535 1,765	593	3,260 3,128
Cleethorpes East Yorkshire	2,226 1,799	741 567	2,967 2,366	Stalybridge and Hyde Stockport	1,866	567 446	2,332 2,312
Great Grimsby Haltemprice and Howden	3,558 876	845 365	4,403 1,241	Stretford and Urmston Wigan	2,194 2,179	570 638	2,764 2,817
Kingston upon Hull East	3,044	791	3,835	Worsley	1,650	473	2,123
Kingston upon Hull North Kingston upon Hull West and Hessle	3,574 3,131	994 906	4,568 4,037	Wythenshawe and Sale East	2,934	636	3,570
Scunthorpe	1,982	574	2,556	Lancashire Blackburn	2,495	502	2,997
lorth Yorkshire Harrogate and Knaresborough	1,034	407	1,441	Blackpool North and Fleetwood Blackpool South	2,203 3,004	541 713	2,74
Richmond	956	386	1,342	Burnley	1,291	360	3,717 1,65
Ryedale Scarborough and Whitby	878 2,253	351 693	1,229 2,946	Chorley Fylde	1,372 820	397 211	1,769
Selby	1,391	510	1,901	Hyndburn	1,254 1,335	385	1,639
Skipton and Ripon Vale of York	726 708	279 338	1,005 1,046	Lancaster and Wyre Morecambe and Lunesdale	2,228	445 613	1,780 2,84
York, City of	2,562	769	3,331	Pendle Preston	1,257 2,859	354 704	1,61 3,560
outh Yorkshire			0.055	Ribble Valley	694	277	97
Barnsley Central Barnsley East and Mexborough	2,398 2,623	557 629	2,955 3,252	Rossendale and Darwen South Ribble	1,096 1,053	342 326	1,431
Barnsley West and Penistone Don Valley	1,853 2,339	515 622	2,368 2,961	West Lancashire	2,112	588	2,70
Doncaster Central	3,513	915	4,428	MERSEYSIDE			
Doncaster North Rother Valley	2,884 2,368	609 663	3,493 3,031	Merseyside			
Rotherham	3,174 2,318	739 650	3,913 2,968	Birkenhead Bootle	4,079 3,731	950 828	5,029 4,559
Sheffield Attercliffe Sheffield Brightside	3,462	810	4,272	Crosby	1,742	479	2,22
Sheffield Central Sheffield Hallam	4,727 1,068	1,311 479	6,038 1,547	Knowsley North and Sefton East Knowsley South	3,226 3,699	894 935	4,12i 4,63
Sheffield Heeley	2,925	818	3,743	Knowsley South Liverpool Garston	2,995	800	3,79
Sheffield Hillsborough Wentworth	2,116 2,620	726 623	2,842 3,243	Liverpool Riverside Liverpool Walton	5,512 4,394	1,520 1,137	7,03 5,53
/est Yorkshire				Liverpool Wavertree Liverpool West Derby	3,992 4,423	1,077 1,108	5,069 5,53
Batley and Spen	1,755	440	2,195	Southport	1,858	620	2,47
Bradford North Bradford South	3,254 2,532	821 635	4,075 3,167	St Helens North St Helens South	2,186 2,482	630 683	2,81 3,16
Bradford West Calder Valley	3,755 1,569	1,042 515	4,797 2,084	Wallasey Wirral South	3,382 1,476	940 463	4,32 1.93
Colne Valley	1,466	498	1,964	Wirral West	1,633	567	2,20
Dewsbury Elmet	1,572 1,304	394 394	1,966 1,698	NORTH EAST			
Halifax Hemsworth	2,728 2,148	735 541	3,463 2,689	Cleveland (former county)			
Huddersfield	2,670	760	3,430	Hartlepool	3,477	792	4,26
Keighley Leeds Central	1,521 4,383	535 1,021	2,056 5,404	Middlesbrough Middlesbrough South and East	4,689 2,767	1,098 749	5,78° 3,51°
Leeds East	3,194	856	4,050	Redcar Stockton North	3,363	776 855	4,13 4,22
Leeds North East Leeds North West	1,988 1,442	650 481	2,638 1,923	Stockton North	3,373 2,518	726	3,24
Leeds West Morley and Rothwell	2,416 1,520	581 419	2,997 1,939	Northumberland			
Normanton	1,378	451	1,829	Berwick-upon-Tweed	1,558	446	2,00
Pontefract and Castleford Pudsey	2,118 908	560 285	2,678 1,193	Blyth Valley Hexham	2,135 951	648 320	2,78 1,27
Shipley Wakefield	1,388 2,174	440 607	1,828 2,781	Wansbeck	2,406	622	3,02
	2,174	007	2,701	Durham Dishar Austrand	1.000	407	2,47
ORTH WEST				Bishop Auckland Darlington	1,982 2,702	497 679	3,38
Cheshire Chester, City of	1,711	470	2,181	Durham City of Easington	1,649 1,879	516 414	2,16 2,29
Congleton	894	309	1,203	North Durham	2,197	544	2,74
Crewe and Nantwich Eddisbury	1,673 1,102	527 325	2,200 1,427	North West Durham Sedgefield	2,173 1,573	552 438	2,72 2,01
Ellesmere Port and Neston	1,603	441	2,044		,,,,,,		
Halton Macclesfield	2,455 1,083	677 315	3,132 1,398	Tyne and Wear Blaydon	1,991	520	2,51
Tatton Warrington North	816 1,717	223 478	1,039 2,195	Gateshead East and Washington Wes Houghton and Washington East	t 2,131 2,340	578 548	2,70 2,88
Warrington South	1,297	447	1,744	Jarrow	2,664	664	3,32
Weaver Vale	1,973	629	2,602	Newcastle upon Tyne Central Newcastle upon Tyne East and Walls	2,914 en 3,254	822 827	3,73 4,08
umbria	0.470	504	0.070	Newcastle upon Tyne North	2,248	538	2,78 3,46
Barrow and Furness Carlisle	2,479 2,046	594 589	3,073 2,635	North Tyneside South Shields	2,743 3,516	726 821	4,33
Copeland Penrith and The Border	2,237 913	614 395	2,851 1,308	Sunderland North Sunderland South	2,842 3,574	605 784	3,44 4,35
Westmorland and Lonsdale	756	260	1,016	Tyne Bridge	4,332	893	5,22 2,90
Workington	2,401	665	3,066	Tynemouth	2,272	631	2,90
Greater Manchester Altrincham and Sale West	1,223	359	1,582				
All III alla Sale West	1,220	000	1,002				

### CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.10

mamployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at April 10 1997

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
ES				Paisley South	2,241	564	2,805
Aberavon	1,497	404	1,901	Perth Ross Skye and Inverness West	1,668 2,104	488 717	2,156 2,821
Alyn and Deeside	1,200	367	1,567	Roxburgh and Berwickshire	789	266	1,055
Blaenau Gwent Brecon and Radnorshire	2,073 917	540 336	2,613 1,253	Stirling Strathkelvin and Bearsden	1,345 1,433	399 430	1,744 1,863
Bridgend Caernarfon	1,357 1,831	421 503	1,778	Tweeddale Ettrick and Lauderdale	751	240	991
Caerphilly Cardiff Central	2,217	523	2,334 2,740	West Aberdeenshire and Kincardine West Renfrewshire	653 1,122	303 312	956 1,434
Cardiff Central Cardiff North	2,167 989	686 305	2,853 1,294	Western Isles	905	264	1,169
Cardiff South and Penarth	2,753	616	3,369	NORTHERN IRELAND			
Cardiff West Carmarthen East and Dinefwr	2,588 1,233	603 394	3,191 1,627	Belfast East	0.410	040	0.007
Carmarthen West and South	1,960	542	2,502	Belfast North	2,418 3,643	649 717	3,067 4,360
Ceredigion Clwyd South	1,193 1,096	377 326	1,570 1,422	Belfast South Belfast West	2,852 5,046	1,040 744	3,892
Clwyd West	1,254	316	1,570	East Antrim	2,355	649	5,790 3,004
Conwy Cynon Valley	2,007 1,711	528 374	2,535 2,085	East Londonderry Fermanagh and South Tyrone	2,996 3,043	787 792	3,783
Delyn	1,071	330	1,401	Foyle	4,852	983	3,835 5,835
Gower Islwyn	1,295 1,265	391 332	1,686 1,597	Lagan Valley Mid Ulster	1,518 2,611	513 591	2,031 3,202
Llanelli	1,883	549	2,432	Mid Ulster Newry and Armagh North Antrim	3,616	817	4,433
Meirionnydd Nant Conwy Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	948 2,133	337 462	1,285 2,595	North Antrim North Down	2,691 1,645	701 639	3,392 2,284
Monmouth	1,114	384	1,498	South Antrim	1,686	541	2,227
Montgomeryshire Neath	534 1,568	204 411	738 1,979	South Down Strangford	2,771 1,882	805 538	3,576 2,420
Newport East	1,779	513	2,292	Upper Bann	2.142	559	2,701
Newport West Ogmore	2,104 1,358	573 358	2,677 1,716	West Tyrone	3,334	692	4,026
Pontypridd	1,640	489	2,129				
Preseli Pembrokeshire Rhondda	2,025 2,028	565 470	2,590 2,498				
Swansea East	2,047	426	2,473				
Swansea West Torfaen	2,183 1,814	580 486	2,763 2,300				
Vale of Clwyd Vale of Glamorgan	1,551	399 601	1,950				
Wrexham	1,961 1,273	375	2,562 1,648				
Ynys-Mon	2,021	590	2,611				
LAND							
Allerdeen Central	1,564	458	2,022				
Aberdeen North	1,019	289	1,308				
Aberdeen South Andrie and Shotts	1,096 2,346	343 597	1,439 2,943				
Angus	1,691	707	2,398				
Argyll and Bute	1,537 1,966	488 599	2,025 2,565				
Banff and Buchan	1,073	327	1,400				
Caithness Sutherland and Easter Ro- Carrick Cumnock and Doon Valley	s 1,714 2,551	478 648	2,192 3,199				
Central Fife Clydebank and Milngavie	2,260	706	2,966				
Clidesdale	2,038 1,844	490 475	2,528 2,319				
Coatbridge and Chryston Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	1,828 1,531	476	2,304				
Cunninghame North	1,901	477 553	2,008 2,454				
Cunninghame South Dumbarton	2,195 2,294	687 630	2,882				
Dumfries	1,772	640	2,924 2,412				
Dundee East Dundee West	3,039 2,612	810 706	3,849 3,318				
Dunfermline East	2,027	548	2,575				
Dunfermline West East Kilbride	1,599 1,697	446 584	2,045 2,281				
East Lothian	1,309	329	1,638				
Eastwood Edinburgh Central	1,214 2,051	414 617	1,628 2,668				
Edinburgh East and Musselburgh	1,811	432	2,243				
Edinburgh North and Leith Edinburgh Pentlands	2,698 1,557	785 434	3,483 1,991				
Edinburgh South	1,576	482	2,058				
Edinburgh West Falkirk East	1,346 1,638	338 477	1,684 2,115				
Falkirk West	1,838	503	2,341				
Galloway and Upper Nithsdale Glasgow Anniesland	1,624 2,100	510 458	2,134 2,558				
Glasgow Baillieston	2,791	666	3,457				
Glasgow Cathcart Glasgow Govan	1,691 2,575	447 670	2,138 3,245				
Glasgow Kelvin	2,724	821	3,545				
Glasgow Maryhill Glasgow Pollok	3,504 2,537	962 627	4,466 3,164				
Glasgow Rutherglen Glasgow Shettleston	1,787	460	2,247				
Glasgow Springburn	2,688 3,096	537 770	3,225 3,866				
Gordon	787	336	1,123				
Greenock and Inverclyde Hamilton North and Bellshill	1,520 2,134	398 506	1,918 2,640				
Hamilton South Inverness East Nairn and Lochab	1,653	367	2,020				
Kilmarnock and Loudoun	1,946 2,520	637 772	2,583 3,292				
Kirkcaldy Linlithgow	2,223	677	2,900				
Livingston	1,380 1,530	343 479	1,723 2,009				
Midlothian	1,100	254	1,354				
Moray Motherwell and Wishaw	1,521 1,978	601 468	2,122 2,446				
North East Fife	1,086	401	1,487				
North Tayside Ochil	1,291 1,780	475 510	1,766 2,290				
Orkney and Shetland	677	221	898				
Paisley North	1,877	508	2,385				

### CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Rates by age

	A FEMALES				in the same of	ampointant or you	ins was as	THE PROPERTY.
UNITED KINGDOM	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60 and over	All ages *
MALE AND FEMALE 1994 Apr Jul Oct	20.1 20.0 18.7	16.5 17.2 15.3	11.9 11.4 10.6	8.9 8.5 8.0	7.0 6.6 6.2	9.5 8.7 8.3	2.8 2.3 2.1	9.8 9.4 8.8
1995 Jan	18.6	15.3	10.9	8.3	6.3	8.4	2.1	8.9
Apr	17.3	14.2	10.3	7.9	6.1	8.1	1.9	8.5
Jul	17.3	15.2	10.0	7.7	5.9	7.6	1.7	8.3
Oct	16.6	13.5	9.5	7.4	5.6	7.4	1.6	7.9
1996 Jan	16.8	13.7	10.0	7.8	6.0	7.8	1.8	8.3
Apr	15.7	12.7	9.5	7.6	5.9	7.8	1.7	7.9
Jul	15.9	14.2	9.4	7.0	5.5	7.1	1.6	7.7
Oct	14.5	11.4	8.3	6.3	5.0	6.6	1.3	6.8
1997 Jan	14.5	11.4	8.3	6.3	5.0	6.6	1.3	6.8
Apr	13.3	9.8	<b>7.3</b>	5.6	<b>4.4</b>	<b>5.9</b> ,	0.9	<b>6.0</b>
MALE 1994 Apr Jul Oct	24.3 23.7 22.1	21.6 21.6 19.5	16.1 15.2 14.3	12.5 11.9 11.3	10.0 9.3 8.8	12.9 11.8 11.3	4.4 3.7 3.2	13.3 12.6 11.8
1995 Jan	22.3	19.8	14.7	11.7	9.0	11.5	3.2	12.1
Apr	20.8	18.4	13.8	11.2	8.7	11.0	2.9	11.5
Jul	20.5	18.9	13.4	10.8	8.2	10.2	2.6	11.1
Oct	19.5	17.2	12.7	10.4	8.0	10.0	2.6	10.6
1996 Jan	20.2	17.7	13.5	11.1	8.5	10.5	2.8	11.2
Apr	18.9	16.4	12.8	10.6	8.2	10.5	2.7	10.7
Jul	19.4	17.6	12.6	9.8	7.8	9.6	2.4	10.3
Oct	18.1	15.4	11.6	9.1	7.3	9.2	2.2	9.5
1997 Jan	18.0	14.8	11.4	9.1	7.1	9.0	2.1	9.3
Apr	<b>16.6</b>	<b>12.8</b>	10.1	8.1	6.3	<b>8.1</b>	1.5	<b>8.3</b>
FEMALE 1994 Apr Jul Oct	15.3 15.7 14.9	10.1 11.6 9.9	6.1 6.1 5.6	3.8 3.7 3.4	3.5 3.4 3.1	5.1 4.9 4.6	0.1 0.1 0.1	5.2 5.3 4.8
1995 Jan	14.5	9.6	5.6	3.4	3.2	4.6	0.1	4.8
Apr	13.3	8.8	5.3	3.4	3.1	4.5	0.1	4.6
Jul	13.7	10.4	5.3	3.4	3.1	4.3	0.1	4.7
Oct	13.3	8.9	5.0	3.2	2.9	4.2	0.1	4.4
1996 Jan	13.0	8.6	5.1	3.3	3.0	4.4	0.1	4.5
Apr	12.0	7.8	4.9	3.3	3.1	4.5	0.1	4.3
Jul	12.1	9.8	5.0	3.1	3.0	4.2	0.1	4.4
Oct	11.5	8.0	4.5	2.8	2.7	4.0	0.1	3.9
1997 Jan	10.7	7.0	4.1	2.6	2.5	3.7	0.0	3.6
Apr	9.7	5.9	3.5	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>	3.3	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>



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### 2.18 UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

									A DESCRIPTION	THOUSAND
EC average	Major 7 nations (G7)	United Kingdom *	Australia ##	Austria #	Belgium ++	Canada ##	Denmark ++	Finland ++	France ++	Germany # (FR)
STANDARDISED RATE: SEASONALL	Y ADJUSTED (2)									
1992     9.3       1993     10.7       1994     11.1       1995     10.7	6.9 7.2 7.0 6.8	10.1 10.4 9.6 8.8	10.7 10.8 9.7 8.5	3.8	7.3 8.9 10.0 9.9	11.2 11.2 10.3 9.5	9.2 10.1 8.2 7.1	13.0 17.5 17.9 16.6	10.4 11.7 12.3 11.6	6.6 7.9 8.4 8.2
1996 Feb 10.9  Mar 11.0  Apr 10.9  May 10.9  Jun 10.9  Jul 10.9  Aug 10.9  Sep 10.9  Oct 10.9  Nov 10.8  Dec 10.8  1997 I0.8  Feb 10.8	6.9 6.9 6.9 6.8 6.7 6.8 6.8 6.8 6.8 6.8	8.4 8.4 8.3 8.3 8.2 8.2 8.4 7.8 7.5 7.3	8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.7 8.7 8.8 8.4 8.6 8.8	4.4 4.3 4.2 4.1 4.1 4.1 4.1 4.4 4.3 4.3 4.4 4.4	10.0 9.9 10.0 9.8 9.7 9.7 9.8 9.7 9.6 9.5 9.5	9.5 9.3 9.4 9.4 10.0 9.9 9.5 10.0 10.0 10.0 9.7 9.7	6.4 6.3 6.1 6.0 6.4 6.1 5.7 5.6 9.5 5.8 5.8	15.6 16.3 15.8 16.6 16.1 15.5 15.7 15.0 15.3 14.9 15.2	12.3 12.1 12.1 12.2 12.3 12.4 12.5 12.6 12.6 12.5 12.5	8.9 9.0 8.9 8.9 8.9 9.0 9.1 9.3 9.3 9.6
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL	DEFINITIONS (	1) SEASONAL	LY ADJUSTED							
1992 1993 1994 1995		2765 2901 2618 2308	925 939 856 766	193 222 215 216	473 550 589 597	1640 1649 1541 1422	315 345 340 285	328 444 456 430	2818 2999 3094 2976	2993 3426 3693 3622
1996 Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dov Dov Jan Feb Mar Apr		2182 2166 2150 2126 2109 2071 2025 1930 1883 1815 1748 1711 1651	796 775 757 781 806 800 804 779 792 791 811 803 802	236 232 232 231 231 230 230 228 219 229 232	599 593 589 586 584 581 576 571 568 567 568	1421 1418 1510 1488 1432 1510 1526 1532 1485 1481 1477 1418	249 247 243 255 246 235 233 229 226 230 226 222	453 453 452 450 446 442 440 439 439 435 430 426	3012 3043 3066 3046 3085 3113 3101 3122 3082 3100 3092	3919 3924 3932 3938 3963 4009 4057 4118 4165 4311 4313 4291 4299
% rate: latest month _atest 3 months; change		5.9	8.7	7.0	13.3	9.3	8.0	16.9	12.7	11.2
on previous 3 months		-0.6	0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.1	-0.4	0.1	0.3
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL	DEFINITIONS (1	) NOT SEASO	ONALLY ADJUS	STED						
1996 Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec 1997 Jan Feb Mar Apr		2224 2147 2096 2158 2176 2104 1977 1871 1868 1908 1828 1745 1688	793 758 731 732 771 800 765 737 806 854 906 845 800	237 208 189 187 190 192 214 235 261 302 289	574 555 545 599 620 608 590 579 588 579 572	1460 1444 1467 1540 1453 1379 1397 1447 1412 1578 1566 1530	257 233 225 243 249 221 218 214 214 259 245 237	444 432 459 468 440 427 425 428 468 453 438 424	2957 2910 2879 2919 3039 3150 3179 3197 3189 3264 3205	3967 3818 3785 3912 3902 3848 3867 3942 4148 4658 4672 4477 4347
% rate: latest month		6.0	8.7	8.8	13.4	10.2	8.5	16.9	N/A	11.3
_atest month: change on a year ago		-1.9	N/C	-0.2	-0.9	-0.2	-1.2	-1.5	N/A	0.9

Note 1:
Note 1:
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 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 compatible the levels of unemployment between countries. The OECD are now using Eurostat unemployment rates for all EU countries. Rates for all other countries are calulated 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

	Greece +	Irish Republic +	Italy **	Japan **	Luxem- bourg #	Nether- lands ++	Norway ++	Portugal #	Spain +	Sweden ##	Switzer- land ++	United States ##
TANDARDISED RATE	: SEASONA	LLY ADJUSTE	D (2)									
992 993 994 995	7.9 8.6 8.9 9.7	15.4 15.6 14.3 12.4	9.0 10.3 11.4 11.9	2.2 2.5 2.9 3.1	2.1 2.7 3.2 2.9	5.6 6.6 7.1 7.0	5.9 6.0 5.4 4.9	4.2 5.7 7.0 7.3	18.5 22.8 24.1 22.9	5.8 9.5 9.8 9.2	2.9 3.8 3.6	7.3 6.7 6.0 5.5
996 Feb Mar Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb		12.5 12.4 12.5 12.4 12.5 12.5 12.5 12.1 11.9 11.8 11.7	12.0 12.0 12.0 12.0 12.0 12.0 12.1 11.9 11.9 12.0 12.1	3.3 3.1 3.4 3.6 3.5 3.3 3.3 3.4 3.2 3.3 3.3 3.3	3.0 3.1 3.1 3.1 3.1 3.1 3.2 3.2 3.3 3.5 3.4	6.4 6.7 6.5 6.5 6.7 6.7 6.7 6.2 6.2 6.1 6.0	5.1  5.0  4.8  	7.3 7.5 7.5 7.4 7.3 7.3 7.2 7.1 7.1 7.2 7.2 7.2	22.6 22.7 22.4 22.2 22.3 22.1 22.0 22.1 21.7 21.7 21.6 21.6 21.7	9.7 9.7 10.1 10.2 9.9 10.0 10.1 10.2 10.0 10.2 10.5 10.4 10.9		5.5 5.6 5.5 5.5 5.3 5.4 5.2 5.2 5.2 5.3 5.3 5.4 5.3
UMBERS UNEMPLOY	ED, NATION	IAL DEFINITIO	NS (1) SEAS	SONALLY AD	JUSTED							
992 993 994 995	185 176 180 184	283 294 282 278	2549 2335 2561 2724	1421 1656 1920 2098	2.7 3.5 4.6 5.1	337 417 485 462	114 118 110 102	317 347 396 430	2260 2538 2647 2449	HOLTON Market A. T. Alex	92.3 163.1 171.0 153.3	9384 8734 7997 7404
996 Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov 997 Jan Feb Mar Apr	190 185 190 185 178 183 183 180 181 191	282 282 285 286 284 281 274 269 266 262 260 261 256	2804  2754  2729  2817	2310 2350 2350 2310 2220 2210 2270 2180 2220 2220 2280	5.6 5.7 5.6 5.6 5.6 5.8 6.0 6.3 6.2	446 438 432 441 441 441 433 431 428 417 398	94 96 91 91 90 89 88 87 84 82 81		2310 2286 2267 2252 2236 2233 2232 2220 2208 2198 2199 		162 164 166 167 170 174 180 184 188 194 195	7302 7331 7119 7276 6910 7043 7019 7187 7167 7268 7205 7144
rate: latest month atest 3 months: change	N/A	N/A	12.3	3.3	N/A		3.5		13.6		5.4	5.2
n previous 3 months	N/A	N/A	0.3	N/C	N/A		-0.2		-0.4		0.4	0.0
UMBERS UNEMPLOY May May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr	ED, NATION 189 157 166 164 152 156 173 197 211 226 226	281 275 283 288 288 288 279 268 263 270 269 264 262 256	2816 	SEASONALL 2350 2400 2260 2210 2240 2240 2270 2120 2080 2220 2300	Y ADJUSTED 5.5 5.3 5.1 5.1 5.1 5.7 6.0 6.4 6.5 6.9	441 418 415 433 441 438 431 432 437 429 415	92 88 95 103 98 85 79 77 79 90 84	488 478 465 455 453 452 457 463 460 471 481	2335 2268 2235 2171 2144 2195 2235 2251 2216 2257 2263	312 324 420 466 431 369 349 343 385 387 387 339 318	164 162 160 162 164 166 174 183 192 206 206	7124 7166 7377 7693 6868 6700 6577 6816 6680 7933 7647
rate: latest month atest 3 months: change	N/A	N/A	12.4	3.5	N/A	6.2	3.7		14.1	7.5	5.7	5.7
previous 3 months	N/A	N/A	0.2	0.1	N/A	-0.8	-0.7		-1.4	0.1	1.1	-0.3

Numbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as percentages of total employees. Insured unemployed. Rates are calculated as percentages of total insured labour force. Labour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as a percentage of total labour force. Labour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as a percentage of the civilian labour force. No change.

### CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Flows: standardised, not seasonally adjusted \*

	KINGDOM	INFLOW +	CONTRACTOR ASSESSMENT								
Month	ending	Male and Fema	ale	Male		Female					
		All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	Married			
N	Apr 11 May 9 un 13	291.4 253.1 255.5	-14.2 1.1 -9.8	200.6 179.3 177.6	-13.7 0.5 -9.6	90.8 73.7 78.0	-0.6 0.6 -0.1	31.7 21.7 22.0			
A	ul 11 lug 8 Sep 12	364.4 308.7 280.7	-14.4 -27.5 -38.4	232.9 199.8 188.9	-14.1 -19.4 -26.9	131.4 108.9 91.8	-0.4 -8.1 -11.5	30.6 31.6 23.5			
N	Oct 10 lov 14 Oec 12	279.0 268.7 257.7	-41.8 -43.1 -30.6	194.7 190.3 189.9	-29.1 -28.7 -22.9	84.3 78.3 67.8	-12.6 -14.6 -7.7	21.1 21.2 17.9			
F	an 9 feb 13 Mar 13	303.3 292.3 263.4	-19.0 -16.9 -6.1	215.0 206.6 188.3	-8.6 -13.1 -1.8	88.3 85.7 75.1	-10.4 -3.8 -4.3	25.3 23.0 21.4			
A	pr 10	270.4	-21.0	190.2	-10.4	80.2	-10.6	25.2			
	KINGDOM	OUTFLOW +									
Month 6	enaing	Male and Fema	ale	Male		Female					
		All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	Married			
٨	Apr 11 May 9 Jun 13	298.8 336.0 299.8	-26.7 4.9 -17.3	213.3 235.2 216.0	-21.1 2.8 -11.6	85.5 100.8 83.8	-5.6 2.1 -5.8	24.5 32.8 25.0			

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 table are converted to a standard 41/<sub>2</sub> 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.

-6.7 -22.0 -16.5

19.3

82.9 86.3 118.6

134.9 110.7 78.2

81.1 102.8 98.5

93.4

7.4 11.0 -3.3

7.9

34.1 30.8 21.2

23.0 30.1 28.5

28.5

214.5 202.5 225.1

232.6

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

IFLOW	Age group							Gianne	28 p.10 \$4 \$1 - 22	THOUSAND
onth ending	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages
ALE										-
96 Nov 14 Dec 12	4.0 4.2	16.4 16.7	39.6 39.1	31.2 31.6	23.7 24.5	31.7 32.7	25.9 25.0	10.0 8.7	3.3 2.9	185.9 185.5
7 Jan 9	3.9	17.9	43.3	35.8	28.4	37.1	30.1	10.3	3.5	210.4
Feb 13 Mar 13	6.2 5.0	20.2 17.3	42.7 37.7	33.9 31.0	25.9 24.0	33.9 32.1	26.4 24.9	9.4 8.9	3.1 2.7	201.7 183.6
Apr 10	4.8	16.2	36.0	30.6	24.2	33.1	27.9	10.1	3.1	186.0
MALE										
6 Nov 14	3.0	9.8	17.8	11.3	6.8	11.3	12.2	3.9	0.0	76.0
Dec 12	2.8	9.0	14.8	9.6	6.3	9.8	10.4	3.1	0.0	65.9
7 Jan 9	2.9	10.9	20.4	12.9	8.1	13.0	13.6	3.9	0.0	85.7
Feb 13 Mar 13	4.5 3.7	12.3 10.3	19.4 15.9	12.1	7.7	11.9	12.0	3.5	0.0	83.4
		10.3	15.9	10.5	7.1	10.9	11.5	3.4	0.0	73.2
Apr 10	3.5	9.3	15.7	11.0	7.6	12.7	13.9	4.2	0.0	77.9
anges on a year ea	arlier									
6 Nov 14	0.1	-2.7	-7.1	-4.3	-3.6	-4.6	0.0			
Dec 12	0.4	-1.0	-4.5	-3.7	-3.4	-4.6 -3.8	-3.9 -3.9	-0.7 -1.6	-0.8 -0.7	-27.8 -22.2
7 Jan 9	0.0	0.2	-2.7	-0.4	0.0	-1.2	-2.4	-0.7	-0.7	
Feb 13	0.6	0.7	-2.1	-1.9	-2.2	-3.3	-3.0	-1.0	-0.7	-7.8 -12.7
Mar 13	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.2	-0.2	-0.5	-1.6	-0.4	-0.7	-1.8
Apr 10	1.2	0.9	-1.1	-0.4	-0.7	-1.1	-5.5	-1.8	-1.3	-9.7
MALE										
6 Nov 14	0.2	-1.8	-4.7	-2.1	-1.6	-2.1	-1.8	-0.2	0.0	-14.2
Dec 12	0.3	-0.6	-2.6	-1.5	-0.9	-1.2	-1.0	-0.1	0.0	-7.7
7 Jan 9	0.1	-0.9	-3.0	-1.3	-1.3	-1.8	-1.4	-0.2	0.0	-9.8
Feb 13	0.7	-0.1	-1.4	-0.8	-0.9	-0.7	-0.6	0.2	0.0	-3.7
Mar 13	0.6	0.3	-1.2	-0.9	-0.5	-1.2	-0.8	0.0	0.0	-3.9
Apr 10	0.8	0.2	-1.8	-1.5	-1.1	-2.7	-3.0	-0.7	0.0	-9.9

OTFLOW onth ending	Age group									
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54 +	55-59 +	60 and over +	All ages
ALE					1300				2	All ages
96 Nov 14 Dec 12	3.6 2.3	17.3 12.4	51.9 37.1	40.2 29.0	30.7 22.4	39.9 30.0	31.8 24.8	11.9 9.2	4.9 4.1	232.0 171.3
97 Jan 9	2.9	11.2	33.8	27.9	21.7	29.0	24.0	8.9	3.9	163.4
Feb 13 Mar 13	4.4 4.3	16.7	49.1	42.1	33.9	45.0	35.3	12.7	5.8	244.9
Mai 13	4.3	17.4	49.1	41.0	32.6	43.2	34.6	12.8	5.5	240.4
Apr 10	4.3	16.3	45.1	37.2	29.3	39.2	31.9	12.7	5.0	221.0
EMALE										
996 Nov 14	2.8	11.9	27.0	15.5	9.9	14.3	15.2	4.9	0.2	101.7
Dec 12	1.8	8.2	18.7	11.4	7.1	10.4	11.2	3.8	0.2	72.7
997 Jan 9	2.3	7.3	17.2	11.7	7.7	10.9	11.5	3.8	0.0	70.0
Feb 13	3.4	10.6	22.9	15.2	10.1	14.4	15.2	4.8	0.2 0.2	72.6 96.8
Mar 13	3.1	10.8	21.7	14.0	9.3	13.9	15.0	4.9	0.2	92.9
Apr 10	3.1	10.0	20.0	13.2	8.8	13.2	14.5	5.2	0.2	88.1
hanges on a year e ALE	earlier									
996 Nov 14	0.7	-0.2	0.4	3.4	2.5	3.4	2.8	1.0	0.2	110
Dec 12	0.3	-0.7	-3.0	-0.3	-0.1	0.0	0.2	-0.2	0.2	14.2 -3.7
997 Jan 9	0.4	0.6	1.3	1.8	1.0	1.4	17	0.5		
Feb 13	1.3	2.0	3.0	4.2	4.0	5.4	1.7 4.4	0.5 1.6	0.2 0.6	8.8 26.4
Mar 13	0.7	1.2	0.0	1.0	1.1	2.5	2.9	1.3	0.3	10.9
Apr 10	1.2	1.8	1.7	2.1	1.5	2.8	3.0	0.5	0.2	14.8
EMALE										
96 Nov 14	0.5	-0.4	-1.3	0.7	0.0					
Dec 12	0.2	-1.2	-3.1	0.7 -0.4	0.6 -0.2	0.3 0.0	1.0	0.6 0.5	0.0	2.0
97 Jan 9								0.5	0.0	-3.4
Feb 13	0.3 0.9	0.2 0.6	-0.1 0.0	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	2.1
Mar 13	0.4	0.6	-1.5	1.2	0.9	1.6 0.1	2.4 1.2	0.9	0.0	8.5 1.2
A== 40							1.2	0.8	-0.1	1.2
Apr 10	0.8	0.4	-0.8	0.2	0.8	1.5	2.1	0.9	-0.1	5.8

Flows figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard 4 ½ 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.

Jul 11 Aug 8 Sep 12

Jan 9 Feb 13 Mar 13

Apr 10

416.0 360.4 261.1

260.5 361.6 352.8

326.0

27.3 44.3 -20.8

27.2

### **CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT**

Claims starting during the quarter ending January 1997 by the interval between the latest and previous claim

Male 17	All 16	Female 29.9	Male 93.9	All
17	16	29.9	93.9	100.0
9 4 5 3 9 3 12	19 13 8 5 8 12 18	35.4 21.6 15.0 8.3 16.7 29.0 60.2	109.5 74.6 48.7 26.9 47.5 65.5 79.5	123.8 144.9 96.1 63.8 35.2 64.2 94.5 139.8 762.3
2 8 13	10 14 7 9 4 5 8 9 13 12 18 15 10 100	7 9 8 4 5 5 8 9 8 3 12 12 18 15 18	9 8 15.0 7 8 8.3 4 5 5 8.3 16.7 8 9 8 16.7 9 12 29.0 18 16.2 18 60.2	7 9 8 15.0 48.7 4 5 5 8.3 26.9 8 9 8 16.7 47.5 13 12 12 29.0 65.5 15 18 60.2 79.5

ONFLOWS	REGIONS										
Interval (weeks)	South East	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Humberside	North West	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Great Britai
PER CENT	Sala Line									11	
4 or less Over 4 and up to 13 Over 13 and up to 26 Over 26 and up to 39 Over 39 and up to 52 Over 52 and up to 104 Over 104 No previous Claims Total	15 18 12 8 4 9 13 21 100	16 15 12 9 5 9 14 20	14 18 13 10 5 8 14 19	16 20 11 8 4 9 12 19	16 20 12 9 5 9 12 17 100	18 20 12 8 5 8 11 17 100	17 19 14 7 4 8 12 18 100	19 21 14 9 5 7 10 14 100	15 20 13 9 5 8 13 16	16 20 13 9 5 9 12 17	16 19 13 8 5 8 12 18 100
THOUSANDS											
4 or less Over 4 and up to 13 Over 13 and up to 26 Over 26 and up to 39 Over 39 and up to 52 Over 52 and up to 104 Over 104 No previous Claims Total	30.6 35.5 23.8 15.3 8.2 17.0 25.6 41.7 197.6	4.2 4.2 3.3 2.6 1.3 2.4 3.8 5.5 27.2	9.0 11.0 7.9 6.4 3.2 4.9 8.6 11.6 62.6	10.6 13.4 7.4 5.3 2.8 6.0 8.1 12.7 66.2	8.3 10.2 6.2 4.8 2.5 4.8 6.1 8.6 51.5	14.5 15.9 9.6 6.5 4.0 6.0 9.0 13.4 79.0	16.4 18.1 13.5 7.0 4.3 7.5 11.9 17.6 96.5	9.9 10.9 7.4 4.5 2.6 3.7 5.3 6.9 51.1	6.5 8.3 5.4 3.8 2.0 3.5 5.7 6.8 42.1	13.8 17.6 11.7 7.6 4.3 8.2 10.4 14.9 88.5	123.8 144.9 96.1 63.8 35.2 64.2 94.5 139.8 762.3

Note 1: JUVOS cohort is a 5% sample of computerised claims.

Note 2: 'Latest' claims in this table started between 11 October 1996 and 9 January 1997 inclusive.

Note 3: 'Previous' claims in this table must have started after 9 October 1986.

Note 4: The widest 95% Confidence Interval for the regional percentages is +/- 2.1 percentage points (East Anglia).

Note 6: All claims have been grossed by a factor of 20 to represent the population.

# 2.24 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT By sought and usual occupation United Kingdom as at April 10 1997

UNITED KINGDOM	SOC	Usual occu	pation	Value of				Sought oc	cupation				29/19/2
	Sub- major	Men		Women		All		Men		Women		All	
Description	groups	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cen
Corporate managers and administrators	10-15&19	37.1	2.9	9.1	2.4	46.2	2.8	38.0	2.9	9.5	2.5	47.4	2.8
Managers/proprietors in agriculture	10 10010												-
and services	16-17	19.7	1.5	5.4	1.4	25.1	1.5	19.0	1.5	5.4	1.4	24.4	1.5
Science and engineering professionals	20-21	14.1	1.1	1.7	0.4	15.8	0.9	15.8	1.2	2.2	0.6	18.0	1.1
Health professionals	22	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.1
	23	10.6	0.8	8.8	2.3	19.5	1.2	11.3	0.9	9.3	2.4	20.6	1.2
Teaching professionals	24-29	9.3	0.7	3.2	0.8	12.5	0.7	10.5	0.8	4.0	1.0	14.5	0.9
Other professional occupations	24-25	5.5	0.7	0.2	0.0								
Science and engineering	00 00	13.6	1.1	1.7	0.4	15.4	0.9	16.4	1.3	2.1	0.5	18.5	1.1
associate professionals	30-32	1.5	0.1	3.1	0.4	4.5	0.3	1.6	0.1	3.2	0.8	4.8	0.3
Health associate professionals	34	1.5	0.1	3.1	0.0	4.5	0.0	1.0	0.1				
Other associate professional		00.0	0.0	16.5	4.3	55.5	3.3	48.0	3.7	21.3	5.5	69.3	4.1
occupations	33&35-39	39.0	3.0			182.1	10.9	145.0	11.3	80.9	21.0	225.9	13.5
Clerical occupations	40-44&49	114.8	8.9	67.2	17.5		1.2	1.9	0.1	19.9	5.2	21.8	1.3
Secretarial occupations	45-46	1.8	0.1	18.0	4.7	19.9		88.7	6.9	0.7	0.2	89.4	5.3
Skilled construction trades	50	86.2	6.7	0.6	0.2	86.8	5.2			0.7	0.2	45.6	2.7
Skilled engineering trades	51-52	43.8	3.4	0.7	0.2	44.5	2.7	44.9	3.5	8.9	2.3	131.0	7.8
Other skilled trades	53-59	117.8	9.1	9.2	2.4	127.0	7.6	122.1	9.5		0.3	19.1	1.1
Protective service occupations	60-61	17.8	1.4	0.9	0.2	18.7	1.1	18.0	1.4	1.0		110.6	6.6
Personal service occupations	62-69	49.2	3.8	50.2	13.0	99.4	5.9	51.9	4.0	58.7	15.2	110.0	0.0
Buyers, brokers and sales													1.1
representatives	70-71	14.5	1.1	2.4	0.6	16.9	1.0	15.2	1.2	2.5	0.6	17.7	7.8
Other sales occupations	72-73&79	50.4	3.9	54.4	14.1	104.8	6.3	60.2	4.7	70.4	18.3	130.5	1.0
Industrial plant and machine operators,	12 10010	00.1	0.0										4.3
assemblers	80-86&89	57.9	4.5	16.5	4.3	74.4	4.4	57.0	4.4	15.6	4.0	72.6	
	87-88	92.9	7.2	2.3	0.6	95.2	5.7	112.5	8.7	3.1	0.8	115.5	6.9
Drivers and mobile machine operators	07-00	32.3	1.2	2.0	0.0	00.2							
Other occupations in agriculture,	90	14.6	1.1	2.5	0.6	17.1	1.0	15.2	1.2	3.0	0.8	18.2	1.1
forestry&fishing		365.3	28.3	56.6	14.7	421.9	25.2	382.3	29.7	57.8	15.0	440.1	26.3
Other elementary occupations	91-99	305.3	20.3	0.00	14.7	421.5	20.2	002.0		01.0			
No previous occupation/			0.0	50.7	13.9	170.1	10.2	12.8	1.0	4.6	1.2	17.3	1.0
sought occupation unknown		116.4	9.0	53.7	13.9		10.2	1,288.9	1.0	385.0		1,673.8	
Total		1,288.9		385.0		1,673.8		1,288.9		303.0		1,010.0	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR

### REDUNDANCIES IN GREAT BRITAIN 2.32

		1994 Spring	1994 Summer	1994 Autumn	1994 Winter	1995 Spring	1995 Summer	1995 Autumn	1995 Winter	1996 Spring	1996 Summer	1996 Autumn
Now in employment found new job since red	AII dundancy)	50	49	61	53	87	80	82	77	74	84	76
Not in employment	All	156	145	129	66	133	130	131	148	133	124	109
All people	AII Men Women	<b>205</b> 142 63	194 132 62	190 129 61	119 80 39	220 137 82	210 132 78	213 135 78	<b>225</b> 149 75	<b>207</b> 143 64	208 136 72	<b>185</b> 116 69

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

### REDUNDANCIES BY REGION 2.33

	Great Britain	Northern	Yorkshire and Hum- berside	East Midlands	East Anglia	South East	South Eas excluding Greater London	t Greater London	South West	West Midlands	North West	Wales	Scotland
Redundancies (thousands)													
All Autumn 1995 Winter 1995 Spring 1996 Summer 1996 Autumn 1996	213 225 207 208 185	15 16 11 13	16 19 16 19 20	18 16 13 17 15	13	70 70 61 55 58	45 40 39 39 37	25 30 22 16 21	14 16 17 16 15	20 17 22 19 15	21 23 26 25 19	11 10 11 13	20 25 21 23 22
Redundancy rates (redunda	ancies per 1	,000 employe	es)										
All Autumn 1995 Winter 1995 Spring 1996 Summer 1996 Autumn 1996	10 10 9 9	13 14 10 11	8 10 8 10 11	11 10 8 10 9	15	10 10 9 8 8	10 9 9 9 8	10 11 8 6 8	8 9 10 9 8	10 8 11 9 7	9 10 11 11 11 8	11 10 11 13	10 13 11 11 11

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

### REDUNDANCIES BY AGE 2.34

Ages	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 and over	All ages
Redundancies (thousands) Adumn 1995 Whiter 1995 Spring 1996 Summer 1996	47 56 41 47	46 59 49 48	53 43 46 45 31	42 33 44 42 38	25 34 27 25 22	213 225 207 208
Autumn 1996 Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employe Autumn 1995 Whiter 1995	13	52	31 10	38	10	185
Spring 1996 Summer 1996 Autumn 1996	16 12 13 11	8 8 9	8 9 9 6	/ 9 9 8	14 11 11 9	10 9 9 8

### REDUNDANCIES BY INDUSTRY 2.35

1992	Agriculture & fishing	Energy and water	Manufactur- ing	Construction	Distribution, hotels &	Transport	Banking, finance &	Public admin, education &	Other
	(A,B)	(C,E)	(D)	(F)	restaurants (G,H)	(1)	insurance (J,K)	health (L,M,N)	(O,P,Q)
edundancies (thousands)									
uturnn 1995		*	63	18	46	16	28	26	*
Inter 1995	*		63 66 64	30	44	15	28 34 27	16	
pring 1996	*		64	24	42	14	27	14	10
mmer 1996	*	*	64	20	43	12	31	20	11
utumn 1996		*	44	20 20	44	12	28	19	
dundancy rates (redunda	ncies per 1.000 em	olovees)							
turnn 1995		*	14	19	11	11	0	5	
nter 1995	*	*	14	30	10	11	11	3	11
ring 1996			14	26	10	10	0	3	0
nmer 1996	*	*	14	19 30 26 21	10	8	10	3	10
tumn 1996			9	20	10	8	0	3	10

e: 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.

### REDUNDANCIES BY OCCUPATION 2.36

50C	Managers and administrators	Professional	Associate professional and technical	Clerical and secretarial	Craft and related	Personal and protective services	Sales	Plant and machine operatives	Other
edundancies (thousands	()								
utumn 1995	31	12	14	38	31	17	19	31	19
Inter 1995	32	*	12	33	36	14	24	41	23
pring 1996	27	15	10	33	30	16	20	30	23
ummer 1996	33	11	12	28	37	17	23	30	16
utumn 1996	26	11	11	28	30	15	19	22	20
edundancy rates (redundancy rates)	dancies per 1.000 em	plovees)							
AUIIII 1995	10	5	7	10	14	7	10	14	10
nter 1995	10		6	9	16	6	13	18	12
ring 1996	8	7	5	9	14	0	11		
mmer 1996	10	5	6	Q	17	0	10	14	12
tumn 1996	8	5	6	8	14	6	12 10	14 10	9

le: Table 2.36 assumes that people do not change occupation when starting employment after having been made redundant. Less than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown.

### VACANCIES UK vacancies at Jobcentres:\* seasonally adjusted

		2		

UNITE	D	UNFILLED V	ACANCIES		INFLOW		OUTFLOW		of which PLA	CINGS
KINGI	OOM	Level	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended
1993 1994 1995 1996	) ) Annual ) averages	127.8 158.0 182.8 225.8			185.6 211.4 223.5 203.0		183.7 208.1 222.5 196.9		138.1 160.6 170.9 139.0	
	Apr	182.0	7.4	2.3	217.9	-0.1	216.6	-0.8	165.9	-0.1
	May	179.9	-2.1	1.9	219.6	0.0	217.9	-0.9	167.1	-0.7
	Jun	180.1	0.2	1.8	219.7	0.6	219.4	0.5	170.9	1.0
	Jul	180.8	0.7	-0.4	223.9	2.0	222.5	2.0	172.9	2.3
	Aug	183.0	2.2	1.0	229.8	3.4	227.7	3.3	176.1	3.1
	Sep	193.1	10.1	4.3	228.0	2.8	221.2	0.6	170.0	-0.4
	Oct	190.7	-2.4	3.3	231.2	2.4	231.9	3.1	179.7	2.0
	Nov	192.0	1.3	3.0	235.1	1.8	234.0	2.1	178.9	0.7
	Dec	188.3	-3.7	-1.6	221.4	-2.2	221.4	0.1	167.3	-0.8
1996	Jan	187.3	-1.0	-1.1	217.1	-4.7	219.3	-4.2	167.0	-4.2
	Feb	187.9	0.6	-1.4	225.7	-3.1	225.4	-2.9	166.8	-3.9
	Mar	195.1	7.2	2.3	224.7	1.1	219.7	-0.6	158.5	-2.9
	Apr	197.0	1.9	3.2	228.0	3.6	222.7	1.1	157.8	-3.1
	May	205.1	8.1	5.7	228.6	1.0	222.4	-1.0	157.3	-3.2
	Jun	218.8	13.7	7.9	218.1	-2.2	206.9	-4.3	145.3	-4.4
	Jul	230.1	11.3	11.0	223.1	-1.6	212.4	-3.4	147.7	-3.4
	Aug	237.0	6.9	10.6	218.7	-3.3	212.1	-3.4	147.3	-3.3
	Sep	253.6	16.6	11.6	220.6	0.8	207.1	0.1	143.8	-0.5
	Oct	262.6	9.0	10.8	202.2	-7.0	193.6	-6.3	131.7	-5.3
	Nov	268.7	6.1	10.6	229.6	3.6	220.9	2.9	145.2	-0.7
	Dec	266.3	-2.4	4.2	225.7	1.7	234.4	9.1	160.0	5.4
1997	Jan	263.1	-3.2	0.2	204.1	0.6	213.5	6.6	150.0	6.1
	Feb	271.6	8.5	1.0	243.4	4.6	236.6	5.2	160.6	5.1
	Mar R	275.3	3.7	3.0	250.4	8.2	255.6	7.1	173.1	4.4
	Apr P	275.6	0.3	4.2	223.5	6.5	220.9	2.5	156.4	2.1

Note: Vacancies notified to and placings made by Jobcentres do not represent the total number of vacancies/engagements in the economy. Latest estimates suggest that about a third of 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-we periods between count dates; the figures in this table are converted to a standard 4 ½ 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 figure for Northern Ireland). Figures on the current basis are available back to 1980. For further details, see *Employment Gazette*, p 143, October 1985.

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

#### **VACANCIES** Government office regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres:\* seasonally adjusted

THOUSAND

	THE RESERVE	North East	North West	Mersey- side	Yorkshire and the Humber		West Midlands	Eastern	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
1995	Apr	6.5	18.4	3.9	13.5	12.7	15.4	15.3	16.4	23.2	13.7	13.1	22.9	174.6	7.4	182.0
	May	6.5	18.8	3.9	12.9	12.7	15.0	15.2	16.3	23.4	13.4	12.9	22.6	172.7	7.2	179.9
	Jun	6.3	18.7	4.1	12.6	12.9	14.9	15.0	16.0	23.1	13.7	13.1	23.1	172.9	7.2	180.1
	Jul	6.3	18.6	4.1	13.5	12.8	14.9	14.6	15.7	22.0	14.3	13.1	23.6	173.5	7.3	180.8
	Aug	6.3	18.9	4.3	13.5	13.2	15.1	14.6	15.5	21.9	14.4	13.5	24.0	175.6	7.4	183.0
	Sep	6.4	19.2	4.2	14.2	13.4	16.6	14.6	16.9	22.6	15.4	14.3	24.4	185.0	8.1	193.1
	Oct	6.4	19.5	4.2	13.9	13.3	16.7	14.6	17.5	22.0	15.9	14.0	24.2	183.2	7.5	190.7
	Nov	6.5	19.4	4.2	13.7	13.0	16.7	15.0	18.1	22.7	16.1	14.1	23.9	184.6	7.4	192.0
	Dec	6.4	18.8	4.1	13.6	12.5	15.9	14.3	18.8	23.3	15.9	13.5	23.7	180.9	7.4	188.3
996	Jan	6.4	18.9	4.1	13.8	12.5	16.0	14.5	18.4	23.7	15.5	13.4	23.5	180.1	7.2	187.3
	Feb	6.6	18.7	-4.0	13.9	12.7	16.0	14.6	19.5	24.1	15.4	13.2	23.5	180.9	7.0	187.9
	Mar	6.8	19.4	4.5	14.6	13.0	16.5	15.3	21.0	24.8	16.6	13.5	23.1	187.9	7.2	195.1
	Apr	6.6	19.0	4.8	15.0	13.0	16.5	14.6	21.6	26.4	17.0	13.3	22.9	190.0	7.0	197.0
	May	7.2	20.2	4.7	15.3	13.1	17.4	16.3	25.1	25.7	17.3	13.4	23.4	198.3	6.8	205.1
	Jun	7.9	21.5	4.6	15.7	13.7	18.5	17.3	28.3	27.7	18.9	14.0	24.4	212.0	6.8	218.8
	Jul	8.4	23.3	4.7	16.6	14.4	19.5	17.9	30.1	28.9	19.4	14.6	25.8	223.4	6.7	230.1
	Aug	8.8	22.7	5.0	17.9	14.9	19.8	18.6	31.8	29.5	20.0	15.1	26.0	230.5	6.5	237.0
	Sep	9.5	23.8	5.2	19.4	16.5	20.6	19.6	34.5	30.7	21.6	15.7	27.6	246.8	6.8	253.6
	Oct	9.9	25.3	5.3	19.6	17.4	21.5	21.1	37.0	32.2	22.0	16.0	28.6	255.8	6.8	262.6
	Nov	9.7	25.4	5.9	19.8	18.1	21.6	21.5	39.5	32.4	22.9	15.7	28.7	261.1	7.6	268.7
	Dec	9.6	25.1	5.7	19.0	18.4	21.7	22.2	38.6	32.3	23.0	15.7	28.2	259.2	7.1	266.3
97	Jan	9.3	24.5	5.8	19.1	17.9	21.2	22.0	38.0	31.6	23.0	15.8	28.0	256.5	6.6	263.1
	Feb	9.8	25.7	6.0	20.3	18.6	21.9	23.9	36.9	33.0	24.1	17.1	28.5	265.0	6.6	271.6
	Mar R	10.0	25.5	6.1	20.8	18.7	22.5	23.1	36.0	35.2	25.1	17.3	28.7	268.8	6.5	275.3
	Apr P	9.9	25.3	6.2	21.1	18.7	23.2	22.1	36.0	34.2	25.9	17.7	29.0	269.3	6.3	275.6

See footnote to *Table 3.1*. See footnote to *Table 3.1*. Revised.

**VACANCIES** Standard statistical regions+: vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres:\* seasonally adjusted

THOUSAND

		North	North West	East Anglia	South East
5	Apr	7.9	20.6	6.3	48.5
	May	7.8	20.8	6.4	48.2
	Jun	7.5	21.3	6.6	47.3
	Jul	7.6	21.4	6.5	45.7
	Aug	7.8	21.9	6.8	45.4
	Sep	8.1	23.0	7.2	48.5
	Oct	8.1	22.5	6.9	47.8
	Nov	8.2	22.5	6.9	49.4
	Dec	7.9	21.3	6.3	50.3
6	Jan	7.9	21.3	6.2	50.0
	Feb	8.0	20.9	6.1	51.2
	Mar	8.1	21.9	6.4	54.3
	Apr	8.1	22.1	6.5	55.8
	May	8.7	22.9	7.5	59.4
	Jun	9.7	24.1	8.2	65.0
	Jul	10.5	25.7	8.1	68.7
	Aug	11.1	25.8	8.3	71.8
	Sep	12.1	27.3	8.9	77.2
	Oct	12.5	27.9	8.9	81.3
	Nov	12.4	28.7	8.8	84.4
	Dec	11.8	28.4	9.2	83.7
17	Jan	11.5	28.3	9.3	82.5
	Feb	11.9	29.4	10.4	82.8
	Mar R	12.2	29.5	10.0	84.0
	Apr P	12.2	29.1	9.8	82.8

See footnote to *Table 3.1*. See footnote to *Table 3.1*. Revised. Where different from government office regions.

#### **VACANCIES** Government office regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres and careers offices

toppages in progress: industry

ited Kingdom

ulture, hunting, restry and fishing g and quarrying facturing of: dot,beverages and

tobacco; ctiles and textile

products; her and leather d and wood

products; p, paper and paper products; printing and publishing; e,refined petroleum products, nuclear

fuels; maked fuels; emicals, chemicals, chemical products and manmade fibres; ber and plastics; her non-metallic mineral products; sic metals and fabricated metal

fabricated metal products;

products; chinery and equipment nec; ctrical and optical equipment; nufacturing nec. city, gas and ter supply uction

de; repairs and restaurants port, storage and

ommunication
mail intermediation
estate, renting and
usiness activities
administration and

1992

12 months to March

involved

400

500

100

2,000

2.100

3,400 12,600 300

56 46,900 116,400 3 7,200 6,700 1.100

19 2,100 18,300

1,200

400

7,900

9.000

3,900 28,500 100

1,300

100

2,000

700

400

2.300

1,300 18,700 1,800

800

100

29 48,100 41 129,100 11 8,700

10 1,900

6

8

3

4.500

1,000

4,900

3,500

9.900

200

121,000 136,400 15,400

												ou	iccis (	Office	THO	USANDS
		North East	North West	Mersey- side	Yorkshire and the Humber		West Midlands	Eastern	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	
Vacano	cies at Jobo	entres: to	otal +													
1993	)	4.9	13.7	3.2	9.9	8.8	8.9	10.2	10.0	15.3	9.6	9.6	18.5	122.7	4.0	126.6
1994	) Annual	5.6	16.8	3.6	11.8	10.8	12.2	13.0	13.1	20.8	12.4	11.2	19.8	150.3	5.0	155.4
1995	) averages	6.4	18.7	4.0	13.5	12.8	15.3	14.8	16.5	22.8	14.4	13.3	23.2	175.6	5.8	181.2
1996	)	8.1	22.0	4.9	16.7	14.9	18.9	17.8	28.9	28.2	19.2	14.5	25.6	219.6	5.6	225.1
	Apr	6.5	18.8	4.6	15.1	13.1	16.5	14.7	21.5	26.3	17.8	13.7	23.0	191.7	5.5	197.2
	May	7.1	20.5	4.6	15.3	13.1	17.7	16.6	25.1	26.1	18.3	13.9	24.0	202.3	5.3	207.5
	Jun	8.0	22.3	4.5	16.2	14.1	18.9	18.3	28.7	29.0	20.7	15.0	25.7	221.4	5.5	226.9
	Jul	8.5	23.1	4.7	16.8	14.5	19.4	18.2	29.8	29.6	20.3	15.0	26.1	226.0	5.3	231.3
	Aug	8.8	22.3	5.1	18.1	14.6	19.3	18.5	30.8	29.8	20.3	15.1	26.3	228.9	4.9	233.8
	Sep	10.3	26.1	5.8	20.5	17.5	21.7	21.5	35.0	33.5	23.2	16.7	29.8	261.7	5.8	267.4
	Oct	10.9	28.1	6.0	21.7	19.7	24.0	23.3	39.6	35.9	23.7	17.3	30.8	281.1	6.1	287.2
	Nov	10.4	27.0	6.3	20.9	19.4	23.1	22.6	41.3	34.6	23.2	16.2	29.8	274.7	6.6	281.3
	Dec	9.1	24.0	5.5	18.1	18.0	21.0	21.2	38.6	30.8	21.3	14.5	27.2	249.2	6.0	255.2
	Jan	8.6	22.3	5.3	17.3	16.2	19.3	19.6	36.5	28.0	19.9	14.2	24.9	232.1	5.4	237.5
	Feb	9.0	23.5	5.6	18.7	17.1	20.3	21.7	35.1	29.3	21.9	15.9	25.9	244.1	5.5	249.5
	Mar	9.4	24.2	5.7	19.6	17.7	21.4	21.7	35.0	32.5	24.1	16.8	27.2	255.3	5.6	260.8
	Apr	9.6	24.6	6.1	20.8	18.3	22.6	22.0	35.4	34.0	26.3	17.6	28.7	265.9	5.4	271.3
Vacano	cies at care	ers offices														
1993 1994 1995 1996	) ) Annual ) averages )	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.4 0.3 0.4 1.3	0.3 0.3 0.4 0.5	0.8 0.8 0.6 1.4	1.4	1.7 1.4 0.8 2.0	2.3	0.5 0.7 0.8 0.9	0.1 0.1 0.2 0.2	0.5 0.6 0.6 0.6	6.6 6.5 6.8 11.9	0.6 0.8 0.7 0.8	7.2 7.2 7.5 12.7
	Apr	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.5	1.5	0.4	0.1	0.5	6.2	0.7	6.9
	May	0.2	0.8	0.2	1.3	0.5	2.0	1.5	1.1	1.4	0.9	0.2	0.7	10.5	0.8	11.3
	Jun	0.2	1.2	0.2	1.6	0.6	6.1	1.7	2.6	2.2	1.1	0.3	0.8	18.7	0.8	19.5
1	Jul	0.3	1.4	0.2	1.8	0.7	1.1	1.8	1.7	8.3	1.3	0.3	0.8	19.7	0.8	20.5
	Aug	0.3	1.7	0.2	1.5	0.6	1.1	1.8	2.9	2.3	1.4	0.5	0.8	15.0	0.8	15.8
	Sep	0.2	1.8	0.2	1.9	0.6	1.1	1.8	2.9	2.3	1.1	0.3	0.6	14.9	0.9	15.9
1	Oct	0.2	1.1	0.2	2.2	0.6	1.3	1.7	3.4	2.2	1.1	0.3	0.8	14.9	1.0	15.8
	Nov	0.2	1.2	0.2	1.8	0.5	1.2	1.5	2.9	2.0	1.1	0.2	0.6	13.4	1.1	14.5
	Dec	0.2	1.1	0.2	1.4	0.5	0.9	1.4	3.0	1.8	0.9	0.1	0.5	11.9	1.0	12.9
-	Jan	0.1	1.0	0.1	1.3	0.5	1.0	1.3	0.5	1.9	0.9	0.2	0.5	9.4	0.9	10.2
	Feb	0.2	1.4	0.2	1.5	0.6	1.1	1.4	3.1	2.1	0.9	0.2	0.6	13.1	0.9	14.0
	Mar	0.2	1.6	0.2	1.7	0.6	1.3	1.2	3.2	0.8	1.1	0.2	0.7	12.8	0.9	13.6
,	Apr	0.2	2.0	0.2	1.9	0.7	1.2	1.7	3.0	2.8	1.2	0.3	0.7	15.9	0.8	16.7

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 conclude 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 all due to a difference between the timing of the two counts, the two series should not be added together.

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

\* Annual averages for government office regions vacancies at careers offices are not available prior to 1996.

#### **VACANCIES** Standard statistical regions+: vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres and

The same of			and the same	all design		careers offices	THOUSAND
	TO THE RESIDENCE	North	North West	East Anglia	South East		
/acar 993 994 995 996	) Annual averages	6.1 6.8 7.8 10.1	15.7 19.0 21.3 24.9	4.2 5.4 6.5 7.8	31.4 41.1 47.6 67.1		
1996	Apr May Jun	8.1 9.0 10.0	21.8 23.1 24.8	6.6 8.0 8.8	55.9 59.8 67.1		
	Jul Aug Sep	10.8 10.9 12.8	25.5 25.3 29.3	8.5 8.4 9.7	69.1 70.7 80.5		
	Oct Nov Dec	13.7 12.8 11.0	31.4 30.8 27.5	9.9 9.2 8.4	88.9 89.3 82.3		
1997	Jan Feb Mar	10.4 10.9 11.6	25.9 27.1 27.7	7.9 9.3 9.4	76.2 76.8 79.8		
	Apr	12.0	28.3	9.6	81.7		
Vacan 1993 1994 1995 1996	Annual ) averages	0.3 0.1 0.1 0.2	0.5 0.5 0.6 1.0	0.3 0.3 0.4 0.5	2.8 2.8 3.1 5.1		
1996	Apr May Jun	0.1 0.2 0.3	0.4 0.8 1.3	0.4 0.4 0.8	2.7 3.5 5.7		
	Jul Aug Sep	0.4 0.3 0.3	1.4 1.8 1.9	0.8 0.7 0.6	11.1 6.3 6.4		
	Oct Nov Dec	0.2 0.2 0.2	1.2 1.3 1.2	0.7 0.6 0.5	6.5 5.9 5.7		
1997	Jan Feb Mar	0.1 0.2 0.2	1.2 1.5 1.9	0.5 0.5 0.4	3.2 6.0 4.8		
	Apr	0.2	2.2	0.7	6.8		

+ Where different from government office regions.

#### LABOUR DISPUTES Stoppages of work

o March 1	996	12 months	s to March 1	997	Stoppages: March 1997										
Workers nvolved	Working days lost	Stop- pages	Workers involved	Working days lost	United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost							
					Stoppages in progress	35	32,100	37,400							
100	100	Marie V	-		2.00										
600	1,600	4	600	500	of which, stoppages:										
					Beginning in month	22	17,100 *	19,400							
					Continuing from earlier months	13	14,900 **	18,100							
2,200	10,400	2	100	700											
					* Includes 16,100 directly involved										
7,500	2,700	7	2,000	2,900	** Includes 12,000 involved for the fir	st time in the mon	th								

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

#### Stoppages in progress: cause

extra wage and fringe benefits uration and pattern of hours worked ddundancy questions ade union matters orking conditions and supervision anning and work allocation smissal and other disciplinary measures	12 months to N	larch 1997	
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels	66	248,600	992,700
extra wage and fringe benefits	16	41,100	33,600
Duration and pattern of hours worked	17	8,900	48,000
Redundancy questions	40	42,600	69,800
Trade union matters	15	2,200	4,900
Working conditions and supervision	18	22,800	83,100
	40	18,000	30,400
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	25	7,800	11,100
All causes	237	391,900	1,273,600

cation
lith and social work
er community,social and
personal service
activities
industries
and services
2 244 \* 146,300 446,600 237 \* 391,900 1,273,600 ome stoppages which affected more than one industry group have been counted order each of the industries but only once in the total for all industries and services. ess than 50 workers involved. ess then 50 working days lost.

27,700 149,600 17,200 37,100 4,200 16,800

#### United Kingdom Working days lost in all stoppages in progess in period (000) Number of workers (000) Number of stoppages All involvement in period All industries and services Beginning involvement in period in any dispute All manufacturing industries In progress in period Beginning in period 278 415 1303 107 170 353 1994 1995 1996 205 235 244 203 232 230 1994 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec 10 7 12 2.5 4.2 8.5 15.1 33.4 70.5 31.7 39.0 19.6 14.5 17.0 22.6 1.9 3.5 8.0 5.0 19.0 42.4 14.6 15.1 9.6 9.9 6.9 10.4 0.9 1.3 1.3 2.7 13.0 10.0 8.1 8.3 2.6 1.1 3.8 4.8 1995 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec 14.7 20.9 7.0 18.1 26.1 2.5 16.5 9.9 4.7 4.0 21.7 24.4 17.9 22.1 19.0 20.4 29.8 4.3 16.9 10.5 13.4 10.4 30.4 29.0 24.3 18.0 28.3 33.9 51.3 16.0 32.2 18.5 24.5 30.6 77.2 59.6 4.5 0.3 1.3 5.4 11.1 5.4 1.6 3.0 1.6 7.3 13.5 9.9 51.3 36.0 15.2 13.2 7.6 241.0 148.6 442.2 121.9 39.3 162.1 24.9 5.9 2.7 9.3 3.5 0.6 8.7 7.6 3.5 8.4 13.7 23.0 9.8 5.6 6.3 4.2 6.1 2.5 138.6 6.5 22.4 5.4 3.8 124.4 27.1 24 36 27 27 23 43 28 33 29 26 34 23 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec 18.0 5.8r **29.1** 22.4 13.0r **37.4** 27 25r **35** 19.2 8.0r **32.1** 1997 Jan Feb Mar

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

United Kingd		Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	Manufactur- ing	Construction	Wholesale & retail trade; repairs; hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage & commun- ication	Finance, real estate, renting & business activities	Public administrat- ion and defence	Education	Health and social work	Other community, social and personal service activities
SIC 19	992	A,B	C,E	D	F	G,H	1	J,K	L	M	N	O,P,Q
1994		-	1	58	5	1	110	7	11	70	5	11
1995 1996			1 2	65 97	10 8	6 5	120 884	10 11	95 158	67 129	16 8	23
1994	Jan			0.9		-	_	0.1	0.6	0.5	-	0.4
1004	Feb		-	1.3	-	0.1	-	2.4		0.4	-	
	Mar	-	-	1.3	7-	0.7	1.6	2.4	-	0.6	0.5	1.4
	Apr	-	-	2.7	0.2	-	8.7	0.7	0.2	0.5	-	2.0
	May	-	-	13.0	0.1	-	13.0	-	-	4.0	1.3	2.1
	Jun	-	-	10.0	4.3	0.7	27.9	0.1	0.8	23.9	0.4	2.3
	Jul	-	-	8.1	-	-	15.9	-	2.3	4.4		0.9
	Aug	-	-	8.3	-	-	18.2	-	6.2	4.6	1.6	-
	Sep	-	-	2.6	-	-	13.0	1.1	0.3	1.8	0.1	0.6 0.1
	Oct	-	-	1.1	0.3	-	3.5	-	-	9.5	0.5	1.0
	Nov	-	0.3	3.8	-	-	1.4	-	0.1	9.8	0.5	1.0
	Dec	-	0.3	4.8	-	-	6.4	-	0.5	10.2	0.4	
1995	Jan	-	-	4.5	-	-	13.6	-	1.0	5.3	-	6.2
	Feb	-	0.1	0.3		-	1.0	2.5	0.9	6.9		0.2
	Mar	-	0.1	1.3	5.0	-	1.7	-	0.6	20.1 13.9	0.3	0.8
	Apr	-	-	5.4	0.9	0.2	11.8	6.5	2.8	4.5	0.9	0.1
	May	-	1.0	11.1	0.2	0.1	24.0 0.8	0.5	1.1	0.6	0.8	6.4
	Jun	-	-	5.4	0.7	0.1	18.5	0.7	0.6	1.5	0.1	9.1
	Jul		0.2	1.6 3.0	0.1	-	4.9	0.7	7.7	1.5	2.6	0.1
	Aug			1.6	0.3	2	4.4	0.1	8.0	5.5	4.4	0.1
	Sep		0.1	7.3	0.5	1.3	7.8	0.1	9.0	1.6	3.7	
	Nov	-		13.5	2.4	2.2	27.9	0.1	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	lon			5.9		2.2	9.2	-	33.0	0.9		0.2
1996	Jan Feb			2.7	5.2	2.2	2.8	0.2	21.8	0.4	0.1	0.5
	Mar	0.1	1.3	9.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.8	1.0	0.5	0.5
	Apr	0.1	1.0	3.5	2.5	0.0	1.8	-	3.7	1.1	0.5	
	May			0.6	0.1		0.9		3.9	2.1		
	Jun			8.7	0.2		221.0	-	8.1	2.9	-	0.2
	Jul		-	7.6	-		135.7	-	4.0	1.1	-	0.2
	Aug	-	-	3.5	-	-	394.0	0.1	44.6	-		
	Sep	-		8.4	-	-	98.9	-	13.0	0.3	1.3	
	Oct	-	0.3	13.7	0.1		1.6	-	23.0	0.1	0.5	- 4 4
	Nov		-	23.0	-	-	16.1	- Europe	0.6	117.1	3.8	1.4
	Dec	-	0.2	9.8	-	-	1.5	10.0	0.1	1.5	1.7	
1997	Jan	100		9.4	7. /		0.5	9.0		2.6	0.3	0.6
	Feb	-	-	2.7r	-	-	1.9	-	0.3	0.7r	4.5	2.8
	Mar	-	-	4.2		-	3.8	-	19.6	6.9	2.8	0.1

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

LABOUR MARKET TRENDS

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

GREAT	BRITAIN 92		economy ns 01-93)			Manufac (Division	cturing in	dustries			ion indust ns 10-41)	tries			industries	s	
30 10		Actual		ally adjuste	ed	Actual	Season	ally adjuste	ed	Actual	Seasona	ally adjuste	ed	Actual	Seasona	ally adjuste	ed
				Per cen over pro 12 mont				Per cen over pre 12 mon				Per cen over pre 12 mont			- H	Per cen over pro 12 mont	
1990=	00				Under- lying *				Under- lying *				Under- lying *				Under- lying *
1993 1994 1995 1 <b>996</b>	Annual averages	118.5 123.2 127.4 132.3				120.5 126.2 131.9 137.8				121.0 126.9 132.4 138.1				117.5 121.7 125.1 129.7			
1993	Jan Feb Mar	116.1 116.7 119.6	117.0 117.2 117.2	4.5 4.0 2.8	4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 4	117.1 118.3 121.9	118.2 118.7 118.8	4.9 4.9 3.9	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 5 5	117.6 118.7 122.1	118.6 119.1 119.5	4.9 4.8 3.8	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 5 5	115.6 116.1 118.5	116.3 116.5 115.8	4.3 3.7 2.4	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
	Apr May Jun	117.5 118.0 118.5	117.6 117.9 118.3	4.0 3.5 3.6	4 3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	119.0 120.4 120.9	119.2 120.1 120.4	5.4 4.9 5.0	5 5 5	119.7 120.8 121.3	119.5 120.4 120.7	5.3 4.8 4.8	5 5 5	116.5 116.9 117.0	116.8 116.9 117.2	3.3 3.1 3.0	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 3 2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
	Jul Aug Sep	119.5 118.2 118.0	118.8 118.9 119.2	3.8 3.3 3.1	3 ½ 3 ¼ 3 3	121.8 119.5 120.1	121.0 121.2 121.9	4.9 3.8 4.6	4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	122.4 119.9 120.6	121.6 121.5 122.3	5.0 4.0 4.8	4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	118.3 117.3 116.8	117.7 117.7 118.0	3.3 2.8 2.4	2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
	Oct Nov Dec	118.4 120.0 121.6	119.7 120.4 120.5	2.1 3.3 3.2	3 3 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	121.3 122.4 123.5	122.1 122.6 122.5	3.8 4.1 3.9	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 4 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	121.7 123.1 124.1	122.6 123.3 123.3	3.8 4.3 4.0	4 1/4 4 1/4 4 1/4	116.9 118.7 120.8	118.5 119.0 119.5	1.4 2.6 2.9	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
1994	Jan Feb Mar	120.3 122.0 124.9	121.2 122.2 121.8	3.6 4.3 3.9	3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 4	122.6 123.5 128.4	123.7 123.6 124.7	4.7 4.2 5.0	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	123.3 123.9 128.4	124.3 124.1 125.2	4.8 4.2 4.8	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	119.2 121.7 123.6	119.8 121.8 120.4	3.1 4.6 3.9	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 4
	Apr May Jun	121.6 123.5 123.0	121.7 123.3 123.0	3.5 4.6 3.9	3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 4 3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	124.6 125.6 126.2	124.7 125.4 125.8	4.6 4.4 4.5	4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	125.1 129.3 126.4	124.9 129.0 125.9	4.5 7.2 4.3	4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	120.3 121.0 121.3	120.6 120.9 121.6	3.2 3.4 3.8	3 ½ 3 ¾ 3 ½
	Jul Aug Sep	124.0 122.8 122.7	123.3 123.7 124.1	3.8 4.1 4.1	3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	126.9 125.0 125.6	126.1 126.9 127.6	4.2 4.8 4.7	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	127.3 125.5 126.1	126.5 127.4 128.1	4.0 4.9 4.7	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	122.5 121.4 121.0	121.9 122.1 122.4	3.6 3.7 3.7	3 ½ 3 ½ 3 ½ 3 ½
	Oct Nov Dec	122.9 124.0 127.0	124.4 124.6 125.8	3.9 3.5 4.4	3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	127.2 128.5 130.8	128.2 128.9 129.5	5.0 5.1 5.7	4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 5 5	127.5 128.7 131.2	128.6 129.1 130.1	4.9 4.7 5.5	4 ½ 4 ¾ 5	120.9 121.8 125.5	122.6 122.3 124.2	3.5 2.7 3.9	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 3 2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
1995	Jan Feb Mar	124.8 125.9 130.3	125.7 125.9 126.5	3.8 3.0 3.8	3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	128.4 130.4 134.5	129.6 130.2 130.4	4.8 5.3 4.5	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 5 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	129.2 131.1 134.6	130.3 130.9 130.9	4.8 5.5 4.5	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 5 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	123.1 123.8 128.9	123.7 123.8 125.2	3.2 1.6 4.0	2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
	Apr May Jun	126.2 127.0 126.8	126.3 126.8 127.0	3.8 2.8 3.2	3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	131.1 131.1 131.8	131.1 131.2 131.5	5.1 4.6 4.5	4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	131.4 131.6 132.6	131.2 131.5 132.2	5.0 2.0 5.0	4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	123.8 125.0 123.9	124.0 124.8 124.4	2.8 3.2 2.3	3 2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
	Jul Aug Sep	127.9 126.6 126.6	127.2 127.8 128.1	3.2 3.3 3.2	3 1/4 3 1/4 3 1/4	133.2 130.2 130.5	132.2 132.4 132.7	4.9 4.3 4.0	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 4	133.6 130.8 131.3	132.7 133.0 133.4	4.9 4.4 4.2	4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	125.3 124.5 124.0	124.7 125.4 125.5	2.3 2.7 2.6	2 ½ 2 ½ 2 ½ 2 ½
	Oct Nov Dec	127.2 128.3 130.6	128.8 129.0 129.4	3.6 3.6 2.8	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	132.3 133.2 136.1	133.6 133.7 134.6	4.2 3.8 3.9	4 4 4	132.9 133.7 136.2	134.2 134.2 135.0	4.4 4.0 3.7	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 4	124.4 125.9 128.3	126.2 126.5 127.0	2.9 3.5 2.2	2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 3
1996 J	en Feb Mar	128.9 130.8 135.5	129.9 130.6 131.1	3.3 3.7 3.7	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	133.6 136.4 140.7	134.9 135.8 136.2	4.1 4.4 4.4	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	134.1 136.8 140.9	135.3 136.2 136.7	3.8 4.1 4.5	4 4 4 1/4	126.9 128.2 133.3	127.5 128.1 129.2	3.1 3.5 3.2	3 3 ½ 3 ½
	Apr May Jun	131.4 131.0 131.6	131.6 130.8 131.9	4.1 3.2 3.9	3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	136.7 136.4 137.5	136.5 136.7 137.3	4.2 4.2 4.4	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	137.2 136.8 137.7	136.9 137.0 137.4	4.4 4.1 4.0	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 4	128.9 128.3 128.7	129.0 128.1 129.4	4.0 2.6 4.0	3 ½ 3 ½ 3 ½ 3 ½
	Jul Aug Sep	133.1 131.3 131.9	132.4 132.7 133.4	4.1 3.9 4.2	4 4 4	139.0 136.1 136.6	137.9 138.4 139.0	4.3 4.6 4.7	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	139.2 136.3 137.0	138.2 138.6 139.2	4.2 4.2 4.4	4 4 1/4 4 1/4	130.3 128.8 129.0	129.8 129.9 130.6	4.0 3.6 4.0	3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
	Oct Nov Dec	131.9 133.5 137.1	133.6 134.2 135.7	3.7 4.0 4.9	4 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	137.6 139.5 143.1	139.2 139.9 141.3	4.2 4.7 5.0	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	138.0 139.9 143.4	139.5 140.3 142.0	3.9 4.5 5.2	4 1/4 4 1/2 4 3/4	129.0 130.4 134.2	130.9 131.1 132.9	3.7 3.6 4.6	4 4 4 1/2
1997	Jan Feb Mar P	135.2 136.3 141.7	136.3 136.0 <b>136.9</b>	4.9 4.1 4.4	4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	139.2 142.9 <b>146.6</b>	140.6 142.0 <b>141.8</b>	4.2 4.6 <b>4.1</b>	4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	139.8 142.9 <b>146.4</b>	141.1 142.0 <b>141.9</b>	4.3 4.3 <b>3.8</b>	4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	133.6 133.6 140.1	134.1 133.5 <b>135.6</b>	5.2 4.2 <b>5.0</b>	4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>

Figures for years 1984-89 on a 1985=100 basis were published in *Employment Gazette*, October 1989; the 1985=100 series was discontinued after July 1989. Figures on a 1988=100 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette*, September 1993. The Index has been reclassified from SIC 1980 to SIC 1992, in common with other economic series in the national accounts. Figures on a SIC 1980 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette*, May 1995. For enquiries, see telephone numbers on final pink page. The underlying rate of change is provisional for the latest two months and is not seasonally adjusted. For a note on the underlying rate of change see Statistical Update, *Employment Gazette*, p 291, July 1995.

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

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Agricul- ture and forestry (E&W)	Mining and quarrys	Food products; beverages and tobacco	Textiles	Clothing leather and footwear	Wood, wood products and other manu'ing	Pulp, paper products printing and publish-	Chemicals and chemical products	Rubber and plastic products	Other non- metallic mineral products	Basic metals	Fabric'd metal products (excl. machin- ery)	Machinery and equip- ment n.e.c.
1990=100	(01,02)	(10-14)	(15,16)	(17)	(18,19)	n.e.c. (20,23,36,37)	ing	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
1993 ) annual	117.7	126.1	125.0	123.2	117.7	114.5	118.9	121.2	122.6	115.3	115.6	119.2	122.7
1994 ) averages	121.5	136.2	130.6	128.7	123.6	120.0	123.6	125.6	128.4	120.6	123.7	127.4	128.2
1995 )	126.4	139.0	136.2	132.7	129.3	123.9	128.5	131.7	133.7	124.8	131.8	133.4	134.3
1996 )	133.7	142.2	140.9	138.8	134.1	131.2	133.9	137.1	137.7	128.7	137.8	139.0	139.8
1993 Jan	109.7	122.5	120.4	119.0	115.2	110.7	114.5	119.4	118.1	112.2	117.8	114.9	120.3
Feb	108.9	122.2	123.9	119.3	117.1	114.0	115.4	119.2	120.8	114.3	108.9	115.6	121.5
Mar	113.0	125.9	129.2	121.2	116.0	114.9	118.8	130.4	124.1	114.1	111.0	118.3	124.5
Apr	114.4	126.3	123.3	121.5	116.9	112.2	117.3	118.6	120.2	114.2	116.0	120.3	121.0
May	114.7	125.0	125.9	123.4	117.1	116.6	118.5	118.9	122.5	114.8	113.5	120.1	121.5
June	118.6	126.1	123.7	125.8	118.7	114.2	119.5	120.9	123.8	117.4	112.4	120.4	123.5
July	124.1	128.1	123.9	123.8	120.5	115.5	119.0	120.2	124.0	115.9	123.8	120.3	124.0
Aug	134.7	123.2	123.5	124.0	117.4	113.2	119.4	118.5	120.9	115.9	110.5	119.1	121.1
Sep	126.0	125.3	123.2	124.4	118.8	114.4	120.8	118.6	123.3	115.8	114.8	118.9	122.6
Oct	121.2	126.8	123.6	125.4	118.0	114.2	120.6	119.2	123.4	115.3	124.4	120.0	123.6
Nov	117.8	128.5	129.0	125.3	117.5	116.1	121.1	124.4	123.3	116.0	113.8	120.9	124.9
Dec	108.7	133.5	130.3	125.4	119.1	118.3	122.1	126.5	126.2	118.1	117.8	121.1	124.4
1994 Jan	112.6	131.5	126.0	124.8	119.6	114.9	120.2	123.2	124.4	116.9	122.4	121.4	125.2
Feb	112.5	129.4	126.2	125.4	122.9	120.4	119.9	124.1	125.0	118.4	114.8	125.3	126.7
Mar	121.6	132.2	137.4	129.0	125.4	118.9	124.5	134.4	129.4	120.2	118.9	126.5	130.3
Apr	117.1	132.9	127.8	127.1	123.8	116.6	120.8	123.1	126.4	120.6	126.8	124.0	127.7
May	119.4	189.4	129.6	127.8	123.1	121.1	123.4	123.0	130.2	121.2	119.4	126.9	128.3
June	121.3	131.1	129.3	130.7	123.5	118.4	125.0	126.4	128.9	122.5	118.2	128.3	127.1
July	127.7	133.2	129.9	130.9	121.8	119.5	122.9	123.8	129.8	123.1	138.7	127.3	127.9
Aug	134.9	126.9	130.1	128.1	122.3	120.2	123.3	122.0	126.6	119.5	120.5	126.3	126.3
Sep	130.6	129.4	129.1	128.2	123.3	119.5	125.2	123.7	128.6	120.0	121.2	129.0	127.8
Oct	124.7	129.6	129.7	130.2	124.9	119.7	124.8	123.7	129.3	120.4	133.1	130.3	129.0
Nov	119.4	131.1	135.7	130.3	124.7	123.9	125.9	126.7	130.7	121.3	122.6	131.1	130.3
Dec	115.9	137.5	136.5	132.2	128.0	127.1	127.1	133.6	131.6	123.6	128.1	132.4	131.2
1995 Jan	118.1	139.7	132.7	129.3	126.8	119.1	124.7	128.5	130.3	121.5	133.8	128.4	129.9
Feb	114.7	142.2	132.4	131.0	128.2	124.5	125.8	134.0	132.2	124.3	124.7	132.3	131.7
Mar	122.4	141.0	142.7	134.0	130.9	122.7	129.3	141.8	135.0	125.0	128.0	137.0	135.2
Apr	129.5	135.7	133.3	130.7	128.0	121.6	128.6	129.4	132.8	124.6	139.9	132.4	131.7
May	124.9	137.6	135.4	133.6	129.5	124.6	127.9	129.0	134.5	124.6	126.6	133.6	133.0
June	120.7	144.3	134.3	134.1	128.8	122.4	131.4	131.5	133.5	125.6	127.2	133.6	134.8
July	123.0	134.5	136.1	133.4	127.8	123.7	128.9	129.7	135.4	127.5	148.7	134.0	136.2
Aug	141.0	135.8	135.8	132.3	128.6	122.8	127.5	127.2	132.4	123.0	124.4	131.4	133.0
Sep	143.5	138.2	133.8	131.5	129.5	123.0	129.5	128.0	133.4	124.0	125.3	133.6	134.6
Oct	135.1	140.9	134.0	132.6	129.7	123.9	129.2	128.2	133.5	124.7	143.2	134.1	136.5
Nov	122.9	141.0	140.6	134.1	130.9	125.9	128.8	131.1	134.6	124.9	126.7	135.8	136.6
Dec	121.2	137.1	142.7	135.2	132.3	132.1	129.8	141.9	136.8	127.5	133.4	135.0	138.8
1996 Jan	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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
Oct	136.4	140.8	138.3	141.7	135.1	131.5	134.4	134.3	137.9	128.8	144.3	139.9	138.7
Nov	130.5	146.3	146.9	141.7	134.9	132.3	135.2	137.2	139.5	129.9	135.7	142.1	141.8
Dec	135.9	148.4	147.4	143.8	136.4	138.8	137.9	145.6	141.3	130.8	141.3	142.4	143.1
1997 Jan	123.1	147.6	140.2	139.9	137.1	132.0	136.4	138.0	139.7	129.2	144.8	140.6	139.5
Feb	128.6	147.1	142.7	141.1	141.8	138.9	137.3	141.2	141.9	130.4	137.0	144.2	145.0
<b>Mar P</b>	<b>141.6</b>	<b>152.6</b>	<b>155.2</b>	<b>143.4</b>	<b>143.2</b>	<b>137.3</b>	<b>140.3</b>	<b>155.4</b>	<b>145.2</b>	<b>133.8</b>	<b>141.1</b>	<b>148.2</b>	<b>14</b> 5.1

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

The Index has been reclassified from SIC 1980 to SIC 1992, in common with other economic series in the national accounts. Figures on an SIC 1980 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette*, May 1995. Industrial groupings which have not changed are; agriculture and forestry, chemical and man-made fibres (now called chemicals and chemical products); mechanical engineering (machinery and equipment nes); electrical, electronic and instrument engineering (electrical and optical equipment); food, drink and tobacco (food products, beverages and tobacco); paper products, printing and publishing); 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).

For enquiries, see telephone numbers on p S84.

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

Electr- cal and optical equip- ment	Trans- port equipment	Elec- tricity, gas and water supply	Construction	Whole- sale trade	Retail trade and repairs	Hotels and rest- aurants	Transport, storage and communication +	Finan- cial inter- media- tion	Real estate renting and business activities	Public adminis- tration services	Education health and social work	Other services #	GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992
(30-33)	(34,35)	(40,41)	(45)	(51)	(50,52)	(55)	(60-64)	(65-67)	(70-74)	(75)	(80-85)	(90-93)	1990=100
121.7	119.2	123.1	116.5	114.9	112.3	118.0	119.9	119.1	113.2	119.3	120.2	117.3	1993 ) Annual
127.2	126.4	127.1	120.0	119.1	115.9	119.9	124.3	128.1	115.8	123.5	122.9	122.5	1994 ) Averages
132.9	133.2	133.6	123.5	124.4	118.3	122.3	128.2	133.4	119.3	126.0	124.6	129.5	1995 )
140.2	140.4	138.7	<b>127.8</b>	<b>130.2</b>	123.2	<b>125.3</b>	132.5	140.5	<b>124.3</b>	128.7	128.5	136.1	1996 )
117.8	114.9	120.5	- 114.9	113.5	110.9	115.7	119.1	113.8	111.0	117.2	118.7	118.6	1993 Jan
119.1	117.3	121.1	114.6	114.3	110.4	117.4	116.7	119.1	111.2	118.4	118.5	118.1	Feb
122.7	120.4	121.9	119.0	117.4	113.8	117.7	118.7	127.6	116.6	117.8	118.7	117.8	Mar
120.1	117.7	122.9	116.5	115.9	111.6	116.8	117.5	117.5	114.6	117.6	118.5	118.5	Apr
123.4	118.4	121.7	115.9	113.3	111.2	118.1	119.2	118.3	112.7	119.5	119.3	118.1	May
122.2	120.7	121.5	119.0	112.8	113.8	118.1	120.6	116.5	111.2	120.1	119.7	114.3	June
122.8	122.1	125.2	116.5	119.6	113.2	117.3	120.9	118.5	112.8	119.5	122.3	114.4	July
120.9	118.8	122.7	115.2	113.6	111.3	117.2	118.2	116.5	112.3	120.3	124.4	114.1	Aug
120.5	118.6	122.5	114:9	111.5	112.3	119.6	118.7	117.3	110.8	119.5	121.8	114.9	Sept
122.5	119.9	124.1	115.3	113.4	111.8	116.4	119.3	117.5	112.6	120.2	120.2	115.8	Oct
123.7	120.5	127.3	117.3	115.2	111.6	116.8	122.1	124.0	113.7	121.1	120.4	119.5	Nov
124.1	121.2	125.2	118.8	117.8	115.5	124.4	127.2	123.1	118.5	120.4	119.9	123.9	Dec
124.2	121.6	124.4	116.9	115.4	115.1	116.1	123.5	123.5	113.9	120.6	120.1	121.5	1994 Jan
124.6	122.5	124.9	117.9	118.5	115.1	117.4	120.7	143.8	114.2	123.1	119.7	119.7	Feb
130.1	126.7	125.0	120.6	124.2	117.7	119.6	124.3	144.8	115.5	123.3	120.2	121.6	Mar
124.9	124.6	125.6	118.2	119.9	116.5	118.8	123.1	123.9	115.6	121.5	120.8	119.3	Apr
127.1	125.2	124.4	119.0	119.0	115.8	120.9	122.7	126.6	115.5	123.2	121.8	121.4	May
127.9	127.3	125.3	122.2	117.7	118.1	119.5	122.0	126.2	116.1	122.9	123.6	121.7	June
128.0	127.6	126.3	121.5	120.3	116.7	120.0	128.1	125.3	116.9	122.9	125.4	122.0	July
126.7	125.4	131.9	119.2	118.2	115.9	119.2	122.8	122.0	116.2	124.3	126.2	122.0	Aug
126.1	125.4	129.7	119.9	117.5	115.5	119.2	124.1	120.8	114.7	124.5	124.9	121.6	Sept
127.4	129.1	128.9	119.3	118.1	113.7	119.0	124.9	123.0	115.2	123.5	123.3	124.2	Oct
128.8	129.5	128.5	122.1	118.3	113.8	122.2	125.2	127.3	115.4	125.9	121.7	126.8	Nov
131.0	131.9	130.5	122.8	122.2	117.1	127.0	130.6	129.7	120.7	126.8	127.1	128.3	Dec
129.6	129.7	129.8	120.7	119.2	117.5	121.0	126.3	131.4	117.7	125.3	121.8	126.7	1995 Jan
133.6	131.8	130.1	120.8	121.8	115.6	123.5	124.5	137.3	118.0	126.9	121.9	125.3	Feb
135.7	136.7	130.6	123.7	129.3	121.2	119.7	129.5	163.4	120.4	127.5	121.5	126.0	Mar
131.3	135.4	132.6	122.0	123.7	116.6	123.7	127.8	129.9	119.6	124.3	123.3	126.0	Apr
133.3	131.8	132.1	122.9	122.0	118.2	122.8	126.2	129.9	119.0	124.7	122.9	155.4	May
132.4	133.3	133.3	126.4	124.3	119.3	119.9	126.3	130.3	118.5	125.5	124.1	123.2	June
133.8	133.7	138.4	125.6	124.1	118.3	121.8	130.9	131.3	118.3	125.7	126.8	127.1	July
131.8	131.1	135.8	122.1	125.1	119.4	121.7	127.1	126.1	117.6	125.5	128.0	126.9	Aug
131.0	130.9	134.8	123.6	122.8	117.8	120.8	127.5	125.5	117.0	126.9	126.4	127.8	Sept
132.1	133.5	134.0	123.2	122.8	117.1	121.6	128.8	128.1	119.2	126.7	125.7	127.6	Oct
134.2	134.4	134.7	125.4	127.5	117.9	121.8	130.3	131.8	120.1	126.1	126.3	131.7	Nov
136.5	135.7	136.8	126.1	130.1	120.7	128.7	133.5	136.0	125.9	126.5	126.4	130.8	Dec
136.0	133.8	134.2	124.6	126.7	119.5	122.5	130.4	137.4	121.7	126.7	125.6	132.2	1996 Jan
141.9	136.5	134.6	125.8	129.8	119.1	124.6	129.2	141.5	124.3	127.8	127.4	131.8	Feb
140.6	149.2	135.4	129.7	134.8	125.7	123.8	132.5	172.9	125.3	129.0	125.5	131.1	Mar
138.5	139.2	137.3	126.4	127.8	122.3	122.8	131.3	143.1	125.1	127.6	126.9	134.5	Apr
139.3	138.2	139.2	126.1	128.7	122.2	124.8	130.9	133.9	123.5	128.4	128.5	135.8	May
138.7	140.4	140.6	128.5	129.6	125.5	123.7	131.4	135.2	124.6	127.1	128.5	132.9	June
140.1	141.9	141.4	128.3	130.6	125.5	126.6	134.7	137.5	124.0	128.6	130.3	136.6	July
138.9	139.4	141.2	125.3	129.4	122.9	125.1	130.3	132.1	123.8	128.3	131.5	137.5	Aug
138.8	138.1	138.9	128.4	127.4	124.1	123.3	133.4	131.6	121.3	129.7	130.6	139.3	Sep
138.9	141.7	140.2	127.3	129.3	121.6	125.3	132.3	134.6	123.7	130.1	128.9	137.9	Oct
141.0	142.0	138.9	130.5	130.0	123.2	126.3	135.4	138.1	124.2	130.7	128.5	140.8	Nov
149.1	144.4	142.4	132.1	137.9	126.9	134.4	138.3	147.6	130.4	130.5	129.7	142.4	Dec
142.5	142.1	141.2	129.6	133.6	124.5	127.4	136.9	152.5	129.7	130.4	129.5	143.4	1997 Jan
151.0	145.2	138.8	130.1	136.0	123.8	129.4	133.8	152.6	129.7	131.3	130.1	143.4	Feb
149.4	<b>150.4</b>	<b>138.0</b>	<b>133.2</b>	140.4	130.8	<b>129.4</b>	<b>135.9</b>	<b>187.0</b>	<b>139.8</b>	131.2	<b>130.2</b>	<b>144.8</b>	<b>Mar P</b>

Excluding sea transport.
Excluding private domestic and personal services.

UNITED KINGDOM		Manufacturing		Energy and water supply	Production industries	Construction	Whole econor	ny
SIC 1992 990=100			Per cent change from a year earlier					Per cent change from a year earlier
	1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1996	74.9 75.7 78.3 82.2 85.5 87.5 89.8 93.7 100.0 105.6 106.5 106.0 106.0 109.3 113.8	4.5 1.1 3.6 5.0 4.0 2.3 2.7 4.3 6.7 5.6 0.8 -0.4 0.0 3.1 4.1	80.1 76.3 94.5 80.9 76.2 84.9 95.2 96.2 100.0 111.3 113.0 105.6 97.8	67.7 67.1 66.2 72.5 75.0 79.4 84.6 93.7 100.0 101.3 105.2 103.8 100.6	60.0 61.1 63.9 67.3 70.2 71.7 77.6 90.7 100.0 107.7 104.1 99.2 98.9	60.3 62.6 66.7 70.2 73.5 77.2 82.8 91.0 107.0 110.9 111.0 110.7 112.4 114.3	5.2 3.8 6.5 5.4 4.6 5.1 7.2 9.9 9.9 9.9 7.0 3.6 0.1 -0.3 1.5
	1992 Q1 Q2 Q3 1993 Q1 1994 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 1995 Q1 1996 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 1996 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	107.1 106.4 106.6 105.8 104.7 105.6 106.8 106.9 106.2 105.7 106.7 108.5 109.1 111.2 112.6 113.4 114.1 115.5	3.4 0.1 0.3 -0.4 -2.3 -0.7 0.2 1.1 1.4 -0.0 -1.0 -0.2 2.1 2.8 3.2 4.3 3.9 4.5 4.6 3.4 2.6				110.5 111.2 110.7 111.0 110.7 111.3 111.2 110.8 110.8 110.7 110.7 111.7 112.1 113.5 113.6 114.7 115.2 N/A	5.1 4.5 2.9 1.8 0.2 0.1 0.4 -0.2 0.1 -0.8 -0.4 -0.0 9 1.6 1.5 2.2 1.6 1.3 2.1
	1994 Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	105.3 106.3 106.1 106.2 107.6	-1.7 -0.3 -1.7 -1.0 2.0					
	1995 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	108.9 107.9 108.4 108.5 108.5 108.7 109.7 109.3 110.4 110.7	2.5 2.2 1.6 2.5 3.3 2.5 3.7 3.2 2.8 4.0 4.2					
	1996 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov	112.2 112.7 112.9 113.3 113.6 113.8 114.3 114.3 114.3 115.1	3.0 4.4 4.2 4.4 4.4 4.6 3.9 5.2 4.6 3.6 4.0 2.8					
	1997 Jan Feb Mar	115.1 115.8 <b>115.6</b>	2.6 2.8 <b>2.3</b>			:: ::		
hree months ending:	1994 Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	105.6 105.7 105.9 106.2 106.7	-1.4 -1.0 -1.2 -1.0 -0.2					
	1995 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	107.6 108.1 108.4 108.3 108.5 108.5 108.9 109.1 109.1 110.4 111.2	1.2 2.2 2.1 2.5 2.8 3.2 3.1 3.2 3.3 3.7 4.3					
	1996 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	111.8 112.5 112.6 112.9 113.1 113.4 113.6 113.9 114.1 114.3 114.6 115.1	3.9 4.0 3.9 4.3 4.3 4.5 4.3 4.6 4.6 4.5					
	1997 Jan Feb Mar	115.3 115.6 <b>115.5</b>	3.1 2.7 <b>2.6</b>				::	

Manufacturing is based on seasonally adjusted monthly statistics of average earnings, employed labour force and output. Other sectors are based on national accounts data of wages and salaries, employment and output.

Wages and salaries per unit of output.

The indices have been rebased from 1988=100 to 1990=100, in common with other economic series. Figures on a 1985=100 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette*, September 1993.

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

90=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)	Nether- lands (4)	Spain (2,8,9)	Sweden (6,8)	United States (8,10)
nual averages 90 91	100.0 108.2		100.0 104.8	100.0 104.5	100.0 104.6	100.0	100	100 105	100.0 109.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0 105.5	100. 103.
)2 )3 )4	115.4 120.5 126.2	110 114 117	108.4 110.7 112.5	107.9 110.6 113.2	108.7 111.1 113.4	114.2 120.4 123.9	133 147 166	110 117 118	115.7 120.0 124.0	104.6 104.7 106.9	108.3 111.9 113.9	116.5 124.4 130.0	110.3 113.9 118.6	106. 108. 111.
95 96	131.9 137.8	118 120	114.1 117.6	117.6 122.4	116.1 119.0	128.0 134.7	188	123	127.8 130.1	110.4 113.1	115.2	136.4	124.9 133.1	114. 118.
arterly averag	128.9	118.0	113.0	113.3	114.0	124.9	174.0	118.0	124.6	108.3	114.1	131.8	120.5	113.
95 Q1 Q2 Q3	130.1 131.3 132.4	118.0 118.0 118.0	113.4 113.5 114.1	115.5 119.1 117.6	114.5 115.5 116.3	125.2 126.3 129.3	179.0 186.0 190.0	119.0 119.0 120.0	126.4 126.7 128.7	110.3 111.4 108.5	114.6 115.1 115.5	133.5 135.5 136.7	121.2 124.5 126.0	113. 114. 115.
Q4 96 Q1	134.0 135.6	118.0	115.3	118.2	116.8	131.4	196.0	123.0	129.5	111.0	115.5	139.2	127.9	115.
Q2 Q3 Q4	136.8 138.4 140.1	120.0 121.0	116.9 118.4 119.8	124.3 122.3 122.7	118.1 119.3 119.8	134.7 134.9 135.2	202.0	124.0	128.8 129.3 130.9 <b>131.6</b>	112.2 113.2 113.8 <b>113.5</b>	116.3 116.8	140.7 143.2 144.1	129.6 135.1 133.1 <b>134.8</b>	116. 118. 118. 120.
7 Q1	141.5													
4 Nov Dec	128.9 129.5	::	113.0 113.8	113.3			::	118.0	124.6 124.6	109.8 105.7	114.0 114.0		119.9 121.5	112. 113.
5 Jan Feb	129.6 130.2		113.5 113.6	115.5	115.3	125.2			126.4 126.4	111.0 110.6	115.0 115.0	11:	121.1 121.2	113. 113.
Mar Apr May	130.4 131.1 131.2		113.2 113.4 113.5	118.6	115.7	126.3		119.0	126.5 126.6 126.7	110.9 111.1 110.5	115.0 115.1 115.1		121.4 124.4 122.2	113. 113. 113.
Jun Jul Aug	131.5 132.2 132.4	118.0	113.5 113.0 114.3	117.6	116.3	129.3		119.0	126.7 128.5 128.5	116.8 106.1 106.2	115.1 115.5 115.5		125.1 127.2 123.8	114. 114. 114.
Sep Oct Nov	132.7 133.6 133.7	118.0	114.7 114.8 114.9	118.2	116.8	131.4		120.0	129.2 129.4 129.5	111.0 111.4 110.8	115.5 115.5 115.4		126.8 126.8 127.1	115. 115. 115.
Dec 96 Jan	134.6 134.9	118.0	116.3		117.1	134.1		123.0	129.5	110.5	115.5		129.7	116.
Feb Mar	135.8 136.2	120.0	115.7 115.4	120.4		- ::		122.0	128.8 128.8 128.8	112.9 113.0	116.2 116.4 116.4		129.3 129.3 130.4	117 116 116
Apr May Jun	136.5 136.7 137.3	120.0	115.2 116.8 118.7	124.3	118.1	134.7		124.0	129.1 129.2 129.5	112.8 112.7 114.2	116.8 116.8 116.8		134.5 136.1 134.7	118 117 118
Jul Aug Sep	137.9 138.4 139.0	121.0	117.2 118.5 119.5	122.3	119.3	134.9			130.9 130.9 130.9	112.6 114.7 114.0	117.5		134.3 131.6 133.4	118 118 119
Oct Nov	139.2 139.9 141.3	::	119.3 120.5	122.7	119.8	135.2	•		131.4 131.5	114.2 113.6	::		132.8 134.5	119 119
Dec 7 Jan	140.6		119.7 119.0		120.6				131.8	112.7			137.0	121
Feb Mar P eases on a y	142.0 141.8 year earlier			::	::	.:	::		133.8	116.3				120
nual averages 0 1	9 8	5 5	5 5	5 4	4 5	5 7	19 17	6 5	7 10	5 4	3 4	9 8	9	3 3
2 3 4	7 5 5	5 3 3	3 2 2	3 2 2	4 2 2	7 5 3	13 11 13	4 6 1	5 4 3	1 0	4 3 2	8 7	5 3 4	3 2 3
5	5 4	1 2	1 3	4	2 2	3 5	13	4	3 2	2 3 <b>2</b>	1	5 5	5 7	3 4
rierly averag 4 Q4	5	2	2	1	2	2	12	2	3	3	1	4	5	2
5 Q1 Q2 Q3	5 5 4	2 2 3	0 1 2	3 4 4	2 2 2	2 3 4	13 15 13	2 2 3	3 2 4	4 3 3	1	4 5 5	4 5 6	2 3 4
Q4 6 Q1	4	0 2	2	4	2	5	13	3	4 2	2	1	6	6	3
Q2 Q3	4 5	2 3	3 4	4 4	2 3	7 4	9	4	2 2	2 5	1	6 5	9	4 3
Q4 Q1	5		4	4	3	3			2	2			5	4
Nov Dec	5 6		2 2	2				i'	3 3	3 3	1		5 5	2 2
Jan Feb	5 6		1 1	3	2	2			3	4	1		5	3
Mar Apr	5 5		0		2	2		3	2 2 2	3 3 4	1		5 4 5	2 2 2 2
May Jun Jul	4 5 5		1	4	2	4		2	2 2 3	3 1 8	1		2 6 6	3 3
Aug Sep Oct	4 4 4		3 3 2	4	2	5		1 3	3 4 4	1 2 2	1		6 7 6	3 3 3
Nov Dec	4 4		2 2	4				4	4 4	1 5	1	::	6 7	3 3
Jan Feb	4 4	::	1 2	4	2	7			2 2	-1 2	1 1		7 7	4 3
Mar Apr May	4 4 4		2 2 3		2	7		3	2 2 2	2 2 2	1 1		7 8 11	3 4 4
Jun Jul Aug	4 4 5	2	5 4 4		3	4		4	2 2	-2 6	1 2	::	8 6	4
Sep Oct	5 4	3	4 4		3	3			1 2	8 3 3		::	6 5 5	3 3
Nov Dec	5 5	::	5 3	4			::	::	2 2	3 2	::	::	6	3 4
7 Jan Feb	4 5		3		3				4 4	9 3				3

6 Including mining.
7 Including mining and transport.
8 Hourly earnings.
9 All industries.
10 Production workers.

S53

Percentage

change over 12 months

2.4 2.2 2.1 2.2 2.1 2.7 2.7 2.5

2.8 2.7 2.6 **2.4** 

All items (RPI)

Jan 13, 1987=100

154.4 155.0 155.4 **156.3** 

Average retail prices of selected items 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.

**RETAIL PRICES** 

Average retail prices on April 15 for a number of important items derived from prices collected by the Office for National Statistics for the purpose of the General Index of Retail Prices in more than 146 areas in the United ngdom are given below.

Average prices on April 15 1997

Housing

Index Jan 13, 1987=100

Percentage change over 12 months

2.8 2.5 2.7 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.9 3.0 2.6

2.7 2.5 2.2 **2.1** 

Mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY)

147.9 148.4 148.5 147.7 148.7 149.6 149.6 149.7 149.5

tem	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)		lumber of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)
Beef: home-killed, per kg				Margarine			
Best beef mince Topside Brisket (without bone)	667 657 528	375 613 441	218- 516 438- 725 350- 509	Margarine/Low fat spread, per 500g	238	73	41- 99
Rump steak * Stewing steak	659 679	890 477	769- 988 309- 695	Cheese, per kg Cheddar type	224	528	359- 634
Lamb: home-killed, per kg				Eggs			
Loin (with bone) Shoulder (with bone)	448 501	908 412	659-1069 350- 518	Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	241 241	166 142	118- 198 96- 178
Lamb: imported (frozen), per				Milk			
Loin (with bone) Leg (with bone)	159 155	527 445	394- 622 405- 499	Pasteurised, per pint +	282	35	27- 35
Pork: home-killed, per kg				Tea Loose, per 125g	254	63	46- 85
Loin (with bone) Shoulder (without bone)	674 521	505 362	399- 629 299- 428	Tea bags, per 250g	255	132	94- 165
				Coffee	000	400	470 000
Bacon, per kg Streaky * Gammon *	562 600	425 593	291- 585 439- 699	Pure, instant, per 100g Ground(filter fine),227g/per 80:	280 z 237	198 202	179- 239 129- 289
Back *	629	589	438- 840	Sugar			
				Granulated, per kg	257	76	57- 80
Ham (not shoulder),				Fresh vegetables			
113g/per 4oz	585	92	59- 118	Potatoes, old loose, 454g/per l Potatoes, new loose, 454g/per	lb 460	18 30	10- 22 19- 55
Sausages, 454g/per lb Pork	596	137	109- 169	Tomatoes, 454g/per lb Cabbage, hearted, 454g/per lb Cauliflower, each	606 578 584	59 30 58	48- 89 19- 39 39- 69
Canned meats Corned beef, 340g	254	92	68- 115	Brussels sprouts, 454g/per lb			
Chicken: roasting, oven read	v nerka			Carrots, 454g/per lb Onions, 454g/per lb	598 587	19 22	16- 25 18- 29
Frozen	202	179	150- 215	Mushrooms, 113g/per 4oz	601	33	25- 40
Fresh or chilled	653	240	181- 263	Cucumber, each Lettuce - iceberg, each	603 592	47 58	39- 68 49- 69
Fresh and smoked fish, per k Cod fillets	429	555	417-772	Leeks, 454g/per lb	584	55	45- 60
Rainbow trout	340	455	351- 585	Fresh fruit			
Deep of				Apples, cooking, 454g/per lb	568	53	39- 59
White loaf, sliced, 800g	237	51	42- 81	Apples, dessert, 454g/per lb Pears, dessert, 454g/per lb	596 575	50 50	38- 59 39- 69
White loaf, unwrapped, 800		69	49- 88	Oranges, each	589	21	15- 29
Brown loaf, sliced, 400g	227	52	29- 69	Bananas, 454g/per lb	556	47	45- 55
Brown loaf, unsliced, 800g	228	69	49- 90	Grapes, 454g/per lb Avocado pear, each	566 494	118 51	99- 140 39- 69
Flour				Grapefruit, each	583	26	19- 35
Self raising, per 1.5kg	231	60	38- 77				
Butter				Items other than food			
Home produced, per 250g	230	84	78- 91	Draught bitter, per pint	543	161	138- 190
Imported, per 250g	237	83	64- 99	Draught lager, per pint	550	179	160- 201
				Whisky per nip Cigarettes 20 king size filter	558 853	128 292	110- 149 253- 319
				Coal, per 50kg	220	674	535-915
				Smokeless fuel per 50kg	254	973	820-1250
				4-star petrol, per litre Derv per litre	549 546	66 61	62- 68 57- 64
				Unleaded petrol ord. per litre	549	60	57- 63

Or Scottish equivalent.

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

#### **RETAIL PRICES** Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for April 15 1997

Percentage change ove 12 months

2.9 2.8 2.8 2.8 2.9 3.3 3.3 3.1

3.1 2.9 2.7 **2.5** 

All items excluding

152.0 152.5 152.6 151.9 152.8 153.6 153.6 153.7 154.2

153.9 154.5 154.9 **155.8** 

	ndex	Percentage ch	ange over	Index		Percentage cha	ange over
	Jan 1987=100	1 month	12 months	_ Jan 1	987=100	1 month	12 months
ALL ITEMS	156.3	0.6	2.4	Tobacco	203.9	1.2	7.0
ALL II LING				Cigarettes	206.5		7
Food and catering	149.3	0.4	0.1	Tobacco	182.6		4
Alcohol and tobacco	181.9	0.6	4.1				
Housing and household expenditu		0.8	2.3	Housing	176.1	1.9	3.8
Personal expenditure	138.3	0.9	2.1	Rent	216.6		3
Travel and leisure	157.6	0.1	3.8	Mortgage interest payments	166.3		
Travel and leisure	137.0	0.1	3.0	Depreciation (Jan 1995 = 100)	106.3		2 2 7
0	117.8	-0.1	0.3	Community charge and rates/council			7
Consumer durables	117.8	-0.1	0.3	Water and other payments	257.8		4
			40.5	Repairs and maintenance charges	176.7		10
Seasonal food	114.4	0.4	-13.5		154.1		
Food excluding seasonal	145.2	0.3	1.0	Do-it-yourself materials			3
All items excluding seasonal food		0.6	2.9	Dwelling insurance & ground rent	185.9		3
All items excluding food	159.3	0.6	3.0				
				Fuel and light	132.8	-0.3	-1.7
Other indices				Coal and solid fuels	130.6		1
All items excluding:				Electricity	143.5		-3
mortgage interest payments(RPIX	) 155.8	0.6	2.5	Gas	124.2		0
housing	152.2	0.3	2.1	Oil and other fuels	119.2		-3
mortgage interest payments and	102.2	0.0		511 01101 10101			
indirect taxes (RPIY)[1]	150.8	0.3	2.0	Household goods	139.0	-0.8	1.4
	150.6	0.3	2.0	Furniture	142.0	0.0	
mortgage interest payments and			0.4	Furnishings	142.5		2
council tax	155.7	0.4	2.4				2
mortgage interest payments and				Electrical appliances	102.5		2 2 -2 3
depreciation	155.9	0.6	2.5	Other household equipment	142.7		
				Household consumables	156.4		-1
Food	140.4	0.3	-1.3	Pet care	144.7		4
Bread	135.2		-3				
Cereals	142.1		-1.	Household services	143.4	0.4	1.5
Biscuits and cakes	151.7		1	Postage	153.0		5
Beef	133.3		-1	Telephones, telemessages, etc	103.7		-4
Lamb	160.6		7	Domestic services	180.7		4
of which, home-killed lamb	168.2		-3	Fees and subscriptions	163.6		4
			-3	i ees and subscriptions	100.0		
Pork	152.9			Clathing and facturer	121.6	1.0	1.1
Bacon	159.9		8	Clothing and footwear		1.0	
Poultry	112.7		-1	Men's outerwear	119.0		0
Other meat	133.1		1	Women's outerwear	106.4		0 2 2 5
Fish	122.8		1	Children's outerwear	124.8		2
of which, fresh fish	122.1		-1	Other clothing	156.1		
Butter	163.0		-2	Footwear	120.8		-4
Oil and fats	140.7		5				
Cheese	166.6		3	Personal goods and services	169.6	0.8	3.5
Eggs	152.3		2	Personal articles	120.7		1
Milk fresh	152.9		0	Chemists goods	178.5		4
Milk products	142.8		-3	Personal services	219.4		5
Tea	149.5		-1	Toronial contract			
Coffee and other hot drinks	125.9		1	Motoring expenditure	163.3	-0.2	5.2
Soft drinks	180.7		4	Purchase of motor vehicles	141.7		3
Sugar and preserves	156.8		-1	Maintenance of motor vehicles	185.6		6
	146.4		4	Petrol and oil	173.9		8
Sweets and chocolates				Vehicles tax and insurance	194.0		8 5
Potatoes	126.9		-21	venicies tax and insurance	194.0		
of which, unprocessed potate			-43				2.1
Vegetables	110.5		-19	Fares and other travel costs	168.6	0.6	3.1
of which, other fresh vegetal			-25	Rail fares	187.7		3
Fruit	128.0		3	Bus and coach fares	182.5		4
of which, fresh fruit	124.8		2	Other travel costs	148.2		3
Other foods.	146.5		2				
				Leisure goods	124.2	-0.1	0.1
Catering	181.2	0.7	4.1	Audio-visual equipment	65.4		-6
Restaurant meals	178.8	0	4	Tapes and discs	119.6		1
Canteen meals	197.2		5	Toys, photographic and sport goods	121.1		-1
					181.5		3
Take-aways and snacks	177.8		4	Books and newspapers			2
				Gardening products	146.7		4
Alcoholic drink	172.7	0.3	2.8		The Residence of		40
Beer	182.7		4	Leisure services	180.2	1.0	4.3
on sales	186.8		4	Television licences and rentals	127.1		4
off sales	154.0		3	Entertainment and other recreation	219.0		5
Wines and spirits	159.0		2	Foreign holidays (Jan 1993 = 100)	115.4		5
on sales	177.8		3	UK holidays (Jan 1994 = 100)	107.3		3
off sales	148.2		1	5. (	.07.0		

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

#### **General Notes - Retail Prices**

**Definitions** 

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

#### Structure

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

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

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

### 6.4 RETAIL PRICES General index of retail prices

UNITED KINGDOM	ALL	All items	All items	All items	All items	National-	Consumer	Food			Catering	Alcoholic
January 13 1987 = 100	ITEMS	except food	except seasonal food +	except housing	except mortgage interest	ised industries**	durables	All	Seasonal +	Non- seasonal + food		drink
1987 Weights 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	833 837 846 842 849 848 856 858 861 857 864	974 975 977 976 976 978 979 980 978 978	843 840 825 815 808 828 836 842 813 810 814	956 958 940 925 924 936 952 956 958 958 961	57 54 46 — — — —	139 141 135 132 128 127 127 127 127 123 116 122	167 163 154 158 151 152 144 142 139 143 136	26 25 23 24 24 22 21 20 22 22 19	141 138 131 134 127 130 123 122 117 121	46 50 49 47 47 47 45 45 45 48 49	76 78 83 77 77 80 78 76 77 78 80
1987 Annual averages 1988 1989 1990 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995	101.9 106.9 115.2 126.1 133.5 138.5 140.7 144.1 149.1 152.7	102.0 107.3 116.1 127.4 135.1 140.5 142.6 146.5 151.4 154.9	101.9 107.0 115.5 126.4 133.8 139.1 141.4 144.8 149.6 153.4	101.6 105.8 111.5 119.2 128.3 134.3 138.4 141.6 145.4 149.3	101.9 106.6 112.9 122.1 130.3 136.4 140.5 143.8 147.9 152.3	100.9 106.7 — — — — — —	101.2 103.7 107.2 111.3 114.8 115.5 115.5 116.2 117.1	101.1 104.6 110.5 119.4 125.6 128.3 130.6 131.9 137.0 141.4	101.6 102.4 105.0 116.4 121.6 114.7 111.4 117.7 127.2 125.4	101.0 105.0 111.6 119.9 126.3 130.6 134.0 134.3 138.5 144.2	102.8 109.6 116.5 126.4 139.1 147.9 155.6 162.1 169.0 175.7	101.7 106.9 112.9 123.8 139.2 148.1 154.7 158.5 164.5 169.2
1987 Jan 13 1988 Jan 12 1989 Jan 17 1990 Jan 16 1991 Jan 15 1992 Jan 14 1993 Jan 12 1994 Jan 18 1995 Jan 17	100.0 103.3 111.0 119.5 130.2 135.6 137.9 141.3 146.0	100.0 103.4 111.7 120.2 131.6 137.1 139.7 143.5 148.3	100.0 103.3 111.2 119.6 130.4 135.9 138.6 142.1 146.5	100.0 103.2 108.5 114.6 122.7 131.6 135.0 139.3 142.9	100.0 103.7 109.4 116.1 126.0 133.1 137.4 141.3 145.2	100.0 102.8 110.9 — — —	100.0 101.2 104.5 108.0 110.7 113.2 112.8 113.0 113.2	100.0 102.9 107.4 116.0 122.9 128.4 128.8 130.0 134.1	100.0 103.7 103.2 116.3 121.2 125.2 112.2 110.3 126.3	100.0 102.7 108.2 116.0 123.1 129.0 131.7 133.5 135.3	100.0 106.4 113.1 121.2 132.2 144.3 151.7 159.1 165.7	100.0 103.7 109.9 116.3 129.7 143.9 151.0 156.9 161.3
Apr 11	149.0	151.5	149.4	145.0	147.7	=	116.5	135.8	130.3	136.4	167.8	163.2
May 16	149.6	151.8	150.0	145.8	148.4		117.2	138.1	135.6	138.2	168.5	164.1
Jun 13	149.8	152.2	150.4	145.8	148.5		116.9	137.0	125.2	139.0	168.8	164.8
Jul 18	149.1	151.6	149.9	145.0	147.7		113.4	135.9	116.9	139.3	169.2	165.6
Aug 15	149.9	152.1	150.3	145.9	148.6		114.9	138.7	132.2	139.6	169.8	165.6
Sep 12	150.6	152.8	151.0	146.7	149.2		117.5	139.1	132.0	140.1	170.4	166.0
Oct 17	149.8	152.1	150.5	146.2	148.7	Ξ	117.2	137.5	122.0	140.2	171.0	166.8
Nov 14	149.8	152.2	150.5	146.2	148.8		118.1	137.6	121.2	140.5	171.5	165.9
Dec 12	150.7	152.9	151.3	147.2	149.6		119.0	138.8	126.2	140.9	171.9	164.6
1996 Jan 16	150.2	152.3	150.7	146.8	149.3	Ξ	113.8	139.6	128.5	141.4	172.5	166.0
Feb 13	150.9	152.8	151.3	147.6	150.2		115.5	141.1	131.8	142.5	172.9	167.1
Mar 12	151.5	153.3	151.9	148.4	150.9		117.4	142.3	134.9	143.3	173.3	167.4
Apr 16	152.6	154.6	153.0	149.0	152.0	Ξ	117.5	142.3	132.3	143.8	174.0	168.0
May 14	152.9	154.8	153.3	149.5	152.5		118.0	143.3	134.9	144.5	174.6	168.6
Jun 11	153.0	154.9	153.5	149.7	152.6		118.0	143.2	132.1	144.9	175.5	169.7
Jul 16	152.4	154.5	153.2	148.8	151.9	Ξ	114.1	141.3	120.1	145.0	176.3	170.5
Aug 13	153.1	155.1	153.7	149.7	152.8		115.6	142.9	126.5	145.8	176.9	170.5
Sep 10	153.8	156.2	154.7	150.5	153.6		118.5	141.4	119.2	145.5	177.5	170.7
Oct 15	153.8	156.4	154.8	150.5	153.6	Ξ	118.1	140.3	114.4	145.0	177.9	171.0
Nov 12	153.9	156.6	154.9	150.6	153.7		119.3	139.7	113.7	144.5	178.3	170.7
Dec 16	154.4	157.2	155.4	151.1	154.2		120.0	139.9	116.0	144.2	178.8	170.1
1997 Jan 14	154.4	157.0	155.3	150.7	153.9	Ξ	114.2	141.0	120.3	144.7	179.2	171.1
Feb 11	155.0	157.7	156.0	151.3	154.5		115.5	140.8	116.9	145.1	179.7	172.2
Mar 11	155.4	158.4	156.5	151.7	154.9		117.9	140.0	113.9	144.7	180.0	172.1
Apr 15	156.3	159.3	157.4	152.2	155.8		117.8	140.4	114.4	145.2	181.2	172.7

<sup>+</sup> 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 was increased by 1 and that for imported lamb (a non-seasonal item) correspondingly reduced by 1, in the light of new information about the relative shares of household expenditure.

The nationalised industries index is no longer published from December 1989, see also General Notes under *Table 6.3*.

Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goodsand services	Motoring expendi- ture	Fares and other travel	Leisure goods	Leisure services		States September
38 36 36 34 32 36 35 35 35 34	157 160 175 185 192 172 164 158 187 190 186	61 55 54 50 46 47 46 45 45 43 41	73 74 71 71 70 77 79 76 77 72	44 41 41 40 45 48 47 47 47 48 52	74 72 73 69 63 59 58 58 54 54	38 37 37 39 38 40 39 37 39 38 40	127 132 128 131 141 143 136 142 125 124 128	22 23 23 21 20 20 20 21 20 19 17 20	47 50 47 48 48 47 46 48 46 45 47	30 29 29 30 30 32 62 71 66 65 59	1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996	Weights
100.1	103.3	99.1	102.1	101.9	101.1	101.9	103.4	101.5	101.6	101.6	1987	Annual averages
103.4	112.5	101.6	105.9	106.8	104.4	106.8	108.1	107.5	104.2	108.1	1988	
106.4	135.3	107.3	110.1	112.5	109.9	114.1	114.0	115.2	107.4	115.1	1989	
113.6	163.7	115.9	115.4	119.6	115.0	122.7	120.9	123.4	112.4	124.5	1990	
129.9	160.8	125.1	122.5	129.5	118.5	133.4	129.9	135.5	117.7	138.8	1991	
144.2	159.6	127.8	126.5	137.0	118.8	142.2	138.7	143.9	120.8	150.0	1992	
156.4	151.0	126.2	128.0	141.9	119.8	147.9	144.7	151.4	122.5	156.7	1993	
168.2	156.0	131.7	128.4	142.0	120.4	153.2	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	
191.5	168.6	134.8	137.5	141.7	119.7	164.1	157.0	164.1	123.6	173.8	1996	
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1987	Jan 13
101.4	103.9	98.3	103.3	105.0	101.1	104.3	105.1	105.1	102.8	103.6	1988	Jan 12
105.6	124.6	104.2	107.5	110.3	105.9	110.4	110.6	112.9	105.1	112.1	1989	Jan 17
108.3	145.8	110.6	112.0	116.3	110.8	118.6	115.0	117.5	110.1	119.6	1990	Jan 16
118.2	170.6	121.6	116.7	125.5	114.2	127.2	122.8	130.8	114.9	130.7	1991	Jan 15
137.4	156.0	127.7	123.9	135.3	115.7	138.4	134.0	140.9	119.3	145.5	1992	Jan 14
150.0	151.6	127.1	125.8	139.8	114.9	144.7	137.9	148.6	121.3	153.6	1993	Jan 12
156.5	150.2	125.4	126.1	142.4	116.2	149.5	147.5	154.0	122.3	160.1	1994	Jan 18
175.6	160.6	134.1	128.3	141.9	117.1	154.9	150.9	157.5	121.2	165.0	1995	Jan 17
179.1	168.1	134.7	132.1	142.9	121.8	156.8	152.9	158.9	121.5	166.0		Apr 11
180.0	167.8	134.4	133.5	142.9	122.1	158.0	153.1	159.2	121.3	166.6		May 16
180.2	168.8	134.3	133.4	142.7	121.8	157.8	153.9	159.3	121.6	167.2		Jun 13
180.2	168.3	134.4	132.0	140.7	116.2	158.3	153.9	159.9	121.3	167.9		Jul 18
180.1	168.8	134.4	133.5	140.8	118.0	159.1	153.4	160.2	121.6	168.7		Aug 15
180.1	169.1	134.7	134.9	140.9	122.6	160.0	153.0	160.0	121.8	170.1		Sep 12
180.0	167.0	134.6	134.7	140.5	122.4	160.5	151.0	159.7	122.1	169.9		Oct 17
180.0	167.3	134.6	135.8	140.6	123.0	160.9	149.8	159.8	122.1	170.2		Nov 14
184.4	167.2	134.8	137.4	140.6	123.2	161.1	153.0	159.7	122.7	170.5		Dec 12
188.1	166.4	134.9	133.3	141.6	116.3	159.9	154.0	161.1	122.4	171.0	1996	Jan 16
188.8	166.3	134.9	135.5	141.7	117.4	161.6	153.8	161.4	123.1	171.1		Feb 13
189.0	166.2	135.0	137.8	141.8	119.1	162.1	154.0	161.4	123.6	171.4		Mar 12
190.6	169.6	135.1	137.1	141.3	120.3	163.8	155.3	163.5	124.1	172.7		Apr 16
191.9	168.9	134.9	138.0	141.4	120.6	164.0	155.7	164.7	124.0	173.4		May 14
192.1	168.8	135.1	138.2	141.5	120.5	163.9	155.8	164.7	123.8	173.6		Jun 11
191.8	169.4	135.2	136.1	141.5	114.6	164.5	155.9	164.7	123.5	174.0		Jul 16
192.1	169.4	135.0	137.6	141.7	116.3	164.3	157.4	165.4	123.7	174.3		Aug 13
192.5	169.2	135.0	138.3	142.6	122.3	165.2	159.7	165.8	123.7	175.2		Sep 10
192.7	169.5	134.8	137.8	141.9	122.3	166.3	160.7	165.7	123.5	175.9		Oct 15
192.4	169.9	134.1	139.2	141.9	123.7	166.6	160.0	165.4	124.2	176.3		Nov 12
196.2	170.1	133.9	140.6	142.1	123.5	167.2	161.5	165.4	124.1	177.2		Dec 16
200.1 200.9 201.5	172.1 172.8 172.9	133.2 133.2 133.2	135.6 136.7 140.1	142.7 143.0 142.8	116.3 118.0 120.4	166.7 167.0 168.2	162.9 163.7 163.6	166.6 167.3 167.6	123.7 124.2 124.3	177.8 178.1 178.4	1997	
203.9	176.1	132.8	139.0	143.4	121.6	169.6	163.3	168.6	124.2	180.2		Apr 15

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

### General index of retail prices: percentage changes on a year earlier

		All Items	Food	Catering	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	House- hold goods	House- hold services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expendi- ture	Fares and other travel costs	Leisure goods	Leisure services
1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995	Jan 12 Jan 17 Jan 16 Jan 15 Jan 14 Jan 12 Jan 18 Jan 17	3.3 7.5 7.7 9.0 4.1 1.7 2.5 3.3	2.9 4.4 8.0 5.9 4.5 0.3 0.9 3.2	6.4 6.3 7.2 9.1 9.2 5.1 4.9 4.1	3.7 6.0 5.8 11.5 10.9 4.9 3.9 2.8	1.4 4.1 2.6 9.1 16.2 9.2 11.0 5.5	3.9 19.9 17.0 17.0 -8.6 -2.8 -0.9 6.9	-1.7 6.0 6.1 9.9 5.0 -0.5 -1.3 6.9	3.3 4.1 4.2 4.2 6.2 1.5 0.2 1.7	5.0 5.0 5.4 7.9 7.8 3.3 1.9	1.1 4.7 4.6 3.1 1.3 -0.7 1.1 0.8	4.3 5.8 7.4 7.3 8.8 4.6 3.3 3.6	5.1 5.2 4.0 6.8 9.1 2.9 7.0 2.3	5.1 7.4 4.1 11.3 7.7 5.5 3.6 2.3	2.8 2.2 4.8 4.4 3.8 1.7 0.8 -0.9	3.6 8.2 6.7 9.3 11.3 5.6 4.2 3.1
	Apr 11	3.3	3.0	4.4	3.6	6.8	7.6	0.3	3.2	0.5	0.4	3.5	2.1	2.7	-0.9	2.6
	May 16	3.4	3.7	4.5	4.0	6.9	7.3	0.4	3.9	0.4	0.6	2.2	1.8	2.6	-1.1	2.7
	Jun 13	3.5	2.9	4.4	4.0	6.9	7.8	0.4	3.8	0.2	0.6	3.5	2.3	2.2	-0.7	2.9
	Jul 18	3.5	2.7	4.3	4.1	6.9	7.3	0.4	4.5	-1.1	0.2	3.9	2.6	2.8	0.5	3.3
	Aug 15	3.6	4.5	4.3	4.0	6.9	7.5	0.1	4.1	-1.1	-0.5	2.6	1.8	2.6	0.6	3.6
	Sep 12	3.9	5.7	4.3	3.9	6.9	7.5	0.4	4.6	-1.1	0.3	3.1	1.7	2.6	0.5	3.8
	Oct 17	3.2	4.6	4.1	4.4	6.9	4.5	0.4	4.4	-0.4	0.2	4.0	0.9	2.4	0.8	3.3
	Nov 14	3.1	4.4	4.2	4.1	7.1	4.5	0.6	4.2	-0.2	0.2	4.2	0.5	2.4	0.7	3.5
	Dec 12	3.2	4.6	4.1	3.6	7.9	4.2	0.7	4.8	-0.4	0.3	2.9	1.7	2.3	1.1	3.5
1996	Jan 16	2.9	4.1	4.1	2.9	7.1	3.6	0.6	3.9	-0.2	-0.1	3.2	2.1	2.3	1.0	3.6
	Feb 13	2.7	4.5	3.9	2.9	6.5	2.7	0.4	4.2	-0.2	-0.9	4.3	1.6	1.7	1.3	3.7
	Mar 12	2.7	4.7	3.7	2.6	6.5	2.8	0.4	4.4	-0.4	-0.9	4.0	0.9	2.0	1.6	3.9
	Apr 16	2.4	4.8	3.7	2.9	6.4	0.9	0.3	3.8	-1.1	-1.2	4.5	1.6	2.9	2.1	4.0
	May 14	2.2	3.8	3.6	2.7	6.6	0.7	0.4	3.4	-1.0	-1.2	3.8	1.7	3.5	2.2	4.1
	Jun 11	2.1	4.5	4.0	3.0	6.6	0.0	0.6	3.6	-0.8	-1.1	3.9	1.2	3.4	1.8	3.8
	Jul 16	2.2	4.0	4.2	3.0	6.4	0.7	0.6	3.1	0.6	-1.4	3.9	1.3	3.0	1.8	3.6
	Aug 13	2.1	3.0	4.2	3.0	6.7	0.4	0.4	3.1	0.6	-1.4	3.3	2.6	3.2	1.7	3.3
	Sep 10	2.1	1.7	4.2	2.8	6.9	0.1	0.2	2.5	1.2	-0.2	3.3	4.4	3.6	1.6	3.0
	Oct 15	2.7	2.0	4.0	2.5	7.1	1.5	0.1	2.3	1.0	-0.1	3.6	6.4	3.8	1.1	3.5
	Nov 12	2.7	1.5	4.0	2.9	6.9	1.6	-0.4	2.5	0.9	0.6	3.5	6.8	3.5	1.7	3.6
	Dec 16	2.5	0.8	4.0	3.3	6.4	1.7	-0.7	2.3	1.1	0.2	3.8	5.6	3.6	1.1	3.9
997	Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11	2.8 2.7 2.6	1.0 -0.2 -1.6	3.9 3.9 3.9	3.1 3.1 2.8	6.4 6.4 6.6	3.4 3.9 4.0	-1.3 -1.3 -1.3	1.7 0.9 1.7	0.8 0.9 0.7	0.0 0.5 1.1	4.3 3.3 3.8	5.8 6.4 6.2	3.4 3.7 3.8	1.1	4.0 4.1
	Apr 15	2.4	-1.3	4.1	2.8	7.0	3.8	-1.7	1.4	1.5	1.1	3.5	5.2	3.8	0.6 <b>0.1</b>	4.1

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

1985=100	European Comm (15) <sup>3</sup>	United Kingdom	Austria	Belgium	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany	
Annual averages 1995 1996	97.7 e 100.0	NA 100.0	98.3 100.0	98.3 100.0	98.1 100.0	98.5 100.0	98.0 100.0	98.8 100.0	
Monthly 1995 Jan Feb Mar	96.2 e 96.7 e 97.0 e	NA NA NA	97.8 98.0 98.1	97.8 97.9 97.9	97.2 97.6 97.9	97.8 98.2 98.3	97.0 97.3 97.5	98.0 98.5 98.4	
Apr	97.4 e	NA	98.1	98.0	98.2	98.4	97.7	98.6	
May	97.6 e	NA	98.2	98.1	98.5	98.5	97.8	98.7	
Jun	97.8 e	NA	98.4	98.1	98.3	98.7	97.8	99.0	
Jul	97.7 e	NA	98.4	98.4	97.7	98.7	97.6	99.2	
Aug	97.9 e	NA	98.4	98.7	97.9	98.5	98.1	99.1	
Sep	98.2 e	NA	98.5	98.6	98.5	98.7	98.5	99.0	
Oct	98.3 e	NA	98.4	98.4	98.5	98.8	98.6	98.9	
Nov	98.4 e	NA	98.4	98.5	98.7	98.6	98.7	98.8	
Dec	98.6 e	NA	98.4	98.7	98.6	98.5	98.8	99.1	
1996 Jan	98.8 p	98.5	99.1 p	99.1	98.4	99.2	98.9	99.2	
Feb	99.2 p	98.9	99.4 p	99.2	99.0	99.5	99.3	99.7	
Mar	99.6 p	99.3	99.6 p	99.5	99.6	99.7	100.0	99.8	
Apr	99.9 p	99.9	99.7 p	100.0	99.9	99.9	100.1	99.8	
May	100.1 p	100.2	99.5 p	100.1	100.1	100.3	100.3	100.0	
Jun	100.2 p	100.3	100.0 p	100.0	100.1	100.3	100.2	100.1	
Jul	100.1 p	99.7	100.3 p	99.9	99.9	100.1	100.0	100.4	
Aug	100.1 p	100.2	100.3 p	99.9	100.1	99.9	99.8	100.3	
Sep	100.4 p	100.7	100.5 p	100.1	100.6	100.2	100.1	100.1	
Oct	100.5 p	100.7	100.5 p	100.6	100.8	100.4	100.4	100.1	
Nov	100.5 p	100.7	100.6 p	100.6	100.8	100.2	100.3	100.1	
Dec	100.7 p	101.0	100.6 p	100.8	100.7	100.2	100.5	100.3	
1997 Jan	100.9 p	100.6	100.7 p	101.3	101.0	99.9	100.7	100.9	
Feb	101.1 p	100.9	100.9 p	101.2	101.0	100.2	101.0	101.3	
Mar	101.3 p	101.1	100.8 p	100.8	101.1	100.6	101.1	101.1	
Increases on a year ea	arlier								Per co
1996	2.4 e	NA	1.8 p	1.8	1.9	1.5	2.1	1.2	
Monthly 1996 Jan Feb Mar	2.7 e 2.6 e 2.6 e	NA NA NA	1.3 p 1.4 p 1.5 p	1.3 1.3 1.6	1.2 1.4 1.7	1.4 1.3 1.4	2.0 2.1 2.6	1.2 1.2 1.4	
Apr	2.6 e	NA	1.6 p	2.0	1.7	1.5	2.5	1.2	
May	2.6 e	NA	1.3 p	2.0	1.6	1.8	2.6	1.3	
Jun	2.4 e	NA	1.6 p	1.9	1.8	1.6	2.5	1.1	
Jul	2.4 e	NA	1.9 p	1.5	2.3	1.4	2.5	1.2	
Aug	2.2 e	NA	1.9 p	1.2	2.2	1.4	1.7	1.2	
Sep	2.2 e	NA	2.0 p	1.5	2.1	1.5	1.6	1.1	
Oct	2.3 e	NA	2.1 p	2.2	2.3	1.6	1.8	1.2	
Nov	2.2 e	NA	2.2 p	2.1	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.3	
Dec	2.1 e	NA	2.2 p	2.1	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.2	
1997 Jan	2.2 p	2.1	1.6 p	2.2	2.6	0.7	1.8	1.7	
Feb	2.0 p	2.0	1.5 p	2.0	2.0	0.6	1.7	1.6	
Mar	1.7 p	1.8	1.2 p	1.3	1.5	0.8	1.1	1.3	

Source: Office for National Statistics/Eur

Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices (HICPs) are being calculated in each member state of the European Union for the purpose of international comparisons. This is in the contended one of the convergence criteria for monetary union as required by the Maastricht treaty. The rules underlying the construction of the HICPs for EU member states were published in Commission Regulation of 9 September 1996. The HICPs replace the Interim Indices of Consumer Prices which were published by Eurostat in a monthly news release.

Figures for Irish Republic for 1996 are ently available on a quarterly basis.

Percentage change figures for 1996 are estimated.

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

Luxembourg Netherlands Portugal Spain Sweden Italy<sup>3</sup> Irish Republic<sup>2</sup> 1985=100 Annual averages 92.7 100.0 96.2 e 100.0 98.8 p 98.6 97.2 96.6 p 100.0 99.2 Monthly 1995 Jan NA 97.0 NA 93.3 e 94.0 e 94.8 e 95.9 96.4 96.8 94.9 p 95.3 p 95.9 p 97.9 98.3 98.8 89.3 88.9 91.1 Feb Mar 97.3 97.2 96.9 96.4 p 96.4 p 96.5 p 99.4 99.5 99.3 Apr May Jun 92.1 93.0 93.5 Jul Aug Sep 99.0 99.0 99.9 91.8 91.9 94.1 Oct Nov Dec 94.8 95.2 96.7 1996 Jan Feb Mar 96.3 96.1 98.9 100.5 100.2 99.7 99.8 100.2 100.2 99.7 100.1 100.3 99.9 100.7 100.9 99.5 99.4 100.4 100.4 100.7 100.7 100.2 100.3 100.4 99.1 99.0 101.3 100.4 100.2 100.2 Oct Nov Dec 102.1 102.2 103.4 100.5 100.9 101.0 100.3 100.6 100.6 100.8 100.7 100.5 100.5 100.7 100.7 100.8 p 100.8 p 101.1 p 101.3 p 101.2 p 101.3 p 1997 Jan Feb Mar 102.7 102.3 104.7 101.2 101.3 101.5 Increases on a year Annual averages 1.5 NA 4.0 e 1.2 p 2.9 3.6 p 0.8 1996 NA 2.2 NA 1996 Jan Feb Mar 5.7 e 5.3 e 4.7 e 1.0 p 1.0 p 1.0 p 3.8 p 3.6 p 3.3 p 2.5 2.5 2.3 8.5 8.3 7.9 3.4 p 3.8 p 3.6 p 1.2 p 1.3 p 1.2 p 3.7 p 3.7 p 3.6 p Jul Aug Sep 7.7 7.4 6.9 1.2 p 1.4 p 1.3 p 3.6 p 3.3 p 3.3 p Oct Nov Dec NA 1.7 NA 2.8 p 2.5 p 2.2 p 1997

Source: Office for National Statistics/Eurostat

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

1990=100	United Kingdom <sup>1</sup>	Germany (West) <sup>1</sup>	France <sup>1</sup>	Italy <sup>1</sup>		and the second			
Annual averages 1993 1994 1995 1996	116.1 118.8 122.0 125.3	111.0 113.9 115.7 P 117.1 P	107.5 109.2 111.1 113.3 P	116.7 121.4 127.7 132.6 P					
Monthly 1995 Dec	123.5	115.6 P	111.9	130.4					
1996 Jan Feb Mar	123.2 123.8 124.5	116.2 P 116.4 P 116.7 P	112.1 112.5 113.2	130.7 P 131.1 P 131.5 P					
Apr May Jun	125.0 125.4 125.6	117.2 P 117.7 P 117.8 P	113.4 113.6 113.5	132.2 P 132.7 P 133.0 P					
Jul Aug Sep	124.8 125.6 126.3	117.8 P 117.1 P 117.1 P	113.3 113.0 113.4	132.8 P 132.9 P 133.3 P			,		
Oct Nov Dec	126.3 126.3 126.8	117.2 P 117.1 P 117.2 P	113.7 113.7 P 113.7 P	133.4 P 133.8 P 133.9 P					
1997 Jan Feb Mar	126.4 126.9 127.3	118.4 P 118.4 P 118.5 P	113.7 P 113.7 P 113.9 P	133.9 P 133.9 P 133.9 P					
ncreases on a year Annual averages 1993 1994 1995	3.0 2.3 2.7 2.7	3.6 2.6 1.6 P 1.2 P	2.2 1.6 1.7 2.0	4.4 4.0 5.2 3.8 P					Per co
Monthly 1995 Dec	3.0	1.0 P	2.0	5.6					
1996 Jan Feb Mar	2.7 2.7 2.7	0.9 P 0.9 P 1.0 P	1.9 1.9 2.3	5.4 P 4.9 P 4.5 P					
Apr May Jun	2.8 2.5 2.7	1.2 P 1.5 P 1.2 P	2.3 2.3 2.3	4.6 P 4.4 P 3.9 P					
Jul Aug Sep	2.6 2.6 2.6	1.3 P 1.4 P 1.4 P	2.3 1.6 1.6	3.6 P 3.4 P 3.4 P					
Oct Nov Dec	2.9 3.0 2.6	1.5 P 1.5 P 1.4 P	1.8 1.7 P 1.6 P	3.1 P 2.7 P 2.6 P					
1997 Jan Feb Mar	2.7 2.5 2.2	1.9 P 1.7 P 1.6 P	1.4 P 1.1 P 0.6 P	2.4 P 2.1 P 1.8 P					

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

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

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

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

United States	Japan	Canada	1990=10
110.3 112.9 115.9 119.2	105.9 106.3 105.8 105.8	109.5 109.6 112.5 114.9	Annual average 1993 1994 1995 1996
Monthly 116.7	105.6	112.8	1995 Dec
117.2	105.4	113.2	1996 Jan
117.6	105.2	113.4	Feb
118.3	105.4	114.0	Mar
118.9	106.2	114.6	Apr
119.2	106.4	115.0	May
119.2	105.9	114.9	Jun
119.2	105.6	114.9	Jul
119.3	105.5	115.0	Aug
119.8	105.9	115.2	Sep
120.3	106.1	115.4	Oct
120.6	105.8	116.3	Nov
120.7	105.9	116.2	Dec
120.9	105.1 P	116.5	1997 Jan
121.1	104.8 P	116.7	Feb
121.1 P	104.8 P	116.7 P	Mar
Per cent 3.0 2.4 2.6 2.8	1.0 0.4 -0.5 0.0	2.0 0.2 2.6 2.1	Increases on a year earli Annual average 1993 1994 1995 1996
Montaly 2.3	-0.6	2.1	1995 Dec
2.4	-0.8	2.0	1996 Jan
2.4	-0.5	1.6	Feb
2.6	-0.2	1.9	Mar
2.8	0.2	1.9	Apr
2.8	0.1	2.0	May
2.7	-0.3	1.9	Jun
2.8	0.3	1.7	Jul
2.7	0.2	2.0	Aug
2.8	0.0	1.9	Sep
2.9	0.5	2.3	Oct
3.3	0.5	2.8	Nov
3.4	0.6	3.1	Dec
3.1	-0.3 P	2.9	1997 Jan
3.0	-0.4 P	2.9	Feb
2.4 P	-0.6 P	2.4 P	Mar

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

							7-1-1	Farmentalli	THOUSAND
GREAT BRITAIN	In employment	Self-employed	Govt-supported training and employment programmes §	Unpaid family workers **	In Employment -	ILO unemployed ++	Total economically active	Economically inactive	All aged 16 an
ALL Spr 1979 Spr 1981 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1987 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Win 1992/3 Spr 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Win 1993/4 Spr 1994 Aut 1994 Win 1994/5 Spr 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1996 Sum 1995 Sum 1996 Sum 1996 Aut 1996 Win 1996	22,600 21,574 20,446 20,673 20,673 20,890 20,982 21,010 21,708 22,488 22,132 21,577 21,373 21,373 21,373 21,373 21,404 21,475 21,557 21,557 21,597 21,644 21,475 21,549 22,085 22,085 22,085 22,085 22,085 22,085 22,252 22,401	1,769 2,191 2,292 2,606 2,606 2,703 2,718 2,957 3,136 3,429 3,471 3,318 3,147 3,184 3,109 3,111 3,140 3,193 3,213 3,220 3,283 3,274 3,242 3,243 3,243 3,213 3,283 3,277	366 321 321 402 414 513 541 490 458 325 333 329 323 323 329 323 327 267 267 267 267 267 267 267 267 267 2		24,369 23,765 23,103 23,626 23,626 23,995 24,117 24,489 25,389 26,195 26,491 25,883 25,255 24,934 24,959 24,953 25,007 25,055 25,11 25,293 25,338 25,412 25,560 26,634 25,635 25,645 25,724	1,466 X 2,521 X 2,891 X 2,964 X 3,143 3,026 3,031 2,946 2,424 2,021 1,925 2,361 2,745 2,965 2,909 2,879 2,879 2,879 2,879 2,879 2,879 2,879 2,435 2,435 2,435 2,435 2,438 2,438 2,438 2,334 2,338 2,331 2,321 2,255 2,221 2,221	25,836 X 26,286 X 25,994 X 26,590 X 26,768 27,021 27,148 27,435 28,216 28,243 28,000 27,899 27,868 27,853 27,954 27,956 27,978 27,944 27,966 27,978 27,978 27,978 27,978 27,978 27,978 27,978 27,978 27,966 27,978 27,978 27,978 27,978 27,978 27,978 27,978 27,966 27,978 28,072 28,096	15, 310 X 15, 654 X 16, 399 X 16, 130 X 15, 951 15, 990 16, 100 16, 053 15, 852 15, 623 15, 616 15, 835 16, 304 16, 398 16, 398 16, 398 16, 398 16, 412 16, 415 16, 507 16, 557 16, 557 16, 557 16, 554 16, 557 16, 554 16, 557 16, 556 16, 557 16, 55	41,146 41,940 42,394 42,720 42,720 43,011 43,246 43,487 43,689 44,078 44,159 44,217 44,230 44,217 44,230 44,217 44,230 44,246 44,277 44,293 44,322 44,352 44,352 44,410 44,560 44,599 44,638
Changes Aut 96 - Win 96/7 Per cent	149 0.7	-6 -0.2	-2 -0.9	-7 -5.9	135 0.5	-111 -5.0	24 0.1	15 0.1	39 0.1
MEN Spr 1979 Spr 1981 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1988 Spr 1989 Spr 1999 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Sum 1992 Spr 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Win 1993/4 Spr 1994 Aut 1994 Min 1994/5 Spr 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1996 Spr 1996 Sum 1996 Sum 1996 Win 1996/7	13,381 12,427 11,672 11,643 11,683 11,583 11,487 11,836 11,984 12,082 11,803 11,303 11,301 11,154 11,178 11,178 11,189 11,209 11,252 11,313 11,317 11,317 11,317 11,317 11,449 11,523 11,551 11,542 11,637 11,743	1,449 1,753 1,759 1,988 2,039 1,988 2,037 2,231 2,375 2,626 2,535 2,374 2,535 2,374 2,535 2,374 2,468 2,321 2,346 2,447 2,448 2,448 2,449 2,449 2,449 2,449 2,445 2,459 2,459 2,459 2,459	221 201 205 278 329 339 313 296 252 234 231 219 215 218 207 194 192 187 173 160 158 148 142 143 142 143 142 143		14.830 14.180 13.651 13.845 13.977 13.920 14.052 14.552 14.552 14.552 14.598 14.025 13.953 13.735 13.735 13.744 13.826 13.877 14.007 14.107 14	787 X 1,583 X 1,838 X 1,802 X 1,861 1,818 1,817 1,755 1,173 1,173 1,172 1,173 1,195 1,857 1,957 1,957 1,857 1,907 1,882 1,837 1,774 1,664 1,611 1,582 1,542 1,542 1,542 1,542 1,542 1,432 1,432 1,432	15,617 X 15,763 X 15,490 X 15,647 X 15,707 15,736 15,807 15,978 16,101 16,101 16,068 15,860 15,663 15,663 15,663 15,673 15,693 15,693 15,693 15,663 15,664 15,664 15,6662 15,6662 15,6690 15,6690 15,679	4,067 X 4,324 X 4,842 X 4,872 X 4,813 4,886 5,071 5,138 5,074 5,058 5,251 5,509 5,251 5,720 5,780 5,780 5,780 5,801 5,801 5,801 5,801 5,801 5,801 5,904 5,904 5,904 5,904 5,904 5,904 5,904 5,904 5,904 5,904 5,904 5,904 5,904 5,904 6,014 6,050	19.684 20.087 20.332 20.519 20.681 20.806 20.945 21.052 21.158 21.249 21.318 21.369 21.422 21.448 21.479 21.495 21.516 21.537 21.537 21.538 21.664 21.678 21.664 21.678 21.678 21.778
Changes Aut 96 - Win 96/7 Per cent	106 0.9	-5 -0.2	-3 -2.1	-3 -7.0	95 0.7	-106 -7.4	-11 -0.1	36 0.6	25 0.1
WOMEN Spr 1979 Spr 1981 Spr 1983 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1987 Spr 1989 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Sum 1992 Sum 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Win 1993/4 Sum 1994 Sum 1994 Sum 1994 Sum 1994 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1996 Sum 1996 Sum 1996 Sum 1996 Win 1996	9,220 9,147 8,774 9,030 9,030 9,207 9,399 9,522 9,872 10,285 10,406 10,329 10,214 10,215 10,216 10,216 10,216 10,216 10,216 10,216 10,217 10,216 10,216 10,216 10,216 10,325 10,305 10,476 10,534 10,534 10,534 10,534 10,534 10,534 10,534 10,534 10,615 10,615 10,665	319 438 533 619 6619 664 661 727 761 803 824 774 778 810 806 794 810 806 794 810 805 810 823 824 824	145 120 120 147 136 185 202 177 162 166 122 121 114 1108 105 108 108 99 90 93 94 87 83 82 79		9,539 9,585 9,452 9,780 9,780 9,780 10,197 10,437 11,236 11,230 11,120 11,224 11,210 11,226 11,227 11,286 11,316 11,316 11,3139 11,417 11,443 11,509 11,509 11,593 11,632	679 X 937 X 1,053 X 1,162 X 1,282 1,208 1,214 1,191 999 848 803 8910 928 972 969 961 919 893 845 853 842 841 796 782 789	10,218 X 10,522 X 10,505 X 10,943 X 11,062 11,226 11,411 11,628 11,835 12,116 12,176 12,176 12,176 12,178 12,140 12,178 12,182 12,182 12,182 12,182 12,182 12,182 12,182 12,182 12,182 12,182 12,183 12,184 12,184 12,184 12,184 12,185 12,191 12,259 12,146 12,161 12,259 12,185 12,191 12,284 12,305 12,305 12,319 12,305 12,319 12,305 12,319 12,382 12,382 12,382 12,382 12,382 12,382	11,243 X 11,330 X 11,557 X 11,258 X 11,138 11,104 11,029 10,915 10,578 10,565 10,517 10,661 10,675 10,619 10,616 10,603 10,603 10,606 10,613 10,653 10,653 10,651 10,559 10,551 10,559 10,551 10,559 10,551 10,559 10,551 10,559 10,551 10,559 10,551 10,559 10,551 10,559 10,551 10,559 10,551 10,559 10,551 10,559 10,551 10,552 10,564 10,562 10,513 10,564	21,462 21,852 22,062 22,200 22,200 22,330 22,440 22,543 22,613 22,713 22,760 22,790 22,794 22,797 22,798 22,806 22,814 22,856 22,869 22,869 22,869 22,899
Changes Aut 96 - Win 96/7 Per cent	43 0.4	0 0.0	1 1.0	-4 -5.3	40 0.3	-4 -0.6	35 0.3	-21 -0.2	14 0.1

TO STATE OF	0. 100111 1.0.11
+	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 elegated as in ampleyment since entire 1093

<sup>#</sup> People in full-time education who also did some paid work in the reference week have been classified as in employment since spring 1983.

Those on employment and training programmes have been classified as in employment since spring 1983. Some of those on government-supported training programmes may consider themselves to be employees or self-employed and so appear in other categories. Full information on those on government-supported training programmes is in Table 8.1.

The Labour Force (LE) 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.

S\$ Revised March 1995.

REAT BRITAIN	In employment	t #				ILO	Total	Economically	THOUSANDS All aged 16 and
	Employees	Self-employed	Govt-supported training and employment programmes §	Unpaid family workers**	In Employment	unemployed	economically active	inactive	over
ALL  7979  7971979  7971981  7971981  7971981  7971981  7971981  7971981  7971981  7971981  7971981  7971981  7971993  7971993  7971993  7971993  7971993  7971993  7971993  7971993  7971993  7971993  7971994  7971996  7971996	22,432 21,405 20,288 20,515 20,515 20,515 20,852 21,607 22,167 22,388 22,034 21,520 21,520 21,441 21,298 21,699 21,632 21,699 21,632 21,550 21,67 22,035 21,977 21,972 21,973 21,973 22,035 21,977 21,982 22,035 22,035 21,977 21,982 22,035 22,	1,778 2,201 2,301 2,616 2,616 2,616 2,713 2,729 2,969 3,148 3,441 3,482 3,330 3,147 3,108 3,115 3,165 3,216 3,224 3,289 3,259 3,269 3,247 3,266 3,188 3,205 3,291 3,244	355 3111 3111 390 490 498 527 478 448 412 364 3112 330 329 322 280 296 283 273 273 223 228 228 228 228 228 228 228 228 22		24,210 23,606 22,944 23,467 23,467 23,850 23,984 24,368 25,279 26,093 26,093 26,324 25,792 25,206 24,907 25,085 25,075 24,928 25,341 25,359 25,341 25,359 25,625 25,530 25,644 25,625 25,578 25,853 25,853 25,853 25,853 25,853	1,428 X 2,483 X 2,926 X 3,105 2,990 2,990 2,912 2,392 1,894 2,684 2,849 2,684 2,849 2,684 2,842	25,638 X 26,089 X 25,797 X 26,393 X 26,571 26,840 27,671 28,083 28,218 28,121 27,890 27,756 28,027 27,718 27,750 28,075 27,756 28,027 27,718 27,750 28,075 27,876 27,656 27,726 28,123 28,123 28,123 28,123 28,123 28,123 28,123 28,123 28,123 28,123 28,123 28,123 28,123 28,123 28,123 28,123 28,123 28,123 28,123 28,138 27,957	15,507 X 15,851 X 16,596 X 16,327 X 16,148 16,171 16,268 15,757 15,745 15,745 15,745 16,289 16,461 16,203 16,330 16,544 16,528 16,218 16,440 16,655 16,655 16,655 16,655 16,679 16,340 16,679 16,440 16,679 16,461 16,680	41,146 41,940 42,394 42,720 42,720 43,011 43,246 43,487 43,665 43,839 43,962 44,159 44,217 44,230 44,246 44,262 44,273 44,322 44,322 44,322 44,322 44,324 44,447 44,447 44,485 44,560 44,599 44,638
Changes Jul 96 - Win 96/7 Per cent	50 0.2	-67 -2.0	1.2	-7 -5.9	-21 -0.1	-159 -7.2	-181 -0.6	220 1.3	39 0.1
IEN	13,302 12,348 11,601 11,572 11,572 11,522 11,522 11,439 11,794 11,943 12,038 12,038 11,755 11,320 11,112 11,261 11,191 11,109 11,168 11,324 11,324 11,324 11,344 11,558 11,478 11,558 11,478 11,478 11,478 11,478 11,478 11,478 11,478 11,643 11,643 11,643 11,643	1,442 1,745 1,751 1,980 1,980 2,032 2,050 2,224 2,369 2,621 2,641 2,370 2,316 2,316 2,332 2,364 2,407 2,427 2,482 2,471 2,488 2,471 2,475 2,471 2,475 2,471 2,475 2,471 2,475 2,471 2,475 2,475 2,471 2,475 2,486 2,474 2,486 2,486 2,486	212 192 192 245 266 315 326 322 288 249 223 211 218 220 211 186 195 190 177 152 160 151 145 135 145		14,743 14,093 13,565 13,759 13,759 13,759 13,846 13,848 14,491 14,870 14,971 14,541 13,982 13,691 13,818 13,731 13,833 14,025 14,044 14,041 14,028 14,203 14,156 14,041 14,091 14,293 14,293 14,272	763 X 1,560 X 1,815 X 1,778 X 1,838 1,796 1,796 1,736 1,408 1,156 1,106 1,454 1,804 1,941 1,850 1,765 1,850 1,765 1,812 1,639 1,616 1,550 1,639 1,616 1,522 1,534 1,495 1,516 1,415 1,315	15,507 X 15,653 X 15,379 X 15,537 X 15,596 15,694 15,642 15,720 15,899 16,026 15,615 15,615 15,674 15,581 15,581 15,583 15,684 15,579 15,837 15,674 15,579 15,879 15,877 15,579 15,877 15,579 15,877 15,579 15,877 15,579 15,877 15,579 15,877 15,579 15,877 15,579 15,877	4,177 X 4,434 X 4,952 X 4,982 X 4,982 X 4,923 5,155 5,153 5,152 5,153 5,172 5,324 5,583 5,641 5,774 5,882 5,805 5,641 5,784 5,882 5,825 6,055 6,068 6,055 6,068 6,068 6,068 6,068 6,068 6,141	19,684 20,087 20,332 20,519 20,519 20,681 20,806 20,945 21,052 21,158 21,249 21,318 21,369 21,420 21,432 21,448 21,464 21,479 21,516 21,537 21,559 21,559 21,604 21,623 21,6654 21,678 21,7703 21,728
hanges ut 96 - Win 96/7 er cent	39 0.3	-56 -2.3	-2 -1.3	-3 -7.0	-21 -0.1	-100 -7.1	-121 -0.8	146 2.4	25 0.1
IOMEN	9,130 9,057 8,687 8,943 8,943 9,126 9,324 9,453 9,807 10,225 10,350 10,279 10,200 10,201 10,246 10,250 10,189 10,246 10,335 10,307 10,307 10,334 10,477 10,499 10,507 10,507 10,584 10,650	337 455 550 636 636 682 678 779 820 842 802 777 792 783 797 801 809 797 801 798 798 798 798 798 798 798 798 798 798	143 119 119 145 134 183 201 176 160 164 126 118 101 112 102 94 85 85 91 91 85 74 80 84	122 104 198 98 98 98 88 88 93 81 81 83 87 75	9,467 9,512 9,379 9,708 9,708 9,952 10,138 10,384 11,284 11,353 11,224 11,215 11,225 11,235 11,261 11,316 11,316 11,315 11,290 11,315 11,441 11,469	665 X 923 X 1,039 X 1,148 X 1,1267 1,194 1,200 1,176 833 787 875 875 875 1,001 986 940 989 940 981 981 981 981 981 871 871 875 875 875 875 875 877 875 875 875 876 940 881 881 881 881 881 881 881 881 881 88	10,132 X 10,435 X 10,418 X 10,856 X 10,975 11,146 11,337 11,560 11,772 12,141 12,127 12,141 12,236 12,136 12,242 12,136 12,132 12,132 12,133 12,233 12,133 12,333 12,333 12,255 12,258 12,373 12,429 12,370	11,330 X 11,417 X 11,644 X 11,344 X 11,225 11,184 11,102 10,983 10,841 10,624 10,572 10,633 10,686 10,552 10,556 10,656 10,656 10,656 10,656 10,559 10,614 10,705 10,614 10,705 10,614 10,518 10,518 10,518 10,518 10,518 10,518 10,518 10,518 10,518 10,518 10,518 10,518 10,518 10,518 10,518 10,518 10,518 10,509 10,466 10,539	21,462 21,852 22,062 22,200 22,330 22,440 22,543 22,6613 22,763 22,790 22,790 22,797 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,814 22,826 22,830 22,843 22,843 22,856 22,869 22,886 2
4 96 - Win 96/7 er cent	11 0.1	-11 -1.4 e Labour Force Sun	4 5.0	-4 -5.3	0	-59 -7.3	-59 -0.5	73 0.7	14 0.1

Since 1984 the definitions used in the Labour Force Survey (LFS) have been fully in line with international recommendations. For details see 'The quarterly Labour Force Survey: a new dimension to labour market statistics', Employment Gazette, October 1992, pp 483-490.

People in full-time education who also did some paid work in the reference week have been classified as in employment since spring 1983.

Those on employment and training programmes have been classified as in employment since spring 1983. Some of those on government-supported training programmes may consider themselves to be employees or self-employed and so appear in other categories. Full information on those on government-supported training programmes is in Table 8.1.

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

Unpaid family workers have been classified as in employment since spring 1992. Includes those who did not state whether they were employees or self-employed.

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### LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Economic activity + by age

TH	OL	IS	Δ	NI

GREAT BRITAIN	SEASONAL	LY ADJUSTED		NOT SEAS	ONALLY ADJU	STED			- 1 - 1 this is		THOUSAN
	All aged 16		Women	— All	Age groups	s 16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (Men)	65 & over
In annular mont t	All	Men	women	— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —						50-64 (Men) 50-59 (Wome	en)60 & over
In employment * Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1988 Spr 1988 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Spr 1992 Spr 1993 Spr 1994 Aut 1994 Min 1994/S Spr 1995 Min 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Win 1996/7	697799517359300138250454415 699178889595951793311663454415 6991788959595179331166345456 9397445666574767676767676767676767676767676	13,845 13,927 14,052 14,052 14,052 14,025 14,025 13,774 13,920 14,027 14,027 14,027 14,027 14,027 14,038 14,125 14,137 14,137 14,137 14,137 14,137 14,138 14,353	9 7 80 10 10 18 10 19 17 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	23,467 23,8864 24,57,593 26,37,242 26,37,242 26,37,242 27,57,37,47 27,57,37,47 27,57,37,47 27,57 27,57	8 19 848 841 925 905 901 801 633 5566 574 587 574 587 577 619 645 645 665 674	1,956 2,923 2,924 2,924 2,122 2,122 2,122 2,122 1,972 1,510 1,303 1,278 1,313 1,308 1,298 1,358 1,404 1,369 1,358 1,445 1,447	29099 94248 911248 91248 91248 91248 91248 91248 91248 91248 91248 91248 91248 91248 9	5.189 5.3467.5 5.667.339 6.667.349 6.667.666.351 6.668.031 6.688.031 6.8831 6.8831 6.8831 6.8831 6.8831 6.8831 6.8831 6.8831 6.8831 6.8831 6.8831 6.6887 6.6	7. 878 8.159 8.1597 8.157715 8.1988 8.1988 8.1988 8.1989 9.0144 9.1158 9.1158 9.1247 9.2213 9.3406 9.4479 9.4449 9.443	4,693 4,6550 4,6550 4,6583 4,6713 4,618 4,636 4,478 4,481 4,641 4,4882 4,6494 4,7744 4,7444 4	722 6744 6442 6467 767 757 755 756 756 770 771 771 771 774 746 749 753 751
LO unemployed * Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1986 Spr 1988 Spr 1988 Spr 1989 Spr 1989 Spr 1999 Spr 1999 Spr 1999 Spr 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Win 1993/4 Spr 1994 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 Spr 1996	4361-6441-51-5991-8667-37-58344-51-1-1-20342-2026-4-097-5-88-7-6524-4-332-2021-1-2032-2021-1-2021-2021-2021-2	1 861 1 817 1 755 1 122 1 122 1 123 1 123 1 123 1 124 1 835 1 882 1 882	1,282 1,208 1,214 1,191 1,999 8,03 8,91 9,54 9,54 9,54 9,54 9,54 9,74 8,53 8,53 8,53 8,53 8,53 8,53 8,53 8,53	10909928949349220664 32939398398493493220664 11-02002064174698285766 32002071-10200207675474747828362020664 10000000000000000000000000000000000	227 227 223 152 109 103 129 121 121 140 140 145 140 145 147 147 149	551 490 491 492 332 244 225 2302 2307 4338 3311 294 3311 227 237 237 231 239 231 231 231 231 231 231 231 231 231 231	630 6076 4326 3331 4394 4894 454 4454 4454 446 3815 3687 3687 334	723 7296 7790 627 5349 5622 7754 7754 7764 7714 680 680 680 6611 5552	691 688 688 5564 4476 6725 7232 6660 6438 66358 6621 65791 5546	450 408 408 4045 3315 405 405 405 405 405 405 405 405 405 40	99630216013307154821798159556
Economically inactors of the conomical inact	2tive 951	4,836 4,8971 1389 55,0138 55,0589 55,0589 55,058 55,7382 55,7885 55,7885 55,8860 55,5782 55,8860 55,5785 55,8860 55,88	11,138 11,104 11,029 11,029 10,778 10,565 10,567 10,660 10,661 10,663 10,663 10,663 10,663 10,663 10,653 10,651 10,653 10,653 10,653 10,653 10,653 10,653 10,653 10,653 10,653 10,653 10,653 10,555 10	16,148 16,171 16,208 15,757 15,957 15,957 16,461 16,3344 16,5344 16,5218 16,446 16,646 16,637 16,637 16,646	708 649 66149 66149 66149 55202 5517 661589	1,078 1,001 971 924 880 827 841 840 999 1,053 947 1,000 1,023 1,03 1,03 1,03 1,03 1,03 1,03 1,03 1,0	813 807 811 806 784 721 807 807 808 865 845 834 838 838 838 787 831 837 838 787 837 838 787 838 787 847	1,584 1,541 1,486 1,446 1,4420 1,481 1,5327 1,5327 1,534 1,5304 1,5304 1,5304 1,5304 1,5304 1,5304 1,5304 1,5304 1,5304 1,5408 1	1,656 1,632 1,655 1,555 1,5564 1,5564 1,5554 1,638 1,638 1,6778 1,744 1,724 1,724 1,744 1,745 1,	47 69 33 69 88 67 28 69 48 89 77 69 89 69 77 69 77 69 89 69 77 69	8.768 8.9224 9.0876 9.0876 9.0305 9.0305 9.0305 9.1352 9.1448 9.1346 9.1
Economic activity Spr 1984 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1988 Spr 1988 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Spr 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1994 Aut 1994 Aut 1994 Aut 1995 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1996 Aut	62.28.8.1.7.4.5.1.4.0.9.0.9.9.9.8.8.9.1.7.4.5.1.4.0.9.0.9.9.9.8.8.9.6.6.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2	76.4 6.4 6.5 5.9 7.5 5.5 9.1 7.5 5.5 9.1 7.5 5.4 2.2 7.3 3.0 0.0 7.3 3.0 0.0 7.2 2.2 7.2 7	8.0.9.6.03.47.5.5.34.4.5.5.5.4.03.47.6.80.80.8.1.2 49.0.0.1.0.23.5.33.5.33.33.33.33.33.33.33.33.33.33.3	622224 4 7 4 1.2 8.2 8.4 1.67 4.9 4.53 0.6.5 2.1 66223 444 6633 22 23 32 22 23 22 23 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	6.35.8.2.0.9.8.6.6.3.1.4.7.1.7.1.8.4.3.3.3.6.66.2.6.6.6.3.5.1.4.7.1.7.1.8.4.3.3.3.6.6.6.6.3.6.6.6.6.3.6.6.6.6.6.6	69.9 71.6 71.8 74.1 74.1 74.1 60.8 63.7 60.8 63.7 60.8 63.7 60.8 63.7 60.8 63.7 60.8 63.7 60.8 63.7 60.8 63.7 60.8 63.7 60.8 63.7 60.8 63.7 60.8 63.7 60.8 63.7 60.8 63.7 60.8 63.7 60.8 63.7 60.8 63.7 60.8 60.8 60.8 60.8 60.8 60.8 60.8 60.8	81.5 82.0 82.1 82.3 82.3 83.8 83.1 81.2 79.0 79.0 79.9 77.8 77.8 77.8 77.8 77.8 77.8 77.8	78.8 79.7 80.4 81.3 82.2 82.9 83.0 83.0 83.0 83.3 83.3 83.4 83.4 83.4 83.4 83.8 83.8	83.8 84.32 84.42 85.3 85.5 86.02 85.6 85.6.4 85.00 84.7 85.20 84.7 85.20 84.7 84.7	9.27.9.07.9.637.1.55.9.0.9.1.4.3.4.1.4.57.5.9.0.9.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0	8.7.7.7.8.8.8.8.7.7.7.8.9.8.0.8.0.9.0.0.0.9.0.7.7.8.7.7.7.8.7.8.7.7.7.8.7.8.7.7.7.8.8.8.8.7.7.7.7.8.7.8.8.8.8.7.7.7.8.8.8.8.7.7.7.8.7.8.8.8.8.7.7.7.8.7.8.8.8.8.7.8.7.7.7.8.7.8.8.8.8.7.8.7.7.7.8.7.8.8.8.8.7.8.7.7.7.8.8.8.8.8.7.8.7.7.7.8.8.8.8.8.7.8.7.7.7.8.8.8.8.8.7.8.7.7.7.8.8.8.8.8.7.8.8.8.8.7.8.7.7.7.8.8.8.8.8.7.8.7.8.8.8.8.7.8.8.8.8.7.8.8.8.8.7.8.8.8.8.7.8.8.8.8.7.8.8.8.8.7.8.7.7.7.8.8.8.8.8.8.7.7.7.8.8.8.8.8.7.8.8.8.8.8.7.8.8.8.8.7.7.8.8.8.8.8.7.8.8.8.8.7.8.8.8.8.7.8.8.8.8.7.8.8.8.8.7.8.8.8.8.9.9.0.0.0.9.9.0.0.0.9.0.0.0.0.0
Win 1996/7  ILO unemploymen Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1988 Spr 1988 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1993 Spr 1993 Spr 1993 Spr 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Aut 1995 Aut 1995 Sum 1996 Sum 1996 Sum 1996 Aut 1996	t rate #per ce 11.2 11.2 11.2 11.7 7.2 6.8 8.4 10.4 10.3 10.2 10.7 9.7 9.1 8.7 8.8 8.7 7.5	8.5.5.1.9.3.9.1.6.5.2.0.7.1.1.5.3.6.3.1.0.8.8.7.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9	11.6 10.8 10.2 87.0 67.7 7.8 9.9 7.7 7.7 7.6 9.9 66.6 66.6 64.4 66.3	11.7 11.1 10.8 7.6 8.9 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10	21.7 20.3 8 19.5 1 10.8 1 15.0 1 16.9 2 20.0 3 183.7 29.6 4 172.6 1 19.6 2 183.4 1 183.4 1 218.1	22.0 19.7 19.7 17.9 17.9 10.3 11.4 16.3 11.4 19.1 120.1 17.4 19.2 19.2 19.2 19.2 19.4 19.4	17.6 16.0 14.0 14.0 19.6 12.8 15.2 16.4 17.2 16.4 17.2 16.4 14.4 14.1 13.0 13.0 13.0 13.0 13.0 13.0 14.0 15.0 16.0 16.1 16.0 16.0 16.0 16.0 16.0 16	12.22 12.22 11.94 7.87 10.43 10.43 10.34 1	8.1 8.7 7.6 4.9 7.8 1.4 5.7 7.7 7.7 8.6 6.6 6.6 6.6 6.6 6.6 6.6 6.6 6.6 6.6	61191931460047,039884110845 <b>9</b> 88888667899998877777776666 <b>6</b>	5866169408-08491-68814521533 <b>3</b> 76665645345335333000000000000000000000000

### Full-time/ Part-time workers and second jobs (all in employment) 7.4

GREAT BRITAIN	All Full-time +		See See See See See	All Part-time i	n main job +		All persons w	vith second job #	THOUSANDS
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
III - Seasonally adju 1III - Seasonally adju 1985 1985 1986 1987 1987 1987 1987 1987 1987 1987 1987 1988	189,74 199,781	2359471944 2359477147440 23329477147440 23329477147479945999999999999999999999999999	5.5.7.6.3.499.0.44.2.9.11.5.1.5.4.3.49.0.4.2.9.3.3.2.2.2.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3	727987798679997445395999445395999744539599974453959997445395959974453959595959595959595959595959595959595	5621 66134 7492 88759 9773 1.0828 9773 1.12374 1.1569 1.12374 1.1269 1.1283	4,4,468,47 4,4,688,7 4,4,688,7 4,4,688,91 4,4,688,91 4,4,6,6,6,7 1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1			
win 996/7	19,489 19,386	1331900112339000112339001123390011233900112339001123390011233900112339001123390001123390001123390001123390001123390001123390001123390001123390000000000	592468454493773961777602 9558771373772197775332311602 955877137577219773532321777602 95587713777219773532321777602 95587713777219773532321777602	4 5555555556666666666666666666666666666	597 6590 7832 8332 8303 9901 1,0924 1,1439 1,1464 1,2757 1,277	4.3.44.1 4.4.6.75.1 4.4.6.75.1 4.4.6.75.1 4.6.75.1 4.6.75.1 4.6.75.1 4.6.75.1 4.6.75.1 4.6.75.1 4.6.75.1 4.6.75.1 4.6.75.1 4.6.75.1 6.7	7019 8235 88456 89568 1,00787 1,1424 1,2891 1,2891 1,2891 1,28631 1,2891 1,2991	7824 7825 7825 7825 7825 7825 7825 7825 7825	334458667 334458667 3555567 3677558 377777 377777 3788 3788 3788 3788
Employees - Seasor 547 1984 - Seasor 547 1985 - Seasor 547 1984 - Seasor 547 1986 - Seasor 547 1981 - S	16,650 16,718	11,2134 11,21325 11,2	07885901778885901974811277431305511774313055177431305551774313055555555555555555555555555555555555	4.44.56377102 4.44.56377102 5.637710	4166 4244 4244 4355 5555 6644 6726 7799 7782 8875 9366	3.9537 4.087 4.1486 4.2188 4.42460 4.402 4.513 4.513 4.6487 4.6687 4.66887 4.6658 4.6751 4.6751 4.6751 4.6751 4.6751 4.6751 4.6751 4.6751 4.6751 4.714			
387 9889 387 9890 387 991 391 391 391 391 391 391 391	asonally adjusted 16,130 16,130 16,130 16,124 17,188 17,188 17,188 17,188 16,1961 16,139 16,139 16,1340 16,1641 16,533 16,455 16,445 16,650 16,650 16,6649	11,1393 11,10699 11,10699 11,10699 11,10699 11,10699 11,10699 11,10699 10,4284 10,4394 10,4394 10,4595 11,10699 10,704 10,704 10,704 10,704 10,724	093288200 0124089200 112408920 112408	4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.	424 4352 4364 4364 4366 4366 660 6738 8003 8003 8003 8003 8004 8004 8004 80	3.932 4.000 4.0757 4.1313 4.4325 4.4325 4.4324 4.530 4.530 4.6392 4.6392 4.6392 4.6392 4.6392 4.6392 4.6392 4.6392 4.6392 4.6392 4.6392 4.6392 4.724	423766771776679932999088888 <b>67</b>	2124 23302237 2266306 225519 22987 231121 23121 23131 23131 23131 23131 2322	235 2390 3350 3350 4457 4477 4472 4477 5888 5888 5588 5588 5588 5588 5588
Win 1996/7	sonally adjusted 212462 212462 212462 212462 212462 212462 212462 2124620 2124620 2124620 2124620 2124620 2124620 2124620	8990724450174162771388423 89907244677920455721862171 11112020202020202020202020202020202020	3078 33478 43478 4435 4435 4436 413 413 4103 4003 4004 4404 4404 4409 4409 412	446374487 446304512299 4463055555666666666666666666666666666666	13255500064 1322500064 1791322222222787 1222222222222222222222222222	3116 321228 33628 33668 33668 33664 33906 33936 33887 4014 4144 4111			
#II-employed - Not # 1985 # 1985 # 1986 # 1986 # 1988 # 1989 # 1989 # 1990 # 1993 # 1993 # 1995 # 1995 # 1995 # 1995 # 1995 # 1996 # 1996 # 1996 # 1996	2,625 seasonally adjuste 2,166 2,1263 2,1291 2,1464 2,1464 2,1829 2,1829 2,1811 2,1531 2,1531 2,1531 2,1531 2,1531 2,1531 2,1531 2,1531 2,1531 2,1531 2,1531 2,1531 2,1531	d 1,8462 1,9930 1,9930 1,9930 22,24459 22,24459 22,211,122,247 22,211,122,247 22,211,122,247 22,211,122,248 22,188	320 351 360 391 416 448 449 416 417 407 403 405 396 411 400 405	448 461 436 5007 5453 5511 5569 6314 6623 6634 6650 <b>650</b>	132 139 150 150 175 175 195 209 234 227 223 227 228 2231 2448 242	315 331 353 363 372 353 353 360 375 390 404 396 391 396 394 404 403 417 415 408	246 2460 22708 3347 3342 2490 3345 3345 3345 3345 3345 3380 3771 353	161 165 179 171 190 207 212 219 205 203 213 221 229 244 234 230 236 232	85 95 105 199 118 140 130 127 100 132 142 137 158 163 161 151 151 139 139

People whose main job is full-time or part-time. The definition of full- and part-time for employees, self-employed, those on employer-based schemes and unpaid family workers is based on the respondent's own assessment. Those on college-based schemes have been included with part-timers.

Second jobs reported in LFS in addition to person's main full-time or part-time job. Excludes those who have changed jobs within the reference week.

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 Alternative measures of unemployment

TH	OI	15	۸	NI	

GREAT BRITAIN	ILO unemploy	yment measure			Claimant une	mployment measur	'e +	CALL STREET	7 F 1
	Seasonally a	djusted				prost.		3001	
	Claimants	Non claimants	Total	Difference	Total #	ILO unemployed	Not ILO unemp Economically inactive	In employment	Total
ALL Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1987 Spr 1987 Spr 1988 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1992 Sum 1992 Aut 1992 Win 1992/3 Spr 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Win 1993/4 Spr 1994 Sum 1994 Aut 1994 Win 1994/5 Spr 1995 Sum 1996 Sum 1996 Sum 1996 Win 1996 Wi	1,798 1,828 1,883 1,938 1,909 1,862 1,762 1,697 1,551 1,480 1,443 1,399 1,412 1,377 1,255 1,147 1,060	947 957 974 1,027 1,000 1,017 1,036 1,018 1,010 972 977 991 1,009 971 956 994 999 1,075 1,050	3,143 3,026 3,031 2,946 2,424 2,021 1,925 2,361 2,745 2,785 2,985 2,985 2,999 2,879 2,879 2,879 2,487 2,457 2,458 2,457 2,435 2,487 2,435 2,487 2,435 2,487 2,435 2,487 2,435 2,487 2,488 2,383 2,334 2,321 2,255 2,221 2,251	369 115 38 147 154 279 422 294 157 126 94 104 722 72 104 123 119 150 105 149 189 191 212 202 229 213 293 367	2,774 2,911 2,993 2,799 2,270 1,742 1,502 2,067 2,588 2,659 2,763 2,861 2,837 2,807 2,747 2,675 2,551 2,417 2,307 2,246 2,217 2,171 2,132 2,093 2,041 1,928 1,744	1,798 1,828 1,883 1,938 1,909 1,862 1,820 1,762 1,698 1,657 1,551 1,480 1,443 1,399 1,327 1,255 1,147 1,060	496 568 543 584 574 633 584 583 559 544 536 544 500 519 494 474 468 481 470 412	294 264 337 339 354 312 343 330 340 317 330 284 303 299 265 279 297 305 311 272	790 831 880 923 928 945 927 913 889 861 866 828 803 818 759 753 766 781 684
Changes Aut 96 - Win 96/7 Win 95/6 - Win 96/7	-86 -318	-24 95	-111 -224		-184 -388	-86 -318	-58 -62	-39 -7	-98 -70
MEN Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1989 Spr 1999 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Sum 1992 Win 1992 Win 1992 Win 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Win 1993/4 Spr 1994 Aut 1994 Win 1994/5 Spr 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Aut 1995 Aut 1995 Aut 1995 Aut 1996 Win	1,409 1,437 1,482 1,516 1,481 1,443 1,364 1,320 1,287 1,217 1,147 1,147 1,129 1,084 1,092 1,085 1,034 987 894 814	426 420 436 467 474 464 479 473 476 487 446 465 452 482 451 454 491 485 538 512	1,861 1,818 1,817 1,755 1,425 1,173 1,122 1,470 1,835 1,857 1,919 1,983 1,955 1,907 1,882 1,837 1,797 1,797 1,744 1,664 1,542 1,556 1,542 1,542 1,542 1,542 1,542 1,542 1,542 1,542 1,472 1,442 1,472 1,432 1,432 1,432 1,432 1,326	-95 -208 -251 -188 -150 -62 -62 -92 -146 -181 -202 -212 -247 -224 -217 -194 -182 -149 -131 -122 -110 -85 -66 -76 -32 -4	1,956 2,026 2,067 1,943 1,575 1,234 1,100 1,562 1,981 2,038 2,120 2,195 2,176 2,154 2,106 2,053 1,993 1,923 1,846 1,761 1,712 1,688 1,683 1,624 1,591 1,548 1,464 1,329	1,409 1,437 1,482 1,516 1,481 1,443 1,403 1,364 1,320 1,287 1,217 1,147 1,129 1,084 1,092 1,085 1,034 987 894 814	354 404 379 420 416 468 434 431 396 385 372 393 345 369 357 330 336 335 340 312	218 197 259 259 280 243 269 259 274 251 257 221 238 235 204 209 221 226 230 <b>204</b>	572 601 638 679 695 711 703 690 670 636 628 614 583 604 551 539 557 561 570 515
Changes Aut 96 - Win 96/7 Win 95/6 - Win 96/7	-80 -271	-26 58	-106 -213		-135 -295	-80 -271	-29 -18	-26 -5	-55 -23
WOMEN Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1988 Spr 1989 Spr 1999 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Sum 1992 Aut 1992 Win 1992/3 Spr 1993 Sum 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1994 Spr 1994 Sum 1994 Spr 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Aut 1995 Aut 1995 Aut 1996 Win	389 391 401 422 428 418 417 398 370 334 314 316 320 294 293 268 253 <b>247</b>	520 537 538 560 526 553 552 563 541 524 525 512 539 527 521 502 504 514 537 538	1,282 1,208 1,214 1,191 999 848 803 891 910 928 938 982 954 972 969 961 9119 893 859 845 853 842 841 796 782 789	464 323 288 335 304 340 401 386 303 307 295 316 294 319 328 340 313 299 287 299 313 313 322 287 295 316	817 885 926 856 695 508 402 505 607 622 643 665 661 663 641 621 607 595 572 547 533 529 519 509 501 493 464 445	389 391 401 422 428 418 417 398 378 370 334 316 320 294 293 268 253 247	142 164 164 164 158 165 151 152 163 159 165 151 154 150 137 144 132 146 130	76 67 78 80 75 70 74 72 65 66 73 63 65 64 61 71 77 80 82 <b>68</b>	218 231 242 244 233 223 223 225 238 214 220 214 198 215 209 225 211 168
Changes Aut 96 - Win 96/7 Win 95/6 - Win 96/7	-6 -47	2 36	-4 -11		-49 -94	-6 -47	-30 -44	-13 -2	-43 -46

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

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

### LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Alternative measures of unemployment

THOUSANDS

GREAT BRITAIN	ILO unemplo	yment measure			Claimant une	employment measu	re +		
	Not seasonal	ly adjusted		- 400					
							Not ILO unemp	loyed	
	Claimants	Non claimants	Total	Difference	Total #	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	In employment	Total
ALL 3r 1984 3r 1985 3r 1986 3r 1986 3r 1987 3r 1988 3r 1987 3r 1987 3r 1999 3r 1991 3r 1992 4u 1992 4u 1992 4u 1992 4u 1992 4u 1993 4u 1995 4u 1995 5u 1994 5u 1994 5u 1994 5u 1995 5u 1996 5u 1996 5u 1996	2,233 2,164 2,202 2,096 1,655 1,143 1,034 1,447 1,790 1,828 1,861 1,970 1,901 1,862 1,797 1,791 1,658 1,526 1,505 1,434 1,442 1,385 1,400 1,318 1,259 1,118	872 826 794 815 737 846 860 883 894 1,018 997 948 1,080 1,045 999 967 1,077 991 930 942 1,077 998 899 947 1,068 1,068	3,105 2,990 2,996 2,912 2,392 1,894 2,329 2,684 2,847 2,967 2,849 2,942 2,790 2,656 2,734 2,517 2,435 2,479 2,382 2,299 2,265 2,299 2,265 2,299 2,265 2,299 2,265 2,299 2,265 2,299 2,265 2,299 2,265 2,299 2,265 2,299 2,265 2,299 2,265 2,299 2,265 2,299 2,265 2,299 2,265 2,299	114 -149 -186 -41 -10 214 373 243 71 189 113 45 -18 131 120 53 32 212 125 66 105 255 235 104 149 273 324	2,991 3,139 3,181 2,952 2,401 1,775 1,520 2,086 2,613 2,657 2,735 2,922 2,867 2,811 2,721 2,727 2,624 2,523 2,389 2,211 2,224 2,147 2,195 2,116 2,054 1,902	2,233 2,164 2,202 2,096 1,655 1,143 1,034 1,447 1,790 1,828 1,861 1,970 1,901 1,862 1,797 1,791 1,689 1,658 1,526 1,505 1,434 1,402 1,385 1,400 1,318 1,259 1,118	574 778 783 673 568 423 300 517 567 540 602 598 636 583 604 582 547 536 567 521 522 496 500 488 487	184 197 196 183 178 209 186 250 306 263 335 350 368 313 342 342 342 342 353 318 329 296 300 266 295 310 309 313	758 975 980 856 746 632 486 640 823 829 874 952 966 949 924 946 935 865 866 864 837 822 762 795 798
MEN Spr 984 Spr 985 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1988 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Mar 1992 Mar 1992 Mar 1992 Mar 1993 Mar 1993 Mar 1993 Mar 1994 Mar 1994 Mar 1994 Mar 1994 Mar 1994 Mar 1994 Mar 1995 Mar 1995 Mar 1995 Mar 1995 Mar 1995 Mar 1995 Mar 1996	1,607 1,567 1,577 1,490 1,176 834 777 1,111 1,415 1,430 1,457 1,546 1,487 1,437 1,391 1,325 1,281 1,191 1,171 1,134 1,080 1,064 1,107 1,040 984 865	231 229 225 246 231 322 329 343 390 457 436 458 437 504 478 460 440 530 449 445 416 528 458 427 455 532	1,838 1,796 1,796 1,796 1,736 1,408 1,156 1,106 1,454 1,804 1,888 1,893 2,003 1,924 1,941 1,856 1,850 1,765 1,616 1,550 1,550 1,550 1,522 1,534 1,495 1,516 1,415	-257 -377 -392 -311 -260 -114 -14 -129 -202 -136 -196 -244 -281 -203 -220 -256 -252 -101 -176 -198 -187 -71 -102 -144 -121 -27 -19	2,094 2,173 2,188 2,047 1,667 1,270 1,120 1,583 2,006 2,024 2,089 2,247 2,144 2,076 2,106 2,017 1,913 1,815 1,813 1,738 1,679 1,623 1,677 1,616 1,543 1,434	1,607 1,567 1,571 1,490 1,176 834 777 1,111 1,415 1,430 1,457 1,546 1,487 1,437 1,378 1,391 1,325 1,281 1,191 1,171 1,134 1,080 1,064 1,107 1,040 984	367 487 492 435 373 294 206 278 366 399 375 434 429 466 431 447 409 382 370 411 357 366 356 356 356 356	121 118 125 122 118 142 137 194 225 195 267 289 241 267 268 283 250 255 231 246 233 204 221 228 225 225	488 605 617 557 491 436 344 472 591 594 632 702 718 707 698 716 692 632 624 642 603 599 559 571 576 579 579
WOM:EN Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1985 Spr 1987 Spr 1987 Spr 1988 Spr 1989 Spr 1991 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Sum 1992 Win 1992/Sum 1993 Sum 1993 Sum 1993 Sum 1993 Sum 1993 Sum 1993 Sum 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1995 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1996	627 597 631 607 479 309 257 336 375 398 403 425 414 425 419 400 364 376 335 334 300 322 321 294 279 275	641 597 569 569 505 524 530 540 505 561 551 539 511 576 567 540 527 547 542 485 526 549 540 471 492 536	1,267 1,194 1,200 1,176 984 833 787 875 880 958 954 964 925 1,001 986 940 891 923 878 819 826 871 861 765 770 811	370 228 206 271 250 328 388 372 273 325 308 289 263 334 340 309 284 313 301 264 293 326 337 248 270 300	897 966 993 905 734 505 400 503 607 633 646 675 662 667 645 631 607 610 576 533 545 524 511	627 597 631 607 479 309 257 336 375 398 403 425 4114 425 419 400 364 376 335 334 300 322 321 294 279 275	208 291 291 293 196 129 94 112 151 167 168 168 169 170 152 157 173 165 167 156 164 156 164 156 141 150	63 778 71 61 59 67 48 56 81 68 82 80 72 75 74 70 68 74 65 69 66 62 74 82 88	270 370 363 299 255 196 142 167 232 235 243 250 248 242 227 231 243 244 242 227 231 243 244 242 227 231 244 242 227 231 243 244 242 227 231 244 244 247 248 249 249 249 249 249 249 249 249 249 249

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

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

### LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Job-related training received by employees

GREAT BRITAIN	All who received job-related training in the last 4 weeks												
	Seasonally adjusted	Not seasonally ad	justed										
			Age Groups										
	All of working age +		16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-59/64						
ALL 9844 \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	1-0464600479646000000000000000000000000000	8000006-0947-7-04-000088846 21-937-8806656887-1-08-08-1-0 1-04-88-7-94-007-1-08-08-1-0 -08-66-66-67-07-68-68-68-68-68-68-68-68-68-68-68-68-68-	410 437643 4407 4407 4408 4408 4408 4408 4408 4408	4-04/54-4-09/4-6-6-6-7-4-7-9-6-6-7-4-7-9-6-6-7-4-7-9-6-6-7-4-7-9-6-6-7-4-7-9-6-6-7-4-7-9-6-6-7-4-7-9-6-6-7-4-7-9-6-6-7-4-7-9-6-8-7-8-8-8-8-8-8-8-8-8-8-8-8-8-8-8-8-8	973473 51797877008006867887788477884778847788477884	546 5584 8493 1,0651 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,094	88940641-667-857-252068888757777-7680768						
Men 1984  50 1985  50	170577-7916887-9246-2157-61-449	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	25577 25577 25577 25577 25577 11371 11371 11457 12457 12457 1245	7-7-2/1040/10-1-006/10-1-002/10 7-7-2/1040/10-1-006/10-1-002/10 7-7-2/1040/10-1-006/10-1-002/10 7-7-2/1040/10-1-006/10-1-002/10	64456744167-288860806569 57415133000666017-26569 5734455666944454665445	44888887/NGX1-97-47887-1-045 24498887/NGX1-97-47887-1-045 27774467/NGX1-97-47887-1-045 27774467/NGX1-97-478-478-478-478-488-488-488-488-488-48	6450400097-27-00040000 8580205-4051-040504000 1111-1111-1111-1111-1111-1111-1111						
Worth The The The The The The The The The Th	0.07-80009-1-0.00-60009-1-0.00-4-4-4-4	6.667.4-0.607.64400.167.607.6470.0 8.007.447.447.1007.407.407.007.007.007.007.007.007.007.	159 150 150 150 150 150 150 150 150 150 150	800,0177007-8607-1566001577077-1007-1007-1007-1007-1007-1007-	00000040000000000000000000000000000000	(NOTE TO THE TOTAL OF THE TOTAL	3686-74-1086-1057-1076-7 667-8707070-1-1-1057-1076-7						

	70 of all employees #						
	Seasonally adjusted	Not seasonally adj	Age Groups				
	All of working age +		16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-59/64
ALL 1984 4 666 1986 1986 1986 1986 1986 1986 1986	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	00-0940004009404094049 00-09400400940409-0090	2,97,624-79,544-86,797,54 4501-793,544-79,741-46,795,75 2501-793,544-79,741-46,795,75 2501-793,544-79,741-46,745,75 2501-793,7		9;6007060;haxaqi;h-9x	つにのかおかいしつのからのおおひ!-あいしめ 7-800 -01444+00のいのいのではいるのともいった。 1-1444+10のいのいのではいるいったいしゃ	60000007464000001-1-00-1-8
Men Spr 1984 Spr 1988 Spr 1988 Spr 1988 Spr 1988 Spr 1988 Spr 1988 Spr 1999 Spr 199 Spr 1999	○○にむ	0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,	58036762889057-0752-7502 965666767-67-15-14-1-556693 26566693661-2551-256693	97-149/2007/77-04-869/607/808 77-89/2000/2007/15/67-47-90/66 11-14/2007/2007/15/67-47-90/66	6-14-07-00/0000/070-17-7-00/10 2074-06-06-06-07-14-4-04-06-04-06-17-17-17-17-17-17-17-17-17-17-17-17-17-	ουσουσουσοικοιουσουσουσουσουσουσουσουσουσουσουσουσουσο	4.000(000000)00(0)4.00(0)4.00(0)000 0004.00000000-100001-000000000
Women Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1986 Spr 19		0.000000000000000000000000000000000000	9805206093603-03405-4644 97-7000000001-03405-4644	0)-000041-1-00)-09-000-000 04-07-00-0000-7-0000000-00 1-101-00-00-1-1-0000000-00 1-101-00-00-1-1-1-000000-00	@0740014000709;444000004 0-70607-666074400016647-	17-0809-094-099-090604-09 7-0-0944400-4445044004	1-0x14+0+0+0x0x000x00- 4+1660000000-01-01-0000000000-

% of all employees #

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 are not comparable with other years and are therefore not shown.

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Average actual weekly hours+ of work by industry sector,

GREAT BRITAIN					SIC 92 (Sta	indard Indu	ıstrial Classi	fication)						HOURS
	Seasonally Total (millions) #§	y adjusted Average	Total (millions) #§	nally adjust	Agriculture and fishing A-B	Energy and water	Manufac -turing	Constr -uction	Distribution hotels & catering G,H	n Transport & comms	finance & insurance etc	Public admin education & health L-N	Other services	Total Services
ACL Spr 984 Spr 985 Spr 985 Spr 986 Spr 986 Spr 987 Spr 988 Spr 989 Spr 999 Spr 991 Spr 991 Spr 991 Spr 991 Spr 991 Spr 991 Spr 992 Spr 993 Spr 995 Spr 996 Sp	782 810 814 821 872 894 876 832 829 826 822 820 823 820 829 835 840 845 848 848 848 848 857 861	33.1 33.8 33.8 33.6 34.4 34.2 33.9 33.1 33.1 33.1 33.2 33.1 33.2 33.2 33.3 33.3	790 818 823 830 882 905 905 887 835 828 853 795 833 811 846 801 845 867 817 861 836 864 845 890 8845 890 8845	33.7 34.4 34.4 34.1 34.9 34.7 34.4 33.3 32.9 34.1 32.2 33.6 32.5 33.9 32.3 33.8 32.6 34.3 32.9 34.1 32.2 33.6 34.3 32.9 34.1 32.2 33.6 34.3 32.9 34.1 32.2 33.6 34.3 32.9 34.1 34.3 34.3 32.9 34.1 34.9 34.9 34.9 34.9 34.9 34.9 34.9 34.9	47.7 47.1 47.4 47.4 47.7 49.0 45.8 45.7 43.7 40.4 43.3 42.5 40.3 44.4 46.5 45.0 41.0 45.8 46.5 45.9 40.9 45.5 43.9 40.9 45.5 46.4 43.9 40.9 45.5 45.5 46.4 43.9 45.5 46.4 43.9 45.5 46.4 46.5 46.4 47.7	28.2 35.0 36.9 36.2 37.0 37.2 37.8 37.0 36.9 37.6 36.2 37.1 38.1 36.9 35.1 36.9 35.1 36.9 35.1 36.9 37.1 38.1 36.9 37.1 38.1 36.9 37.1 37.1 37.1 37.1 37.1 37.1 37.1 37.1	36.3 37.1 37.2 37.1 38.1 37.6 37.5 36.2 35.8 37.4 34.5 36.9 35.1 37.3 34.9 37.2 35.4 37.8 37.7 35.7 35.7 35.7 35.8	38.2 38.2 38.3 38.3 39.4 39.4 39.0 37.1 37.7 38.5 38.2 35.3 36.5 38.5 39.3 39.4 40.2 39.0 39.0 39.3 40.2 39.0 39.3 40.2 39.3 40.2 39.4 40.2 39.4 40.2 39.6 39.6 39.7 39.7 39.7 39.7 39.7 39.7 39.7 39.7	32.5 33.1 33.2 32.8 33.2 33.1 32.7 32.7 32.1 32.3 31.0 31.9 31.6 32.0 31.2 32.0 31.6 32.4 31.5 32.0 31.6 32.1 32.3 31.0	37.8 38.6 38.9 39.0 39.4 39.7 38.4 38.7 37.7 37.3 36.8 38.0 38.9 38.4 38.0 38.9 38.4 39.1 37.6 38.2 39.4 39.4 39.4	J,K 34.5 33.9 33.1 34.4 34.0 33.9 33.9 33.1 32.8 32.8 32.3 33.4 32.5 33.7 34.4 32.7 34.4 32.9 34.1 34.1 34.6 32.9 33.7 33.7 33.7	29.1 29.8 29.2 28.9 29.7 29.7 29.7 29.0 29.7 28.8 27.3 30.0 28.6 29.5 27.1 29.8 29.5 29.5 29.5 29.7 29.7 28.6 29.5 29.7 29.8 29.5 29.7 29.8 29.5 29.5 29.5 29.5 29.5 29.5 29.5 29.5	30.2 30.1 30.6 31.4 31.8 31.8 31.8 31.9 30.6 30.5 30.1 30.3 29.6 30.1 30.3 29.5 30.1 28.3 29.5 30.1 29.5 30.6 30.6 30.7 30.7 30.7 30.7 30.7 30.7 30.7 30.7	31.7 32.3 32.1 32.7 32.6 32.2 32.4 33.4 33.9 30.9 31.0 32.0 30.9 32.0 32.0 32.2 32.4 31.0 32.0 30.9 31.0 32.0 30.9 31.0 32.0 30.0 30.0 30.0 30.0 30.0 30.0 30
MEN Spri 1984 Spri 1985 Spri 1985 Spri 1985 Spri 1986 Spri 1988 Spri 1980 Spri 1990 Spri 1991 Spri 1991 Spri 1992 Sum 1992 Sum 1992 Min 1992/3 Spri 1993 Spri 1993 Spri 1993 Spri 1994 Spri 1994 Spri 1994 Spri 1994 Spri 1995 Spri 1995 Spri 1995 Spri 1995 Spri 1995 Spri 1996 Spr	530 545 545 551 581 593 575 538 536 530 528 530 528 530 528 530 528 531 544 544 544 548 548 548 548 551 554 554 554 555 554 555 555	38.3 39.1 39.3 39.3 40.0 40.0 39.5 39.4 38.6 38.6 38.6 38.7 38.7 38.7 38.7 38.9 38.9 39.0 39.0 39.2 39.2 39.0 39.0 38.9 38.9 38.9 38.9 38.9 38.9 38.9 38.9	536 551 551 551 557 587 602 600 582 540 539 551 509 536 526 543 544 537 561 525 557 544 566 526 546 557 547 57	38.9 39.8 39.9 40.6 40.1 40.1 38.9 38.5 37.4 39.6 39.6 39.6 39.6 39.9 39.9 39.6 39.6	52.4 52.2 51.9 52.1 53.3 52.1 52.0 49.9 50.1 44.3 47.9 48.5 47.4 48.5 47.4 48.5 50.2 50.2 50.2 50.2 50.2 50.2 50.2 50	28.2 35.9 37.9 37.2 38.1 38.5 38.1 38.5 39.1 38.8 39.2 40.2 37.5 39.0 40.2 39.0 40.3 37.7 39.6 38.1 40.3 37.7 39.6 40.3 37.7 39.6 40.3 37.7 39.6 40.3 37.7 39.6 40.3 37.7 39.6 40.3 40.3 40.3 40.3 40.3 40.3 40.3 40.3	38.9 39.6 39.7 40.8 40.2 39.7 38.7 38.2 40.0 36.8 39.6 37.6 39.9 40.4 47.9 40.3 38.1 40.7 37.9 40.7 38.1 40.7	39.5 39.6 39.6 39.7 41.1 40.6 40.9 39.5 40.2 40.2 41.4 37.5 40.2 41.4 37.7 40.8 41.9 37.4 41.9 41.9 42.1 41.9	41.5 41.7 42.1 41.8 41.4 41.3 40.2 40.1 40.8 38.8 40.2 39.6 40.2 39.6 40.2 38.8 39.7 39.7 39.2 40.2 38.8 39.7 39.7 39.9 38.7 37.1	39.8 40.6 40.9 41.6 41.8 42.4 41.5 40.7 40.3 41.4 43.9 40.5 41.4 41.0 41.6 40.3 41.5 40.7 40.3 41.5 40.7 41.8 40.7 40.3 41.8 41.8 41.8 41.8 41.8 41.8 41.8 41.8	37.3 38.7 39.0 38.2 39.6 39.3 39.1 38.2 37.7 37.1 38.2 37.5 39.3 39.9 37.6 39.9 37.6 39.3 39.7 39.3 39.9 37.6 39.3 39.7 39.3 39.7 39.6 39.6	36.3 37.2 36.6 37.3 37.3 36.8 37.2 36.1 34.1 37.8 35.8 36.5 34.0 37.3 36.5 34.0 37.3 36.5 36.5 36.5 36.5 37.3 36.8 37.3 36.8 37.3 36.8 37.3 36.6 37.3 37.3	37.9 37.6 37.5 38.3 38.5 38.5 38.6 37.5 37.9 37.0 36.8 37.0 36.8 37.0 34.8 35.8 35.8 35.8 35.8 36.2 37.4 37.4 37.4 37.4 37.4 37.4 37.4 37.4	38.9 39.5 39.6 39.5 39.9 40.0 39.4 39.6 39.6 37.6 38.0 37.6 38.8 37.7 39.1 34.7 35.8 36.2 37.6 39.1 39.1 39.1 39.1 39.1 39.1 36.8
WOMEN Sor1:985 Sor1:985 Sor1:986 Sor1:986 Sor1:987 Sor1:989 Sor1:990 Sor1:990 Sor1:991 Sor1:992 Sor1:992 Sor1:992 Sor1:993 Sor1:994 Sor1:995 Sor1:9	252 264 269 271 291 301 301 301 301 294 292 292 292 293 291 294 295 295 296 299 300 300 301 303 306 307 <b>305</b>	25.8 26.4 26.4 26.9 26.6 26.5 26.7 26.3 26.2 26.2 26.2 26.3 26.3 26.3 26.3	254 267 272 274 295 303 305 305 295 289 302 286 297 285 300 288 300 287 306 292 304 292 310 298 317 298	26.2 26.8 26.8 26.4 27.3 27.0 26.9 27.1 26.3 25.8 25.5 26.7 25.8 26.7 25.8 26.7 25.8 26.7 25.8 26.7 25.8 26.7 25.8 26.7 25.8 26.7 25.8 26.9 27.1 26.9 26.9 27.1 26.9 27.1 26.9 27.1 26.9 26.9 27.1 26.9 26.9 26.9 26.9 26.9 26.9 26.9 26.9	29.5 29.2 31.2 30.2 32.6 31.2 32.1 33.9 30.9 29.6 27.2 29.0 26.1 26.1 27.9 31.5 31.3 30.7 30.7 31.3 30.7 31.4 31.2 32.3 29.6 31.4 31.2	28.5 29.7 33.0 30.0 30.7 30.4 30.2 30.3 30.6 30.2 29.9 30.2 30.3 30.6 30.2 30.2 30.3 30.4 30.4 30.4 30.8 30.9 30.8 29.9 30.8 29.6 29.6 29.6 29.6 29.6 29.6 29.6 29.6	29.9 30.9 30.4 31.2 30.5 30.8 30.9 29.8 30.9 28.6 30.2 28.9 30.7 30.7 29.2 30.6 29.1 31.2 29.5 31.1 29.3 30.8 29.8	23.9 24.3 27.5 24.4 26.5 25.8 26.0 27.1 24.6 25.3 23.3 24.8 23.2 24.7 22.0 24.4 23.8 24.6 22.5 23.8 24.6 22.5 23.8 24.6 22.8 23.9 24.9 24.9 25.8 26.9 27.9 28.9 28.9 29.9 29.9 29.9 29.9 29.9 29	25.0 25.4 27.0 25.2 25.9 25.8 25.5 25.2 24.8 24.3 24.6 24.5 24.6 24.2 24.8 24.5 25.1 24.7 24.8 24.5 25.1 24.7 24.8 24.5 25.1 24.7 24.8 24.5 25.1 24.7 24.8 24.5 25.1 24.7 24.8 24.5 25.1 24.7 24.8 24.5 25.1 24.7 24.8 24.5 25.1 24.7 24.8 24.5 25.1 24.7 24.8 24.5 25.1 24.7 24.8 24.5 25.1 24.7 24.8 24.1 24.3 24.3 24.3 24.5 25.1 24.7 24.8 24.5 25.1 24.7 24.8 24.1 24.3 24.3 24.3 24.5 25.1 24.7 24.8 24.5 25.1 24.7 24.8 24.5 25.1 24.7 24.8 24.5 25.1 24.7 24.8 24.5 25.1 24.7 24.8 24.5 25.1 24.7 24.8 24.5 25.1 24.7 24.8 24.1 24.3 25.1 26.1	30.2 31.3 33.8 30.0 31.2 31.3 39.3 30.3 328.8 29.3 27.4 28.7 29.0 29.0 30.0 30.0 31.2 29.6 30.3 30.3 30.9 31.2 29.8 30.3 30.3 30.3 30.3 30.3 30.3 30.3 30	27.1 27.8 30.0 27.7 28.7 28.4 28.4 28.3 27.5 27.8 27.1 27.8 27.8 27.8 27.8 27.9 28.0 28.6 28.6 27.9 28.6 28.6 28.6 28.6 28.6 27.2 28.6 28.6 28.7 28.7	25.6 28.4 24.7 25.7 25.7 25.3 25.1 26.4 25.3 25.9 23.9 26.5 26.5 26.5 26.5 26.5 26.5 26.5 26.5	23.7 23.8 25.9 25.7 25.9 25.7 26.5 26.1 25.7 24.8 25.4 25.4 25.0 25.5 23.5 24.1 23.9 24.1 23.9 24.6 24.7 23.0 24.4 24.4 24.4 24.9	25.4 25.9 28.2 25.6 26.5 26.3 26.1 26.3 25.2 26.3 26.0 24.9 26.2 23.4 24.1 24.0 24.1 25.4 26.2 26.2 26.2 26.3 27.2 28.3 28.3 28.3 28.3 28.3 28.3 28.3 28

Average hours actually worked in reference week, including hours worked in second jobs. Includes people with workplace outside the UK and those who did not state their industry. For people with two jobs, all hours are allocated to the industry sector of main job.

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

	Training For W	/ork		Youth Training (including You		The USA STATE	Modern Apprenticeshi	ps	THOUSAND
Period ending	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain
1994 Jun	116.2	14.2	130.3	231.3	32.5	263.7			
Jul Aug Sep	108.2 104.0 103.2	13.7 13.8 14.1	121.9 117.8 117.3	241.8 242.1 242.4	32.1 32.3 33.0	273.9 274.5 275.4			
Oct Nov Dec	113.7 116.6 118.1	14.3 14.7 14.2	128.0 131.3 132.3	252.4 254.4 255.7	33.2 33.3 33.0	285.6 287.7 288.7			
1995 Jan Feb Mar	115.8 117.0 103.4	14.4 14.6 14.4	130.2 131.6 117.8	253.2 252.7 239.5	34.0 34.3 33.6	287.2 287.0 273.1			
Apr	82.1	14.0	96.1	229.0	31.7	260.8	1.7	0.0	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		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	66.7	13.4	80.1	216.0	32.6	248.6	30.7	1.5	32.2
May	66.4	13.6	80.0	213.1	31.9	244.9	32.7	1.6	34.2
June	65.1	13.4	78.5	211.7	32.9	244.6	35.1	1.7	36.7
July	62.5	13.3	75.8	222.7	33.3	256.0	38.9	1.7	40.6
Aug	60.1	13.4	73.5	225.0	34.7	259.8	43.2	2.3	45.5
Sep	59.7	13.5	73.1	227.0	35.6	262.6	52.1	2.6	54.7
Oct	62.1	13.6	75.7	228.9	36.0	264.9	58.9	2.6	61.5
Nov	63.1	14.2	77.3	228.9	36.2	265.0	64.1	2.7	66.8
Dec	63.8	13.8	77.6	228.6	35.8	264.4	68.8	2.7	71.6
Jan	57.8	14.1	71.9	225.0	36.5	261.5	70.1	2.8	72.9
<b>Feb</b>	<b>62.1</b>	14.5	<b>76.6</b>	<b>224.5</b>	<b>36.3</b>	260.8	73.4	2.8	<b>76.3</b>

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 Moder 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 (althou 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 NI 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 Apprenticeship Because of the different ways in which the programmes are administered in England, Wales and Scotland, the Scotland figures, provided by the Scotlish Office, are shown separated. See Employment Gazette, pp57-8, December 1993 for more detail.

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

	140	Training For W	/ork		Youth Training (including You			Modern Apprenticeships		
Period endin	ng	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britai
994 24/29 22/27 19 Jur		20.1 20.8 20.3	2.6 2.5 3.0	22.7 23.3 22.7	13.8 11.3 15.4	1.9 1.5 4.4	15.7 12.7 18.9			
17/29 14/26 11/30	Aug	21.8 20.0 21.6	1.9 2.8 3.8	23.8 22.5 24.6	38.5 26.1 29.8	2.3 4.3 4.4	41.1 29.9 33.5			
9/28 C 6/25 N 4/30 D	Nov	35.4 25.7 24.6	2.8 2.9 2.0	38.3 28.6 26.9	36.8 20.6 19.3	3.0 2.5 1.8	40.1 23.3 21.3			
995 1 Jan 30/27 26/24 26/31	Jan Feb	12.3 26.0 23.9 16.7	n/a 2.6 2.9 3.3	14.2 28.7 25.3 18.5	9.6 17.0 16.3 14.0	n/a 3.5 2.8 2.9	11.5 20.3 18.9 16.3			
23/28 21/26 18/30	May	12.0 15.9 15.5	2.2 2.6 2.8	14.3 18.0 18.1	12.3 12.8 14.7	2.5 1.8 4.2	14.8 14.2 18.2	0.1 0.1 0.2	0.0	0.1 0.1 0.2
16/28 13/25 10/29	Aug	16.2 14.7 15.3	1.7 2.3 3.3	18.2 16.5 17.8	36.6 26.7 28.0	2.6 5.0 5.2	39.6 30.3 32.6	0.6 0.8 3.0	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.6 0.8 3.0
8/27 C 5/24 N 3/22 D 31 Dec	Nov Dec	22.0 19.6 19.6 10.8	2.6 2.4 1.8 n/a	24.9 21.8 21.5 12.3	35.2 21.0 18.5 10.9	3.8 2.6 2.0 n/a	39.7 23.9 20.4 12.6	5.0 3.0 3.0 2.3	0.0 0.0 0.0 n/a	5.0 3.0 3.0 2.3
96 28/2 J 25/1 F 24/29	Feb	18.8 21.6 22.6	2.1 2.7 2.8	20.9 24.3 25.5	16.6 17.1 17.9	3.0 2.7 2.2	19.6 19.8 20.1	2.6 3.4 4.4	0.0 0.0 0.0	2.6 3.4 4.4
28/26 26/31 23/28	May	19.4 18.1 17.1	2.3 2.9 2.1	21.7 21.1 19.2	17.5 13.0 17.2	3.4 2.2 3.6	20.9 15.2 20.8	3.1 2.7 3.0	0.2 0.1 0.1	3.2 2.7 3.0
21/26 18/30 15/27	Aug	18.0 16.3 17.2	1.8 3.0 2.6	19.4 18.9 19.9	35.7 24.7 30.8	2.8 5.3 3.8	38.0 29.2 35.0	5.2 5.5 10.5	0.1 0.6 0.3	5.2 5.9 10.8
13/25 10/29 8/27 D 5/31 J 2/28 F	Nov Dec Jan	21.2 19.4 18.7 7.4 <b>18.7</b>	2.5 3.3 1.5 2.6 <b>2.2</b>	23.3 22.1 21.0 9.0 21.2	26.6 19.6 17.0 7.6 <b>16.1</b>	2.6 3.0 1.3 3.2 <b>2.0</b>	29.1 22.2 19.1 9.2 19.0	8.8 7.2 6.5 3.1 <b>5.1</b>	0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1	8.9 7.3 6.6 3.2 <b>5.2</b>

Note: See Table 8.1 note.

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

		i crocintage or c	survey respondents who w	reie.	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 qualifica- tion or credit towards one				
Oct 89-June 90	(Jul 89-Mar 90)	39	42	52	45	40	22				
Jul 90-Sept 91	(Apr 90-Mar 91)	34	37	55	49	47	29				
Oct 91-Sept 92	(Apr 91-Mar 92)	31	37	55	55	51	34				
Oct 92-Sept 93	(Apr 92-Mar 93)	35	41	52	60	55	39				
Oct 93-Sept 94	(Apr 93-Mar 94)	36	43	48	61	58	41				
Oct 94-Sept 95	(Apr 94-Mar 95)	38	42	48	66	61	45				
Oct 95-Sept 96	(Apr 95-Mar 96)	39	44	47	70	63	48				
994 Oct	(Apr 94)	37	43	47	64	56	41				
Nov	(May 94)	37	43	48	62	57	41				
Dec	(Jun 94)	36	43	47	66	62	47				
995 Jan	(Jul 94)	36	45	45	71	65	53				
Feb	(Aug 94)	37	43	48	66	59	44				
Mar	(Sep 94)	38	44	46	65	61	44				
Apr	(Oct 94)	40	43	48	61	58	40				
May	(Nov 94)	39	41	50	62	59	42				
Jun	(Dec 94)	41	43	48	69	59	43				
Jul	(Jan 95)	37	40	51	63	63	45				
Aug	(Feb 95)	37	40	50	65	63	46				
Sep	(Mar 95)	37	41	49	70	64	49				
Oct	(Apr 95)	40	44	46	68	65	50				
Nov	(May 95)	41	45	46	69	66	50				
Dec	(Jun 95)	38	45	45	72	71	57				
996 Jan	(Jul 95)	38	44	47	72	67	53				
Feb	(Aug 95)	40	45	46	69	64	48				
Mar	(Sep 95)	39	45	46	68	66	50				
Apr	(Oct 95)	41	45	48	67	60	43				
May	(Nov 95)	40	44	48	67	56	40				
Jun	(Dec 95)	41	44	47	73	59	44				
Jul	(Jan 96)	39	42	50	67	62	44				
Aug	(Feb 96)	40	44	48	70	59	43				
Sep	(Mar 96)	39	44	46	72	59	45				
Oct	(Apr 96)	43	48	43	68	59	43				
Nov	(May 96)	42	47	44	71	59	44				
Dec	(Jun 96)	40	47	44	72	61	46				
Jan	(Jul 96)	43	48	42	70	61	45				
997 Feb	(Aug 96)	45	51	40	71	58	43				
Oct 95-Feb 96 Oct 96-Feb 97	(Apr 95-Aug 95) (Apr 96-Aug 96)	39 42	45 47	46 43	70 70	67 59	52 44				

THOUSAN

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'.

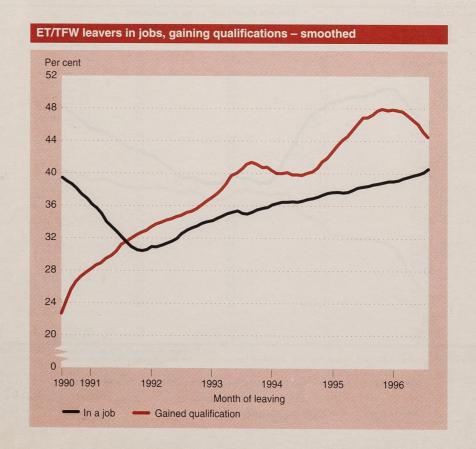
Those who responded positively to the question, 'When you left the Training Programme, had you completed the training that was agreed between you and the organiser of your training?.

training?'.

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.

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.

April 1993 onwards.

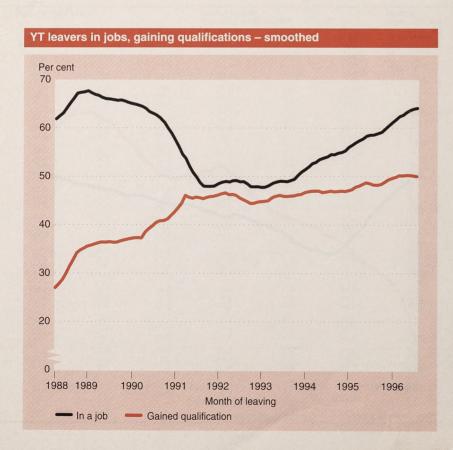


#### **GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING** Destinations and qualifications of Youth Training leavers

ENGLAND and WALES	The second second second	Percentage of s	urvey respondents who	were:	Percentage of surv	vey respondents wh	10:
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-June 88 Jul 88-June 89 Jul 89-June 90 Jul 90-Sept 91 Oct 91-Sept 92 Oct 92-Sept 93 Oct 93-Sept 94 Oct 94-Sept 95 Oct 94-Sept 96	(Apr 87-Mar 88) (Apr 88-Mar 89) (Apr 89-Mar 90) (Apr 90-Mar 91) (Apr 91-Mar 92) (Apr 92-Mar 93) (Apr 93-Mar 94) (Apr 94 -Mar 95) (Apr 94 -Mar 96)	61 69 68 58 52 50 53 63	77 84 82 74 68 67 70 72	20 13 14 20 25 28 25 22 18	22 34 37 37 44 43 46 46 52	41 52 56 54 58 62 64 65 66	29 42 45 51 51 48 50 50
1994 Oct Nov Dec 1995 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec 1996 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec 1996 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec 1997 Jan Feb	(Apr 94) (May 94) (Jun 94) (Jun 94) (Jul 94) (Sep 94) (Oct 94) (Nov 94) (Dec 94) (Jan 95) (Mar 95) (May 95) (Jun 95) (Jun 95) (Jun 95) (Sep 95) (Oct 95) (Nov 95) (Dec 95) (Jan 96) (Feb 96) (Mar 96) (Apr 96) (Mar 96) (Jun 96) (Jun 96) (Jun 96)	54 53 61 53 55 56 60 57 64 60 65 61 57 64 68 66 67 68 68 65 68 65 68 65 68	67 66 74 75 74 76 69 68 70 75 71 72 76 76 76 77 75 77 75 77 77 78 78	27 28 20 21 17 25 25 23 26 22 22 22 22 22 19 18 17 15 19 16 20 18 15 16 16 17	35 37 59 56 47 48 37 45 39 43 43 42 58 55 50 53 47 48 57 48 57 49 54 54 54 55 54	62 63 73 72 66 64 60 59 62 65 65 71 70 66 63 64 63 64 64 65 64 65	44 44 61 59 52 49 40 38 46 43 46 53 54 49 56 51 52 44 49 46 50 53 49 48 55 52
Oct 95 - Feb 96 Oct 96 - Feb 97	(Apr 95-Aug 95) (Apr 96-Aug 96)	61 64	75 79	19 15	51 55	68 66	54 53

e 1: There have been minor revisions to incorporate all the data that is now available.
e 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 traineses will not have gained a job or qualification or completed their training. Therefore the change in definition will increase slightly the proportions with jobs and qualification and completing their training. An analysis of the effect of the change will be prepared when more data are available.

This does not affect the data for completers (Table 8.6), or Training for Work (Tables 8.3, 8.5).
Leavers to September 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers in October and November 1990 surveyed in June 1991. Leavers from December 1990 surveyed six months after leaving.
For further details, see pp 57-8 of the December 1993 Employment Gazette.
According to respondents' own classification.
In a positive outcome = In a job, full-time education or other government-supported training.
Those whose response to the question, What are you mainly doing now?' was, 'unemployed'.
Those whose response to the question, 'Did you leave your last Training Programme before you were due to finish?' was, 'No'.



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

NGLAND and WALES		Percentage of s	urvey respondents who we	ere:	Percentage of sur	vey 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 -June 90	(Jul 89-Mar 90)	43	45	48	48	35
Jul 90-Sept 91	(Apr 90-Mar 91)	37	41	51	55	47
Oct 91-Sept 92	(Apr 91-Mar 92)	35	41	51	56	48
Oct 92-Sept 93	(Apr 92-Mar 93)	38	44	48	60	54
Oct 93-Sept 94	(Apr 93-Mar 94)	40	47	45	64	57
Oct 94-Sept 95	(Apr 94-Mar 95)	40	45	46	64	58
Oct 95-Sept 96	(Apr 95-Mar 96)	41	46	45	66	60
1995 Mar	(Sep 94)	40	46	45	65	58
	(Oct 94)	43	47	45	61	55
Apr	(Nov 94)	43	47	47	62	56
May		42	45	46	02	54
Jun	(Dec 94)	44	46		60	
Jul	(Jan 95)	40	43	49	66	60
Aug	(Feb 95)	40	42	48	66	60
Sep	(Mar 95)	39	43	48	66	61
Oct	(Apr 95)	42	46	45	67	61
Nov	(May 95)	42	46	45	68	61
Dec	(Jun 95)	38	46	44	75	69
1996 Jan	(Jul 95)	39	46	45	71	65
Feb	(Aug 95)	42	47	45	67	60
Mar	(Sep 95)	41	47	45	71	64
	(Oct 95)	44	47	46	64	56
Apr May	(Nov 95)	43	46	47	58	52
Jun	(Dec 95)	43	46	46	61	55
Jul	(Jan 96)	41	44	48	66	58
Aug	(Feb 96)	42	45	47	63	55
Sep	(Mar 96)	40	46	45	62	56
Oct		44	49	42		54
	(Apr 96)	44	49	44	61	54
Nov	(May 96)	43	47	44	61	54
Dec	(Jun 96)	40	49	43	64	64
1997 Jan	(Jul 96)	45	51	41	64	64
Feb	(Aug 96)	47	53	39	60	60
Oct 95-Jan 96	(Apr 95-Aug 95)	40	46	45	70	64
Oct 96-Jan 97	(Apr 96-Aug 96)	44	50	43	62	56

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

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

According to respondents' own classification.

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

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

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

training?'.

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 29 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** Destinations and qualifications of Youth Training leavers who completed\*\* their agreed training

					une	eir agreed training				
ENG	LAND and WALES	TOTAL TONE WAS A TO	Percentage of s	survey respondents who we	ere:	Percentage of sur	vey respondents who:			
Mont	th 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-June 88 Jul 88-June 89 Jul 89-June 90 Jul 90-Sept 91 Oct 91-Sept 92 Oct 92-Sept 93 Oct 93-Sept 94 Oct 94-Sept 95 Oct 95-Sept 96	(Apr 87-Mar 88) (Apr 88-Mar 89) (Apr 89-Mar 90) (Apr 90-Mar 91) (Apr 91-Mar 92) (Apr 92-Mar 93) (Apr 93-Mar 94) (Apr 94-Mar 95) (Apr 95-Mar 96)	73 83 84 75 69 67 68 72 75	80 88 89 83 77 76 78 81 81	18 10 9 14 17 20 18 14 11	63 73 75 70 73 76 76 76 76	53 66 68 72 73 72 72 72 71			
1995 1996	Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	(Sep 94) (Oct 94) (Nov 94) (Dec 94) (Jan 95) (Feb 95) (Mar 95) (May 95) (Jun 95) (Jul 95) (Aug 95) (Sep 95) (Oct 95) (Nov 95) (Dec 95) (Jan 96) (Feb 96) (Mar 96) (Mar 96) (Jun 96) (Jun 96) (Jun 96) (Jun 96) (Jun 96) (Jun 96)	69 71 73 76 74 78 70 72 76 72 70 80 78 79 78 79 77 77 77 74 71	83 79 80 81 80 84 78 80 84 84 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85	13 16 16 14 15 15 12 16 15 12 10 10 10 10 11 11 11 9 10 10 11	77 72 70 70 70 71 72 72 73 73 78 78 78 78 77 77 77 77 77 73 69 69 71 71 70 77 76 76	74 66 65 65 66 69 69 68 68 74 74 74 74 76 66 63 64 64 68 68 67 67 77 77			
	Oct 95-Jan 97 Oct 96-Jan 97	(Apr 95-Aug 95) (Apr 96-Aug 96)	72 75	83 86	12 9	77 75	73 71			

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 offer leaving. after leaving.

According to respondents' own classification.
In a positive outcome = In a job, full-time education or other government-supported training.

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

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

#### OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES Jobseekers with disabilities: registrations and placement into employment

Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service, 10 March 1997 - 4 April 1997 + Registered as disabled on 2 December 1996
This is the last count of the register, which was repealed (on 2/12/96) by the Disability Discrimination Act 1995. The count of the register will no longer appear in Labour Market Trends.#

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.
The Disability Discrimination Act gives employment and other rights to people who have a physical or mental impainment which has a substantial and long term adverse effect on their ability to carry out normal day to day activities.

#### **DEFINITIONS**

#### **CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYED**

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

#### **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 II O 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.

#### I.L.O. UNEMPLOYED

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

#### LABOUR DISPUTES

Statistics of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom relate only to disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment. Stoppages involving fewer than 10 workers or lasting less than one day are excluded except where the aggregate of working days lost exceeded 100. Workers involved and working days lost relate to persons both directly and indirectly involved (thrown out of work although not parties to the disputes) at the establishments where the

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

disputes occurred. People laid off and working days lost elsewhere, owing for example to resulting shortages of

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

#### 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.

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)
- provisional
- break in series
- revised
- series revised from indicated entry onwards
- nes not elsewhere specified
- **UK Standard Industrial** SIC Classification
- 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 o account, whether or not they have any employees Secoccupations classified as self-employed are not include

#### 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, holiday absenteeism and the direct effects of industrial disputes is no counted as short-time

#### STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC)

The classification system used to provide a consistent industria 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 t compensate taxpayers for any increase in retail prices, takin account of changes to direct taxes (including employee National Insurance contributions). Annual and quarterly figures are averages of monthly indices.

#### TEMPORARILY STOPPED

People who at the date of the unemployment count ar 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

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

#### **WEEKLY HOURS WORKED**

Actual hours worked during the reference week and hours no worked but paid for under guarantee agreements.

#### WORKFORCE

Workforce in employment plus the claimant unemployed a defined above.

#### WORKFORCE IN EMPLOYMENT

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

#### **WORK-RELATED GOVERNMENT-**SUPPORTED TRAINING PROGRAMMES

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

#### REGULARIY PUBLISHED statistics

	KEGU	LAKI	LT PU	DBLISHED STATISTICS			
0. 150	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page	Frequ	ency	Latest issue	Table number or page
SUMMARY TABLES				LABOUR COSTS			
Labour Force Survey: UK	M	Jun 97	0.1	Survey results 1992 Quadrennial		Sep 94	313
Workforce: UK Labour Force Survey: GB	M M	Jun 97 Jun 97	0.2	Annual update	Α	Feb 96	5.7
Workforce: GB	M	Jun 97	0.4	RETAIL PRICES			
	М	Jun 97	0.5	General index (RPI)			
BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS	IVI	Juli 97	0.5	Latest figures: detailed indices : percentage changes	M M	Jun 97 Jun 97	6.2 6.2
EMPLOYMENT AND WORKFORCE				Recent movements and the index	IVI	Juli 97	0.2
Workforce: UK and GB Quarterly series	M(Q)	Jun 97	1.1	excluding seasonal foods	М	Jun 97	6.1
Labour force estimates, projections		Feb 97	51	Main components: time series and weights	М	Jun 97	6.4
Employees in employment industry: GB		1 07		Changes on a year earlier: time series Food prices	M	Jun 97 Jun 97	6.5 6.3
All industries: by division, class or group : time series, by order group	Q M	Jun 97 Jun 97	1.4 1.2	International comparisons	М	Jun 97	6.8
Manufacturing: by division, class or group	M	Jun 97	1.3	All items excluding housing costs	М	Jun 97	6.9
Administrative, technical and clerical in	6	D 04	1.10	LABOUR FORCE SURVEY			
manufacturing Local authorities manpower	D D	Dec 94 Jan 94	1.10 1.7	Economic activity: seasonally adjusted	М	Jun 97	7.1
Employees in employment by region and sector	B(Q)	May 97	1.5	Economic activity: not seasonally adjusted	М	Jun 97	7.2
Census of Employment		0.105		Economic activity by age: not seasonally adjusted	М	Jun 97	7.3
UK and regions by industry (Sept 1993) GB and regions by industry (Sept 1993)		Oct 95 Oct 95	369 369	Full-time and part-time workers  Alternative measures of unemployment (seasonally adjusted)	M	Jun 97 Jun 97	7.4 7.5
International comparisons	Q	May 97	1.9	Alternative measures of unemployment (seasonally adjusted)  Alternative measures of unemployment (not seasonally adjusted)		Jun 97	7.6
Registered disabled in the public sector	Α	Aug 96	325	Job-related training received by employees	М	Jun 97	7.7
Trade union membership	A	Jun 97	231	Average actual weekly hours of work by industry sector	M	Jun 97	7.8
Tour sm-related industries in Great Britain	Q	May 97	1.14	Occupations (employees and self-employed) Industry Sectors (employees and self-employed)	D D	Dec 95 Dec 95	7.6 7.7
CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES				Self-employed (occupations and industry sectors)	D	Dec 95	7.7
Claimant unemployment Summary: UK	М	Jun 97	2.1	Part-time workers (occupations and industry sectors)	D	Dec 95	7.9
: GB	M	Jun 97	2.2	Age groups numbers and rates (employment)	D	Dec 95	7.10
Age and duration: UK	Q	Jun 97	2.5	Average actual weekly hours of work (full-time, part-time and second jobs)	D	Dec 95	7.12
Broad category: UK	M M	Jun 97 Jun 97	2.1	Temporary employees (all and part-time)	D	Dec 95	7.14
Detailed category: GB Region: summary	Q	Jun 97	2.2	Previous occupations (ILO unemployment rates)	D	Dec 95	7.15
Age: time series UK	Q	Jun 97	2.7	Previous industry sectors (ILO unemployment rates)  Age groups numbers and rates (ILO unemployment rates)	D D	Dec 95 Dec 95	7.16 7.17
: estimated rates	Q	Jun 97	2.15	Duration of ILO unemployment	D	Dec 95	7.18
Duration: time series UK Region and area	Q	Jun 97	2.8	People made redundant (in 3 months prior to interview)	D	Dec 95	7.19
Time series summary: by region	М	Jun 97	2.3	Economically active (numbers and rates by age group)	D	Dec 95	7.20
assisted areas, travel-to work areas	М	Jun 97	2.4	Economically inactive (by age group)  Economically inactive	D	Dec 95	7.21
: counties, local areas : parliamentary constituencies	M M	Jun 97 Jun 97	2.9 2.10	(by reason including discouraged workers)	D	Dec 95	7.22
Age and duration: summary	Q	Jun 97	2.6	Ethnic group (by economic activity)	D	Dec 95	7.23
Flows				Labour market and educational status of young people	D	Mar 96	7.24
UK, time series	M	Jun 97	2.19	LABOUR DISPUTES: STOPPAGES OF WORK			
Age time series  Mean duration	MQ	Jun 97 Apr 97	2.20	Summary: latest figures	М	Jun 97	4.1
Claim history: number of previous claims	Q	Jun 97	2.22	: time series	М	Jun 97	4.2
Claim history: interval between claims	Q	Jun 97	2.23	Latest year and annual series	Α	Jun 97	217
By sought and usual occupation Students: by region	M	Jun 97 Mar 93	2.24 2.13	Industry  Monthly: broad sector time series	М	Jun 97	4.1
Disabled jobseekers: GB	М	Jun 97	A.1	Annual: detailed	A	Jun 97	217
International comparisons	M	Jun 97	2.18	: prominent stoppages	Α	Jun 97	217
Ethnic origin Temporarily stopped	Α	Jun 96	259	Main causes of stoppage		lun 07	11
Latest figures: by UK region	D	Nov 93	2.14	Cumulative Latest year for main industries	M A	Jun 97 Jun 97	4.1 217
Vacancies				Size of stoppages	A	Jun 97	217
Unfilled, inflow, outflow and		1 07	0.4	Days lost per 1,000 employees in recent			
placings seasonally adjusted Unfilled seasonally adjusted by region	M M	Jun 97 Jun 97	3.1 3.2	years by industry International comparisons	A	Jun 97 Apr 97	217 129
Unfilled unadjusted by region	М	Jun 97	3.3	international compansons	^	Api 91	125
REDUNDANCIES				GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING			
h Great Britain	М	Jun 97	2.32	Participants in the programmes	M	Jun 97	8.1
by region	М	Jun 97	2.33	New starts on the programmes Destinations and qualifications	М	Jun 97	8.2
by age by industry	M	Jun 97	2.34	TFW/ET leavers	М	Jun 97	8.3
by occupation	M M	Jun 97 Jun 97	2.35 2.36	YT leavers	М	Jun 97	8.4
				TFW/ET leavers completing agreed training	M	Jun 97	8.5
EARNINGS AND HOURS Average earnings (index)				YT leavers completing agreed training Characteristics of TFW/ET starts for England	М	Jun 97	8.6
Whole economy				and Wales	Q	Apr 97	8.7
Main industrial sectors	М	Jun 97	5.1	Characteristics of young people leaving YT for England			
Industries Underlying trends	M Q	Jun 97 Feb 96	5.3 75	and Wales Characteristics of young people starting Modern	Q	Apr 97	8.8
Levels of earnings and hours for main	4	1 00 00	/3	Apprenticeships for England and Wales	Q	Apr 97	8.9
industrial sectors and industries				Destinations and qualifications of TFW/ET by their			
Manual employees	Q(A)	May 97	5.4	characteristics for England and Wales	Q	Apr 97	8.10
Non manual employees All employees	Q(A) Q(A)	May 97 May 97	5.5 5.6	Destinations and qualifications of YT leavers by their characteristics for England and Wales	Q	Apr 97	8.11
Quarterly estimates of levels	Q(A)	Nov 96	237	ormassons of England and Wales	Q	Apre	0.11
International comparisons (index)				DISABLED JOB SEEKERS			
Manufacturing  Overtime and short-time: manufacturing	M	Jun 97	5.9	Registrations and placements into employment	М	Jun 97	A.1
Latest figures: industry	D	Dec 96	1.11	REGIONAL AID			
Regions: summary	D	Dec 96	1.13	Selective Assistance by region	Q	Apr 97	A.2
Hours of work: manufacturing	D	Sep 95	1.12	Selective Assistance by region and company	Q	Apr 97	A.2
OUTPUT PER HEAD				Development Grants by region	Q	May 97	A.4
Output per head: quarterly and annual indices	M(Q)	Jun 97	1.8	Development Grants by region and company	Q	May 97	A.5
Wages and salaries per unit of output					76-16		
Manufacturing index, time series Quarterly and appual indices	M	Jun 97	5.8	*Frequency of publication, frequency of compliation shown in br			
Quarterly and annual indices	M	Jun 97	5.8	A Annual. S Six monthly. Q Quarterly. M Monthly. B Bi-monthly.			

#### **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 7.1-7.8)

0171 533 6180<sup>a</sup>

0114 259 3787 Qualifications

Redundancy statistics (Tables 2.32-2.36)

0171 533 6168

Retail Prices Index (Tables 6.1-6.9)

Ansafone service 0171 533 5866 0171 533 5874 Enquiries

Skill needs surveys and

a From 16 June, please call 0171 533 6176.

research into skill shortages 0114 259 4308

0114 259 7538 Small firms (DTI)

Trade union membership

01928 792825

Trade unions (density only)

0171 215 5999

Training (Tables 8.1-8.6) 'Training for Work', 'Youth

Training' and 'Modern Apprenticeships' 0114 259 4027 Workforce training 0114 259 3489

Travel-to-Work Areas (TTWAs),

0171 533 6168 composition and review of

0171 533 6176

Unemployment (Tables 2.1-2.24)

(claimant count)

Vacancies (Tables 3.1-3.3)

0171 533 6176 notified to Jobcentres

Youth Cohort Study

0114 259 4215

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

#### FOR ADVICE ON:

Sources of labour market statistics

0171 533 6107

#### FOR ACCESS TO DETAILED INFORMATION **INCLUDING ON-LINE:**

Nomis® (the Office for National Statistics' on-line labour market statistics database

0191 374 2468

Quantime Ltd (on-line and other access of Labour Force Survey data)

0171 625 7111

0114 259 4075 Skills and Enterprise Network

# ctive Agreements anual Staff

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### Pay and Working Time: Collective Agreements for Manual Staff

llective agreements

Despite the trend towards greater pay flexibility in the UK, some 5.25 million workers are still covered by National Collective Agreements on pay and

Keeping tabs on these agreements year-by-year is essential to anyone with an interest in pay, from managers and trade unions to labour market planners and analysts. Libraries will also want access to this key information for reference purposes.

To meet this information need, the Office for National Statistics now publishes Pay and Working Time: Collective Agreements for Manual Staff.

yand Working Time sets out the basic rates of wages or minimum wage entitlements covered by some 175 of National Collective Agreements now in operation in the UK.

e information given includes:

basic wage rates

normal weekly hours of work

supplements separate from basic rates

minimum entitlements for pieceworkers, shiftworkers,

night-workers and other special categories

guaranteed payments

ensure that these details are always up to te, Pay and Working Time is published in form of a loose-leaf binder with

onthly updates mailed to subscribers.

e year's subscription costs only £72.

order copies, please ring or fax the NS Sales Office on (tel) 0171 533 5678 (fax) 0171 533 5689



#### 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.

# 1997 Research Publications

The Department for Education and Employment carries out a considerable programme of research. The publications listed below are available from The Stationery Office.

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