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Labour Market Trends

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Small and medium enterprises: their role in the economy

Results of the consultation on presentation of labour market statistics
 Measuring labour market attachment using the LFS
 The National Targets for Education and Training
 UK results of the European Structure of Earnings Survey

New Earnings Survey 1997

OFFICE FOR NATIONAL **STATISTICS**

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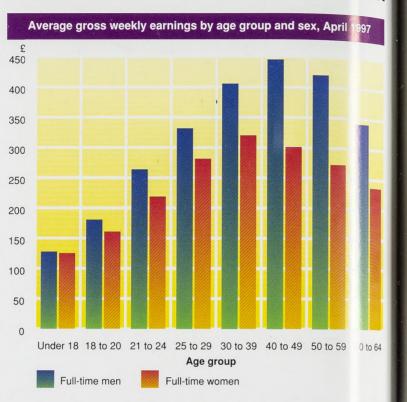
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Labour Market Trends

incorporating Employment GAZETTE

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October 1997

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Photo: Telegraph Colour Library

Special report

News

News and research

on financial sector jobs.

Items include: the 1997 New Earnings Survey; adult literacy in Britain; Focus on

published; a pilot time use survey commissioned by ONS; and a new report

Labour Market Update

the South East; updated LFS user guide

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ONS news

survey profiles the abilities of

International Adult Literacy

more than 20 countries.

Survey (IALS), which involves

The survey shows large propor-

tions of the working-age population

at the lowest and highest skill levels:

(Level 1) literacy skills on the prose

scale but 17 per cent performed at the

highest grade (Level 4/5). People at

the lowest level were predominantly

unemployed, to belong to the manual

Those in employment and full-

time students were more likely than

the unemployed or economically

inactive to perform at the highest

unemployed were twice as likely as

those in employment to be at Level 1.

Employees in industries that have

experienced the greatest decline in

employment were more likely to be

at the lower levels than employees

in most other sectors. The survey

also found a strong link between

levels on all three factors. The

older people with low levels of

education, were more likely to be

social classes and to be on a low

income

Expert help on the labour market is just a phone call away

Labour force, unemployment and vacancies (see Tables 2.1-2.24, 3.1-3.3 and 7.1-7.24)

22 per cent have only basic level

people aged 16-65 as part of the

New Earnings Survey published

DETAILED DATA ON earnings in April 1997 will be available when further results from this year's New Earnings Survey (NES) are published in the course of this month and next month. Summary results were published in the form of a First Release on 25th September to coincide with the release of the first volume (Part A) of full NES results. Subsequent NES volumes (Parts B-F) will be published at regular intervals throughout October and November. An article on the findings of the NES will also be published in November's Labour Market Trends.

Although the content of each of this year's volumes remains essentially the same as in previous years, a number of additional analyses will be included. These generally reflect the collection of extra information on the NES questionnaire such as data on pension arrangements and profit-related pay. The collective agreement analyses have also been revamped to reflect the move to decentralised pay bargaining. In addition to the first publication of

results for Government Office
 Regions, data will also be published at
 a more detailed geographic level than
 previously, with analyses available by
 local authority, parliamentary
 constituency and travel-to-work areas.
 Finally, the analyses of part-time
 earnings will be extended to include
 male employees.

NES 1997 also marks the first industrial analyses where industry coding has been derived directly from ONS' Inter-departmental Business Register (IDBR). This move is thought to have produced significant savings to business through reducing form completion time.

To aid customers in the use of this new information more user-friendly index and contents pages will be included in each of the volumes along with an updated description of the

survey in Part A. • New Earnings Survey. Part A ISBN 0 11 620935 6; Part B ISBN 0 11 620936 4; Part C ISBN 0 11 620937 2; Part D ISBN 0 11 620938 0; Part E ISBN 0 11 620939 9; Part F ISBN 0 11 620940 2. The Stationery Office, £22 per volume or £100 the full set

Adult literacy in Britain - ONS HAS PUBLISHED the third in Isseries of regional focus

literacy and occupation - those in THE FIRST LITERACY survey to be managerial, professional or technical carried out in Britain using a occupations were more likely to be a national random sample of the higher literacy levels than those working-age adults has been other occupations, and those in published by ONS. Measuring manual occupations were much mo likely to be at the lower literacy three aspects of literacy - prose. document and quantitative (such levels. as using arithmetic) skills - the

However, even in occupations where employees had poor average levels, high proportions (between a third and a half) of workers were regularly required to undertake activities that needed reading skilk. More than half (58 per cent) of those on Level 1 for document literacy read letters and memos in their job at least once a week, and more than a third were required to read information from reports or articles (39 per cent), from manuals and reference books (36 per cent), and from bills, invoices and spreadsheets (35 per cent).

overall, very few people rated either their reading, writing or mathematical skills as poor for their job, and only a small proportion thought the level of their skills was limiting their job opportunities. While it is recognised that any international comparisons shouldbe

treated with some caution, the report compares Britain with other countries that have taken part in the IALS and finds a similar distribution of literary skills in Canada and the United States, but more polarisation when compared with other countries.

 Adult Literacy in Britain, £30, ISBN 0 11 620943 7. Publishedby The Stationery Office.

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Focus on the South East published

was slightly older than the national average, and there was a marked blications, Focus on the South contrast with London. In the South ast. The report shows that, while East, 48 per cent of people in the the South East is a region of many labour force were aged between 25 ontrasts, it is generally well off, and 44, compared with 56 per cent in London. Coupled with the population elleducated and has the lowest migration patterns between London memployment and highest and the other southern regions, this conomic activity rate in the UK. suggests that many young workers ocus on the South East shows migrate to London but older workers at the South East had the largest move out to surrounding regions

while still in the labour force. omy of any region in the UK, The economic activity rate for the ross domestic product of £88 lion in 1995. Almost three-quarters region as a whole was 66 per cent in this was derived from service spring 1996, compared with 62 per cent for the UK as a whole. This was tries, compared with about twothe highest for any region. However, indsnationally, Nearly 230,000 sses were registered for VAT in again there were marked differences within the region, with the Isle of here were 4 million people in the Wight having the lowest rate of our market in the South East, 14 anywhere in the UK (54 per cent), ent of the UK total. This was the partly because of its popularity as a est of any region, reflecting the retirement area. At a district level, economic activity varied from 52 per ze of its population. Altogether, 94 cent in Rother in East Sussex to 78 ent of the labour force was in

per cent in Cherwell in Oxfordshire, ovment, the highest proportion the second highest of any district in region. This rose to 96 per cent ordshire. In all, 13 per cent of the UK. The region had an above-average elabour force was self-employed, cond highest proportion of any proportion of those in employment working in the private sector. In the n (behind the South West). UK about three-quarters of people in ere was, however, considerable tion within the region, with the employment worked for the private rather than the public sector, but this nployed making up one in six

The labour force in the South East as slightly older than the national erage, and there was a marked ntrast with London. In the South st, 48 per cent of people in the sour force were aged between 25 d 44, compared with 56 per cent in ondon. Coupled with the population igration patterns between London d the other southern regions, this ggests that many young workers grate to London but older workers

Britain average. Again, however, there were substantial variations
r the within this; men in the lowest 10 per cent of the earnings distribution
earned less than £189 a week, while those in the highest 10 per cent
earned more than £597. The top 10 per cent of men in Berkshire earned
f more than £779, the highest rate in England apart from London.
c), Unemployment in the South East showed a rise in 1993 on both ILO and claimant count measures, 2 per

followed by a steady fall. On both measures the rate was lower in the South East than any other region. By June 1997, the count of JSA claimants in the region had fallen to 29,000, compared with the peak of 340,000 in January 1993. Brighton was the district with the highest number of JSA claimants; at 7,700 this was more than in the whole of Oxfordshire. By travel-to-work area, in June 1997 Winchester and Eastleigh (1.5 per

cent) had the lowest claimant count

rate anywhere in the UK, followed by Newbury and Bicester (both on 1.6 per cent).

The chapter of the report covering education and training shows that the South East had a higher proportion of people with academic qualifications than the UK as a whole. Less than 15 per cent held no qualifications, compared with a national average of 17 per cent. Within the region, Kent had the least well-qualified population, with only 9 per cent having a degree or equivalent; in Oxfordshire by contrast almost 24 per cent of people were qualified to degree level or equivalent. In spring 1996 just over 15 per cent of employees in the South East had received training in the previous four weeks. The South East had the highest proportion of employers reporting hard-to-fill vacancies in 1996 (a measure of skill shortage); the GB average was 17 per cent. Other chapters in the report look at population; the economy; transport and the environment; and the quality of life in the South East. Focus on the South East looks at the administrative area covered by the Government Office for the South East (see Labour Market Trends, May 1997, pp205-7).

 Focus on the South East. ISBN 0 11 620921 6. The Stationery Office, £30.

Updated LFS User Guide published

rises to nearly four-fifths in the South

East. A similar pattern also emerges

TO COINCIDE WITH the release of the Labour Force Survey spring 1997 database in September, an updated LFS User Guide has been issued. The full User Guide consists of seven volumes: Volume 1 – Background and Methodology; Volume 2 – Questionnaire; Volume 3 – Details of LFS Variables; Volume 4 – LFS Derived Variables; Volume 5 – Classifications;

he labour force in East Sussex but

one in nine in Berkshire.

Wume 5 - Classifications; Wume 6 - Local Area Data; and Wume 7 - 100 Most Used Variables 1984-91. Volumes 5 and 6 have not changed. Volumes 1 and 3 have been completely updated and Volumes 2 and 4 are year-specific, so the latest volumes contain information for 1997 only. Volume 7 is entirely new for 1997 and represents the first step towards documenting the LFS in its annual format between 1984 and 1991. It will be expanded next year.

There are a number of useful additions to Volume 1. A new section on annual averaging explains how LFS data can be averaged over several quarters, thus increasing the reliability of estimates for small subgroups. Continuity in LFS data is

covered for the first time, including a description of major discontinuities which have occurred since 1992. There are two other new sections: one on harmonisation of the LFS with other government surveys, the other to help users find the information they need in order to assess the quality of the LFS. The section on household and family type data has been completely rewritten and covers the data problems with 1992-94 data which recently came to light. There are some notable additions to the sections on sample design and seasonal adjustment; information on response rates and standard errors has

also been updated.

Volume 3 has details of all the new variables for 1997, as well as additional notes to many of the older variables. Some of these notes have been taken from the LFS interviewer instructions and enable users to get a better idea of the precise definitions of variables.

Volumes 1, 2, 5, 6 and 7 cost £5 each, while volumes 3 and 4 are £10 each. The whole set can be purchased for £40, or for users who already have the 1996 User Guide, an 'update' set consisting of Volumes 1, 2, 3, 4 and 7 costs £25. Call Barbara Louca on 0171 533 6179 to place an order.

Claimant count, vacancies notified to Jobcentres, and

Employment (see Tables 1.1-1.5 and 1.9-1.13)

Census of Employment

Employment and hours

Labour Force Survey

Redundancy statistics

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Workforce in employment

Redundancy (see Tables 2.32-2.36)

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ABOUR MARKET UPDATE

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es in economic activity between spring 1996 and spring 1997; Great Britain;

50 100 150 200 250 300 350

LABOUR MARKET OVERVIEW

unemployed (over one year) at 758,000 is

1984 but 127,000 higher than at the start of

1991. The UK long-term claimant count fell

employment levels. In the quarter to spring

employment rose by 91,000 to 26,076,000.

This represented an increase over the year

of 431,000, and was the highest level since

spring 1990. UK Workforce in Employment

estimates (seasonally adjusted) showed an

to a level of 26,503,000 - the highest since

March 1991 - resulting in an annual rise of

employees in manufacturing industries in

Great Britain was 3,995,000 in July, a fall of

12.000. Employment in manufacturing rose

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

The seasonally-adjusted number of

by 4,000 over the year

increase of 64,000 in the quarter ending June

by 85,500 over the quarter to 531,000 in July.

the most recent upwards trend in spring

The latest LES results confirmed rising

1997, the seasonally-adjusted total in

now 717,000 lower than at its peak in spring

On the ILO measure, long-term



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

The underlying annual growth in average

remained stable in recent months. In the year

to July, the underlying increase was 4.5 per

cent (seasonally adjusted), 0.5 percentage

The number of new vacancies notified to

UK Jobcentres fell by 6 500 in August to

lower than the same month last year. The

stock of unfilled vacancies in the UK in

began in 1980, reflecting an increase of

6,900 over the month and 55,000 over the

year. The seasonally-adjusted number of

placings by the employment service was

120,000 in August, down 17,500 over the

The number of working days lost to labour

month and down 27,000 since August 1996.

disputes in July 1997 fell by 6,000 days from

June to 7 000: this was 142 000 fewer than in

July 1996. Over the year to July 1997 a total

inactive of 8,000, and an increase in the total

population aged 16 and over of 154,000 (all

In an analysis by age band, the spring 1997

LFS shows that the economic activity rate

(not seasonally adjusted) remained highest

for men among those aged 25-34 (at 93.4

per cent) and for women among those aged

of 967,000 days were lost, of which 55 per

cent were in the transport, storage and

communication group.

seasonally adjusted).

35-49 (at 77.2 per cent).

August was, at 292,000 (seasonally

217,700 (seasonally adjusted) and was 1,000

adjusted), at its highest level since the series

earnings for the whole economy has

points higher than it was in June

Time use survey commissioned

ONS HAS commissioned a pilot study for a major UK time use survey. Countries across Europe are doing likewise as part of a co-ordinated effort by Eurostat to enhance the statistics available on how people spend their time, time spent doing unpaid work and for national accounts purposes. The pilot study, which includes a smallscale survey and methodological advice, has been carried out for ONS this summer by SCPR, which

was due to report on the results by the end of September.

The information from a major UK survey would be of interest to a wide audience, from those interested in leisure activities or travel to those who study the economy or the labour market. Questions include asking individuals whether or not they are employed full-time or part-time, if they have more than one job, and how much time they spend at work, including overtime and any work brought home. The survey would identify how much time people spend

doing unpaid work and time spent caring for children and the elderly. It would also be able to identify the time use of the unemployed including

time spent searching for jobs. ONS is organising a meeting on 16 October 1997 to provide feedback on the pilot study and to find out what interested parties would find most useful from a main survey.

Proceeding with the full-scale survey depends on resources being found. ONS is putting together a consortium of government departments, other public sector

Other research

Financial sector jobs

A culture change in the financial sector will result in an major shift in the type of jobs available. affecting 28 per cent of the workforce, according to a report by the London Human Resource Group and FOCUS Central London, the country's largest Training and Enterprise Council.

Their research - based on a representative sample of 350 institutions - predicts that around 113,000 new jobs will be created by

the end of the decade for specialist 'knowledge workers' in areas such as treasury, investment and IT, mainly in the City. However, the report believes, these will be offset by the loss of 125,000 clerical and managerial jobs, predominantly in banks, building societies and insurance companies The report – Tomorrow's People –

says that financial, professional and business services are adopting a new form of flexibility and entering a period of 'lean production', whereby fewer people will be required

to produce greater output. It recommends that national education and training systems reorientate their programmes towards developing the core skills and personal traits that employees will need for the new jobs, and a public career counselling system for adults faced with career changes and self-development. Implicit in the changes in the financial institutions will be a new

'mindset' among employees who, says the report, will have to think and behave as self-employed people if they are to survive: "New jobs will go to those with four attributes which are deemed conducive to self-employment behaviours: higher education, intellectual skills, entrepreneurial

flair and fee earning capacity." In contrast, the 'losers' will be those involved in day-to-day routine work who are unlikely to possess the skil that would allow redeployment within their own companies. Employers have yet to provide training that develops transferable skills while many employees may lack the necessary foundation for those skills.

bodies and private sector organis-

ations to fund what is a major new

initiative for the UK. The consort

privileged access to the survey data

collected, as well as being able to

questionnaire design, coding and

For more information about the

Time Use Survey, attending the

consortium, please contact ONS

Strategy and Survey Review Branch

on 0171 533 5810/5811/5812.

open meeting or joining the

contribute to decisions on the

analysis of the data.

members are expected to get

Tomorrow's People, Centre for Research in Employment and Technology in Europe, 2 Holly Hill, Vauxhall Lane, Tunbridge Wells, TN4 0XD, tel 01892 526757. ISBN 1 898879 184, £49.50.

The latest statistics confirm continuing growth in the labour market, with falling employment, rising employment and stable earnings growth. The Labour Force survey figures indicate unemployment falling by around 20-35,000 a month. Recent claimant count figures are not inconsistent with this range.

nemployment levels continued to fall, as was indicated by both the spring 1997 LFS and the most recent claimant count vels and rates on both measures figures. L west since 1990. Seasonallywere the nemployment in Great Britain on iusted I he ILO measure fell to a level of 2,037,000 spring 1997, a decrease of 74,000 over e quarter and 285,000 over the year. The claimants in the UK (seasonally by 48,600 in August to diusted) resulting in an annual decrease 500 000 f 612.00

The ILO : employment rate in Great sonally adjusted) was 7.2 per Britain (si 1g 1997, down 0.3 percentage cent in spr he quarter and 1.1 points over oints ove he UK claimant count rate was the year 5.3 per cent in August, a decrease of 0.2 ercentage points from the July rate.

gure 1. Tables 7.1-7.3

igure 1

active

mically

mplovees

nploved

Full-time

Part-time

The economic activity rate for all people in Great Britain aged 16 and over from the spring (Mar to May) 1997 LFS (seasonally adjusted) stood at 62.9 per cent, the same rate as in winter (December to February) 1996/7 and 0.1 percentage points higher an spring 1996

he spring 1997 LFS recorded 84.9 per cent

men of working age as economically active

sonally adjusted), compared with 71.9

per cent of women. The difference between

Ily adjusted

-300 -250 -200 -150 -100 -50

Source: Labour Force Survey

the rates for men and women has decreased over the year to spring 1997. Over the quarter, the rate did not change for men and fell by 0.2 points for women, while over the year the rates fell 0.2 points for men and rose by 0.3 points for women.

The LES shows that the net increase in the number in employment of 431,000 in the year to spring 1997 was balanced by a decrease in the ILO unemployed of 285,000, an increase in the number of economically

HOURS OF WORK

The LFS estimate of the total number of actual hours worked per week (seasonally adjusted) was 866 million during spring 1997, up 1.7 per cent on spring 1996. This was mainly the result of a rise of 1.7 per cent over the year in total employment, while average actual weekly hours changed little, falling 0.1 per cent.

OCTOBER 1997

400 450 500

Thousands

LABOUR MARKET TRENDS

LOW PAY COMMISSION

The Low Pay Commission, chaired by Professor George Bain, has been set up to recommend the initial level of the National Minimum Wage.

It is gathering evidence from a wide range of interested organisations and individuals to help it in this purpose.

If you are interested in contributing evidence to the Commission or would like further information, please contact:

Richard Oliver, Low Pay Commission Secretariat, 151 Buckingham Palace Road, London SW1W 9SS

Tel: 0171 215 5886 Fax: 0171 215 1560 E-mail: lpc@gtnet.gov.uk

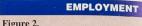
LABOUR MARKET UPDATE

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

Tables 0 5 6 1-6 5

- Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the second quarter of 1997 was 0.9 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 3.4 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and gas, GDP in the second quarter of 1997 was 0.9 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 3.5 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Retail sales volumes in the three months to August were 2.1 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 6.0 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Manufacturing output in the three months to July was unchanged from the previous three months but 1.7 per cent up on a year earlier.
- Construction output in the second guarter of 1997 was 0.7 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 4.3 per cent higher than a vear earlier
- Manufacturing investment in the first guarter of 1997 was 6.4 per cent higher than the previous quarter but was 4.5 per cent lower than a year earlier.
- Government consumption in the first quarter of 1997 was 0.4 per cent lower than the previous quarter but 1.4 per cent higher than a vear earlier
- The balance of trade in goods in the three months to June was in deficit by £2.6 billion, up from a deficit of £2.1 billion in the previous three months but down from a deficit of £3.1 billion a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics, export volumes in the three months to June were 5.0 per cent up on the previous three months and 9.2 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics, import volumes in the three months to June were 3.8 per cent up on the previous three months and 8.1 per cent higher than a year earlier.

- The increase over the 12 months to August in the 'all items' RPI was 3.5 per cent, up from 3.3 per cent for July. The main upward effect on the all items 12-month rate came from increased housing costs with smaller upward effects from charges for leisure services and personal goods and services. and from prices for tobacco and clothing and footwear. There were, however, significant downward effects from both seasonal and non-seasonal food prices. The rise in housing costs was principally due to increased mortgage interest payments following the increase in the base rates in July. The downward effect from food prices came from both seasonal and non-seasonal food. Seasonal food prices rose less than the same period last year while non-seasonal food prices remained unchanged compared to last year's rises
- ◆ The 'all items' RPI rose 0.6 per cent over the month, compared to a rise of 0.5 per cent between July and August last year
- Excluding mortgage interest payments (RPIX), the 12-month rate of price increases was 2.8 per cent for August, down from 3.0 per cent for July.
- 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 2.1 per cent, down from 2.2 per cent over the 12 months to July.
- The 12-month rate of increase in the output price index for home sales of manufactured products is provisionally estimated at 1.4 per cent in August, unchanged from the increase (provisional) in the year to July. The input price index for materials and fuels purchased by manufacturing industry provisionally decreased by 7.8 per cent over the year to August, compared with a provisional decrease of 8.8 per cent for July



Tables 0.1-0.4, 1.1-1.5, 1.11, 7.1-7.4

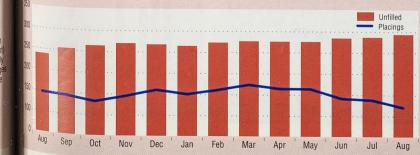
- The latest results from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) for Great Britain, Carried out spring 1997, showed that total (seasonally adjusted) stood at rise of 91,000 since winter 199 of 431,000 since spring 1996. female employment increased of men in employment was up quarter by 42,000, and over the 259,000, reaching 14,395,000 of women in employment rose byer the guarter, and 172 000 to 11,681,000. (Table 7.1)
- According to the LFS, the num employees in Great Britain ro V 422 to 22,507,000 (seasonally adi between spring 1996 and spr the number of self-employed higher at 3,260,000. Over the spring 1997, the number of err by 106,000 but the number of fell by 17.000
- The LFS also showed that the both full-time and part-time en over the quarter (by 99,000 an 8.000 respectively) and over the year and 139,000) to spring 1997, totals stood at 16,817,000 ful 5.688.000 part-time employee
- In an analysis by occupation, the LFS showed that the number in er non-manual occupations in sr 15,591,000 (not seasonally a 2.9 per cent higher than in si while the number in manual was 0.6 per cent higher at 10 percentage rise in non-manua was the same for both men ar The increase in manual occur the result of a 1.5 per cent ind se am men, balanced by a 1.1 per cer it decr among women.
- There have been revisions to the Workford in Employment estimates back 1995. These revisions are due benching of the employees in series in the light of the result Britain 1996 Annual Employm
- The June guarterly rise of 64,000 in the Workforce in Employment was employees, up 95,000. The nu employees rose by 79,000 and by 16,000. The other compor Workforce in Employment all falls: self-employed (down 17 participants on governmenttraining schemes (down 11.000 and a forces (down 4,000). The qua contributed to a rise of 471,000 over the year. (Table 1.1)
- Service sector jobs in Great Br increased in seven out of 12 in sections over the quarter. The increases have been in whol trade and repairs, which rose by employees over the quarter. intermediation rose by 31,000, while the post and telecommunications inc remained level. There have been qua falls of 20,000 in education and transp and storage. (Table 1.2)
- Manufacturing in Great Britain has bee relatively flat over the last 12 m despite a monthly fall of 12,000 (0.3 pe cent) in July. Over the year, manufacturing rose by 4,000 (to stand at 3,995,000. The lar falls have been in food produ and tobacco, which fell 6,000. T also falls of 4,000 in both texti leather, and coke, nuclear fuel and of manufacturing. There was a monthly increase of 2,000 in transport equipr which contributed to an annual rise of 15,000 employees. (Table 1.2)

UNEMPLOYMENT

0.4. 2.1-2.24 (except 2.18), 7.1-7.6 (except 7.4)

- on the ILO basis, the LFS recorded that the seasonally-adjusted number of people nemployed in Great Britain in spring 1997 037.000, with quarterly and ctood at rearly falls of 74,000 and 285,000 spectively. (Table 7.1)
- he seasonally-adjusted ILO unemployment rate fell over both the quarter and the year to spring 1997, by 0.3 and 1.1 percentage oints respectively, to 7.2 per cent. Tahle 7.
- he LFS also shows that 1,294,000 men and 43,000 women (seasonally adjusted) were Ounemployed in spring 1997 - down 32,000 for men and down 42,000 for women since winter 1996/7, and down 231,000 and 3.000 respectively since spring 1996. Table)
- he LFS recorded 595,000 ILO unemployed young people (those aged 16 to 24) in spring 1997, 63,000 fewer than in spring 1996. The youth ILO unemployment rate was 13.6 per
- The LFS reports a fall in the number of longm (over one year) ILO unemployed people wer the year to spring 1997, both in total by 135,000 to 758,000) and as a proportion of all ILO unemployed people (by 1.1 ercentage points to 38 3 per cent)
- The UK seasonally-adjusted claimant count ell by 48,600 in August 1997 to stand at ,496,600. (Table 2.1)

435,000 higher than the Great Britain he UK claimant count level was 97.300 claimant count for the same period. wer than in April 1990 when the claimant Figure 3 nt count flows; August 1996-August 1997; United Kingdom; seasonally adjusted --- Inflows - Outflows Oct Nov Dec Feb May Jul Mar Aua Figure 4 d Jobcentre vacancies and placings; August 1996-August 1997; United Kingdom; ally adjusted shues



JOBCENTRE VACANCIES

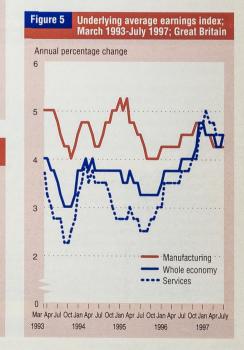
Figure 4 Tables 3.1-3.3

- The number of vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres (UK seasonally adjusted) rose by 6,900 to 292,000. (Table 3.1)
- The seasonally-adjusted number of new vacancies notified to Jobcentres fell by 6,500 to 217,700. (Table 3.1)
- On a seasonally-adjusted basis, the number of people placed into jobs by the Employment Service fell by 17,500 to 120.000. (Table 3.1)

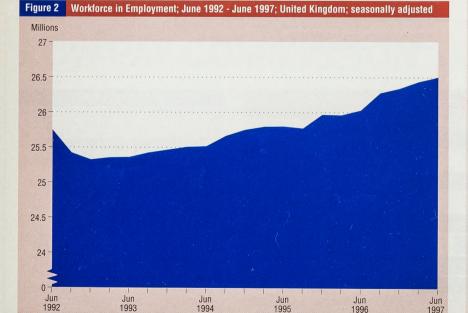
AVERAGE EARNINGS

Figure 5. Tables 5.1. 5.3

- The underlying rate of increase in average earnings for the whole economy in the year to July 1997 was provisionally estimated to be 4½ per cent, an increase of ¼ point from the June figure. (Table 5.1)
- The actual increase in whole economy average earnings was 4.2 per cent. (Table 5.1)
- In the manufacturing industries the underlying increase was 41/4 per cent. This was unchanged from the June figure. (Table 5.1)
- The September to December 1995 and November 1993 rates are the lowest since 1967
- The production industries increase was 4¼ per cent, which is unchanged from the June figure. The May rate was finalised at 4 per cent. (Table 5.1)
- In the service industries the increase was 4½ per cent in July, unchanged from the June rate. (Table 5.1)
- The September and October 1993 figure of 2¼ per cent for the service sector was the lowest rate since the series began in 1985.



OCTOBER 1997 LABOUR MARKET TRENDS 371



LABOUR MARKET **update**

count reached its last trough, and also

December 1992 when the claimant count

The seasonally-adjusted claimant count rate.

at 5.3 per cent of the workforce, is down 0.2

percentage points over the previous month

percentage points lower than 12 months ago

and, over the year, has fallen in every region

for both men and women. (Tables 2.1 and

Between July and August 1997 the total

in every region. The largest regional

Over the month the seasonally-adjusted

claimant count rate fell in every region.

The UK unadjusted claimant count level

On the ILO basis, seasonally adjusted

fell by 597.238 over the year to stand at

1.579.211, or 5.6 per cent of the workforce

down 2.1 percentage points over the year.

unemployment in Great Britain (spring 1997)

stood at 2 million (or 7.2 per cent), which is

seasonally-adjusted claimant count fell

percentage falls were in the East Midlands.

Eastern, the South East and the South West,

This is the lowest rate since August 1980.

The UK claimant count rate is 2.2

1,484,500 (50 per cent) lower than in

last reached a peak

(Table 2 1)

2.3)

(Table 2.3)

(Table 2.3)

(Table 2.1)

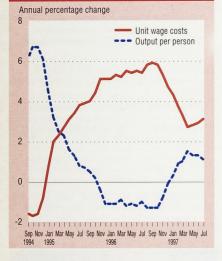
LABOUR MARKET UPDATE

PRODUCTIVITY AND UNIT WAGE COSTS Figure 6.

Tables 1.8, 5.8

- Manufacturing output was 1.7 per cent higher in the three months ending July 1997 compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)
- Manufacturing productivity in terms of output per head was 1.1 per cent higher in the three months ending July 1997 compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)
- Manufacturing unit wage costs rose by 3.1 per cent in the three months ending July 1997 compared with a year earlier. (Table 5.8)
- Whole economy output per head was 1.4 per cent higher in the first guarter of 1997 compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)
- Whole economy unit wage costs were 2.7 per cent higher in the first quarter of 1997 compared with a year earlier. (Table 5.8)

Figure 6 Manufacturing unit wage costs and put per person; 1994-July 1997; United Kingdom



TRAINING Tables 7.7. 8.1-8.11

- ◆ Seasonally adjusted, 3.2 million (14.4 per cent) employees of working age received job-related training in the four weeks prior to LFS interview during spring 1997. This suggests a very slight increase on winter 1996/7
- ◆ The number participating in Training for Work (TfW) in England and Wales at the end of June 1997 was 18 per cent lower than it was 12 months earlier. (Table 8.1)
- The proportion of leavers from TfW between December 1995 and November 1996 who were in a job six months after leaving was 3 percentage points higher than the figures for leavers between December 1994 and November 1995. This proportion continues to show an upward trend. (Table 8.3)
- The proportion who gained a qualification in the same period was 4 percentage points lower than the equivalent for leavers a year earlier. (Table 8.4)
- The number of Youth Training (YT) participants in England and Wales in June 1997 was 12 per cent lower than in the previous year. (Table 8.1)
- The proportion of YT leavers in the 12 months to November 1996 who were in a job six months after leaving was 3 percentage points higher than for leavers in the 12 months to November 1995. (Table 8.5)
- The proportion of YT leavers in the 12 months to November 1996 who gained a qualification while on the programme was the same as for 12 months earlier. The proportion who gained a full qualification rose by 1 percentage point. (Table 8.1)
- The number of people on Modern Apprenticeships in England and Wales was 83,800 at the end of June 1997. Although this represents a small fall over the previous month, the overall trend is for the programme to continue to increase steadily in size. (Table 8.1)

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS Tables 2 18 59 68-69

- Compared with our EU partners, the internationally comparable IL O unemployment rate for the UK is lower than in Spain, Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, Sweden, Belgium, and Germany. (Table 2
- The UK ILO rate is higher than in the Netherlands, Denmark, Austria, Portugal and Luxembourg, (Table 2,18)
- The UK rate is below the EU average us the latest available data (6.9 per cent for UK in July 1997 compared to 10.6 per c for the EU as a whole).
- ◆ The manufacturing average earnings increase in Great Britain was higher than eight OECD countries. (Table 5.9)
- Harmonised indices of consumer prices (HICPs) are being calculated in each member state of the European Union for purpose of international compa sons is in the context of one of the c criteria for monetary union as the Maastricht treaty. Eurostat HICPs for the 15 European Un states on 7 March 1997. To coincide with the transmission of UK HICP inc ices to Eurostat, UK HICP figures were ONS on 26 February in First R (97) 50. A more detailed break UK HICP is given in the RPI Bus ness Monitor MM23. For non-EU cou ries consumer price indices excludin costs remain the best available basis of comparison. The RPI remains the best indicator of UK consumer price inflation
- In EU countries there was an average rise in consumer prices of 1.7 per cent (provisional) over the 12 months to July compared with an increase of 2.0 per ce in the UK. Over the same period consu prices rose in France by 1.1 per cent an Germany by 1.8 per cent. Outside the EL consumer prices rose by 1.8 per cent in USA and by 2.2 per cent in Canada and by 2.2 per cent (provisional) in Japa

Working days lost due to July 1996-July 1997; Un

Figure 7

Thousands 500

100



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

CONTENTS FOR OCTOBER 1997 - PRESENTING RESULTS FROM SPRING (MARCH TO MAY) 1997 LFS

- Total usual weekly hours worked
- 2 Changes in employment Women in employment

4 Sickness absence

7 Economic activity of young people

6 Job-related training

- 8 Economically inactive people

Flexible labour market

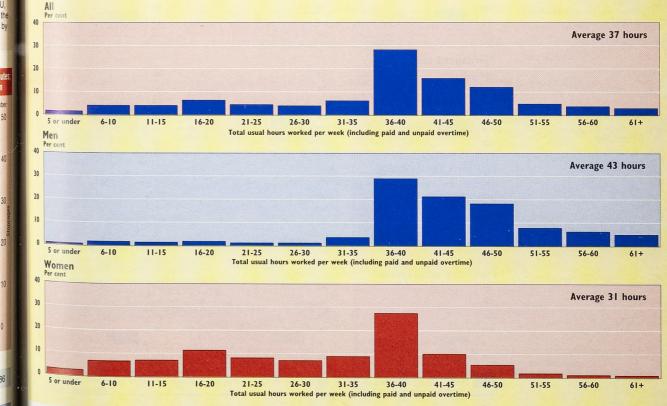
9 Estimating claimants of unemployment-related benefits 10 Index of topics

TOTAL USUAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

tion available from the LFS 1997 there were 22.4 million paid and unpaid overtime) by In spring 1997, 44 per cent of on the total usual number of hours employees, who usually worked an employees in their main job is women usually worked less than rorked by employees illustrates the average of 37 hours per week. liversity of patterns of working ours in Great Britain. In spring weekly hours worked (including between 36 and 40 hours a week.

shown in *Figure 1*. Over a quarter 31 hours per week compared with The distribution of total usual of men and women usually worked 9 per cent of men.

Figure 1 Total usual weekly hours worked by employees in their main job (Great Britain, spring 1997, not seasonally adjusted)



LABOUR DISPUTES

Figure 7. Tables 4.1-4.2

- It is provisionally estimated that 7,000 working days were lost due to stoppages of work in July 1997, which is lower than the revised estimate for June 1997 (13.000). It compares with 149,000 in July 1996 and a July average of 59,000 over the period 1990 to 1996
- The number of working days lost in the 12 months to July 1997 is provisionally estimated to be 967,000 - equivalent to 43 days lost per 1,000 employees. Although the latest estimate is higher than the corresponding period a year ago (724,000), it is lower than the annual average over the ten year period 1987 to 1996 (1,721,000).
- ◆ Of the 967,000 days lost, 55 per cent (536,000) were in the transport, storage and communication group industries, 15 per cent (146,000) were lost in education, and a further 14 per cent (131.000) were lost in manufacturing
- A provisional total of 243 stoppages were recorded as being in progress in the 12 months to July 1997, which is lower than the corresponding period last year (238). The provisional single month figure for July is 14, which compares with 28 in July 1996

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

Working days los Stoppage 400 TE 300 \$ 200

Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Ju

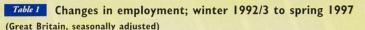
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2 CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT

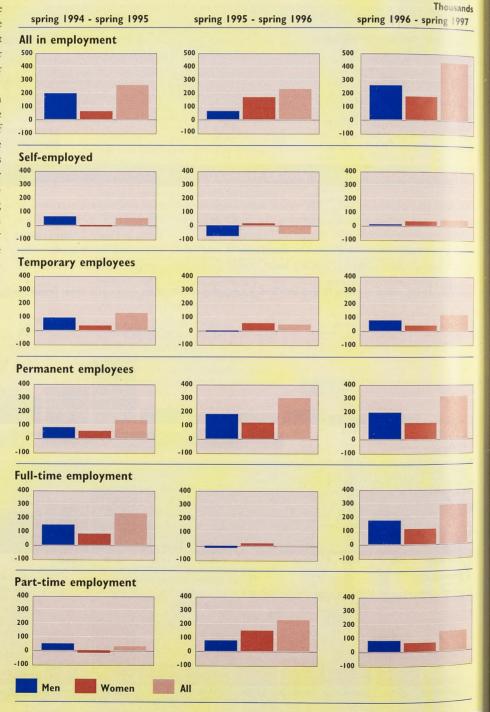
Figure 2 shows the year on year changes in the number of people (Great Britain, seasonally adjusted) in employment, by type of employment, between spring 1994 and spring 1997 (not seasonally adjusted). The figures show that employment as a whole rose between spring 1996 and spring 1997, the increase in this period being greater than the increases over the one-year periods to spring 1996 and spring 1995. Between spring 1996 and spring 1997 the greatest increases were in full-time employment and in permanent employment. The increases for men were greater than those for women in these two categories.

Employment troughed in winter 1992/3. Table 1 gives the seasonally adjusted changes of those in employment between the trough and spring 1997. It shows that total employment has risen by 1,142,000 since winter 1992/3 with the greatest increases being among employees and people with part-time jobs. Men accounted for more than half of the net increase in employees and around twothirds of the increase in full-time workers.



	Total	Employees	Self-employed	Other	Full-time	Thousands Part-time
All	1,142	1,134	176	-169	526	614
Men	632	637	92	-95	336	294
Women	509	497	85	-73	190	320

Figure 2 Changes in employment: spring 1994 to spring 1997 (Great Britain, not seasonally adjusted)



WOMEN IN EMPLOYMENT

In spring 1997 there were 10.66 types of jobs held by women occupation and industry group. illion women employees (not compared with those held by men. essonally adjusted), accounting for Figure 3 shows the percentage of between industries such as were women, and most of the 48 per cent of all employees. employees (both full-time and part- agriculture, construction, transport service industries, where more than inquirers are interested in the time) who are women, within each and communication and the half were women.

There was a clear distinction less than one-third of all employees

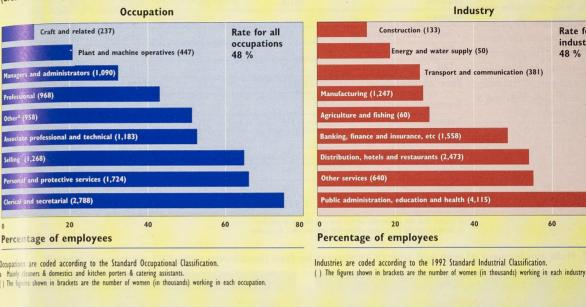
manufacturing industries, where

Rate for all

industries

48 %

Figure 3 Percentage of employees that were women, by occupation and industry (Great Britain, spring 1997, not seasonally adjusted)

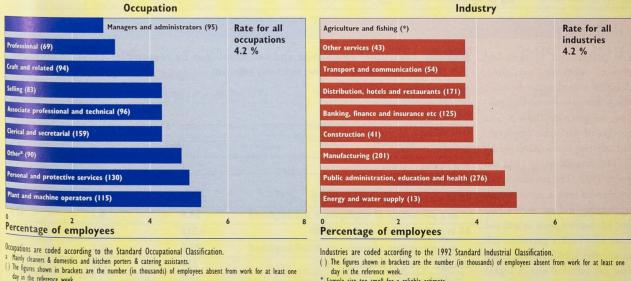


SICKNESS ABSENCE

The LFS is a regular source of companies telephone the Labour sickness absence in their company occupational and industry information about people's Market Enquiry Helpline to against the national background. groups in spring 1997 who were absences from work caused enquire whether these LFS data Figure 4 shows the percentages absent for at least one day in the by sickness or injury. Many can help them to assess the levels of of employees in different reference week.

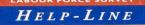
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Figure Percentage of employees absent from work for at least one day in the reference week due to sickness or injury, by occupation and industry (Great Britain, spring 1997, not seasonally adjusted)



ay in the reference week.

() The figures shown in brackets are the number (in thousands) of employees absent from work for at least one day in the reference week. * Sample size too small for a reliable estimate



5 FLEXIBLE LABOUR MARKET

(a) MAIN EMPLOYMENT OF MEN AND WOMEN

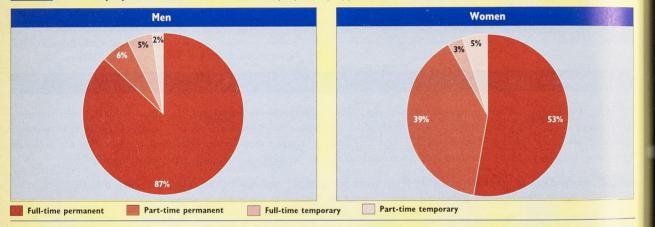
breakdowns of the different types (Great Britain, spring 1997, not seasonally adjusted) of employment for men and women in their main job. Figure shows that in Great Britain in spring 1997, while around nine out of ten male employees were working in full-time permanen positions, for women the figure was around a half. The proportion of both men and women employees who were in temporary jobs were small (7 per cent and per cent respectively).

Table 2 and Figure 5 give Table 2 Employees by type of main job and reason for taking it

	Full-time		Part-time		Thousands
Men		Could not find full-time job	Other	Total	Base All employees
Permanent	10,178	172	557	728	10,906
Temporary			1111		
Could not find permanent job	273	51	19	71	344
Other	263	10	156	165	428
Total	537	61	175	236	773
Base: all employees ^b	10,801	235	748	982	11,784
Women					
Permanent	5,544	375	3,781	4,156	9,699
Temporary					
Could not find permanent job	166	63	74	137	304
Other	194	17	385	402	590
Total	360	80	459	539	900
Base: all employees ^b	5,935	457	4,271	4,728	10,66

b includes those who did not state whether they were permanent or temporary.

Figure 5. Main employment of men and women employees by type (Great Britain, spring 1997, not seasonally adjusted)



(b) PART-TIME WORKERS

The percentages of men and women working part-time, jo classified according to the main Reasons for taking part-time work reason they gave for working parttime, are given in Table 3. The number of part-time employees and self-employed increased by 174,000 between spring 1996 and spring 1997. The proportions of people who took a part-time job because they did not want a fulltime job (around seven in ten) and those who took a part-time job because they could not find a fulltime job (around one in eight)

LFS52 OCTOBER 1997

Table 3	Part-time	e ^a employees	and self-employed	by reasons for	taking a part-time
ob (Grea	t Britain, sp	ring 1997, not so	easonally adjusted)		

classified according to the main	Reasons for taking part-time work			147
reason they gave for working part-	(per cent of total)	All	Men	Women
time, are given in Table 3. The	Did not want full-time job	71	38	79
number of part-time employees	Could not find a full-time job	12	24	10
and self-employed increased by	Student or at school	15	35	10
174,000 between spring 1996 and	III or disabled	1	3	
spring 1997. The proportions of	Base (thousands)			
people who took a part-time job	All in part-time jobs (spring 1997) ^b	6,386	1,229	5,156
because they did not want a full-	as a percentage of employees & self-employed	24.9	8.7	44.8
time job (around seven in ten) and	All in part-time jobs (spring 1996) ^b	6,211	1,120	5,091
those who took a part-time job because they could not find a full-	as a percentage of employees & self-employed	24.6	8.1	45.0
time job (around one in eight)	Change: spring 1996-spring 1997	174	109	65
remained the same over this period.	a The definition of full- and part-time is based on the respondent's own assessment, not b Includes a small number of part-time workers who gave no reason for working part-time		lly worked.	

TEMPORARY WORKERS

Employers take on temporary staff Table 4 Temporary employees by reason for taking a temporary job (Great Britain, for a variety of reasons, such as for spring 1997, not seasonally adjusted) short-term cover, gaining specialist Main reason for taking a temporary main job skills or to cope with the peaks in (per cent of total) demand for labour. The number of temporary employees increased by Could not find permanent job 16,000 between spring 1996 and Did not want permanent job spring 1997. Table 4 shows the Contract included training easons people gave for taking a Some other reason temporary job. Around a third f women were in temporary Base (thousands) mployment because they did not All in temporary jobs (spring 1997)^a want a permanent job, compared as a percentage of employees with around a quarter of men. On All in temporary jobs (spring 1996)^a the other hand, nearly half of the men in temporary employment as a percentage of employees took a temporary job because they Change: spring 1996-spring 1997 could not find a permanent job,

a Includes a small number of people who did not give a reason for having a temporary job. ompared with around a third of

(d) SECOND IOBS

regula people

iob. Si once totals of em Workf counts

two ic

n spri FS, i

997

Each quarter the LFS provides new Table 5 Employment status of people with more than one job (Great Britain,

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ΔII

39

30

6

26

1,673

7.5

1,557

7.1

116

Men

45

24

7

25

773

6.6

696

6.0

78

Women

34

35

5

27

900

8.5

861

8.2

39

users about the number of
who have more than one
ch people are counted only
n the LFS employment
The alternative source
ployment statistics, the
orce in Employment series,
all jobs and so people with
os are counted twice. The
of people with second jobs
ng 1997, as shown by the
given in Table 5. In spring
.2 million people had more
ne job (around five per cent
people in employment).
ose, over six in ten were
and in Lash at the ten were

than o of all Of the second job and around one in 12 were self-employed in both jobs.

mployees in both their main and a Includes those who did not give the status of their second job.

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

Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.
 Unpaid family workers were not asked whether they had a second job in the reference week.

information of interest to many spring 1997, not seasonally adjusted) Employment status nent status in second job

	Linpioyment status	EII	ipioyment status in sec	ona job	People with	All in
unted only	in main job (thousands)	Employee	Self-employed	Alla	no second jobb	employment
ployment						
ve source	Employee	773	269	1,043	21,404	22,447
istics, the	Self- <mark>empl</mark> oyed	84	100	185	3,063	3,247
nent series,	On government employment and		Carlos and a second			No. of the local sector
people with	training programmes	11	*	П	191	203
twice. The	Unpaid family workers	+	+	+	+	
second jobs					ALL STREET, STR	
wn by the	Base: All (spring 1997)	868	370	1,239	24,658	26,009
5. In spring	Base: All (spring 1996)	903	380	1,284	24,170	25,578
e had more	CI.					
ve per cent	Change:					
loyment).	spring 1996-spring 1997	-35	-11	-46	488	431

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OB-RELATED TRAINING

is becoming increasingly necessary because of the pace of change, and of employees as an essential occupations. investment for the future. Many

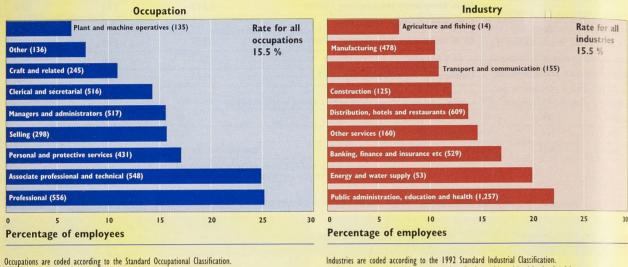
Learning throughout working life workforce training enquiry point weeks prior to interview, 14.4 per

requests for LFS data about employees of working age received in Figure 6. training are received by the job-related training in the four

(0114 259 3489), and are often cent of all such employees about the amount of training (seasonally adjusted). The training is seen by a large number received in different industries or percentage of employees receiving job-related training in each In spring 1997, 3.2 million occupation and industry is shown

LFS data on training in the past four weeks show that women of working age were more likely to receive job-related training than men - 16.8 per cent of female employees compared with 14.3 per cent of male employees in spring 1997 (not seasonally adjusted)

Figure 6 Percentage of employees of working age receiving job-related training in the four weeks prior to interview, by occupation and industry (Great Britain, spring 1997, not seasonally adjusted)



Occupations are coded according to the Standard Occupational Classification () The figures shown in brackets give the numbers (in thousands) receiving job-related training

7 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF YOUNG PEOPLE

1997 of people who were aged of those, 44 per cent were in were 42 per cent and 16 per cent

The LFS can be used to look at the between 16 and 19 on the previous employment and around 6 per respectively. The numbers in economic activity of people by 31 August. Of the 2.7 million cent were ILO unemployed. Of full-time education were similar their academic age. Table 6 shows people aged 16-19, over half were the similar number of people not for men and women. the economic activity in spring in full-time education (FTE) and in full-time education, the figures

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

Table 6 Young people by academic age (Great Britain, spring 1997, not seasonally adjusted)

Thousands		Academic All	age (in ye persons	ears)	Men	Women	Thousands			age (in ye persons	ears)	Men	₩omen
	16	17	18	19	16-19	16-19		16	17	18	19	16-19	16-19
In employment							Total						
All	381	417	379	368	804	741	All	709	691	648	629	1,370	1,308
Not in FTE	161	201	281	295	527	412	Not in FTE	228	283	388	405	700	605
In FTE	220	215	98	73	277	329	In FTE	481	408	261	224	671	703
ILO unemployed	Series 1						Economic activity	rate (%)					
All	78	67	73	64	173	109	All	64.7	69.9	69.8	68.7	71.3	65.0
Not in FTE	41	49	59	54	128	75	Not in FTE	88.7	88.3	87.8	86.2	93.6	80.6
In FTE	37	18	14	10	45	34	In FTE	53.4	57.2	43.0	37.0	48.0	51.7
Economically inactive		8. a					ILO unemploymen	t rate (%)		- 1.37			
All	250	208	196	197	394	457	All	17.1	13.8	16.2	14.8	17.7	12.9
Not in FTE	26	33	47	56	45	117	Not in FTE	20.2	19.5	17.4	15.6	19.6	15.4
In FTE	224	175	148	141	349	340	In FTE	14.6	7.6	12.7	11.6	13.9	9.4

ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE PEOPLE

HELP-LINE

The 7 includes a breakdown of 'discouraged workers' (whose inactive according to ILO who were not seeking but would ople who say they want a job reason for not seeking is that they ut are not actively looking believe no jobs are available) for one. Such people, including are classified as economically 1997, around five per cent of those

. .

. . . .

guidelines. There were 121,000 like to work. discouraged workers in spring

Table 7 Economically inactive peo	ple by a	availab	ility	
and whether seeking work (in past	4 weel	ks)		
Great Britain, spring 1997, not seasonally a	adjusted)			
Thousands)	All	Men	Women	
otal economically inactive who				
ould like to work	2,499	1,014	1,485	
eeking work but not available				
start in 2 weeks	246	116	129	
Student	143	78	65	
Other	102	38	64	
ot seeking work but would like work	1			
vailable and not available)	2,253	898	1,355	
Available to start in next 2 weeks	822	301	522	
Believes no jobs are available (discouraged workers)	112	69	42	
Long-term sick/disabled	106	61	45	
Looking after family/home	268	20	248	
Student	95	48	47	
Other	242	103	139	

(Thousands)	All	Men	Women
Not available in next 2 weeks	1,423	594	830
Believes no jobs are available (discouraged workers)	*	*	k
Long-term sick/disabled	607	364	243
Looking after family/home	449	49	401
Student	185	98	87
Other	173	79	94
Not seeking work, does not want work	14,189	5,126	9,063
Does not need/want job	196	54	142
Long-term sick/disabled	1,646	872	775
Looking after family/home	1,799	88	1,711
Student	1,127	563	564
Other	9,422	3,551	5,871
Base:			
All economically inactive ^a (spring 1997)	16,688	6,141	10,548
All economically inactive ^a (spring 1996)	16,679	6,068	10,611
Change: spring 1996-spring 1997	9	72	-63

ESTIMATING CLAIMANTS OF UNEMPLOYMENT-RELATED BENEFITS IN THE LFS

FS estimates of the number of economically inactive and the eople claiming unemploymentemployed claimants. However, elated benefits (see red box) are there is evidence that some of the ignificantly lower than the actual claimants not picked up by the SA claimant count figures. The LFS are ILO unemployed. A study LFS underestimates these into the scaling method is laimants for a number of reasons. being carried out by ONS. More cople may not always admit to information will appear in a iming unemployment-related feature article in the November enefits, especially if they are issue of Labour Market Trends. orking or not fulfilling job-search

ey are claiming.

difficult and the scaling is bject to a considerable margin of

or. The scaling method assumes

at the shortfall between LFS imates and the JSA claimant unt occurs among the

uirements. Some respondents Unemployment-related benefits e unclear about which benefit

Until October 1996, unemployment-Published LFS estimates of the related benefits included Unemployment Benefit, unemployment imber of people claiming -related Income Support and National employment-related benefits are Insurance Credits. On 7 October 1996, caled to match JSA claimant Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA), ount totals. Table 8 gives the replaced Unemployment Benefit and aled and unscaled figures for unemployment-related Income Support. pring 1996 to spring 1997. Many ers are aware that this estimation

Table 8 LFS estimates of claimants of unemploymentrelated benefits (Great Britain, spring 1996 to spring 1997, not seasonally adjusted)

Scaled to match the claimant count (as previously published in Labour Market Trends)

		of which		Inousands
	Claimant count total ^a	In employment	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive
Spring 1996	2,116	310	1,318	488
Summer 1996	2,054	309	1,259	487
Autumn 1996	1,902	295	1,162	445
Winter 1996/7	1,798	286	1,079	433
Spring 1997	1,621	280	1,027	314
Unscaled				
Unscaled	Total of	of which		Thousands
Unscaled	Total of LFS claimants	of which In employment	ILO unemployed	Thousands Economically inactive
Spring 1996		In		Economically
	LFS claimants	In employment	unemployed	Economically inactive
Spring 1996	LFS claimants 1,741	In employment 163	unemployed 1,318	Economically inactive 260
Spring 1996 Summer 1996	LFS claimants 1,741 1,683	In employment 163 162	unemployed 1,318 1,259	Economically inactive 260 263
Spring 1996 Summer 1996 Autumn 1996	LFS claimants 1,741 1,683 1,518	In employment 163 162 140	unemployed 1,318 1,259 1,162	Economically inactive 260 263 215

a The claimant count figures shown are the averages of the published figures for the first three months of each LFS quarter

HELP-LINE

ever had a paid job since leaving school

by industry and occuby region (Feb '93)

by age (Mar '93)

Labour market position

(Aug '95)

Lone mothers

Mobility

(Nov '95)

Nationality

(Sep '93)

standard)

by size of workplace (Nov '94)

on and off-the-job training by industry

location of off-the-job training (Sep '96)

source of funding for employees of working

cupation (standard)

duration of course by sex (May '93, standard from Jul '93 to Oct '96, Jun '97)) on and off-the-job (Feb '94)

10 INDEX OF TOPICS COVERED IN LFS HELP-LINE FEATURES: NOVEMBER 1992 TO OCTOBER 1997

Annual averages ent rates for ethnic minorities

Database developments introduction of databases for 1979,1981 and 1983 (Feb '97) Disability see health problems

Economic activity how the LFS classifies people (Dec '92) by nationality (Mar '93) of women, according to that of partner in '93 lun '97) of people with health problems (Aug '93) of head of household by the number of children (Sep '93, Dec '96) of 16 to 24 year olds (Sep '93) of Ione mothers (Feb '94) changes: 1984-1994 (Nov '94) the effect of maternity leave - Denmark, Sweden GB (Feb '95)

of married/cohabitating couples (Sep '95) now and 1 year ago (Nov '95, Nov '96) young people, by academic age (Mar '96, May '96, standard from July '96) of non-pensioner households (Feb '97) Economic inactivity reasons for (Nov '97, standard)

by age (Dec '95) of people who are looking after family or never had a paid job since leaving school

Education (see also Qualifications &

Young people) participation in full-time education and the labour force by age (Jun '94) by economic status (Jun '97)

Employment

hotels and catering sector (Feb '93) information technology (Mar '93, Mar '96) unpaid family workers (May '93) construction industry by region (Sep '93) full and part-time by age (Nov '93) of people with nursing qualifications by region

by occupation and age (Dec '93) in banking and business services (Mar '94) in the agriculture industry (May '94) by age and industry (May '94) how current job was obtained (Jun '94,

Feb '97' of people on government training programmes and unpaid family workers (Mar '95)

working arrangements of employees

(Nov '95' employees who are looking for a different or additional job, by reason (Feb '96, Sep '97) rates by Inner London Boroughs (Sep '96 employees in service industries by occupation

Employment protection rights

stry and size of workplace (Dec '95) Ethnic minority groups ne labour force (Nov '92, Jan '93, Apr '93,

as a percentage of all persons in employment by region (Nov '92, Apr '93, Jul '93) managerial responsibility (Dec '92, May '97) by industry and occupation (Mar '93, Nov '96) self-employment (Aug '93, standard from Oct '93 to Jul '96) ILO unemployment by region (Nov '93)

in large and small workplaces (Dec '93) by qualification and managerial status (Mar '94)

highest qualification held, by ethnic origin (Feb '96)

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Family carers who would like work (Sep '94, Sep '96)

economic status of people in families by the number of dependent children (Jun '96) Gazette articles list of LFS articles (Dec '92, standard)

unemployment by age (Mar '94) (Aug '97) ment by industry and occupation Income average gross weekly earnings of full-time employees by highest qualification (May '95) average gross weekly earnings of full-time employees by social class (Jun '95) labour market status of new graduates average gross hourly earnings by social class and ethnic origin (Aug '95) average gross hourly earnings by region (Feb '96) Health problems rial responsibility (Dec '92, Aug '96, by region (Feb '93, Feb '94, Mar '95) by economic activity (Aug '93, Feb '94, lob-related training

Graduates

Holidays

Mar '95, Sep '95) by social class (Aug '95) by size of workplace (Sep '96) changes in frequency of survey questions by industry & occupation for full-time employees (May '94)

days of paid entitlement of full-time and part-time employees (May '96) poliday entitlement of temporary employees Home workers

industry and occupation (Dec '92, Nov '93, Jun '94, May '95) y region (Jun '94, May '95, Jun '96, Aug '97) y full- and part-time (Dec '95, May '97)

Hours worked total usual weekly hours worked by employees (Nov '92, Mar '95, standard from Jan '96) employees usually working over 48 hours by

ndustry (Dec '92) employees usually working over 48 hours by occupation (Dec '92, Feb '97) total usual hours worked by employees in fulltime and part-time employment (Oct '93,

reasons for working fewer hours than usual (Mar '94) comparison of actual and total usual hours (Mar '94)

employees working flexitime by region Nov '94) total usual weekly hours worked by industry (Dec '94) working hours of employees in EU (May '95) average total usual hours of full-time employees and self-employed by occupation and industry (Jun '95) people working different hours than usual (lun '95) in main and second job (Sept '95)

Housing tenure

by reasons for working part-time (Sept '95) working arrangements of employees (Nov '95 nours of overtime usually worked (Feb '96) EU comparisons of average usual weekly hours for all in employment (June '96) kly hours worked, by age (June '96)

by region (Feb '93, Sep '97) nomic activity (Aug '95) ILO unemployment rates by qualifications (Nov '92, Jun '93) rates by previous occupation (Nov '92, standard until Apr '94) rates by previous industry (standard from

Apr '93 until Apr '94) long-term proportions by age (May '93, Mar '97) (Jun '93) long-term proportions by family type (May '93) outes to (previous activity & reason for leaving last job) (Aug '93, Feb '96) rates by region and ethnic origin (Nov '93) ILO and claimant count unemployment by age Feb '94, Feb '95)

graduate unemployment by age (Mar '94) comparison of ILO and claimant count unemployment, 1984-93 (May '94) nethod of seeking a job (Jun '94, May '95, Feb (97) long-term proportions by previous industry

ates by previous occupation and age duration by age (Dec '94) duration of active job search by length of time since last job (Feb '95)

duration by whether or not claiming (Feb '95)

by Inner London Boroughs (Sep '96)

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

people studying towards qualifications (Nov '95) highest qualification held, by ethnic origin by region of residence (Nov '92, standard from Jan '93 to Apr '95) people of retirement age in employment

of people aged 16+ (standard from Jul '94 to economic activity (Feb '94' Managerial responsibilities limited health and ethnic origin (Dec '92, Aug '95, May sickness absence (Feb '93' qualifications of managers (Feb '94) ethnic minority groups by qualification and managerial status (Mar '94) cupation (Sep '94) economic status now and one year ago change of address over previous year activity (Mar '93) Older workers economic activity rate by individual age percentage working part-time by age (Sep '93) abour market status (Mar '97) Part-time workers ain reasons for working part-time (Nov '92, hours worked (standard from Jan '93 - Jul '93 and from Jul '95 to Oct '95) length of time with employer (Mar '93) managers in 1984, 1990 and 1992 (May '93) by age (Nov '93, Mar '96) tion (Sep '94) Population structure ex, age and economic activity (Mar '93). Public and private sectors

by region (Aug '94, Aug '96) by occupation (Aug '94, Aug '96) public sector employees by type of employment (May '95) s absence (Mar '96) Qualifications ILO unemployment rates (Nov '92, Jun '93, Mar '95) by economic activity of 16/17 year olds

nursing qualifications by region (Dec '93) of managers (Feb '94) National Targets for Education and Training: achievement by industry (May '94) average gross weekly income of full-time employees by highest qualification (May '95)

National Targets for Education and Training (lun '95)

Redundancy

Retirement

Second jobs employment status of jobs (Nov '92, standard from lan '93)

(Aug '94) change in employment and second job: (lun '95) by industry (Jun '97) region (Aug'97 Self-employment c origin (Aug '93, standard from Oct '93 to Jul '96' by region (standard from Oct '93 to Jul '96 Shift workers frequency of working night shifts (Dec 92 hightshift workers by industry and occu (Nov '94) mployees working flexi-time by region (Nov '94) hift pattern and occupation (Dec '9 Sickness absence by industry and occupation (Nov '92 standard) by industry & occupation (% of working day

by occupation (Dec '93, Jun

employment status in main & second in

lost) (Dec '92) by managerial responsibility (Feb '9 in local/central government (May '93 by region (Dec '93, Nov '95) by age (Nov '94) public/private sector employees (Mar S

nual/non manual employees (Ma Size of workplace by industry and occupation (Jun '93, Aug '9 Aug '96) ethnic origin in large and small workplace (Dec '93) by region (Dec '94, Jun '97) by public/private sector (Jun '97)

Temporary workers reasons for temporary work (Nov standard) by industry and occupation (Mar '94, Mar ' May '97) by region (Aug '94) duration of employment (Nov '94, May '9

in the EU (Sept '95) expected duration of job (Nov '95 anges in levels by occupation (Time with employer ov full-time/part-time (Mar '93) by age (Aug '94, Aug '96) by family type (Aug '94)

of temporary workers (Nov '94) by industry (Dec '95) by size of workplace (Dec '95) by number of hours worked (Dec Travel

usual method and time taken to trav by region of workplace (May '96, May '97) Unemployment nemployment Union density

region (Jun '93, Jun '94, May '97) Weekend working frequency of (Nov '92) of 16-24 year olds in full-time education (Nov '93)

Sunday working (Nov '93) Saturday and Sunday working (Nov '9 Saturday and Sunday working of 16-24 year lds (Nov '96)

Women by industry and occupation (Feb '93, standard from Jul '93 economic activity according to that of partne (lun '93, lun '97 by industry & full/part-time (Aug '93)

nagers (Sep '93) Young people ic activity and qualification of 16/17

year olds (lun '93) economic activity rate of 16-24 year olds (Sep '93) percentage working part-time by age (Sep veekend working of 16-24 year olds in fultime education (Nov '93) young people by academic age (Mar '96, May '96, standard from Jul '96)

Saturday and Sunday working of 16-24 year olds (Nov '96)

Results of the consultation on presentation of labour market statistics

May's edition of Labour Market Trends contained a consultation article regarding the future presentation and dissemination of labour market statistics. This article summarises the responses ONS received.

By Neil Dubé, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics.

Introduction

IN THE MAY EDITION of Labour Market Trends, ONS ed comments on proposals to: ovide more informative and coherent porting of unemployment and other abour market statistics; and ive greater prominence to the Labour orce Survey (LFS).

erview of the responses

There were 127 responses to the article. these, 71 were from local authorities who were briefed by the Alliance for ional Aid), 19 from other government ments and agencies, 14 from profesnal bodies, nine from within ONS, seven memployment and training-related isations and seven from other statistical sations

The responses were wide-ranging and ded valuable inputs into ONS work developing an improved authoritative ure of the labour market which meets neede

espondents generally welcomed the w and supported the proposals for an grated First Release which no longer ses on a single count of JSA claimants

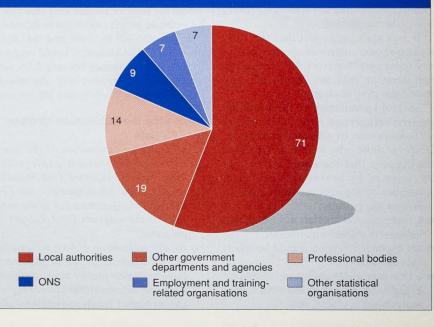
figure for unemployment but presents a more rounded picture of the labour market. Although there was widespread support for

greater prominence for the LFS, there were

some concerns as to how this can be achieved, given that the LFS figures are quarterly and are not available for all local authority areas.

Photo: Pete Turner/Image Bank

Figure 1 Responses to the consultation exercise



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Special report Specia

Comments on individual issues raised in the article are described in the following sections. Copies of the actual responses to the review are available on request from Neil Dubé, Room B4/10, Office for National Statistics, 1 Drummond Gate, London SW1V 2QQ.

Changes to the First Release

Do users support plans for an integrated First Release?

Do users support the proposed content of the First Release each month, particularly with regard to (i) LFS data presented and (ii) the omission of unadjusted data?

Will users find the proposed, shorter, background notes sufficient?

The majority of respondents welcomed the proposed integrated release. However, some respondents felt that integration could obscure the distinction between various sources. A few commented on the need to maintain the quantity of data provided.

A recent survey carried out by the Employment Service in its regional offices highlighted their concern that if fewer LFS data were presented in the integrated First Release, they may have to pay more to obtain the complete dataset.

There was a strong body of opinion that geographical coverage in the integrated First Release, whether GB or UK, be made consistent, and that it is made very clear what the sources of data presented are.

There was very little explicit support for the complete withdrawal of unadjusted data. Comments included one that "supplying the unadjusted data demystifies the seasonal adjustment process", and several asked that either the whole dataset should be made available, e.g. through Nomis® or *Labour Market Trends* or that it should be in a printed form which is easy and quick to obtain; perhaps with a different pricing structure to other data. If unadjusted figures were published via *Labour Market Trends*, its publication timetable would have to be accelerated.

It was also suggested that the First Release should contain unadjusted data for key series only. Some pointed out that age and duration data are unadjusted, and should therefore be clearly labelled.

Several commented on the proposed shorter background notes. The majority were in favour of the shorter version. However those who were not, expressed the concern that the uninitiated might be confused by having less guidance. A number of suggestions were made to overcome this problem:

- a paper copy of the full version should be actively offered with releases;
- the expanded version should be available on Statfax;
- a free user guide document should be available on derivation and what further analyses are available; and

• changes to the notes should be reported in the first issue in which they occur, so that people know to obtain the new version.

Regional First Releases

The intention is that eventually these would be distributed as pages on the World Wide Web rather than on paper. They would also incorporate LFS data and will be redesigned to match the revised layout of the national release. **The proposal to release these only by electronic means did not meet with wide support.** Many respondents felt that the plan to release the regional First Releases on the Internet and via Nomis[®] was a good idea, but that it was too soon for data to be released *only* in this way.

Questions on the security of data on the World Wide Web were raised, as well as uncertainties about the instantaneous release of data this way. There was also a suggestion that ONS should announce changes far enough in advance for users to build training and software systems into their budgets.

Greater LFS prominence

- a) bringing forward the release of the full LFS dataset to coincide with the First Release
- b) a new format of LFS reporting to replace the current LFS First Release and Quarterly Bulletin
- c) a wider range of seasonally adjusted data and a greater focus on labour market attachment

Do these arrangements adequately meet user needs?

More prominence for LFS data was welcomed. Many respondents argued that the count of JSA claimants should no longer be the headline series, though most also felt that it should not be withdrawn. Some respondents, however, were concerned about the errors inherent in a sample survey and that they would be forced to use administrative records figures for smaller area analysis. Requests for changes were based mainly around the need for reliable local area data – for example, sample size should be increased.

It was also felt by some that data from the count of JSA claimants would continue to receive prominence because LFS data are less timely – either way, the release should make clear which data are not new.

Reviewing the publication strategy for LFS data

- a) inclusion of summaries of the latest LFS data in a monthly integrated labour market statistics First Release;
 b) release of the latest quarter's full LFS database via Quantime Ltd at the same time as the relevant First Release is published:
- c) the discontinuation of both the existing LFS First Release and the LFS Quarterly Bulletin in their present form, with more detailed information appearing in Labour Market Trends and electronically.

Are users content with these proposals, or is a new, free-standing LFS publication needed There were conflicting views on the

There were conflicting views on the proposed withdrawal of the Quarterly Bulletin. The main argument against its withdrawal was the difficulty of finding figures quickly in a larger publication. It was suggested that instead of the data appearing in Labour Market Trends, there should be a free-standing LFS publication for data excluded from the First Release

Other respondents said that they did not mind the loss of the *Quarterly Bulletin*, providing that changes to *Labour Market Trends* or another publication as a result of the review should not lose any of the content of the *Quarterly Bulletin*, or that extra data should be available via electronic means.

Releasing the latest LFS figures on labour market attachment

a) in months when no new LFS data are released, the First Release should retain the latest available figures;

b) in order to provide more information about labour market attachment, a number of time series were proposed.

Will users find this sufficient? What would be the most useful form for releasing data; on paper, in Labour Market Trends in the month following publication of the First Release; in a free-standing publication issued on the same day as the integrated First Release or electronically, for example via Nomis[®]?

Presentation of LFS data was widely commented upon. Requests were made for figures explaining differences in series published in the First Release (e.g. between LFS employment and paid employment jobs collected in employer surveys). Also, a text section on developments in economic activity and inactivity would be useful.

On the other hand, publishing the reasons for economic inactivity was questioned by one respondent on the grounds that it gives unwarranted prominence to those figures, and there was concern that publication could lead to a confusing wide range of figures, all potentially labelled as unemployment. Instead, it was suggested that ONS could publish its own wide-base measure, including only the discouraged workers from the inactive group.

Releasing other LFS data

- Users might not have a need for regular provision on paper of tables of data not directly related to the concept of labour market attachment. If they do need tables, however, which option best suits: (a) making data available in the following
- month's issue of Labour Market Trends, (b making data available simultaneously via Nomis[®]: or
- (c) a free-standing publication issued on the same day as the First Release is published.

hat format(s) would historical data Future forms of dissemination

Would users find media such as CD-ROM, Internet and the proposed ONS integrated database useful?

Among the ideas put forward were that the ONS web site should have a) links to other government sites and b) the facility to download labour market data straight onto a PC (as with the US Bureau of Statistics site).

There were requests for back data and local area figures to be released in CD format and/or as spreadsheets.

Others commented that the planned integrated database of all ONS time series, once launched, may be a good dissemination method.

Presentations

Views are invited, particularly on widening the range of users to whom briefing presentations should be made in future, and suitable venues. Suggestions included:

- annual or ad hoc briefings when there is a major development (perhaps with a modest charge);
- making more use of the Labour Market Statistics Users' Group;
- making presentations to the Society of Business Economists, and also the

Information Development and Liaison Group (Labour Market Statistics subgroup); and

• drawing in user groups other than city analysts and the media.

Other comments on the LFS

Although not the subject of this consultation, there were a number of comments on related issues, such as the option of a full, monthly LFS. Those that raised the issue of a monthly LFS were evenly balanced between those who were potentially in favour, and those who believed the additional resource needed would be better spent elsewhere or that a monthly LFS was unnecessary. Some requested a monthly LFS, but one whose variables were restricted to employment status questions, thereby reducing running costs.

There was a request for LFS reference periods to be changed to calendar quarters, so that data can be tied in with other economic indicators. Production of LFS series based on the three most recent months' data and updated each month (i.e. a threemonth moving average) was supported by a number of people.

One respondent pointed out that current ILO definitions were adopted some time ago and suggested that ONS call on the ILO to update their guidelines.

Many felt that disseminating supple-Many felt that disseminating supplementary and historical data electronically was a good idea in principle, but too soon of data to be released only in this way. elability of the exact timing of electronic marelease was also questioned. A number of respondents asked that the

where the integrated First Release conin the series identifiers for the ONS-run Central Shared Data Base. There was also a suggestion that *Labour*

st be presented?

oth systems be reviewed.

Could an annual publication usefully provide

Roth Nomis[®] and Quantime attracted

merous comments - generally favourable

"Nomis[®], with requests for more LFS

tata to be made available, possibly the

omplete Quarterly Bulletin. A number of

mondents asked that pricing policies of

Others said both Nomis® and Quantime

ave too small a usage to enable them

become effective methods of dissemina-

ion and they are based on obsolete

chnology. There was strong demand for

Joning Windows-style access for these

mualised LFS results, or would Labour factor that the suited for this?

larket Trends should contain annualised FS results wherever possible.

YOUR INSIGHT INTO THE LABOUR MARKET

NATIONAL **STATISTICS**

THE LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

LFS FIRST RELEASE AND LFS QUARTERLY BULLETIN

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

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

LFS USER GUIDE

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

Subscription or User Guide contact: Barbara Louca (Tel 0171 533 6179)

LFS DATA via QUANTIME

Quantime now offers you: Bureau services • LFS data to use on your PC Full training & technical support Direct dial-up facilities • Export data in a range of formats (SPSS, SIR, SAS) For more information and a free information pack, contact: **QUANTIME Ltd. (Tel 0171 625 7222)**

HELPLINE

For further information about the LFS, contact the LABOUR MARKET **ENQUIRY HELPLINE** Tel 0171 533 6176

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• Efficient computer mapping

• User support services

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

RESEARCH USE OF LFS

For research users, copies of all LFS databases are available from the Data Archive. For information Tel 01206 872001

What success has the programme of pre-vocational pilots had in helping inemployed people who need special help with training and jobseeking?

A recent report by Sara Dewson, Pat Irving, Clare Johnson and Gill Whitting, **ECOTEC** Research and Consulting Limited,

assesses the results.

THIS IS A summary of a report prepared for DfEE by ECOTEC Research and Consulting Ltd. The report presents the findings from an evaluation of nine PVPs. The objectives of the case study evaluation were to: assess the appropriateness of the provision to participants; describe how the pilots operate in practice; provide early feedback on the outcomes and achievements of participants; and assess the relative effectiveness of different approaches and models.

Background

In 1996/7, pre-vocational pilots were implemented by 57 Training and Enterprise Councils in England. Nearly 11,000 people started under the pilots during the year, at a cost of £23m. This year, prevocational training has been integrated into TfW and is available throughout England. There are 30,000 starts available, with a budget for the year of £66m. This study was carried out during 1996, and the lessons learned in the study have helped in

The PVP client group

The PVP client group is, in its broadest sense, TfW-eligible, long-term unemployed individuals who, although not sufficiently job- or training-ready to allow them to progress into employment through TfW are, nonetheless, capable of progression with adequate support.

In addition to these general characteristics, however, PVP clients have additional needs. These needs include the following:

• skill needs: clients might have either basic skill needs, where they require

pilots: case studies

Evaluation of the pre-vocational

Key findings

 Pre-vocational pilots (PVPs) are aimed at long-term unemployed people who need additional support to allow them to progress into employment or Training for Work (TfW), as a result of problems such as a lack of basic skills, a lack of self-confidence and motivation or health problems.

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hrief Research brief Research brief Research brief Research bri

- The overall model of the PVP (a client-led approach based on flexibility and partnership) is wellreceived by clients and providers. • Lessons of good practice can be
- drawn at all stages of pre-vocational

the design of the programme for this year.

training, including referral, induction, assessment and ongoing advice and guidance.

- PVP clients have succeeded in . gaining a range of gualifications and other vocational and jobsearch skills.
- The most common immediate outcome from PVP appears to be TfW, although some participants have found work.
- The report concludes that there is a demand for the type of support programme offered by PVP.

support with basic literacy and numeracy, and/or key skill needs (IT and communication skill needs were particularly prominent);

• assistance in addressing life skills or social problems which act as barriers to participation in mainstream vocational training and employment: many clients lack self-confidence and motivation due to unemployment, mental health problems or long-term sickness; others need help in learning appropriate work behaviour.

Furthermore, the clients of some PVPs had additional, specific, needs. Clients included ex-offenders, people with disabilities, individuals with 'English speakers of other languages' needs and inner city residents.

The PVP model

A similar approach was adopted by each of the nine case study PVPs: identification of potential clients, in almost all cases by the Employment Service; initial interview and assessment by the training supplier; induction, further assessment and diagnostics; training plan preparation; training delivery; outcome, which includes qualifications and/or progression into training or employment.

The overall model was well received by all partners involved in the management and delivery of the PVPs, as well as by clients themselves. The three critical success factors for the PVP model were identified as being:

- its flexibility in providing a range of support to address vocational as well as social and personal needs;
- the fact that PVPs involved a client-led approach, thus not only was the package flexible overall, but it was tailored to

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meet individual support needs; and
the model was based on partnership, which enabled all partners (principally the TEC, Employment Service and training suppliers) to work to a common and agreed goal.

There were lessons for good practice in the provision of pre-vocational training at all stages of delivery:

Referral and acceptance onto the programme: the success of PVP is at least partly determined by getting the right people referred onto the programme. The Employment Service is the main source of referrals and, along with training suppliers, needs to be in agreement with the TEC over the definition of the client group. This definition needs to be supported by clear referral criteria. Following referral, it is important that there is seamless progression to assessment and training delivery.

Induction and assessment: sufficient time needs to be dedicated to this part of the programme, typically it accounts for the first one or two weeks. The focus should be on identifying client needs and developing an appropriate training package and action plan which reflects the individual's needs, builds trust and, importantly too, gets the individual 'signed up' to PVP. The actual method of assessment (formal test or informal discussion, in-house assessment or assessment by an external agency) is less important to the final outcome than the context in which the assessment takes place: a supportive and non-threatening environment is required.

Ongoing assessment: this is a vital and integral part of the programme and fourweekly review periods are common. Assessment allows progress to be reviewed; new and emerging needs to be assessed and reflected in the training programme. Records of achievement demonstrate progress made in vocational skills and qualifications, as well as social and personal development.

Ongoing advice and guidance: the ability of training suppliers to provide one-to-one advice is an important feature determining the success of PVP. Exit guidance is also provided by PVPs on an ongoing basis. Agreeing the outcome at the outset of the programme enables training suppliers to manage progression.

Training and work experience: a range of options are provided including basic skills training, key skills, vocational qualifications, information technology, work tasters and placements, and job search skills. The training reflects skill needs, while work experience helps inform vocational decisions and also maintains clients' interest.

PVP had the support of its client group. Clients welcomed the balance of training, work experience and advice and guidance. For the participants who were interviewed PVP compared very favourably with other training programmes. This was because PVP

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addressed their specific needs (vocational and personal) which have hitherto prevented them from accessing the labour market.

The methods of working have also been a successful aspect of PVP. While training suppliers do provide in-depth and one-toone support at certain times, the emphasis on self-help and peer group support has been valuable to individual clients.

Much of the success of PVP is therefore attributable to its flexibility in providing a programme of support which is tailored to individual needs. In addition to flexibility in programme content, there was also flexibility in the duration of the programme. The guidelines issued to TECs on the national average length of stay on the pilots was 26 weeks. However, the study found that individuals could remain on PVP for a maximum of 30 weeks, although 12-16 weeks was more common. There was also some flexibility in patterns of attendance; some clients were able to start the programme on a part-time basis and built up to full-time (21 hours a week).

Achievements of PVP clients

The outcomes and achievements of PVP clients are both tangible and intangible. The tangible outcomes relate to qualifications achieved and progression into further training or employment. Intangible outcomes are concerned with personal and social development.

Qualifications

The PVPs offered a range of prevocational qualifications – both local and national. Although Wordpower and Numberpower qualifications are an important achievement for many PVP clients, clients have also succeeded in gaining other qualifications. In addition to tangible vocational qualifications, participants have also learnt an important range of vocational and job-search skills.

Progression

PVP has made it possible for the client group to move away from unemployment because it addresses all those needs which have been identified as barriers to employment. The most common immediate outcome from PVP appears to be TfW, although some participants have found work, while others have moved onto Employment Service programmes or into supported employment. Participants were aware of the progress they had made whilst on PVP, although there was general optimism about the options and chances of finding work, there was some concern over whether suitable jobs existed.

The study had not been able to offer conclusions on the impact of PVP, and whether the programme helps clients not only find work but to remain in employment in the long term.

Other achievements Although largely subjectively determined, other important progress has been made by PVP clients, and needs to be maintained post-PVP. Improved selfconfidence and/or motivation are the most significant personal achievements for many.

Conclusions

The research into nine case study PVPs has enabled a number of lessons to be learned about the provision of prevocational training for this client group. The following factors have contributed to the success of the PVPs: • There is demand for the type of

- programme of support offered by PVP. There are long-term unemployed individuals who require a comprehensive and coherent package of vocational and personal support in order to support their progression into further training and employment.
- The provision of ongoing assessment, vocational training and work experience, together with advice, guidance and personal support has proved successful in supporting both vocational and personal progression.
 Within the overall model it is vitally
- important that there is scope for flexibility to respond to individual client needs.
- The model is supported through effective partnerships and networking between all the organisations involved, particularly the TEC, the Employment Service and training suppliers with expertise in working with the client group.

There remains scope to build on some of these success factors, particularly to enhance and support the partnership between TECs, the Employment Service and training suppliers. This partnership needs to improve quality assurance beyond the immediacy of the training programme, including follow-up of clients who fail to complete their programme. Furthermore, there is scope to develop wider networks with other organisations who might be able to support clients with wider needs, such as housing or health.

Finally, there are a number of areas where further work would enhance the findings from this study. In particular there is need for work on indicators to measure and record the impact of prevocational training including less tangible benefits. There is also an apparent need to undertake longitudinal research to determine the long-term impact of PVP on participants. It is also felt that research is required to look at pre-vocational training more widely, including all sectors and funding sources, in order to provide an overall and strategic assessment of provision.

Evaluation of the Pre-Vocational Pilots: Case Studies. DfEE Research Report 13. ISBN 0 85522 598 X, £4.95. Available from DfEE Publications, PO Box 5000, Sudbury. Suffolk CO20 6YJ, telephone 0845 602260. rčb brief Researčb brief Researčb brief Researčb brief Resear ief Researcb brie Research brief fesearcb brief Research bri rch brief Researc Research brief Research brief Resear ief Research brief Research brief Research brief Research bri

Jobseeker's Allowance

evaluation: qualitative

disqualified claimants

research on disallowed and

Qualitative research carried out to assess the impact of Jobseeker's Allowance looks at the attitudes of those disallowed or disqualified from benefit under the old system and the consequences of this.

> By **Jill Vincent** and **Barbara Dobson**, Centre for Research in Social Policy, Loughborough University.

• Qualitative research was carried out among those who had been disqualified or disallowed from receiving Unemployment Benefit, Income Support and National Insurance Credits.

- Respondents differed in their knowledge of the rules and conditionality of benefits.
- Many respondents thought that the penalty imposed on them was unfair and that their actions had been justified. However, they

Introduction

Key findings

THIS IS A qualitative study of people who have been disallowed or disqualified while claiming unemployment-related benefits. It was commissioned by the Department for Education and Employment, the Department of Social Security, the Benefits Agency and the Employment Service.

It is a component of the departments' and agencies' evaluation of Jobseeker's Allowance. As with the other elements of the evaluation, the study is in two phases, before and after the introduction of Jobseeker's Allowance in October 1996. The report also refers to two studies of unemployed claimants: a national survey undertaken in autumn 1995 (Bottomley et al., 1997 – see *Labour Market Trends*, May 1997, pp158-9) and a qualitative study (Cragg Ross Dawson, 1996, publication forthcoming).

This study relates to Unemployment Benefit, Income Support and Credits. Eligibility for Unemployment Benefit depended on a sufficient record of National Insurance contributions; ineligible claimants could apply for Income Support, a means-tested benefit. Receipt of these benefits protected claimants' National Insurance record. Those not eligible for cash benefit but still fulfilling the labour market conditions could have their National Insurance contributions credited to them during the period of unemployment. believed that rules were necessary and should be enforced.

- Consequences of disqualification included borrowing money, changing lifestyles and, for young people, being supported by their parents.
- The report concludes that it is important that clear rules are created and that they are understood by Jobcentre staff and claimants, as sanctions lose their deterrent effect when they are not known in advance.

Claimants' entitlement depended on their fulfilling two labour market conditions: they had to be available for employment and actively seeking work. People who failed to satisfy either of these conditions lost their entitlement and were disallowed. To regain entitlement they had only to change their behaviour.

Those who were entitled to benefit might take, or fail to take, some action which unreasonably caused or prolonged their unemployment. Four reasons were relevant to this study: unreasonable refusal of a job interview or employment; leaving a job voluntarily, without just cause; losing a job through misconduct; and failure to carry out a mandatory employment programme.

Disqualification was imposed for a period and ran its course, regardless of the claimant's subsequent behaviour, for those sanctioned for unreasonable refusal of an interview/job, for leaving employment voluntarily or losing employment through misconduct. Those who gave a valid reason for failing to carry out an employment programme could arrange a new date and, provided they attended as arranged, they were not penalised. Their benefit was reduced for the period if they persisted. All claimants could make a formal appeal against disallowance or disqualification.

The research

The aim of the research was to provide a detailed understanding of the attitudes of

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disallowed or disqualified people; their decision making; their knowledge and acquisition of knowledge about the rules governing disallowance and disqualification; and the shorter and longer-term consequences of their penalty. Respondents were grouped according to the two reasons for disallowance and the four for disqualification.

The sample (30 respondents) reflected the distribution by reason for disallowance or disqualification and by benefit receipt in the Adjudication Statistics for 1994/1995. Recruitment difficulties were anticipated because of refusals and changes of address. Additional difficulties were met, largely because respondents were unclear about their benefit and the reason they were disallowed or disgualified.

Respondents' age, sex and family circumstances differed. Most of them were less than 30 years old; two-thirds were men; some lived with their parents and others lived with their parents and siblings. However, others again were comprised of the respondent, their partner and dependent children.

Findings

Respondents' knowledge and views on the rules and conditionality of benefits are outlined in Section 6 of the report. Respondents differed in their knowledge of the benefit they received. Most of those receiving Unemployment Benefit or Income Support were correct in their understanding; only one of those in receipt of Credits or Hardship Payments knew that was what they were getting. Equally, respondents' accounts of the reason they were sanctioned were not always correct. This was due to their failure to grasp the rules and conditionality of benefit receipt. Consequently they were often surprised when they were penalised. Respondents who had been disallowed often appeared not to know what they should do in order

to have their benefit reinstated. Few of those who had been disqualified felt they could have acted in any other way.

Respondents with caring responsibilities, people who had to give up work for health reasons, were studying or were members of minority ethnic groups appeared to face particular difficulties. In addition, for other respondents, jobs which were not as advertised created problems.

Many respondents said they received little or no explanation of the conditions of benefit or why the penalty was imposed. Written explanations were criticised, and it is likely that literacy was an issue for some. Explanations sometimes were given only after the penalty had been imposed.

Few made formal appeals, but many contested decisions. The system was complex in practice and respondents failed to differentiate between responding to requests for information and initiating a formal appeal. Respondents who had been disallowed and those sanctioned for refusal to carry out an employment programme were most able to resolve their difficulties face-to-face with Benefits Agency staff. Some respondents reluctantly accepted their penalty, while others reacted with anger.

Respondents' views on the legitimacy of sanctions are discussed in Section 7 of the report. The majority thought their penalty was not fair and their actions were justified. Few knew anyone else who had been disallowed or disqualified. However, they believed that rules were necessary and should be enforced. Those who had paid regular National Insurance contributions felt particularly cheated. Some respondents said that signing on and being put under pressure to seek work was a degrading process; others felt that the rules for benefit receipt and the penalties for contravening them were part of a concerted effort to force people to take low-paid and private agency work.

The effects of the penalty are described in Section 8 of the report. Parents with young children borrowed, fell into debt and failed to keep up with regular outgoings. Adults without children were fearful of debt, changed their lifestyles and, in some cases, borrowed and went into debt. Young people at home worried about the family income, changed their lifestyles, fell into debt and were supported by their parents.

The short-term effects on attitudes and behaviour varied. Three respondents said they were working while claiming benefit. Some expressed mild feelings of disappointment and annoyance, but others felt more strongly. Many said they were depressed, and a minority had been frightened by their experience.

The longer-term and lasting effects varied in relation to the conduct and circumstances which caused the sanction. Some had not changed their views and would act the same way again; many disliked being unemployed and signing on and would avoid it if possible; some had become wary of applying for or taking a job because of their experiences; few felt they would respond differently in the future, given the same circumstances.

The study suggests that ignorance of the rules and conditionality of benefit militates against the deterrent effect of disallowance and disqualification.

The report concludes that it is important to create clear rules and ensure they are known and understood by Jobcentre staff and claimants. The rules governing benefit and its conditionality, and the sanctions which will follow when the rules are broken, lose their deterrent effect when they are not known in advance.

Copies of the full report – priced £4.95 – are available from DfEE Publications, PO Box 5000, Sudbury, Suffolk CO10 6YJ, telephone 0845 6022260. ISBN 0 85522 6129. How much do employers of apprentices and trainees pay towards the cost of training them?

A study by Alison MacLeod and Ben Maitland of Research International provides a breakdown of employers' financial

ployers' financial contributions.
 17 per cent) and lowest in the distribution sector (8 per cent).
 Around 74 per cent of establishments with apprentices or trainees

from elsewhere. THE MAIN government-funded work based routes for training young people are Modern Apprenticeships (MAs) and Youth Training (YT), delivered through local Training and Enterprise Councils (TECs). Employers also make considerable contributions towards the cost of training young people on MAs and YT, which may be in the form of payments to trainees of allowances or wages or by meeting other training costs. The aim of the study

Key findings

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Employers' contributions to

youth training initiatives

• Some 13 per cent of establishments

• The proportion of employers with

apprentices or trainees was highest

in the production and construction

and 'other services' sectors (both

made financial contributions that

were not fully offset by payments

had apprentices or trainees.

YT in England in 1995-96. The study sought only to measure financial contributions, that is, payments made directly to the trainee or on the trainee's behalf by the employer. The study did not cover other contributions by the employer, such as on the job supervision and premises overheads, nor benefits to the employer in the form of trainees' productive contribution to the organisation's output.

was to estimate employers' total

financial contributions to MAs and

The first stage of the study involved a screening survey by telephone of a random sample of nearly 4,000 establishments to identify employers who had Modern Apprentices or Youth Trainees in 1995-96. Employers who had apprentices or trainees were categorised into those who: • made no financial contributions;

 made no maneral contributions,
 made financial contributions but these were entirely offset by payments received from the Training and Enterprise Council or training provider contracted to theTEC;

• made financial contributions which were not entirely offset by payments from the TEC or training provider. Virtually all of those employers who made such a financial contribution paid apprentices/trainees a wage or allowance – the average was more than £80 a week.

- The larger the establishment, the more likely the employer was to make financial contributions.
- In total, employers of apprentices and trainees made a net financial contribution of £630 million in 1995-6.

Employers in the last of these categories were asked to provide more detailed information on their contributions by means of a further telephone interview and the completion of a data worksheet. A total of 304 employers fully completed the worksheet. Results from the 304 full interviews were grossed up by establishment size and industrial sector to give national estimates of employers' total contributions in 1995-96. The grossing up procedure was based on the total population of establishments and the proportion of establishments in the screening survey who reported having apprentices or trainees and making a contribution net of payments from the TEC.

There are a number of points that need to be borne in mind about the results for employers' total financial contributions. First, the results are broad estimates rather than more precisely quantified totals, reflecting the difficulty some employers had in distinguishing payments to or on behalf of apprentices and trainees from payments to other employees, and also the relatively modest sample size of employers who fully completed the data worksheet. Second, the results do not cover all financial flows related to Modern Apprenticeships and Youth Training. The results exclude payments directly from the TEC to trainee or training provider, for example, for fees for off the job training.

Proportion of establishments with apprentices or trainees

The results from the screening survey showed:

• 13 per cent of establishments had apprentices or trainees;

- the proportion of establishments with apprentices or trainees increased with the size of the establishment, from 11 per cent of those with under 20 employees to 45 per cent of those with 200 or more employees:
- the proportion of establishments with trainees or apprentices was lowest in the distribution sector (8 per cent) and highest in the 'other services' (17 per cent) and 'production and construction' (17 per cent) sectors.

Of those establishments with apprentices or trainees, 74 per cent made financial contributions that were not fully offset by payments from the TEC or elsewhere, a further 11 per cent made contributions that were fully offset and 15 per cent made no financial contributions. The larger the size of the establishment, the more likely the employer was to make financial contributions not fully offset.

Types of financial contributions

The data worksheets collected information on the level and type of payments made by employers to apprentices and trainees or on their behalf, and separately payments received

by employers from TECs or elsewhere. The results from this stage of the study are for employers who made a financial contribution not fully offset by payments received from the TEC or elsewhere.

Practically 100 per cent of these employers made payments to apprentices and trainees for their wages or allowances. The average wage/allowance paid was more than £80 per week. Fewer employers made other types of payments: 29 per cent paid training fees; 17 per cent paid fees for assessment and certification; 12 per cent paid grants for tools; 29 per cent paid weekly travel allowances; 21 per cent made payments to the TEC or training provider. As already noted, the TEC may make payments directly to the trainee or training provider - for fees or off the job training or certification, for example - which will not be included in these figures.

One third of employers received payments from the TEC or elsewhere on account of the apprentice or trainee.

Total financial contributions made by employers

When grossed up to the total population of employers with apprentices or trainees,

it is estimated that employers made a net financial contribution in 1995-96 of £630m. This comprised payments by employers of £710m offset by payments received from TECs of £80m. Of the payments made by employers, 83 per cent were on wages and allowances, 11 per cer on payments to TECs and 7 per cent off th job training, travel expenses, tools and assessment and certification costs.

The payments received from TECs cove far from all TECs' expenditure on Youth Training and Modern Apprenticeships. TECs also make payments directly to trainees and providers, payments to employers who make no net financial contributions, and payments for the time trainees are with training providers rather than with employers. For employers who make a financial contribution net of payments received, this is equivalent to, on average, around £77 per week for apprentices and trainees with these employers.

Employers' Contribution to Youth Training Initiatives, DfEE research report RR25 is available from DfEE Publications, PO Box 5000, Sudbury, Suffolk CO10 6YJ, tel 0845 6022260. Price £4.95. ISBN 0 85522 627

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An interim study of the implementation of the ADAPT **Community initiative in Britain** points to a number of areas where the programme can achieve more success.

> Linda Naden, Hall Aitken Associates.

- By Alec Fraser and
- Interim evaluation of the **ADAPT Community initiative**

Key findings

- The first call for ADAPT projects in Great Britain produced fewer than half the anticipated number of applications and resulted in less than a third of the expected number of approvals.
- Almost three-quarters of the projects approved in the first application round supported training and guidance activities.
- The 80 projects in the programme at the time of the interim evaluation have been awarded £19.1 million in ADAPT funding.

THE ADAPT Community initiative 1994-1999 is a key instrument of EU policy directed at preventing unemployment. It is a development programme operating in an essentially similar context to mainstream intervention under **Objective 4 of the EU Structural** Funds.

- ADAPT has four inter-related objectives: • to accelerate the adaptation of the
- workforce to industrial change: • to increase the competitiveness of
- industry, services and commerce; • to prevent unemployment through developing the skills and qualifications of the workforce and by enhancing workers' flexibility and their potential occupational mobility; and
- to anticipate and to accelerate the development of new jobs and economic activity, particularly those which are labour intensive, and where the potential of the Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) sector may be realised. The instrument of this policy is the promotion and grant assistance of a programme of innovative projects, collaborating on a transnational basis, and seeking to develop effective bases of action which are capable of being replicated on a wider scale.

Hall Aitken Associates was commissioned in September 1996 to undertake the interim evaluation in line with Community regulations which require such a study at the mid point in the programming period. The interim evaluation is substantially based upon a survey which covered more than half of the projects approved in the first application round.

There is a need for improved guid-. ance to applicants and a shift of emphasis in the appraisal process to reflect more fully the strategic purpose of ADAPT.

- A simpler and more devolved fund-. ing mechanism for ADAPT should be considered.
- There is a case for recasting the Great Britain ADAPT programme as a competitiveness or development support initiative, rather than a crisis intervention programme.

The ADAPT initiative was conceived at a time of recession and poor economic prospects in most member states but, by the time the programme was being implemented in Great Britain, the economy here was recovering strongly from recession. Notwithstanding the current improvement in economic conditions, industrial change is a permanent condition, although it is now more about securing continual improvements in competitiveness than the decline of traditional industry. Given this background, the evaluators believe that the objectives of ADAPT and similar mainstream initiatives are likely to remain relevant for the foreseeable future.

The first call for ADAPT projects under the Great Britain programme produced fewer than half of the anticipated number of applications and resulted in less than a third of the expected number of approvals. The smaller than expected number of applications is believed to relate to a complexity of issues, but the number of approvals is essentially related to the quality of the applications - most failed to address ADAPT-eligible beneficiaries or were tangential to the purposes of ADAPT.

Almost three quarters of the projects approved in the first application round were under Category 1, which supports training and guidance. A relatively poor response was obtained in relation to the other categories which included the training of trainers and the research and dissemination of information on trends in industrial change.

There is, in the opinion of the evaluators, a need for improved guidance to applicants and a shift of emphasis in the appraisal process to reflect more fully the

strategic purpose of ADAPT. At present the programme is portrayed and, at best, tends to be understood as a funding opportunity beset by a distinctive set of qualifying requirements. Greater appreciation of the linkage between the elements in the programme is required if projects are to contribute effectively to its objectives.

The use of the European Social Fund (ESF) as the funding mechanism in the context of a complex developmentorientated programme was identified as a burden on project administration and a drag on implementation. It is recommended that consideration be given to a simpler and more devolved funding mechanism for ADAPT, perhaps along the lines of that being used for the LEADER programme.

The support structure which was put in place to assist the implementation of ADAPT has had to establish its systems while coping with a difficult and protracted start to the programme. Although it has not escaped criticism, the support structure has in general posted a creditable performance and is now consolidating its position with its client group. The out-turn cost per project for the support structure is likely to be substantially greater than expected. This largely reflects the smaller number of projects over which its fixed costs can be spread, but the role of the support structure has also been expanded to include a larger element of administrative support to projects than had originally been anticipated.

The 80 projects remaining in the programme at the time of the interim evaluation have been awarded £19.1 million in ADAPT funding, only 8.7 per cent of the funding provided for the 1994-99 programme. However, the aggregate gross outputs forecast for these 80 projects are well ahead of the programme targets in terms of cost per unit of output.

The survey of projects revealed that at the end of 1996 most projects were behind their implementation schedule. Progress towards planned outputs stood at between 50 and 80 per cent against a range of five measures. This is attributed variously to delay in project approval, to difficulties encountered in recruiting beneficiaries and to delay in ESF payments.

A high level of dead weight has been assessed in relation to the policy-related impact of the programme. Although all but a small number of projects were confirmed

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as being wholly or partially additional, there has been widespread failure on the part of project holders to target beneficiary companies and individual beneficiaries on the basis of the eligibility criteria. It has emerged that targeting the eligible groups, as presently defined, is difficult; there is also resistance on the part of companies in being visibly associated with a programme addressing business crisis.

It may be possible to improve the policy-related impact through the effective involvement of intermediaries, such as TECs/LECs and industrial training organisations, in targeting beneficiary companies. However, there is also a case for recasting the Great Britain ADAPT programme as a competitiveness or development support initiative rather than a crisis intervention programme. In this way ADAPT could be more relevant to the contemporary character of industrial change.

In line with what might be expected from a programme which encourages risktaking and experimentation, mainstreaming potential appears to be concentrated within a relatively small number of projects where the innovatory element has the joint attributes of having a significant impact on outputs and potential for broader application.

Relatively few project holders were clear about the meaning of innovation in the context of ADAPT and Community initiatives in general. This leads us to believe that innovation as a programme concept is fatigued and needs to be replaced with a policy definition which is more practical and action-orientated.

The transnational dimension of the programme has been significantly undermined by the process of approval at individual member state level. The survey found that transnational cooperation was more likely to add value to projects where a mature partnership had come through the selection process intact. It was found that partnerships which were brought together through the clearing house process did, in some cases, gain benefits from transnational cooperation. However, these benefits usually related to collaboration in other areas rather than to the present ADAPT project. The value of these 'artificial' transnational partnerships should feature prominently in any evaluation of the programme at European level.

Although project holders had put forward dissemination proposals in their application, it is clear that these were of a very provisional nature and that few project holders were giving due weight to the role of dissemination in relation to the objectives of the programme. While most dissemination proposals were adjudged to be satisfactory, in the view of the evaluators, it is important that the best ideas emerging from the programme are not left to the project holders to disseminate alone. A strategy is required to identify promising developments and to ensure that the outcomes from the best projects are mainstreamed effectively. In conclusion, the limited number of quality applications, delay in approvals, a crisis in transnational partnerships and difficulty in recruiting eligible beneficiaries have combined to produce a troubled start to the ADAPT Great Britain programme. If it was to be judged solely on the basis of the extent to which it was achieving its targets, in terms of the eligible client groups, then it would have to be classed as largely unsuccessful. However, in the opinion of the evaluators, this would significantly undervalue the programme.

There is the prospect of an improved outcome if the programme were to be redefined as a development rather than a crisis management initiative. There are the development benefits from the assisted projects to be taken into account – most were considered to be worthy projects and will produce a useful impact, if not precisely in terms of the policy objectives of ADAPT as presently defined. The activity created by the programme is making a contribution to other EU and UK Government objectives including:

- potential improvement to the effectiveness of technology diffusion policy by improving the articulation of colleges and higher education institutions with the SME sector; and
- reinforcing regional development policy, notably by complementing actions in Objective 2 and Objective 5b of the EU Structural Funds, areas where many projects are situated.

Interim Evaluation of the ADAPT Community Initiative is available from DfEE Publications, PO Box 5000, Sudbury, Suffolk CO10 6YJ, tel 0845 6022260. Price £4.95, ISBN 0 85522 586 6. The EMPLOYMENT Community initiative provides funding for projects designed to improve labour market opportunities for particular groups.

This article summarises the findings of a mid-term assessment of the initiative, carried out by **Kenneth** Walsh, Dorothy Berry-Lound and Simon Bysshe, The Host Consultancy.

PLOYMENT ive provides ots designed bour market or particular

• Just under half the case study projects were at or above their target workplans at the mid-term point.

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- A significant proportion of projects would not have proceeded without EMPLOYMENT funding, mainly because matched funding was conditional on it.
- Extensive problems were experienced with late approval of projects and subsequent late payments.

THIS REPORT presents the findings of a mid-term evaluation - a requirement under EU regulations - of the Community initiative, EMPLOYMENT 1995/97.

There are three strands to the initiative: Now, Horizon and Youthstart, each targeted at particular labour market factors and/or sub-groups as follows:

Now - to contribute to the promotion of equal opportunities between men and women;

Horizon: to improve labour market entry opportunities for (a) disabled people and (b) certain other disadvantaged groups such as the very long-term unemployed, migrants, etc;

Youthstart: to improve the labour market entry opportunities for young people under 20 years of age.

The call for bids for the first round of EMPLOYMENT was launched in spring 1995 and attracted some 682 applications, of which 233 were eventually funded.

Evaluation

The mid-term evaluation was carried out in November and December 1996 and its objectives were to provide the EMPLOYMENT Monitoring Committee with a robust and independent evaluation of the effectiveness and efficiency of the initiative in meeting its objectives. A further consideration was the extent to which the administrative arrangements in the form of the support unit assisted in the operation of individual projects and the overall initiative.

Labour market context

The current round of EMPLOYMENT projects has taken place against a changing

Few projects had clear plans for monitoring and evaluating their activities.

- Some projects were more focused on using existing resources within the organisation, rather than being based on a reasoned response to local labour market demand.
- Previous experience with European funding tended to help current EMPLOYMENT projects function better, especially where earlier transnational partnerships had continued successfully.

backdrop of economic, social and labour market factors which may influence the focus, conduct and outcomes of individual projects. The principle economic trends over the 1990s have included: continuing real growth in GDP; an improving balance of payments; fluctuating exchange rates; stable inflation; and relatively low increases in unit wage costs.

Demographic and social trends show an aging population, declining activity rates for men and increasing ones for women, leading to a projected small increase in the UK labour force by 2001. Women make up an increasingly large proportion of the total workforce, concentrated in employees in employment. Men account for three quarters of the self-employed, although the proportion of women taking up self employment has also increased. Almost one in four workers are now part-time, the majority of them women, continuing a long trend. Employees on fixed-term contracts have increased, especially for men where numbers have almost doubled between 1990 and 1996, but are still below the EU average.

Unemployment (as measured by claimant-based and LFS sources) peaked in 1992 and has consistently fallen back to a claimant-based figure of 6.7 per cent in November 1996. Long-term unemployment has fallen to currently 37.5 per cent of all those unemployed. Young people aged 18 to 24 without work account for around one quarter of all unemployed.

Horizon

There were 35 Horizon projects evaluated for this study, with 21 in the disabled sub-strand and 14 in the disadvantaged sub-strand. Around 57 per cent of the projects would not have run at

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all without EMPLOYMENT funding. The case studies show a diversity of projects at various stages of development, with most showing signs of recovery towards their original targets following late approvals and payments in many cases. The variable quality of transnational partnerships is of concern and some of this is due to single member state approval of bids. Projects are at various stages of assessing performance and outcomes, yet in some there are clear signs that development work will be mainstreamed after completion. However, in assessing outcomes, any final evaluation must take into account qualitative measures and the longer term labour market benefits of projects.

Youthstart

Under Youthstart, 20 projects were evaluated, the majority being of the Category 1 type, i.e. development of training guidance, counselling and employment system. Approximately twothirds of the projects would not have started without funding under EMPLOYMENT and many were targeting groups where alternative provision was not available. There were indications that in this strand many projects were breaking new ground. While projects were generally proceeding well, there was some concern that emphasis was on service delivery rather than staff working with young people. There was also a danger that some projects had become narrowed to delivering outputs rather than giving due attention to wider impact measures and multiplier effects.

Now

A total of 31 Now projects were evaluated, with the majority involved in the delivery of training (Category 2). Funding under EMPLOYMENT enabled projects to start in two-thirds of cases, the remainder showing the potential for funding from other sources in the absence of Now. Few of the projects were strong in all respects, though only four gave cause for concern over their final outcomes. The majority of projects had made good progress in their workplans despite the setbacks of delayed approval through problems in maintaining original transnational partnerships. Underdeveloped areas in projects included dissemination, mainstreaming and innovation but, given adequate recognition of the problems by project managers and appropriate guidance, progress could be made in these before completion.

Overview

In all three strands, extensive problems had been experienced with late project approvals and subsequent late payments, causing some projects to curtail or in exceptional cases lose completely their 1995 developmental phase. Staffing problems also affected progress in some projects and this underlined the importance of staff continuity and commitment in making satisfactory progress.

A significant proportion of projects

would not have proceeded without EMPLOYMENT funding, mainly because matched funding was conditional upon it. Actually receiving the pledged matched funding element was a problem for some projects. The majority of matched funding was in-kind support and so could not help overcome problems caused by the delays projects experienced in receiving their EMPLOYMENT payments. This was a particular problem for smaller, voluntary organisations, often ill-suited to coping with the resultant cashflow issues. Where projects had been adversely affected by late payments, it tended to be due to the postponement of staff recruitment, leading to slower progress with workplans.

Measuring progress using conventional throughput measures was considered to provide only a partial picture in many projects. Qualitative outcomes were often thought to be more relevant. However, few projects had clear plans for monitoring and evaluating their activities and of those that did, potentially the most thorough ones were being carried out by independent evaluators.

Projects were generally not specifically focused and for some the focus had become more vague since the bid proposals. There was evidence of some projects being supply-led, responding more to the need to use existing resources within the organisation, rather than based on a reasoned response to demand factors. Part of this was due to a perception that labour market information is not precise enough to give the necessary lead. However, few of the assessed projects had used labour market information effectively in positioning their bids. Based on project monitoring, a few projects had shifted their targets and in only two cases were they likely to veer significantly off course.

Collaborative partnerships with UK organisations featured in most projects but with varying degrees of intensity and success. In many cases these were poorly developed and TECs and LECs in particular were not a prominent feature of local partnerships. Formal links under EMPLOYMENT worked the best informal links were much more diverse in their activities and effectiveness. Links within the UK tended to take second place to the nurturing of transnational links, which are an eligibility requirement for EMPLOYMENT. However, there were many examples where the development and maintenance of transnational partnerships had proved problematic.

A key problem was with transnational partners failing to secure funding through their own member states. Resources invested in forming these links were effectively wasted and this also caused considerable delays in workplans as projects sought new partners. Where partnerships worked best, they tended to be based on pre-existing networks and with partners bringing complementary skills to the project. A smaller number of partners was also a good indicator of effective transnational collaboration and, where such factors came

together, there were clear benefits to be derived in terms of the exchange of ideas and the direct sharing of experience through staff exchanges, conferences, etc.

There was some difficulty in identifying really innovative projects, partly because of the difficulty in properly defining the term. In general, innovation was interpreted loosely by projects and encompassed the testing of programmes in the UK that had been tried in other member states and the running of similar projects in different parts of the UK. Leading edge innovation was rare with the best examples in Youthstart.

Most projects saw dissemination as an activity mainly for the final stages of their workplans. Some categories of project (for example, those developing media learning material) were primarily focused on dissemination as an end product. A small number of projects had chosen a public launch and more were using the Internet to reach as wide an audience as possible at low cost. Some types of project showed more potential for mainstreaming, in particular those where training could be embedded into national qualifications such as NVQs. Those projects where the beneficiaries required a highly customised and expensive level of provision (such as under some Horizon disability projects) were likely to experience the most difficulty in ensuring the continuation of provision after the

conclusion of their Employment projects. Many of the projects built upon preexisting work in the same field, experience frequently gathered through earlier funding by programmes such as Horizon 1. Helios and Euroform. There were also cases where current EMPLOYMENT projects were partly integrated with concurrent Adapt and Leornardo projects. Previous experience with European funding tended to help current EMPLOYMENT projects function better, especially where earlier transnation

partnerships had continued successfully. Many projects were concerned over how to measure the impact of their work and when this should be done. The favoured timing of this activity was at the end of the project, although for some this would still be too early to properly assess the labour market impact. Quantitative measures of impact were often associated with bureaucracy and there was a distinct preference for softer measures such as changed attitudes and culture. Few projects had yet to develop adequate performance indicators and there was a need for guidance here to ensure that this is effectively addressed at the earliest opportunity.

Overall, just under half the case study projects were at or above their target workplans at this mid-term point, with just over half below - the highest incidence being in Youthstart and Horizon (disabled).

Interim Evaluation of the Employment Community Initiative, DfEE research report RR8, is available from DfEE Publications, PO Box 5000, Sudbury, Suffolk CO10 6YJ, tel 0845 6022260. Price £4.95. ISBN 0 85522 594 7.

Family-friendly working Three large-scale surveys - of employers, recent mothers, arrangements in Britain and the mothers' partners reveal the range and use of Key findings family-friendly employment Voluntary benefits to help practices. This article

summarises the findings, which are the subject of a report for the Department for Education and Employment.

By John Forth, Steve Lissenburgh, Clare Callender and Neil Millward, Policy Studies Institute.

absences. • Full-time employees in 36 per cent of workplaces and part-time

employees with the care of children

were provided by 77 per cent of

establishments; 27 per cent offered

provisions to parents around the

time arrangements were provided in

benefits of family-friendly working

arrangements to be improved

morale and loyalty and better staff

relations; the disadvantages were

regarded to be extra administration

and coping with employees'

Flexible or non-standard working-

• Employers generally believed the

71 per cent of workplaces.

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THIS REPORT presents the findings of research on the extent and use of what are now commonly called 'familyfriendly' employment practices - those features of employment that help employees in combining family responsibilities with their job. Specifically, it sought to provide up-todate evidence on:

- the range of family-friendly working arrangements made available by employers and the extent of each arrangement:
- the availability of the various arrangements to individual employees, especially to parents of young children;
- the take-up of the main types of arrangement by employees; employers' views of the utility of the
- arrangements.

The research entailed three large-scale surveys, one of employers, one of recent mothers and the third of the mothers' partners, each conducted in spring 1996. The survey of employers consisted of telephone interviews with managers in a representative national sample of establishments of all sizes and in virtually all industrial sectors, both public and private. The achieved sample of 1,311 interviews reflects a response rate of 52 per cent, and can be taken with reasonable confidence as representative of the population of establishments in Great

employees in 41 per cent could work flexible hours to accommodate family responsibilities.

- Extra-statutory maternity benefits were more common in the public sector, in larger workplaces, and in workplaces with recognised trade unions
- A quarter of all establishments provided paternity leave, which was usually paid and typically limited to about four days.
- Among mothers who had returned to work after the recent birth of a child, 20 per cent were entitled to a wide range of voluntary benefits from their employer; the entitlement of fathers to corresponding benefits was lower, at 14 per cent.

Britain. The survey of mothers comprised a postal survey of all mothers who gave birth in June 1995. The 3,688 completed questionnaires reflect a response of 55 per cent and are broadly representative of the population of mothers of new babies in June 1995. Only responses from the 2,051 who were eligible for statutory maternity rights are used in this report. The survey of partners yielded responses from 80 per cent of cases where the mother had responded to the survey.

Provision and use of family-friendly employment practices

Benefits available around the time of childbirth (in addition to those given to mothers by legislation) were provided to parents by 27 per cent of employing establishments. Paternity leave was provided by 24 per cent, while 9 per cent gave additional maternity leave and 6 per cent gave additional maternity pay. Most fathers who were entitled to paid paternity leave took some of their entitlement. A majority of mothers entitled to (generally unpaid) additional maternity leave took such leave; but only a small proportion took additional maternity absence beyond their statutory entitlement.

Voluntary provisions to help employees with the care of children were more common than those focused around the time of childbirth and were provided by 77 per cent of establishments. The most common provision was special leave at

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short notice for childcare reasons, but career breaks and being allowed to work at home occasionally were also offered by a sizeable minority. Around a half of mothers who had returned to work from a recent pregnancy had used one or more of such arrangements and just over a half of fathers had done so.

Flexible or non-standard working-time arrangements, which might be of some assistance to employees with care responsibilities for children or other dependants (such as elderly relatives), were provided by 71 per cent of establishments. More than half of mothers who had returned to work from a recent pregnancy had used one or more of these arrangements, such as part-time working, job sharing or flexible working hours. Only one-fifth of fathers had done so.

Roughly equal numbers of employers saw advantages and disadvantages in providing family-friendly working arrangements. The most commonly perceived benefits were improved morale and loyalty and improved management/ staff relations. The administrative burden of providing the different arrangements and having to cope with the employees' absence were the most commonly perceived disadvantages.

Extra-statutory maternity benefits

Extra-statutory maternity leave, offered in 9 per cent of all establishments and 11 per cent of those employing women, was commonly available to all women; in the minority of firms that restricted access to the provision, most specified one or two years' service with the employer as the qualification. This same pattern applied to the smaller proportion (6 per cent) who offered extra-statutory maternity pay. Where it was provided, extra-statutory maternity pay was commonly paid at the level of normal weekly pay. Generally, women who received any extra-statutory benefits received either additional maternity leave or maternity pay, not both.

Both benefits - extra-statutory maternity leave and extra-statutory maternity pay were more common in the public sector, in larger workplaces, and in workplaces with recognised trade unions. One-fifth of mothers returning to work after childbirth received some form of extra-statutory maternity leave or absence and one-fifth received extra-statutory maternity pay.

Paternity leave

A quarter of all establishments, 31 per cent of those employing men, allowed male employees time off work when there was a new baby in their family. Paternity leave was usually paid and typically limited to about four days. Employers offering this benefit were more likely to be in the public sector or larger establishments in the private sector and it was more common in the private sector if there were trade unions present. Establishments employing men under the age of 40, employing women of similar age and offering women extra-statutory maternity benefits were more likely to offer paternity pay

Among recent fathers who were employees, 38 per cent took time off work during their partner's pregnancy and 93 per cent took time off at the time the baby was born. The majority of this time was taken as part of their paid annual holidays, rather than paternity leave. Nearly all with an entitlement to paid paternity leave used their full allowance, averaging around four days.

Childcare-related practices

There is a wide variety of arrangements that employers might offer male or female employees with childcare responsibilities and these can entail practical assistance with childcare or helping parents when their usual arrangements break down.

Only 10 per cent of workplaces offered any form of practical assistance with childcare for employees with young children. Overall, 2 per cent operated a workplace nursery, 1 per cent supported a nursery elsewhere and 2 per cent operated a childcare allowance or voucher scheme. Each of these arrangements was much more common in private sector establishments with large numbers of younger women employees and in the public sector, as was another practice, a play scheme for children during school holidays. About one-tenth of mothers returning to work after childbirth said their employer operated a workplace nursery and 3 per cent had used the facility. Corresponding figures for fathers were 6 per cent and 1 per cent.

Childcare arrangements which enable a parent to work are subject to break down at short notice. One-third of establishments employing women had special leave arrangements to cover such emergencies, most commonly in the form of paid leave, and a further third had provisions that mixed the availability of special leave with other arrangements, usually making up the time at a later date. The remaining workplaces had no special provision for mothers to take time off in an emergency of this kind. Provision of any kind, and particularly of the more generous kind, was more common in the public sector. Similar provisions for fathers to take time off when childcare arrangements broke down were slightly less common and again more prevalent in the public sector. About one-fifth of mothers who had recently returned to work after having a baby had made use of an arrangement of this kind, as had one-fifth of partners.

The opportunity to work at home occasionally if childcare arrangements broke down was available to some employees in a quarter of establishments but, in most of these establishments, only a minority of employees had access to the arrangement.

Career breaks for family reasons were another arrangement which could help employees with children, as well as those

with other responsibilities such as sick or elderly relatives. The research focused on such arrangements that offered at least three months unpaid time off work with all employment rights maintained. Some employees were entitled to such career breaks in 17 per cent of establishments but they were twice as common in public sector workplaces as in the private sector Most career break schemes were accessi to both men and women and commonly to all men and all women. Use of the provision was rare, being reported at the time of the survey by 7 per cent of establishments offering career breaks to women and by 5 per cent of those offering them to men. Only 1 per cent of mothers and 1 per cent of partners reported having taken a career break.

Flexible working time

The research examined six different types of flexible or non-standard workingtime arrangements that might be of use to employees with family responsibilities. The most common type of arrangement offered by employers was flexible hours, in which the employee has some choice over the placement of their hours during the day or week. This was available to full-time employees in 36 per cent of establishment and to part-time employees in 41 per cent. The majority of those offering the arrangement had some employees working flexible hours. Male part-time employees who are far less common than female par timers, were less likely than male fulltimers and female part-timers to be offered flexible hours. Among mothers who had returned to work after childbirth, 20 per cent had used flexible hours arrangemen 12 per cent of partners had done so.

A permanent switch from full-time to part-time work was offered in 24 per cent of establishments and a similar temporary switch was offered by 22 per cent. The arrangements were much less likely to be accessible to men than to women. Only 1 per cent of establishments employed men who had made a permanent switch to parttime working, compared with 9 per cent employing women who had done so. The equivalent figures for a temporary switch to part-time working were 2 per cent for men and 4 per cent for women.

Part-time working was the non-standard working-time arrangement most commonly used by mothers returning to work after childbirth - 65 per cent were doing so. In contrast, only 2 per cent of partners were working part-time and only 8 per cent of partners were entitled to work part-time if they had wanted to.

A non-standard, full-time working week, which might take the form of a nine-day fortnight or four-day week, was offered in 15 per cent of establishments. Most establishments offering such arrangements said it was currently in use and there was no great difference in reported use by men and women.

Term-time only working, particularly appropriate for employees with older

chool-age children, was the least common pre of non-standard working time arrangeent reported by employers, being valable in 7 per cent of establishments. Fenale full-timers were much more likely use offered such contracts than male full-

Other working-time arrangements which there had used since their return to work re job-sharing (9 per cent) and special hifts (8 per cent), such as working in the evenings or during school hours. These were very rarely used by fathers. While employers may operate practices hat facilitate the reconciliation of family unsibilities with work obligations, the site may also happen. The survey mined one such practice, the use of ra-contractual hours of work. In the ority of establishments employing men, employees worked longer than their ntracted hours and in 10 per cent men enerally worked for more than 10 extra hurs per week. The phenomenon was less spread in relation to women, iding to one-third of establishments loving women and reaching more than extra hours per week in 4 per cent of blishments.

family-friendly employment Employers who voluntarily provide

me form of family-friendly provision to mployees in each of four categories maternity benefits, paternity leave, indcare arrangements and non-standard

working time) were found to constitute just 5 per cent of all employers. However, 19 per cent provided something in three of the four categories and 65 per cent provided something in two out of the four. The 'model employers' having all four types of provision were more common within the public sector and among larger organisations in the private sector. Assistance with childcare was the benefit that most often distinguished them from the generality of employers. Such 'model' employers were much more likely to see the provision of family-friendly working arrangements as beneficial to management than those offering fewer arrangements or benefits of this kind. Improved morale or staff relations were the advantages they frequently cited. Among mothers who had returned to

Among mothers who had returned to work after the recent birth of their child, 20 per cent were entitled to a wide range of voluntary benefits from their employer (extra-statutory maternity leave or pay; some form of childcare assistance; and some form of non-standard working-time arrangement). Overall, 16 per cent had used these same entitlements. Among fathers, entitlement to corresponding provisions were lower, with 14 per cent entitled to each of the three types (paternity leave, childcare assistance and some form of non-standard working-time arrangement). Their usage (9 per cent) was also correspondingly lower.

Broadly speaking, mothers' and their

partners' entitlement and use followed the pattern of provision of employers. It was more common if they were employed in the public sector and, within the private sector, if they worked for a larger employer or an employer that recognised trade unions.

Family-friendly working arrangements and labour market participation

Findings from both the employers' survey and the survey of recent mothers showed that the provision of a wide range of family-friendly working arrangements, and particularly extra-statutory maternity pay, was associated with mothers returning to work for the same employer after having their baby.

A quarter of fathers who were in employment at the time their child was born had changed their pattern of working in some way because of the child's birth. Most commonly, they had reduced the number of hours they worked, while others took later shifts or changed their working pattern to fit in with their partner's job. However, others said they were working longer hours or doing more overtime, especially if they worked in the production industries or were among the lower paid.

Family-friendly working arrangements in Britain, 1996, DfEE research report RR16, is available from DfEE Publications, PO Box 5000, Sudbury, Suffolk CO10 6YJ, tel 0845 6022260. Price £4.95. ISBN 0 85522 615 3.

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Total hours worked per week, employees and self-employed, by region and by sex and industry group

Agriculture Production Construc-

industries

C-E

37.7

38.9

35.2

37.6

6.8

6.9

tion

F

20.5

21.8

19.2

20.9

2.6

2.8

SIC 92

hunting,

fishing

A/B

4.0

3.7

3.1

3.7

1.7

1.4

All

2793

293.5

271.5

286.7

31.3

32.5

Female

103.3

109.6

101.5

106.9

10.6

11.2

forestry and

Millions

Additivity

0.4

0.0

-0.3

-0.3

0.0

0.0

adjustmenta

Other

services

G-K/O-P

166.1

173.5

164.1

173.9

14.6

15.0

Public

admin.

L-N

50.5

55.5 50.3

50.9

57

6.4

defence,

education,

health and social work

HOURS WORKED - 2nd QUARTER 1997

N ARTICLE in the | but not worked (eg holidays). The December 1995 edition of Labour Market Trends introduced a new experimental series of total hours worked. This is the eighth quarterly update.

This provisional series is consistent with national accounts definitions. It estimates total actual hours worked, whether paid or unpaid, and excludes hours paid

over the quarter, and an increase of series combines information on 8 million (1.0 per cent) over the same period last year. The quarterly average hours worked collected in increase arises from rises in both the Labour Force Survey with data on employee numbers from the average hours and employment. The Workforce in Employment series. increase comes from employees, Full details are given in the techniwith total hours worked by self-' cal note on pp475-6, Labour employed and by participants in gov-Market Trends, December 1995. ernment training schemes, unpaid In the second quarter of 1997, family workers and armed forces total hours worked per week were remaining level. By industry, there were increases in total hours worked 853 million (seasonally adjusted), an increase of 1 million (0.2 per cent) by employees and self-employed

in all areas except agricul forestry and fishing and pu administration, defence. health and social work. There have been changes figures published previously revisions to the underlyin force in Employment serie ing employees back to Dec 1995 and participants in go ment supported training sch back to June 1995. These are individually marked on the tabl Handard Statistical Region

10 92

007 Mai

Mill

south East

Sep

Dec

Jun

Set

De

et Angli

diusted for seasonal variation

Male

176.0

183.9

170.0

179.8

20.7

21.3

Table 1 Total hours worked per week

United	d Kingdom	Employ	ees in employn	nent			Self-emp	ployed		HMF	
		Male		Female		All				WRGT UPFW ^a	
		All	Part-time	All	Part-time		Male	Female	All		
Jnadj	justed for se	asonal va	ariation				_				
992	Jun	417	14	269	70	686	107	25	132	24	842
001	Sep	405	14	260	67	665	107	25	132	24	821
	Dec	403	15	274	73	695	106	23	132	24	849
									100	24	040
993	Mar	394	14	262	69	656	96	21	117	23	796
	Jun	412	14	271	71	683	104	24	128	22	833
	Sep	399	15	259	68	658	106	23	129	22	808
	Dec	416	15	275	74	691	108	23	131	21	844
1994	Mar	393	15	264	71	657	100	22	123	21	800
	Jun	414	15	275	73	689	109	24	134	20	843
	Sep	404	16	260	68	664	111	23	134	20	819
	Dec	424	16	281	75	704	114	24	139	20	864
1995	Mar	401	15	268	71	660	104	22	106	10	01/
1995	Jun	401	16	208	74	669 701	113	22	126	19	814
		423	16	263					137	18	857
	Sep Dec				68	670	111	23	134	18	822
	Dec	431	17	284	76	715	113	24	137	18	870
1996	Mar	403	16	269	73	671	100	22	122	18	812
	Jun	425	17	284	76	709	108	24	132	17	858
	Sep	412	19	276	74	688	111	24	135	16	839
	Dec	436	19	296	82	732	113	25	137	17	886
1997	Mar	408	18	276	76	683	100	22	123	16	822
	Jun	430	19	287	79	717	108	25	133	16	865
. diugt		I									
Adjust 1992	ted for seaso	410	14	264	60	674	100	04	100	0.4	000
1992		410	14		69	674	106	24	130	24	828
	Sep			268	70	680	105	25	130	24	834
	Dec	408	14	265	70	674	103	23	126	24	824
1993	Mar	407	14	267	70	673	103	23	125	23	822
	Jun	404	14	266	70	671	103	23	126	22	819
	Sep	405	15	268	71	673	103	23	120	22	821
	Dec	404	15	267	71	670	104	23	127	22	819
1994	Mar	406	15	268	72	675	107	24	131	21	826
	Jun	407	15	270	72	677	108	24	132	21	829
	Sep	411	15	268	71	679	109	23	133	20	832
	Dec	411	16	272	72	683	111	24	135	20	838
1995	Mar	414	16	273	72	007	444	00			840
330	Jun	414	16			687	111	23	134	19	840
				273	73	689	112	24	135	19	
	Sep	413	16	272	71	685	109	23	132	18	835
	Dec	417	17	274	73	691	109	23	133	18	841
1996	Mar	416	17	275	74	692	107	23	131	18	840
	Jun	418	17	279	75	698	107	23	130	17	845
	Sep	419	18	284	78	703	109	23			853
	Dec	422	18	285	78	703	109	24	133	16	856
				200	10	101	109	24	133	16	
1997	Mar	422	19	283	77	704	108	24	131	16	852
	Jun	424	19	282	78	706	107	24	131	16	853

	Dec	19.1	9.9	29.0	1.2	5.9	2.5	14.0	5.4	0.1	
997	Jun	20.0	10.6	30.6	1.3	6.0	2.5	14.6	6.0	0.1	
	Jun										
outh V	Vest								10.0	0.0	
	Sep	43.1	23.9	67.0	4.0	12.8	5.5	32.2	12.9	-0.2	
	Dec	44.5	24.6	69.1	3.7	13.5	5.6	32.3	14.2 13.0	-0.2 0.0	
97	Mar	42.3	22.9	65.2	3.2	12.7	5.1	31.1 32.8	13.2	0.0	
	Jun	45.0	24.1	69.1	3.4	13.9	5.6	32.0	13.2	0.5	
het M	idlands										
1996	Sep	48.3	25.9	74.2	2.3	20.5	5.6	32.5	13.0	0.3	
	Dec	51.8	28.2	80.0	2.3	23.1	5.6	33.8	14.8	0.3	
997	Mar	47.5	26.3	73.8	2.0	21.0	4.8	32.2	13.5	0.3	
	Jun	50.5	27.6	78.1	2.2	22.2	5.4	33.9	14.2	0.2	
act Mi	idlands										
	Sep	36.9	19.7	56.6	1.9	16.3	5.0	24.3	9.4	-0.2	
	Dec	38.9	21.4	60.3	1.9	18.5	4.6	24.5	11.1	-0.2	
	Mar	36.8	20.6	57.4	1.7	16.7	4.1	24.4	11.0	-0.4	
	Jun	38.3	21.2	59.6	1.7	17.5	4.6	25.2	10.7	-0.2	
whole	ire & Hum	harsida									
	Sep	41.9	23.9	65.8	1.7	16.0	5.5	30.6	12.0	0.0	
	Dec	44.6	25.3	69.9	1.6	17.3	5.6	31.3	13.9	0.1	
	Mar	40.6	23.6	64.2	1.4	15.5	4.9	29.4	13.3	-0.2	
	Jun	43.0	24.5	67.5	1.6	17.0	5.1	30.6	13.4	-0.2	
larth W	North										
	Vest Sep	53.2	31.9	85.0	1.9	18.1	6.6	40.3	18.0	0.0	
	Dec	56.4	34.3	90.6	1.7	19.5	7.2	42.4	19.6	0.2	
997	Mar	51.6	31.7	83.3	1.4	17.4	6.1	39.7	18.5	0.3	
	Jun	54.4	33.0	87.4	1.4	19.0	6.6	41.6	18.9	0.0	
orth	Sep	23.3	13.6	36.9	1.6	9.4	2.9	15.3	8.0	-0.3	
	Dec	23.3	14.4	38.8	1.3	10.0	3.4	15.5	8.8	-0.2	
997	Mar	23.0	13.7	36.7	1.0	9.5	2.8	15.0	8.5	-0.1	
	Jun	24.4	14.3	38.7	1.3	9.9	3.4	15.7	8.5	-0.1	
Vales	Sep	00.0	10.0	00.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	110	0.4	0.0	
330	Dec	23.3	13.3	36.6	2.5	8.6	2.9	14.3	8.4	-0.2	
997	Mar	23.3 22.0	14.0 13.0	37.3 35.0	2.3 2.0	8.9 7.9	2.9 2.7	14.2 13.8	9.3 8.6	-0.3 0.0	
	Jun	23.2	13.2	36.5	2.4	8.5	2.8	14.1	8.8	0.0	
		LUIL	1012	0010		010	210		0.0	0.0	
Scotlar	nd Sep	10.1				10.0	5.0				
1330		43.1	26.7	69.8	2.3	13.3	5.8	32.6	15.5	0.3	
1997	Dec Mar	45.0	28.8	73.8	2.5	14.2	5.9	33.8	17.3	0.1	
	Jun	41.4 44.5	26.6 27.7	68.0 72.2	2.4 2.8	12.9 14.3	5.1 5.7	31.3 32.6	16.2 16.6	0.1 0.2	
		44.0	21.1	12.2	2.0	14.5	5.7	52.0	10.0	0.2	
ureat E	Britain										
1220	Sep	509.8	292.7	802.5	23.9	159.5	62.8	402.8	153.4	0.1	
1997	Dec	534.1	311.9	845.9	22.3	171.0	65.5	416.2	171.1	0.0	
-01	Mar Jun	494.4	289.9	784.3	19.3	154.7	57.2	394.9	158.3	-0.2	
		523.2	303.2	826.4	21.8	165.8	62.7	415.0	161.0	0.0	
Northe	ern Ireland	1 ^b									
1996	Sep	13.3	7.1	20.4	2.2	3.8	1.5	7.4	5.6	-0.1	
1997	Dec	15.0	8.6	23.6	2.0	4.6	1.8	8.0	7.1	0.0	
-001	Mar	13.6	8.2	21.9	2.1	4.0	1.6	7.6	6.5	0.2	
	Jun	14.5	8.4	22.9	2.3	4.2	1.7	8.0	6.7	0.0	

ales of number of self-employed in Northern Ireland are taken from the Labour Force Survey, and not those which contribute to Table 1.1 of Labour Market Data in this publication.

a HMF - Her Majesty's Forces; WRGT - Work-Related Government Training; UPFW - Unpaid Family Workers.

390 OCTOBER 1997 LABOUR MARKET TRENDS Table 3 Total hours worked per week, employees and self-employed, by industry

United Kingdom	Section	June 1997 Mar 1997					June 199	6						
	Subsectior Group	n Male Female All		All	All Male		All	Male		Female		All		
SIC 92	Class	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time					Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-tin	
Adjusted for seasonal variation									-					
All sections (excluding Q)	A-P	506.6	24.1	222.3	84.0	837.0	529.1	306.4	835.5	502.9	22.4	221.3	81.4	
													01.4	828.
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	A/B	19.6	1.0	2.4	0.7	23.7	20.6	3.2	23.8	19.5	1.1	2.7	0.6	23.
Mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply	C-E	128.1	1.5	33.1	3.9	166.6	128.6	37.2	165.7	127.2	1.2	33.7	4.2	166.
Construction	F	60.1	0.6	2.7	0.5	63.9	60.4	3.3	63.7	, 58.1	0.6	3.1	0.6	62.
Wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants	0 1													
transport, financial, real estate and other services employed persons in private households		240.8	16.7	112.1	48.6	418.1	257.0	159.0	416.0	237.7	15.7	108.1	45.8	407.
Public administration, defence, education,														
health and social work	L - N	58.1	4.3	72.0	30.3	164.6	62.4	103.8	166.3	60.3	3.9	73.8	30.2	168.
Inadjusted for seasonal variation														
All sections (excluding Q)	A - P	513.6	24.0	226.4	85.2	849.3	508.0	298.1	806.1	510.6	22.3	225.5	82.5	841.
griculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	A/B	19.8	0.9	2.6	0.8	24.1	18.6	2.8	21.4	19.8	1.0	2.9	0.7	24.4
fining and quarrying	С	4.1	*	0.5		4.6	3.5	0.5	4.0	3.6		0.4		4.(
Manufacturing	D	122.4	1.4	32.3	3.9	160.0	115.0	34.3	149.4	122.1	1.1	33.0	4.1	160.3
Ianufacture of:														
food products, beverages and tobacco	DA	11.6	0.2	3.8	0.9	16.5	11.0	4.7	15.7	11.3	0.2	4.0	0.8	16.3
textiles and textile products	DB	5.6	*	6.1	0.6	12.4	5.4	6.3	11.8	5.9	*	5.8	0.6	12.3
leather and leather products	DC	0.8	*	0.5	*	1.3	0.8	0.6	1.4	0.8	*	0.5	*	1.4
wood and wood products	DD	3.5	*	0.3	*	4.0	3.0	0.3	3.3	3.3	*	0.3	*	3.8
pulp, paper and paper products, publishing and printing	DE	11.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	47.7								
coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel chemicals, chemical products and	DE DF	11.9 1.2	0.2 *	5.0 *	0.6 *	17.7 1.4	11.4 1.1	5.2 0.2	16.6 1.3	11.8 1.1	0.2 *	5.1 0.2	0.7 *	17.7
man-made fibres	DG	6.9		2.0	0.2	9.2	6.4	2.1	8.5	6.8		2.2	0.2	9.3
rubber and plastic products	DH	7.2		1.6	0.2	9.1	7.1	1.6	8.8	7.2		1.6	0.2	9.1
other non-metallic mineral products	DI	5.1	*	1.0	*	6.2	4.4	1.0	5.4	5.0	*	1.1	*	6.2
basic metals	DJ	20.9	0.2	2.2	0.3	23.6	19.0	2.3	21.3	20.8	*	2.3	0.3	23.6
machinery and equipment NEC	DK	13.8	*	1.9	*	15.8	13.1	2.0	15.0	14.2		2.0	0.2	16.5
electrical and optical equipment	DL	14.0	*	4.9	0.4	19.5	13.5	5.1	18.6	14.2	*	5.0	0.4	19.7
transport equipment anufacturing NEC	DM	13.8	*	1.4	*	15.4	12.7	1.3	14.0	13.9	*	1.3	*	15.4
anulacturing NEC	DN	6.1	0.2	1.6	0.2	8.0	5.9	1.7	7.6	5.9	*	1.6	0.3	7.8
ectricity, gas and water supply	E	4.4	*	0.9	*	5.4	4.5	0.9	5.4	4.3		0.9	*	5.3
onstruction	F	60.4	0.7	2.7	0.6	64.4	55.6	3.1	58.7	59.1	0.6	3.2	0.6	63.4
holesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	G	79.5	5.0	32.8	18.1	135.4	81.4	48.9	130.3	78.2	4.5	30.8	18.0	131.4
otels and restaurants	н	16.6	2.8	13.8	7.8	41.0	18.3	19.5	37.9	15.6	2.6	12.5	7.3	38.0
ansport, storage and communication	I	45.9	1.8	9.0	1.5	58.1	46.6	10.5	57.1	46.5	1.5	8.8	1.4	58.2
nancial intermediation	J	18.7	0.2	14.3	2.4	35.5	17.4	15.6	33.0	17.3	0.2	13.7	2.2	33.5
al estate, renting and business activities	к	63.6	4.8	30.9	13.4 1	112.6	65.8	42.0	107.8	63.3	4.5	31.0	11.7	110.6
blic administration and defence; compulsory														
social security	Ľ	23.1	0.5	15.5	3.1	42.1	23.2	18.0	41.2	24.4	0.5	16.0	3.2	44.2
ucation	М	16.5	1.7	20.9	9.1	48.3	18.2	29.7	47.9	17.8	1.6	21.6	9.3	50.2
alth and social work	N	19.1	2.1	37.0	19.1	77.4	20.3	55.5	75.7	18.9	1.8	37.8	18.7	77.3
ner community, social and personal service activities; employed persons in private														
nouseholds	0-P	19.6	2.2	13.1	5.5	40.3	19.7	16.7	36.4	19.7	2.3	12.8	5.3	40.2

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small and medium enterprises: their role in the economy

have been the main source of new jobs in this

country for many years, and almost half of all

private sector employment in the UK is in

enterprises with fewer than 50 employees.

This article sets out the latest SME statistics

produced by the Department of Trade and

Industry and includes small enterprises not

usually accounted for in official inquiries.

They reveal the number of small, medium

and large enterprises, and their share of

employment and turnover, in each sector of

the economy. These statistics are used by

government, businesses and researchers

to assess changes in the distribution of enter-

prises by size within each sector. The esti-

mates rely heavily on the Inter-Departmental

Business Register (IDBR) administered

These estimates are the third in an annual

series, based on information from the IDBR.

the Labour Force Survey (LFS) and the

Inland Revenue's Survey of Personal

Incomes (SPI).¹ The technical note explains

how these three sources have been used to

estimate the number of businesses in the UK.

ness population, industry and legal status

breakdowns, and broad comparisons with

last year's estimates.

This article covers the trends in the busi-

by ONS.

Small businesses have long been recognised as playing a vital role in the economy. This article sets out he latest statistics produced by the Department of Trade and Industry. revealing the number of small, medium and large enterprises, and their share of employment and turnover.

By Paula Maratos, Department of Trade and Industry.



Changes over time

There were an estimated 3.7 million active enterprises in the UK at the start of 1996. As Figure 1 shows, the number of enterprises rose throughout the 1980s, reaching 3.8 million in 1990. It declined during the last recession and began to rise again in 1994. The number of enterprises is estimated to have risen by over 50 per cent since 1980.

Over the same period there has been a similar increase in the number of selfemployed people without employees. This shows that most of the growth in the enterprise population has been in one- and twopeople businesses.

The number of businesses had increased by 29,000 during 1995,² with most of the increase being within 'size class zero': enterprises run by sole traders or partners without employees (Table 1). There was a 1 per cent decrease in the number of businesses with between one and 249 employees. Employment in businesses with between one and 49 employees fell by 2.3 per cent.

Some indication of trends in the number of businesses during 1996 and early 1997 can be obtained from estimates of business starts and closures published by Barclays

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Introduction

INTEREST IN small and medium enterprises (SMEs) is high. Small inesses have long been recognised as ying a vital role in the economy - they wide new ideas, products and services, and lost significantly, jobs. Small businesses

Key findings

Enterprises with fewer than 50 employees are the source of 46 per cent of UK non-government employment. There were 3.7 million enterprises

in the UK at the start of 1996, an increase of 1.3 million since 1980. Five out of every six enterprises are run by the self-employed.

Most enterprises are small - only 32,000 had 50 or more employees at the start of 1996.

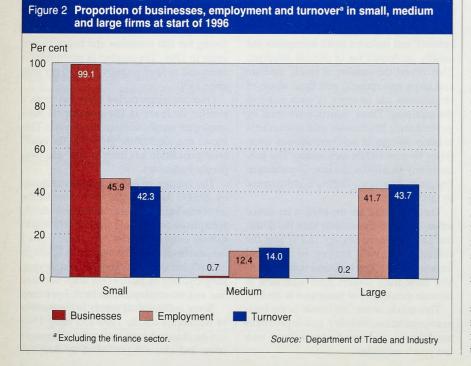
The mining and quarrying, electricity, gas and water supply, manufacturing and finance sectors are still relatively dominated by medium- and large-sized businesses.

Businesses ^a			Employment (000s)					
Beginning of 1995	Beginning of 1996	Annual percentage change	Beginning of 1995	Beginning of 1996	Annual percentage change			
2,486,382	2,516,820	1.2	2,808	2,856	1.7			
1,187,378	1,175,232	-1.0	6,914	6,752	-2.3			
26,156	25,731	-1.6	2,575	2,600	1.0			
6,162	6,640	7.8	7,983	8,746	9.5 ^b			
3,706,078	3,724,423	0.5	20,279	20,954	3.3			
	Beginning of 1995 2,486,382 1,187,378 26,156 6,162	Beginning of 1995 Beginning of 1996 2,486,382 2,516,820 1,187,378 1,175,232 26,156 25,731 6,162 6,640	Beginning of 1995Beginning of 1996Annual percentage change2,486,3822,516,8201.21,187,3781,175,232-1.026,15625,731-1.66,1626,6407.8	Beginning of 1995 Beginning of 1996 Annual percentage change Beginning of 1995 2,486,382 2,516,820 1.2 2,808 1,187,378 1,175,232 -1.0 6,914 26,156 25,731 -1.6 2,575 6,162 6,640 7.8 7,983	Beginning of 1995 Beginning of 1996 Annual percentage change Beginning of 1995 Beginning of 1996 2,486,382 2,516,820 1.2 2,808 2,856 1,187,378 1,175,232 -1.0 6,914 6,752 26,156 25,731 -1.6 2,575 2,600 6,162 6,640 7.8 7,983 8,746			

The coverage of these estimates has changed, with the 1996 figures excluding SIC 745 (Labour Recruitment and Provision of Personnel). If SIC 745 was also excluded from the 1995 figures and the second secon true increase would have been 29,000.

b This large percentage increase is influenced by the inclusion of NHS trusts which were previously excluded.

Figure 1 Number of enterprises in the UK; 1980-96 Millions 4 3 2 0 1980 1984 1987 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 Source: Department of Trade and Industry



Bank plc, and self-employment figures from the LFS. These sources suggest the small rise in the number of busine has continued into 1996 and the first few months of 1997. These sources also in cate that the recent business populat growth has been in part due to an increase in the number of businesses run by selfemployed people as a second job.

Small, medium and large enterprises

Of the 3.7 million active enterprises at the start of 1996, 2.5 million were run by employed people without employees. Of the 1.2 million businesses with employees. vast majority were small (fewer than 5 employees). Only 26,000 were medium sized (50-249 employees) and almost 7,000 were large (250 or more employees).

Small firms, including those without employees, accounted for over 99 per cent of businesses, 46 per cent of non-gov ment employment, and 42 per cent of turnover³ at the start of 1996. In contrast the 7,000 largest businesses accounted i 42 per cent of employment and 44 per cent of turnover (Figure 2).

Compared with the beginning of 1995, this reveals a two percentage point fall in small firms' share of employmen However, the fall in small firms' share employment does not signal a big decline in their contribution to jobs. Employn in small firms fell by only 1 per cent. Th fall in small firms' employment share w due mainly to higher employment in large businesses - in retailing, in ho and restaurant chains, and in the health sector, due to the inclusion of NHS trusts (formerly part of the NHS and so excluded from these statistics).

Construction accounted for the largest number of firms without employees almost 29 per cent of such businesses. The is followed by real estate, renting and bus ness activities with 16 per cent and wholesale, retail and repairs with 11 per cent.

Size class zero enterprises

Size class zero enterprises make a substantial contribution to the output of a number of sectors. They account for over fifth of turnover in agriculture, constr tion and education (Table 2).

2 Size distribution of businesses, employment and turnover by industry; United Kingdom; 1996

(= 100%) (= 100%)01-4950-249250+Industries ⁸ 3,724,42367.631.60.70.2a Agriculture, forestry and fishing Mining and quarrying213,35877.522.5**Manufacturing Betricity, gas and water supply337,21656.839.82.70.8Electricity, gas and water supply32912.866.9**Wholesale, retail and repairs567,98148.051.10.80.2Hotels and restaurants148,86628.270.61.00.2Transport, storage and communication213,29977.321.90.60.2Financial intermediation60,67259.338.91.20.6Real estate, renting and business activities687,35758.640.70.60.1Education95,57990.98.60.40.10.3	dustry	Number of	Size (numb	er of employees)		
Agriculture, forestry and fishing 213,358 77.5 22.5 * * Mining and quarrying 6,326 69.5 27.5 2.0 1.0 Manufacturing 337,216 56.8 39.8 2.7 0.8 Electricity, gas and water supply 329 12.8 66.9 * * Construction 836,702 87.0 12.8 0.1 - Wholesale, retail and repairs 567,981 48.0 51.1 0.8 0.2 Hotels and restaurants 148,866 28.2 70.6 1.0 0.2 Iransport, storage and communication 213,299 77.3 21.9 0.6 0.2 Financial intermediation 60,672 59.3 38.9 1.2 0.6 Real estate, renting and business activities 687,357 58.6 40.7 0.6 0.1 Education 95,579 90.9 8.6 0.4 0.1 Health and social work 204,213 75.4 23.4 0.9 0.3	14V**	businesses (= 100%)	0	1-49	50-249	250+
Agriculture, forestry and fishing 213,358 77.5 22.5 Mining and quarrying 6,326 69.5 27.5 2.0 1.0 Manufacturing 337,216 56.8 39.8 2.7 0.8 Electricity, gas and water supply 329 12.8 66.9 * * Construction 836,702 87.0 12.8 0.1 - Wholesale, retail and repairs 567,981 48.0 51.1 0.8 0.2 Hotels and restaurants 148,866 28.2 70.6 1.0 0.2 Transport, storage and communication 213,299 77.3 21.9 0.6 0.2 Financial intermediation 60,672 59.3 38.9 1.2 0.6 Real estate, renting and business activities 687,357 58.6 40.7 0.6 0.1 Education 95,579 90.9 8.6 0.4 0.1 Health and social work 204,213 75.4 23.4 0.9 0.3	ndustries ^a	3,724,423	67.6	31.6	0.7	0.2
Mining and quarrying 6,326 69.5 27.5 2.0 1.0 Manufacturing 337,216 56.8 39.8 2.7 0.8 Electricity, gas and water supply 329 12.8 66.9 * * Construction 836,702 87.0 12.8 0.1 - Wholesale, retail and repairs 567,981 48.0 51.1 0.8 0.2 Hotels and restaurants 148,866 28.2 70.6 1.0 0.2 Transport, storage and communication 213,299 77.3 21.9 0.6 0.2 Financial intermediation 60,672 59.3 38.9 1.2 0.6 Real estate, renting and business activities 687,357 58.6 40.7 0.6 0.1 Education 95,579 90.9 8.6 0.4 0.1 Health and social work 204,213 75.4 23.4 0.9 0.3	Arriculture, forestry and fishing	213,358	77.5	22.5	*	*
Manufacturing 337,216 56.8 39.8 2.7 0.8 Electricity, gas and water supply 329 12.8 66.9 * * Construction 836,702 87.0 12.8 0.1 - Wholesale, retail and repairs 567,981 48.0 51.1 0.8 0.2 Hotels and restaurants 148,866 28.2 70.6 1.0 0.2 Transport, storage and communication 213,299 77.3 21.9 0.6 0.2 Financial intermediation 60,672 59.3 38.9 1.2 0.6 Real estate, renting and business activities 687,357 58.6 40.7 0.6 0.1 Education 95,579 90.9 8.6 0.4 0.1 Health and social work 204,213 75.4 23.4 0.9 0.3	Mining and quarrying	6,326	69.5	27.5	2.0	1.0
Electricity, gas and water supply 329 12.8 66.9 4 4 Construction 836,702 87.0 12.8 0.1 - Wholesale, retail and repairs 567,981 48.0 51.1 0.8 0.2 Hotels and restaurants 148,866 28.2 70.6 1.0 0.2 Transport, storage and communication 213,299 77.3 21.9 0.6 0.2 Financial intermediation 60,672 59.3 38.9 1.2 0.6 Real estate, renting and business activities 687,357 58.6 40.7 0.6 0.1 Education 95,579 90.9 8.6 0.4 0.1 Health and social work 204,213 75.4 23.4 0.9 0.3		337,216	56.8	39.8	2.7	0.8
Construction836,70287.012.80.1-Wholesale, retail and repairs567,98148.051.10.80.2Hotels and restaurants148,86628.270.61.00.2Transport, storage and communication213,29977.321.90.60.2Financial intermediation60,67259.338.91.20.6Real estate, renting and business activities687,35758.640.70.60.1Education95,57990.98.60.40.1Health and social work204,21375.423.40.90.3	naturation of the supply	329	12.8	66.9	*	*
Wholesale, retail and repairs 567,981 48.0 51.1 0.8 0.2 Hotels and restaurants 148,866 28.2 70.6 1.0 0.2 Transport, storage and communication 213,299 77.3 21.9 0.6 0.2 Financial intermediation 60,672 59.3 38.9 1.2 0.6 Real estate, renting and business activities 687,357 58.6 40.7 0.6 0.1 Education 95,579 90.9 8.6 0.4 0.1 Health and social work 204,213 75.4 23.4 0.9 0.3		836,702	87.0	12.8	0.1	-
Hotels and restaurants148,86628.270.61.00.2Transport, storage and communication213,29977.321.90.60.2Financial intermediation60,67259.338.91.20.6Real estate, renting and business activities687,35758.640.70.60.1Education95,57990.98.60.40.1Health and social work204,21375.423.40.90.3	wholesale, retail and repairs	567,981	48.0	51.1	0.8	0.2
Transport, storage and communication 213,299 77.3 21.9 0.6 0.2 Financial intermediation 60,672 59.3 38.9 1.2 0.6 Real estate, renting and business activities 687,357 58.6 40.7 0.6 0.1 Education 95,579 90.9 8.6 0.4 0.1 Health and social work 204,213 75.4 23.4 0.9 0.3		148,866	28.2	70.6	1.0	0.2
Financial intermediation 60,672 59.3 38.9 1.2 0.6 Real estate, renting and business activities 687,357 58.6 40.7 0.6 0.1 Education 95,579 90.9 8.6 0.4 0.1 Health and social work 204,213 75.4 23.4 0.9 0.3	Transport, storage and communication	213,299	77.3	21.9	0.6	0.2
Real estate, renting and business activities 687,357 58.6 40.7 0.6 0.1 Education 95,579 90.9 8.6 0.4 0.1 Health and social work 204,213 75.4 23.4 0.9 0.3		60,672	59.3	38.9	1.2	0.6
Education95,57990.98.60.40.1Health and social work204,21375.423.40.90.3	peal estate, renting and business activities	687,357	58.6	40.7	0.6	0.1
Health and social work 204,213 75.4 23.4 0.9 0.3		95,579	90.9	8.6	0.4	0.1
		204,213	75.4	23.4	0.9	0.3
V	Other community, social and personal services	352,525	76.1	23.6	0.3	0.1

	Employment	Size (numb	per of employees)			
-	(000s) (= 100%)	0	1-49	50-249	250+	
#industries ^a	20,954	13.6	32.2	12.4	41.7	
AB Agriculture, forestry and fishing	472	47.2	47.7	*	*	
Mining and quarrying	92	5.6	12.8	16.0	65.6	
D Manufacturing	4,553	4.8	24.0	21.2	49.9	
E Electricity, gas and water supply	181	-	0.6	*	*	
F Construction	1,588	48.6	32.0	7.6	11.8	
6 Wholesale, retail and repairs	4,288	7.9	38.7	10.0	43.3	
H Hotels and restaurants	1,469	3.9	48.9	9.5	37.7	
Transport, storage and communication	1,414	13.0	20.8	9.3	57.0	
J Financial intermediation	975	4.4	12.4	7.9	75.3	
Real estate, renting and business activities	2,834	15.6	40.7	14.0	29.7	
M Education	233	39.8	27.0	17.3	15.9	
N Health and social work	1,881	9.9	27.1	8.6	54.4	
0 Other community, social and personal services	974	30.0	40.3	10.9	18.8	

	Turnover	Size (number of employees)						
tenter and the second second	(£million) ^b (= 100%)	0	1-49	50-249	250+			
lindustries ^{a,c}	1,791,543	4.5	37.7	14.0	43.7			
^B Agriculture, forestry and fishing	23,719	29.3	62.9	*				
Mining and quarrying	23,260	0.6	14.2	13.5	71.6			
Manufacturing	454,794	1.2	18.4	16.5	63.9			
Electricity, gas and water supply	46,750	-	1.5	*	*			
Construction	103,494	21.5	43.1	13.7	21.7			
Wholesale, retail and repairs	594,422	3.0	46.4	14.1	36.5			
Hotels and restaurants	45,788	2.5	41.5	9.9	46.1			
Transport, storage and communication	123,773	4.0	25.3	12.4	58.3			
Financial intermediation	2,547,949	0.1	12.6	26.4	61.0			
Real estate, renting and business activities	257,895	4.6	65.0	15.4	15.1			
Education	8,428	20.0	35.2	36.4	8.5			
Health and social work	56,706	2.5	24.3	6.9	66.4			
Other community, social and personal services	52,514	14.2	35.0	12.5	38.2			

sed to avoid disclosure than 0.05 per cent.

*SME statistics exclude public administration, private housholds, extra-territorial bodies and labour recruitment and provision of personnel (sections L, P, Q and 745 of the ard Industrial Classification 1992). lover excludes VAT. luding the finance sector.

Source: Department of Trade and Industry

395

Per cent



'labour-only subcontractors' - selfemployed people trading in their own skills or professional knowledge. Not all labouronly subcontractors would say they are running a business. Some would consider themselves as part of the organisation they sell their skills to - for example people whose employers have simply shifted their job from employee to self-employed status. It would, however, be difficult to distinguish between the two sorts of labour-only subcontractor within the self-employment statistics. Much depends on individuals' perceptions and on working practices in

different industries and occupations. The SME statistics therefore include all size-

Industries

class zero enterprises.

Some industries are dominated by small firms. For example, in the agriculture sector, small firms provided around 95 per cent of employment and produced around 92 per cent of turnover at the start of 1996 (Table 2). Small firms' share of employment and turnover were also higher than average in construction, education, and most service industries.

More detailed industry figures show employment was particularly reliant on small firms in areas as diverse as real estate, recycling, computing and manufacture of wood and wood products. Some industry sectors were still relatively dominated by large businesses: electricity, a Excluding the finance sector.

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Many size class zero enterprises are | gas and water supply, mining and quarrying, financial intermediation and manufacturing.

Legal status

Almost five out of six enterprises

of businesses were companies or publ corporations, their employment and turnover shares were 69 and 86 per cent

at the start of 1996 were run by the lion businesses run by the self-employ

respectively. Table 3 shows that out of the three mil

Table 3 Number of businesses, employment and turnover by size of enterprise and legal status; United Kingdom; 1996

Size (number of employees)	Businesses	Employment (000s)	Turnover ^a (£m excluding VAT)
Companies and public corporations (= 100%)	670,432	14,485	1,548,404
0	4.2		0.2
1-49	91.4	24.2	34.1
50-249	3.4	16.2	15.7
250+	1.0	59.6	50.0
Partnerships (= 100%)	602,284	2,766	116,700
0	61.0	26.6	18.2
1-49	38.6	63.1	70.0
50-249	0.3	6.6	5.4
250+	-	3.7	6.4
Sole traders (= 100%)	2,451,707	3,704	126,447
0	86.5	57.3	45.5
1-49	13.5	40.6	52.9
50-249	-	1.9	1.4
250+	-	0.3	0.2

self-employed. Although only 18 per cent

			Number and per
Size (number of employees)	Businesses	Employment (000s)	Turnover ^a (£m excluding VAT)
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-49	13.5	40.6	52.9
0-249	-	1.9	1.4
250+	-	0.3	0.2

fifths were run by sole traders. Over ner cent of businesses run by the selfoved were also without employees. although over 95 per cent of companies nd public corporations had fewer than 50 poloyees, the 6,500 large businesses had a 60 per cent share of all employment and 50 per cent share of all turnover in comnies and public corporations.

IK enterprise population

No single source is able to estimate the a number of businesses in the UK. The icial register of businesses, the IDBR, ds records of around 1.8 million busises, but its coverage is known to be omplete among the very smallest busisses. Therefore these SME statistics clude an estimate of the number of egistered businesses, their employment turnover.

The underlying method for estimating he number of unregistered enterprises is ell established. There are three steps: to mate the total number of self-employed

people; to estimate how many of them run businesses appearing on the IDBR; and to allocate the remainder to unregistered businesses. Companies not on the IDBR are likely to be inactive (it is unlikely for a company to be operating with an annual turnover of less than £47,000 and no PAYE scheme), so no estimate of unregistered companies is needed.

An important consideration is whom to include in the estimate of the number of self-employed people, based on results from the LFS. Prior to 1994, only people self-employed in their main job were included. However, it is clear that some self-employed people run more than one business, and that some employees run businesses in their spare time.

The aim in producing these estimates was to have as complete a coverage of the overall business population as possible and so those self-employed in their second iob are included.

The greatest uncertainty lies in how many self-employed people operate alone, and how many are in partnership. The more that are assumed to operate alone, the greater the estimate of the total number of businesses. Evidence from the Inland Revenue's SPI suggests that most very small firms are in fact one-person operations.

Notes

- 1 The two earlier series were published in June 1995 and June 1996 in DTI Statistical Bulletins. Contact 0114 259 7538 for more information. See also Labour Market Trends, December 1995, pp461-6.
- 2 The coverage of these estimates has changed the estimates for the beginning of 1996 exclude SIC 745 (Labour Recruitment and Provision of Personnel), which accounted for around 10,500 businesses at the start of 1995. Although Table 1 shows the actual increase between 1995 and 1996 to be around 18,000, if SIC 745 was also excluded from the 1995 figures (to compare like with like), the true increase would have been 29.000.

3 All turnover figures guoted exclude the finance sector, unless stated otherwise

Further information

The statistical bulletin Small and Medium Enterprise Statistics in the UK 1996 contains a complete size class breakdown of the number of enterprises, employment and turnover to a more detailed industry level, a breakdown by legal status, and broad comparisons with 1995 estimates.

Small and Medium Enterprise Statistics in the UK 1996, available price £10 from the Department of Trade and Industry, SME Statistics Unit, Level 2, St Mary's House, c/o Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ, tel 0114 259 7538, fax 0114 259 7505.

echnical note

ccuracy of the estimated number of

usinesses The smallest size class, which contains nestimate of the number of unregistered usinesses with no employees, is the reatest potential source of error. This is ue both to the assumptions necessary in stimating businesses that do not appear In the official register, and to sampling arror within the self-employment data on hich the zero class estimates are based. further source of uncertainty in the estiates for size class zero is the extent to which the classification of individuals as -employed is consistent in the IDBR, he LFS and the SPI.

The estimates The SME statistics are a snapshot of the number of businesses at the start of each calendar year. A count of businesses on the IDBR that were 'live' at the start of the year is achieved by referring to each business' recorded start date and, where appropriate, its closure date.

The IDBR is a business register administered by ONS. It holds records of all businesses registered for VAT and all businesses operating a PAYE scheme. Careful monitoring of the IDBR avoids double counting. The IDBR records each business' employment, turnover and industry. Employment data was originally taken from the biennial Census of Employment, or an ONS inquiry. From 1995 the main source of employment data is the Annual Employment Survey. Where no employment data are available from these sources, employment is estimated from PAYE returns. Turnover also comes from an ONS inquiry, or direct from VAT returns. For the small number of records for which there are no data, employment is imputed from turnover (and vice versa). ONS also sends a data proving form to businesses with over ten employees to confirm this information.

Many businesses are not covered by the IDBR. Excluded are those that are

LABOUR MARKET TRENDS

Technical note - continued

Table 4 Enterprises and self-employment on and off the IDBR; United Kingdom; 1996

	On the IDBR		Unregistered		
	Businesses	Self-employed	Businesses	Self-employed	
Sole proprietorships	0.72	0.72	1.74	1.74	
Partnerships	0.44	0.87 ^a	0.17	0.33 ^a	
Companies and public corporations	0.67	_ b	_ c	-	
Alla	1.82	1.59	1.90	2.07	

Nil or negligible

It is assumed that there are two partners per partnership for both registered and unregistered businesses. Working directors are counted as employed

It is assumed that companies not on the IDBR are inactive; therefore no estimate of unregistered businesses is made.

neither registered for VAT nor operate a PAYE scheme. The threshold for compulsory VAT registration at the start of 1996 was an annual turnover of £47,000. Below that, some businesses will register voluntarily. On the other hand, businesses with a turnover above the threshold are not required to register if they trade exclusively in exempt goods. If a business has no employees or only low-paid (perhaps part-time) employees then it is unlikely to operate a PAYE scheme.

There are three main types of businesses covered by the estimates: sole proprietorships (run by one self-employed person), partnerships (run by two or more people), and companies or public corporations (in which the working directors are counted as employees). Unregistered businesses are almost certainly made up of the first two. Companies not on the IDBR are likely to be inactive.

An estimate of self-employment for the start of 1996 (in the industries covered by these SME estimates) of 3.64 million was

Definitions used in the SME statistics

Businesses

obtained from the autumn 1995 LFS. This is made up of 3.26 million people describing themselves as self-employed in their main job, and 0.38 million (in some cases the same people) who had a second job with self-employed status.

Simply adding the self-employment estimate from the LFS and the IDBR count would lead to over-counting. First, not all selfemployed people run a business by themselves - some are in partnership. Second, some of them run IDBR-registered businesses. The LFS does not record whether the selfemployed are in partnership, or whether their businesses are VAT- or PAYE-registered, so some estimation is needed.

Evidence from the IDBR suggested that at the start of 1996, about 1.59 million selfemployed people were running 1.15 million registered businesses (Table 4). Using evidence from the Inland Revenue's SPI, the remaining 2.07 million self-employed were converted into 1.74 million sole proprietors and 0.33 million partners. The results showed that away from the IDBR, sole

There is no single definition of a business, or of a firm or enterprise, terms which are often used to mean the

proprietorships were much more common than partnerships

1

Source: ON

Unregistered businesses are clearly very small. It was assumed that they are all in the smallest size class (no employees). Some may generate employment, but it is likely to be transitory or low-paid. otherwise a PAYE scheme would be in operation. Turnover in unregistered businesses will generally be lower than that of registered businesses of the same size, as turnover in the former would usually be below the VAT threshold

Turnover for unregistered businesses was imputed from turnover per head of size class zero businesses on the IDBR and then scaled down by a factor of half. In some cases, further scaling had to be carried out as the average turnover for unregistered businesses in some industries was still above the VAT threshold. The resulting addition to turnover (including the finance sector) at the start of 1996 was £44 billion - only 1 per cent of the overall figure.

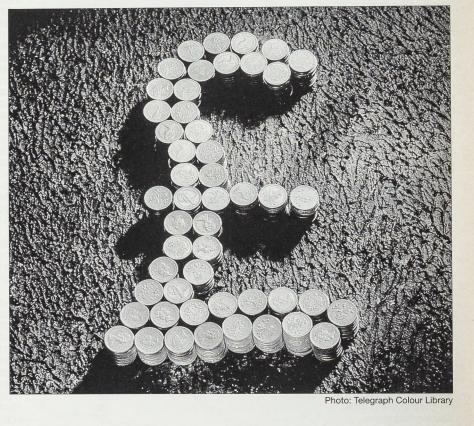
UK results of the European Structure of Earnings Survey

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The 1995 European Structure of Farnings Survey is a detailed study of the structure and distribution of earnings in the European Union. This article presents key findings as they relate to the UK.

By Tracy Bennett, Earnings and **Employment Division, Office for** National Statistics.



	own control and with their own legal identity. A branch or office of a larger organisation is not in itself a busines
Size of business	This refers to the number of employees. There is no universally accepted definition of a small, medium or large business. The revised European Union definition, used for EU statistical comparisons, defines a small enterprise as one with under 50 employees, and a medium enterprise as one with at least 50 but under 250 employees.
Employment	This refers to the number of employees plus the number of self-employed people that run the business Individuals with two jobs and self-employed people running two businesses will be counted twice. The official estimate of the Workforce in Employment at the start of 1996 was around 26 million. SME estimates differ in that they <i>exclude</i> employment in central and local government and non-profit bodies (such as F and HE institutions), HM Forces, and participants on government training programmes who do not have a con- tract of employment. Conversely, the SME statistics <i>include</i> self-employment from second jobs, where as the Workforce in Employment estimate does not.
Turnover	This refers to the value of sales, work done and services rendered. It excludes VAT. Turnover data for registere businesses comes from the IDBR. Where there is an enterprise group, turnover for all the VAT businesses with

same thing. Generally it means a legal unit person or group of people

the group may be notified (to HM Customs and Excise) by a reporting or 'standard' unit. If this is not updated from other sources the IDBR record will hold an unusually high turnover for the reporting enterprise and other enterprises within the group will hold an estimated turnover.

Coverage The SME statistics cover the market sector. This includes all private sector businesses, even if they sell their products exclusively to the Government. They exclude central and local government, charities and other nonprofit organisations. There is no lower bound for inclusion in the SME statistics. Even a small amount of business activity counts.

It must be remembered that many size class zero businesses are labour-only subcontractors - self-employed people trading in their own skills or professional knowledge. They might work for just one customer. Many are genuine entrepreneurs or at least think of themselves as separate from the organisation they sell their skills to. Others probably do not - for example people whose employers have simply shifted their job from employee to self-employed status.

Introduction THE 1995 EUROPEAN Structure

of Earnings Survey (ESES) is, as name suggests, a detailed study into the ucture and distribution of earnings in the

Key findings

Annual earnings are 97 per cent of the estimate based on monthly earnings in April.

are 68 per cent that of men's. Earnings increase with tenure from £1,335 per month for those with less than two years' service to £1,632 for those with 20 years or more service.

Earnings of employees in enterprises with 1,000 or more employees are higher (£1,520 per month) than those in businesses with fewer than ten employees (£1,252). Some 22 per cent of men have supervisory roles compared with 15 per cent of women.

European Union. A similar survey was run in 1978 and it is hoped that the survey will continue to be run every four years.

The objective of ESES is to show the statistical relationship between the level of remuneration, individual characteristics of employees, and their employer. The statistics on the structure of earnings aim to determine the earnings actually received by the employees in certain jobs and the characteristics determining the earnings level.

While the majority of member states commissioned bespoke surveys, the UK survey was based largely on the wellestablished New Earnings Survey (NES), the most detailed and comprehensive source of national earnings information. However, ESES sought to collect information on a number of additional variables and, to minimise additional costs to business in the supply of the extra detail required, a variety of alternative existing sources were used - primarily the UK Labour Force Survey (LFS) and the ONS's Inter-Departmental Business Register

(IDBR). In addition, data was collected on two extra variables (supervisory responsibility and annual earnings) as part of the 1995 NES. Use was also made of the NES panel data set in determining job tenure. A more detailed discussion of the coverage of the sources used to compile the survey is given in the technical note.

To avoid repetition of the Structure of Earnings survey results, which look at selected economic activities¹ in accordance with Eurostat guidelines, this article encompasses the whole of the UK's activities. Additionally, to avoid duplication of previously published NES and LFS earnings analyses, this article concentrates on analyses of the following variables:

 annual earnings; • length of service; • size of enterprise; and supervisory responsibility.

Summary results from ESES will be published by Eurostat later this year. It is also hoped that an extensive research

Average full-time female earnings

Table 1 Comparison of annual and April earnings estimates

Full-time employees on adult rates whose pay for the survey period was unaffected by absence

Occupational minor group ^a	Standard Occupational Classification	Average annual earnings (£)	April earnings x 12 (£)	Annual earning as percentage 12 x April earnings
General managers and administrators in national and				
local government, large companies and organisations	10	30,458	29,036	104.9
Production managers in manufacturing, construction,	44	07 700	00.000	
mining and energy industries	11	27,732	28,003	99.0
Specialist managers	12	32,831	31,701	103.6
Financial institution and office managers, civil service executive officers	13	37,699	32,842	114.8
Managers in transport and storing	14	22,130	22,913	96.6
Protective service officers	15	29,242	28,148	103.9
Managers in farming, horticulture, forestry and fishing	16	17,352	18,523	93.7
Managers and proprietors in service industries	17	23,697	23,516	100.8
Managers and administrators n.e.c.	19	23,157	25,144	92.1
Natural scientists	20	26,495	27,084	97.8
Engineers and technologists	21	25,892	26,504	97.7
Health professionals	22	45,683	40,227	113.6
Teaching professionals	23	22,540	24,618	91.6
_egal professionals	24	33,497	34,810	96.2
Business and financial professionals	25	30,631	30,339	101.0
Architects, town planners and surveyors	26	25,443	26,116	97.4
Librarians and related professionals	27	19,041	20,052	95.0
Professional occupations n.e.c.	29	17,339	19,485	89.0
Scientific technicians	30	18,366	19,373	94.8
Draughtspersons, quantity and other surveyors	31	18,306	19,710	92.9
Health associate professionals	34	17,472	19,054	91.7
Business and financial associate professionals	36	32,644	28,704	113.7
Social welfare associate professionals	37	15,306	16,685	91.7
iterary, artistic and sports professionals	38	23,202	24,652	94.1
Associate professional and technical occupations n.e.c.	39	21,118	21,812	
Administrative/clerical officers and assistants in	00	21,110	21,012	96.8
Civil Service and local government	40	11,992	12 126	014
Numerical clerks and cashiers			13,126	91.4
	41	14,703	14,665	100.3
Filing and records clerks	42	12,873	13,836	93.0
Stores and despatch clerks, storekeepers	44	13,216	14,148	93.4
Secretaries, personal assistants, typists, word		10.100		
processor operators	45	13,469	14,448	93.2
Receptionists, telephonists and related occupations	46	11,203	12,173	92.0
Clerical and secretarial occupations n.e.c.	49	15,378	16,070	95.7
Construction trades	50	14,353	15,909	90.2
Aetal machining, fitting and instrument-making trades	51	19,128	20,128	95.0
ectrical/electronic trades	52	18,676	20,031	93.2
Aetal forming, welding and related trades	53	17,209	18,262	94.2
/ehicle trades	54	14,915	16,170	92.2
extiles, garments and related trades	55	10,164	11,590	87.7
Printing and related trades	56	17,444	18,415	94.7
Voodworking trades	57	13,627	15,362	88.7
ood preparation trades	58	11,723	12,809	91.5
Other craft and related occupations n.e.c.	59	13,033	14,173	92.0
Security and protective service occupations	61	21,193	20,406	103.9
Catering occupations	62	8,842	10,430	84.8
ravel attendants and related occupations	63	18,057		96.8
lealth and related occupations	64		18,651	
Childcare and related occupations		9,768	11,421	85.5
	65	8,974	10,553	85.0
airdressers, beauticians and related occupations	66	7,777	9,006	86.4
omestic staff and related occupations	67	10,530	11,733	89.7
Personal and protective service occupations n.e.c.	69	11,324	12,639	89.6
luyers, brokers and related agents	70	21,522	21,819	98.6
ales representatives	71	20,804	20,959	99.3
ales assistants and check-out operators	72	8,767	10,065	87.1
obile, market and door-to-door salespersons and agents	73	12,881	13,978	92.2
ood, drink and tobacco process operatives	80	14,910	15,393	96.9
extiles and tannery process operatives	81	12,927	13,771	93.9
chemicals, paper, plastics and related process operatives	82	17,413	18,006	96.7
letal making and treating process operatives	83	16,616	18,435	90.1
letal working process operatives	84	14,658	15,748	93.1
ssemblers/lineworkers	85	13,900	14,480	96.0
ther routine process operatives	86	12,797	13,772	92.9
oad transport operatives	87	14,039	15,473	90.7
ther transport and machinery operatives	88			91.5
lant and machine operatives n.e.c.		16,610	18,147	93.1
ther occupations in agriculture, forestry and fishing	89	17,447	18,733	89.1
ther occupations in mining and manufacturing	90	11,666	13,089	
	91	14,240	16,515	86.2
ther occupations in construction	92	13,977	15,896	87.9
ther occupations in transport	93	14,113	15,479	91.2
ther occupations in communication	94	15,203	16,098	94.4
ther occupations in sales and services	95	8,968	10,489	85.5

will be set up to look more closely the variables collected by ESES in all member states.

stimates of annual earnings from the

Shave been derived in the past by mul-

ing weekly earnings by 52. This estihowever, does not always provide a

reflection of actual annual earnings, e it is difficult to determine if irregular

nonents of pay, such as overtime,

entive and premium payments collected ing the survey period are typical of the

ole year. Annual earnings estimates

er a more accurate measure of average ings over the course of a year. ESES reveals that average gross annual nings of all full-time employees on

it rates who remained in the same job

ing the year to April 1996 were

650. Average annual earnings of full-

e women (£14,336) were 68 per cent se of full-time men (£21,066). Average al earnings of part-time women were

As with all types of earnings, both sex ibutions are of a skewed type although

re is a higher proportion of full-time

men at the lower end of the distribution

n full-time men. Median men's earnings re £17,628 compared to £12,571 for

Differences in annual earnings and estites derived from weekly earnings fig-

es can give some indication of the ropriateness of April as a reference

Overall actual average annual earnings 98 and 93 per cent respectively of esti-

ted annual pay for men and women. ere is some variation among each of the in industrial sectors, the most signifit being within financial intermediation ere both men's and women's actual age earnings are higher than estimated

al earnings - 126 per cent and 110 per

Among the individual occupational ups, similar results are observed. ever, among legislators, senior offi-

ls and managers, and technicians and

ciate professional men, actual annual

ings are higher than the April snapshot

uld suggest - 104 per cent and 103 per

at respectively. A more detailed occupa-

While these results show that the April

ES figure is not necessarily the most

trate estimate of earnings over the

ole year, it is unlikely that any other

th would yield more accurate data. In

tion to variations in components men-

ed above, pay settlements and other

ine wage increases are likely to be

ered throughout the year. As such, the

ve proximity to the annual earnings

gures to the April estimate for the

al analysis is given in Table 1.

trespectively (Figure 3).

109 compared to £7,150 for men.

men (Figures 1 and 2).

iod for the NES.

ummary analysis of UK results

nual earnings

Figure 1 Distribution of gross annual earnings for full-time employees; United Kingdom; 1995

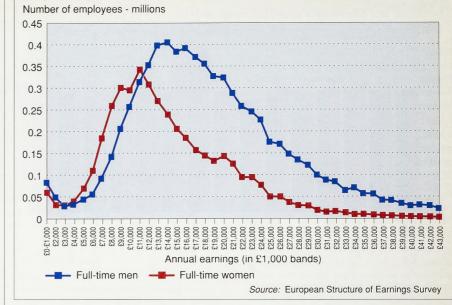
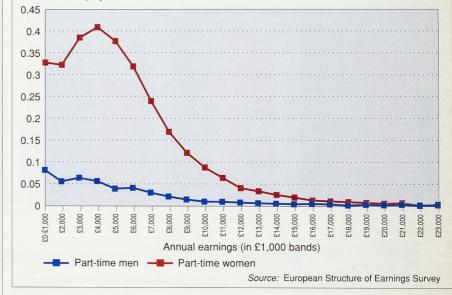


Figure 2 Distribution of gross annual earnings for part-time employees; United Kingdom; 1995

Number of employees - millions



majority of cases would point to the continued use of April as the NES reference period.

Length of service

Tenure, or length of service, is generally considered to be one of the most important determinants of earnings level; experienced individuals are more likely to be highly paid than new recruits. Results from the NES panel data-set confirm this.

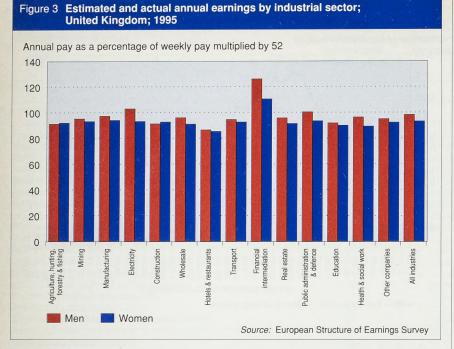
Average monthly earnings were lowest amongst employees with less than two years length of service² at £1,335 and increased with length of service, as expected, to a maximum of £1,632 amongst those with more than 20 years of service (Figure 4). While women's earnings follow the above pattern, men's earnings increase steadily with length of service to reach a maximum for those individuals with continuous employment of between ten and 20 years, declining slightly for those with more than 20 years service. This may be the result of employees in more highly paid occupations (such as the managerial or professional occupations) retiring sooner than those in less well paid jobs. Alternatively, there may be a definitional effect. Employees in senior positions are unlikely to have held them for more than 20 years although they may have been with the same company for that period.

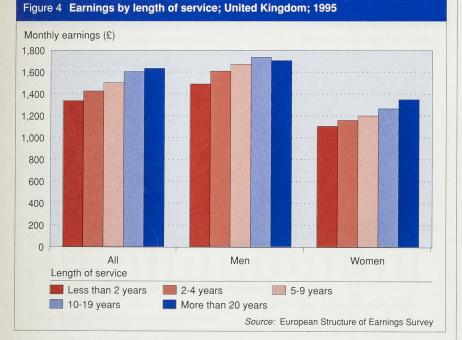
The upward trend in earnings in bands up to 10-20 years' continuous service is apparent for all occupations; indeed for the

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amongst the clerical professions (Figure 5).

With the exception of a slight blip in the

overall 100-249 range, earnings can be

seen gradually to increase as employer size

increases. Earnings are lowest in smaller

organisations at £1,258 per month (includ-

ing overtime) in organisations with 10 or

less people, and increase to a maximum of

£1,520 per month in organisations employ-

ing over 1,000 people (Figure 6). Further

analysis reveals a similar pattern for men,

although the blip is slightly larger; howev-

er, women's pay does show a true increase

Each of the industry groups where

as size of establishment increases.

Size of enterprise

manual occupations as well as clerks this | cent of men's. The gap is least obvious trend continues to include the final category. The drop in average earnings for long serving employees in technical occupations may go some way to explaining the overall drop in earnings amongst men with 20 or more years service.

Differences in tenure patterns among men and women are thought to contribute to the earnings gap between the sexes. However, analysis of the panel results suggest that the reason for any discrepancy may be rather more fundamental. The gap is apparent in almost all occupations irrespective of tenure. It is most obvious in the craft professions and among managers and administrators. Throughout these occupations, women's earnings are around 65 per

information is available appears to exhibit slightly different patterns. A number follow the overall pattern, although the most obvious exception is financial inte mediation where earnings are highes among smaller enterprises (average mor ly earnings were £2,431 in enterprises between 100 and 249 employees com with just £1,712 for those in entern with over 1,000). Within the distrib trade, earnings rise to a peak of £1 within the 100-249 band and then tail to £1,236 in the 1,000+ band. A sim effect is apparent within the real estate; business area.

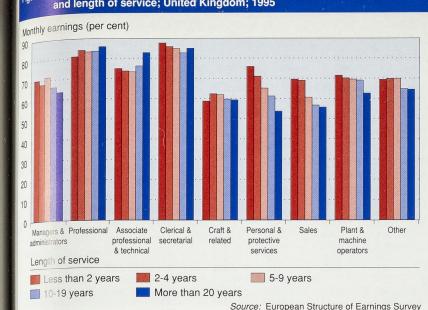
Differences in earnings between employees employed in different-sized companies have a number of important implications in terms of data collection and analysis. Firstly, renewed government commitment to reducing the burden or business means that small businesses wi be exempt from supplying information t more than one ONS survey and will be exempt totally after one year's continu participation in any single survey. This ha implications for the NES which, although business survey, has employees as sar units. As such, it is not possible to incorr rate the NES into the new rotational sa pling systems used for other surveys. This may confound the already known under coverage of employees in small busine which arises from the delay in production of the sample list by Inland Revenue the actual reference period. With these results showing a significantly lower level of earnings in small companies, it is important that any further sample attrition minimised. ONS is already implement systems to prevent such erosion.

Additionally, it is possible that not only are there differences in earnings levels in companies of different sizes but that there are differences in earnings growth rates Such an effect would impact on the current Average Earnings Index, which does not sample small businesses.

Supervisory responsibility

As currently defined, the Standard Occupational Classification does not dif ferentiate between supervisors or manage and other workers within the same occur tional class. This causes some difficulty analysing earnings data, as many resu will be distorted by a significantly high low proportion of supervisors in category. The 1995 NES asked employ to indicate which sampled individuals ha a degree of supervisory responsibil in addition to supplying the usual occupation description which was coded to SOC

Around 20 per cent of the sampled were described as being in a managerial or supervisory role, earning on average £1,963, £630 more than those without suc responsibility. The gap was smaller fo women (£375) than for men (£677).

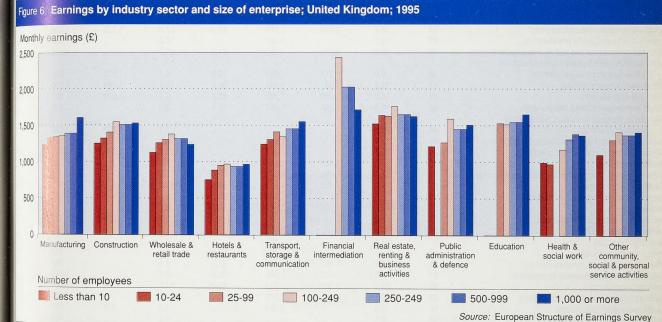


Notes 1 NACE Rev 1 C-K and greater than 10 employees. 2 Length of service relates solely to one particular job. Continuous employment at an enterprise where an employee has undertaken more than

sional occupations, while the plant and

machine operatives and other occupations

one job at that enterprise is not considered.



Not surprisingly, the occupations with Finule 5 Women's earnings as a proportion of men's earnings by occupation the largest proportion of supervisors were and length of service; United Kingdom; 1995 found among the managerial and profes-

had the smallest proportion. The largest difference in the proportion of men and women in supervisory roles occurred amongst architects, town planners and surveyors – 37 per cent compared with 8 per cent. It has been suggested that the key to differences in male and female earnings may be the result of differences of tenure pattern. However, these analyses appear to confirm that supervisory responsibility is a more significant factor (Table 2).

Table 2 Average monthly pay by supervisor responsibility

occupational million group	Standard Occupational Classification	Men				Women			
		Percentage in a supervisory role	Average monthly earnings of supervisors (£)	Average monthly earnings of non- supervisors (£)	Non- supervisory pay as a proportion of supervisory pay (per cent)	Percentage in a supervisory role	Average monthly earnings of supervisors (£)	Average monthly earnings of non- supervisors (£)	Non- supervisor pay as a proportion supervisor pay (per ce
General managers and administrators in national and government, large companies and organisations Production managers in manufacturing, construction,	10	41.9	3,014	2,260	75.0	31.3	1,772	1,488	8
mining and energy industries Specialist managers	11 12	68.3 58.2	2,259 2,797	2,010 2,496	89.0 89.2	53.1 45.4	 1,964	1,670	8
inancial institution and office managers, civil	13	31.7	2,820	2,615	92.7	28.7		1,787	
service executive officers Managers in transport and storing	13	64.6	1,850	1,682	90.9	52.5		1,707	
Protective service officers	15	52.6	2,227	2,326	104.5	52.8			
Managers and proprietors in service industries	17	64.5	1,963	1,949	99.3	58.3	1,309	1,284	
Natural scientists	20	26.8	2,508	1,994 1,940	79.5 85.4	17.7 18.6	1,953	1,679 1,686	
Engineers and technologists Health professionals	21 22	27.5 26.3	2,272 3,587	2,982	85.4 83.1	21.4	1,900	2,506	
Feaching professionals	22	19.2	2,405	1,953	81.2	9.0	2,062	1,683	
_egal professionals	24	22.7		2,642		20.1		2,081	
Business and financial professionals	25	47.6	2,634	2,209	83.9	42.8	2,186	1,773	
Architects, town planners and surveyors	26	36.8	2,301	1,834	79.7	7.7 26.3		1,578	
ibrarians and related professionals	27 29	44.2 11.1	1,816	1,654 1,308	 72.0	26.3	1,613	1,297 1,441	
Professional occupations n.e.c. Scientific technicians	29	10.2	1,693	1,521	89.8	8.4	1,439	1,132	
Draughtspersons, quantity and other surveyors	31	16.5	1,612	1,521	94.4	3.7		.,	
Health associate professionals	34	17.7	1,786	1,503	84.2	16.2	1,634	1,375	
Business and financial associate professionals	36	21.5	3,182	2,081	65.4	16.8	1 205	1,433	
Social welfare associate professionals	37	23.7	1,572	1,317 1,900	83.8	27.2 16.2	1,305	1,166 1,540	
iterary, artistic and sports professionals associate professional and technical occupations n.e.	.c. 39	19.5 26.8	2,015	1,900	 81.9	20.7		1,340	
Administrative/clerical officers and assistants in		20.0	2,010	.,				.,	
Civil Service and local government	40	9.0	1,318	1,053	79.9	6.2	1,123	946	
Jumerical clerks and cashiers	41	14.4	1,461	1,259	86.2	10.4	1,169	1,020	
iling and records clerks	42 44	16.0 13.8	1,409 1,294	1,201 1,065	85.2 82.3	6.3 9.5	1,046	931 850	
Stores and despatch clerks, storekeepers Secretaries, personal assistants, typists, word processor operators	44	20.8				7.1	 1,188	1,082	
Receptionists, telephonists and related occupations	45	13.7		1,290		6.2	1,100	845	
Clerical and secretarial occupations n.e.c.	49	10.7		1,367		11.1	1,270	977	
Construction trades	50	14.3	1,458	1,183	81.1	7.7			
Metal machining, fitting and instrument-making trades		11.0	1,711	1,522	89.0	5.0			
Electrical/electronic trades Aetal forming, welding and related trades	52 53	9.9 8.7	1,708 1,519	1,511 1,390	88.4 91.5	15.4 4.5			
Vehicle trades	54	11.0	1,305	1,221	93.6	0.0			
Textiles, garments and related trades	55	7.0		1,096		5.3	834	731	
Printing and related trades	56	10.3		1,463		7.6		1,006	1
Voodworking trades	57	7.8	1 004	1,167		16.7		704	
ood preparation trades	58 59	12.7 10.8	1,094 1,306	990 1,082	90.5 82.9	9.5 3.8		724 866	
Other craft and related occupations n.e.c. Security and protective service occupations	59 61	8.8	1,306	1,082	82.9	3.8 6.0		1,515	
Catering occupations	62	24.9	1,044	833	79.8	14.2	789	668	
ravel attendants and related occupations	63	10.7	.,.	1,375		15.1		1,323	
lealth and related occupations	64	5.9		1,044		4.4	878	817	
Childcare and related occupations	65	9.5				6.2		789 646	
Hairdressers, beauticians and related occupations Domestic staff and related occupations	66 67	20.0 14.1	1,127			10.3 16.4		726	
Personal and protective service occupations n.e.c.	69	14.1	1,083	926	85.5	15.8		890	
Buyers, brokers and related agents	70	29.1	1,716	1,718	100.1	28.3			
Sales representatives	71	12.1	1,700	1,616	95.1	14.4		1,405	
Sales assistants and check-out operators	72	10.8	925	855	92.4	14.1	786	695 902	
Nobile, market and door-to-door salespersons and ag ood, drink and tobacco process operatives	jents 73 80	7.2 8.4	 1,403	1,175	 85.8	7.0 5.8		902 917	
extiles and tannery process operatives	80	8.4 11.8	1,403	1,204	85.8	5.8 6.9		811	
Chemicals, paper, plastics and related process operat		9.5	1,586	1,387	87.5	5.5		944	
letal making and treating process operatives	83	8.6		1,408		0.0			
fetal working process operatives	84	6.6	1,442	1,244	86.2	1.5		845	
ssemblers/lineworkers	85 86	6.7 5.4	1,490 1,379	1,208	81.1	5.2 5.6	 911	861 843	
Other routine process operatives Road transport operatives	80	5.4 2.0	1,379	1,114 1,173	80.8 98.4	5.6 1.4	911	802	
Other transport and machinery operatives	88	3.5	1,102	1,384		0.0			
Plant and machine operatives n.e.c.	89	8.0	1,647	1,439	87.3	0.0			
ther occupations in agriculture, forestry and fishing	90	6.8		1,004		7.7			
Other occupations in mining and manufacturing	91	0.0		1,243		0.0			
Other occupations in construction Other occupations in transport	92 93	5.7		1,177		100.0			
Other occupations in communication	93 94	7.0 1.0		1,138 1,234		0.0 5.1		1,086	
Other occupations in sales and services	95	6.1	1,115	858	76.9	6.7		679	

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Technical note

Annual earnings Annual earnings information was collected directly from employers as part of the 1995 NES. Information was provided relating to the total gross earnings of employees for the financial year to April 1995. Data was only considered for those individuals who had been employed for a year or more; inclusion of recently recruited workers would bias estimates downwards. Additionally, to provide data more consistent with the calendar year 1995 (the reference year specified by Eurostat), data were uprated by the relevant industry order group increase in the Average Earnings Index (see Labour Market Data Table 5.2) for the period April 1994 to April 1995. Information for the tax year April

1995-April 1996 is available from the 1996 NES.

Length of service

The NES sample is selected by identifying those individuals whose National Insurance number ends in a specified pair of digits. As the same two digits are used in any given year, the majority (usually around 80 per cent) of the sample remains unchanged from year to year. Such sampling methodology has allowed the construction of a panel data-set. Additionally, the survey questionnaire asks employers to identify those individuals who have remained in the same job for a year or more. By examining this information in the panel it is possible to measure the length of continuous employment in one particular post from as far back as 1975. Note that this is not equivalent

to continuous employment with a particular employer. Note also that the panel data-set used excludes Northern Ireland.

Size of enterprise

The IDBR holds a variety of statistical information and is updated primarily from information provided weekly by Customs and Excise of businesses registered for VAT and quarterly by Inland Revenue of employers who operate PAYE schemes. Additionally, employment information is updated annually from the Annual Employment Survey. NES data is linked to IDBR using employers' PAYE references. From this, the size of enterprise employing each NES individual can be determined.

Further information: Derek Bird Earnings and Employment Division Room 249 ONS PO Box 12 East Lane Runcorn WA7 2GJ tel 01928 792077 fax 01928 792408





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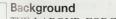
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Measuring labour market attachment using the Labour Force Survey

Headline figures on employment and unemployment can lead to an over-simplified view of the labour market. A fuller understanding of the dynamics of the labour market can be gained by looking at groups ith differing degrees of attachment to it. This article looks at how the LFS can contribute to assessing labour market attachment.

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



THE LABOUR FORCE SURVEY (LFS) collects a considerable nt of information about individuals' ons within the labour market, enabling individual to be classified in one of main groups: employed, ILO unemed, or economically inactive (see section f the technical note for definitions).

While the usefulness of this internationconsidered the RSS's report, focusing parstandard classificatory system has not ticularly on the relationship between the seriously challenged, various comclaimant count and the ILO measure of ators such as the Unemployment Unit unemployment, and the range of informasuggested that certain groups of indition already available from the LFS about huals classified as economically inactive attachment to the labour force. The uld, in fact, be regarded as 'unem-Government's response⁴ to the Select ed' and added to those internationally Committee's report included a commited as such on the ILO measure (see ment to consult⁵ publicly upon, and then on 2 of the technical note). This publish, clearer seasonally-adjusted inforach underlies the range of measures mation about groups with differing degrees employment (U1 to U6) published in of attachment to the labour market. This Inited States (see section 3 of the technote). In their 1995 Report,¹ the range of measures of unemployment from al Statistical Society (RSS) suggested the LFS.

the publication of a range of measures, all

available from the LFS, to complement the

ILO measure and to "reveal specific

aspects of the employment process".

Indeed, the Employment Policy Institute

has recently begun to publish a range of

measures of unemployment, relating both

The Employment Select Committee³

was in preference to the publication of a

to individuals and households.2

Ilustration: Michael Murphy/Image Ban

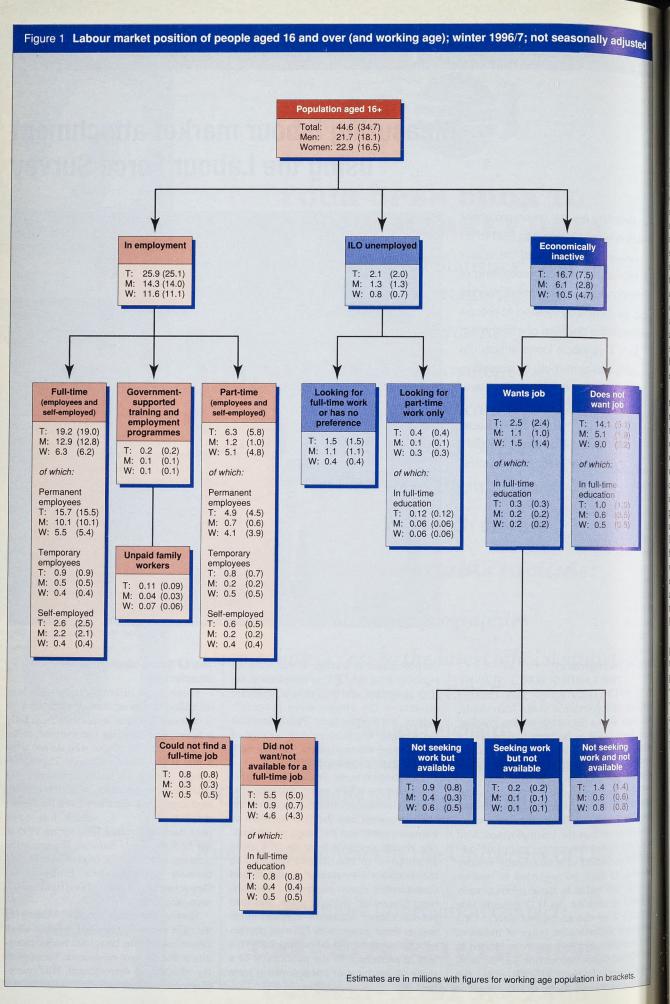
The LFS and labour market attachment

There is no internationally standard definition of labour market attachment. It is considered here as a spectrum from fully attached workers at the one extreme, to the sizeable group of people who do not want a job at the other extreme. This latter group, which includes economically inactive retired people, might be considered completely detached from the labour market. Figure 1, which has been published each quarter since spring 1995 in the LFS Quarterly Bulletin, illustrates the concept, which had its origins in work performed by the then Employment Department on the classification of economic activity.6

How useful is this concept? Underlying the calls for more published statistics about labour market attachment has been a recognition that an over-reliance on statistics of the numbers in employment, ILO unemployment, and economic inactivity can blur

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npts to analyse an increasingly diverse dynamic labour market. This is not to that the ILO definitions are flawed, hat ONS is considering altering them laterally. But it is worth recognising that en though the definition of ILO unemment, say, is an international standard, definition can be interpreted in slightly erent ways (see section 1 of the techni-(note), and the numbers who are ILO mployed in different countries are ted by factors other than the economic ditions directly affecting the labour rket. For example, in Sweden a large her of young people are on governnt training schemes, and hence are clasied as employed. This does not alidate the measure, but makes it import that care is exercised in comparing intries' labour markets and that a range tatistics, of the sort described in this cle, for example economic activity rates numbers of people on training mes, are considered in addition to the dline employment, unemployment and nomically inactive totals.

One important principle to establish is hat in considering labour market attachnent, the 'degree of attachment' makes nost sense in aggregate, rather than indiidual, terms. This is because individuals who only need and want to work 15 hours a week, and do so, might consider their egree of attachment to be complete - and economic terms, their attachment is comlete. Indeed, concentrating on the individwould lead to a narrower definition of our market attachment than that outlined me. This is because anyone who needs to ork for a living (and who is therefore her employed or unemployed) is equally tached to the labour market - it follows at the degree of attachment would only we meaning for inactive people.

But in terms of the functioning and ential of the labour market as a whole, ere are distinct differences between peowho need and want to work 15 hours a eek and others who are, for example, king 40 hours per week, or those who working 15 hours a week but wanting work 40, or those wanting to work 15 ours a week but who are only working ve - all of whom are also attached, to a eater or lesser extent, to the labour mart. So, in the present context, it is the gregate view of 'labour market attachent' which is important, with an implicit mption that different groups of workthe unemployed, and the inactive, have erent degrees of attachment to the ur market

The following sections identify key roups with different labour market attachlent characteristics, within the overall amework of employment, unemploylent, and economic inactivity. Note that ithin each of these ILO-defined activity lates, an individual can in some cases be a lember of more than one group.

Employment and labour market attachment

There are four key dimensions to consideration of labour market attachment for the employed, all measurable from the LFS. These are:

- ILO-defined states of employment (employee; self-employed; unpaid family worker; government-supported training and employment programme);
 usual number of hours worked each week:
- employed on a temporary or permanent basis; and
- whether looking for 'more' (or less) work.

These four dimensions are not, of course, independent, but all (apart from the temporary/permanent distinction which only relates to employees) are different ways of classifying all those in employment. This approach can be used to help identify a number of groups (of workers) which have differing degrees of attachment to the labour market, as well as shedding light on changes in the flexibility of the labour market. Indeed, to a certain extent the concepts of the 'flexible labour market' and 'labour market attachment', for employed people, are related, although the relationship is not simply cause and effect. Labour market flexibility is concerned with such issues as labour mobility or the type of jobs on offer, while labour market attachment (for workers) has to do with issues such as security and individuals' ability to find the sort of work, and the amount of work, they want.

For example, each of the following groups is of interest: *employees; selfemployed; those on government-supported training and employment programmes; unpaid family workers.*

It is worth considering these four groups together. Their importance rests largely upon the fact that they are the internationally standard breakdown of the employed. But they also have considerable policy implications – for example, those on government-supported programmes are typically young, possibly interacting with the labour market for the first time. A key policy issue is whether they continue in employment once they have finished their programme.

People usually working for a small number of hours each week

This group is of considerable interest because of the implications for the definition of employment – which is expressed in terms of only one hour a week or more. Hence someone doing two hours (paid) babysitting a week counts as part of the headline total 'in employment' just as much as a doctor working 70 hours a week. While it is vital to have a certain volume of work as part of the definition of employment (and 'one hour or more' has been adopted because the converse group can then be considered as 'not in employment'), it is clear that those working a small number of hours each week are quite distinct, with different characteristics – and, probably, stimuli and expectations of the labour market – to those of other workers. The value of the LFS is that it provides this measure of usual hours.

Temporary employees

More precisely, this is the sub-group of employees who describe their job as 'not permanent' – for example, because it is seasonal, done under contract for a fixed period or task, agency temping, or simply casual. Interest in this group reflects a range of issues for the individual and for the labour market. For the individual, temporary employment can involve uncertainty – note that the LFS provides information on the reasons for temporary working, such as being unable to find a permanent job or not wanting a permanent job.⁷

Under-employed people, who want to work longer hours than at present

The issue of under-employment is problematic to the extent that, although there is an internationally agreed (ILO) definition, it is difficult to measure. However, underemployment is clearly a relevant issue in considering labour market attachment. If someone wants, and is able, to work more hours, then clearly they have additional productive capacity which could be utilised. Section 6 of the *technical note* provides more information about measuring under-employment using the LFS.

It is possible to define 'over-employment' as a corollary to under-employment. The over-employed would be those working more hours than they wish to. As described in section 7 of the *technical note*, it is also difficult to measure over-employment in a survey such as the LFS.

People working part-time because they could not find a full-time job

Some, but not all, of this group of people will consider themselves underemployed, with all of the implications that entails. But this specific group is important in its own right because of the social and attitudinal implications, encapsulated by the changing nature of male employment.

People whose arrangements do not match what they want

In addition, there is a cross-cutting group of workers, those whose actual arrangements do not match those which they want. Using this approach the important aspect of the temporary/permanent distinction is not simply individuals' actual situations, but whether they are employed in a manner which meets their aspirations. Knowing the number of temporary employees is useful in assessing the state

of the labour market. But it is also valuable to know the number who wanted to be temporary, and the number who would have preferred permanent employment. For the latter group, the labour market has been only partially successful in meeting their needs - and there may well be social and economic costs associated with such unmatched aspirations. This concept of 'matched aspirations' (see section 4 of the technical note) includes those who are under-employed, but can also be extended to include part-timers who want to work full-time.

ILO unemployment and labour market attachment

As with employment, there are a number of different aspects of unemployment relevant to labour market attachment. The different dimensions considered here⁸ are: • type of work sought;

- duration of unemployment; and
- age-group.

This helps to identify the following groups of ILO unemployed people, who are all distinct in terms of their attachment to the labour market.

Those seeking full-time work (or with no preference), or part-time work only

While it is not meaningful to consider how unemployed an individual is, the distinction between those seeking full-time and those seeking part-time work does provide an indication of the contribution which an individual unemployed person might make to the labour market, if they find the type of work they are seeking (see section 5 of the technical note for a fuller discussion as to how the assessment of the potential capacity of the labour market might be made). It also provides policy makers and employers with valuable information about the demand for jobs. At the same time it is important to recognise that work preferences are likely to differ between the ILO unemployed in full-time education, and those not in fulltime education, so this distinction will be important.

The long-term ILO unemployed

There is concern that, for a number of reasons, the longer individuals are out of work, the harder it is for them to find employment again. The reasons include a loss of confidence on the part of the individual; at the same time, employers may prefer to employ people with recent work experience because they are more likely to have relevant skills. Long-term ILO unemployment is usually defined in terms of not having worked for a year or more (but having satisfied the criteria of seeking work and being available, identical to the criteria met by the short-term ILO unemployed). In general, the long-term ILO unemployed can be considered less

who have been ILO unemployed for a shorter period

Indeed, the 'short-term' ILO unemployed - those unemployed for less than a year - are of considerable interest in themselves. Many economists consider the size (absolute and relative) of this group to be a better indicator of the labour market situation than the total number of ILO unemployed.

Youth unemployment

Unemployment among young people (aged 16 to 24) can have a disproportionately greater effect on them than on people with (more) experience of the labour market (although this is not to diminish the effect it can have on older people with families, for example). It also has social implications; young people typically are establishing themselves and beginning to make a contribution to society. If they cannot do so because they are unemployed there are longterm costs to the individuals in terms of anomie, and to the achievement of broad social goals.

However, it is important to distinguish between the young ILO unemployed who are, and who are not, in full-time education. Because there is an expectation that people will find work (or perhaps look more actively) once they have finished their full-time education, then these might be considered less attached that their counterparts who are not in full-time education.

One final point to consider about the ILO unemployed, in terms of their labour market attachment, is that by definition their position in the labour force does not match their aspirations - as indicated by their search for work.

Economically inactive people and labour market attachment

One ready-made way of assessing the degree of labour market attachment of economically inactive people is on the basis of the number of 'criteria' (wanting a job, being available to start, seeking work) met (note that the ILO unemployed, by definition, satisfy all three criteria).

Hence there are two groups of economically inactive people who satisfy two criteria: those wanting a job and available to start, but not looking for work; and those wanting a job and looking, but who are not available to start. It is a moot point which of these two groups might be considered more attached to the labour market. Some would argue that without some jobsearch activity a person will not find work, whereas unavailability might resolve itself over time with no actual activity required (and hence that those looking but not available are more attached than those available but not looking).

Combining the 'two criteria' groups with those who satisfy one criteria (which, logically, is wanting a job but not looking for one and anyway not being available to start attached to the labour market than those work), gives a group of individuals who are

not attached to the labour force yet who are marginally 'active' in the labour market. As a corollary, the economically inactive who not want a job (and therefore do not satisfy any of the three criteria referred to above) a the least attached to the labour market - in fact, they are detached from it. However, one point of interest about this group (apart from its size - about 14 million people aged 16 and over) is that the people within it do not wish to be involved within the labour market and so their position (outside the labour market) matches their aspirations. Another way of assessing the degree of

conomically inactive

available to start; and

further details.

tions; and

the recovery

their aspirations.

those not wanting a job.

those wanting a job, but either not

Data for these groups are available from

the LFS. The only exception to this con-

ems the under-employed; ONS is current-

wevaluating the quality of this relatively

new data, and is awaiting guidance from

the ILO and other international bodies on

the definition of under-employment.

section 6 of the technical note provides

The discussion above also suggests two

further groups within the labour market:

those whose situation with respect to

the labour market matches their aspira-

those whose situation does not match

Much of the information required to

quantify this classification is already avail-

able in various forms from the LFS, but

because of the nature of the assumptions

wolved, and the perhaps speculative nature

of the concept of 'matched aspirations', fur-

ther discussion is taken outside the main

article, in section 4 of the technical note.

This section describes how the groups

identified above fared during the labour

market recovery, to help assess whether it

sauseful way of evaluating change in the

our market and changes in the degree of

tachment. It concentrates on the first

Labour market attachment during

looking for work or looking but not

labour market attachment of the econo cally inactive is to concentrate upon the reasons why people are not looking for work. In the LFS the following broad categories of 'reasons for not seeking work' are often used: (i) because of a belief that there are no jobs available; (ii) because of longterm sickness or disability; (iii) because of domestic commitments; (iv) because individual is a student; and (v) because other reasons. Data on the numbers of people who say they are not looking work for these reasons are collected by LFS, both for those available and for those not available for work. This information can be used to identify critical groups of economically inactive people with differing degrees of labour market attachm For example, those wanting and available but not looking because they believe there are no jobs - the so-called 'discouraged workers' - might be considered mo attached to the labour market than those not looking because they have domestic commitments.

Key groups in the labour market summarv

The preceding discussion has identi a number of groups of people within three key ILO-defined categories, which for a variety of reasons are valuable monitor. These are:

• employees;
• self-employed;
• those on government-supported training
and employment programmes;
• unpaid family workers;
• people usually working for a small num
ber of hours each week;
• temporary employees;
• under-employed people who want to
work longer hours than at present; and
• people working part-time because they
and the state of the full time ich

In employment

could not find a full-time job.

ILO unemploved

- ILO unemployed people seeking full time work (or with no preference);
- ILO unemployed people seeking parttime work only:
- the long-term unemployed; and
- unemployed young people (both in, and not in, full-time education).

Table 1 Economic activity states, winter 1992/3 to winter 1995/6

			Thousands, not se	easonally adjusted
	Employment	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Total household population aged 16+
Winter 1992/3	24,799	2,967	16,437	44,203
Winter 1995/6	25,529	2,299	16,656	44,485
Change				
000s	730	-668	219	282
percent	2.9	-22.5	1.3	0.6

Source: Labour Force Survey

three years of the recovery period of the cycle simply for convenience - this roughly coincides with the introduction of the quarterly LFS, and hence relatively consistent time series.

The key features of the recovery have been that since ILO unemployment peaked and total employment troughed in winter 1992/3, according to the LFS, ILO unemployment has steadily fallen, while employment has increased. The main figures are given in Table 1. Of course, these are net changes resulting from people moving into and out of jobs, and others increasing or decreasing their labour market activity and hence moving to or from ILO unemployment and economic inactivity.

Table 2 provides corresponding figures for most of the groups with different degrees of labour market attachment, described previously. This shows that since winter 1992/3, the growth in employment has been driven by an increase in employees and the self-employed (albeit these two groups account for about 99 per cent of all in employment), while there have been proportionately large falls in the numbers of

people on government-supported employment and training schemes, and of unpaid family workers. The numbers of men and women working in the three groups which for many people characterise labour market flexibility - those usually working very short hours (less than five hours a week), temporary employees, and those working part-time - have all increased at a faster rate than employment in total.

The fall in ILO unemployment has been almost entirely (649,000 out of 668,000) among those looking for work as full-time employees, or with no preference, while the number ILO unemployed looking for part-time work has actually increased very slightly. The rates of decrease in the number seeking full-time work are similar for men and for women. However, the small overall increase in the number seeking part-time work masks a small decrease in the numerically larger group of women.

Long-term ILO unemployment, and ILO unemployment among young people aged 16-24, have both fallen at a slightly faster rate than total ILO unemployment; in both cases the situation has been better for

Table 2 Groups with differing degrees of attachment, winter 1992/3 to winter 1995/6

	In employme	ent					ILO unemployed			Economically inactive			
	Employees	Self- employed	Government- supported schemes	Unpaid family workers	Usual hours five or under	Temporary employees	Part-timers who couldn't find full-time work	ILO unemployed seeking full- time work (or no preference)	ILO unemployed seeking part- time work only	Long-term ILO unemployed	Young ILO unemployed (aged 16-24)	Wants a job, either not looking or looking but not available	Not wanting a job
Winter 1992/3													
A	21,259	3,058	331	152	513	1,266	762	2,441	413	1,198	868	1,962	14,475
Men	11,098	2,311	209	46	123	554	253	1,825	84	893	559	643	5,096
Women	10,161	746	121	105	390	712	509	616	328	305	308	1,318	9,380
Winter 1995/6													
A	21,981	3,188	242	118	565	1,558	816	1,792	422	919	656	2,336	14,320
Men	11,457	2,397	151	35	139	679	270	1,363	105	705	429	922	5,133
Women	10,524	790	92	83	426	879	546	430	318	213	228	1,415	9,187
Change (000s)													
AI	722	130	-89	-34	52	292	54	-649	9	-279	-212	374	-155
Men	359	86	-58	-11	16	125	17	-462	21	-188	-130	279	37
Women	363	44	-29	-22	36	167	37	-186	-10	-92	-80	97	-193
Change (per ce	int)												
Al	3.4	4.3	-26.9	-22.4	10.1	23.1	7.1	-26.6	2.2	-23.3	-24.4	19.1	-1.1
Ven	3.2	4.5	-20.9	-22.4	13.0	23.1	6.7	-20.0	2.2	-23.3 -21.1			
Women	3.6	5.9	-27.8 -24.0	-23.9	9.2	22.0	0.7 7.3	-25.3 -30.2	-3.0	-21.1 -30.2	-23.3 -26.0	43.4 7.4	0.7 -2.1

women than men in percentage terms. Moreover, while the overwhelming majority of the young ILO unemployed are not in full-time education, since winter 1992/3 ILO unemployment has actually increased for both men and women who are in fulltime education. Students could be more interested in finding employment now than earlier because of the recovery or because of changes to student funding and grants.

Finally, since winter 1992/3 there has been an increase in the number wanting a job (but not satisfying both of the ILO unemployment criteria of looking for work or being available to start work) which offsets a decrease in the number not wanting a job (among women only). The number of men wanting a job has increased at a much faster rate than the number of women.

All in all, this demonstrates that during the recovery, for those with jobs, there is evidence to suggest that there has been some (relative) weakening of labour market attachment - though as mentioned earlier, this is tied up to a certain extent with the increasing flexibility of the labour market in recent years and takes only partial account of unmatched aspirations (see Table 4 in the technical note). For those without jobs there has been an increase in the degree of attachment to the labour force. In addition, the figures suggest that the degree of attachment to the labour market for women has increased relative to that for men

Next steps

Finally, ONS is continuing work on longitudinal data from the LFS. While the technical problems associated with the exploitation of the panel element of the LFS are formidable, their resolution will enable ONS to assess the extent and nature of movements between groups with differing degrees of attachment to the labour market. This is important, because attachment to the labour market is not simply a cross-sectional classification; it implies dynamic elements, of becoming more attached, or detached.

The views of users on the preceding interpretation of 'labour market attachment' are welcomed. ONS is committed to publishing data for the groups described above, following the Government's response to the Employment Select Committee report. The results of the consultation on the presentation of labour market statistics (see article on pp373-5 of this issue) broadly confirm user interest in data for the different groups. Nevertheless, if users feel that data for other groups with different degrees of labour market attachment would be valuable, ONS would consider the case.

Please contact the author at: Office for National Statistics Socio-Economic Division - LFS Room B4/06 1 Drummond Gate London SW1V 2QQ.

Notes

- 1 Report of the Working Party on the Measure of Unemployment in the UK, Royal Statig Society, April 1995.
- 2 'Employment Audit', Employment Poli Institute, spring 1997.
- 3 Unemployment and Employment Statis Employment Committee, February 1996.
- 4 Published in November 1996 issue of Labour Market Trends, pp463-6.
- 5 See Labour Market Trends, May 1997, pp161-3 6 'Classification of Economic Activity', Emplo
- Gazette, January 1986, pp21-7.
- 7 A feature of this group appeared on pp347-54 of Labour Market Trends, September 199
- 8 One approach to such a distinction, unforth ly not measurable using the LFS and so not co sidered in more detail here, would be based the amount of jobsearch activity which the vidual is undertaking - for example, assume a simple probability model, that more unemployed people look for work, more likely they are to find it, and hence the more attached they are.

echnical note

ILO definitions, and their interpretation are available to start work within two weeks, The ILO definitions of employment, ment and economic activity are absolutely prescriptive. Instead they 3 Measures of unemployment published in ave a little scope for interpretation by difent countries, recognising the fact that the labour markets in some countries have rticular features which cannot be dealt itly. In addition, the definitions are with expla activity during a survey 'referterms ence period' - but the length of this period

is unspecified. In order to implement the ILO definitions, tis clearly necessary to interpret them in the tional (or in the case of the UK, the Furopean) context. Hence, for example, the with Eurostat, specifies a refer-UK, in lin ence period of one week. The following is the way in which the ILO definitions are intermeted in the context of the UK LFS, in line with the requirements of the EU (for whom the LFS is conducted under regulation).

molovn

People aged 16 and over who did some naid work in the reference week (whether as an mployee or self-employed); those who had a ob that they were temporarily away from (on example); those on governmentholiday. d training and employment prosupporte grammes, and those doing unpaid family work.

ILO unemployment

The ILO measure of unemployment refers to people without a job who were available to start work in the two weeks following their LFS interview and who had either looked for work in the four weeks prior to interview or were waiting to start a job they had already obtained.

Economically inactive

People who are neither in employment nor unemployed on the ILO measure. This group includes, for example, all those who were looking after a home, or were retired.

2 The 'broad LFS' measure of unemployment

The Unemployment Unit calculates a broad LSS' measure of unemployment which includes all these who want a job and

Table 3 Employees with unmatched aspirations, from the Labour Force Survey

such a distinction.

urrent status	Preferred status	Notes and questionnaire routeing
ull-time, temporary	Full-time, permanent	(FTPT = 1 and JOBTYP = 2) and (WHYTMP = 2)
art-time, temporary	Part-time, permanent	(FTPT = 2 and JOBTYP = 2) and (WHYTMP = 2) and YPTJOB <> 3
art-time, temporary	Full-time, temporary	(FTPT = 2 and JOBTYP = 2) and (YPTJOB = 3) and WHYTMP <> 2
art-time, temporary	Full-time, permanent	(FTPT = 2 and JOBTYP = 2) and (YPTJOB = 3 and WHYTMP = 2)
art-time, permanent	Full-time, permanent	(FTPT = 2 and JOBTYP = 1) and (YPTJOB = 3)

Table 4 Groups with matched^a and unmatched aspirations within the labour market; winter 1992/3 to winter 1995/6

irrespective of jobsearch activities.

of the civilian labour force:

civilian labour force;

ally attached' workers;

attached' workers

4 'Matched aspirations'

People unemployed for 15 weeks or

longer as a percentage of the civilian

Job losers and people who have com-

U3 Total unemployed people as a percent-

U4 Total unemployed people plus discour-

age of the civilian labour force;

pleted temporary jobs as a percentage

aged workers as a percentage of the

Total unemployed people plus discour-

aged workers, plus all other 'marginally

attached' workers as a percentage of

the civilian labour force plus all 'margin-

Total unemployed people plus all 'mar-

ginally attached' workers plus all people

employed part-time for economic rea-

sons, as a percentage of the civilian

labour force plus all 'marginally

In broad terms, whether or not an individ-

ual's aspirations within the labour market

match their actual position is fairly easy

to determine. By definition, all of the ILO

unemployed have unmatched aspirations, in

that they are not currently working but want to

(and are looking for work, and are available).

Similarly, some of the economically inactive

have 'matched aspirations', in the sense that

they do not want work - for example, because

they are retired from work. But other economi-

cally inactive people have unmatched aspira-

tions - they want work, and are (i) neither

looking nor available; or (ii) looking but not

available; or (iii) not looking, but available. The

LFS provides adequate information to quantify

unmatched aspirations is conceptually more

complicated for people in employment.

But the distinction between matched and

the United States

labour force:

U1

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					Thousands, no	t seasonally adjusted		
	Matched			Unmatched				
	Employed	ILO unemployed	Inactive	Employed	ILO unemployed	Inactive		
Winter 1992/3 Winter 1995/6	20,214	0	14,475	1,046	2.967	1.962		
Winter 1995/6 Change	20,746	0	14,320	1,235	2,299	2,336		
000s	532	n.a.	-155	189	-668	374		
Percent	2.6	n.a.	-1.1	18.1	-22.5	19.1		

Source: Labour Force Survey

t is important to be clear about the definitions and assumptions underlying the data shown in this table. For example, the figures for employment relate only to employees, as described above, hence any self-employed who wish to work as employes are excluded. In addition, no allowance has been made for full-time employees who wish to work part-time, or permanent employees who want temporary work, or for people who might think of themselves as 'over-employed'. Nevertheless, the definition (see *Table 3*) which underlies *Table 4* is a reasonable starting point given the data currently available. Clearly, the implication of the omissions described above is that the figures in *Table 4* will tend to under estimate the number of employed 'unmatched aspirations

However, the common analytical concepts of full-time/part-time, and of permanent/temporary status can be used as a starting point to quantify those with 'matched aspirations', at least for employees, who constitute 86 per cent of all those in employment. It should be noted, though, that in one sense it is impossible fully to quantify those workers with 'matched' or 'unmatched' aspirations - at the extreme, anyone wanting more pay and/or less hours might be regarded as having 'unmatched aspirations', which minimises the usefulness of the concept.

But with these provisos in mind, the LFS can be used to analyse the groups in Table 3. This approach makes the assumptions that no-one working full-time wants to work part-time, and that no-one whose status is permanent wants temporary work. These are necessary assumptions in the current context, because the LFS does not collect the relevant information, but clearly are not ideal.

Using this approach - and, additionally, defining as having 'matched aspirations' all those employees who do not fall into one of the five categories of 'unmatched aspirations' shown in Table 3 - Table 4 provides another view of the labour market recovery, concentrating on the numbers whose labour market situations match their aspirations.

5 Assessing the potential capacity of the labour market

The potential capacity of the labour market might be defined, in the present context, as the number of hours which could be worked if everyone in employment and those not in employment but who want employment, worked the number of hours they want to. By analogy, the current labour input might be quantified as about 850 million hours worked per week (in main and second jobs).

A measure of potential capacity would include those with differing degrees of attachment to the labour market, across the spectrum. The advantages of such a measure would be similar to those of concentrating on total hours worked in the economy rather than the number in

Technical note - continued

employment, where the changing fulltime/part-time split can make trend assessment difficult.

The potential capacity could be estimated in a number of ways, but would involve separate estimates for the capacity of those already in employment, the ILO unemployed, and those who are economically inactive

The potential capacity of the employed would be the actual capacity of those who are content with their working arrangements. plus the amount that those who are not content with their working arrangements wish to work. Hence if someone is working ten hours per week in a part-time job, but wants to work 36 hours a week in a full-time job. then their spare capacity is 26 hours per week. The analogy with volumes of underemployment is obvious

For the ILO unemployed, the potential capacity could be assessed depending upon whether full-time or part-time work was being sought. Average actual hours for full-time and part-time workers could be used as a measure of each ILO unemployed person's potential capacity.

Finally, among the economically inactive those not wanting work have zero potential. But those wanting work, looking and/or available to start will have some potential capacity. Although the LFS does not indicate the working arrangements which these people would prefer if their circumstances changed in order to enable them to work, it would be possible to model their potential capacity. One simple approach might be to apply the average hours data for the employed, split by sex and age band, for example. Another would be to exploit the panel element of the LFS in order to estimate 'typical' working patterns of those who are economically inactive in one quarter but employed in the following quarter.

6 Measuring under-employment in the LES

The spring (March to May) 1996 LFS questionnaire contained, for the first time, direct questions on under-employment. These questions were supplemented in the spring 1997 questionnaire (the actual questions are shown below). The assessment of the quality of these data relies upon reports of face-validity (and. indeed, respondents appear to understand the questions) and upon comparing the responses to the questions with data from elsewhere in the survey. This process is continuing.

There are a number of difficulties in defining and measuring under-employment. The most fundamental concerns the distinction between visible under-employment typically where an individual wants to work more hours, and invisible under-employment - for example, if an individual is working in a job

for which he/she is 'over-qualified'. The attitudinal nature of the latter concept is particularly problematic, in terms of measurement.

But even focusing on visible under-employment, there are difficulties. For example, should there be a 'seeking (additional) work' criterion as part of the definition, analogous to that in the definition of ILO unemployment? Should any full-time workers be described as under-employed, or does the idea of someone working 40 hours a week but wanting an additional ten hours make the concept meaninaless?

These issues are currently being discussed by a range of international bodies (ILO. OECD, Eurostat), which are reviewing the existing internationally agreed ILO definition. It will be important to await the outcome of this review before data labelled as 'under-employment' are published by ONS.

LFS under-employment questions Each quarter from spring 1996:

UNDEMP

APPLIES IF DIFJOB=2 (not looking for a different job)

Would you prefer to work longer hours if you were given the opportunity? 1 ves 2 no

UNDHRS 2

APPLIES IF UNDEMP=1(would prefer to work longer hours) OR LOOKM=5 (reason for seeking new job: wants longer hours)

OR PREFHR=1 (wants longer hours in new iob)

How many extra hours, in addition to those you usually work, would you like to work each week? 97 OR MORE=97/ DON'T KNOW OR

REFUSAL =99 Each quarter from spring 1997: (in addition to

UNDEMP and UNDHRS

3 UNDWHY

APPLIES IF UNDEMP=1 (not seeking another iob but wants longer hours) CODE ALL THAT APPLY - INDIVIDUAL PROMPT

And may I just check, is the main reason you are not looking for an additional job or a job with longer hours because you .

- 1 would like to work longer hours but in vour existing job?
- 2 feel there is no work available given your qualifications or experience?
- 3 are waiting for results of examinations you have already taken? 4 are waiting for the results of an applica-
- tion for a job?
- 5 are waiting for the outcome of measures to start up a business?
- 6 have health problems?

7 do not want to look for work immediately? 8 other reason

4. UNDNOH APPLIES IF UNDEMP=1 AND STAT=1 (employee)

Is your employer unable to increase your hours in this way? 1 ves 2 no

5. UNDNSE

APPLIES IF UNDEMP=1 AND STAT=2 (self-employed) Would you like to work longer hours if you had (or could find) the business? 1 yes 2 10

6. UNDST

APPLIES IF DIFJOB=1 AND ((ADDJOB=1 AND LOOKM=5) (looking for a replacement job with longer hours)

OR (ADDJOB=1 AND PREFHR=1) (looking for a replacement job with longer hours but this is not the prime/sole reason) OR (ADDJOB=2)) (looking for an

If you found a job to provide these extra hours could you start in 2 weeks 1 ves 2 no

7 UNDNST

APPLIES IF UNDST=2 (could not start an additional or replacement job with longer hours in 2 weeks) Is the main reason you could not start in 2 weeks because vou.

1 must complete education or tr 2 cannot leave your current job 2 weeks?

3 are looking after your family / home? 4 have health problems?

5 other reason

7 Measuring over-employment on the I FS

During 1995 a set of questions to measure over-employment in the labour market was tested. However, they we re per ceived as particularly subjective, nd by their very nature did not test satis For example, whereas many peopl initially say they would prefer to wo hours, for most this would be depe ild be upon their earnings. If these wo reduced in line with their hours, then people Irs Of would be less keen to work fewer how course, it would not be meaningful to ask whether people would rather work fewer hours for the same earnings.

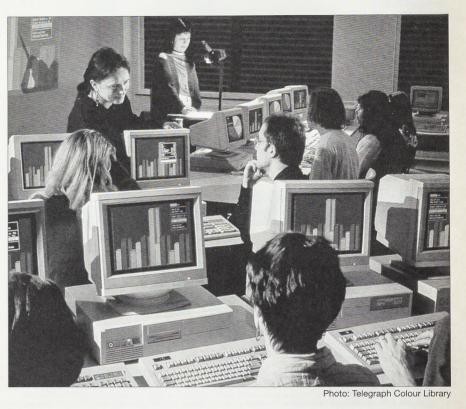
have been included in the LFS.

Special feature Special feature Special feature Special feature Speci Alfeature Special feature Spec Ifeature Special feature Special feature Special feature Special featu

The National Targets for Education and Training

The National Advisory Council for Education and Training Targets NACETT) has called for a review of the National Targets, which aim to raise skill levels in Britain to worldclass standards by the year 2000. This article explains the progress which has been made towards peting the current targets and why the review, which has since been agreed by the Government, is necessarv.

> By Derek Wanless, Chairman of NACETT.



quality and at competitive prices, and this in turn means that Britain can:

- sell its goods and services abroad;
- better maintain its domestic markets in the face of competition from abroad; and
- persuade foreign companies to create jobs by basing themselves in Britain.

Education and skills also benefit society and the individual, making it easier to get and keep a job and leading to higher earnings. Of course, the joy of learning is also a reward in its own right.

Education and training have long been areas of relative weakness for Britain. That is why Britain has adopted National Targets for Education and Training. The targets aim to make Britain better educated and more highly skilled by the year 2000. They reflect what Britain needs to achieve, if it is to keep up with its competitors. The targets are challenging: all employers need to train and develop their staff, if their own businesses are to succeed, and everyone both young people and adults - should improve and update their qualifications. NACETT's latest annual report¹ shows the progress that is being made towards the targets.

NACETT launched the current National Targets in 1995, following a major consultation exercise. Since that time, they have been the focus for efforts nationally to raise levels of attainment in education and training. Many bodies have supported the targets, including the Confederation of British Industry, the Trades Union Congress, the network of training and enterprise councils, the Further Education Funding Council, and the two professional associations that represent head teachers, NAHT and SHA. All these bodies - and many others - are working with NACETT to help achieve the targets.

Current progress

Britain is now much better qualified than it was ten years ago. For example, the proportion of 19-year-olds with five GCSEs at grade C or above or equivalent qualifications has risen by half, from 46 per cent in 1986 to 70 per cent in 1996. The proportion of the workforce with two GCE A-levels or the equivalent has also risen by half, from 27 per cent to 42 per cent.

While progress over the last ten years has been impressive, Table 1 shows mixed progress in the year ending autumn 1996,

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Hence no questions on over-employment

Key findings

Britain is much better qualified now than ten years ago, with large rises in the proportion of young people getting GCSEs and A-levels.

In 1996, there were underlying

increases of three-and-a-half per-

centage points against Foundation

Targets 1 and 3, modest progress

towards Lifetime Target 1, but

hardly any progress at all towards

NACETT believes that Britain

could still reach the majority of

the targets by December 2000,

provided that vigorous action is

taken to raise achievement levels.

NACETT considers that the cur-

rent targets, adopted in 1995,

should be reviewed, for reasons

EDUCATION AND SKILLS are

vital for Britain's future. The

country can prosper only if it has a

skilled workforce. Skills help us to

ice goods and services of the right

Lifetime Target 2.

set out in the article.

Table 1 Progress towards the National Targets in the UK

Target	Autumn 1996 position (per cent)	Increase since autumn 1995 ^a (percentage points)	Average annual increase since autumn 1993 ^a (percentage points)	Estimated milestone at autumn 1998 ^b	Target for December 2000	Annual increase required to reach target (percentage points)
Foundation Target 1 19-year-olds with five GCSEs at grade C or above, an Intermediate GNVQ or an NVQ level 2	70.2	2.7 (3.4)	2.2 (2.4)	77	85	3.5
Foundation Target 2 19-year-olds qualified to level 2 in communication, numeracy and IT ^c	9.7	3.9	n.a	42	75	16.3
21-year-olds qualified to level 3 in communication, numeracy and IT ^d	0.4	0.3	n.a	18	35	8.7
Foundation Target 3 21-year-olds with two GCE A-levels, an Advanced GNVQ or an NVQ level 3	46.4	2.0 (3.5)	2.7 (3.2)	53	60	3.2
Lifetime Target 1 Proportion of the workforce with NVQ level 3, Advanced GNVQ or two GCE A-levels	41.8	0.9 (1.2)	0.9 (1.0)	50	60	4.3
Lifetime Target 2 Proportion of the workforce with a vocational, professional, management or academic qualification at NVQ level 4 or above	23.9	0.0 (0.1)	0.5 (0.6)	27	30	1.4
Farget	March 1997 position (per cent)	Increase since March 1996 (percentage points)	Average annual increase since March 1991 (percentage points)	Estimated milestone at autumn 1998 ^b	Target for December 2000	Annual increase required to reach target (percentage points)
ifetime Target 3					0	
Drganisations with 200 or more staff, recognised as Investors in People	20.9	10.0	3.5	41	70	13.1
Organisations with 50 or more staff, recognised as Investors in People	10.1	5.5	1.7	20	35	6.6

Sources: Labour Force Survey, DfEE, Welsh Office, Investors in People UK, Scottish Office

1995

Figure 1 Proportion of 19-year-olds gualified to at least NVQ level 2 or equivalent;

a Changes to the LFS questionnaire in spring 1996 caused a discontinuity in the data. The size of the discontinuity is not the same for each target. The first figure shown is the increase over the period without any adjustment for the discontinuity. The figure in brackets is an estimate of the true, or underlying, increase over the period taking account of the discontinuity.
 b This is an estimate of the figure that needs to be reached by autumn 1998 if if the target is to be achieved by December 2000.

The figures are for Great Britain. They relate only to those with GCSE grades A*-C in English, maths and IT, SCE Standard Grade 1-3 or a full GNVQ at Advanced or Intermediate level. It has been agreed that some other qualifications can be included in the measurement of progress towards this target, but the sources of data for these additional qualifications are fairly new and it has not

Per cent

100

80

en possible to obtain data from them in time for inclusion here. The figures are for Great Britain. They relate only to those with a GNVQ at Advanced level

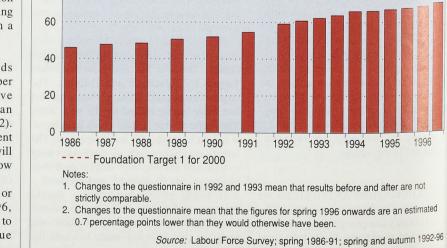
United Kingdom; 1986-96

or March 1997 for Lifetime Target 3. The *headline* figures reveal:

- increases of two percentage points or more against Foundation Targets 1 and 3:
- only modest progress towards Lifetime Target 1 and no progress at all towards Lifetime Target 2; and
- signs that progress towards Foundation Target 2 and Lifetime Target 3 is starting to accelerate, but in both cases from a low base

Figure 1 shows progress towards Foundation Target 1 (by age 19, 85 per cent of young people to achieve five GCSEs at grade C or above, an Intermediate GNVQ or an NVQ level 2). There has been major progress in recent years towards this target. Other factors will make the figure rise further between now and December 2000:

• 45 per cent of 16-year-olds got five or more higher-grade GCSEs in 1996, which will add four percentage points to the overall progress figure in due course; and



re now widely available in 12 subject areas, with two more being piloted.

oundation and Intermediate GNVQs

Foundation Target 1 remains challenghut can still be achieved if the current lerlying rate of progress is maintained ee overleaf). The National Foundation Fducational Research agrees. Its report NACETT, Hitting the Targets.² includes that Foundation Targets 1 and 3 an both be achieved by 2000 and that here is no case for relaxing either target. Figure 2 shows progress among 19-yeards towards the first part of Foundation Target 2 (75 per cent of young people to whieve level 2 competence in communicaion, numeracy and IT by age 19; and 35 ner cent to achieve level 3 competence in hese key skills by age 21). To hit this tart one must be qualified to the relevant evel in all three skills. At level 2, progress s measured using the NCVQ key skills nits and - as proxies - higher-grade CSEs in relevant subjects. The nment agreed earlier this year that a nge of extra qualifications should also be unted. NACETT would expect to count hese qualifications from 1998 onwards and work is underway on the practicalities. Two enarate and independent research studies ad shown the additional qualifications to e broadly comparable to the key skills mits. At level 3, the key skills units and a few comparable qualifications are counted. gure 2 shows that the proportion of 19year-olds hitting the level 2 part of the taret rose in the year to autumn 1996 from 6 per cent to 10 per cent. IT remains the main mea of weakness in terms of certification. t level 3, few of today's 21-year-olds had opportunity to take the key skills units. hat is why only 0.4 per cent of them had net the target by autumn 1996. The compaable figure for 1995 was 0.1 per cent. Figure 3 illustrates progress towards indation Target 3 (by age 21, 60 per ent of young people to achieve two GCE levels, an Advanced GNVQ or an NVQ vel 3). Major progress has been made wards this target in recent years. Other actors will make the figure rise further tween now and December 2000: 28 per cent of 18-year-olds got two or more GCE-A levels in 1996, which will add four percentage points to the overall progress figure by the time they reach he age of 21 in 1999; Advanced GNVQs are now much more widely available, so that some 31,000 students achieved full awards in 1996, compared with only 12,000 in 1994; and Modern Apprenticeships are now well

established as an attractive option enabling young people to gain NVQs at level 3

Figure 4 shows that progress towards time Target 1 (60 per cent of the workbree to be qualified to NVQ level 3,

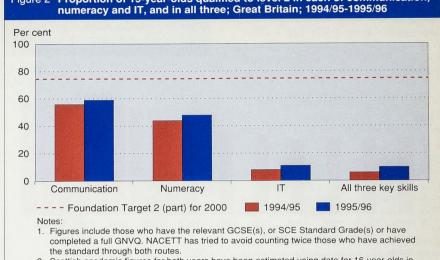
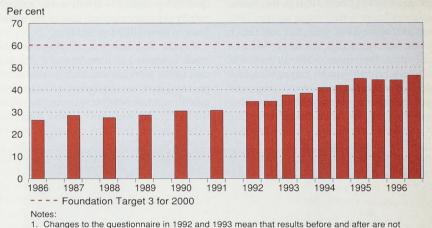


Figure 2 Proportion of 19-year-olds qualified to level 2 in each of communication,

2. Scottish academic figures for both years have been estimated using data for 16-year-olds in 1995/96. The Scottish Office estimates that the number who gain academic qualifications at this level after the age of 16 is negligible.

Source: DfEE Welsh Office and Scottish Office

Figure 3 Proportion of 21-year-olds qualified to at least NVQ level 3 or equivalent; United Kingdom; 1986-96

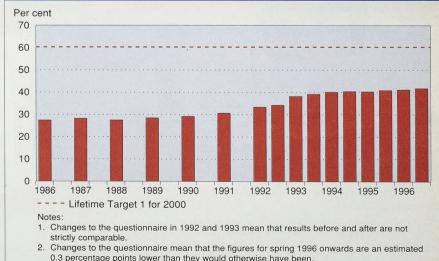


strictly comparable.

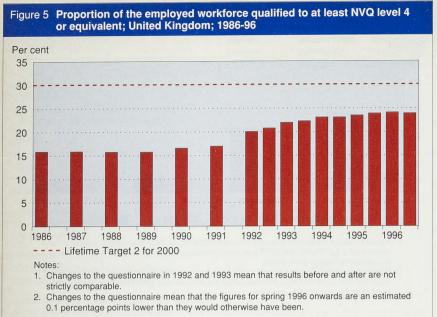
2. Changes to the questionnaire mean that the figures for spring 1996 onwards are an estimated 1.5 percentage points lower than they would otherwise have been

Source: Labour Force Survey; spring 1986-91; spring and autumn 1992-96





Source: Labour Force Survey: spring 1986-91: spring and autumn 1992-96



Source: Labour Force Survey; spring 1986-91; spring and autumn 1992-96

Advanced GNVQ or 2 GCE A-level standard) was faster in the year to autumn 1996 than in the previous year, but still much slower than needed if the target is to be reached by December 2000. Britain will now very probably need longer than four years to hit this target. It needs a large and rapid increase in the number of existing members of the workforce who are

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LABOUR MARKET TRENDS

qualified to level 3 - it will not be enough merely for more new entrants to the workforce to be qualified to that level.

Figure 5 shows that no progress was made towards Lifetime Target 2 (30 per cent of the workforce to have a vocational, professional, management or academic qualification at NVQ level 4 or above) in the year to autumn 1996. That is



Photo: Telegraph Colour Library

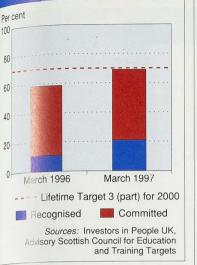
disappointing, especially in view of the Figure 6 Proportion of organisations marked progress in recent years. As with Lifetime Target 1, the target will be reached only by increasing markedly the number of existing members of the work

force who are qualified to level 4 or about Progress towards Lifetime Target 3 (70 per cent of all organisations employing 200 or more employees, and 35 per cent of those employing 50 or more, to be recognised as Investors in People) is laid out in Figures 6 and 7. Although it is only recog nitions - not commitments - that count towards the target, the number of com ments is important, because it indicates the level of interest among businesses and other organisations in the Investors in People standard. There are now enough organisations in the UK committed to becoming Investors in People to enable both parts of the target to be reached. Ensuring that all those organisations gain recognition will be a big challenge, an bodies that are already recognised will also need to gain re-recognition in due course That said, there is no reason why both parts of this target should not be hit by 2000

Underlying rate of progress

As in 1995, in no case was the headline rate of progress high enough - if it continued unchanged - to enable Britain to hit the target by the deadline of December 2000. But the headline figures for progre

with 200 or more employees, committed to or recognised as Investors in People; United Kingdom 1996-1997



nust be treated with caution this year. NACETT uses the Labour Force Survey FS) to measure progress towards ndation Targets 1 and 3 and Lifetime argets 1 and 2. The LFS questionnaire was changed by ONS in spring 1996, which had the effect of depressing the figures for progress towards all four targets. So Table 1 also shows the underlying rate progress, which allows for the effect of changes to the LFS questionnaire and a truer measure of progress than the dline rate. It shows that:

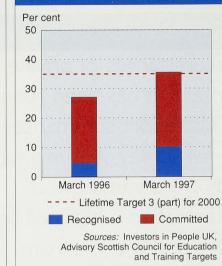
for Lifetime Targets 1 and 2, the undering rate was only slightly higher than the headline rate.

for Foundation Targets 1 and 3, however, the underlying rate was significantly higher, some three and a half percentage points in each case. If that rate of mogress were maintained, both targets would be hit by the year 2000.

ture action

There is still a long way to go to reach targets - and only four years to get me. NACETT warned in its last two

Figure 7 Proportion of organisations with 50 or more employees, committed to or recognised as Investors in People; United Kingdom 1996-1997



annual reports that there was a danger of missing the targets. It judges now that Britain could still reach the majority of the National Targets by the deadline of December 2000, provided that vigorous action is taken urgently – or immediately in the case of Lifetime Target 2 - to raise attainment levels further.

The Government would need to co-ordinate that action, which would have to involve everyone, including national bodies, employers and their staff, trade unions and careers services, teachers and parents, pupils and students. NACETT's six priorities for action are:

- effective target-setting in local TEC areas, industrial and commercial sectors, the public sector, and schools and colleges:
- promoting the benefits of becoming an Investor in People and encouraging the widespread adoption of the Investors standard:

• action by employers to raise the skill and qualification levels of their workforce, with support from trade unions; • completing the improvements to NVQs and GNVQs, to make them more attractive;

• persuading individuals to gain qualifications and skills;

• ensuring that more people have key skills - and qualifications to prove it.

The Government and other partners are urged to take these priorities forward quickly.

However, NACETT also recommends to the Government that there should now be a further review of the National Targets, for three reasons.

First, it is good practice to check from time to time whether one's targets remain appropriate. The original targets were adopted in 1991 and reviewed in 1994. A further three years have now passed since that review.

Secondly, although Britain could still achieve the majority of the targets by 2000, more time will very probably be needed to hit Foundation Target 2 and Lifetime Target 1, whatever policy initiatives are now taken.

Finally, on the other hand the new government is committed to radical action to raise levels of attainment in education and training over the course of this Parliament. It is essential that Britain's national targets reflect fully the extent of that commitment. Two early initiatives in particular show the Government's determination to drive up standards: the Welfare to Work programme and the package of school reforms proposed in the White Paper Excellence in Schools. NACETT also greatly welcomes the Government's belief that target-setting has a vital role to play in action to raise attainment. The setting of targets for literacy and numeracy at age 11 has borne witness to that belief.

Notes

1 Skills for 2000: Report on progress towards the National Targets for Education and Training, NACETT, August 1997. Available from Prolog, PO Box 5000, Sudbury, Suffolk CO10 6YJ, tel 0845 6022260, fax 0845 6033360.

2 Hitting the Targets, National Foundation for Educational Research, July 1997

Family Resources Survey

The Family Resources Survey collects information

on the incomes and circumstances of private households in Great Britain. It has been running since October 1992. This report summarises the results of the third full survey year in which over 26,000 households were interviewed. The survey contains information which will be of interest to researchers and analysts from a wide range of disciplines in both the public and private sectors.

ISBN 0 11 762537 X £28



Social Security Statistics 1997

Social Security Benefits give financial support to individuals and families who have certain needs or who

are in times of hardship. This is the 25th edition, it is published annually for the Department of Social Security and includes information on each of the Social Security benefits including statistics on the recipients of benefits and expenditure on those benefits. Statistics are also given for National Insurance Contributions, Personal Pensions, low incomes, take up of benefits and appeals.

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Labour market ^{Unemployment, e productivity and in}	s tatistics employment, vacancies, earnin ndustrial disputes.	igs, hours, unit wage costs,
October		15 Wednesday
eremper		12 Wednesday
becember		17 Wednesday

Retail prices index

October .	 7 Tuesday
	11 Tuesday
December	 9 Tuesday

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NOTES ON SUMMARY TABLES

office for National Statistics publishes nd complementary measures of ent and unemployment. One ed on results from the Labour which is a sample survey the United Kingdom: the ployment information collected ers and information on unemthe count of people claiming nt-related benefits before and the number claiming owance (JSA) thereafter. The es of LES data has been avail Britain since spring 1992; prior nual LFS was conducted in the ch year. Quarterly information for ingdom is only available from /5 when the first guarterly LFS ted in Northern Ireland: prior to Northern Ireland (and therefore adom) was conducted annually. owing summary tables the LFS n the rce series have been used to d Work as possible, separate overall picle as fa abour force: the construction of nically active' in the LFS table 'econo nd the total 'workforce' in the Workforce ble represent different approaches to estinating the total number either in employent or seeking employment.

EMPLOYMENT

two measures of employment are comed on very different bases. The LFS classis people according to their main job; ose in employment are people who did at ast one hour's work in the reference week r had a job they were temporarily away m). In contrast, the Workforce in (WiE) counts jobs which conross Domestic Product (GDP). ther, all LFS estimates come from a sinsource and are necessarily consistent. is is not the case with the WiE estimates. hich 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 eLFS; and estimates of those on worklated government training schemes are btained from administrative sources. dditionally, the LFS is based on an average Wer 13 weeks, while the WiE is a point-inle estimate

GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED

^{80th} the LFS and WiE series have separate ^{10mponents} for people on government-

supported training. Neither of these components represent everyone on programmes. Some people on programmes do not have an element of work experience in their training so are excluded from the workforce. Others are either self-employed or have a contract of employment so are counted as self-employed or employees. For more information on government-supported training and how they are treated see the statistical note published in the October 1994 Employment Gazette.

UNEMPLOYMENT

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

Because interviews are conducted throughout each quarter, ILO unemployment from the LFS is based on an average over a 13-week period. The claimant count figures are based on those claiming unemploymentrelated benefits before October 1996 and JSA thereafter at Employment Service offices on a particular day each month who are out of work, available for, capable of and actively seeking employment. A detailed comparison of the two measures of unemployment is shown in *Table 7.5* and an article giving further information was published in the October 1993 *Employment Gazette*.

STRENGTHS

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

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

as age, occupation, ethnic origin and qualifications. Labour Force Surveys are

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

Workforce in Employment: The WiE series for employees is particularly useful for analysis by industry since it is based on information supplied by employers and is consistent with other government surveys of businesses. Additionally, the sample provides information which is consistent in industry coverage and quality from one quarter to the next. Industry classification within the LFS is based on statements by individuals who may have a different perception of the sector in which they work to that of their employer. The WiE series also feeds into National Accounts and the workforce in employment total is used in the denominator for calculating claimant unemployment rates. The disadvantages of the WiE are that, to give an overall picture of employment, a number of figures from different sources have to be added together. 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 count: The claimant count is a timely and regular indicator of the number claiming unemployment-related benefits before October 1996 and JSA thereafter. It is particularly useful as an up-to-date indicator of latest unemployment trends and is therefore a valuable economic indicator. Since it covers all those claiming benefits (as opposed to the LFS which is only a representative sample) it is also able to provide unemployment figures for very small areas. The disadvantages of the claimant count are that: first, being an administrative by-product the coverage of the count can change whenever there is a change to the benefit system upon which it is based and compensating adjustments are necessary whenever the change is significant and relevant; and second, it is not internationally comparable.

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

0.1

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

	In employment							HIOUSANDS	
	Employees	Self- employed	Government- supported training programmes	Unpaid family workers	Total	ILO unemployed	Total econ. active	Econ. inactive	All aged 16 & over
All 1992 Spr 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
1996 Spr 1996 Sum 1996 Aut 1996/7 Win 1997 Spr	22,619 22,641 22,787 22,949 23,065	3,294 3,369 3,372 3,366 3,348	248 247 223 223 219	127 118 122 114 118	26,288 26,374 26,505 26,653 26,751	2,392 2,327 2,293 2,180 2,093	28,679 28,702 28,798 28,833 28,844	17,045 17,074 17,019 17,024 17,054	45,724 45,775 45,816 45,857 45,898
Changes Win96/7-Spr97	115	-17	-3	3	98	-87	11	30	41
Spr96-Spr97	446	54	-29	-9	463	-299	165	9	174
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
1996 Spr 1996 Sum 1996 Aut 1996/7 Win 1997 Spr	11,822 11,821 11,915 12,024 12,103	2,473 2,534 2,532 2,525 2,493	156 156 136 134 136	41 38 41 39 37	14,493 14,549 14,624 14,722 14,768	1,577 1,521 1,481 1,375 1,334	16,070 16,070 16,105 16,097 16,102	6,162 6,193 6,183 6,218 6,218 6,239	22,232 22,262 22,288 22,315 22,341
Changes Win96/7-Spr97	78	-32	2	-1	47	-41	5	21	26
Spr96-Spr97	281	20	-21	-4	276	-244	32	77	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
1996 Spr 1996 Sum 1996 Aut 1996/7 Win 1997 Spr	10,797 10,820 10,872 10,925 10,962	821 835 840 841 856	92 91 87 89 84	85 81 81 76 80	11,795 11,825 11,881 11,931 11,982	814 806 812 805 759	12,609 12,632 12,692 12,736 12,742	10,883 10,881 10,835 10,806 10,816	23,492 23,512 23,527 23,542 23,557
Changes Win96/7-Spr97	37	15	-5	5	51	-46	6	9	15
Spr96-Spr97	165	35	-8	-5	187	-55	133	-67	65

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

0.3 THOUSANDS

	In employmen	ıt								
	Employees	Self- employed	Government- supported training programmes	Unpaid family workers	Total	ILO unemployed	Total econ. active	Econ. inactive	All aged 16 & over	
All 1996 Spr Sum Aut 1996/97 Win 1997 Spr	22,085 22,096 22,252 22,401 22,507	3,213 3,289 3,283 3,277 3,260	225 225 200 199 197	122 114 115 108 111	25,645 25,724 25,851 25,985 26,076	2,321 2,255 2,221 2,111 2,037	27,966 27,978 28,072 28,096 28,113	16,556 16,582 16,527 16,542 16,564	44,522 44,560 44,599 44,638 44,677	
changes Win 96/97-Spr97	106	-17	-1	3	91	-74	17	22	39	
Spr96-Spr97	422	47	-27	-11	431	-285	146	8	154	
Males 1996 Spr Sum Aut 1996/97Win 1997 Spr	11,551 11,542 11,637 11,743 11,817	2,403 2,466 2,459 2,454 2,421	142 143 122 119 121	40 37 40 37 37	14,137 14,187 14,258 14,353 14,395	1,525 1,472 1,432 1,326 1,294	15,662 15,659 15,690 15,679 15,689	5,992 6,019 6,014 6,050 6,064	21,654 21,678 21,703 21,728 21,753	
Changes Win 96/97-Spr97	74	-33	2	0	42	-32	11	14	25	
Spr96-Spr97	266	18	-21	-4	259	-231	28	72	99	
Females 1996 Spr Sum Aut 1996/97Win 1997 Spr	10,534 10,554 10,615 10,658 10,690	810 823 824 824 840	83 82 79 79 76	82 77 75 71 75	11,509 11,537 11,593 11,632 11,681	796 782 789 785 743	12,305 12,319 12,382 12,417 12,424	10,564 10,562 10,513 10,492 10,500	22,869 22,881 22,895 22,909 22,923	
Changes Win 96/97-Spr97	32	16	-3	3	49	-42	7	7	14	
Spr96-Spr97	156	30	-6	-7	172	-53	119	-64	55	

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

()

SUMMARY TABLE The Workforce in the United Kingdom: seasonally adjusted .2

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

	Workforce in emp						
	Employees in employment	Self- employed	Work-related Government- supported training	HM forces	Total	Claimants	Workforce
All 1994 Jun 1995 Jun	21,663 21,987	3,302 3,357	302 225	250 230	25,517 25,800	2,644 2,313	28,160 28,113
1996 Jun	22,338	3,291	181	221	26,031	2,150	28,182
1996 Dec 1997 Mar 1997 Jun	22,576 22,692 22,787	3,361 3,355 3,338	188 178 167	216 214 210	26,341 26,439 26,503	1,880 1,711 1,600	28,221 28,150 28,103
Changes Mar 97 - Jun 97	95	-17	-11	-4	64	-111	-47
Jun 96 - Jun 97	449	47	-14	-11	471	-551	-79
Males 1994 Jun 1995 Jun 1996 Jun	10,941 11,115 11,199	2,485 2,550 2,469	191 147 112	232 214 206	13,849 14,027 13,987	2,024 1,764 1,631	15,873 15,791 15,618
1996 Dec 1997 Mar 1997 Jun	11,310 11,425 11,504	2,525 2,520 2,487	115 110 104	201 199 195	14,151 14,253 14,290	1,430 1,308 1,222	15,582 15,561 15,512
Changes Mar 97 - Jun 97	79	-33	-6	-4	36	-85	-49
Jun 96 - Jun 97	305	18	-9	-11	303	-409	-106
Females							
1994 Jun 1995 Jun 1996 Jun	10,723 10,872 11,139	816 807 822	111 78 69	18 16 16	11,667 11,773 12,045	620 549 519	12,288 12,323 12,564
1996 Dec 1997 Mar 1997 Jun	11,267 11,267 11,283	835 835 851	73 68 64	15 15 15	12,190 12,186 12,213	449 403 377	12,639 12,589 12,591
Changes Mar 97 - Jun 97	16	16	-5	0	28	-26	2
Jun 96 - Jun 97	145	30	-5	-1	168	-142	27

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

SUMMARY TABLE The Workforce in Great Britain: seasonally adjusted

0.4 THOUSANDS

	Workforce in employment						
	Employees in employment	Self- employed	Work-related Government- supported training	HM forces	Total	Claimants	Workforce
1996 Mar Jun Sep Dec	21,644 21,762 21,926 21,993	3,219 3,213 3,289 3,283	197 165 170 169	225 221 218 216	25,285 25,362 25,603 25,662	2,101 2,064 1,985 1,809	27,387 27,426 27,588 27,471
1997 Mar Jun	22,109 22,201	3,277 3,260	161 153	214 210	25,761 25,825	1,644 1,537	27,405 27,362
hanges Iar 97 - Jun 97	92	-17	-8	-4	64	-107	-43
un 96 - Jun 97	439	47	-12	-11	463	-526	-64
lales 1996 Mar Jun Sep Dec 1997 Mar	10,879 10,914 10,967 11,021 11,137	2,419 2,403 2,466 2,459 2,454	124 103 104 103 99	209 206 203 201	13,632 13,626 13,739 13,785	1,600 1,565 1,506 1,375	15,232 15,190 15,245 15,160
Jun	11,137	2,454 2,421	99 94	199 195	13,888 13,924	1,255 1,173	15,143 15,097
Manges ^{Jar 97} - Jun 97	77	-33	-4	-4	36	-82	-46
un 96 - Jun 97	300	18	-8	-11	299	-392	-93
emales 1996 Mar Jun Sep Dec	10,765 10,848 10,959 10,972	800 810 823 824	73 63 66 66	16 16 15 15	11,654 11,737 11,864 11,877	502 499 479 434	12,155 12,236 12,343 12,311
¹⁹⁹⁷ Mar Jun	10,972 10,987	824 840	62 59	15 15	11,873 11,901	389 364	12,262 12,265
Manges ^{Kar 97} - Jun 97	15	16	-4	0	28	-25	3
lın 96 - Jun 97	139	30	-4	-1	164	-135	29

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

BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS * 05

EMPLOYMENT 2 Workforce

-THOUSANDS

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U.J Seasonally a													INUTES									WORK	orce	THOUSANDS
Seasonany a	Output					-		-			Income		UNITED KINC		Employees	in employment	and the second		1.202.25	Self-employed	HM Forces #	Work-related government-	Workforce in employment #	Workforce *
	GDP		GDP 1990 prices	- 6.0	Index of outp	out UK			Index of production		Real persor disposable	nal	Gross trading	-	Male		Female		All	(with or without employees) **		supported training	Singleyment #	
			1000 prices		Production industries ^{1,2}	2	Manufacturir industries 1,3		OECD countries 1		income		profits of companies 4		AII	Part-time +	AII	Part-time +				programmes	++	
	1990=100		£ billion	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	UNITED KINGDOM Unadjusted for seaso	nal variation 10,993	1,104	10,663	4,808	21,656	3,196	267	306	25,424	28,336
1991 1992	98.0 97.5		468.9 466.5	-2.1 -0.5	96.6 97.0	-3.4 0.4	95.0 94.9	-5.0	99.6 99.3	-0.4 -0.3	99.9 101.9	-0.1 2.0	68.7 69.0	- 1993 Sep Dec	10,972	1,128	10,762	4,926	21,734	3,245	258 254	329 323	25,566 25,376	28,348 28,154
1993 1994 1995 1996	99.5 103.8 106.7 109.2		476.8 498.2 511.9 524.5	2.2 4.5 2.8 2.5	99.1 104.4 106.7 107.9	2.2 5.3 2.2 1.1	96.3 100.8 102.5 102.8	1.5 4.7 1.7 0.3	98.7 103.0 106.1 108.3R	-0.6 4.4 3.0 2.1	103.9 105.5 108.9 113.0	2.0 1.5 3.2 3.8	87.3	1994 Mar Jun Sep	10,884 10,947 11,079	1,109 1,127 1,148	10,669 10,754 10,759	4,852 4,896 4,858	21,553 21,700 21,838	3,246 3,298 3,306 3,371	254 250 246 237	302 289 296	25,551 25,679 25,860	28,136 28,259 28,277
1996 Q2 Q3	108.7 109.3		130.6 131.3	2.5 2.5	107.5 108.2	1.1 1.0	102.1 103.2	-0.2 0.4	107.7R 108.8	1.8 2.6	112.4 112.7	4.3 3.6	25.2	Dec 1995 Mar	11,061 11,013 11,123	1,163 1,153 1,193	10,895 10,794 10,905	4,990 4,908 4,989	21,956 21,807 22,028	3,341 3,351	237 233 230	230 270 225	25,652 25,835	28,050 28,089
Q4 1997 Q1	110.5 111.5R		132.7 133.8R	2.9 3.1	108.6 108.6r	1.5	103.3 104.0r 104.3	0.7 1.6 2.2	109.7 110.9 112.2	3.1 3.8 4.2	114.0 113.6r 117.1	2.8 0.7	27.3 27.4r	Jun H Sep R Dec R	11,158 11,232	1,179 1,254	10,855 11,054	4,895 5,082	22,013 22,286	3,330 3,348	228 226	222 227	25,793 26,088	28,085 28,316
Q2 1997 Jan Feb	112.6		135.2	3.5	109.2 108.9r 108.5	1.6 1.7 1.7	104.3 103.7r 104.2	1.0 1.5	110.9r 110.8	3.3 3.3		4.2	28.1 1	1996 Mar R Jun R Sep R	11,104 11,198 11,300	1,248 1,283 1,305	10,994 11,163 11,234	5,080 5,199 5,217	22,098 22,361 22,534	3,270 3,283 3,373	225 221 218	214 181 189	25,808 26,046 26,314	28,039 28,143 28,418
Mar Apr					108.3 109.2	1.3	104.1 104.7	1.6 2.1	111.1 112.2	3.8 4.0	•••			Dec R 1997 Mar R	11,340 11,360	1,340 1,304	11,330	5,322 5,218 5,302	22,670 22,563 22,813	3,389 3,322 3,325	216 214 210	188 178 167	26,463 26,276 26,515	28,332 28,022 28,065
May Jun Jul					108.2 110.1 110.8	0.9 1.6 1.6	103.7 104.4 104.8	2.0 2.1 1.6	112.3 112.2	4.2 4.2				Jun UNITED KINGDOM Idjusted for seasona	11,505	1,349	11,308	5,502	22,013	5,525	210		20,010	
	Expenditure											ase nding	Effective	1993 Sep Dec	10,960 10,953	1,122 1,116	10,700 10,706	4,864 4,871	21,660 21,659	3,192 3,220	267 258	306 329	25,425 25,467	28,313 28,250
	Consumer expenditure 1990 prices		Retail sales volumes ¹		Fixed investr	ments 5	Manufacturin		General government consumption			tes + 8	rate + 1.9	1994 Mar	10,943 10,941	1,119 1,125	10,714 10,723	4,871 4,868	21,656 21,663	3,274 3,302	254 250	323 302	25,508 25,517	28,236 28,160
	1000 prices				industries 1990 prices	6	industries 1990 prices		at 1990 price	s	prices 7			Sep Dec	11,034 11,040	1,160 1,153	10,793 10,834	4,912 4,938	21,828 21,874	3,302 3,345	246 237	289 296	25,664 25,752	28,219 28,176
	£ billion	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	1990=100	- 1995 Mar	11,079 11,115	1,166 1,189	10,844 10,872	4,929 4,959	21,923 21,987	3,371 3,357	233 230	270 225	25,797 25,800	28,149 28,113
1991 1992 1993	340.0 339.7 348.2	-2.2 -0.1 2.5	98.7 99.4 102.4	-1.3 0.7 3.0	75.4 74.1 73.1	-7.9 -1.8 -1.2	12.8 11.8 11.2	-10.0 -7.6 -5.1	115.8 115.7 115.5	2.6 -0.1 -0.2	-4.21 -0.97 -0.88	10.50 7.00 5.50	100.7 96.9 88.9	Sep R Dec R	11,110 11,204	1,188 1,240	10,889 10,990	4,943 5,032	21,999 22,194	3,325 3,321	228 226	222 227	25,773 25,968	28,037 28,204
1994 1995 1996	357.8 364.0 376.6	2.8 1.7 3.5	106.2 107.5 110.6	3.7 1.2 2.9	76.4 78.2 80.0	4.4 2.4 2.3	12.0 13.2 12.4	6.8 9.9 -5.6	118.1 119.6 122.4	2.2 1.3 2.4	3.12 3.73 1.01	6.30 6.80 5.94	89.2 84.8	1996 Mar R Jun R	11,165 11,199	1,260 1,281	11,056 11,139	5,110 5,176	22,221 22,338	3,302 3,291	225 221	214 181 189	25,962 26,031 26,278	28,149 28,182 28,349
1996 Q2 Q3	93.7 94.4	3.0 3.6	110.0 111.0R	2.6 3.4	20.3 19.8	2.4 0.6	2.9 3.0	-13.2 -11.5	30.6 30.6	2.1 2.1	-0.49 -0.63	5.92 5.75	84.8	Sep R Dec R	11,253 11,310	1,308 1,325	11,252 11,267	5,258 5,274	22,504 22,576	3,367 3,361	218 216	188	26,341	28,221
Q4 1997 Q1	95.6 96.4R	4.3 3.6	112.3 113.8	3.8 4.8	20.0 20.4R	2.3	3.1 3.3	-6.1 -4.5	30.8 30.7	2.4 0.9	1.76 1.41R	5.92	91.4 96.8R 1	1997 Mar R Jun	11,425 11,504	1,318 1,346	11,267 11,283	5,249 5,278	22,692 22,787	3,355 3,338	214 210	178 167	26,439 26,503	28,150 28,103
Q2	97.8	4.4	115.9R	5.4	20.8R	2.4	3.6R	26.7	30.8R	0.7	0.93R	6.25	99.6R 1	GREAT BRITAIN Unadjusted for seaso	nal variation									
1997 Jan Feb Mar		· · · · ·	113.0 113.6 114.5	4.1 4.2 4.7						· · · · ·		6.00 6.00 6.00	95.9 97.4 97.4	1993 Sep Dec	10,715 10,693	1,065 1,087	10,390 10,484	4,693 4,805	21,105 21,177	3,115 3,164	267 258	288 311	24,774 24,910	27,579 27,593
Apr May Jun	50220		114.6 116.0R 116.9R	4.7 5.1 5.4	::			•••			··· ··	6.00 6.25 6.50	99.5 99.0 100.4	1994 Mar Jun Sep	10,605 10,666 10,797	1,068 1,086 1,107	10,392 10,475 10,479	4,732 4,774 4,736	20,997 21,141 21,276	3,165 3,216 3,224	254 250 246	305 286 270	24,722 24,893 25,016	27,401 27,383 27,497
Jul			117.4	6.0								6.75	104.5 1	Dec - 1995 Mar	10,775 10,730	1,119 1,110	10,607 10,508	4,861 4,780	21,382 21,238	3,289 3,259	237 233	278 252	25,186 24,982	27,513 27,292
	Trade in good		Import volum	- 1	Balance of p				Prices		Destauro		1 2 10	– Jun Sep Dec R	10,836 10,870 10,945	1,148 1,135 1,208	10,616 10,567 10,762	4,859 4,766 4,948	21,452 21,437 21,707	3,269 3,247 3,266	230 228 226	210 205 210	25,161 25,118 25,408	27,330 27,320 27,552
	Export volume		Import volum			alance			Tax and price index + 1,10		Producer pr Materials an		Home sales		10,818	1,203	10,704	4,947	21,523	3,188	225	197	25,133	27,279
	1990=100	%	1990=100	%		billion			Jan 1987=100		1990=100	%	1990=100	L Jun R Sep R Dec R	10,914 11,014 11,051	1,238 1,260 1,292	10,873 10,943 11,033	5,066 5,084 5,184	21,786 21,957 22,083	3,205 3,295 3,311	221 218 216	165 170 169	25,378 25,640 25,780	27,390 27,654 27,576
1991 1992 1993	101.2 103.7 107.4	1.2 2.5 3.6	94.7 100.9 104.8	-5.3 6.5 3.9	-10.3 -13.1 -13.5	-8.0 -10.1 -10.8			126.2 129.8 131.4	5.4 2.9 1.2	97.9 97.4 101.8	-2.1 -0.5 4.5	105.4 108.7 112.9	1997 Mar R Jun	11,073 11,215	1,258 1,302	10,909 11,012	5,082 5,166	21,981 22,227	3,244 3,247	214 210	161 153	25,600 25,838	27,280 27,327
1994 1995 1996	118.5 127.7 136.3	10.3 7.8 6.7	109.4 114.3 124.1	4.4 4.5 8.6	-11.1 -11.6 -12.6	-1.7r -3.7 -0.4			135.2 140.4 142.4	2.9 3.8 1.4	104.4 114.4 113.1	2.6 9.6 -1.1	115.8 120.6 - 123.8	GREAT BRITAIN		1,002	11,012	5,100	22,221	0,247	210	100	23,000	21,021
1996 Q2 Q3 Q4	136.0 136.9 139.1	9.4 5.8 6.2	123.1 124.7 126.1	8.8 7.0 7.5	-3.1 -3.2 -2.6	0.7 -0.4			141.9 142.2	0.8 0.7	114.8 111.2	-2.7	123.9 123.7	Adjusted for seasona 1993 Sep Dec	I variation 10,683 10,675	1,083 1,075	10,427 10,431	4,749 4,751	21,110 21,106	3,111 3,140	267 258	288 311	24,775 24,814	27,560 27,498
1997 Q1 Q2	142.0 147.3	6.5 8.3	126.5 133.2	3.3 8.2	-2.0 -2.1 -2.6	0.5			143.2 143.4 144.4	1.2 0.8 1.7	110.3 107.9 103.8	-4.6 -7.1 -9.6	124.4 124.9 125.1	1994 Mar Jun Sep	10,663 10,660 10,752	1,079 1,083 1,118	10,436 10,443 10,512	4,751 4,745 4,790	21,099 21,103 21,265	3,193 3,219 3,220	254 250 246	305 286 270	24,852 24,858 25,000	27,481 27,404 27,460
1996 Dec	138.3	6.3	126.1	7.5	-0.9				143.6	1.2	110.3	-4.6	124.7	Dec 1995 Mor	10,755	1,110	10,549	4,808	21,303	3,263	237	278	25,081	27,413
1997 Jan Feb Mar	144.0 141.7 140.4	5.6 7.3 6.6	128.4 127.2 124.0	8.0 6.2 3.4	-0.6 -0.8 -0.7	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			143.6 144.2 144.6	1.3 1.3 1.3	109.4 107.9 106.4	-5.9 -6.4 -7.1	125.0 124.9 124.8	Jun Sep Dec R	10,794 10,827 10,822 10,918	1,123 1,145 1,144 1,194	10,558 10,583 10,600 10,700	4,801 4,829 4,814 4,898	21,353 21,410 21,422 21,618	3,289 3,274 3,242 3,238	233 230 228 226	252 210 205 210	25,126 25,125 25,098 25,292	27,388 27,350 27,275 27,441
Apr May Jun	149.8r 144.9	7.3	135.7r 130.0	4.3	-0.9r -0.7	· · ·			143.8 144.4	1.3 1.4	103.9 104.5	-8.6 -9.4	125.0 125.2 125.0	. 1996 Mar R Jun R	10,879 10,914	1,215 1,236	10,765 10,848	4,977 5,043	21,644 21,762	3,219 3,213	225 221	197 165	25,285 25,362	27,387 27,426
P = Pro	147.3	8.4	134.0	8.3	-1.0		1 The	percentag	145.0 ge change series	1.7 for the	103.0 monthly data is	-9.6 s the perc	centage change be	n Sep R Dec R	10,914 10,967 11,021	1,230 1,263 1,278	10,959 10,972	5,125 5,136	21,926 21,993	3,289 3,283	218 216	165 170 169	25,603 25,662	27,426 27,588 27,471
r = Ser Data valu	vised ries revised from ind les from which perco indicators two series	entage ch	nanges are calc	ulated mathe	ay have been r	ounded.	2 Prod 3 Man	hree mor luction inc ufacturing	ths ending in the dustries: SIC divi industries: SIC commercial corr	e month sions 1 t divisions	shown and the to 4.	e same pe	eriod a year earlier	¹⁹⁹⁷ Mar R Jun	11,137 11,214	1,271 1,299	10,972 10,987	5,113 5,141	22,109 22,201	3,277 3,260	214 210	161 153	25,761 25,825	27,405 27,362

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.

appreciation. Gross domestic fixed capital formation, excluding fixed investment in dwellings, the transfer costs of land and existing buildings and the national accounts statistical 5

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.

10

67

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

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

EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment in Great Britain 1.2

EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment in Great Britain: seasonally adjusted -

1.2 THOUSANDS

GREAT BRITAIN	All industries an A-Q	d services	Manufacturing in D	dustries	Production indus C-E	stries	Production and industries C-F	Construction
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 1986 Jun 1987 Jun 1989 Jun 1989 Jun 1990 Jun 1991 Jun 1992 Jun 1993 Jun 1994 Jun	20.572 20.741 20.920 20.886 21.080 21.740 22.134 22.382 21.728 21.728 21.347 21.066 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 4,723 4,605 4,196 3,983 3,808 3,823	5,052 4,946 4,895 4,777 4,754 4,747 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 4,5666 4,316 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 5,592 5,242 4,937 4,917	6,706 6,564 6,474 6,280 6,280 6,284 6,284 6,284 6,284 6,284 6,284 6,284 6,284 6,284 6,284 6,284 6,286 7,206 6,197 6,280 6,290 6,290 6,290 6,290 6,290 6,200
1995 Mar	21,238	21,353	3,893	3,912	4,129	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 R Nov R Dec R	21,707	21,618	3,960 3,975 3,998	3,942 3,954 3,975	4,189 4,207 4,234	4,170 4,184 4,211	5,040	5,011
996 Jan R Feb R Mar R	21,523	21,644	3,935 3,943 3,965	3,952 3,964 3,984	4,170 4,182 4,199	4,186 4,203 4,218	4,982	5,009
Apr R May R Jun R	21,786	21,762	3,938 3,941 3,959	3,964 3,964 3,964	4,169 4,172 4,192	4,197 4,195 4,199	4,982	4,990
Jul R Aug R Sep R	21,957	21,926	3,999 4,010 4,009	3,991 3,991 3,989	4,231 4,243 4,247	4,223 4,225 4,225	5,039	5,015
Oct R Nov R Dec R	22,083	21,993	4,017 4,011 4,013	3,998 3,989 3,989	4,256 4,248 4,249	4,237 4,226 4,224	5,066	5,035
1997 Jan R Feb R Mar R	21,981	22,109	3,985 3,970 3,976	4,002 3,992 3,995	4,225 4,209 4,216	4,240 4,230 4,235	5,019	5,046
Apr R May R Jun R	22,227	22,201	3,974 3,981 4,001	4,001 4,004 4,007	4,216 4,222 4,245	4,243 4,246 4,252	5,105	5,112
Jul P			4,003	3,995	4,243	4,237		

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	
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	DH 25	DI/DJ 26-28	DK 29	DL 30-33	DM 34-35	DF,DN 23,36-37	F 45	G 50-52	H 55
subsection, group 1983 Jun 1984 Jun 1985 Jun 1985 Jun 1988 Jun 1989 Jun 1989 Jun 1991 Jun 1992 Jun 1992 Jun 1993 Jun 1994 Jun	196 201 202 203 208 218 218 216 190 185 188 198	954 925 911 866 844 854 856 765 765 722 681 690	504 491 492 480 475 489 489 489 489 488 457 422 381 377	617 615 596 588 586 586 582 582 582 488 448 447 425 440	583 540 523 506 485 482 474 470 425 398 353 328	220 217 219 223 232 238 238 209 203 203 207	1,042 1,040 1,029 1,002 1,063 1,101 1,116 1,028 929 844 844	3,189 3,268 3,287 3,291 3,395 3,530 3,530 3,532 3,521 3,521 3,521 3,583	917 959 989 993 1,068 1,158 1,216 1,188 1,174 1,139 1,143
1994 Sun 1995 Mar	219	696	389	471	340	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 R Nov R Dec R	222 223 222	694 696 698	396 398 398	482 484 487	355 358 363	217 215 221	800	3,669	1,196
1996 Jan R Feb R Mar R	222 221 221	700 706 703	400 401 396	490 492 503	363 363 363	220 221 225	791	3,659	1,205
Apr R May R Jun R	222 222 223	703 703 700	394 393 394	500 501 500	364 363 368	215 215 217	791	3,688	1,240
Jul R Aug R Sep R	220 223 224	708 711 709	390 390 390	507 507 507	367 369 372	221 220 225	790	3,722	1,238
Oct R Nov R Dec R	223 222 223	713 711 711	389 386 390	507 505 504	374 375 375	227 226 226	811	3,735	1,256
1997 Jan R Feb R Mar R	223 223 223	707 706 706	392 391 392	501 499 497	378 377 377	223 223 227	812	3,810	1,264
Apr R May R Jun R	223 222 222	710 710 712	392 392 393	496 497 493	379 379 379	229 228 230	860	3,845	1,249
Jul P	221	713	393	494	382	227			

Real estate

Renting,

Public

Education

Health

Social work Other

Financial

Transport & Post and

GREAT BRITAIN			SEASONALLY	ADJUSTED			128 March	- Sector		
	Service Industr G-Q All employees	ies Seasonally	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying, supply of	Food products beverages and tobacco	Manufacture of clothing, textiles, leather and leather	Wood and wood products	Paper, pulp, printing, publishing & recording	Chemicals, chemical products & man-made	GREAT BRITAIN
SIC 1992 Section subsection, group	unadjusted	adjusted	A,B 01-05	electricity, gas and water C,E 10-14,40-41	DA 15-16	products DB/DC 17-19	DD 20	media DE 21-22	fibres DG 24	SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group
1983 Jun 1984 Jun 1985 Jun 1985 Jun 1988 Jun 1987 Jun 1989 Jun 1990 Jun 1991 Jun 1992 Jun 1993 Jun 1994 Jun	13,541 13,863 14,126 14,297 14,584 15,596 15,974 15,849 15,859 15,855 16,822 15,944	13,502 13,825 14,089 14,261 14,264 15,166 15,563 15,931 15,802 15,802 15,808 15,783 15,894	355 346 346 324 325 317 303 297 289 289 291 307 281	610 577 550 461 437 398 373 373 336 292 258	546 531 525 508 495 485 485 485 479 481 455 4452 432	550 549 552 557 546 549 519 476 404 388 382 373	78 78 80 83 85 92 91 80 78 86	459 455 458 458 454 457 466 467 456 447 447 439 453	327 326 322 313 306 311 317 305 276 268 255 244	1983 Jun 1984 Jun 1985 Jun 1985 Jun 1986 Jun 1989 Jun 1989 Jun 1990 Jun 1991 Jun 1992 Jun 1993 Jun 1994 Jun
1995 Mar	16,063	16,136	256	236	428	367	77	456	251	1995 Mar
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	Apr May Jun
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	Jul Aug Sep
Oct R Nov R Dec R	16,417	16,346	261	228 230 236	438 438 437	352 353 354	78 77 86	454 459 458	253 251 251	Oct Nov Dec R
1996 Jan R Feb R Mar R	16,286	16,372	263	234 239 234	429 431 429	352 349 349	75 75 88	453 455 456	248 248 249	1996 Jan Feb Mar R
Apr R May R Jun R	16,549	16,515	258	233 232 235	430 428 427	351 352 350	83 83 78	455 456 458	248 249 249	Apr May Jun R
Jul R Aug R Sep R	16,636	16,652	259	232 234 236	427 426 426	356 356 354	84 86 81	464 460 457	247 243 245	Jul Aug Sep R
Oct R Nov R Dec R	16,767	16,697	261	239 236 235	424 423 426	356 356 352	84 85 84	459 458 458	242 242 241	Oct Nov Dec R
1997 Jan R Feb R Mar R	16,705	16,797	265	238 238 240	425 426 428	363 362 361	85 83 84	462 461 461	242 241 240	¹⁹⁹⁷ Jan Feb Mar R
Apr R May R Jun R	16,865	16,829	260	242 242 245	426 428 430	363 362 361	84 85 84	460 461 461	240 239 240	Apr May Jun
Jul P				242	424	357	83	461	239	Jul

SIC 19 Sectio		storage I 60-63	telecomm- unication I 64	intermediatio J 65-67	n K 70	research, computer & other business activities K 71-74	administration and defence; compulsory social security L+ 75	M 80	activities N 85.1-85.2	activities N 85.3	community, social & personal activities O - Q * 90-93
1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994	Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun	881 876 868 849 878 910 897 897 887 873 867	446 447 442 435 453 463 463 462 455 446 420 422	811 837 858 881 920 996 1,038 1,047 1,024 991 959 967	140 147 152 157 165 176 183 183 186 205 237 250	1,562 1,643 1,719 1,777 1,846 1,964 2,083 2,202 2,167 2,158 2,209 2,209 2,209	1,468 1,453 1,424 1,418 1,419 1,341 1,383 1,403 1,403 1,401 1,384	1,522 1,544 1,570 1,617 1,680 1,742 1,784 1,805 1,791 1,774 1,752 1,772	1.247 1.250 1.296 1.302 1.381 1.409 1.445 1.493 1.513 1.470 1.481	568 613 654 707 848 812 794 800 846 899 900	751 787 831 852 874 884 884 880 865 894 923 917
1995	Mar Apr May	860	420	980	259	2,328	1,362	1,766	1,501	905	926
	Jun Jul	856	423	985	260	2,348	1,347	1,781	1,519	903	928
	Aug Sep Oct Nov	850	424	985	267	2,392	1,345	1,774	1,534	903	922
1996	Dec R	841	430	996	260	2,466	1,343	1,779	1,520	919	929
	Jan Feb Mar R Apr	831	425	973	263	2,500	1,342	1,781	1,503	938	951
	Apr May Jun R	843	431	957	265	2,556	1,338	1,786	1,490	961	958
	Jul Aug Sep R	846	436	961	264	2,583	1,340	1,817	1,488	978	979
1997	Oct Nov Dec R	850	442	965	267	2,613	1,322	1,792	1,494	986	976
	Jan Feb Mar R	847	473	988	284	2,605	1,311	1,797	1,497	967	956
-	Apr May Jun Jul	827	473	1,018	284	2,617	1,308	1,777	1,503	973	956

Source: Earnings and Employment Division, ONS. Customer helpline: 01928 792563. ^{the Fables 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. ^{The Courter State Court Cou}}

10	EMPLOYMENT	
1.0	EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment: industry: production industries: unadjusted	

GREAT BRITAIN	Section,	June 199	6 R		June 199	7 R		1996				T	THOUSANDS
GREAT DRITAIN	sub- section	-			-			Feb R	Mar R	Apr R	May R	Jun R	Jul R
SIC 1992 PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES	or group C-E	Male 3,015.3	Female 1,176.5	All 4,191.7	- Male 3,076.0	- Female 1,168.8	- All 4,244.9	All 4,181.8	4,199.3	4,169.4	4,172.5	4,191.7	
MINING AND QUARRYING	C	77.7	1,170.5	89.2	85.6	14.2	99.8	77.8	80.8	83.4	85.1	89.2	4,230.6
Mining and quarrying of energy			1110									03.2	90.7
Producing materials Mining	CA (10-12) 10/12	48.1 24.2	8.4 3.9	56.5 28.1	54.9 26.9	10.7 5.5	65.6 32.4	47.1 20.8	48.6 22.0	51.0 24.6	52.4 26.4	56.5 28.1	57.1
Oil & natural gas extraction & incidental services	11	23.9	4.4	28.4	28.0	5.2	33.2	26.3	26.6	26.4	26.0	28.4	30.5 26.7
Mining and quarrying except of				c2.0	co 7	0.5	01.0	00.7	00.0	00.4	00.7		LU.1
energy producing materials	CB (13/14)		3.2	32.8	30.7	3.5	34.2	30.7	32.2	32.4 3,938.1	32.7	32.8	33.6
MANUFACTURING	D	2,827.7	1,130.9	3,958.7	2,880.3	1,121.0	4,001.3	3,942.5	3,965.4	3,930.1	3,941.1	3,958.7	3,999.2
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	DA 15.1-15.8	266.8 228.0	154.5 139.8	421.3 367.8	271.1 236.8	153.1 134.8	424.2 371.6	426.1 373.6	419.5 366.5	422.6 369.1	420.3 367.1	421.3 367.8	430.3
of food of beverages & tobacco	15.9/16	38.7	14.7	53.5	34.3	18.3	52.6	52.4	53.0	53.5	53.2	53.5	375.4 55.0
Manufacture of textiles & textile products	DB	133.0	177.5	310.5	136.1	187.3	323.4	310.9	312.5	312.0	311.8	310.5	317.6
of textiles of made-up textile articles,	17	97.6	75.5	173.1	99.7	81.6	181.3	174.1	175.1	174.7	174.8	173.1	179.3
except apparel of textiles, excluding made-up textiles	17.4 Rest of 17	15.6 82.1	17.8 57.7	33.4 139.7	15.6 84.1	20.1 61.4	35.7 145.6	33.9 140.2	34.2 140.9	34.8 139.9	34.5 140.3	33.4 139.7	38.6 140.7
of wearing apparel; dressing & dyeing of fur	18	35.4	102.0	137.4	36.3	105.7	142.1	136.9	137.4	137.3	137.0	137.4	138.3
Manufacture of leather &	-	10.4	19.6	29.1	10.2	17.0	37.1	37.4	37.0	37.3	27.2	00 1	
leather products including footwear of leather and leather goods	DC 19.1/19.2	19.4 7.5	18.6 6.7 11.9	38.1 14.2 23.8	19.2 6.6 12.6	17.9 6.5 11.4	37.1 13.1 24.0	37.4 13.8 23.6	37.0 13.9 23.1	37.3 13.9 23.4	37.2 13.7 23.6	38.1 14.2 23.8	38.4 14.4
of footwear Mapufacture of wood & wood	19.3	11.9	11.5	23.0	12.0	11.4	24.0	20.0	20.1	20.4	20.0	23.8	24.0
Manufacture of wood & wood products	DD (20)	65.3	13.9	79.2	72.0	13.0	85.0	73.2	87.7	83.4	83.6	79.2	86.0
Manufacture of pulp, paper & paper products; publishing & printing	DE	282.6	175.0	457.7	287.7	172.9	460.6	455.4	455.9	452.8	454.5	457.7	463.4
of pulp, paper & paper products of corrugated paper & paperboard,	21	86.8	33.4	120.2	88.2	32.9	121.2	119.3	118.8	119.1	120.1	120.2	463.4
sacks & bags, cartons, boxes, cases and other containers	21.21	30.6	11.7	42.2	33.4	9.6	43.0		42.0	41.5	41.7	42.2	42.0
of pulp, paper, sanitary goods, stationery, wallpaper and													Theory
paper products nec	Rest of 21	56.2	21.8	78.0	54.8	23.3	78.2		76.9	77.6	78.4	78.0	79.4
Publishing, printing & reproduction of recorded media	22	195.8	141.6	337.5	199.5	140.0	339.4	336.1	337.0	333.7	334.4	337.5	342.1
printing & service activities related to printing	22.2	126.8	71.1	197.9	122.6	70.2	192.8		199.7	196.1	196.4	197.9	199.7
publishing & reproduction of recorded media	Rest of 22	69.0	70.6	139.5	76.9	69.8	146.7		137.3	137.6	138.0	139.5	142.3
Manufacture of coke, refined									-10				
petroleum products & nuclear fuel of refined petroleum products	DF (23) 23.2	27.0 16.1	5.6 3.3	32.6 19.3	30.4 19.5	5.7 3.3	36.1 22.8	30.8 18.1	31.9 18.9	31.8 19.0	32.3 19.3	32.6 19.3	32.8 19.6
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical	CO (04)	170 5	76.6	040.0	170.6	60.7	040.3	046.3	049.4	0477	049.6	040.0	047.5
products & man-made fibres Manufacture of rubber and	DG (24)	172.5	76.6	249.0	170.6	69.7	240.3	246.3	248.4	247.7	248.6	249.0	247.5
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	166.1	56.4	222.5	166.1	55.3	221.4	220.7	221.0	220.9	220.2	222.5	220.2
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	110.7	31.9	142.6	113.2	30.5	143.7	140.6	142.9	141.6	142.0	142.6	144.7
Manufacture of basic metals and	DI (20)	110.7	01.0	142.0	110.2	00.0	140.7	140.0	142.0	141.0	I TL.O	Preso	
fabricated metal products of basic metals	DJ 27	470.8 120.2	87.7 14.1	558.6 134.3	483.8 121.1	85.9 12.8	569.7 133.9	561.6 135.3	558.6 134.3	558.3 133.7	559.0 134.4	558.6 134.3	565.4 134.7
of fabricated metal products, except machinery	28	350.6	73.7	424.3	362.8	73.0	435.8	426.3	424.4	424.6	424.6	424.3	430.7
	DK (29)	324.1	69.1	393.2	325.4	67.1	392.5	400.2	392.8	392.7	391.9	393.2	391.0
Manufacture of electrical													107.0
& optical equipment of office machinery & computers	DL 30	338.9 33.7	162.3 15.7	501.2 49.4	333.8 33.3	160.3 13.1	494.1 46.4	487.4 51.6	500.6 52.1	495.2 50.1	497.5 50.1	501.2 49.4	507.2 49.6
of electrical machinery & apparatus nec	31	118.1	55.0	173.1	118.4	50.9	169.3	164.1	171.4	171.7	171.6	173.1	173.5
of electric motors, etc; control apparatus & insulated cable	31.1-31.3	69.6	29.0	98.5	72.3	26.1	98.4	93.6	99.4	98.9	98.5	98.5	99.5
of accumulators, primary cells, batteries, lighting eqpt., lamps	21 4 21 6	49.5	06.1	71.6	46.0	01.0	70.0	70 F	71.0	70.0	72.1	74.6	74.0
& electrical eqpt. nec of radio, television & communication eqpt.	31.4-31.6	48.5	26.1	74.6	46.0	24.8	70.9	70.5	71.9	72.8	73.1	126.4	130.2
 & communication eqpt. of electronic components of radio & TV and telephone apparatus 	32 32.1	83.3 34.1	43.1 19.2	126.4 53.2	78.1 33.5	45.5 20.9	123.6 54.4	124.6 54.7	126.4 54.9	123.3 52.4	125.3 53.4	126.4 53.2	54.4
sound & video recorders etc. of medical, precision & optical eqpt;	32.2-32.3	49.2	24.0	73.2	44.6	24.5	69.1	69.9	71.5	70.9	71.9	73.2	75.8
	33	103.9	48.4	152.3	104.1	50.7	154.8	147.1	150.7	150.2	150.4	152.3	153.9
Manufacture of transport equipment	DM	324.7	44.3	369.0	336.1	43.9	380.0	363.0	364.3	362.1	361.7	369.0	366.6
of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport equipment	34 35	189.8 134.9	28.8 15.5	218.6 150.4	191.3 144.8	28.2 15.6	219.6 160.4	213.2 149.8	213.4 150.9	216.8 145.3	217.4 144.3	218.6 150.4	221.5 145.1
of aircraft and spacecraft of other transport equipment except	35.3	80.6	10.0	90.6	86.1	10.1	96.1		92.8	89.3	88.1	90.6	87.8
aircraft & spacecraft	Rest of 35	54.3	5.6	59.9	58.7	5.6	64.3		58.1	56.0	56.2	59:9	57.4
	DN 36.1	125.9 78.1	57.4 29.2	183.2 107.3	134.6 84.0	58.5 29.6	193.2 113.6	189.0 110.9	192.2 109.2	179.7 106.9	180.5 106.3	183.2 107.3	188.0 109.5
ELECTRICITY, GAS													110.7
AND WATER SUPPLY	E	109.8	34.0	143.8	110.2	33.6	143.8	161.4	153.1	147.9	146.3	143.8	140.7
	40	78.1	23.7	101.8	78.0	23.7	101.6	119.5	110.8	107.1	104.4	101.8	99.2
Collection, purification and distribution of	41	31.7	10.3	42.0	32.2	10.0	42.2	42.0	42.3	40.8	41.9	42.0	41.5
									1210	10.0			Cardina Co

Publishing, printing & reproduction of recorded media	22	340.9	338.1	338.6	336.2	339.1	339.1	338.3	339.4	338.3
printing & service activities related	22.2	197.8	195.7	195.2	192.9	193.1	192.7	193.6	195.2	194.7
publishing & reproduction of recorded media	Rest of 22	143.1	142.4	143.4	143.3	146.1	146.3	144.7	144.1	143.6
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products & nuclear fuel of refined petroleum products	DF (23) 23.2	33.3 19.9	33.6 20.0	33.6 20.1	32.7 19.2	33.0 19.4	32.7 19.3	32.6 19.3	35.7 22.2	35.3 22.2
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products & man-made fibres	DG (24)	246.3	244.8	242.4	242.0	241.9	240.4	239.6	239.2	239.4
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	223.7	224.7	223.5	223.2	223.8	222.7	222.2	222.5	221.3
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	145.1	144.5	145.0	145.8	145.7	143.8	143.2	142.1	143.6
Manufacture of basic metals and labicated metal products of basic metals	DJ 27	569.4 135.0	566.8 134.9	569.3 133.8	567.2 134.3	567.9 134.8	558.8 133.5	559.1 132.8	561.8 133.6	562.8 132.9
of fabricated metal products, except machinery	28	434.3	431.8	435.4	432.9	433.0	425.3	426.4	428.2	429.9
Manufacture of machinery & eqpt. nec	DK (29)	391.1	391.4	390.9	387.7	390.5	392.7	389.8	389.5	391.1
Manufacture of electrical soptical equipment of office machinery & computers	DL 30	509.3 49.2	513.4 49.3	510.8 48.9	508.5 48.7	508.8 49.6	497.1 47.7	493.4 47.6	494.0 47.6	490.8 45.8
of electrical machinery & apparatus nec	31	173.2	176.8	175.7	175.8	175.6	172.2	170.0	170.3	169.6
of electric motors, etc; control										
apparatus & insulated cable of accumulators, primary cells, batteries, lighting eqpt., lamps	31.1-31.3	99.1	102.3	101.3	100.7	100.7	99.3	97.5	98.7	97.8
of radio, television	31.4-31.6	74.1	74.6	74.4	75.1	74.9	72.9	72.5	71.7	71.7
& communication eqpt. of electronic components	32 32.1	131.0 54.2	130.8 54.5	132.1 55.2	130.0 54.0	128.5 54.0	122.9 51.9	121.4 51.7	122.1 52.8	122.3 53.1
of radio & TV and telephone apparatu sound & video recorders etc. of medical, precision & optical eqpt;	32.2-32.3	76.8	76.2	76.9	76.0	74.5	70.9	69.7	69.3	69.2
watches	33	155.9	156.6	154.0	154.0	155.2	154.3	154.4	153.9	153.2
Manufacture of transport equipment										
of motor vehicles trailors	DM 34	367.6 219.4	372.3 221.8	375.2 222.5	375.3 221.9	376.1 222.6	377.8 219.7	376.7 219.0	378.2 219.3	377.6 218.8
of aircraft and spacecraft	35 35.3	148.2	150.5 87.4	152.7 90.3	153.3 90.6	153.5 91.9	158.1 94.5	157.7 94.7	158.9 95.7	158.7 96.0
of other transport equipment except aircraft & spacecraft	Rest of 35	60.2	63.1	62.4	62.7	61.6	63.6	63.0	63.2	62.7
Manufacturing nec of furniture	DN	187.2	192.1	195.4	196.3	195.8	189.4	189.5	190.3	189.9
ELECTRICITY OLD	36.1	108.7	112.6	114.7	115.5	116.8	113.2	112.5	113.1	112.4
AND WATER SUPPLY	E	139.9	140.8	142.6	140.5	140.5	144.4	145.0	144.4	144.3
Bectricity das stoom										
and hot water supply Collection, purification and distribution of water	40	98.5	99.8	101.0	99.1	99.2	102.4	102.8	102.1	101.8
water	41	41.4	41.1	41.6	41.3	41.4	42.0	42.2	42.3	42.5
P Provisional R Revised							Source: I	Earnings and	Employment	t Division, O
							OCTO	OBER 199.	7	LABO
		and a start	Starting and		7-14-5 AP-13		States States	C. C. Landson		1452162

OCTOBER 1997 LABOUR MARKET TRENDS

P Provisional R Revised

S10

^{1.3} THOUSANDS 1997

GREAT BRITAIN	Section, sub-	1996					1997						
SIC 1992	section or group	Aug R	Sep R	Oct R	Nov R	Dec R	Jan R	Feb R	Mar R	Apr R	May R	Jun R	Jul P
RODUCTION INDUSTRIES	C-E	4,242.8	4,247.0	4,255.9	4,247.6	4,249.1	4,224.7	4,209.4	4,215.7	4,215.5	4,222.0	4,244.9	4,243.2
INING AND QUARRYING	с	93.4	96.8	95.8	96.1	95.1	95.5	94.5	95.1	97.0	97.8	99.8	98.6
lining and quarrying of energy roducing materials	CA (10-12) 10/12	60.1 32.5	64.6 33.8	63.2 32.0	63.3 32.0	62.1 30.7	63.2 30.1	62.5 30.2	63.9 31.2	65.5 31.9	65.9 31.7	65.6 32.4	65.2 31.6
ining & natural gas extraction & incidental services	11	27.7	30.8	31.2	31.2	31.3	33.1	32.2	32.7	33.6	34.2	33.2	33.6
ining and quarrying except of largy producing materials	CB (13/14)	33.3	32.2	32.6	32.8	33.0	32.3	32.0	31.1	31.5	31.9	34.2	33.3
IANUFACTURING	D	4,009.6	4,009.4	4,017.5	4,011.1	4,013.5	3,984.8	3,970.0	3,976.2	3,974.2	3,981.0	4,001.3	4,003.0
lanufacture of food products, werages and tobacco of food of beverages & tobacco	DA 15.1-15.8 15.9/16	431.5 376.3 55.3	430.6 376.0 54.6	431.2 375.8 55.4	434.1 379.7 54.5	430.5 376.4 54.0	422.5 369.2 53.3	420.6 367.5 53.1	418.9 367.1 51.8	418.5 366.2 52.2	421.4 368.8 52.6	424.2 371.6 52.6	426.6 373.0 53.7
anufacture of textiles & while products of textiles	DB 17	317.9 179.8	318.1 179.8	320.7 180.5	319.8 180.2	319.2 181.1	325.2 184.7	324.4 183.3	322.7 181.7	324.8 182.7	322.6 181.3	323.4 181.3	321.3 181.0
of made-up textile articles,	17.4	38.5	36.1	37.2	36.7	36.9	38.8	37.7	35.5	34.6	33.7	35.7	35.0
except appared of textiles, excluding made-up textiles of wearing apparel; dressing & dyeing of fur	Rest of 17	141.3 138.1	143.7 138.3	143.3 140.2	143.5 139.6	144.1 138.1	145.9 140.5	145.5 141.1	146.2 141.0	148.1 142.1	147.7 141.3	145.6 142.1	146.0 140.3
landacture of leather & wher products including footwear of leather and leather goods of footwear	DC 19.1/19.2 19.3	38.4 14.1 24.3	37.3 13.7 23.6	36.9 14.0 22.9	36.7 14.4 22.2	36.2 14.1 22.1	36.9 13.7 23.2	36.5 13.5 22.9	37.9 14.0 24.0	36.9 12.7 24.2	36.5 12.7 23.8	37.1 13.1 24.0	36.2 12.7 23.5
lanufacture of wood & wood	DD (20)	86.2	80.6	83.5	84.1	83.9	83.7	81.7	83.3	84.3	85.9	85.0	84.9
Manufacture of pulp, paper & paper motucts; publishing & printing of pulp, paper & paper products of corrugated paper & paperboard,	DE 21	462.6 121.6	459.1 121.0	459.2 120.6	457.6 121.4	460.3 121.2	461.2 122.1	460.8 122.5	460.1 120.8	457.9 119.7	459.5 121.1	460.6 121.2	461.2 122.2
sacks & bags, cartons, boxes, cases and other containers of pulp, paper, sanitary goods,	21.21	42.0	41.8	42.2	43.1	43.3	43.1	43.8	43.4	42.8	42.3	43.0	43.3
stationery, wallpaper and paper products nec	Rest of 21	79.6	79.3	78.4	78.4	77.9	79.0	78.7	77.4	76.9	78.8	78.2	78.9
ublishing, printing & reproduction of recorded media printing & service activities related	22	340.9	338.1	338.6	336.2	339.1	339.1	338.3	339.4	338.3	338.4	339.4	339.0
to printing publishing & reproduction of	22.2	197.8	195.7	195.2	192.9	193.1	192.7	193.6	195.2	194.7	193.3	192.8	192.0
recorded media	Rest of 22	143.1	142.4	143.4	143.3	146.1	146.3	144.7	144.1	143.6	145.1	146.7	147.0
lanufacture of coke, refined etroleum products & nuclear fuel of refined petroleum products	DF (23) 23.2	33.3 19.9	33.6 20.0	33.6 20.1	32.7 19.2	33.0 19.4	32.7 19.3	32.6 19.3	35.7 22.2	35.3 22.2	35.2 22.1	36.1 22.8	35.3 22.3
lanufacture of chemicals, chemical roducts & man-made fibres	DG (24)	246.3	244.8	242.4	242.0	241.9	240.4	239.6	239.2	239.4	239.5	240.3	239.8
lanufacture of rubber and lastic products	DH (25)	223.7	224.7	223.5	223.2	223.8	222.7	222.2	222.5	221.3	220.7	221.4	221.3
lanufacture of other non-metallic nineral products	DI (26)	145.1	144.5	145.0	145.8	145.7	143.8	143.2	142.1	143.6	143.2	143.7	143.1
Anufacture of basic metals and abricated metal products of basic metals	DJ 27	569.4 135.0	566.8 134.9	569.3 133.8	567.2 134.3	567.9 134.8	558.8 133.5	559.1 132.8	561.8 133.6	562.8 132.9	565.0 133.4	569.7 133.9	572.5 136.2
of fabricated metal products, except machinery	28	434.3	431.8	435.4	432.9	433.0	425.3	426.4	428.2	429.9	431.6	435.8	436.3
Manufacture of machinery & eqpt. nec	DK (29)	391.1	391.4	390.9	387.7	390.5	392.7	389.8	389.5	391.1	390.7	392.5	393.9
Manufacture of electrical sopical equipment of office machinery & computers	DL 30	509.3 49.2	513.4 49.3	510.8 48.9	508.5 48.7	508.8 49.6	497.1 47.7	493.4 47.6	494.0 47.6	490.8 45.8	493.1 46.1	494.1	494.4
of electrical machinery & apparatus nec	31	173.2	176.8	175.7	175.8	175.6	172.2	170.0	170.3	169.6	170.0	46.4 169.3	46.6 168.5
of electric motors, etc; control apparatus & insulated cable of accumulators, primary cells	31.1-31.3	99.1	102.3	101.3	100.7	100.7	99.3	97.5	98.7	97.8	99.0	98.4	97.9
batteries, lighting eqpt., lamps & electrical eqpt. nec of radio, television	31.4-31.6	74.1	74.6	74.4	75.1	74.9	72.9	72.5	71.7	71.7	71.0	70.9	70.6
& communication eqpt.	32 32.1	131.0 54.2	130.8 54.5	132.1 55.2	130.0 54.0	128.5 54.0	122.9 51.9	121.4 51.7	122.1 52.8	122.3 53.1	123.5 53.9	123.6 54.4	123.2 54.3
sound & video recorders etc	32.2-32.3	76.8	76.2	76.9	76.0	74.5	70.9	69.7	69.3	69.2	69.6	69.1	68.9
watches	33	155.9	156.6	154.0	154.0	155.2	154.3	154.4	153.9	153.2	153.5	154.8	156.1
Manufacture of transport	DM	367.6	372.3	375.2	375.3	376.1	377.8	376.7	378.2	377.6	376.9	380.0	380.9
d motor vehicles, trailers of other transport equipment d'aircraft and spacecraft of other transport equipment except	34 35 35.3	219.4 148.2 88.0	221.8 150.5 87.4	222.5 152.7 90.3	221.9 153.3 90.6	222.6 153.5 91.9	219.7 158.1 94.5	219.0 157.7 94.7	219.3 158.9 95.7	218.8 158.7 96.0	218.1 158.8 96.0	219.6 160.4 96.1	220.3 160.7 96.1
and an expacecraft	Rest of 35	60.2	63.1	62.4	62.7	61.6	63.6	63.0	63.2	62.7	62.8	64.3	64.5
Manufacturing nec of furniture	DN 36.1	187.2 108.7	192.1 112.6	195.4 114.7	196.3 115.5	195.8 116.8	189.4 113.2	189.5 112.5	190.3 113.1	189.9 112.4	190.6 113.6	193.2 113.6	191.5 113.7
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	E	139.9	140.8	142.6	140.5	140.5	144.4	145.0	144.4	144.3	143.2	143.8	141.3
Bechicity, gas, steam and hot water supply Collection, purification and distribution of water	40	98.5	99.8	101.0	99.1	99.2	102.4	102.8	102.1	101.8	101.2	101.6	99.5
	41	41.4	41.1	41.6	41.3	41.4	42.0	42.2	42.3	42.5	42.1	42.2	42.2

EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment: industry: production industries: unadjusted

OUR MARKET TRENDS

S11

EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment: unadjusted: June 1997 1.4

EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment: unadjusted: June 1997 1.4

REAT BRITAIN	Section sub-	June 199	6 R	-			Mar 1997	R		June 199	17	-		OUSAND
	section group or	Male		Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male	1	Female		All
C 1992	class	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time					Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	
LSECTIONS	A-Q	9,675.5	1,238.1	5,806.9	5,066.0	21,786.4	11,072.8	10,908.6	21,981.4	9,913.0	1,301.7	5,846.7	5,165.8	22,227.2
RICULTURE, HUNTING	A	161.7	31.0	32.8	27.1	252.6	200.9	53.8	254.6	164.2	30.1	33.3	27.3	
Agriculture, Hunting and related service activities	01	155.0	30.8	31.4	26.3	243.4	194.1	51.4	245.5	157.7	29.8	31.8	26.4	254.8
HING	в	3.3	0.5	1.0	0.7	5.5	3.8	1.7	5.5	3.3	0.5	1.0	0.7	245.6
NING AND QUARRYING	С	76.9	0.8	10.2	1.4	89.2	80.9	14.2	95.1	85.0	0.6	12.7	1.5	5.5
ning and quarrying of energy oducing materials	CA (10-12)	47.5	0.6	7.7	0.7	56.5	53.0	11.0	63.9		0.4	9.8		99.8
Oil & natural gas extraction ning and quarrying except of	11	23.4	0.5	4.0	0.4	28.4	27.2	5.6	32.7	54.5 27.8	0.3	4.5	0.9 0.7	65.6 33.2
ergy producing materials	CB (13/14)	29.5	0.1	2.4	0.7	32.8	27.9	3.2	31.1	30.5	0.2	2.9	0.6	34.2
ERGY & WATER PPLY INDUSTRIES	C,E	185.7	1.9	38.3	7.2	233.1	192.3	47.2	239.5	194.2	1.5	40.5	7.3	
ANUFACTURING	D	2,776.0	51.8	915.0	215.9	3,958.7	2,858.4	1,117.8	3,976.2	2,818.6	61.7	919.1	201.9	243.
nufacture of food products; rerages and tobacco	DA	258.7	8.1	109.0	45.5	421.3	264.5	154.3	418.9	261.8	9.3	110.1	43.0	4,001.3
of food	15.1-15.8 15.9/16	220.8 37.8	7.2 0.9	97.1 11.8	45.5 42.7 2.9	367.8 53.5	230.6 34.0	136.5 17.8	367.1 51.8	227.9 34.0	9.3 8.9 0.3	94.5 15.5	40.3	424. 371.
of beverages & tobacco nufacture of textiles & ile products	DB	128.4	4.6	151.8	25.7	310.5	136.2	186.4	322.7	130.3		163.1	24.2	52.1
of textiles of made-up textile articles	17 17.4	95.7 15.1	1.9 0.5	63.4 14.8	12.1 3.1	173.1 33.4	100.8 15.9	80.9 19.6	181.7 35.5	96.9 15.2	5.7 2.9 0.4	68.3 15.7	13.3	323. 181. 35.
of textiles, excl. made-up textiles	Rest of 17 18	80.6 32.7	1.5 2.7	48.6 88.4	9.1 13.6	139.7 137.4	84.9 35.5	61.3 105.5	146.2 141.0	81.6 33.5	2.5 2.9	52.6 94.8	8.8 10.9	145.
nufacture of leather & ther products including footwear	DC	18.9	0.6	15.3	3.3	38.1	19.2	18.7	37.9	18.6	0.6	14.7		142.
of leather and leather goods of footwear	19.1/19.2 19.3	7.2	0.3 0.3	4.9	1.9 1.4	14.2 23.8	6.8 12.4	7.2	14.0 24.0	6.5 12.1	0.1 0.4	4.5	3.2 2.0 1.2	37.1 13.1 24.0
nufacture of wood & wood products	DD (20)	64.2	1.1	9.2	4.7	79.2	69.5	13.8	83.3	70.6	1.4	8.5	1.2 4,4	24.0 85.0
ducts; publishing & printing of pulp, paper & paper products	DE 21	273.2 85.8	9.4 1.0	136.4 28.8	38.6 4.6	457.7 120.2	285.3 86.4	174.8 34.4	460.1 120.8	276.3 87.7	11.4 0.5	137.2 28.9	35.7 4.0	460.0 121.1
f corrugated paper & paperboard, sacks & bags, cartons, boxes,		00.0		20.0	1.0	120.2	00.4	04.4	120.0	07.7	0.5	20.9	4.0	121.
cases and other containers of pulp, paper, sanitary goods,	21.21	30.3	0.3	9.8	1.8	42.2	33.1	10.3	43.4	33.2	0.2	8.4	1.2	43.0
stationery, wallpaper and paper products nec	Rest of 21	55.6	0.7	19.0	2.8	78.0	53.3	24.1	77.4	54.5	0.3	20.5	2.8	70.
lishing, printing & reproduction of ecorded media	22	187.4	8.4	107.6	34.0	337.5	198.9	140.4	339.4	188.6	10.9	108.3	31.6	78.2
rinting & service activities related to printing	22.2	122.6	4.3	53.1	18.0	197.9	124.1	71.1	195.2	118.5	4.1	54.4	15.7	339.
ublishing & reproduction of recorded media	Rest of 22	64.8	4.2	54.5	16.0	139.5	74.8	69.3	144.1	70.1	6.8			192.
Ifacture of coke, refined leum products & nuclear fuel	DF (23)	26.7		4.9	0.7	32.6	30.0	5.8	35.7	30.2	0.2	53.9	15.9	146.
f refined petroleum products ufacture of chemicals, chemical	23.2	15.8	0.3 0.2	2.8	0.5	19.3	18.9	3.4	22.2	19.3	0.2	5.0 2.9	0.6 0.4	36. 22.
ucts & man-made fibres ufacture of rubber and	DG (24)	170.6	1.9	65.4	11.2	249.0	169.4	69.8	239.2	168.1	2.4	60.5	9.2	240.
c products Ifacture of other non-metallic	DH (25)	162.2	3.9	45.3	11.2	222.5	168.2	54.2	222.5	162.5	3.6	42.5	12.8	221.
al products facture of basic metals and	DI (26)	109.7	1.0	26.7	5.2	142.6	111.7	30.4	142.1	112.1	1.2	26.8	3.7	143.
ated metal products basic metals	DJ 27	464.4 119.6	6.4 0.6	69.6 11.7	18.1 2.4	558.6	477.7	84.1	561.8	475.8	8.1	66.2	19.6	569. 133.
fabricated metal products,						134.3	120.8	12.8	133.6	120.4	0.6	11.3	1.6	
except machinery acture of machinery & eqpt. nec	28 DK (29)	344.9 321.4	5.8 2.7	57.9 58.8	15.7 10.3	424.3 393.2	356.9 322.6	71.3 66.9	428.2 389.5	355.4 323.6	7.4 1.9	55.0 58.5	18.1 8.5	435.4 392.5
ifacture of electrical ical equipment	DL	333.7	5.2 0.5	138.9	23.3	501.2	334.9	159.1	494.0	329.5	4.4	139.2	21.1	494.
f office machinery & computers f electrical machinery nec	30 31	33.2 116.2	0.5	13.8 46.5	2.0 8.5	49.4 173.1	34.4 118.9	13.2 51.5	47.6 170.3	32.8 116.6	0.5 1.8	12.0 43.7	1.1 7.2	46.4 169.3
f electric motors, etc.; control apparatus, and insulated cable	31.1-31.3	68.4	1.2	24.8	4.1	98.5	71.6	27.0	98.7	70.7	1.6	22.5	3.6	98.4
f accumulators, primary cells, batteries, lighting eqpt.,														
& electrical eqpt. nec f radio, TV & communication eqpt.	31.4-31.6 32	47.8 82.2	0.7 1.0	21.7 38.0	4.3 5.1	74.6 126.4	47.2 78.1	24.5 44.1	71.7 122.1	45.8 77.5	0.2 0.6	21.3 41.0	3.5 4.4	70.9 123.6
of electronic components of radio, TV & telephone apparatus;	32.1	33.6	0.4	16.7	2.5	53.2	32.5	20.3	52.8	33.3	0.2	18.4	2.5	54.4
sound and video recorders etc. medical, precision & optical	32.2-32.3	48.6	0.6	21.4	2.6	73.2	45.5	23.8	69.3	44.2	0.4	22.7	1.9	69.1
equipment and watches	33 DM	102.0 321.8	1.9 3.0	40.6	7.8	152.3 369.0	103.6 335.3	50.4 43.0	153.9 378.2	102.6 331.3	1.5 4.8	42.4 38.3	8.3 5.6	154.8
motor vehicles, trailers other transport eqpt.	34 35	188.3 133.4	1.5 1.5	24.5 13.3	4.2 2.3	218.6 150.4	191.3 144.0	28.1 14.9	219.3 158.9	190.1 141.2	1.2 3.6	25.1 13.2	8.3 5.6 3.2 2.4 0.7	219.6
f aircraft and spacecraft other transport equipment except	35.3 Dect of 05	80.1	0.5	9.1	0.9	90.6	85.9	9.8	95.7	85.7	0.4	9.3		96.
aircraft & spacecraft facturing nec	Rest of 35 DN	53.3 122.3	1.0 3.6	4.2 45.8	1.4 11.6	59.9 183.2	58.1 133.9	5.1 56.4	63.2 190.3	55.5 127.8	3.2 6.8	3.9 48.3	1.7 10.3	64.3 193.3 113.0
furniture	36.1	76.4	1.7	23.7	5.5	107.3	84.1	29.0	113.1	80.0	4.0	25.0	4.6	113.0
CTRICITY, GAS WATER SUPPLY	E	108.7	1.1	28.2	5.9	143.8	111.4	33.0	144.4	109.2	0.9	27.8	5.8	143.
ricity,gas,steam & hot water supply ction, purification and	40	77.2	0.8	19.6	4.1	101.8	78.8	23.3	102.1	77.1	0.8	19.5	4.2	101.6
stribution of water	41	31.5	0.2	8.6	1.7	42.0	32.5	9.8	42.3	32.1	0.1	8.4	1.6	42.2
STRUCTION	F	649.9	10.6	94.2	35.6	790.2	683.4	120.2	803.5	737.8	10.3	79.3	33.0	860.4
CE INDUSTRIES	G-Q	5,900.4	1,142.7	4,726.0	4,779.9	16,548.9	7,136.4	9,568.8	16,705.2	5,997.1	1,197.8	4,774.0	4,896.0	16,864.
ESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; R OF MOTOR VEHICLES,														
IR OF MOTOR VEHICLES, PRCYCLES & ONAL & HOUSEHOLD GOODS	G	1,459.5	303.1	776.8	1,139.6	3,679.0	1,831.6	1,951.8	3,783.4	1,534.3	313.9	832.4	1,157.9	3,838.4
naintenance & repair of motor s; retail sale of automotive fuel	50	381.3	24.1	79.3	39.0	523.7	425.2	129.9	555.1	399.0		88.8	40.8	552.7
le of motor vehicles, motorcycles, fuel; & motorcycle repair	50.1/50.3/5		12.1	48.2	19.7	296.5	244.1	74.7			24.0		20.6	315.2
aintenance & repair of motor vehicles	50.2	136.9	6.3	20.7					318.9	226.3	12.7	55.6		179.1
ale of automotive fuel esale & Commission Trade	50.5	28.0	5.7	10.4	10.7 8.6	174.5 52.7	144.9 36.1	33.9 21.2	178.8 57.3	140.4 32.3	6.0 5.3	21.0 12.2	11.7 8.5	58.4
xcept motor vehicles)	51 51.1	617.4	39.4	202.2	78.9	937.8	681.0	284.1	965.1	652.1	39.2	215.5	74.1	980.9 34.2
agricultural materials & animals	51.1	23.1 12.7	1.5 1.3	8.2 4.4	2.8 2.0	35.7 20.4	26.0 13.5	10.8 7.2	36.8 20.7	24.0 12.3	0.8 1.5	8.2 6.1	2.6	22.5

TBRITAIN	Section	June 199	6 R	1999			Mar 1997	R		June 199	7	Contraster of		JUSAND
	sub- section	Male		Female	aller a	All	Male	Female	All	Male	1.0190	Female		All
992	group or class	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time					Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	
food, beverages and tobacco	51.3 51.4	116.7 123.9	9.6 10.1	38.0 56.2	20.4 23.4	184.8 213.6	137.0 146.4	64.9 75.3	201.9 221.7	132.0 137.9	10.9 9.5	46.3 57.2	20.7 19.6	209.8
products, waste and scrap	51.5 51.6 51.7	163.8 137.8 39.4	9.1 5.7 2.0	41.4 42.0 11.9	14.0 11.3 4.9	228.3 196.9 58.2	166.0 148.9 43.0	56.2 54.0 15.8	222.2 202.9	157.8 147.1	9.7 4.7 2.0	42.9 43.1	12.8 12.6	223.2 207.5
her wholesale rade, except motor vehicles & ycles, repair of personal goods	52	460.8	239.7	495.3	4.9	2,217.5	725.5	1,537.8	58.8 2,263.3	40.9 483.2	250.7	11.7 528.0	4.8 1,042.9	59.4 2,304.8
mainly food, drink & tobacco	52.11	121.8	112.6	104.9	348.8	688.1	226.1	455.0	681.1	128.4	99.5	113.0	349.0	689.9 207.5
e of fruit & veg., meat and meat	52.12 52.21-52.24 52.27	4, 28.9 33.4	16.7 11.5	51.6 34.2	105.0 70.9	202.2 150.0	50.3 46.6	157.5 102.6	207.8 149.3	29.6 36.7	20.3 10.3	52.7 39.3	104.9 68.2	154.5
armaceutical goods and toiletries	52.27 52.25-52.20 52.3	14.2	3.7 7.0	5.2 40.4	13.4 67.3	26.9 128.9	8.9 21.3	19.5 104.9	28.4 126.2	4.8 14.2	3.7 7.1	6.0 41.2	14.6 65.1	29.2 127.5
tiles, furniture, lighting eqpt., electrical household appliances, radio & TV, paints, glass, hardware and household goods nec thing,footwear and leather goods	52.41,52.44 52.46 52.42-52.43	47.5 3 66.8	21.5 25.2	57.2 61.7	114.1 111.2	240.3 265.0	57.3 114.6	193.4 159.2	250.8 273.8	35.3 85.1	23.8 30.9	72.3 59.6	127.1 101.9	258.5 277.5
ether specialised retail shops	52.47-52.48		31.8	108.4	146.3	396.5	153.1	267.6	420.6	116.0	43.2	113.3	164.2	436.7
ond hand stores & sales not in stores pair of personal & h'hold goods	52.5-52.6 52.7	25.7 7.8	9.0 0.7	28.4 3.3	39.8 4.9	103.0 16.7	37.1 10.2	71.4 6.6	108.6 16.8	23.7 9.4	11.3 0.6	26.6	45.7 2.1	107.
SAND RESTAURANTS	н	245.7	185.1	278.4	558.9	1,268.1	415.5	808.0	1,223.4	9.4 244.9	186.1	4.1 270.2	576.6	16.2 1,277.8
els npsites, short-stay accom.	55.1 55.2 55.3	72.4	37.4	74.1 14.3 71.6	96.3 16.4 147.6	280.1 55.3	114.8 9.3 120.0	168.7 18.4	283.5 27.7	79.0 8.3	41.0 3.7	70.2	99.7 14.3	289.
staurants s nteens and catering	55.4 55.5	65.4 57.9 32.3	54.3 72.4 14.2	65.1 53.4	198.6 100.0	338.9 394.0 199.8	120.0 121.7 49.7	18.4 207.6 247.1 166.2	327.6 368.7 215.9	77.0 45.7 34.9	49.0 75.5 16.9	76.6 47.6 64.6	141.8 207.6 113.3	344. 376. 229.
PORT. STORAGE	1													
MUNICATION ansport, transport via pipelines nsport via railways	60 60.1	899.9 363.6 61.8	57.0 16.5 1.2	244.1 46.9 10.2	79.2 15.9 1.8	1,280.2 443.0 75.0	973.7 372.9 56.5	336.2 62.6 10.9	1,309.9 435.5 67.4	896.9 349.9 55.2	67.7 14.3 1.3	257.4 46.1 9.3	84.0 17.7 1.7	1,305. 428. 67.4
er land tranport,& via pipelines ransport	60.2/60.3 61	301.9 16.4	15.3 0.5	36.6 5.4	14.2 1.2	368.0 23.5	56.5 316.4 16.3	51.6 6.3	368.0 22.6 63.2	55.2 294.7 14.2	13.0 1.6	36.8 4.7	16.1 2.1	360. 22.
port ing & auxiliary transport s;activities of travel agencies	62 63	32.8 184.7	0.8 12.5	22.5 96.7	3.5 25.7	59.6 319.6	34.9 201.4	28.3 115.8	63.2 317.3	32.5 180.4	0.8 20.8	24.1 94.2	4.1	61. 317.
vel agencies and tour operators porting & auxiliary transport act.	63.3 Rest of 63	25.2 159.6	2.5	48.6 48.1	10.2 15.5	86.5 233.2	29.2 172.2	50.8 65.0	80.0 237.2	27.1 153.3	20.8 2.8 18.1	94.2 43.9 50.3	22.3 8.3 14.0	82. 235.
d telecommunications onal post activities	64 64.11	302.4 139.9	26.6 20.4	72.6 23.7	32.8 18.7	434.5 202.7	348.2 170.2	123.2 44.8	471.4 215.0	319.9 144.3	30.2 24.2	88.3 25.7	14.0 37.7 19.0	476. 213. 50.
rier activities communications	64.12 64.20	35.3 127.2	4.0 2.3	8.7 40.1	4.1 10.0	52.1 179.6	36.5 141.4	11.6 66.8	48.1 208.3	34.5 141.1	3.1 2.8	8.7 53.9	4.0 14.8	50.3 212.
Intermediation, except	J	417.9	9.8	401.5	128.0	957.2	440.0	547.4	987.4	449.1	9.0	425.8	134.0	1,017.
ce and pension funding tral banking and other banks ding societies	65 65.1 65.122	217.4 168.1 22.9	5.8 3.9 0.6	243.1 193.7 47.6	101.5 87.6 22.8	567.7 453.3 93.9	230.5 168.9	366.8 282.4 74.0	597.3 451.3	232.9 169.0	5.4 3.5	265.0 199.3	110.3 88.6	613. 460. 67.
er financial intermediation ce and pension funding, except	65.2	49.3	1.9	49.3	13.9	114.4	24.5 61.6	84.4	98.5 146.0	16.6 63.9	0.3 1.9	32.5 65.7	18.3 21.7	153.
ory social security to financial intermediation ept insurance & pension funding to insurance & pension funding	66 67 67.1 67.2	106.3 94.2 26.5 67.7	2.6 1.5 0.4 1.1	85.6 72.8 17.9 55.0	13.7 12.7 2.0 10.7	208.2 181.2 46.7 134.5	119.1 90.4 31.2 59.2	107.2 73.3 20.7 52.6	226.3 163.7 51.9 111.8	118.6 97.6 33.8 63.8	2.0 1.5 0.5 1.0	94.7 66.1 19.5 46.6	15.1 8.6 1.1 7.5	230. 173. 54.9 119.
STATE, RENTING NESS ACTIVITIES	к	1,135.0	214.3	742.6	721.5	2,813.4	1,356.6							
tate activities ng of own property	70 70.1-70.2	104.7 59.1	14.7 8.8	90.6 50.5	56.7 32.0	266.7 150.3	128.3 69.0	1,510.6 153.0 85.8	2,867.2 281.3 154.9	1,142.7 110.1 59.8	227.6 16.5 9.4	742.7 102.3 57.0	781.9 57.9 29.9	2,894.9 286. 156.
rities on a fee/confract basis of machinery & equipment without r & of personal & household goods	70.3	45.7	5.9	40.1	24.7	116.4	59.2	67.1	126.4	50.3	7.1	45.3	28.0	130.
ther goods and equipment	71.32 Rest of 71	68.5 26.4 42.1	5.7 1.0 4.7	25.5 5.9 19.6	11.5 2.8 8.7	111.1 36.0 75.1	80.5 30.4 50.1	36.0 8.3 27.6	116.4 38.7 77.7	79.9 30.1 49.8	6.2 0.9	27.3 5.9	10.3 3.3	123.
er and related activities the and development	72 73	182.4 55.2	3.9 1.3	62.4 29.2	13.0 • 5.9	261.7 91.6	199.5	87.4 38.6	286.9 95.1	200.4 51.3	5.3 4.5 4.3	5.9 21.5 79.3 31.8	7.0 10.3 8.9	83.0 294.1 96.2
isiness activities Il activities punting, auditing; tax consultancy	74 74.11 74.12	724.2 45.1 56.1	188.8 8.1 7.7	535.0 88.8 53.5	634.4 40.0 35.5	2,082.3 181.9 152.8	891.9 59.0 58.1	1,195.6	2,087.5	701.0 50.6	196.1 10.3	502.0 80.6	694.5 35.5 28.6	2,093.
agement services	74.13-74.14	62.2	. 13.9	42.9	54.6	173.7	56.9	74.6 125.7	132.7 182.7	48.0 37.3	4.3 22.6	80.6 48.2 34.7	28.6 90.8	129. 185.
tectural & engineering service	74.15 74.2-74.3	29.4 173.4	6.0	22.2	15.4	73.0	44.0	42.9	86.8	32.7	7.7	28.4	15.1	83.
our recruitment & provision of	74.4	26.2	16.3 5.1	65.2 22.9	70.4 20.5	325.3 74.7	186.0 30.4	148.8 49.6	334.8 80.1	161.2 23.5	27.6 5.9	63.2 23.4	87.7 24.7	339. 77.5
personnel stigation & security activities strial cleaning	74.5 74.6 74.7	141.4 58.8	47.5 13.7	121.0 11.2 46.7	84.4 12.4	394.3 96.1	187.6 59.6	204.6 27.7	392.3 87.2	162.4 48.1 63.9	31.1 13.9	118.4 11.3	86.4 17.1	398. 90.5 393.5
ellaneous business activities nec	74.8	56.8 74.7	53.2 17.3	46.7 60.6	238.5 62.6	395.3 215.2	112.1 98.2	283.4 119.7	395.5 217.9	63.9 73.5	51.2 21.6	38.5 55.3	239.9 68.8	393. 219.
ADMINISTRATION & DEFENCE; LSORY SOCIAL SECURITY	L	636.7	42.3	466.6	187.1	1,332.7	663.9	649.8	1,313.6	614.2	42.5	452.9	192.3	1,301.8
	М	403.7	117.6	588.9	691.8	1,801.9	529.3	1,291.9	1,821.3	398.8	125.4	574.6	691.7	1,790.5
an health & veterinary services	N 85.1/85.2	376.7 236.9	101.8 61.0	972.4 602.8	996.8 586.8	2,447.6 1,487.6	496.0 307.0	1,964.0 1,190.7	2,460.0 1,497.7	388.2 237.7	114.4 69.6	971.6 611.1	997.8 581.7	2,472.0
accommodation	85.3 85.31 85.32	139.8 56.3 83.5	40.7	369.6 166.2	410.0 202.2	960.1 444.5	189.1 79.6	773.3 377.3	962.3 456.9	150.5 59.6	44.8 21.9	360.5 163.1	416.1 213.0	971.8 457.8
COMMUNITY, SOCIAL & PERSON	AL	03.5	20.9	203.4	207.8	515.6	109.5	396.0	505.4	91.0	22.9	197.4	203.1	514.4
& refuse disposal	O,P,Q 90	325.4 59.8	111.7 2.4	254.6 10.4	277.1 5.5 64.2	968.8 78.1	429.8 65.3	509.2 18.1	938.9 83.4	328.0 64.6	111.2 2.2	246.5 11.4	279.9 6.6	965 .3
onal, cultural & sporting servs.	91 92 92.11	48.6 176.0 2.2	30.8 66.1 0.9	50.4 126.5 2.2	153.4	193.9 522.0	66.4 241.1	107.7 263.3	174.1 504.4	42.9 173.5	25.6 68.3	51.8 123.9	61.0 149.3	181.3 515.0
notion picture projection,	92.12-92.13	4.0	4.2	2.9	2.0 6.7	7.4 17.6	4.2 9.9	5.1 10.9	9.3 20.8	3.5 5.1	0.3 5.2	3.7	0.8	8.3
entertainment activities	92.2/92.4 92.3	32.2 19.9	1.4 8.0	20.6 15.9	4.7	58.8 57.7	34.6 29.1	10.9 17.7 30.1	52.4 59.3	28.7 23.2	1.5 8.9	3.2 16.0 17.6	8.1 2.6 14.5	21.6 48.8 64.3
Service activities poc	92.5 92.6-92.7 93/95/99	20.8 96.9 40.9	5.4 46.3 12.5	23.4 61.5 67.4	27.7 98.4 54.0	77.3 303.1 174.9	24.9 138.3 57.0	44.9 154.6	69.7 292.9	19.4 93.5	7.0 45.4	21.5 61.9	25.9 97.5	73.7 298.3
dressing other beauty traducts	93.01	9.9	3.1	14.2	16.2	43.4	57.0 17.0	120.1 27.9	177.1 45.0	47.1 14.6	15.1 4.6	59.4 16.3	63.0 17.4	184.6 52.8
and well-being activities	93.02/93.04	14.1	3.5	38.2	23.8	79.6	21.3	59.5	80.8	17.8	6.4	29.2	28.0	81.4

Figures for certain industries are not shown separately but they are included in class and division totals. Members of HM Forces are excluded. Excludes private households with employed persons, extra-territorial organisations and bodies.

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

THOUSANDS

EMPLOYMENT - Employees in employment by region*

OCTOBER 1997

LABOUR MARKET TRENDS

S15

1.5 EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment by region*

Standard	Undjuste	ł	and the second			Seasonal	ly adjusted		Unadjuste	ed			THOUSANDS		nadjusted				107								THOUSANDS
region	Male		Female	and the	Total	Male All	Female All	Total	Produc- tion and	Produc- tion in-	Manu- facturing	Service industries	Agricul- ture	Wi	ning & Manufac-		, Construct	retail trade		Transport ts storage &	intermed-	Real estat renting &	admin. &	Education	& social	Other commun-	Standard region
	Full- time	Part- time	Full time	Part- time					construc- tion in- dustries	dustries	industries		hunting,	qu	g g	water supply		& repairs		commun- ication	iation	business activities	defence; compulsor social sec		work	ity, social & persona activities	
SIC 1992 South East		-					_		_ <u>C-F</u>	_ <u>C-E</u>	_ <u>D</u>	G-Q	fishing A,B	C	<u>D</u>	<u> </u>	F	<u> </u>	н	- 1	_ <u>J</u>	<u>к</u>	. <u>L</u>	M	<u>N</u>	<u>0-Q</u>	SIC 1992 South East
1996 Mar R Jun R	3,192 3,227	451 467	2,048 2,082	1,554	7,245 7,349 7,445	3,661 3,695	3,619 3,645 3,695	7,280 7,341 7,447	1,157 1,149 1,167	946 936 950	896 888 904	6,034 6,143	54 57		11 896 11 888 11 904	39 37 36	211 212 217	1,260 1,277 1,292	405 427 428	509 527 532	475 475 484	1,266 1,315 1,353	451 442 447	588 589 575	729 727 733	352 363 371	1996 Mar R Jun R Sep R
Sep R Dec R 1997 Mar R	3,284 3,271 3,266	480 495 488	2,102 2,105 2,092	1,579 1,631 1,605	7,502 7,452	3,753 3,756 3,774	3,710 3,717	7,466 7,490	1,163 1,160	942 936	895 889	6,214 6,284 6,234	63 55 57		895 889	36 36	221 224 237	1,337 1,319	425 427	537 520	493 517	1,353 1,354 1,339	439 432	595 601	733 736 732 734	368 350	Dec R 1997 Mar R
Jun Greater London	3,297	508	2,108	1,629	7,541	3,804	3,726	7,530	1,178	940	892	6,304	59		892	38	237	1,326	448	518	536	1,355	428	597	734	361	Jun Greater London
(Included in Sout 1996 Mar R	1,447	189	999	574	3,209	1,644	1,577	3,221	382	295	279	2,824	3		5 279	10	87	503	192	260	302	649	226	207	293	191	(Included in South East) 1996 Mar R
Jun R Sep R Dec R	1,457 1,480 1,463	199 204 211	1,012 1,008 1,014	573 579 605	3,241 3,271 3,293	1,656 1,683 1,667	1,590 1,594 1,603	3,246 3,278 3,270	369 373 365	284 288 284	268 274 269	2,869 2,895 2,925	3 4		5 268 5 274 269	11 10 10	85 84 82	503 505 523 502	195 193 193	266 270 273 272	303 311 316	682 691 697	221 222 217	208 207 210 211	297 303 302	193 193 193	Jun R Sep R Dec R
1997 Mar R Jun	1,466 1,473	216 229	1,012 1,012	583 594	3,277 3,308	1,691 1,701	1,600 1,610	3,291 3,311	372 370	285 289	269 270 274	2,901 2,934	3		5 270 5 274	10 10	87 81	502 507	190 197	272 272	332 348	711 716	209 208	211 210	296 297	179 181	1997 Mar R Jun
East Anglia 1996 Mar R	370	50	197	184	800	421	384	805	197	168	158	580	24		3 158	7	28	136	39	53	32	82	43	73	88	33	East Anglia 1996 Mar R
Jun R Sep R Dec R	367 368 374	50 51 52	199 204 198	194 191 195	810 814 819	415 417 425	390 396 391	805 813 815	194 193 196	168 167 166	159 159 157	591 593 599	25 28		3 159 3 159 157	5 5 6	26 26 30	137 139 142	45 44 40	54 54 55	29 29 28	82 87 87	42 42 41	73 69 74	95 96 98	33 33 34	Jun R Sep R Dec R
1997 Mar R Jun	376 376	53 55	199 201	191 199	819 831	430 431	394 397	824 828	192 194	163 165	154 156	602 611	24 25 25		3 154 3 156	6 6	29 30	145 148	42 45	61 59	28 26	84 90	42 42	73 73	94 94	33 35	1997 Mar R Jun
South West 1996 Mar R	744	104	439	433	1,721	856	882	1,738	375	321	298	1,313	34		6 298	17	54	300	104	81	85	191	117	148	217	68	South West 1996 Mar R
Jun R Sep R Dec R	748 753 752	115 113 116	440 441 440	457 459 463	1,759 1,766 1,770	866 858 871	888 899 900	1,755 1,757 1,771	370 375 376	323 322 325	301 300 302	1,355 1,353 1,361	34 38		6 301 6 300 6 302	15 16 16	47 54 52	309 312 319	126 124 117	85 86 85	79 75 77	195 198 201	117 118 117	153 143 149	217 219 222	73 76 76	Jun R Sep R Dec R
1997 Mar R Jun	786 802	115 120	440 449	451 453	1,792 1,824	909 921	900 894	1,809 1,815	383 400	327 333	305 309	1,375 1,390	33 34 34		6 305 6 309	17 17	56 67	328 334	121 128	87 86	79 79	198 199	117 116	153 152	214 217	78 80	1997 Mar R Jun
West Midlands 1996 Mar R	969	99	524	458	2,050	1,070	985	2,055	639	565	548	1,389	22		4 548	14	73	335	103	98	68	224	107	169	206	79	West Midlands 1996 Mar R
Jun R Sep R Dec R	974 981 994	104 101 97	527 537 542	468 468 479	2,073 2,086 2,113	1,076 1,082 1,086	998 1,007 1,012	2,074 2,089 2,098	638 646 659	565 576 585	548 560 570	1,412 1,415 1,432	22 23 25 22		4 548 4 560 3 570	13 12 12	73 70 73	337 344 353	108 104 107	100 103 104	68 66 64	237 241 245	106 106 105	168 165 170	206 207 209	82 79 77	Jun R Sep R Dec R
1997 Mar R Jun	1,010 1,013	91 90	527 529	476 486	2,103 2,118	1,102 1,103	1,007 1,019	2,109 2,123	649 648	580 578	565 562	1,432 1,446	23 24		4 565 4 562	12 12	68 70	351 356	102 105	104 104	63 68	249 251	105 105	171 170	207 207	80 80	1997 Mar R Jun
East Midlands 1996 Mar R	703	91	400	374	1,568	800	778	1,578	489	438	408	1,057	23	1	8 408	12	51	265	70	75	36	164	77	142	172	54	East Midlands 1996 Mar R
Jun R Sep R Dec R	708 721 724	85 86 87	404 407 412	381 384 374	1,579 1,598 1,597	792 801 808	786 792 781	1,579 1,593 1,589	496 516 521	441 459 462	406 420 423	1,060 1,055 1,052	23 26	222	3 406 8 420 9 423	11 11 11	55 57 59	267 265 265	76 76 74	76 77 76	37 38 38	157 162 159	79 74 73	140 134 139	170 168 169	60 62	Jun R Sep R
1997 Mar R Jun	719 736	87 92	412 410 411	377 384	1,593 1,623	812 828	791 796	1,603 1,624	516 531	455 462	415 421	1,053 1,068	23 24 24	223	8 415 1 421	12 10	61 69	252 254	70 74	83 84	38 40	178 177	73 72	140 140	167 169	59 53 58	1997 Dec R 1997 Mar R Jun
Yorkshire and Hu 1996 Mar R	mberside 841	93	462	459	1,855	938	925	1.863	510	430	409	1,325	20		8 409	12	80	322	101	102	69	179	108	161	208	74	Yorkshire & Humber 1996 Mar R
Jun R Sep R Dec R	842 827 831	95 95	463 457 462	467 473 461	1,867 1,852 1,855	937 918	927 931 920	1,864 1,848 1,852	517 512 514	434 434 433	414 414 412	1,325 1,331 1,317 1,322	19 22 20		8 414 8 414 9 412	12 12 12	83 78 81	318 313	109 110	103 99	68 69	185 186	107 106	157 149	207 207	78 79	Jun R Sep R
1997 Mar R Jun	840 837	102 92 91	462 464 461	453 456	1,855 1,848 1,845	932 936 929	920 921 913	1,852 1,857 1,842	514 516 509	433 435 433	412 415 413	1,312 1,317	20 21 19		9 412 8 415 8 413	12 12 12	81 76	313 312 317	106 100 103	97 102 101	70 68 67	193 190 188	105 105 103	155 155 151	208 209 211	75 72 76	Dec R 1997 Mar R Jun
North West 1996 Mar R	1,042	114	634	539	2,330	1,162	1,177	2,339	597	507	489	1,717	15		2 489	17	90	397	116	134	83	263	144	190	296	95	North West 1996 Mar R
Jun R Sep R	1,038 1,042	116 117	630 648	557 551	2,341 2,358	1,152 1,160	1,189 1,200	2,340 2,360	587 589	498 502	479 483	1,738 1,752	16 17 16		2 479 2 483	16 17	89 87	405 407	122 125	135 137	81 80	268 266 277	140 144	188 186	302 308	97 100	Jun R Sep R
Dec R 1997 Mar R Jun	1,067 1,065 1,080	118 114 118	647 644 646	568 557 571	2,400 2,379 2,415	1,176 1,185 1,198	1,209 1,205 1,219	2,385 2,389 2,417	607 587 601	504 495 500	486 476 482	1,778 1,776 1,799	16 16		3 486 2 476 2 482	16 17 16	103 92 101	418 426 433	124 125 132	138 143 144	80 76 79	277 271 277	142 139 138	190 191 189	310 309 310	99 96 98	Dec R 1997 Mar R Jun
North 1996 Mar R	465	55	267	262	1,050	525	533	1,059	299	249	236	740	10		5 236	8	51	160	59	51	24	94	80	88	136	48	North
Jun R Sep R	472 473	54 53	268 266	269 271	1,063 1,062	527 526	536 537	1,063 1,062	306 307	250 253	238 241	747 744 747	10 12		5 238 6 241	7	56 54	160 160	66 65	53 54	24 24	94 94	78 79	87 81	137 137	48 49	1996 Mar R Jun R Sep R
Dec R 1997 Mar R Jun	479 475 485	56 55 55	265 266 270	273 263 273	1,074 1,059 1,083	533 535 540	535 534 540	1,068 1,068 1,080	316 310 320	256 254 258	243 241 245	738 753	10 10		6 243 6 241 6 245	7 7 6	61 57 63	163 162 167	63 65 70	53 56 54	24 25 25	94 91 99	78 78 77	85 85 83	138 136 135	49 41 43	Dec R 1997 Mar R Jun
Wales 1996 Mar R	423	47	251	227	947	472	481	953	255	222	209	675	18		4 209	9	33	143	48	41	25	78	80	92	127	41	Wales
Jun R Sep R Dec R	430 429	49 50	252 256	236 242	968 977 969	479 475	487 497	966 972	260 261	223 225	210 213	690 696 695	17 20 18		4 210 4 213	8 8 7	33 38 36	144 145	57 56	41 41	26 25	75 74	84 84	94 98	125 126	44 47	1996 Mar R Jun R Sep R
1997 Mar R Jun	421 431 435	50 48 47	256 255 256	242 233 233	969 966 971	472 481 482	497 491 488	969 973 970	257 252 259	221 217 218	211 208 209	696 696	18 17	1	3 211 2 208 2 209	7 7 7	36 35 36 41	146 151 153	54 49 51	40 44 45	25 25 26	72 81 76	83 83 82	101 98 98	128 124 123	46 41 42	Dec R 1997 Mar R Jun
Scotland 1996 Mar R	866	97	536	458	1,957	973	1,002	1,975	466	354	314	1,458	33	. 2	1 314	20	112		119	104	75						Scotland
Jun R Sep R	870 875	104 114	542 542	464 468	1,980 1,999	974 978	1,003 1,007	1,977 1,985	466 471	354 358	314 316	1,483 1,497 1,497	31 31 29	22	2 314 5 316	20 18 18	111 113	315 325 324	133 135	104 105 105 103	70 69	202 205 208	138 137 141	153 154 155	260 263 267	92 91 93	1996 Mar R Jun R Sep R
1997 Dec R 1997 Mar R Jun	845 847 853	119 117 125	521 531 516	499 474 481	1,984 1,970 1,975	964 973 978	1,017 1,014 995	1,980 1,987 1,973	459 453 465	355 352 358	314 310 313	1,497 1,487 1,481	29 29	22	3 314 4 310 6 313	19 19 19	103 101 107	333 338 352	129 123 123	103 112 110	69 68 72	208 203 187 184	141 141 140	157 155 137	270 269 271	92 94 93	Dec R 1997 Mar R
Great Britain 1996 Mar R	9,616	1,203	5,757	4,947	21,523	10,879	10,765	21,644	4,982	4,199	3,965	16,286	254	. 8	1 3,965		783	3,634	1,165	1,247							Jun Great Britain
Jun R Sep R	9,675 9,755	1,238 1,260	5,807 5,859	5,066 5,084	21,786 21,957	10,914 10,967	10,848 10,959	21,762 21,926	4,982 5,039	4,192 4,247	3,959 4,009	16,549 16,636	254 256 282 250 257 257	999	9 3,959 7 4,009	153 144 141	790 792	3,679 3,702	1,268 1,268 1,239	1,280 1,287	973 957 959	2,744 2,813 2,869	1,345 1,333 1,341	1,805 1,802 1,754	2,439 2,448 2,467	935 969 988	1996 Mar R Jun R Sep R
Dec R 1997 Mar R Jun	9,758 9,815 9,913	1,292 1,258 1,302	5,848 5,827 5,847	5,184 5,082 5,166	22,083 21,981 22,227	11,021 11,137 11,214	10,972 10,972 10,987	21,993 22,109 22,201	5,066 5,019 5,105	4,249 4,216 4,245	4,013 3,976 4,001	16,767 16,705 16,865	257 257	9 10	5 4,013 5 3,976 0 4,001	141 144 144	817 804 860	3,789 3,783 3,838	1,239 1,223 1,278	1,290 1,310 1,306	967 987 1,018	2,886 2,867 2,895	1,323 1,314 1,302	1,815 1,821	2,487 2,460	972 939	Dec R 1997 Mar R
Northern Ireland 1996 Mar	240	45	158	133	576	286	291	577	133	110	104	423	19		2 104	E								1,791	2,472	966	Jun Northern Ireland
Jun Sep	240 241	45 45	157 158	133 133 138	575 577	285 285	291 292	576 578	132 133	110 110	103 104	424 425	19 19 19		2 103 104	5 5 5	23 23 23	89 88 89	27 28 28	22 22 22	14 14 14	32 32 34	60 59 60	63 62 60	92 91 92	25 26 26	1996 Mar Jun Sep
1997 Dec 1997 Mar R Jun	242 240 243	47 47 47	159 159 159	138 136 137	587 582 585	288 288 290	295 295 296	583 583 586	134 133 135	111 110 111	104 104 104	434 430 432	19 19		2 104 2 104 2 104	5 4 4	23 23 23 23 23 24	95 92 92	29 29 29	22 22 23 23	14 14 14	34 34 34 34 34	59 59	62 62	93 94	26 26	Dec 1997 Mar R
United Kingdom 1996 Mar R	9,856	1,248	5,915	5,080	22,098	11,165	11,056	22,221	5,116	4,310	4,069	16,709	273	. 8	3 4,069	450							59	61	93	26	Jun United Kingdom
Jun R Sep R	9,915 9,995	1,283 1,305	5,964 6,017	5,199 5,217	22,361 22,534	11,199 11,253	11,139 11,252	22,338 22,504	5,114 5,172	4,301 4,357	4,062 4,113	16,973 17,062	274 300 269	999	9 4,062 4,113	158 148 145	806 813 815	3,722 3,767 3,790	1,193 1,296 1,296	1,269 1,302 1,310	986 971 973	2,776 2,846 2,903	1,404 1,392 1,401	1,868 1,864 1,815	2,531 2,539 2,560	961 995 1,014	1996 Mar R Jun R
Dec R 1997 Mar R Jun	10,000 10,056 10,156	1,340 1,304 1,349	6,008 5,985 6,005	5,322 5,218 5,302	22,670 22,563 22,813	11,310 11,425 11,504	11,267 11,267 11,283	22,576 22,692 22,787	5,200 5,152 5,240	4,360 4,326 4,356	4,118 4,080 4,106	17,201 17,135 17,296	203 276 276	9	4,118 4,080 4,106	145 149 148	840 826 885	3,884 3,875 3,930	1,267 1,252 1,307	1,313 1,332 1,329	980 1,001	2,920 2,901	1,382 1,373	1,877 1,883	2,580 2,554	998 965 992	Sep R Dec R 1997 Mar R
* See footnotes to				,	.,	.,,	,		3,270	.,000	.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,			'S	ee footnotes to Ta		000	0,930	1,307	1,329	1,031	2,929 Source:	1,361 Earnings and	1,852 d Employmer	2,565 nt Division, C	the local distance of	Jun ner helpline: 01928 792563.
014														1													

S14 OCTOBER 1997 LABOUR MARKET TRENDS

EMPLOYMENT 1 Employees in employment by region*

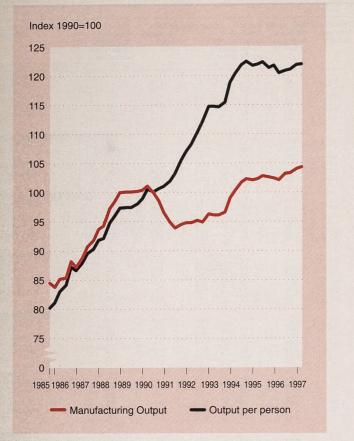
1.5 EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment by region*

Government Offic	e Undjusted	1				Seasonal	ly adjusted		Unadjuste	d			THOUSANDS	Unad	ijusted												THOUSANDS
Region	Male Full-	Part-	Female Full-	Part-	Total#	Male All	Female All	Total	Produc- tion and construc-	Produc- tion in- dustries	Manu- facturing industries	Service industries	cure,	Minir quari	ng & Manufac- ry- turing	gas & water	, Construct ion		e, Hotels & e restaurant	commun-	Financial intermed- iation	Real estat renting & business	admin. & defence;	Education	Health & social work	Other commun- ity, social	Government Office Region
SIC 1992	time	time	time	time				40	tion in- dustries C-F	C-E	D	G-Q	hunting, forestry & fishing A,B	ing	D	supply E	F	G	н	ication	J	activities K	compulso social sec L		N	& personal activities O-Q	SIC 1992
North East 1996 Mar R Jun R Sep R Dec R 1997 Mar R Jun	386 392 393 398 395 403	45 44 43 46 45 45	225 226 223 222 223 223 226	215 220 220 222 214 222	872 881 879 888 876 896	434 435 436 441 442 448	443 445 443 442 439 448	876 881 879 883 881 895	247 253 254 262 257 265	203 204 207 209 207 210	193 195 198 200 198 201	618 620 615 618 610 621	6 6 6 6 6 6	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	193 195 198 200 198 201	7 6 6 6 6 6	44 48 47 53 49 55	131 131 131 133 132 136	43 49 48 47 48 52	43 44 45 44 46 45	19 18 18 18 19 19	80 79 77 78 75 81	70 69 71 69 69 69	77 75 70 73 73 72	114 114 114 115 113 112	41 41 42 41 35 36	North East 1996 Mar R Jun R Sep R Dec R 1997 Mar R Jun Vest (GOR) & Merseyside
North West (GOR 1996 Mar R Jun R Sep R Dec R 1997 Mar R Jun) & Merseyide 1,122 1,118 1,122 1,149 1,149 1,146 1,162	125 126 127 128 124 128	676 673 691 690 687 690	586 607 601 619 606 622	2,508 2,523 2,542 2,586 2,562 2,602	1,254 1,243 1,250 1,268 1,277 1,290	1,268 1,279 1,293 1,302 1,299 1,312	2,521 2,523 2,543 2,571 2,576 2,602	650 640 642 661 641 656	553 544 548 551 542 547	532 522 526 529 519 525	1,840 1,865 1,880 1,907 1,904 1,930	20 20 22 20 20 20 20	3 4 5 5 5 5 5	532 522 526 529 519 525	18 17 18 17 18 17	97 97 94 110 99 109	426 434 437 448 456 464	131 139 142 140 142 150	143 144 146 148 152 153	88 87 86 86 82 85	278 284 283 294 288 294	153 149 153 150 148 146	202 200 197 202 202 200	318 324 331 334 332 333	102 104 107 106 102 104	1996 Mar R Jun R Sep R Dec R 1997 Mar R Jun
Yorkshire and the 1996 Mar R Jun R Sep R Dec R 1997 Mar R Jun	e Humber 841 842 827 831 840 837	93 95 95 102 92 91	462 463 457 462 464 461	459 467 473 461 453 456	1,855 1,867 1,852 1,855 1,848 1,845	938 937 918 932 936 929	925 927 931 920 921 913	1,863 1,864 1,848 1,852 1,857 1,842	510 517 512 514 516 509	430 434 434 433 435 433	409 414 414 412 415 413	1,325 1,331 1,317 1,322 1,312 1,312 1,317	20 19 22 20 21 19	8 8 9 8 8	409 414 414 412 415 413	12 12 12 12 12 12	80 83 78 81 81 76	322 318 313 313 312 317	101 109 110 106 100 103	102 103 99 97 102 101	69 68 69 70 68 67	179 185 186 193 190 188	108 107 106 105 105 103	161 157 149 155 155 151	208 207 207 208 209 211	74 78 79 75 72 76	orkshire and the Humber 1996 Mar R Jun R Sep R Dec R 1997 Mar R Jun
East Midlands 1996 Mar R Jun R Sep R Dec R 1997 Mar R Jun	703 708 721 724 719 736	91 85 86 87 87 92	400 404 407 412 410 411	374 381 384 374 377 384	1,568 1,579 1,598 1,597 1,593 1,623	800 792 801 808 812 828	778 786 792 781 791 796	1,578 1,579 1,593 1,589 1,603 1,624	489 496 516 521 516 531	438 441 459 462 455 462	408 406 420 423 415 421	1,057 1,060 1,055 1,052 1,053 1,068	23 23 26 23 24 24 24	18 23 28 29 28 31	408 406 420 423 415 421	12 11 11 11 12 10	51 55 57 59 61 69	265 267 265 265 252 252	70 76 76 74 70 74	75 76 77 76 83 84	36 37 38 38 38 40	164 157 162 159 178 177	77 79 74 73 73 72	142 140 134 139 140 140	172 170 168 169 167 169	54 60 62 59 53 • 58	East Midlands 1996 Mar R Jun R Sep R Dec R 1997 Mar R Jun
West Midlands 1996 Mar R Jun R Sep R Dec R 1997 Mar R Jun	969 974 981 994 1,010 1,013	99 104 101 97 91 90	524 527 537 542 527 529	458 468 468 479 476 486	2,050 2,073 2,086 2,113 2,103 2,118	1,070 1,076 1,082 1,086 1,102 1,103	985 998 1,007 1,012 1,007 1,019	2,055 2,074 2,089 2,098 2,109 2,123	639 638 646 659 649 648	565 565 576 585 580 578	548 548 560 570 565 562	1,389 1,412 1,415 1,432 1,432 1,446	22 23 25 22 23 24	4 4 3 4 4	548 548 560 570 565 562	14 13 12 12 12 12	73 73 70 73 68 70	335 337 344 353 351 356	103 108 104 107 102 105	98 100 103 104 104 104	68 68 66 64 63 68	224 237 241 245 249 251	107 106 106 105 105 105	169 168 165 170 171 170	206 206 207 209 207 207	79 82 79 77 80 80	West Midlands 1996 Mar R Jun R Sep R Dec R 1997 Mar R Jun
Eastern 1996 Mar R Jun R Sep R Dec R 1997 Mar R Jun	843 844 850 857 857 863	119 119 121 124 121 125	476 481 491 484 482 488	458 470 463 474 469 481	1,897 1,914 1,925 1,938 1,930 1,958	967 963 966 980 983 989	941 945 956 953 958 962	1,908 1,907 1,923 1,932 1,941 1,951	436 433 436 439 432 440	370 370 372 370 364 366	352 354 356 354 348 349	1,428 1,447 1,453 1,469 1,464 1,484	35 36 40 35 37 37	5555555	352 854 356 354 848 849	13 11 11 11 12 12	66 63 64 69 68 74	352 356 360 371 374 378	93 102 100 95 98 105	116 118 117 119 120 119	73 68 67 66 68 67	251 257 271 269 259 267	97 93 92 90 91 90	173 172 163 173 173 173 172	196 201 201 204 201 202	77 80 83 82 81 85	Eastern 1996 Mar R Jun R Sep R Dec R 1997 Mar R Jun
London 1996 Mar R Jun R Sep R Dec R 1997 Mar R Jun	1,447 1,457 1,480 1,463 1,466 1,473	189 199 204 211 216 229	999 1,012 1,008 1,014 1,012 1,012	574 573 579 605 583 594	3,209 3,241 3,271 3,293 3,277 3,308	1,644 1,656 1,683 1,667 1,691 1,701	1,577 1,590 1,594 1,603 1,600 1,610	3,221 3,246 3,278 3,270 3,291 3,311	382 369 373 365 372 370	295 284 288 284 285 289	279 268 274 269 270 274	2,824 2,869 2,895 2,925 2,901 2,934	3 3 4 3 3 3 3	55555555	279 268 274 269 270 274	10 11 10 10 10 10	87 85 84 82 87 81	503 505 523 502 502 507	192 195 193 193 190 197	260 266 270 273 272 272 272	302 303 311 316 332 348	649 682 691 697 711 716	226 221 222 217 209 208	207 208 207 210 211 210	293 297 303 302 296 297	191 193 193 193 179 181	London 1996 Mar R Jun R Sep R Dec R 1997 Mar R Jun
South East (GOR) 1996 Mar R Jun R Sep R Dec R 1997 Mar R Jun	1,272 1,294 1,322 1,325 1,320 1,337	192 199 206 212 203 209	770 787 807 806 797 808	706 724 728 747 744 754	2,940 3,003 3,063 3,089 3,064 3,107	1,471 1,492 1,520 1,534 1,530 1,545	1,486 1,500 1,540 1,545 1,552 1,551	2,957 2,992 3,060 3,079 3,082 3,096	536 541 552 554 548 562	449 450 457 455 450 450	423 425 432 430 425 424	2,362 2,417 2,460 2,489 2,470 2,498	40 43 47 41 43 44	4 5 5 5 5 4 5	423 425 432 430 425 424	22 20 20 20 21 21	87 90 95 99 98 112	541 555 566 586 588 590	159 175 179 176 180 191	186 196 199 201 189 188	131 133 136 139 145 148	448 459 478 475 454 462	172 171 175 173 173 171	281 282 273 286 290 288	327 324 324 327 328 330	116 122 128 126 124 130	South East (GOR) 1996 Mar R Jun R Sep R Dec R 1997 Mar R Jun
South West 1996 Mar R Jun R Sep R Dec R 1997 Mar R Jun	744 748 753 752 786 802	104 115 113 116 115 120	439 440 441 440 440 449	433 457 459 463 451 453	1,721 1,759 1,766 1,770 1,792 1,824	856 866 858 871 909 921	882 888 899 900 900 894	1,738 1,755 1,757 1,771 1,809 1,815	375 370 375 376 383 400	321 323 322 325 327 333	298 301 300 302 305 309	1,313 1,355 1,353 1,361 1,375 1,390	34 34 38 33 34 34 34	6 6 6 6 6 6 6	298 301 300 302 305 309	17 15 16 16 17 17	54 47 54 52 56 67	300 309 312 319 328 334	104 126 124 117 121 128	81 85 86 85 87 86	85 79 75 77 79 79	191 195 198 201 198 199	117 117 118 117 117 116	148 153 143 149 153 152	217 217 219 222 214 217	68 73 76 76 78 80	South West 1996 Mar R Sep R Dec R 1997 Mar R Jun
Wales 1996 Mar R Jun R Sep R Dec R 1997 Mar R Jun	423 430 429 421 431 435	47 49 50 50 48 47	251 252 256 256 255 256	227 236 242 242 233 233	947 968 977 969 966 971	472 479 475 472 481 482	481 487 497 497 491 488	953 966 972 969 973 970	255 260 261 257 252 259	222 223 225 221 217 218	209 210 213 211 208 209	675 . 690 696 695 696 696	18 17 20 18 18 17	4 4 4 3 2 2	209 210 213 211 208 209	9 8 7 7 7 7	33 38 36 35 36 41	143 144 145 146 151 153	48 57 56 54 49 51	41 41 40 44 45	25 26 25 25 25 25 26	78 75 74 72 81 76	80 84 83 83 82	92 94 98 101 98 98	127 125 126 128 124 123	41 44 47 46 41 42	Wales 1996 Mar R Sep R Dec R 1997 Mar R Jun
Scotland 1996 Mar R Jun R Sep R Dec R 1997 Mar R Jun	866 870 875 845 847 853	97 104 114 119 117 125	536 542 542 521 531 516	458 464 468 499 474 481	1,957 1,980 1,999 1,984 1,970 1,975	973 974 978 964 973 978	1,002 1,003 1,007 1,017 1,014 995	1,975 1,977 1,985 1,980 1,987 1,973	466 466 471 459 453 465	354 354 358 355 352 358	314 314 316 314 310 313	1,458 1,483 1,497 1,497 1,497 1,487 1,481	33 31 31 29 29 29 29	21 22 25 23 24 26	314 314 316 314 310 313	20 18 18 19 19 19	112 111 113 103 101 107	315 325 324 333 338 352	119 133 135 129 123 123	104 105 105 103 112 110	75 70 69 68 72	202 205 208 203 187 184	138 137 141 141 141 141 140	153 154 155 157 155 137	260 263 267 270 269 271	92 91 93 92 94 93	Scotland 1996 Mar R Sep R Dec R 1997 Mar R Jun
Great Britain 1996 Mar R Jun R Sep R Dec R 1997 Mar R Jun	9,616 9,675 9,755 9,758 9,815 9,913	1,203 1,238 1,260 1,292 1,258 1,302	5,757 5,807 5,859 5,848 5,827 5,847	4,947 5,066 5,084 5,184 5,082 5,166	21,523 21,786 21,957 22,083 21,981 22,227	10,879 10,914 10,967 11,021 11,137 11,214	10,765 10,848 10,959 10,972 10,972 10,987	21,644 21,762 21,926 21,993 22,109 22,201	4,982 4,982 5,039 5,066 5,019 5,105	4,199 4,192 4,247 4,249 4,216 4,245	3,965 3,959 4,009 4,013 3,976 4,001	16,286 16,549 16,636 16,767 16,705 16,865	254 256 282 250 257 257	81 89 97 95 95 100	3,965 3,959 4,009 4,013 3,976 4,001	153 144 141 141 144 144	783 790 792 817 804 860	3,634 3,679 3,702 3,789 3,783 3,838	1,165 1,268 1,268 1,239 1,223 1,223 1,278	1,247 1,280 1,287 1,290 1,310 1,306	973 957 959 967 987 1,018	2,744 2,813 2,869 2,886 2,867 2,895	1,345 1,333 1,341 1,323 1,314 1,302	1,805 1,802 1,754 1,815 1,821 1,791	2,439 2,448 2,467 2,487 2,460 2,472	935 969 988 972 939 966	Great Britain 1996 Mar R Sep R Dec R 1997 Mar R Jun
Northern Ireland 1996 Mar R Jun R Sep R Dec R 1997 Mar R Jun	240 240 241 242 240 243	45 45 45 47 47 47	158 157 158 159 159 159	133 133 133 138 136 137	576 575 577 587 582 582 585	286 285 285 288 288 288 290	291 291 292 295 295 295 296	577 576 578 583 583 586	133 132 133 134 133 135	110 110 110 111 111 110 111	104 103 104 104 104 104	423 424 425 434 430 432	19 19 19 19 19 19 19	222222	104 103 104 104 104 104	5 5 5 5 5 4 4	23 23 23 23 23 23 23 24	89 88 89 95 92 92	27 28 28 29 29 29 29	22 22 22 22 23 23	14 14 14 14 14 14	32 32 34 34 34 34 34	60 59 60 59 59 59	63 62 60 62 62 61	92 91 92 93 94 93	25 26 26 26 26 26 26	Northern Ireland 1996 Mar R Jan R Sep R Dec R 1997 Mar R Jun
United Kingdom 1996 Mar R Jun R Sep R Dec R 1997 Mar R Jun	9,856 9,915 9,995 10,000 10,056 10,156	1,248 1,283 1,305 1,340 1,304 1,349	5,915 5,964 6,017 6,008 5,985 6,005	5,080 5,199 5,217 5,322 5,218 5,218 5,302	22,098 22,361 22,534 22,670 22,563 22,813	11,165 11,199 11,253 11,310 11,425 11,504	11,056 11,139 11,252 11,267 11,267 11,283	22,221 22,338 22,504 22,576 22,692 22,787	5,116 5,114 5,172 5,200 5,152 5,240	4,310 4,301 4,357 4,360 4,326 4,356	4,069 4,062 4,113 4,118 4,080 4,106	16,709 16,973 17,062 17,201 17,135 17,296	273 274 300 269 276 276	83 91 99 97 97 102	4,069 4,062 4,113 4,118 4,080 4,106	158 148 145 145 149 148	806 813 815 840 826 885	3,722 3,767 3,790 3,884 3,875 3,930	1,193 1,296 1,296 1,267 1,252 1,307	1,269 1,302 1,310 1,313 1,332 1,329	986 971 973 980 1,001 1,031	2,776 2,846 2,903 2,920 2,920 2,901 2,929	1,404 1,392 1,401 1,382 1,373 1,361	1,868 1,864 1,815 1,877 1,883 1,852	2,531 2,539 2,560 2,580 2,554 2,565	961 995 1,014 998 965 992	United Kingdom 1996 Mar R Jun R Sep R Dec R 1997 Mar R Jun
* See footnotes to # The industry tota		gion may not	sum to the r	egional total	aiven. The to	tal employme	nt in any regi	on should be	taken from t	his column.				See	footnotes to Ta	bladd						Source	Earnings an	d Employmen	t Division	INS Custom	er helpline: 01928 792563.

The industry totals across a region may not sum to the regional total given. The total employment in any region should be taken from this column.

^{footnotes} to *Table 1.1.* Source: Earnings and Employment Division, ONS. Customer helpline: 01928 792563. ^{Ind}ustry totals across a region may not sum to the regional total given. The total employment in any region should be taken from this column.

EMPLOYMENT Indices of output, employment and productivity





GDP per persor

Production industrie NITED KINGDOM Whole econ Output per person employed Output Workforce in Output Workforce in Output per Output Workforce in person mployment nployed SIC 1992 102.9 100.0 92.5 86.8 83.1 82.2 82.4 83.4 100.1 100.0 95.0 94.9 96.3 100.8 102.5 102.8 99.4 100.0 97.1 94.6 93.6 94.4 95.2 96.3 100.0 100.0 100.8 102.9 106.3 110.2 112.3 113.7 100.3 100.0 96.6 97.0 99.1 104.4 106.7 107.9 97.5 100.0 104.6 111.8 119.3 127.1 129.4 129.4 102.7 100.0 92.3 86.8 83.8 83.4 83.4 84.2 85.1 99.4 100.0 97.9 97.4 99.6 104.0 106.9 109.5 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 102.8 102.8 102.8 102.3 100.3 100.1 99.9 99.9 103.2 103.0 102.9 102.4 96.9 97.0 97.7 98.5 100.0 100.1 100.1 100.2 1989 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 99.1 99.3 99.5 99.9 98.7 99.3 99.6 100.0 99.9 99.9 100.5 100.8 1990 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 101.6 100.7 99.7 98.0 100.4 101.1 99.9 98.6 101.5 100.6 99.8 98.0 100.2 100.5 99.6 99.7 100.0 101.4 99.7 98.8 98.4 100.7 100.0 100.9 100.4 100.7 99.7 99.2 100.1 100.3 100.1 99.5 102.1 103.6 104.8 107.6 95.6 93.1 91.0 89.6 97.7 96.5 95.7 96.7 95.6 93.2 91.3 89.8 96.6 94.9 93.9 94.5 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 98.4 97.9 97.7 97.7 99.8 100.5 101.2 101.8 98.5 97.4 96.6 95.9 1991 88.6 87.6 86.3 84.6 88.7 87.7 86.2 84.5 109.0 109.7 112.8 115.7 94.8 94.8 95.2 94.9 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 97.0 97.0 97.6 98.0 95.7 95.2 94.2 93.5 101.4 101.9 103.6 104.8 96.7 96.2 97.2 97.7 1992 84.0 83.8 83.8 83.7 105.5 105.9 106.6 107.2 98.0 98.3 99.4 100.7 83.7 83.3 82.9 82.5 117.2 118.1 119.9 122.0 96.3 96.1 96.1 96.6 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 98.6 99.1 99.9 100.7 93.5 93.5 93.7 93.9 1993 83.3 83.4 83.5 83.5 108.6 110.0 111.0 111.4 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 82.3 82. 82. 82. 124.3 126.8 128.7 128.6 99.0 100.3 101.7 102.3 1994 102.2 103.5 104.8 105.7 94.0 94.1 94.5 94.9 102.3 104.1 105.6 105.7 83.9 84.0 84.0 84.8 111.7 111.9 112.6 112.8 106.2 106.3 107.1 107.0 82.2 82.3 82.2 83.0 129.2 129.1 130.3 129.0 102.1 102.3 102.8 102.6 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 106.3 106.5 107.1 107.8 95.1 95.2 95.1 95.5 1995 84.8 84.8 85.4 85.4 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 108.4 109.1 109.7 110.9 113.2 113.8 113.5 114.2 107.2 107.5 108.2 108.6 83.3 83.2 83.4 83.5 128.6 129.3 129.7 130.0 102.4 102.1 103.2 103.3 1996 95.8 95.9 96.6 97.1 114.8 N/A Q1 111.8 N/A 97.4 N/A 108.6 109.2 129.9 1**30.3** 104.0 104.3 85.4 85.5 83.6 83.8

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CLAIMANT COUNT UK summary 2.1

2.1 **CLAIMANT COUNT UK** summary

	MALE AND F	EMALE							THOUSANDS	VALE				FEMALE					
	CLAIMANTS		SEASONAL	LY ADJUSTED #			CLAIMANT	S BY DURATION		CLAIMANTS	9.000		LY ADJUSTED #	CLAIMANTS			LY ADJUSTED #	MARRIED	
	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	
13) 14) Annual 15) averages 16)	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						2236.1 2014.4 1.770.0 4510.3	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)
95 Aug 10 Sep 14	2,350.2 2,292.2	8.4 8.2	2,290.0 2,264.0	8.2 8.1	-21.0 -26.0	-10.1 -16.4	263 256	2,068 2,017	20 20	1,753.7 1,724.0	11.1 11.0	1,744.4 1,727.0	11.1 11.0	596.4 568.2	4.8 4.6	545.6 537.0	4.4 4.3	152.1 139.2	1995 Aug 10 Sep 14
Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 14	2,212.3 2,196.1 2,228.2	7.9 7.8 7.9	2,264.6 2,244.6 2,235.5	8.1 8.0 8.0	0.6 -20.0 -9.1	-15.5 -15.1 -9.5	251 242 236	1,942 1,935 1,972	19 19 19	1.676.4 1.670.7 1.707.2	10.7 10.6 10.8	1,724.6 1,708.9 1,704.2	11.0 10.9 10.8	535.9 525.5 521.0	4.3 4.3 4.2	540.0 535.7 531.3	4.4 4.3 4.3	133.4 131.1 131.4	Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 14
96 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 14	2,310.5 2,303.0 2,230.8	8.2 8.2 7.9	2,206.8 2,212.3 2,186.7	7.9 7.9 7.8	-28.7 5.5 -25.6	-19.3 -10.8 -16.3	252 243 206	2,037 2,039 2,005	20 21 20	1,766.4 1,761.0 1,707.2	11.3 11.2 10.9	1,680.9 1,687.2 1,666.3	10.7 10.8 10.6	544.1 541.9 523.6	4.4 4.4 4.2	525.9 525.1 520.4	4.2 4.2 4.2	138.2 136.6 132.0	1996 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 14
Apr 11 May 9 Jun 13	2,223.9 2,147.4 2,096.3	7.9 7.6 7.5	2,182.4 2,166.3 2,150.3	7.8 7.7 7.7	-4.3 -16.1 -16.0	-8.1 -15.3 -12.1	236 196 203	1,968 1,931 1,874	20 20 19	1,695.5 1,643.9 1,599.5	10.8 10.5 10.2	1,659.9 1,647.5 1,631.4	10.6 10.5 10.4	528.5 503.5 496.8	4.3 4.1 4.0	522.5 518.8 518.9	4.2 4.2 4.2	138.7 128.4 125.0	Apr 11 May 9 Jun 13
Jul 11 Aug 8 Sep 12	2,158.1 2,176.4 2,103.7	7.7 7.7 7.5	2,126.0 2,108.7 2,070.8	7.6 7.5 7.4	-24.3 -17.3 -37.9	-18.8 -19.2 -26.5	299 244 226	1,841 1,914 1,860	19 19 18	1,616.5 1,614.1 1,572.4	10.3 10.3 10.0	1,613.5 1,600.0 1,572.0	10.3 10.2 10.0	541.6 562.4 531.4	4.4 4.5 4.3	512.5 508.7 498.8	4.1 4.1 4.0	133.1 142.9 128.5	Jul 11 Aug 8 Sep 12
Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12	1,977.2 1,871.4 1,868.2	7.0 6.7 6.6	2,025.2 1,929.8 1,883.1	7.2 6.9 6.7	-45.6 -95.4 -46.7	-33.6 -59.6 -62.6	213 208 204	1,747 1,648 1,649	17 15	1,492.6 1,424.1 1,430.5	9.5 9.1 9.1	1,537.5 1,469.9 1,432.9	9.8 9.4 9.1	484.6 447.3 437.7	3.9 3.6 3.5	487.7 459.9 450.2	3.9 3.7 3.6	116.5 105.5 102.5	Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12
97 Jan 9 Feb 13 Mar 13	1,907.8 1,827.8 1,745.3	6.8 6.5 6.2	1,814.5 1,748.1 1,710.8	6.5 6.2 6.1	-68.6 -66.4 -37.3	-70.2 -60.6 -57.4	223 211 196	1,670 1,603 1,538	15 13	1,453.5 1,403.3	9.3 9.0 8.6	1,384.7 1,335.8 1,307.5	8.8 8.5 8.3	444.3 424.5 402.9	3.6 3.4 3.2	429.8 412.3 403.3	3.5 3.3 3.2	104.7 96.5 89.9	1997 Jan 9 Feb 13 Mar 13
		6.0	1,654.4	5.9	-56.4	-53.4	202	1,476	10	1,298.8	8.3 8.0	1,270.0 1,251.4	8.1 8.0	389.1 370.6	3.1 3.0	384.4 385.9	3.1	86.6 80.9	Apr 10 May 8
Apr 10 May 8	1,688.0 1,620.5 1,550.1	5.8	1,637.3	5.8 5.7	-17.1	-36.9	189	1,422	10	1249.9		1 222 4	78	356.8	2.0		3.1		
Apr 10 May 8 Jun 12 Jul 10 R Aug 14 P	1,620.5 1,550.1 1,585.3 1,579.2	5.8 5.5 5.6 5.6	1,637.3 1,599.8 1,545.2 1,496.6	5.8 5.7 5.5 5.3	-17.1 -37.5 -54.6 -48.6	-36.9 -37.0 -36.4 -46.9	189 192 260 219	1,349 1,316 1,351	10 9 9 9	1249.9 1,193.3 1,201.3 1,186.5	7.6 7.7 7.6	1,222.4 1,192.2 1,162.5	7.8 7.6 7.4	356.8 384.0 392.7	2.9 3.1 3.2	377.4 353.0 334.1	3.0 2.8 2.7	76.8 80.4 83.9	Jun 12 Jul 10 R Aug 14 P
Apr 10 May 8 Jun 12 Jul 10 R Aug 14 P 2.2 CLA GB	1,620.5 1,550.1 1,585.3 1,579.2 AIMANT Co summary 2,814.1	5.8 5.5 5.6 5.6 OUNT	1,599.8 1,545.2 1,496.6 2,796.9	5.7 5.5 5.3 10.2	-37.5 -54.6	-37.0 -36.4	192 260	1,349 1,316	999	1249.9 1193.3 1201.3 1.186.5	7.6 7.7 7.6	1,192.2 1,162.5 2,145.7	7.6 7.4	384.0 392.7 658.8	2.9 3.1 3.2 5.5	377.4 353.0 334.1 651.2	3.0 2.8 2.7 CL/	76.8 80.4 83.9	Jun 12 Jul 10 R Aug 14 P
Apr 10 May 8 Jun 12 Jul 10 R Aug 14 P 2.2 CLA GB 193 194 Annual averages 96	1,620.5 1,550.1 1,585.3 1,579.2 AIMANT Co summary 2,814.1 2,539.2 2,237.4 2,038.1	5.8 5.6 5.6 0UNT 10.2 9.3 8.2 7.5	1,599.8 1,545.2 1,496.6 2,796.9 2,522.3 2,220.1 2,020.0	5.7 5.5 5.3 10.2 9.2 8.1 7.4	-37.5 -54.6 -48.6	-37.0 -36.4 -46.9	192 260 219	1,349 1,316 1,351	999	129.9 1193.3 1201.3 11 86.5 2155.4 139.1 1701.4 1545.3	7.6 7.7 7.6 13.9 12.6 11.1 10.1	1,192.2 1,162.5 2,145.7 1,929.5 1,691.5 1,535.0	7.6 7.4 13.8 12.6 11.1 10.1	384.0 392.7 658.8 600.1 536.1 492.8	2.9 3.1 3.2	377.4 353.0 334.1	3.0 2.8 2.7 CL	76.8 80.4 83.9	Jun 12 Jul 10 R Aug 14 P
Apr 10 May 8 Jun 12 Jul 10 R Aug 14 P 2.2 CLA GB 93 94 94 94 95 1 Annual 95 95 Aug 10 Sep 14	1,620.5 1,550.1 1,585.3 1,579.2 AIMANT Co summary 2,814.1 2,539.2 2,237.4 2,038.1 2,258.2 2,202.1	5.8 5.6 5.6 OUNT 10.2 9.3 8.2 7.5 8.3 8.1	1,599.8 1,545.2 1,496.6 2,796.9 2,522.3 2,220.1 2,020.0 2,202.9 2,177.5	5.7 5.5 5.3 10.2 9.2 8.1 7.4 8.1 8.0	-37.5 -54.6 -48.6 -19.8 -25.4	-37.0 -36.4 -46.9 -9.7 -16.0	192 260 219 256 248	1,349 1,316 1,351 1,983 1,936	10 9 9 9 9	129.9 193.3 121.3 1 165.5 155.4 159.1 159.1 1701.4 156.3 1684.7 155.2 80.8	7.6 7.7 7.6 13.9 12.6 11.1 10.1 11.0 10.8	1,192.2 1,162.5 2,145.7 1,929.5 1,691.5 1,535.0 1,676.7 1,659.6	7.6 7.4 13.8 12.6 11.1 10.1 11.0 10.9	384.0 392.7 658.8 600.1 536.1 492.8 573.5 546.9	2.9 3.1 3.2 5.5 5.0 4.5 4.1 4.8 4.5	377.4 353.0 334.1 651.2 592.8 528.6 485.1 526.2 517.9	3.0 2.8 2.7 CLA 5.5 4.9 4.4 4.0 4.4 4.3	76.8 80.4 83.9 AIMANT GB s	Jun 12 Jul 10 R Aug 14 P COUNT Ummary 1993 1994) Annual 1995) averages 1996) 1995 Aug 10 Sep 14
Apr 10 May 8 Jun 12 Jul 10 R Aug 14 P 2.2 CLA 3093 3094 3094 3095 3095 3095 3007 40	1,620.5 1,550.1 1,585.3 1,579.2 AIMANT Co summary 2,814.1 2,539.2 2,237.4 2,038.1 2,258.2 2,202.1 2,126.8 2,111.9 2,144.1	5.8 5.6 5.6 0UNT 10.2 9.3 8.2 7.5 8.3 8.1 7.8 7.7 7.8	1,599.8 1,545.2 1,496.6 2,796.9 2,522.3 2,220.1 2,020.0 2,202.9 2,177.5 2,178.2 2,158.2 2,158.2 2,149.2	5.7 5.5 5.3 10.2 9.2 8.1 7.4 8.1 8.0 8.0 7.9 7.9	-37.5 -54.6 -48.6 -19.8 -25.4 0.7 -20.0 -9.0	-37.0 -36.4 -46.9 -9.7 -16.0 -14.8 -14.9 -9.4	192 260 219 256 248 244 236 231	1,349 1,316 1,351 1,983 1,936 1,884 1,857 1,894	10 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 1	129.9 193.3 121.3 1186.5 1155.4 139.1 1701.4 1345.3 1884.7 1852.2 193.8 194.5 194.5 194.5 194.7 7 709.4	7.6 7.7 7.6 13.9 12.6 11.1 10.1 11.0 10.8 10.5 10.5 10.7	1,192.2 1,162.5 2,145.7 1,929.5 1,691.5 1,535.0 1,676.7 1,659.6 1,657.1 1,641.5 1,636.9	7.6 7.4 13.8 12.6 11.1 10.1 11.0 10.9 10.8 10.7 10.7	384.0 392.7 658.8 600.1 536.1 492.8 573.5 546.9 517.0 507.4 503.4	2.9 3.1 3.2 5.5 5.0 4.5 4.1 4.8 4.5 4.3 4.2 4.2	377.4 353.0 334.1 651.2 592.8 528.6 485.1 526.2 517.9 521.1 516.7 512.3	3.0 2.8 2.7 CLA 5.5 4.9 4.4 4.0 4.4	76.8 80.4 83.9 AIMANT GB s	Jun 12 Jul 10 R Aug 14 P
Apr 10 May 8 Jun 12 Jul 10 R Aug 14 P 2.2 CLA 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	1,620.5 1,550.1 1,585.3 1,579.2 AIMANT Co summary 2,814.1 2,539.2 2,237.4 2,038.1 2,258.2 2,202.1 2,126.8 2,111.9	5.8 5.6 5.6 0UNT 10.2 9.3 8.2 7.5 8.3 8.1 7.8 7.7	1,599.8 1,545.2 1,496.6 2,596.9 2,522.3 2,220.1 2,020.0 2,202.9 2,177.5 2,178.2 2,178.2	5.7 5.5 5.3 10.2 9.2 8.1 7.4 8.1 8.0 8.0 7.9	-37.5 -54.6 -48.6 -19.8 -25.4 0.7 -20.0	-37.0 -36.4 -46.9 -9.7 -16.0 -14.8 -14.9	192 260 219 256 248 244 236	1,349 1,316 1,351 1,983 1,936 1,864 1,857	10 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	129.9 1193.3 1201.3 1186.5 1186.5 1186.5 1186.5 1186.5 189.1 1701.4 1345.3 1884.7 1855.2 1893.8 1804.5 1840.7 1885.3 1840.5	7.6 7.7 7.6 13.9 12.6 11.1 10.1 10.8 10.5 10.5 10.7 11.2 11.1 10.8	1,192.2 1,162.5 2,145.7 1,929.5 1,691.5 1,535.0 1,676.7 1,659.6 1,657.1 1,641.5	7.6 7.4 13.8 12.6 11.1 11.1 10.1 11.0 10.9 10.8 10.7	384.0 392.7 658.8 600.1 536.1 492.8 573.5 546.9 517.0 507.4	2.9 3.1 3.2 5.5 5.0 4.5 4.1 4.8 4.5 4.3 4.2	377.4 353.0 334.1 651.2 592.8 528.6 485.1 526.2 517.9 521.1 516.7	3.0 2.8 2.7 CLA 5.5 4.9 4.4 4.0 4.4 4.0 4.4 4.3 4.3 4.3	76.8 80.4 83.9 AIMANT GB s 145.2 133.5 128.1 125.9	Jun 12 Jul 10 R Aug 14 P COUNT Ummary 1993) 1993) 1995) averages 1996) 1995 Aug 10 Sep 14 Oct 12 Nov 9
Apr 10 May 8 Jun 12 Jul 10 R Aug 14 P 22.2 CLA 393 JAnnual 1995 Averages 1996 Aug 10 Sep 14 Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 14 1996 Jan 11 Feb 8	1,620.5 1,550.1 1,585.3 1,579.2 AIMANT Co summary 2,814.1 2,539.2 2,237.4 2,038.1 2,258.2 2,202.1 2,126.8 2,111.9 2,144.1 2,224.2 2,217.2	5.8 5.6 5.6 OUNT 10.2 9.3 8.2 7.5 8.3 8.1 7.8 7.7 7.8 8.1 8.1	1,599.8 1,545.2 1,496.6 2,796.9 2,522.3 2,220.1 2,020.0 2,020.0 2,177.5 2,178.2 2,178.2 2,149.2 2,121.0 2,126.5	5.7 5.5 5.3 10.2 9.2 8.1 7.4 8.1 8.0 8.0 7.9 7.9 7.8 7.8	-37.5 -54.6 -48.6 -19.8 -25.4 0.7 -20.0 -9.0 -9.0 -28.2 5.5	-37.0 -36.4 -46.9 -9.7 -16.0 -14.8 -14.9 -9.4 -19.1 -10.6	192 260 219 256 248 244 236 231 246 237	1,349 1,316 1,351 1,351 1,983 1,936 1,864 1,857 1,894 1,958 1,960	10 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 19 19 19 20 20 20 20 20 20 19 19 19	129.9 1193.3 1201.3 1196.5 1196.5 1196.5 155.4 1399.1 1701.4 1545.3 1694.7 1555.2 1699.8 1694.5 1694.5 1694.4 1693.3 1690.5 1698.4 1693.5 1698.4 1693.5 1698.6 1578.7 1578.7 1578.7 1578.7 1578.7	7.6 7.7 7.6 13.9 12.6 11.1 10.1 10.8 10.5 10.5 10.7 11.2 11.1	1,192.2 1,162.5 2,145.7 1,929.5 1,691.5 1,535.0 1,676.7 1,659.6 1,657.1 1,641.5 1,636.9 1,614.0 1,620.3	7.6 7.4 13.8 12.6 11.1 10.1 10.9 10.8 10.7 10.7 10.6	884.0 392.7 658.8 600.1 536.1 492.8 573.5 546.9 517.0 507.4 503.4 503.4 525.9 524.0	2.9 3.1 3.2 5.5 5.0 4.5 4.1 4.5 4.5 4.5 4.5 4.5 4.2 4.2 4.2 4.2 4.3 4.3	377.4 353.0 334.1 6551.2 592.8 528.6 485.1 526.2 517.9 521.1 516.7 512.3 507.0 506.2	3.0 2.8 2.7 CLA 5.5 4.9 4.4 4.0 4.4 4.3 4.3 4.3 4.3 4.3 4.3 4.2 4.2	76.8 80.4 83.9 AIMANT GB s 145.2 133.5 128.1 125.9 126.2 132.9 131.3	Jun 12 Jul 10 R Aug 14 P
Apr 10 May 8 Jun 12 Jul 10 R Aug 14 P 22.22 CLA 23.3 24.4 25.4	1,620.5 1,550.1 1,585.3 1,579.2 AIMANT Co summary 2,814.1 2,539.2 2,237.4 2,038.1 2,258.2 2,202.1 2,126.8 2,111.9 2,114.1 2,224.2 2,217.2 2,217.2 2,146.4 2,138.4 2,064.7	5.8 5.6 5.6 OUNT 10.2 9.3 8.2 7.5 8.3 8.1 7.8 7.7 8.3 8.1 7.8 8.1 8.1 7.9 7.6	1,599.8 1,545.2 1,496.6 2,796.9 2,522.3 2,220.1 2,020.0 2,202.9 2,177.5 2,178.2 2,149.2 2,149.2 2,149.2 2,121.0 2,126.5 2,101.4 2,096.4 2,096.4 2,096.4	5.7 5.5 5.3 10.2 9.2 8.1 7.4 8.1 8.0 8.0 7.9 7.9 7.8 7.8 7.7 7.6	-37.5 -54.6 -48.6 -48.6 -25.4 -25.4 0.7 -20.0 -9.0 -28.2 5.5 -25.1 -5.0 -15.8	37.0 36.4 46.9 	192 260 219 256 248 244 236 231 246 237 200 230 191	1,349 1,316 1,351 1,351 1,936 1,864 1,857 1,894 1,958 1,960 1,926 1,889 1,854	10 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 19 19 19 19 1	129.9 1193.3 1201.3 1186.5 1186.5 1186.5 1186.5 1186.5 1186.5 1186.4 1393.1 155.2 1698.4 155.2 1698.5 1640.7 1688.4 1583.3 1640.5 1640.5 1640.5 1640.5 1640.5 1640.5 1640.5 1640.5 1640.5 1640.5	7.6 7.7 7.6 13.9 12.6 11.1 10.1 11.0 10.8 10.5 10.5 10.5 10.7 11.2 11.1 10.8 10.7 10.4	1,192.2 1,162.5 1,162.5 2,145.7 1,929.5 1,691.5 1,535.0 1,676.7 1,659.6 1,657.1 1,641.5 1,636.9 1,614.0 1,620.3 1,599.9 1,593.3 1,581.0	7.6 7.4 13.8 12.6 11.1 10.1 11.0 10.9 10.8 10.7 10.7 10.6 10.6 10.5 10.4	384.0 392.7 658.8 600.1 536.1 492.8 573.5 546.9 517.0 507.4 503.4 525.9 524.0 505.8 509.7 486.0	2.9 3.1 3.2 5.5 5.0 4.5 4.1 4.8 4.5 4.3 4.2 4.2 4.3 4.2 4.3 4.2 4.2 4.0	377.4 363.0 334.1 651.2 592.8 528.6 485.1 526.2 517.9 521.1 516.7 512.3 507.0 506.2 501.5 503.1 499.6	3.0 2.8 2.7 CLL 5.5 4.9 4.4 4.0 4.4 4.3 4.3 4.3 4.3 4.3 4.3 4.3 4.3 4.2 4.2 4.1 4.1	76.8 80.4 83.9 AIMANT GB s 145.2 133.5 128.1 125.9 126.2 132.9 131.3 126.7 132.6 123.1	Jun 12 Jul 10 R Aug 14 P
Apr 10 May 8 Jun 12 Jul 10 R Aug 14 P 2.22 CLA 393 94 Annual 95 Aug 10 Sep 14 Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 14 96 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 14 Apr 11 May 9 Jun 11 Jul 11 Aug 8	1,620.5 1,550.1 1,579.2 AIMANT Co summary 2,814.1 2,539.2 2,237.4 2,038.1 2,258.2 2,202.1 2,126.8 2,111.9 2,144.1 2,224.2 2,217.2 2,146.4 2,138.4 2,064.7 2,011.7 2,067.3 2,067.3 2,067.3 2,067.3	5.8 5.6 5.6 5.6 0UNT 10.2 9.3 8.2 7.5 8.3 8.1 7.8 8.1 8.1 7.9 7.8 8.1 8.1 8.1 7.9 7.8 8.1 8.1 7.9 7.6 7.6	1,599.8 1,545.2 1,496.6 2,796.9 2,522.3 2,220.1 2,020.0 2,202.9 2,177.5 2,178.2 2,178.2 2,178.2 2,178.2 2,178.2 2,178.2 2,178.2 2,178.2 2,149.2 2,121.0 2,126.5 2,101.4 2,080.6 2,083.6 2,039.3 2,021.3	5.7 5.5 5.3 10.2 9.2 8.1 7.4 8.1 8.0 8.0 7.9 7.8 7.9 7.8 7.7 7.7 7.6 7.6 7.6 7.5 7.4	-37.5 -54.6 -48.6 -48.6 -25.4 0.7 -20.0 -9.0 -28.2 5.5 -25.1 -5.0 -15.8 -17.0 -15.8 -17.0 -18.0	37.0 -36.4 -46.9 -9.7 -16.0 -14.8 -14.9 -9.4 -19.1 -10.6 -15.9 -8.2 -15.3 -12.6 -19.0 -19.8	192 260 219 256 248 244 236 231 246 237 200 230 191 195 288 238	1,349 1,316 1,351 1,351 1,936 1,864 1,857 1,894 1,958 1,960 1,926 1,889 1,854 1,799 1,762 1,828	10 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 19 19 19 19 19	939.1 1945.3 1945.3 1884.7 1955.2 1609.8 1944.5 1940.7 1988.4 1983.3 1940.5 1988.6 1978.7 1934.0 1949.0 1949.0	7.6 7.7 7.6 13.9 12.6 11.1 10.1 11.0 10.8 10.5 10.7 11.2 11.1 10.8 10.7 11.2 11.1 10.8 10.7 10.4 10.1 10.2 10.2	1,192.2 1,162.5 2,145.7 1,929.5 1,691.5 1,535.0 1,676.7 1,659.6 1,657.1 1,641.5 1,636.9 1,614.0 1,620.3 1,599.9 1,593.3 1,581.0 1,564.6 1,547.0 1,547.0	7.6 7.4 13.8 12.6 11.1 11.1 10.1 11.0 10.9 10.8 10.7 10.7 10.7 10.7 10.6 10.5 10.5 10.5 10.4 10.3 10.2 10.1	384.0 392.7 658.8 600.1 536.1 492.8 573.5 546.9 517.0 507.4 503.4 525.9 524.0 505.8 509.7 486.0 477.7 518.3 538.1	2.9 3.1 3.2 5.5 5.0 4.5 4.1 4.8 4.5 4.3 4.2 4.2 4.3 4.2 4.2 4.3 4.2 4.2 4.3 4.2 4.2 4.3 4.4	377.4 363.0 334.1 651.2 592.8 528.6 485.1 526.2 517.9 521.1 516.7 512.3 507.0 506.2 501.5 503.1 499.6 499.0 499.0 492.3 488.1	3.0 2.8 2.7 CLA 5.5 4.9 4.4 4.0 4.4 4.0 4.4 4.3 4.3 4.3 4.3 4.3 4.3 4.3 4.3 4.3	76.8 80.4 83.9 AIMANT GB s 145.2 133.5 128.1 125.9 126.2 132.9 131.3 126.7 132.6 123.6 123.1 119.6 125.9 135.3	Jun 12 Jul 10 R Aug 14 P
Apr 10 May 8 Jun 12 Jul 10 R Aug 14 P 2.22 CLA 2.2 3. 3. 4. 4. 4. 5. 4. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 6. 6. 6. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7	1,620.5 1,550.1 1,585.3 1,579.2 AIMANT Co summary 2,814.1 2,539.2 2,237.4 2,237.4 2,237.4 2,202.1 2,126.8 2,111.9 2,144.1 2,224.2 2,217.2 2,146.4 2,138.4 2,064.7 2,011.7 2,067.3 2,067.3 2,067.3 2,067.5	5.8 5.6 5.6 5.6 0UNT 10.2 9.3 8.2 7.5 8.3 8.1 7.8 7.7 7.8 8.1 8.1 7.9 7.8 7.6 7.4 7.6 7.4 7.6 7.4 6.9 6.6	1,599.8 1,545.2 1,496.6 2,522.3 2,522.3 2,220.1 2,020.0 2,202.9 2,177.5 2,178.2 2,158.2 2,149.2 2,128.5 2,101.4 2,080.6 2,063.6 2,063.6 2,063.3 2,021.3 1,985.0 1,942.8 1,853.8	5.7 5.5 5.3 10.2 9.2 8.1 7.4 8.0 8.0 7.9 7.9 7.9 7.9 7.9 7.9 7.9 7.9 7.9 7.9	-37.5 -54.6 -48.6 -48.6 -25.4 -25.4 -25.4 -27.0 -9.0 -28.2 5.5 -25.1 -5.0 -15.8 -17.0 -24.3 -17.0 -24.3 -18.0 -36.3 -42.2 -89.0	-37.0 -36.4 -46.9 -9.7 -16.0 -14.8 -14.9 -9.4 -19.1 -10.6 -15.9 -8.2 -15.3 -12.6 -19.0 -19.8 -26.2 -32.2 -55.8	192 260 219 256 248 244 236 231 246 237 200 230 191 195 288 238 218 218 218 207 203	1,349 1,316 1,351 1,351 1,936 1,864 1,857 1,894 1,958 1,958 1,926 1,926 1,828 1,779 1,762 1,828 1,778 1,672 1,580	18 18 17 16 15	939.1 1914.1 1945.3 1884.7 1855.2 1808.8 1804.5 1940.7 1888.4 1840.5 1840.5 1840.5 1840.5 1840.5 1840.5 1840.5 1848.6 1958.6 1958.6 1958.0 1958.8 1956.0 1958.8 1956.0	7.6 7.7 7.6 13.9 12.6 11.1 11.0 10.8 10.5 10.5 10.7 11.2 11.1 10.8 10.7 10.4 10.7 10.4 10.1 10.2 10.2 9.9 9.4 9.0	1,192.2 1,162.5 2,145.7 1,929.5 1,691.5 1,535.0 1,676.7 1,659.6 1,657.1 1,641.5 1,636.9 1,614.0 1,620.3 1,599.9 1,593.3 1,581.0 1,564.6 1,547.0 1,533.2 1,506.1 1,474.0 1,474.0	7.6 7.4 13.8 12.6 11.1 10.1 11.0 10.9 10.8 10.7 10.7 10.6 10.6 10.5 10.5 10.5 10.5 10.4 10.3 10.2 10.1 9.9 9.3	384.0 392.7 658.8 600.1 536.1 492.8 573.5 546.9 517.0 507.4 503.4 525.9 524.0 505.8 509.7 486.0 477.7 518.3 538.1 509.1 465.8 431.2	2.9 3.1 3.2 5.5 5.0 4.5 4.1 4.8 4.5 4.3 4.2 4.2 4.2 4.2 4.2 4.2 4.2 4.2	377.4 353.0 334.1 651.2 592.8 528.6 485.1 526.2 517.9 521.1 516.7 512.3 507.0 506.2 501.5 503.1 499.6 499.0 499.0 492.3 488.1 478.9 468.8 442.9	3.0 2.8 2.7 CLL 5.5 4.9 4.4 4.0 4.4 4.3 4.3 4.3 4.3 4.3 4.3 4.3 4.3 4.3	76.8 80.4 83.9 AIMANT GB s 145.2 133.5 128.1 125.9 126.2 132.9 131.3 126.7 132.6 123.1 119.6 125.9 135.3 122.2 111.1 100.9	Jun 12 Jul 10 R Aug 14 P COUNT 1993) 1993) 1993) 1995) averages 1996) 1995) averages 1996) 1995 Aug 10 Sep 14 Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 14 1996 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 14 Apr 11 May 9 Jun 13 Jul 11 Aug 8 Sep 12 Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12 1997 Jan 9 Feb 13
Apr 10 May 8 Jun 12 Jul 10 R Aug 14 P 2.22 CLA 2.3	1,620.5 1,550.1 1,585.3 1,579.2 AIMANT Co summary 2,814.1 2,539.2 2,237.4 2,038.1 2,258.2 2,202.1 2,126.8 2,111.9 2,144.1 2,224.2 2,217.2 2,146.4 2,138.4 2,011.7 2,083.9 2,014.1 1,895.7 1,797.5 1,836.9 1,760.2	5.8 5.6 5.6 5.6 0UNT 10.2 9.3 8.2 7.5 8.3 8.1 7.8 7.7 7.8 8.1 7.8 7.6 7.4 7.6 7.4 7.6 7.4 7.6 7.4 6.6 6.6 6.7 6.4	1,599.8 1,545.2 1,496.6 2,796.9 2,522.3 2,220.1 2,020.0 2,202.9 2,177.5 2,178.2 2,149.2 2,149.2 2,149.2 2,149.2 2,121.0 2,126.5 2,101.4 2,096.4 2,096.4 2,096.4 2,096.3 2,021.3 1,985.0 1,942.8 1,853.8 1,808.8 1,743.5 1,679.9	5.7 5.5 5.3 10.2 9.2 8.1 7.4 8.1 8.0 8.0 7.9 7.9 7.8 7.8 7.7 7.7 7.7 7.7 7.6 7.6 7.6 7.5 7.4 7.3 7.1 6.8 6.6 6.4 6.1	-37.5 -54.6 -48.6 -48.6 -19.8 -25.4 0.7 -20.0 -9.0 -28.2 5.5 -25.1 -5.8 -17.0 -24.3 -17.0 -24.3 -17.0 -24.3 -17.0 -24.3 -17.0 -36.3 -42.2 -89.0 0.0 -0.0 -63.6	37.0 -36.4 -46.9 -9.7 -16.0 -14.8 -14.9 -9.4 -19.1 -10.6 -15.9 -8.2 -15.3 -12.6 -19.0 -19.8 -26.2 -32.2 -55.8 -44.7 -36.8 -43.0	192 260 219 256 248 244 236 231 246 237 200 230 191 195 288 238 218 207 203 218 207 203 218 218 206	1,349 1,316 1,351 1,351 1,351 1,351 1,833 1,936 1,864 1,857 1,894 1,958 1,960 1,926 1,828 1,960 1,926 1,828 1,778 1,672 1,580 1,604 1,541	18 18 17 16 15 15 15 15	939.1 1711.4 1545.3 1684.7 1555.2 1698.8 1698.5 1649.7 1698.4 1698.3 1649.5 1649.5 1649.5 1649.0 1545.8 1549.0 1545.8 1550.0 1548.8 1550.0 1499.8 1565.0 1499.8 1565.3 1373.9 1477.4 1545.5	7.6 7.7 7.6 13.9 12.6 11.1 10.5 10.5 10.5 10.5 10.7 11.2 11.1 10.8 10.7 11.2 11.1 10.8 10.7 10.4 10.1 10.2 9.9 9.4 9.0 9.0 9.2 8.9	1,192.2 1,162.5 2,145.7 1,929.5 1,691.5 1,535.0 1,676.7 1,659.6 1,657.1 1,641.5 1,636.9 1,614.0 1,620.3 1,599.9 1,593.3 1,581.0 1,564.6 1,547.0 1,533.2 1,506.1 1,474.0 1,410.9 1,375.3 1,329.5 1,282.6	7.6 7.4 13.8 12.6 11.1 10.1 10.9 10.8 10.7 10.7 10.6 10.6 10.5 10.5 10.5 10.4 10.3 10.2 10.1 9.9 9.7 9.3 9.0 8.7 8.4	384.0 392.7 658.8 600.1 536.1 492.8 573.5 546.9 517.0 507.4 503.4 525.9 524.0 505.8 509.7 486.0 477.7 518.3 538.1 509.1 465.8 431.2 422.4 429.5 410.8	2.9 3.1 3.2 5.5 5.5 4.1 4.8 4.5 4.3 4.2 4.2 4.2 4.2 4.2 4.2 4.2 4.2	377.4 353.0 334.1 651.2 592.8 528.6 485.1 526.2 521.1 516.7 512.3 507.0 506.2 501.5 503.1 499.0 499.0 499.0 499.0 499.0 499.0 499.0 499.3 488.1 478.9 468.8 442.9 433.5 414.0 397.3	3.0 2.8 2.7 CLL 5.5 4.9 4.4 4.0 4.4 4.3 4.3 4.3 4.3 4.3 4.3 4.3 4.3 4.3	76.8 80.4 83.9 AIMANT GB s 145.2 133.5 128.1 125.9 126.2 132.9 131.3 126.7 132.6 132.6 132.6 132.1 119.6 125.9 135.3 126.7 132.6 135.3 126.7 132.6 135.3 126.7 135.3 100.7 135.3 100.7 135.3	Jun 12 Jul 10 R Aug 14 P COUNT UMMARY 1993 1994 1995 1995 1995 1995 1995 1995 1995 1995 Annual 1995 1995 1995 1995 1995 1995 1995 Aug 10 Sep 14 Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 14 1996 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 14 Apr 11 May 9 Jun 13 Jul 11 Aug 8 Sep 12 Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12 Nov 14 Dec 12 Nov 9 Jun 13 Jul 11 Aug 8 Sep 12 Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12 Nov 14 Dec 12 Nov 9 Jun 13 Jul 11 Aug 8 Sep 12 Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12 Nov 14 Dec 12 Nov 9 Jun 13 Jul 11 Aug 8 Sep 12 Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12 Nov 14 Dec 14 Nov 14 Dec 14 Nov 14 Dec 14 Nov 14 Dec 14 N

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

00	CLAIMANT COUNT
2.3	Government Office Regions

2.0	Gov	ernme	nt Offic	e Regi	ons							THOUSANDS								G	overnin	ent Of	псе не	gions	THOUSANDS
	CLAIMANTS	6		PER CENT	WORKFORC	E.	SEASONA	LLY ADJUSTE	D #			THOUSANDS	-	CLAIMANT				WORKFORCE			LLY ADJUSTED	10 2 4 H		-5 19 19 19 19 19	
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
NORTH EAST								2					EAST MIDLANE												Terrendonte
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 11.6 10.6			119.3 113.3 104.2 93.8	29.4 27.9 26.1 24.3	1993) 1994) Annual 1995) average 1996)	148.3 133.6	140.8 128.7 112.5 101.0	43.0 40.1 35.7 32.5	9.6 8.8 7.7 6.9	13.0 11.7 10.3 9.4	5.1 4.9 4.2 3.8	182.5 167.6 147.2 132.5	9.5 8.7 7.6 6.8			140.1 128.0 111.9 100.4	42.4 39.6 35.3 32.1
1996 Aug 8 Sep 12	118.6 115.5	92.2 90.2	26.4 25.3	10.6 10.3	15.0 14.7	5.2 5.0	117.4 115.0	10.6 10.3	-1.5 -2.4	-1.5 -1.7	93.3 91.0	24.1 24.0	1996 Aug 8 Sep 12	135.7 130.7	100.2 97.1	35.5 33.6	7.0 6.7	9.3 9.0	4.1 3.9	132.0 129.5	6.8 6.7	-1.4 -2.5	-1.7 -1.8	99.9 98.0	32.1 31.5
Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12	108.9 105.2 104.7	85.9 83.9 84.1	23.1 21.3 20.7	9.8 9.4 9.4	14.0 13.7 13.7	4.6 4.2 4.1	112.1 107.3 105.5	10.1 9.6 9.5	-2.9 -4.8 -1.8	-2.3 -3.4 -3.2	88.6 85.5 83.6	23.5 21.8 21.9	Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12	121.4 114.3 114.6	91.0 86.5 87.6	30.4 27.7 27.0	6.3 5.9 5.9	8.5 8.1 8.2	3.5 3.2 3.1	126.5 120.1 116.2	6.5 6.2 6.0	-3.0 -6.4 -3.9	-2.3 -4.0 -4.4	95.6 91.1 88.2	30.9 29.0 28.0
1997 Jan 9 Feb 13 Mar 13	107.3 102.6 99.4	85.9 81.9 79.5	21.4 20.7 19.9	9.6 9.2 8.9	14.0 13.4 13.0	4.3 4.1 3.9	101.8 98.8 97.4	9.1 8.8 8.7	-3.7 -3.0 -1.4	-3.4 -2.8 -2.7	80.9 78.7 77.7	20.9 20.1 19.7	1997 Jan 9 Feb 13 Mar 13	118.8 113.8 108.7	91.2 87.5 83.5	27.7 26.3 25.2	6.1 5.9 5.6	8.5 8.1 7.8	3.2 3.0 2.9	111.4 106.5 105.0	5.8 5.5 5.4	-4.8 -4.9 -1.5	-5.0 -4.5 -3.7	84.9 81.3 79.9	26.5 25.2 25.1
Apr 10 May 8 Jun 12	97.8 94.4 91.2	78.2 75.7 73.0	19.6 18.8 18.1	8.8 8.5 8.2	12.8 12.3 11.9	3.9 3.7 3.6	94.8 94.6 93.6	8.5 8.5 8.4	-2.6 -0.2 -1.0	-2.3 -1.4 -1.3	76.1 75.4 74.6	18.7 19.2 19.0	Apr 10 May 8 Jun 12	104.8 99.7 94.2	80.5 76.8 72.4	24.3 22.9 21.8	5.4 5.1 4.9	7.5 7.2 6.7	2.8 2.7 2.5	101.7 100.2 98.0	5.3 5.2 5.1	-3.3 -1.5 -2.2	-3.2 -2.1 -2.3	77.7 76.4 74.6	24.0 23.8 23.4
Jul 10 R Aug 14 P	93.9	74.2 73.6	19.7 20.0	8.4 8.4	12.1 12.0	3.9 4.0	92.3 90.8	8.3 8.1	-1.3 -1.5	-0.8 -1.3	74.0 73.5	18.3 17.3	Jul 10 R Aug 14 F WEST MIDLAND		72.8 70.9	23.8 24.3	5.0 4.9	6.8 6.6	2.8 2.8	94.6 90.6	4.9 4.7	-3.4 - 4.0	-2.4 -3.2	72.7 70.1	21.9 20.5
NORTH WEST 1993) 1994) Annual 1995) average	248.1 221.2 192.2	192.7 171.5 148.8	55.4 49.7 43.4	9.5 8.7 7.6	13.1 11.9 10.5	4.9 4.5 3.9	246.2 220.5 188.6	9.5 8.7 7.6			191.6 171.1 148.4	54.6 49.4 40.2	1993) 1994) Annual 1995) average	281.9 246.2 210.3	215.6 186.8 158.6	66.3 59.4 51.7	10.9 9.9 8.4	14.6 13.3 11.0	6.1 5.5 4.8	280.6 244.8 209.0	10.8 9.9 8.3			214.9 186.0 158.0	65.8 58.8 51.1
1996) 1996 Aug 8	175.8 180.9	136.1 136.8	39.7 44.1	6.9 7.1	9.5 9.6	3.5 3.9	175.3 175.7	6.9 6.8	-2.5 -4.9	-2.0 -3.1	135.9 135.4	39.5 40.3	1996) 1996 Aug 8 Sep 12	188.6 194.7 188.6	142.0 143.6 139.8	46.6 51.2 48.8	7.4 7.7 7.4	9.8 10.0 9.7	4.3 4.7 4.5	187.4 186.7 183.3	7.4 7.4 7.2	-2.5 -3.4	-2.5	141.3 140.7	46.1 46.0
Sep 12 Oct 10 Nov 14	173.9 161.9 153.1	132.8 124.9 119.1	41.1 37.0 34.0	6.8 6.3 6.0	9.3 8.7 8.3	3.6 3.3 3.0	170.8 168.5 160.5	6.7 6.6 6.3	-4.9 -2.3 -8.0 -2.8	-3.1 -3.2 -5.1 -4.4	132.9 131.3 125.3 123.2	37.9 37.2 35.2	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	7.2 7.1 6.7 6.5	-3.4 -3.8 -8.8 -4.7	-3.1 -3.2 -5.3 -5.8	138.2 135.3 129.0 125.4	45.1 44.2 41.7
Dec 12 1997 Jan 9 Feb 13	154.1 160.9 154.0	120.8 125.7 120.6	33.3 35.2 33.4	6.0 6.3 6.0	8.4 8.8 8.4	2.9 3.1 2.9	157.7 151.2 142.7	6.2 5.9 5.7	-6.5 -8.5	-5.8 -5.9	118.6 112.2	34.5 32.6 30.5	1997 Jan 9 Feb 13	165.9 159.2 152.1	126.6 121.5	39.4 37.7	6.5 6.3	8.8 8.4	3.5 3.5	160.1 154.0	6.3 6.1	-5.9 -6.1	-6.5 -10.5	121.2 116.7	40.6 38.9 37.3
Mar 13 Apr 10	146.6 141.7	115.0 111.3	31.5 30.4	5.7 5.5	8.0 7.8	2.8	141.4 137.2	5.5 5.4	-1.3 -4.2 -1.6	-5.4 -4.7 -2.4	111.0 107.6 106.0	30.4 29.6	Mar 13 Apr 10 May 8	148.5 143.9	116.2 113.7 110.5	35.9 34.8 33.4	6.0 5.9 5.7	8.1 7.9 7.7	3.3 3.2 3.1	151.2 146.7 145.4	6.0 5.8 5.7	-2.8 -4.5 -1.3	-4.9 -4.5	114.6 112.1	36.6 34.6
May 8 Jun 12 Jul 10 R	135.2 127.6 131.9	106.7 100.3 101.8	28.5 27.3 30.1	5.3 5.0 5.1	7.5 7.0 7.1	2.5 2.4 2.7	135.6 132.0 128.0	5.3 5.1 5.0	-3.6	-3.1	102.9	29.6 29.1 27.3	Jun 12 Jul 10 R	138.4 141.6	106.3 107.0	32.2 34.6	5.5 5.6	7.4	2.9	141.5	5.6 5.4	-3.9	-2.9 -3.2 -3.2	110.6 107.9 105.3	34.8 33.6 31.9
Aug 14 P MERSEYSIDE		100.3	30.8	5.1	7.0	2.7	123.1	4.8	-4.9	-4.2	97.9	25.2	Aug 14 P	143.1	107.2	35.8	5.6	7.4	3.3	133.4	5.3	-3.8	-4.0	103.2	30.2
1993) 1994) Annual 1995) average 1996)	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 14.9 13.7 13.1			74.8 69.0 61.8 58.2	20.4 19.2 17.6 16.4	1993) 1994) Annual 1995) average 1996)	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
1996 Aug 8 Sep 12	76.8 75.5	58.8 58.1	18.0 17.4	13.4 13.2	18.9 18.7	6.8 6.6	75.2 74.0	13.1 12.9	-0.1 -1.2	-0.2 -0.6	58.4 57.7	16.8 16.3	1996 Aug 8 Sep 12	150.1 145.3	109.2 106.1	40.9 39.2	6.2 6.0	8.0 7.8	3.8 3.7	147.3 145.6	6.1 6.0	-1.4 -1.7	-1.6 -1.6	109.4 108.0	37.9 37.6
Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12	71.3 68.0 68.1	55.5 53.4 53.6	15.8 14.7 14.5	12.4 11.9 11.9	17.9 17.2 17.2	6.0 5.6 5.5	73.0 70.3 69.3	12.7 12.3 12.1	-1.0 -2.7 -1.0	-0.8 -1.6 -1.6	56.9 55.1 54.3	16.1 15.2 15.0	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	5.8 5.4 5.3	-3.4 -10.8 -1.1	-2.2 -5.3 -5.1	105.6 97.1 96.5	36.6 34.3 33.8
1997 Jan 9 Feb 13 Mar 13	69.7 68.1 66.0	54.7 53.5 52.0	15.0 14.6 14.0	12.2 11.9 11.5	17.6 17.2 16.7	5.7 5.6 5.3	67.5 65.7 65.2	11.8 11.6 11.4	-1.8 -1.8 -0.5	-1.8 -1.5 -1.4	52.8 51.6 51.2		1997 Jan 9 Feb 13 Mar 13	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 -5.5	92.5 88.2 85.0	31.2 29.2 28.7
Apr 10 May 8 Jun 12	64.4 62.4 60.6	50.8 49.3 47.9	13.6 13.0 12.8	11.2 10.9 10.6	16.4 15.9 15.4	5.2 5.0 4.9	63.4 62.5 61.1	11.1 10.9 10.7	-1.8 -0.9 -1.4	-1.4 -1.1 -1.4	49.8 49.1 48.1	13.6 13.4 13.0	Apr 10 May 8 Jun 12	113.1 107.8 101.6	85.4 81.7 76.8	27.7 26.2 24.8	4.7 4.4 4.2	6.3 6.0 5.6	2.6 2.4 2.3	109.5 107.8 105.4	4.5 4.4 4.3	-4.2 -1.7 -2.4	-4.7 -3.2 -2.8	82.3 81.1 79.2	27.2 26.7 26.2
Jul 10 R Aug 14 P YORKSHIRE AN	61.1	48.0 47.4	13.5 13.7	10.7 10.7	15.4 15.3	5.2 5.2	59.8 58.7	10.4 10.2	-1.3 -1.1	-1.2 -1.3	47.2 46.6	12.6 12.1	Jul 10 R Aug 14 P	102.7 101.8	76.4 74.8	26.3 26.9	4.2 4.2	5.6 5.5	2.5 2.5	101.6 97.4	4.2 4.0	-3.8 -4.2	-2.6 - 3.5	76.8 74.1	24.8 23.3
1993) 1994) Annual 1995) average	245.6 226.4 207.9	190.8 175.2 160.6	54.8 51.2 47.3	10.4 9.7 8.7	14.3 13.5 12.0	5.3 5.0 4.5	244.0 224.8 206.1	10.2 9.6 8.7			189.9 174.3 159.6 146.9	54.1 50.5 46.5 43.1	1993) 1994) Annual 1995) average 1996)	469.6 434.6 394.7 360.1	348.6 322.7 292.1 265.2	121.0 111.9 102.6 95.0	11.6 10.7 9.8 8.9	14.9 14.1 12.9	7.1 6.3 5.8	467.9 432.8 392.8	11.6 10.7 9.7			347.8 321.8 291.2	120.2 111.0 101.7
1996) 1996 Aug 8	191.8 195.7	147.9 146.7	43.9 49.0	8.0 8.2	11.0 10.9 10.6	4.2 4.7 4.4	190.0 190.1 186.1	8.0 8.0 7.8	-1.0 -4.0	-1.5 -2.4	146.7 143.8	43.4 42.3	1996 Aug 8 Sep 12	368.9 362.8	267.8 263.5	101.0 99.3	9.1 9.0	11.7 11.8 11.6	5.3 5.7	358.2 358.5	8.9 8.9	-2.1	-2.4	264.2 264.1	94.0 94.4
Sep 12 Oct 10 Nov 14	188.8 178.1 170.0	143.4 136.6 131.8 124.1	45.5 41.4 38.3 38.0	7.9 7.5 7.1 7.2	10.1 9.8	4.4 4.0 3.7 3.7	183.1 175.7 172.8	7.7 7.4 7.2	-3.0 -7.4 -2.9	-2.7 -4.8 -4.4	141.3 136.1 133.7	41.8 39.6 39.1	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	5.6 5.2 4.8	353.4 344.8 330.4 222.1	8.7 8.5 8.2	-5.1 -8.6 -14.4	-3.5 -5.3 -9.4	260.1 254.2 243.5	93.3 90.6 86.9
Dec 12 1997 Jan 9 Feb 13	172.1 176.6 169.9	134.1 137.5 132.3	39.1 37.6	7.4 7.1	10.0 10.2 9.8	3.8 3.6	166.7 161.2	7.0 6.8	-6.1 -5.5	-5.5 -4.8	129.1 124.9 122.6	37.6 36.3 35.6	¹⁹⁹⁷ Jan 9 Feb 13 Mar 13	315.8 304.3 293.1	233.8 225.4 217.3	82.0 78.9	7.8 7.5	10.3 10.0	4.7 4.6 4.4	323.1 313.0 301.9	8.0 7.7 7.5	-7.3 -10.1 -11.1	-10.1 -10.6 -9.5	237.6 230.8 222.6	85.5 82.2 79.3
Mar 13 Apr 10 May 8	162.7 158.3 152.0	126.8 123.4 118.6	35.9 34.9 33.4	6.8 6.6 6.4	9.4 9.2 8.8	3.4 3.4 3.2	158.2 153.7 153.3	6.6 6.4 6.4	-3.0 -4.5 -0.4	-4.9 -4.3 -2.6	119.8 118.7	33.9 34.6 33.8	Apr 10 May 8 Jun 12	285.2 278.7	211.0 206.4	75.9 74.1 72.3	7.2 7.1 6.9	9.6 9.3 9.1	4.3 4.2 4.1	294.7 282.8 280.6	7.3 7.0 6.9	-7.2 -11.9 -2.2	-9.5 -10.1 -7.1	216.9 208.9 206.4	77.8 73.9 74.2
Jun 12 Jul 10 R Aug 14 P		113.9 115.8 114.8	32.3 34.8 35.8	6.1 6.3 6.3	8.5 8.6 8.5	3.1 3.3 3.4	150.7 147.8 144.8	6.3 6.2 6.1	-2.6 -2.9 -3.0	-2.5 -2.0 -2.8	116.9 115.7 114.2	32.1	Jul 10 B	269.4 268.2 266.5	199.3 196.7 193.6	70.1 71.5 72.9	6.7 6.6 6.6	8.8 8.7 8.5	3.9 4.0 4.1	272.6 263.0 253.7	6.7 6.5 6.3	-8.0 -9.6 -9.3	-7.4 -6.6 -9.0	200.4 194.1 188.5	68.9 65.2
																				200.1	0.0	-0.0	-9.0	100.5	05.2

CLAIMANT COUNT 2.3

2.3 CLAIMANT COUNT Government Office Regions

		CLAIMANT	S		_	WORKFORCE		SEASONAL	LLY ADJUSTED				THOUSA
		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
1993	HEAST	318.6	244.7	73.9	8.7	12.1	4.5	316.8	8.6			243.7	73.2
1994 1995 1996) Annual) average)	272.8 229.0 200.2	208.5 173.8 151.3	64.3 55.1 48.9	7.3 6.2 5.4	10.1 8.4 7.4	3.9 3.4 3.0	271.9 228.6 199.6	7.3 6.2 5.4			208.0 173.5 151.0	63.9 55.2 48.6
1996	Aug 8	203.1	150.6	52.6	5.5	7.3	3.2	198.6	5.4	-3.4	-2.9	150.2	48.4
	Sep 12	196.0	145.4	50.6	5.3	7.1	3.1	194.5	5.2	-4.1	-3.4	146.6	47.9
	Oct 10	183.3	137.1	46.2	5.0	6.7	2.8	189.8	5.1	-4.7	-4.1	142.9	46.9
	Nov 14	171.1	129.2	42.0	4.6	6.3	2.6	178.4	4.8	-11.4	-6.7	135.2	43.2
	Dec 12	169.7	129.0	40.7	4.6	6.3	2.5	171.9	4.7	-6.5	-7.5	129.8	42.1
	Jan 9	173.2	132.3	40.9	4.7	6.4	2.5	164.0	4.4	-7.9	-8.6	124.8	39.2
	Feb 13	163.5	125.2	38.4	4.4	6.1	2.3	153.3	4.2	-10.7	-8.4	116.6	36.7
	Mar 13	153.7	117.8	35.9	4.2	5.7	2.2	149.7	4.1	-3.6	-7.4	113.8	35.9
	Apr 10	146.2	112.1	34.1	4.0	5.4	2.1	143.4	3.9	-6.3	-6.9	109.4	34.0
	May 8	138.1	106.2	32.0	3.7	5.2	2.0	140.2	3.8	-3.2	-4.4	106.6	33.6
	Jun 12	129.4	99.5	30.0	3.5	4.8	1.8	136.3	3.7	-3.9	-4.5	103.6	32.7
	Jul 10 R	131.0	99.3	31.7	3.5	4.8	1.9	129.9	3.5	-6.4	-4.5	99.9	30.0
	Aug 14 P	130.5	97.8	32.8	3.5	4.7	2.0	123.8	3.4	-6.1	- 5.5	95.9	27.9
	WEST												
993 994 995 996)) Annual) average)	217.8 191.7 166.3 148.2	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
996	Aug 8	147.8	108.3	39.5	6.3	8.3	3.8	146.8	6.2	-2.0	-1.9	109.4	37.4
	Sep 12	143.5	105.6	37.9	6.1	8.0	3.6	143.4	6.1	-3.4	-2.4	106.9	36.5
	Oct 10	135.5	100.3	35.2	5.7	7.6	3.4	139.8	5.9	-3.6	-3.0	104.3	35.5
	Nov 14	130.5	96.7	33.8	5.5	7.4	3.2	133.1	5.6	-6.7	-4.6	99.3	33.8
	Dec 12	131.1	97.8	33.3	5.6	7.5	3.2	129.4	5.5	-3.7	-4.7	96.4	33.0
	Jan 9	135.8	101.4	34.4	5.8	7.7	3.3	124.4	5.3	-5.0	-5.1	93.0	31.4
	Feb 13	128.4	96.1	32.3	5.4	7.3	3.1	118.5	5.0	-5.9	-4.9	88.8	29.7
	Mar 13	120.0	90.2	29.8	5.1	6.9	2.8	115.1	4.9	-3.4	-4.8	85.0	29.0
	Apr 10	114.0	86.2	27.8	4.8	6.6	2.7	111.6	4.7	-3.5	-4.3	83.9	27.7
	May 8	106.2	80.6	25.6	4.5	6.1	2.4	108.9	4.6	-2.7	-3.2	81.7	27.2
	Jun 12	98.2	74.7	23.5	4.2	5.7	2.2	105.6	4.5	-3.3	-3.2	79.2	26.4
	Jul 10 R	98.7	74.0	24.7	4.2	5.6	2.4	101.1	4.3	-4.5	-3.5	76.3	24.8
	Aug 14 P	98.8	73.2	25.6	4.2	5.6	2.4	96.8	4.1	- 4.3	-4.0	73.7	23.1
VALES	5												
993 994 995 996)) Annual) average)	131.1 120.7 107.8 102.7	103.2 94.1 83.4 79.2	28.0 26.6 24.4 23.5	10.4 9.4 8.8 8.2	14.4 12.7 12.2 11.4	5.1 4.9 4.5 4.3	130.3 119.9 106.9 101.7	10.3 9.3 8.7 8.2			102.7 93.6 82.9 78.6	27.6 26.3 24.0 23.1
996	Aug 8	105.3	79.1	26.2	8.5	11.4	4.7	102.0	8.2	-0.8	-0.9	78.5	23.5
	Sep 12	102.5	77.8	24.7	8.2	11.2	4.5	100.5	8.1	-1.5	-1.1	77.6	22.9
	Oct 10	96.6	74.3	22.3	7.8	10.7	4.0	99.3	8.0	-1.2	-1.2	76.7	22.6
	Nov 14	92.5	71.9	20.6	7.4	10.4	3.7	95.0	7.6	-4.3	-2.3	73.7	21.3
	Dec 12	93.1	72.6	20.5	7.5	10.5	3.7	92.8	7.4	-2.2	-2.6	71.9	20.9
997	Jan 9	96.4	75.3	21.1	7.7	10.9	3.8	90.0	7.2	-2.8	-3.1	70.0	20.0
	Feb 13	91.8	71.7	20.1	7.4	10.3	3.6	86.9	7.0	-3.1	-2.7	67.6	19.3
	Mar 13	87.0	68.1	18.9	7.0	9.8	3.4	85.0	6.8	-1.9	-2.6	66.2	18.8
	Apr 10	83.6	65.6	18.0	6.7	9.5	3.3	82.4	6.6	-2.6	-2.5	64.7	17.7
	May 8	80.3	63.1	17.2	6.4	9.1	3.1	82.1	6.6	-0.3	-1.6	64.0	18.1
	Jun 12	76.4	60.0	16.4	6.1	8.7	3.0	80.4	6.5	-1.7	-1.5	62.5	17.9
	Jul 10 R	79.5	61.2	18.3	6.4	8.8	3.3	77.9	6.3	-2.5	-1.5	61.1	16.8
	Aug 14 P	79.3	60.3	19.0	6.4	8.7	3.4	75.2	6.0	-2.7	-2.3	59.3	15.9
COTL	AND												
993 994 995 996	Annual average	246.4 231.5 203.5 195.1	189.5 178.6 156.3 149.3	56.9 52.8 47.2 45.7	9.9 9.4 8.2 8.0	13.7 13.0 11.6 11.3	5.1 4.8 4.2 4.1	243.3 228.4 200.3 191.9	9.7 9.3 8.1 7.9			187.7 176.8 154.5 147.5	55.6 51.5 45.9 44.4
	Aug 8	206.4	152.5	53.9	8.4	11.6	4.8	194.0	7.9	-0.7	-0.9	148.2	45.8
	Sep 12	191.1	145.3	45.8	7.8	11.0	4.1	191.3	7.8	-2.7	-1.7	146.4	44.9
1	Oct 10	183.4	141.2	42.2	7.5	10.7	3.7	188.9	7.7	-2.4	-1.9	145.0	43.9
	Nov 14	176.4	136.7	39.7	7.2	10.4	3.5	181.4	7.4	-7.5	-4.2	140.1	41.3
	Dec 12	178.1	138.8	39.2	7.3	10.5	3.5	178.7	7.3	-2.7	-4.2	138.3	40.4
	Jan 9	185.6	144.5	41.1	7.6	11.0	3.6	173.3	7.1	-5.4	-5.2	134.5	38.8
	Feb 13	179.6	139.6	39.9	7.3	10.6	3.5	169.7	6.9	-3.6	-3.9	132.0	37.7
	Mar 13	172.1	134.1	38.0	7.0	10.2	3.4	167.6	6.9	-2.1	-3.7	130.3	37.3
1	Apr 10	166.2	129.4	36.8	6.8	9.8	3.3	162.5	6.6	-5.1	-3.6	126.6	35.9
	May 8	160.3	125.1	35.3	6.6	9.5	3.1	161.6	6.6	-0.9	-2.7	125.0	36.6
	Jun 12	156.2	121.2	35.0	6.4	9.2	3.1	160.1	6.5	-1.5	-2.5	123.3	36.8
	Jul 10 R	164.0	124.3	39.7	6.7	9.4	3.5	151.7	6.2	-8.4	-3.6	120.1	31.6
	Aug 14 P	161.9	122.5	39.5	6.6	9.3	3.5	148.7	6.1	- 3.0	-4.3	117.7	31.0

CLAIMANT COUNT Government Office Regions 2.3

	CLAIMANTS	S		PER CENT	WORKFORCE	•	SEASONAL	LLY ADJUSTED) #			
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
RTHERNIRE	LAND											
93) 94) Annual 95) average 96)	105.1 97.3	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	13.7 12.6 11.4 10.9			80.1 75.2 68.6 65.0	23.6 21.8 19.5 19.0
6 Aug 8	92.6	68.3	24.3	12.0	15.5	7.4	87.4	11.4	0.7	0.6	66.8	20.6
Sep 12	89.7	67.4	22.3	11.7	15.2	6.8	85.8	11.2	-1.6	-0.3	65.9	19.9
Oct 10	81.6	62.8	18.8	10.6	14.2	5.8	82.4	10.7	-3.4	-1.4	63.5	18.9
Nov 14	73.9	57.8	16.2	9.6	13.1	4.9	76.0	9.9	-6.4	-3.8	59.0	17.0
Dec 12	71.9	56.7	15.3	9.4	12.8	4.7	74.3	9.7	-1.7	-3.8	57.6	16.7
Jan 9	70.8	56.0	14.8	9.2	12.7	4.5	71.0	9.2	-3.3	-3.8	55.2	15.8
Feb 13	67.5	53.8	13.8	8.8	12.2	4.2	68.2	8.9	-2.8	-2.6	53.2	15.0
Mar 13	65.7	52.5	13.2	8.6	11.9	4.0	67.0	8.7	-1.2	-2.4	52.4	14.6
Apr 10	63.8	51.1	12.7	8.3	11.6	3.9	64.8	8.4	-2.2	-2.1	51.3	13.5
May 8	61.3	49.2	12.1	8.0	11.1	3.7	64.2	8.4	-0.6	-1.3	50.5	13.7
Jun 12	60.8	48.2	12.6	7.9	10.9	3.8	62.6	8.1	-1.6	-1.5	49.3	13.3
Jul 10 R	65.1	49.9	15.2	8.5	11.3	4.7	60.6	7.9	-2.0	-1.4	48.5	12.1
Aug 14 F	65.7	50.0	15.7	8.6	11.3	4.8	59.6	7.8	-1.0	-1.5	47.9	11.7

See footnotes to Tables 2.1 and 2.2. Due to production difficulties, data for standard statistical regions have been withdrawn from this table. Figures for specific regions are available on request from the Labour Market Statistics Helpline on 0171 533 6176.

CLAIMANT COUNT 2.4 Area statistics Claimant count by Travel-to-Work Areas+ as at August 14 1997

CLAIMANT COUNT Area statistics 2.4

t count by Travel-to-Work Areas+ as at August 14 1997

	Male	Female	All	Rate #			Male	Female	All	Rates #		Claimant count by	Male
				per cent p employees w and claimants	er cent orkforce					per cent employees and claimants	per cent workforce		
TRAVEL TO WORK AREAS						Hastings Haverhill Heathrow Helston Hereford and Leominster	3,370 416 21,261 483 1,766	949 201 8,041 227 717	4,319 617 29,302 710 2,483	8.7 4.8 4.2 11.4 5.4	6.8 4.0 3.6 7.6 4.4	South Tyneside Southampton Southend Spalding and Holbeach	5,382 7,056 13,343 477 1,178
Accrington and Rossendale Alfreton and Ashfield Alnwick and Amble Andover Ashford	1,693 2,904 720 519 1,374	589 855 255 230 458	2,282 3,759 975 749 1,832	4.9 6.2 8.4 2.4 4.9	4.1 5.6 6.8 2.0 4.1	Hertford and Harlow Hexham Hitchin and Letchworth Honiton and Axminster Horncastle and Market Rasen	5,749 554 1,549 445 456	2,222 231 644 198 220	7,971 785 2,193 643 676	3.5 5.3 4.1 4.1	4.4 3.0 4.0 3.5 2.8 4.5	St.Austell Stafford Stamford Stockton-on-Tees Stoke	1,776 442 6,043 7,404 1,258
Aylesbury and Wycombe Banbury Barnsley Barnstaple and Ilfracombe Barrow-in-Furness	3,474 700 4,690 1,162 2,267	1,204 287 1,338 353 562	4,678 987 6,028 1,515 2,829	2.7 3.2 9.1 5.4 8.5	2.3 2.6 7.9 4.1 7.3	Huddersfield Hull Huntingdon and St.Neots Ipswich Isle of Wight	4,562 11,567 1,271 4,002 2,855	1,631 3,682 579 1,347 902	6,193 15,249 1,850 5,349 3,757	6.6 5.6 8.2 3.4 5.1	5.0 7.3 2.9 4.5	Stroud Sudbury Sunderland Swindon Taunton	648 11,690 2,839 1,622 2,581
Basingstoke and Alton Bath Beccles and Halesworth Bedford Berwick-on-Tweed	1,363 2,067 790 2,500 316	487 831 302 968 105	1,850 2,898 1,092 3,468 421	2.5 4.2 7.1 4.9 4.3	2.1 3.6 5.4 4.3 3.6	Keighley Kendal Keswick Kettering and Market Harboro'	1,423 481 73 1,035 1,458	535 177 21 442 536	1,958 658 94 1,477 1,994	8.9 6.7 3.0 2.5 3.6	7.7 5.6 2.4 1.8 3.1	Telford and Bridgnorth Thanet Thetford Thirsk Tweton	3,487 763 129 355
Bicester Bideford Birmingham Bishop Auckland Blackburn	314 714 40,981 2,657 2,921	137 232 13,470 692 848	451 946 54,451 3,349 3,769	2.2 9.6 7.6 8.1 5.5	1.8 7.2 6.9 7.2 4.9	Kidderminster King's Lynn and Hunstanton Lancaster and Morecambe Launceston Leeds Leek	1,438 2,814 304 16,262 354	654 964 125 4,978 129	2,392 3,778 429 21,240 483	4.8 6.0 8.3 6.8 5.8 4.0	4.1 4.9 7.0 4.1 5.2	Torbay Torrington Torbas Trowbridge and Frome Truto	2,665 224 359 1,587 1,030 2,083
Blackpool Blandford Bodmin and Liskeard Bolton and Bury Boston	4,589 184 1,179 7,206 709	1,206 102 372 2,264 281	5,795 286 1,551 9,470 990	4.9 2.8 6.7 5.6 4.9	4.1 2.2 4.8 4.8 3.7	Leicester Lincoln Liverpool	10,162 3,392 35,728 179,813 2,064	3,488 1,123 10,126 67,514 787	13,650 4,515 45,854 247,327 2,851	4.0 5.3 6.2 11.7 7.7 4.2	3.3 4.6 5.4 10.5 6.7 3.7	Turbridge Wells Utoxeter and Ashbourne Wakefield and Dewsbury Walsall Wareham and Swanage	273 5,926 8,329 222 242
Bournemouth Bradford Bridgwater Bridlington and Driffield Bridport	4,580 11,616 1,496 1,352 350	1,315 3,592 481 412 150	5,895 15,208 1,977 1,764 500	5.6 7.3 6.4 9.0 6.6	4.4 6.5 5.1 7.1 4.4	Lough Sologin and Could inc Lowestoft Ludlow Macclesfield Malton	739 2,353 424 1,353 219	277 767 161 431 85	1,016 3,120 585 1,784 304	7.9 10.6 5.9 2.9 3.1	3.7 5.8 9.0 3.9 2.5 2.5	Warminster Warrington Wawick Watford and Luton Wellingborough and Rushde	2,751 2,027 9,818
Brighton Bristol Bude Burnley Burton-on-Trent	9,638 12,372 420 1,268 2,593	3,633 4,209 165 404 910	13,271 16,581 585 1,672 3,503	8.3 5.0 9.3 4.3 5.9	6.9 4.4 6.0 3.8 5.2	Malvern and Ledbury Manchester Mansfield Matlock Medway and Maidstone	781 34,170 3,420 460 9,407	270 10,247 1,026 198 3,395	1,051 44,417 4,446 658 12,802	5.1 6.2 9.5 3.1 6.3	2.5 3.9 5.6 8.1 2.6 5.3	Wels Weston-super-Mare Whitby Whitchurch and Market Dray Whitehaven Widnes and Runcorn	1,786 385
Bury St.Edmunds Buxton Calderdale Cambridge Canterbury	716 625 3,961 3,129 2,233	327 223 1,267 1,247 699	1,043 848 5,228 4,376 2,932	2.9 4.3 6.3 2.9 5.7	2.5 3.3 5.5 2.5 4.7	Melton Mowbray Middlesbrough Milton Keynes Minehead Morpeth and Ashington	442 10,618 2,850 461 3,586	209 2,686 1,073 153 967	651 13,304 3,923 614 4,553	2.7 11.5 3.5 7.0 9.9	2.2 10.5 3.2 5.1 8.8	Wigan and St. Helens Winchester and Eastleigh Windermere Wirral and Chester Wisdech	9,716 1,083 90 12,785 896
Carlisle Castleford and Pontefract Chard Chelmsford and Braintree Cheltenham	2,040 2,948 293 3,279 2,328	648 914 120 1,284 833	2,688 3,862 413 4,563 3,161	5.1 6.9 4.6 4.4 4.4	4.4 6.1 3.6 3.6 3.7	Newark Newbury Newcastle upon Tyne Newmarket Newquay	995 597 22,524 774 495	352 195 6,271 328 134	1,347 792 28,795 1,102 629	6.0 1.7 8.4 4.3 6.6	4.9 1.5 7.6 3.5 4.8	Wolverhampton Woodbridge and Leiston Worcester Workington Worksop	7,694 709 1,984 2,243 1,402
Chesterfield Chichester Chippenham Cinderford and Ross-on-Wye Cirencester	4,097 1,465 729 1,000 277	1,193 505 333 411 100	5,290 1,970 1,062 1,411 377	7.8 3.4 3.2 5.5 2.7	6.8 2.7 2.5 4.4 2.2	Newton Abbot Northallerton Northampton Northwich Norwich	1,066 387 3,819 1,784 6,037	386 179 1,389 624 2,099	1,452 566 5,208 2,408 8,136	5.6 3.1 4.3 4.3 5.7	4.4 2.5 3.8 3.7 4.9	Vorthing Yeovil York Wales	2,068 1,170 3,221
Clacton Clitheroe Colchester Corby Coventry and Hinckley	1,490 167 2,511 1,000 10,302	410 70 933 291 3,359	1,900 237 3,444 1,291 13,661	9.7 2.2 4.1 4.4 5.9	7.4 1.9 3.5 4.0 5.3	Nottingham Okehampton Oldham Oswestry Oxford	17,076 193 3,727 682 3,900	5,543 87 1,115 274 1,467	22,619 280 4,842 956 5,367	6.8 5.9 6.2 7.1 2.8	6.1 3.9 5.5 5.6 2.4	Aberdare Aberystwyth Bangor and Caernarfon Blaenau, Gwent & Abergave Brecon	1,354 567 2,297 nny 2,545 246
Crawley Crowe Cromer and North Walsham Darlington Dartmouth and Kingsbridge	3,078 1,819 948 2,945 270	1,176 635 309 875 102	4,254 2,454 1,257 3,820 372	2.0 5.5 7.0 7.3 4.9	1.8 4.8 5.3 6.5 3.0	Pendle Penrith Penzance and St.Ives Peterborough Pickering and Helmsley	1,215 303 1,239 3,849 165	374 134 445 1,345 67	1,589 437 1,684 5,194 232	5.0 2.9 10.1 5.2 3.7	4.3 2.2 7.1 4.5 2.4	Bridgend Cardiff Cardigan Carmathen Conwy and Colwyn	2,843 10,573 463 708 1,885
Derby Devizes Diss Doncaster Dorchester and Weymouth	6,954 336 436 7,496 1,471	2,275 147 212 2,084 417	9,229 483 648 9,580 1,888	6.2 3.6 4.7 10.1 5.1	5.5 2.8 3.5 8.8 4.2	Plymouth Poole Portsmouth Preston Reading	8,116 2,087 7,263 5,377 2,895	2,705 633 2,054 1,708 952	10,821 2,720 9,317 7,085 3,847	8.1 3.5 7.1 4.5 2.5	6.9 3.0 5.9 4.0 2.2	Denbigh Dolgellau and Barmouth Fishguard Haverfordwest Holyhead	437 258 206 1,579
Dover and Deal Dudley and Sandwell Durham Eastbourne Evesham	2,370 14,077 3,150 1,950 702	647 4,498 1,020 699 302	3,017 18,575 4,170 2,649 1,004	8.4 7.0 7.0 4.6 3.5	7.0 6.3 6.4 3.7 2.6	Redruth and Camborne Retford Richmondshire Ripon Rochdale	1,785 895 359 265 3,624	545 365 192 130 1,048	2,330 1,260 551 395 4,672	11.7 7.0 4.8 3.9 7.9	9.1 5.8 3.4 2.8 6.9	Lampeter and Aberaeron Uandeilo Uandrindod Wells Uanelli Machynlleth	1,571 373 191 354 2,161
Exeter ' Fakenham Falmouth Folkestone Gainsborough	3,309 527 837 2,462 666	1,187 179 329 623 243	4,496 706 1,166 3,085 909	4.5 6.6 11.2 9.1 7.8	3.8 4.8 8.4 7.5 6.3	Rotherham and Mexborough Rugby and Daventry Salisbury Scarborough and Filey	8,613 1,394 1,075 1,680	2,326 602 448 529	10,939 1,996 1,523 2,209	12.4 3.5 3.3 6.7 6.2	11.0 3.0 2.6 5.3 5.5	Methyr and Rhymney Monmouth Neath and Port Talbot Newport Newtown	257 3,614 184 2,260 4,072
Gloucester Goole and Selby Gosport and Fareham Grantham Great Yarmouth	2,609 1,701 1,860 801 2,733	856 646 745 345 801	3,465 2,347 2,605 1,146 3,534	4.7 9.2 5.1 4.7 9.9	4.2 7.6 4.3 3.9 7.9	Scunthorpe Settle Shaftesbury Sheffield Shrewsbury	2,952 140 377 16,797 1,306	997 77 168 5,362 513 708	3,949 217 545 22,159 1,819	4.0 3.8 8.7 4.2 8.1	2.5 2.6 7.8 3.5 6.9	Pontypool and Cwmbran Pontypridd and Rhondda Pothmadoc and Ffestiniog Pwilhai	238 1,809 3,749 389 360
Grimsby Guildford and Aldershot Harrogate Hartlepool Harwich	5,343 3,305 1,046 3,710 530	1,496 1,223 466 883 145	6,839 4,528 1,512 4,593 675	9.3 2.6 3.7 12.9 11.9	8.1 2.1 2.9 11.8 9.7	Sittingbourne and Sheerness Skegness Skipton Sleaford Slough South Molton	2,410 366 247 338 4,203 148	798 97 73 137 1,371 72	3,208 463 320 475 5,574 220	4.0 2.5 3.7 3.1 6.0	3.1 1.9 3.0 2.7 3.4	Shotton, Flint and Rhyl	3,394

Claimant count by I	Male	Female	All	Rate #			Male	Female	All	Rates #	
				per cent p employees w and claimants	er cent orkforce					per cent employees and claimants	per cent workforce
South Tyneside southampton Southand spalding and Holbeach st.Austell	5,382 7,056 13,343 477 1,178	1,494 1,968 4,481 234 424	6,876 9,024 17,824 711 1,602	14.4 5.0 7.3 3.6 7.0	13.0 4.3 6.1 2.6 5.3	South Pembrokeshire Swansea Welshpool Wrexham Scotland	1,277 5,661 221 2,196	329 1,696 109 792	1,606 7,357 330 2,988	13.3 7.7 5.0 5.8	9.9 6.8 3.3 5.0
Stafford	1,776	705	2,481	4.1	3.5	Aberdeen	3,972	1,551	5,523	2.7	2.4
Stamford	442	222	664	3.9	3.1	Alloa	1,348	446	1,794	12.2	10.7
Stockton-on-Tees	6,043	1,627	7,670	10.1	9.4	Annan	355	129	484	6.0	5.0
Stoke	7,404	2,376	9,780	5.4	4.8	Arbroath	853	397	1,250	14.9	12.1
Stroud	1,258	511	1,769	5.0	3.9	Ayr	2,585	950	3,535	7.7	6.8
Sudbury	648	248	896	5.1	4.0	Badenoch	178	60	238	5.7	4.5
Sunderland	11,690	2,971	14,661	9.6	8.8	Banff	283	121	404	4.0	3.1
Swindon	2,839	997	3,836	3.2	2.7	Bathgate	2,523	795	3,318	6.3	5.8
Taunton	1,622	546	2,168	4.6	3.8	Berwickshire	214	84	298	6.5	4.7
Telford and Bridgnorth	2,581	897	3,478	4.2	3.7	Blairgowrie and Pitlochry	420	154	574	5.9	4.5
Thanet	3,487	997	4,484	11.9	9.4	Brechin and Montrose	854	341	1,195	10.6	8.1
Thetford	763	340	1,103	5.4	4.4	Buckie	256	99	355	8.5	7.0
Thirsk	129	70	199	3.5	2.6	Campbeltown	292	72	364	10.9	7.8
Twerton	355	140	495	4.9	3.6	Crieff	143	79	222	5.4	4.3
Torbay	2,665	803	3,468	6.9	5.3	Cumnock and Sanquhar	1,396	347	1,743	15.3	12.6
Torrington	224	100	324	7.3	4.5	Dumbarton	2,227	616	2,843	9.6	8.6
Totnes	359	186	545	7.2	4.9	Dumfries	1,299	436	1,735	6.3	5.6
Trowbridge and Frome	1,587	600	2,187	4.6	3.8	Dundee	5,981	1,905	7,886	8.9	8.1
Truro	1,030	342	1,372	5.4	4.3	Dunfermline	3,173	1,063	4,236	9.2	8.0
Turbridge Wells	2,083	798	2,881	3.0	2.4	Dunoon and Bute	635	205	840	10.7	7.8
Utoxeter and Ashbourne	273	133	406	3.2	2.7	Edinburgh	12,125	3,921	16,046	5.2	4.7
Wakefield and Dewsbury	5,926	1,725	7,651	7.1	6.3	Elgin	760	344	1,104	6.2	5.4
Walsall	8,329	2,747	11,076	7.7	6.9	Falkirk	3,482	1,165	4,647	8.0	7.3
Wareham and Swanage	222	89	311	2.7	2.1	Forfar	495	223	718	6.3	5.4
Warminster	242	123	365	4.5	3.5	Forres	277	120	397	11.7	9.5
Warrington	896	944	3,695	4.1	3.8	Fraserburgh	228	94	322	5.3	4.0
Warvick		757	2,784	3.3	2.8	Galashiels	380	143	523	3.4	2.9
Watford and Luton		3,472	13,290	4.0	3.5	Girvan	296	98	394	14.1	10.6
Wellingborough and Rushder		544	2,043	4.3	3.7	Glasgow	37,053	11,303	48,356	8.3	7.6
Wells		363	1,259	5.0	3.9	Greenock	2,257	684	2,941	8.2	7.4
Weston-super-Mare Whitby Whitchurch and Market Drayto Whitehaven Widnes and Runcorn	2,057 3,663	586 149 165 544 1,091	2,372 534 576 2,601 4,754	5.9 8.2 4.0 9.4 8.2	4.8 5.3 2.9 8.3 7.6	Haddington Hawick Huntly Invergordon and Dingwall Inverness	420 323 181 1,171 2,059	127 101 84 300 623	547 424 265 1,471 2,682	5.0 5.4 5.6 12.6 6.4	4.1 4.7 4.5 10.9 5.7
Wigan and St.Helens	9,716	3,085	12,801	8.1	7.2	Irvine	3,921	1,386	5,307	11.1	9.9
Winchester and Eastleigh	1,083	357	1,440	1.9	1.6	Islay/Mid Argyll	251	89	340	7.4	6.1
Windermere	90	37	127	1.5	1.1	Keith	220	87	307	5.3	4.3
Wiral and Chester	12,785	3,952	16,737	8.5	7.6	Kelso and Jedburgh	147	56	203	3.7	3.0
Wisbech	896	347	1,243	8.8	6.5	Kilmarnock	2,326	811	3,137	10.5	9.3
Wolverhampton	7,694	2,494	10,188	8.2	7.4	Kirkcaldy	4,679	1,590	6,269	9.9	8.7
Woodbridge and Leiston	709	234	943	4.4	3.5	Lanarkshire	10,973	3,192	14,165	10.1	9.0
Worcester	1,984	754	2,738	4.2	3.7	Lochaber	319	88	407	5.4	4.4
Workington	2,243	596	2,839	11.3	9.4	Lockerbie	201	98	299	8.3	6.2
Worksop	1,402	409	1,811	7.7	6.9	Newton Stewart	289	93	382	16.1	10.4
Worthing Yeovil York Wales	2,068 1,170 3,221	679 507 1,132	2,747 1,677 4,353	3.8 3.7 4.2	3.1 3.0 3.6	North East Fife Oban Orkney Islands Peebles Perth	750 271 240 151 1,432	306 80 84 70 478	1,056 351 324 221 1,910	6.3 4.8 4.4 5.1 6.4	5.1 3.6 3.6 4.2 5.6
Aberdare	246	366	1,720	12.6	10.6	Peterhead	416	159	575	4.4	3.6
Aberystwyth		256	823	8.4	6.4	Shetland Islands	282	102	384	3.6	3.2
Bangor and Caernarfon		691	2,988	9.9	8.4	Skye and Wester Ross	397	109	506	6.9	5.5
Blaenau,Gwent & Abergaven		725	3,270	9.8	8.5	Stewartry	363	144	507	8.1	5.8
Brecon		133	379	4.6	3.3	Stirling	1,649	514	2,163	6.0	5.3
Bridgend	2,843	1,058	3,901	6.9	6.1	Stranaer	537	152	689	9.7	8.0
Cardiff	10,573	3,114	13,687	6.4	5.8	Sutherland	390	112	502	13.5	10.3
Cardigan	463	194	657	9.0	5.7	Thurso	374	104	478	7.9	6.6
Carmarthen	708	252	960	5.0	3.9	Western Isles	1,023	270	1,293	13.2	9.4
Conwy and Colwyn	1,885	504	2,389	8.2	6.4	Wick	394	103	497	11.9	9.3
Denbigh Dolgellau and Barmouth Fishguard Havefordwest Holyhead	437 258 206 1,579 1,571	177 60 62 460 492	614 318 268 2,039 2,063	7.2 7.2 10.9 13.4 14.2	4.9 5.3 6.1 10.3 11.2	Northern Ireland Ballymena Belfast Coleraine	1,202 23,680 3,112	487 7,554 977	1,689 31,234 4,089	7.0 8.5 12.0	5.9 7.4 10.1
Lampeter and Aberaeron Llandeilo Llandrindod Wells Llanelli Machynlleth	373 191 354 2,161 257	137 78 163 680 81	510 269 517 2,841 338	10.4 9.5 6.5 9.6 10.8	6.5 5.4 4.3 8.2 7.0	Cookstown Craigavon Dungannon Enniskillen Londonderry	900 3,679 1,541 2,052 6,152	299 1,383 562 646 1,545	1,199 5,062 2,103 2,698 7,697	13.1 8.2 12.1 13.1 13.1 14.7	10.6 7.0 10.0 10.6 12.6
Methyr and Rhymney Monmouth Neath and Port Talbot Newport Newtown	3,614 184 2,260 4,072 238	991 94 803 1,394 90	4,605 278 3,063 5,466 328	10.2 7.2 7.9 7.0 3.2	9.0 5.0 7.2 6.3 2.4	Magherafelt. Newry Omagh Strabane	991 3,297 1,696 1,677	1,343 377 964 556 398	1,368 4,261 2,252 2,075	14.7 10.7 14.6 12.8 17.4	12.0 8.8 12.2 10.4 14.3
Pontypool and Cwmbran Pontypridd and Rhondda Porthmadoc and Ffestiniog Pwlheli Shotton, Flint and Rhyl	1,809 3,749 389 360 3,394	614 1,059 151 130 1,038	2,423 4,808 540 490 4,432	6.1 8.0 8.8 8.4 5.7	5.4 7.1 6.8 6.1 4.9						

Travel-to-Work Areas (TTWA's) are defined in the supplement to the September 1984 *Employment Gazette*, with slight amendments as given in the October 1984 (p 467), March 1985 (p 126), February 1986 (p 86) and December 1987 (p 525) issues. Claimant count rates are calculated as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of employees in employment, claimants, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related government-supported training programmes) and as a percentage of estimates of employees in employment and claimants only. Data on claimant count for Assisted Areas, which were redefined on 1 August 1993, are available from the Office for National Statistics Nomis® database. Claimant count 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.

LABOUR MARKET TRENDS

2.9 CLAIMANT COUNT Area statistics

Claimant count in counties and local authority districts as at August 14 1997

CLAIMANT COUNT 2.9

animant count in counties and local authority districts as at August 14 1997

	Male		All	Rate +	1013 43 4	t August 14 1997	ale F	Female	All	Rate +		Claimant count in	Male	Female		Rate +	015 45 41		lale	Female	All	Rate +	
	Male	remaie	All		Per cent			emaie		Per cent p		-	Male	remaie	All .		Per cent	•	nale	remale	All	and the second	Per cent
				employees and claimants						employees w and claimants	er cent orkforce					employees v and claimants						employees wand claimants	
OUTH EAST erkshire Bracknell Newbury Reading Slough	7,271 805 817 1,909 1,996	2,350 261 285 573 603	9,621 1,066 1,102 2,482 2,599	2.7	2.4	Hackney 1 Hammersmith and Fulham Haringey Harrow Havering	6,521 7,425 10,977 5,371 9,775 3,144 3,103	2,400 2,632 4,062 2,236 3,662 1,371 1,097	8,921 10,057 15,039 7,607 13,437 4,515 4,200			Devon East Devon Exeter Mid Devon North Devon Plymouth	18,558 1,090 2,071 689 1,351 6,839 927	6,390 451 697 311 446 2,221 208	24,948 1,541 2,768 1,000 1,797 9,060 1,225	6.2	4.9	Chesterfield Derbyshire Dales Erewash High Peak North East Derbyshire South Derbyshire	2,489 631 1,697 1,160 1,766 1,027	715 284 610 385 578 372	3,204 915 2,307 1,545 2,344 1,399		
Windsor and Maidenhead Wokingham ckinghamshire (former count	1,112 632	388 240	1,500 872			Hillingdon Hounslow Islington Kensington and Chelsea	3,389 4,050 7,938 3,448	1,236 1,557 3,317 1,642	4,625 5,607 11,255 5,090			South Hams Teignbridge Torbay Torridge	927 1,480 2,578 987 546	398 532 771 357 206	1,325 2,012 3,349 1,344 752			Leicestershire (former county) Leicester Rutland	7,881 170	2,448 74	10,329 244	6.0 2.2	5.6 1.6
Milton Keynes	2,621	954	3,575	3.6	3.2 2.3	Lambeth 1	1,744 11,925 9,456	692 4,497 3,379	2,436 16,422 12,835			West Devon			152			Rest of Leicestershire Blaby	5,605 724	2,448 317	8,053 1,041	3.4	3.0
st of Buckinghamshire Aylesbury Vale Chiltern South Buckinghamshire Wycombe	3,805 1,346 533 401 1,525	1,358 497 207 174 480	5,163 1,843 740 575 2,005	2.8	2.3	Merton Newham Redbridge Richmond-upon-Thames Southwark	3,405 9,163 5,012 2,070 9,871	1,289 2,994 1,911 919 3,724	4,694 12,157 6,923 2,989 13,595			Rest of Dorset Christchurch East Dorset	3,609 1,795 3,602 426 581	973 505 1,327 135 263	4,582 2,300 4,929 561 844	6.7 3.8 4.1	5.6 3.1 3.1	Charimwood Harborough Hinckley and Bosworth Melton North West Leicestershire Oadby and Wigston	1,793 393 750 348 1,032 565	765 188 347 174 378 279	2,558 581 1,097 522 1,410 844		
st Sussex (former county) Brighton and Hove	7,934	2,990	10,924	10.3	8.8	TowerHamlets	2,300 8,023 6,947	805 2,311 2,454	3,105 10,334 9,401			North Dorset Purback	317 322	170 124	487 446			Lincolnshire	8,600	3,260	11,860	5.3	4.3
st of East Sussex Eastbourne Hastings Lewes	6,700 1,332 2,411 1,104	2,157 452 644 388	8,857 1,784 3,055 1,492	6.1	4.7		7,198	2,830	10,028			West Dorset Weymouth and Portland Gloucestershire	7,362	350 285 2,687	1,169 1,422 10,049	4.5	3.7	Boston East Lindsey Lincoln North Kesteven	649 1,574 2,584 889	254 598 752 373	903 2,172 3,336 1,262		
Rother Wealden mpshire (former county)	1,002 851	323 350	1,325 1,201				4,043 4,263	1,300 1,805	5,343 6,068	6.7 4.4	6.0	Chekianham Cotswold Forest of Dean Gloucester	1,879 502 870 2,141	620 198 381 682 510	2,499 700 1,251 2,823			South Holland South Kesteven West Lindsey	504 1,282 1,118	373 242 568 473	746 1,850 1,591		
Portsmouth Southampton	4,662 5,093	1,285 1,300	5,947 6,393	7.0 5.9	6.1 5.0	Mid Bedfordshire North Bedfordshire	813 2,327 1,123	446 875 484	1,259 3,202 1,607	4.4	3.7	Stroud Tewkasbury Witshire (former county)	1,245 725	510 296	1,755 1,021			Northamptonshire Corby Daventry East Northamptonshire	7,781 921 521 635	2,917 261 286 278	10,698 1,182 807 913	4.2	3.6
st of Hampshire Basingstoke and Deane East Hampshire Eastleigh	11,032 1,220 875 855	3,833 433 315 291	14,865 1,653 1,190 1,146	3.6	2.9	Cambridge East Cambridgeshire	8,652 1,701 538	3,274 620 240	11,926 2,321 778	3.9	3.4	Tharnesdown Rest of Wiltshire Kennet	2,341 3,864 594	783 1,660 262	3,124 5,524 856	3.0 3.5	2.6 2.7	Kettering Northampton South Northamptonshire Wellingborough	906 3,416 459 923	375 1,179 236 302	1,281 4,595 695 1,225		
Fareham Gosport Hart Havant	816 1,127 370 2,047	332 448 156 552	1,148 1,575 526 2,599			Huntingdon	1,309 1,328 2,991 785	483 621 968 342	1,792 1,949 3,959 1,127			North Wiltshire Salisbury West Wiltshire	932 1,021 1,317	425 429 544	1,357 1,450 1,861			Nottinghamshire Ashfield	23,162 2,493	7,398 745	30,560 3,238	7.2	6.5
New Forest Rushmoor Test Valley Winchester	1,536 736 733 717	516 254 281 255	2,052 990 1,014 972			Basildon Braintree Brentwood	24,172 2,807 1,582 620	8,460 997 649 222	32,632 3,804 2,231 842	6.0	5.0	Somerset Mendip Sedgemoor South Somerset	6,526 1,352 1,605 1,482 1,570	2,359 527 524 623 512	8,885 1,879 2,129 2,105	4.8	3.8	Bassetlaw Broxtowe Gedling Mansfield Newarkand Sherwood	2,141 1,480 1,786 2,290 1,688	728 585 694 708 569	2,869 2,065 2,480 2,998 2,257		
of Wight	2,855 27,535	902 8,964	3,757 36,499	8.9 6.4	7.7 5.3	Chelmsford Colchester	1,221 1,769 1,863	438 662 716	1,659 2,431 2,579			Taurion Deane West Somerset	517	173	2,082 690			Nottingham Rushcliffe YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBE	10,009 1,275	2,890 479	12,899 1,754		
Ashford Canterbury Dartford Dover Gillingham Gravesham Maidstone	1,414 2,233 1,556 2,370 1,567 1,952 1,767	466 699 495 647 651 642 670	1,880 2,932 2,051 3,017 2,218 2,594 2,437			Haitow Maldon Rochford Southend-on-Sea Tendring Thurrock	1,463 1,305 711 927 4,722 2,277 2,513	570 482 238 345 1,461 649 820	2,033 1,787 949 1,272 6,183 2,926 3,333			Hereford and Worcester Bromsgrove Hereford Leominster Malvem Hills Reddich	9,313 1,100 982 503 974 1,413	3,688 485 366 184 361 598	13,001 1,585 1,348 687 1,335 2,011	4.7	4.0	Humberside (former county) East Riding of Yorkshire Kingston-upon-Hull North East Lincolnshire North Lincolnshire	4,751 9,275 5,077 3,065	1,868 2,661 1,393 1,026	6,619 11,936 6,470 4,091	6.5 9.4 9.6 6.0	5.5 8.7 8.7 5.3
Rochester-upon-Medway Sevenoaks Shepway Swale	3,108 1,102 2,462 2,410	1,065 441 623 798	4,173 1,543 3,085 3,208				392 0,057 1,044	211 3,731 382	603 13,788 1,426	3.2	2.8	South Herefordshire Worcester Wychavon	566 1,466 933	254 514 422	820 1,980 1,355			North Yorkshire (former county York	2,784	916	3,700	4.2	. 3.6
Thanet Tonbridge and Malling Tunbridge Wells ordshire Cherwell	3,487 1,078 1,029 5,079 979	997 417 353 1,930 380	4,484 1,495 1,382 7,009 1,359	2.7	2.2	Dacorum East Hertfordshire Hertsmere North Hertfordshire St Albans	1,201 851 818 1,221 942 1,280	457 391 337 422 372 463	1,658 1,242 1,155 1,643 1,314 1,743			Wyre Forest Shropshire Bridgnorth North Shropshire Oswestry	1,376 5,317 469 532 590	504 1,977 244 194 243	1,880 7,294 713 726 833	4.4	3.6	Rest of North Yorkshire Craven Hambleton Harrogate Richmondshire Ryedale	6,541 416 841 1,341 365 444	2,630 158 392 610 195 179	9,171 574 1,233 1,951 560 623	4.6	3.6
Oxford South Oxfordshire Vale of White Horse West Oxfordshire	2,141 772 674 513	726 309 276 239	2,867 1,081 950 752			Three Rivers	715 1,125 860	246 332 329	961 1,457 1,189			Shrewsbury and Atcham South Shropshire The Wrekin	1,153 423 2,150	450 164 682	1,603 587 2,832			Scarborough Selby South Yorkshire	2,043 1,091 36,918	664 432 10,838	2,707 1,523 47,756	9.8	8.6
rey Elmbridge Epsom and Ewell	6,986 862 514	2,532 321 191	9,518 1,183 705	2.3	1.9	Breckland Broadland	3,528 1,429 1,187 2,514	4,755 584 500 728	18,283 2,013 1,687 3,242	6.2	5.1	Statfordshire (former county) Stoke-on-Trent Rest of Staffordshire	4,945 10,413	1,430 4,024	6,375 14,437	5.5 5.2	5.0 4.3	Barnsley Doncaster Rotherham Sheffield	5,319 8,518 7,399 15,682	1,536 2,296 2,057 4,949	6,855 10,814 9,456 20,631		
Guildford Mole Valley Reigate and Banstead Runnymede Spelthome Surrey Heath Tandidaa	911 423 831 527 811 383 520	336 133 331 174 267 154	1,247 556 1,162 701 1,078 537			North Norfolk Norwich South Norfolk West Norfolk Suffolk 1	1,260 3,963 1,238 1,937 0,094	430 1,208 552 753 3,621	1,690 5,171 1,790 2,690 13,715	5.1	4.4	Cannock Chase East Staffordshire Lichfield Newcastle-under-Lyme South Staffordshire Stafford Staffordshire Moorlands	1,412 1,725 969 1,590 1,342 1,351 954	515 615 447 578 513 541 374	1,927 2,340 1,416 2,168 1,855 1,892 1,328			West Yorkshire Bradford Calderdale Kirklees Leeds Wakefield	46,401 11,751 3,961 7,497 16,530 6,662	14,515 3,685 1,267 2,448 5,066 2,049	60,916 15,436 5,228 9,945 21,596 8,711	6.4	5.7
Tandridge Waverley Woking	520 667 537	198 245 182	718 912 719			Babergh Forest Heath Ipswich Mid Suffolk	933 542 2,654 736	337 228 786 338	1,270 770 3,440 1,074			Tamworth Warwickshire	1,070 6,128	441 2,291	1,511 8,419	4.2	3.6	NORTH WEST	0,002	2,049	8,711		
st Sussex Adur Arun Chichester Crawley Horsham	6,196 597 1,170 865 1,011 666	2,225 238 406 320 329 298	8,421 835 1,576 1,185 1,340 964	2.8	2.4	St Edmundsbury Suffolk Coastal	1,006 1,368 2,855	469 513 950	1,475 1,881 3,805			North Warwickshire Nuneaton and Bedworth Rugby Stratford-on-Avon Warwick	1,108 939 1,491	281 646 425 401 538	945 2,572 1,533 1,340 2,029			Cheshire Chester Congleton Crewe and Nantwich Ellesmere Port and Nestor Halton	3,469	4,983 575 329 557 461 1,030	20,107 2,332 1,172 2,199 1,919 4,499	4.8	4.2
MidSussex Worthing	760 1,127	311 323	1,071 1,450			Avon (former county) Bath & North East Somerset Bristol North Somerset	2,229 9,526 2,166	914 3,057 734	3,143 12,583 2,900	4.1 5.6 5.2 3.5	3.6 5.2 4.3	West Midlands Birmingham Coventry Dudley	71,117 32,925 7,419 5,931	22,433 10,207 2,294 1,969	93,550 43,132 9,713 7,900	7.8	7.1	Macclesfield Vale Royal Warrington	1,500 1,704 2,751	497 590 944	1,997 2,294 3,695		
	193,628 3,552 5,406 3,757 9,141 4,328	72,886 1,162 2,305 1,509 3,443 1,542	266,514 4,714 7,711 5,266 12,584 5,870	7.5	6.6	South Gloucestershire	2,227 2,227 9,437 1,153 1,740 6 2,089	3,289 439 602 1 726	2,500 3,108 12,726 1,592 2,342 7 2,815	3.5 8.0	3.1 6.0	Sanciwell Solihuli Walsali Wolverhampton EAST MIDLANDS Dethyship (fe	8,232 3,063 6,734 6,813	2,553 1,096 2,159 2,155	10,785 4,159 8,893 8,968			Cumbria Allerdale Barrow-In-Furness Carlisle Copeland Eden South Lakeland	9,613 2,391 1,941 1,871 2,147 360 903	2,745 654 445 583 571 158 334	12,358 3,045 2,386 2,454 2,718 518 1,237	6.3	5.3
Camden City of London City of Westminster Croydon Ealing	4,526 6,603 85 4,503 7,412 6,586	1,542 2,845 32 1,890 2,690 2,451	9,448 117 6,393 10,102 9,037			North Cornwall Penwith	2,089 1,244 1,568 1,637	726 405 566 550	2,815 1,649 2,134 2,187			Derbyshire (former county) Derby Rest of Derbyshire Amber Valley Bolsover	5,798 11,875 1,573	1,808 3,939 565	7,606 15,814 2,138	7.2 6.1	6.7 5.2	Greater Manchester Bolton Bury Manchester	53,202 4,635 2,113 16,300	16,135 1,309 792 4,686	69,337 5,944 2,905 20,986	6.8	6.0

2.9 CLAIMANT COUNT Area statistics

Claimant count in counties and local authority districts as at August 14 1997

	Male	Female	All	Rate + Per cent employees and	Per cent workforce		Male	Female	All	Rate + Per cent employees and	Per ce workfo
Rochdale Salford	4,755 4,676	1,355	6,110	claimants		Edinburgh, City of Falkirk	9,839 3,363	3,269	13,108 4,459	4.8 8.4	4.6
Stockport Tameside Trafford Wigan	3,897 3,709 3,425 5,662	1,212 1,263 1,080 1,875	5,109 4,972 4,505 7,537			Fife Glasgow, City of Highland Inverclyde	8,712 23,461 5,282 2,116	3,015 6,628 1,499 627	11,727 30,089 6,781 2,743	9.4 8.5 8.0 8.6	7.1 7.8 8.2 6.9 8.0
ancashire Blackburn Blackpool Burnley Chorley Fylde Hyndburn Lancaster Pendle Preston Ribble Valley Rossendale South Ribble West Lancashire Wyre	22,361 2,830 3,065 1,247 1,248 477 1,215 3,029 312 720 978 2,176 1,162	6,909 782 758 397 390 139 366 977 374 844 150 273 406 684 369	29,270 3,612 3,823 1,644 1,638 616 1,441 3,804 1,589 3,873 462 993 1,384 2,860 1,531	4.8	4.2	Midlothian Moray North Ayrshire Ortney Islands Perthshire and Kinross Renfrewshire Shetland Islands South Ayrshire Stirling West Dunbartonshire West Dunbartonshire West Duthar Wester Isles	1,302 1,513 3,913 8,824 2,40 2,136 4,413 2,82 2,748 6,798 1,685 3,351 2,642 1,023 49,979	386 650 1,390 2,655 84 776 1,438 102 1,024 2,183 535 823 864 270 15,748	1,688 2,163 5,303 11,479 324 2,912 5,851 384 3,772 8,981 2,220 4,174 3,506 1,293 65,727	8.3 7.0 11.2 10.4 4.4 6.3 6.6 3.6 7.9 8.5 6.1 11.5 6.3 13.2 10.0	6.9 5.9 10.1 9.3 3.6 5.2 6.1 3.2 7.0 7.4 5.2 10.3 5.7 9.4 8.6
ERSEYSIDE						Antrim Ards	885 1,468	347 565	1,232 2,033		
erseyside Knowsley Liverpool Sefton St Helens Wirral	47,418 5,912 20,180 7,475 4,252 9,599	13,671 1,546 5,682 2,211 1,298 2,934	61,089 7,458 25,862 9,686 5,550 12,533	11.8	10.7	Armagh Ballymoney Banbridge Belfast Carrickfergus Castlereagh	1,397 1,202 725 582 11,891 829 1,102	539 487 187 242 3,162 310 394	1,936 1,689 912 824 15,053 1,139 1,496		
leveland (former county)						Coleraine Cookstown Craigavon	1,766 900 1,700	645 299 602	2,411 1,199 2,302		
Hartlepool Middlesborough Redcar and Cleveland Stockton-on-Tees	3,512 5,864 4,535 6,043	834 1,447 1,156 1,627	4,346 7,311 5,691 7,670	12.8 11.3 12.0 10.0	11.5 10.7 10.5 9.0	Derry Down Dungannon Fermanagh	5,001 1,666 1,541 2,052 646	1,240 640 562 646 222	6,241 2,306 2,103 2,698		
urham (former county) Darlington	2,710	760	3,470	7.4	7.0	Lame Limavady Lisbum	1,151 2,278	305 738	868 1,456 3,016		
est of Durham Chester-le-Street Derwentside Durham Easington Sedgefield Teesdale Wear Valley	10,788 1,153 2,055 1,635 2,050 1,810 371 1,714	3,092 355 554 595 494 531 173 390	13,880 1,508 2,609 2,230 2,544 2,341 544 2,104	8.6	7.6	Magherafelt Moyle NewryandMourne Newtownabbey NorthDown Ornagh Strabane	991 621 3,297 1,484 1,431 1,696 1,677	377 145 964 522 654 556 398	1,368 766 4,261 2,006 2,085 2,252 2,075		
orthumberland Alnwick Berwick-upon-Tweed Biyth Valley Castle Morpeth Tynedale Wansbeck	6,246 572 346 1,950 811 739 1,828	1,994 220 112 634 291 283 454	8,240 792 458 2,584 1,102 1,022 2,282	7.7	6.6						
ne and Wear Gateshead Newcastle upon Tyne North Tyneside South Tyneside Sunderland	33,924 5,122 9,389 5,322 5,382 8,709	9,062 1,311 2,562 1,527 1,494 2,168	42,986 6,433 11,951 6,849 6,876 10,877	9.1	8.3						
ALES	60,292	18,973	79,265	7.4	6.4						
Bilaenau Gwent Bridgend Caerphilly Cardiff Carmarthenshire Ceredigion Corwy Denbighshire Flintshire Gwynedd Isle of Anglesey Merthyr Tydfil Mormouthshire Newpot Pembrokeshire Powys Rhondda, Cynon, Taff Swansea The Vale of Glamorgan Torfaen Wrexham	2,028 2,460 3,729 7,464 3,297 1,122 2,086 1,669 2,118 3,153 1,893 1,669 2,118 3,153 1,893 1,478 1,074 2,725 3,320 3,174 1,478 3,174 2,5154 4,877 2,203 1,763 2,016	536 851 1,102 2,147 1,088 468 573 483 737 947 629 394 486 946 946 904 904 904 904 1,067 904 904 570 7,438	2,564 3,311 4,831 9,611 4,385 1,590 2,659 2,152 2,855 4,100 2,522 1,560 3,671 4,387 4,078 4,078 4,078 4,078 4,078 4,078 4,078 4,078 2,333 2,724	$\begin{array}{c} 12.2\\ 9.4\\ 9.8\\ 5.6\\ 8.0\\ 8.3\\ 8.2\\ 6.9\\ 5.1\\ 8.9\\ 13.8\\ 9.4\\ 5.4\\ 8.4\\ 7.1\\ 13.0\\ 5.2\\ 8.7\\ 7.2\\ 5.9\\ 6.2\\ 5.4\end{array}$	10.7 8.1 8.8 5.5 5.8 6.2 5.9 4.5 6.9 10.6 8.0 4.7 7.4 6.5 9.1 3.6 6.5 5.2 5.3 4.7						
OTLAND	122,489	39,457	161,946	7.5	6.6						
Aberdeen, City of Aberdeenshire Angus Argyll and Bute Borders, The Scottish Clackmannanshire, The Dundre, City of East Dunbartonshire East Dunbartonshire East Lothian East Renfrewshire	3,212 2,001 2,450 1,950 1,215 1,246 3,216 5,451 3,683 1,766 1,404 1,252	1,173 930 1,048 593 454 410 1,101 1,639 1,133 723 393 546	4,385 2,931 3,498 2,543 1,669 1,656 4,317 7,090 4,816 2,489 1,797 1,798	2.6 4.2 10.6 7.9 4.5 12.5 7.8 8.8 12.0 10.4 8.1 11.1	2.4 3.7 9.3 6.1 3.6 8.3 6.4 8.4 10.0 8.8 4.3 8.7						

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

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2.10 CLAIMANT COUNT Area statistics Claimant count in Parliamentary constituencies as at August 14 1997

CLAIMANT COUNT 2.10 Area statistics

Female

All

Male

SOUTH EAST Berkshire Bracknell Maidenhead Newbury Reading West Slough Windsor Wokingham Isle of Wight Isle of Wight Kent Ashford Canterbury Chatham and Aylesford Daver Faversham and Mid Kent Folkestone and Hythe Gillingham Gravesham Maidstone and The Weald Medway North Thanet Sevenoaks Sittingbourne and Sheppey South Thanet Tonbridge Wells Oxfordshire Banbury Henley Oxford East Oxford East Oxford West and Abingdon Wantage Witney Buckingham Chesham and Amersham Milton Keynes South East Milton Keynes Wycombe East Sussex Bexhill and Battle Brighton Kemptown Brighton Favilion EastBourne	7777 729 598 1,166 1,036 1,870 686 409 2,855 1,414 1,591 1,612 1,667 2,220 2,452 1,567 1,952 1,952 1,952 1,952 1,952 1,952 1,952 1,952 1,952 1,952 1,942 918 888 852 489 1,833 7,715 646 544 1,060 548 455 529	260 221 192 357 314 554 278 177 902 466 526 528 528 528 528 528 528 528 623 460 623 460 623 651 642 418 668 618 343 3657 343 307 307 336 194 576 315 260 249	1,037 950 790 1,523 1,350 2,424 964 583 3,757 1,880 2,117 2,138 2,205 2,822 1,666 3,085 2,218 2,594 1,605 2,471 2,551,551 2,55	Beckenham Bethal Green and Bow Bekleyheath and Crayford Brent East Brent North Brent South BrentSouth BrentGord and Isleworth BrentGord and Chislehurst Camberwell and Peckham Carshalton and Wallington Chingford and Woodford Green Chingping Barnet Cities of London and Westminster Croydon Anthal Croydon Central Croydon Contral Croydon South Dagenham Dulwich and West Norwood Ealing, Acton and Shepherd's Bush Ealing North Ealing Southall East Ham Edmonton Eitham Enfield North Enfield North Enfield North Enfield North Enfield Southald East Ham Edmonton Eitham and Heston Finchley and Golders Green Greenwich and Woolwich Hackney Nouth and Stoke Newington Hackney South and Shoreditch Hamersmith and Fulham Hampesad and Highgate Harrow West Hayes and Harlington Hendon Holbom and St Pancras Hornchurch Hornsey and Wood Green Ilford North	1,886 4,883 1,232 3,501 1,633 4,007 2,081 1,241 4,051 1,319 1,353 2,362 2,672 3,661 1,319 1,627 3,460 3,725 2,152 2,807 3,798 2,703 1,990 1,738 3,226 1,999 1,844 3,651 5,573 3,273 2,730 2,700 1,836 1,308 1,455 2,209 3,813 1,050 3,860	$\begin{array}{c} 638\\ 1,442\\ 552\\ 1,320\\ 705\\ 1,418\\ 906\\ 439\\ 1,499\\ 463\\ 570\\ 603\\ 905\\ 1,386\\ 399\\ 519\\ 1,386\\ 339\\ 519\\ 1,443\\ 1,413\\ 801\\ 1,025\\ 1,196\\ 965\\ 681\\ 700\\ 735\\ 1,125\\ 651\\ 821\\ 1,316\\ 2,114\\ 1,948\\ 1,448\\ 1,356\\ 816\\ 555\\ 509\\ 881\\ 1,489\\ 390\\ \end{array}$	All 2,524 6,325 1,764 4,821 2,338 2,987 1,880 5,550 1,831 1,889 1,956 3,285 3,285 3,285 3,577 4,597 1,588 2,146 4,996 5,138 3,382 4,994 3,668 2,473 4,997 7,518 4,521 4,72	Hertsmere Hichin and Harpenden North East Hertfordshire Suth West Hertfordshire Si Albans Steenage Watord Weiwyn Hatfield Wofolk Great Yarmouth Mid Norfolk Norfolk Norfolk Norfolk Norfolk Norfolk South Vest Norfolk South Vest Norfolk South Vest Norfolk Bedford Luton North Luton South Mid Bedfordshire South Vest Bedfordshire South Suffolk and North Ipswich Ipswich South Suffolk South West?	818 798 760 767 712 1,368 1,306 832 2,514 1,219 1,260 1,579 1,825 2,724 2,724 2,724 1,720 2,384 594 701 955 940 1,054 2,130 961 1,323 2,662 1,024	337 271 291 286 291 501 402 319 728 455 430 569 641 826 527 579 718 571 743 303 350 420 427 362 626 351 504 875 476	1,155 1,069 1,061 1,043 1,003 1,869 1,708 1,151 3,242 1,674 1,674 1,690 2,148 2,466 3,550 1,667 1,816 2,670 2,291 3,127 3,127 1,051 1,375 1,367 1,416 2,756 1,312 1,827 1,500	Wyre F Staffordshire Burton Cannoo Lichfie Newca South Staffor Staffor Stoke- S
 Berkshire Bracknell Maidenhead Newbury Reading East Reading West Slough Windsor Woingham Isle of Wight Isle of Wight Isle of Wight Isle of Wight Kent Ashford Canterbury Chatham and Aylesford Dover Faversham and Mid Kent Folkestone and Hythe Gillingham Gravesham Maidstone and The Weald Medway North Thanet Sevenoaks Stitingbourne and Sheppey South Thanet Tonbridge and Mailing Tunbridge Wells Oxfordshire Banbury Henley Oxford Kest and Abingdon Wantage Witney Buckingham Chesham and Amersham Milton Keynes South West North East Milton Keynes Wycombe East Suesex Beshill and Battle Brighton Favilion 	729 598 1,166 1,036 1,870 686 409 2,855 1,414 1,591 1,612 1,667 2,220 1,414 1,591 1,667 2,220 2,462 1,952 1,952 1,952 1,952 1,942 918 888 852 489 1,833 715 646 544 1,060 548 455 529	221 192 357 314 554 278 1774 902 466 526 526 526 526 526 526 526 526 528 602 460 623 651 642 418 668 618 343 365 597 343 307 336 194 576 315 220 249 249	950 790 1,523 1,550 2,424 964 583 3,757 1,880 2,117 2,138 2,205 2,822 1,666 3,085 2,218 2,594 1,605 2,471 2,955 2,471 2,955 2,471 2,559 1,261 1,187 2,539 1,261 1,195 1,188 683 2,409 1,030 906 793	Bexleyheath and Crayford Brent East Brent South Brent South Brent South Brentford and Isleworth Brentford and Isleworth Camberwell and Peckham Carshalton and Wallington Chingford and Woodford Green Chipping Barnet Cities of London and Westminster Croydon Central Croydon North Dagenham Dulwich and West Norwood Ealing, Acton and Shepherd's Bush Ealing North Ealing Southall East Ham Edmonton Eitham Enfield North Enfield North Enfield North Enfield North Enfield North Enfield North Ackney South and Shoreditch Hackney South and Stoke Newington Hackney South and Stoke Newington Harow West Harow West Hayes and Harlington Hendon Holborn and St Pancras Hornchurch	$\begin{array}{c} 1,232\\ 3,501\\ 1,633\\ 4,007\\ 2,081\\ 1,241\\ 4,051\\ 1,368\\ 1,319\\ 1,363\\ 2,362\\ 2,672\\ 3,611\\ 1,129\\ 1,627\\ 3,460\\ 3,725\\ 2,672\\ 3,786\\ 2,703\\ 1,2807\\ 3,786\\ 2,703\\ 1,969\\ 1,738\\ 3,226\\ 1,969\\ 1,738\\ 3,226\\ 1,969\\ 1,738\\ 3,226\\ 1,969\\ 1,738\\ 3,226\\ 1,969\\ 1,844\\ 3,651\\ 5,404\\ 5,573\\ 2,790\\ 1,836\\ 1,455\\ 2,209\\ 3,813\\ 1,050\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 532\\ 1,320\\ 705\\ 1,418\\ 906\\ 439\\ 906\\ 439\\ 463\\ 570\\ 603\\ 923\\ 905\\ 1,386\\ 399\\ 519\\ 1,446\\ 1,413\\ 801\\ 1,413\\ 801\\ 1,446\\ 1,448\\ 1,446\\ 1,96\\ 681\\ 700\\ 735\\ 1,125\\ 651\\ 1,251\\ 651\\ 1,316\\ 2,114\\ 1,948\\ 1,346\\ 816\\ 555\\ 509\\ 881\\ 1,489\\ 390\\ 390\end{array}$	6,325 1,764 4,821 2,5425 2,967 1,660 5,550 1,881 1,889 1,285 3,285 3,285 3,285 3,285 3,285 3,285 3,285 3,285 3,285 3,285 3,285 3,285 3,285 3,285 3,285 3,285 3,285 4,997 3,285 4,994 3,265 2,473 4,265 2,473 4,265 2,473 4,265 2,473 4,265 2,473 4,265 2,473 4,265 2,473 4,265 2,465 2,475 4,275 4,275 2,278 0,275 4,275 2,278 0,275 4,275 2,278 0,275 4,275 2,278 0,277 4,255 2,265 2,278 0,277 4,255 2,2555 2,255 2,255 2,255 2,255 2,255 2,255 2,25	Hichin and naiperiodishine North East Heritfordishine Submass Stevenage Watord Welvyn Hatfield Worlolk Orfolk North Norfolk North Norfolk North Norfolk North Norfolk South Norfolk South Norfolk South Norfolk South West Norfolk Bedfordshine Bedfordshine North East Bedfordshine South West Bedfordshine South West Bedfordshine South West Bedfordshine South West Bedfordshine South Suffolk Bury Si Edmunds Central Suffolk and North Ipswich Ipswich South Suffolk South Suffolk South Suffolk	760 757 712 1,368 1,306 832 2,514 1,219 1,260 1,579 1,825 2,724 1,170 1,237 1,952 1,720 2,384 594 701 955 940 1,054 2,130 961 1,323 2,662	291 286 291 501 402 319 728 455 430 569 641 826 527 579 718 571 743 303 350 420 427 362 626 351 351 504 875	1,051 1,043 1,003 1,869 1,708 1,151 3,242 1,674 1,674 1,690 2,148 2,466 3,550 1,697 1,816 2,670 2,291 3,127 897 1,051 1,375 1,367 1,416 2,756 1,312 1,827 1,812 1,827 3,537	Mid W. Reddit West V Wyre F Staffordshire Burton Canno Lichfie Newca South Staffor Stoke- Sto
Bracknell Maidenhead Newbury Reading East Reading West Slough Windsor Wokingham Isle of Wight Isle of Wight Isle of Wight Ashford Canterbury Chatham and Aylesford Dartford Dover Faversham and Mid Kent Folkestone and Hythe Gillingham Gravesham Maidstone and The Weald Medway North Thanet Sevenoaks Sittingbourne and Sheppey South Thanet Sevenoaks Sittingbourne and Sheppey South Thanet Tonbridge and Malling Tunbridge Wells Oxford Shire Banbury Henley Oxford East Oxford West and Abingdon Wantage Witney Blockingham Chesham and Amersham Milton Keynes South West North East Milton Keynes Wycombe East Sussex Beschill and Battle Brighton Kemptown Brighton Remptown	729 598 1,166 1,036 1,870 686 409 2,855 1,414 1,591 1,612 1,667 2,220 1,414 1,591 1,667 2,220 2,462 1,952 1,952 1,952 1,952 1,942 918 888 852 489 1,833 715 646 544 1,060 548 455 529	221 192 357 314 554 278 1774 902 466 526 526 526 526 526 526 526 526 528 602 460 623 651 642 418 668 618 343 365 597 343 307 336 194 576 315 220 249 249	950 790 1,523 1,550 2,424 964 583 3,757 1,880 2,117 2,138 2,205 2,822 1,666 3,085 2,218 2,594 1,605 2,471 2,955 2,471 2,955 2,471 2,559 1,261 1,187 2,539 1,261 1,195 1,188 683 2,409 1,030 906 793	Brent North Brent South Brentford and Isleworth Brontford and Isleworth Camberwell and Peckham Carshaiton and Wallington Chingford and Woodford Green Chipping Barnet Crives of London and Westminster Croydon Central Croydon North Croydon North Dagenham Dulwich and West Norwood Ealing, Acton and Shepherd's Bush Ealing Southall East Ham Edmonton Eitham Enfield North Enfield North Enfield North Enfield North Enfield North Enfield North Enfield North Enfield North Enfield Southgate Erith and Thamesmead Feltham and Heston Finchley and Golders Green Greenwich and Woolwich Hackney North and Stoke Newington Hackney South and Stoke Newington Hackney Borth and Stoke Newington Hackney South and Stoke Newington Hackney Borth and Stoke Newington Hackney South and Stoke Newington Hackney Borth and Stoke Newington Handon Holborn and St Pancras Hornchurch Hornsey and Wood Green	1,633 4,007 2,081 1,241 4,051 1,368 1,319 1,353 2,362 2,672 3,671 1,129 1,627 3,460 3,725 2,152 2,807 3,788 2,703 1,728 2,703 1,728 2,703 1,728 2,703 1,865 1,969 1,844 3,651 5,404 5,573 3,2273 2,790 1,836 1,308 1,308 1,308 1,308 1,308 1,308 1,308 1,308 1,308 1,308 1,308 1,308 1,308 1,308 1,308 1,309 1,865 1,308 1,308 1,308 1,308 1,308 1,308 1,308 1,308 1,308 1,308 1,308 1,308 1,308 1,308 1,308 1,308 1,308 1,308 1,309 1,865 1,308 1,308 1,308 1,308 1,309 1,208 1,208 1,309 1,208	$\begin{array}{c} 1,320\\ 1,418\\ 906\\ 439\\ 1,499\\ 463\\ 570\\ 603\\ 923\\ 905\\ 1,386\\ 399\\ 519\\ 1,446\\ 1,413\\ 801\\ 1,413\\ 801\\ 1,413\\ 801\\ 1,225\\ 1,196\\ 965\\ 681\\ 735\\ 1,125\\ 681\\ 735\\ 1,125\\ 6651\\ 821\\ 1,316\\ 2,114\\ 1,948\\ 1,448\\ 1,356\\ 816\\ 555\\ 509\\ 881\\ 1,489\\ 390\end{array}$	4,821 2,328 2,425 2,425 2,425 2,425 2,425 2,425 2,425 2,425 3,550 1,550 1,550 1,550 3,285 3,285 3,285 3,285 4,997 4,997 4,997 4,997 4,997 4,997 4,997 4,953 2,665 4,968 4,969 4,968 4,969	South West Prefriduousine Sr Albans Stevenage Watord Welwyn Hatfield Worlolk Mid Norfolk North West Norfolk North West Norfolk North West Norfolk South Vost Norfolk South Vost Norfolk South West Norfolk Bedford Luton North Luton South Mid Bedfordshire North East Bedfordshire South West Bedfordshire South West Bedfordshire South West Bedfordshire South West Bedfordshire South Stiffolk Bury St Edmunds Central Suffolk And North Ipswich Ipswich South Stiffolk South Stiffolk	712 1,368 1,306 832 2,514 1,219 1,260 1,579 1,825 2,724 1,170 1,237 1,952 1,720 2,384 594 701 955 940 1,054 2,130 961 1,323 2,662	291 501 402 319 728 455 430 569 641 826 527 579 718 571 743 303 350 420 427 362 626 351 504 875	1,003 1,869 1,708 1,715 1,151 3,242 1,674 1,690 2,148 2,466 3,550 1,697 1,816 2,670 2,291 3,127 897 1,051 1,375 1,367 1,416 2,756 1,312 1,827 1,827 3,537	West W Worce: Wyre F Staffordshire Burton Canno Lichfie Newca South Staffor Stoke- Sto
Newbury Reading East Reading West Slough Windsor Wokingham Isle of Wight Isle of Wight Kent Ashford Canterbury Chatham and Aylesford Dartford Dover Faversham and Mid Kent Folkestone and Hythe Gillingham Gravesham Maidstone and The Weald Medway North Thanet Sevenoaks Sittingbourne and Sheppey South Thanet Sevenoaks Sittingbourne and Sheppey South Thanet Sevenoaks Sittingbourne and Sheppey South Thanet Tonbridge and Malling Tunbridge Wells Oxford Shire Banbury Henley Oxford East Oxford West and Abingdon Wantage Witney Buckingham Chesham and Amersham Milton Keynes South West North East Milton Keynes Wycombe	598 1,166 1,036 409 2,855 1,414 1,67 2,855 1,414 1,612 1,667 2,220 1,206 2,462 1,567 1,952 1,187 1,803 2,337 484 1,952 1,942 9,18 888 852 489 1,833 7,15 646 544 1,060 548 455 529	192 357 314 554 278 174 902 466 526 526 526 526 526 526 526 526 526 5	790 1,523 1,350 2,424 964 583 3,757 1,880 2,117 2,138 2,205 2,822 1,666 3,085 2,218 2,534 1,605 2,471 2,955 1,887 2,559 1,261 1,195 1,188 683 2,409 1,030 906 793	Brent South Brentford and Isleworth Bromley and Chislehurst Camberwell and Peckham Carshalton and Wallington Chingford and Woodford Green Chingford Barnet Crites of London and Westminster Croydon Central Croydon North Croydon South Dagenham Dulwich and West Norwood Ealing, Acton and Shepherd's Bush Ealing North Ealing North Ealing Southall East Ham Edmonton Eitham Enfield North Enfield North Enfield North Enfield North Enfield North Enfield North Enfield North Ackney South and Stoke Newington Hackney North and Stoke Newington Hackney South and Shoreditch Hampstead and Highgate Harrow West Haryes and Harlington Hendon Holborn and St Pancras Hornchurch Hornsey and Wood Green	4,007 2,081 1,241 1,368 1,319 1,353 2,362 2,672 3,611 1,129 1,627 3,460 3,725 2,152 2,807 3,788 2,703 1,990 2,080 1,738 3,226 1,844 3,625 1,844 3,625 1,308 1,869 1,866 1,327 2,703 1,869 1,866 1,327 2,703 1,869 1,866 1,327 2,703 1,869 1,866 1,557 2,270	$\begin{array}{c} 1,418\\ 906\\ 439\\ 1,499\\ 463\\ 570\\ 603\\ 923\\ 905\\ 1,386\\ 399\\ 519\\ 1,446\\ 1,413\\ 801\\ 1,025\\ 1,196\\ 965\\ 681\\ 700\\ 735\\ 1,125\\ 661\\ 821\\ 1,316\\ 2,114\\ 1,948\\ 1,448\\ 1,356\\ 816\\ 555\\ 509\\ 881\\ 1,489\\ 390\\ \end{array}$	4,906 5,138 2,953 3,852 4,994 3,668 2,671 2,780 2,473 4,351 4,265 2,665 2,967 7,518 7,521 4,126 2,652 1,863 1,964 3,090 5,302	Sievenage Watord Welwyn Hatfield Mofolk Great Yarmouth Mid Norfolk North Norfolk North Vest Norfolk South Vest Norfolk South Vost Norfolk South Vest Norfolk Bedford Luton North Luton South Mid Bedfordshire North East Bedfordshire South Vest Bedfordshire South Vest Bedfordshire South Vest Bedfordshire South Vest Bedfordshire South Vest Bedfordshire South Suffolk and North Ipswich Ipswich South Suffolk South Suffolk South Suffolk	1,368 1,306 832 2,514 1,219 1,260 1,579 1,825 2,724 1,170 1,237 1,952 1,720 2,384 594 701 955 940 1,054 2,130 961 1,323 2,662	501 402 319 728 455 430 569 641 826 527 579 718 571 743 303 350 420 420 427 362 626 351 504 875	1,869 1,708 1,751 3,242 1,674 1,697 2,148 2,466 3,550 1,697 1,816 2,670 2,291 3,127 897 1,051 1,375 1,367 1,416 2,756 1,312 1,827 3,537	Worces Wyre F Staffordshire Burton Cannoc Stotfiel Newcaz South S Stafforr Stafforr Stoke-c St
Reading West Slough Windsor Wokingham Isle of Wight Isle of Wight Kent Ashford Canterbury Chatham and Aylesford Dartford Dover Faversham and Mid Kent Folkestone and Hythe Gillingham Gravesham Maidstone and The Weald Medway North Thanet Sevenoaks Sittingbourne and Sheppey South Thanet Tonbridge and Malling Tunbridge Wells Oxford Shire Banbury Henley Oxford East Oxford West and Abingdon Wantage Withey Buckinghamshire Aylesbury Beaconsfield Buckingham Chesham and Amersham Milton Keynes South West North East Milton Keynes Wycombe	1,036 1,870 686 409 2,855 1,414 1,591 1,612 1,667 2,220 1,206 2,462 1,567 1,952 1,352 1,952 1,952 1,952 1,952 1,952 1,952 1,952 1,952 1,952 1,942 918 888 852 489 1,833 715 646 544 1,060 548 455 529	554 278 174 902 466 526 526 528 538 602 460 623 651 642 418 668 618 343 668 618 343 343 343 343 307 357 597 343 343 343 343 307 307 336 194 576 315 260 249 361	2,424 964 583 3,757 1,880 2,117 2,138 2,205 2,822 1,822 2,822 2,822 2,822 1,666 3,085 2,218 2,594 1,605 2,471 2,955 1,187 2,561 2,539 1,261 1,195 1,188 683 2,409 1,030 906 793	Bromley and Chislehurst Camberwell and Peckham Carshalton and Wallington Chingford and Woodford Green Chipping Barnet Crites of London and Westminster Croydon North Croydon North Dagenham Dulwich and West Norwood Ealing, Acton and Shepherd's Bush Ealing North Ealing Southall East Ham Edmonton Eitham Enfield North Enfield, Southgate Erith and Thamesmead Feltham and Heston Finchely and Golders Green Greenwich and Woodwich Hackney North and Stoke Newington Hackney South and Shoreditch Hampstead and Highgate Harrow West Hayes and Harlington Hendon Holborn and St Pancras Hornchurch Hornsey and Wood Green	$\begin{array}{c} 1,241\\ 4,051\\ 1,368\\ 1,319\\ 1,353\\ 2,362\\ 2,672\\ 3,611\\ 1,129\\ 1,627\\ 3,460\\ 3,725\\ 2,152\\ 2,807\\ 3,788\\ 2,703\\ 1,990\\ 2,080\\ 1,738\\ 3,226\\ 1,990\\ 2,080\\ 1,738\\ 3,273\\ 2,790\\ 1,844\\ 3,651\\ 5,404\\ 5,573\\ 3,273\\ 2,790\\ 1,308\\ 1,455\\ 2,209\\ 3,813\\ 1,050\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 439\\ 439\\ 1,499\\ 463\\ 570\\ 603\\ 923\\ 905\\ 1,366\\ 399\\ 519\\ 1,446\\ 1,413\\ 801\\ 1,025\\ 1,196\\ 965\\ 681\\ 700\\ 735\\ 1,125\\ 6651\\ 821\\ 1,316\\ 2,114\\ 1,948\\ 1,356\\ 811\\ 1,316\\ 2,114\\ 1,948\\ 1,348\\ 1,356\\ 816\\ 555\\ 509\\ 881\\ 1,489\\ 390\end{array}$	4,906 5,138 2,953 3,852 4,994 3,668 2,671 2,780 2,473 4,351 4,265 2,665 2,967 7,518 7,521 4,126 2,652 1,863 1,964 3,090 5,302	Waford Welwyn Hatfield Wolk Great Yarmouth Mid Norfolk North Norfolk North Vest Norfolk South Norfolk South Vest Norfolk Bedfordshire Luton North Luton South Mid Bedfordshire North East Bedfordshire South Vest Bedfordshire South Suffolk and North Ipswich Ipswich South Suffolk South Suffolk South Suffolk	832 2,514 1,219 1,260 1,579 1,825 2,724 1,170 1,237 1,952 1,720 2,384 594 701 955 940 1,054 2,130 961 1,323 2,662	319 728 455 430 569 641 826 527 579 718 571 743 303 350 420 427 362 626 351 351 504 875	1,151 3,242 1,674 1,690 2,148 2,466 3,550 1,697 1,816 2,670 2,291 3,127 897 1,051 1,375 1,367 1,416 2,756 1,312 1,827 3,537	Staffordshire Burton Cannoc Lichfiel Newcaa Stafforr Stoke-c Stoke- Stok
Slough Windsor Wokingham Isle of Wight Isle of Wight Kent Ashford Canterbury Chatham and Aylesford Dartford Dover Faversham and Mid Kent Folkestone and Hythe Gillingham Gravesham Maidstone and Hythe Gillingham Gravesham Maidstone and The Weald Medway North Thanet Sevenoaks Sittingbourne and Sheppey South Thanet Tonbridge and Malling Tunbridge Mells Oxford Sast Oxford Sast Oxford Keynes Witney Bucklingham Chesham and Amersham Milton Keynes South West North East Milton Keynes Wycombe East Sussex Bechill and Battle Brighton Kemptown Brighton Keynes	1,870 666 409 2,855 1,414 1,591 1,612 1,667 1,520 2,462 1,567 1,952 1,952 1,952 1,942 918 888 852 489 1,833 7,15 646 544 1,060 548 455 529	554 278 174 902 466 526 526 528 538 602 460 623 651 642 418 668 618 343 668 618 343 343 343 343 307 357 597 343 343 343 343 307 307 336 194 576 315 260 249 361	2,424 964 583 3,757 1,880 2,117 2,138 2,205 2,822 1,822 2,822 2,822 2,822 1,666 3,085 2,218 2,594 1,605 2,471 2,955 1,187 2,561 2,539 1,261 1,195 1,188 683 2,409 1,030 906 793	Carshalton and Wallington Chingford and Woodford Green Chipping Barnet Cities of London and Westminster Croydon Central Croydon North Dagenham Dulwich and West Norwood Ealing, Acton and Shepherd's Bush Ealing North Ealing Southall East Ham Edmonton Eitham Enfield North Enfield North Enfield North Enfield North Enfield North Enfield North Enfield Southgate Erith and Thamesmead Feltham and Heston Finchley and Golders Green Greenwich and Woolwich Hackney South and Stoke Newington Hackney South and Stoke Newington Hampstead and Highgate Harrow West Haryes and Harlington Hendon Holborn and St Pancras Hornchurch Hornsey and Wood Green	1,368 1,319 1,353 2,362 2,672 3,611 1,129 1,627 3,460 3,725 2,152 2,807 3,798 2,703 1,990 2,080 1,738 3,226 1,990 1,738 3,226 1,969 1,844 3,651 5,573 3,273 2,790 1,836 1,308 1,455 2,209 3,813 1,050	$\begin{array}{c} 463\\ 570\\ 603\\ 923\\ 905\\ 1,386\\ 399\\ 519\\ 1,446\\ 1,413\\ 801\\ 1,025\\ 1,196\\ 965\\ 1,125\\ 681\\ 700\\ 735\\ 1,125\\ 681\\ 1,316\\ 2,114\\ 1,948\\ 1,346\\ 816\\ 555\\ 509\\ 881\\ 1,489\\ 390\\ 390\end{array}$	4,906 5,138 2,953 3,852 4,994 3,668 2,671 2,780 2,473 4,351 4,265 2,665 2,967 7,518 7,521 4,126 2,652 1,863 1,964 3,090 5,302	Wrfelk Great Yarmouth Mid Nortolk North Nortolk North Nortolk Norwich South South Nortolk South Nortolk South West Nortolk Bedfordshire Luton North Luton South Mid Bedfordshire North East Bedfordshire South West Bedfordshire South West Bedfordshire South West Bedfordshire South Suffolk and North Ipswich Ipswich South Suffolk South Suffolk South Suffolk South Suffolk	1,219 1,260 1,579 1,825 2,724 1,170 1,237 1,952 1,720 2,384 594 701 955 940 1,054 2,130 961 1,323 2,662	455 430 569 641 826 527 579 718 571 743 303 350 420 427 362 626 351 504 875	1,674 1,690 2,148 2,466 3,550 1,697 1,816 2,670 2,291 3,127 897 1,051 1,375 1,367 1,416 2,756 1,312 1,827 3,537	Burton Cannoc Lichfiel Newcas South S Stafforc Stoke-c
Wokingham Isle of Wight Isle of Wight Kent Ashford Canterbury Chatham and Aylesford Dartford Dover Faversham and Mid Kent Folkestone and Hythe Gillingham Gravesham MaidStone and The Weald Medway North Thanet Sevenoaks Sittingbourne and Sheppey South Thanet Tonbridge and Malling Tunbridge Wells Oxford Suit Oxford East Oxford East Oxford West and Abingdon Wantage Witney Buckinghamshire Aylesbury Beaconsfield Buckingham Chesham and Amersham Milton Keynes South West North East Milton Keynes Wycombe East Sussex Beschill and Battle Brighton Kemptown Brighton Kemptown	409 2,855 1,414 1,591 1,612 1,206 2,452 1,567 1,952 1,567 1,952 1,952 1,952 1,942 918 888 852 489 1,833 7,15 646 544 1,060 548 455 529	174 902 466 526 526 526 528 602 460 623 651 642 418 668 618 343 636 597 343 343 343 343 377 336 194 576 315 260 249 249	583 3,757 1,880 2,117 2,138 2,205 2,822 1,666 3,085 2,254 2,594 1,605 2,471 2,551 2,594 1,265 1,187 2,551 2,599 1,261 1,187 2,561 2,539 1,261 1,195	Chingford and Woodford Green Chipping Barnet Cities of London and Westminster Croydon Central Croydon South Dagenham Dulwich and West Norwood Ealing, Acton and Shepherd's Bush Ealing Southall East Ham Edmonton Eitham Enfield North Enfield North Enfield North Enfield Southgate Erith and Thamesmead Feitham and Heston Finchley and Golders Green Greenwich and Woolwich Hackney North and Stoke Newington Hackney South and Shoreditch Hampstead and Hujham Harrow West Harow West Hayes and Harington Holborn and St Pancras Hornchurch Hornsey and Wood Green	1,319 1,353 2,672 3,611 1,129 1,627 3,460 3,725 2,152 2,807 3,788 2,703 1,990 2,080 1,738 3,226 1,969 1,844 3,651 5,470 1,865 1,969 1,865 1,865 1,865 1,865 1,865 1,308 1,455 2,209 3,813 1,050	$\begin{array}{c} 570\\ 603\\ 923\\ 905\\ 1,386\\ 399\\ 519\\ 1,446\\ 1,413\\ 801\\ 1,025\\ 1,196\\ 965\\ 681\\ 700\\ 735\\ 1,125\\ 681\\ 700\\ 735\\ 1,125\\ 661\\ 811\\ 1,316\\ 2,114\\ 1,948\\ 1,448\\ 1,356\\ 816\\ 816\\ 555\\ 509\\ 881\\ 1,489\\ 390\\ \end{array}$	4,906 5,138 2,953 3,852 4,994 3,668 2,671 2,780 2,473 4,351 4,265 2,665 2,967 7,518 7,521 4,126 2,652 1,863 1,964 3,090 5,302	Mid Norrolk North North Norrolk Norwich North South Norrolk South Vest Norrolk Bedfordshire Luton North Luton South Mid Bedfordshire North East Bedfordshire South Vest Bedfordshire South Suffolk and North Ipswich Ipswich South Suffolk South Suffolk South Suffolk	1,219 1,260 1,579 1,825 2,724 1,170 1,237 1,952 1,720 2,384 594 701 955 940 1,054 2,130 961 1,323 2,662	455 430 569 641 826 527 579 718 571 743 303 350 420 427 362 626 351 504 875	1,674 1,690 2,148 2,466 3,550 1,697 1,816 2,670 2,291 3,127 897 1,051 1,375 1,367 1,416 2,756 1,312 1,827 3,537	Stoke-o Stone Tamwoi Shropshire Ludiow North S Shrews Telford The Wr Warwickshire North V Nuneat Rugby i Stratfor Warwic
Isle of Wight Kent Ashford Canterbury Chatham and Aylesford Dartford Dover Faversham and Mid Kent Folkestone and Hythe Gillingham Gravesham Maidstone and The Weald Medway North Thanet Sevenoaks Sittingbourne and Sheppey South Thanet Tonbridge and Malling Tunbridge Wells OxfordShire Banbury Henley Oxford East Oxford West and Abingdon Wantage Witney Buckinghamshire Aylesbury Beaconsfield Buckingham and Amersham Milton Keynes South West North East Milton Keynes Wycombe East Sussex Bexhill and Battle Brighton Kemptown Brighton Keynion	1,414 1,591 1,612 1,667 2,220 2,462 1,567 1,952 1,187 1,803 2,337 844 1,925 1,942 918 888 888 852 489 1,833 7,15 646 544 1,060 548 455 529	466 526 526 528 602 460 623 651 642 418 668 618 343 636 618 343 636 618 343 307 307 336 194 576 315 260 249 361	1,880 2,117 2,138 2,205 2,822 1,666 3,085 2,218 2,594 1,605 2,471 2,955 1,187 2,551 2,551 2,551 2,551 2,551 1,195 1,188 683 2,409 1,030 906 793	Cities of London and Westminster Croydon Central Croydon North Dagenham Dulwich and West Norwood Ealing, Acton and Shepherd's Bush Ealing North Ealing Southall East Ham Edmonton Eitham Enfield, Southgate Erith and Thamesmead Finitel North Enfield, Southgate Erith and Thamesmead Feitham and Heston Finchley and Golders Green Greenwich and Woolwich Hackney North and Stoke Newington Hackney South and Shoreditch Hampstead and Highgate Harrow West Haryes and Harlington Hendon Holborn and St Pancras Hornchurch Hornsey and Wood Green	2,362 2,672 3,611 1,627 3,460 3,725 2,152 2,807 3,798 2,703 1,990 2,080 1,738 3,226 1,990 1,738 3,226 1,844 3,651 5,404 5,573 3,273 2,790 1,308 1,307 1,308 1,307 1,308 1,305 1,505	$\begin{array}{c} 923\\ 905\\ 1,386\\ 399\\ 519\\ 1,446\\ 1,441\\ 1,025\\ 1,196\\ 965\\ 681\\ 700\\ 735\\ 1,125\\ 661\\ 821\\ 1,316\\ 2,114\\ 1,948\\ 1,448\\ 1,356\\ 816\\ 816\\ 816\\ 555\\ 509\\ 881\\ 1,489\\ 390\end{array}$	4,906 5,138 2,953 3,852 4,994 3,668 2,671 2,780 2,473 4,351 4,265 2,665 2,967 7,518 7,521 4,126 2,652 1,863 1,964 3,090 5,302	Mid Norrolk North North Norrolk Norwich North South Norrolk South Vest Norrolk Bedfordshire Luton North Luton South Mid Bedfordshire North East Bedfordshire South Vest Bedfordshire South Suffolk and North Ipswich Ipswich South Suffolk South Suffolk South Suffolk	1,260 1,579 1,825 2,724 1,170 1,237 1,952 1,720 2,384 594 701 955 940 1,054 2,130 961 1,323 2,662	569 641 826 527 579 718 571 743 303 350 420 427 362 626 351 504 875	1,690 2,148 2,466 3,550 1,697 1,816 2,670 2,291 3,127 897 1,051 1,375 1,367 1,416 2,756 1,312 1,827 1,827 3,537	Newcas South S Stafford Stafford Stoke-o Stoke Stoke-o Stoke-o Stoke-o Stoke-o Stoke-o Stoke-o Stoke-o
Isle of Wight Kent Ashford Canterbury Chatham and Aylesford Dartford Dover Faversham and Mid Kent Folkestone and Hythe Gillingham Gravesham Maidstone and The Weald Medway North Thanet Sevenoaks Sittingbourne and Sheppey South Thanet Tonbridge and Malling Tunbridge Wells OxfordShire Banbury Henley Oxford East Oxford West and Abingdon Wantage Witney Buckinghamshire Aylesbury Beaconsfield Buckingham and Amersham Milton Keynes South West North East Milton Keynes Wycombe East Sussex Bexhill and Battle Brighton Kemptown Brighton Kemptown	1,414 1,591 1,612 1,667 2,220 2,462 1,567 1,952 1,187 1,803 2,337 844 1,925 1,942 918 888 888 852 489 1,833 7,15 646 544 1,060 548 455 529	466 526 526 528 602 460 623 651 642 418 668 618 343 636 618 343 636 618 343 307 307 336 194 576 315 260 249 361	1,880 2,117 2,138 2,205 2,822 1,666 3,085 2,218 2,594 1,605 2,471 2,955 1,187 2,551 2,551 2,551 2,551 2,551 1,195 1,188 683 2,409 1,030 906 793	Croydon North Croydon South Dagenham Dulwich and West Norwood Ealing, Acton and Shepherd's Bush Ealing North Ealing Southall East Ham Edmonton Eitham Enfield North Enfield North Enfield North Enfield North Enfield North Enfield Southgate Erith and Thamesmead Feltham and Heston Finchley and Golders Green Greenwich and Woolwich Hackney North and Stoke Newington Hackney South and Shoreditch Hampstead and Highgate Harrow Kest Harves and Harlington Hendon Holborn and St Pancras Hornchurch Hornsey and Wood Green	3,611 1,129 1,627 3,765 2,152 2,807 3,798 2,703 1,990 2,080 1,738 3,226 1,969 1,844 3,651 5,404 5,573 3,273 2,790 1,836 1,308 1,308 1,308 1,455 2,209 3,813 1,050	$\begin{array}{c} 1.386\\ 399\\ 519\\ 1,446\\ 1,413\\ 801\\ 1,025\\ 1,196\\ 681\\ 700\\ 735\\ 1,125\\ 661\\ 821\\ 1,316\\ 2,114\\ 1,948\\ 1,356\\ 811\\ 1,316\\ 2,555\\ 509\\ 881\\ 1,489\\ 390\\ \end{array}$	4,906 5,138 2,953 3,852 4,994 3,668 2,671 2,780 2,473 4,351 4,265 2,665 2,967 7,518 7,521 4,126 2,652 1,863 1,964 3,090 5,302	North West North Norwich North South North South Vortolk South Vest Norfolk Bedfordshire Luton North Luton South Mid Bedfordshire North East Bedfordshire South West Bedfordshire South West Bedfordshire South West Bedfordshire South Suffolk and North Ipswich Ipswich South Suffolk South Suffolk South Suffolk South Suffolk	1,825 2,724 1,170 1,237 1,952 1,720 2,384 594 701 955 940 1,054 2,130 961 1,323 2,662	641 826 527 579 718 571 743 303 350 420 427 362 626 351 504 875	2,466 3,550 1,697 1,816 2,291 3,127 897 1,051 1,375 1,367 1,416 2,756 1,312 1,827 1,827 3,537	Stafford Stafford Stoke-o Stoke-o Stone- Stone Tamwor Shropshire Ludlow North S Shrews Telford The Wr Warwickshire Nuneat Rugby i Stratfor Warwic
Ashford Canterbury Chatham and Aylesford Dartford Dover Faversham and Mid Kent Folkestone and Hythe Gillingham Gravesham Maidstone and The Weald Medway North Thanet Sevenoaks Sittingbourne and Sheppey South Thanet Tonbridge and Malling Tunbridge Wells Oxfordshire Banbury Henley Oxford East Oxford Sast Oxford Sast Oxford West and Abingdon Wantage Witney Buckinghamshire Aylesbury Beaconsfield Buckingham Chesham and Amersham Milton Keynes South West North East Milton Keynes Wycombe	1,591 1,612 1,667 2,220 2,462 1,567 1,952 1,187 1,803 2,337 844 1,925 1,942 918 888 852 489 1,833 7,15 646 544 1,060 548 455 529	526 526 538 602 460 651 642 418 668 618 343 666 618 343 343 343 307 336 194 576 315 260 249 249	2,117 2,138 2,205 2,822 1,666 3,085 2,218 2,594 1,605 2,471 2,955 1,187 2,561 2,599 1,261 1,195 1,188 683 2,409 1,030 906 793	Croydon South Dagenham Dulwich and West Norwood Ealing, Acton and Shepherd's Bush Ealing North East Mam Edmonton Etham Enfield North Enfield North Enfield North Enfield, Southgate Erith and Thamesmead Finchley and Golders Green Greenwich and Woolwich Hackney North and Stoke Newington Hackney South and Shoreditch Hampstead and Highgate Harrow West Haros West Hayes and Harlington Holborn and St Pancras Hornchurch Hornsey and Wood Green	1,129 1,627 3,725 2,152 2,807 3,798 2,703 1,990 2,080 1,738 3,226 1,969 1,844 3,651 5,404 5,573 3,273 2,790 1,836 1,308 1,309 1,840 1,850 1,800	$\begin{array}{c} 399\\ 519\\ 1,446\\ 1,413\\ 801\\ 1,025\\ 1,196\\ 965\\ 681\\ 700\\ 735\\ 1,125\\ 651\\ 821\\ 1,316\\ 2,114\\ 1,948\\ 1,448\\ 1,448\\ 1,356\\ 816\\ 555\\ 509\\ 881\\ 1,489\\ 390\\ \end{array}$	4,906 5,138 2,953 3,852 4,994 3,668 2,671 2,780 2,473 4,351 4,265 2,665 4,967 7,518 7,521 4,126 2,652 1,863 1,964 3,090 5,302	Norwich South South Norfolk South West Norfolk Bedford Luton North Luton South Mid Bedfordshire North East Bedfordshire South West Bedfordshire South West Bedfordshire Suffik Bury St Edmunds Central Suffolk and North Ipswich Ipswich South Suffolk South Suffolk South Suffolk	2,724 1,170 1,237 1,952 1,720 2,384 594 701 955 940 1,054 2,130 961 1,323 2,662	826 527 579 718 571 743 303 350 420 427 362 626 351 504 875	3,550 1,697 1,816 2,670 2,291 3,127 3,127 1,051 1,375 1,367 1,416 2,756 1,312 1,827 3,537	Stafford Stoke-o Stoke-o Stoke-o Stoke-o Stoke-o Stoke-o Stoke-o Stoke-o Stoke-o Stoke-o Stoke-o Stoke-o Stoke-o Stoke-o North V Nuneat Rugby Stratfor Warwic
Canterbury Chatham and Aylesford Dartford Dover Faversham and Mid Kent Folkestone and Hythe Gillingham Gravesham Maidstone and The Weald Medway North Thanet Sevenoaks Sittingbourne and Sheppey South Thanet Tonbridge and Malling Tunbridge Wells OxfordShire Banbury Henley Oxford East Oxford East Oxford East Oxford West and Abingdon Wantage Witney Buckingham Chesham and Amersham Milton Keynes South West North East Milton Keynes Wycombe East Sussex Bexhill and Battle Brighton Kemptown Brighton Favilion	1,591 1,612 1,667 2,220 2,462 1,567 1,952 1,187 1,803 2,337 844 1,925 1,942 918 888 852 489 1,833 7,15 646 544 1,060 548 455 529	526 526 538 602 460 651 642 418 668 618 343 666 618 343 343 343 343 307 336 194 576 315 260 249 249	2,117 2,138 2,205 2,822 1,666 3,085 2,218 2,594 1,605 2,471 2,955 1,187 2,561 2,599 1,261 1,195 1,188 683 2,409 1,030 906 793	Dufwich and West Norwood Ealing, Acton and Shepherd's Bush Ealing Southall East Ham Edmonton Etham Enfield North Enfield North Enfield, Southgate Erith and Thamesmead Feitham and Heston Finchley and Golders Green Greenwich and Woolwich Hackney North and Stoke Newington Hackney South and Shoreditch Hampstead and Highgate Harrow East Harrow West Hayes and Harlington Hendon Holborn and St Pancras Hornchurch Hornsey and Wood Green	3,460 3,725 2,152 2,807 3,798 2,703 1,990 2,080 1,738 3,226 1,969 1,844 3,651 5,404 5,573 3,273 2,790 1,836 1,308 1,308 1,455 2,209 3,813 1,050	$\begin{array}{c} 1,446\\ 1,413\\ 801\\ 1,025\\ 1,196\\ 965\\ 681\\ 700\\ 735\\ 1,125\\ 651\\ 821\\ 1,316\\ 2,114\\ 1,948\\ 1,448\\ 1,356\\ 816\\ 816\\ 555\\ 509\\ 881\\ 1,489\\ 390\\ \end{array}$	4,906 5,138 2,953 3,852 4,994 3,668 2,671 2,780 2,473 4,351 4,265 2,665 4,967 7,518 7,521 4,126 2,652 1,863 1,964 3,090 5,302	South West Norfolk Bedford Luton North Luton South Mid Bedfordshire North East Bedfordshire South West Bedfordshire South West Bedfordshire Suffik Bury St Edmunds Central Suffolk and North Ipswich Ipswich South Suffolk South Suffolk Sutfolk Coastal Waveney West Suffolk	1,237 1,952 1,720 2,384 701 955 940 1,054 2,130 961 1,323 2,662	579 718 571 743 303 350 420 427 362 626 351 504 875	1,816 2,670 2,291 3,127 897 1,051 1,375 1,367 1,416 2,756 1,312 1,827 3,537	Stoke-o Stone Tarnwor Shropshire Ludlow North S Shrews Telford The Wr Warwickshire North W Nuneat Rugby a Stratfor Warwick
Chatham and Aylesford Dartford Dover Faversham and Mid Kent Folkestone and Hythe Gillingham Maidstone and The Weald Medway North Thanet Sevenoaks Sittingbourne and Sheppey South Thanet Tonbridge and Malling Tunbridge Wells Oxfordshire Babury Henley Oxford East Oxford East Oxford East Oxford East Oxford East Oxford West and Abingdon Wantage Witney Buckinghamshire Aylesbury Beaconsfield Buckingham Chesham and Amersham Milton Keynes South Keynes South Keynes South East Milton Keynes Wycombe	1,612 1,667 2,220 1,206 2,462 1,567 1,952 1,952 1,803 2,337 8,44 1,925 1,942 918 888 852 489 1,833 7,15 646 544 1,060 548 455 529	526 538 602 460 623 651 642 418 668 618 343 668 618 343 636 597 343 307 343 307 336 194 576 315 260 249 249	2,138 2,205 2,822 1,666 3,085 2,218 2,594 1,605 2,471 2,955 1,187 2,561 2,539 1,261 1,195 1,188 683 2,409 1,030 906 793	Ealing North Ealing Southall East Ham Edmonton Eitham Enfield North Enfield North Enfield, Southgate Erith and Thamesmead Felltham and Heston Finchley and Golders Green Greenwich and Woolwich Hackney North and Stoke Newington Hackney South and Shoreditch Hammersmith and Fulham Hampstead and Highgate Harrow East Harrow West Hayes and Harlington Hendon Holborn and St Pancras Hornchurch Hornsey and Wood Green	2,152 2,807 3,798 2,703 1,990 2,080 1,738 3,226 1,969 1,844 3,651 5,404 5,573 3,273 2,790 1,836 1,308 1,308 1,455 2,209 3,813 1,050	801 1,025 1,196 965 681 700 735 1,125 651 821 1,316 2,114 1,948 1,448 1,356 816 816 855 509 881 1,489 390	5,138 2,953 3,832 4,994 3,668 2,671 2,780 2,473 4,351 2,665 4,967 7,518 7,521 4,721 4,721 4,721 4,721 4,721 4,665 1,863 1,964 3,090 5,302	setfordshire Bedford Luton North Luton South Mid Bedfordshire North East Bedfordshire South West Bedfordshire South West Bedfordshire South West Bedfordshire South Suffolk and North Ipswich Ipswich South Suffolk South Suffolk South Suffolk Waveney West Suffolk	1,720 2,384 594 701 955 940 1,054 2,130 961 1,323 2,662	571 743 303 350 420 427 362 626 351 504 875	2,291 3,127 897 1,051 1,375 1,367 1,416 2,756 1,312 1,827 3,537	Stone Tamwor Shropshire Ludlow North S Shrewsl Telford The Wr Warwickshire North W Nuneat Rugby a Stratforr Warwick
Dover Faversham and Mid Kent Folkestone and Hythe Gillingham Gravesham Maidstone and The Weald Medway North Thanet Sevenoaks Sittingbourne and Sheppey South Thanet Tonbridge and Malling Tunbridge Wells Oxfordshire Babury Henley Oxford East Oxford Keynes Witney Buckinghamshire Aylesbury Beaconsfield Buckingham Chesham and Amersham Milton Keynes Wycombe East Sussex Bexhill and Battle Brighton Favilion	2,220 1,206 2,462 1,567 1,952 1,803 2,337 844 1,925 1,942 918 888 852 489 1,833 7,15 646 544 1,060 548 455 529	460 623 661 642 418 668 618 343 636 618 343 636 597 343 307 336 194 576 315 260 249 249 361	2,822 1,666 3,085 2,218 2,594 1,605 2,471 2,955 1,187 2,561 2,539 1,261 1,195 1,188 683 2,409 1,030 906 793	Ealing Southall East Ham Edmonton Eitham Enfield North Enfield North Enfield North Enfield North Enfield Southgate Erith and Thamesmead Feltham and Heston Finchley and Golders Green Greenwich and Woolwich Hackney North and Stoke Newington Hackney South and Shoreditch Hampstead and Highgate Harrow West Harrow West Hayes and Harlington Hendon Holborn and St Pancras Hornchurch Hornsey and Wood Green	2,807 3,798 2,703 1,990 2,080 1,738 3,226 1,969 1,844 3,651 5,404 5,573 3,273 2,790 1,836 1,308 1,308 1,308 1,308 1,455 2,209 3,813 1,050	$\begin{array}{c} 1,025\\ 1,196\\ 965\\ 681\\ 700\\ 735\\ 1,125\\ 651\\ 821\\ 1,316\\ 2,114\\ 1,948\\ 1,346\\ 816\\ 555\\ 509\\ 881\\ 1,489\\ 390\end{array}$	3,668 2,671 2,780 2,473 4,351 2,620 2,665 4,967 7,518 7,518 7,518 7,518 7,518 7,518 4,7214	Bedford Luton North Luton South Mid Bedfordshire North East Bedfordshire South Vest Bedfordshire Suffolk Gentral Suffolk and North Ipswich Ipswich South Suffolk Sutfolk Coastal Waveney West Suffolk	1,720 2,384 594 701 955 940 1,054 2,130 961 1,323 2,662	571 743 303 350 420 427 362 626 351 504 875	2,291 3,127 897 1,051 1,375 1,367 1,416 2,756 1,312 1,827 3,537	Shropshire Ludiow North S Shrewsi Telford The Wrr Warwickshire North W Nuneat Rugby a Stratfor Warwick
Folkestone and Hythe Gillingham Gravesham Maidstone and The Weald Medway North Thanet Sevenoaks Sittingbourne and Sheppey South Thanet Tonbridge and Mailing Tunbridge Wells Oxfordshire Banbury Henley Oxford East Oxford West and Abingdon Wantage Witney Buckinghamshire Aylesbury Baaconsfield Buckingham Chesham and Amersham Milton Keynes Wycombe East Sussex Bexhill and Battle Brighton Favilion	2,462 1,567 1,952 1,803 2,337 844 1,925 1,942 918 888 852 489 1,833 7,15 646 544 1,060 548 455 529	623 651 642 418 668 668 648 343 636 597 343 307 343 307 336 194 576 315 260 249 249	3,085 2,218 2,594 1,605 2,471 2,955 1,187 2,561 2,559 1,261 1,195 1,188 683 2,409 1,030 906 793	Edmonton Eltham Enfield, Southgate Erfield, Southgate Erfield, Southgate Erith and Thamesmead Feltham and Heston Finchley and Golders Green Greenwich and Woolwich Hackney North and Stoke Newington Hackney South and Shoreditch Hampstead and Highgate Harrow West Harrow West Hayes and Harlington Hendon Holborn and St Pancras Hornchurch Hornsey and Wood Green	2,703 1,990 2,080 1,738 3,226 1,969 1,844 3,651 5,404 5,573 3,273 2,790 1,836 1,308 1,455 2,209 3,813 1,050	965 681 700 735 1,125 651 821 1,316 2,114 1,948 1,448 1,356 816 555 509 881 1,489 390	3,668 2,671 2,780 2,473 4,351 2,620 2,665 4,967 7,518 7,518 7,518 7,518 7,518 7,518 4,7214	Luton South Mid Bedfordshire North East Bedfordshire South West Bedfordshire South West Bedfordshire Gentral Suffolk and North Ipswich (swich South Suffolk South Suffolk South Suffolk Waveney West Suffolk	2;384 594 701 955 940 1,054 2,130 961 1,323 2,662	743 303 350 420 427 362 626 351 504 875	3,127 897 1,051 1,375 1,416 2,756 1,312 1,827 3,537	Ludlow North S Shrews Teiford The Wr Warwickshire North V Nuneat Rugby Stratfor Warwic
Gillingham Gravesham Maidstone and The Weald Medway North Thanet Sevenoaks Sittingbourne and Sheppey South Thanet Tonbridge and Mailing Tunbridge Wells Oxfordshire Banbury Henley Oxford East Oxford East Oxford West and Abingdon Wantage Witney Buckinghamshire Aylesbury Beaconsfield Buckingham and Amersham Milton Keynes South West North East Milton Keynes Wycombe East Sussex Bexhill and Battle Brighton Favilion	1,567 1,952 1,187 1,803 2,337 844 1,925 1,942 918 888 852 489 1,833 715 646 544 1,060 548 455 529	651 642 418 668 618 343 636 597 343 307 343 307 336 194 576 315 260 249 249 361	2,218 2,594 1,605 2,471 2,955 1,187 2,551 2,559 1,261 1,195 1,188 683 2,409 1,030 906 793	Enfield North Enfield, Southgate Erith and Thamesmead Feitham and Heston Finchley and Golders Green Greenwich and Woolwich Hackney North and Stoke Newington Hackney South and Shoreditch Harmersmith and Fulham Hampstead and Highgate Harrow West Hayes and Harington Hendon Holborn and St Pancras Hornchurch Hornsey and Wood Green	2.080 1,738 3,226 1,969 1,844 3,651 5,404 5,573 3,273 2,790 1,836 1,308 1,455 2,209 3,813 1,050	700 735 1,125 651 821 1,316 2,114 1,948 1,448 1,356 816 816 855 509 881 1,489 390	4,351 2,620 2,665 4,967 7,518 7,521 4,721 4,721 4,721 4,721 4,721 4,721 1,863 1,964 3,090 3,020	Mid Bedfordshire North East Bedfordshire Suth West Bedfordshire Bury St Edmunds Central Sutfolk and North Ipswich Ipswich South Sutfolk Sutfolk Coastal Waveney West Sutfolk	701 955 940 1,054 2,130 961 1,323 2,662	350 420 427 362 626 351 504 875	1,051 1,375 1,367 1,416 2,756 1,312 1,827 3,537	North S Shrews Telford The Wr Warwickshire North V Nuneat Rugby : Stratfor Warwic
Maidstone and The Weald Medway North Thanet Sevenoaks Sittingbourne and Sheppey South Thanet Tonbridge and Malling Tunbridge Wells Oxfordshire Banbury Henley Oxford Kest and Abingdon Wantage Witney Buckinghamshire Aylesbury Beaconsfield Buckingham Amersham Chesham and Amersham Milton Keynes South Keynes Wycombe	1,187 1,803 2,337 844 1,925 1,942 918 888 852 489 1,833 715 646 544 1,060 548 455 529	418 668 618 343 636 597 343 307 336 194 576 315 260 249 249	1,605 2,471 2,955 1,187 2,561 2,539 1,261 1,195 1,188 683 2,409 1,030 906 793	Enfield, Southgate Erift and Thamesmead Feltham and Heston Finchley and Golders Green Greenwich and Woolwich Hackney North and Stoke Newington Hackney South and Shoreditch Hammersmith and Fulham Hampstead and Highgate Harrow Kest Harves and Harlington Hendon Holborn and St Pancras Hornchurch Hornsey and Wood Green	1,738 3,226 1,969 1,844 3,651 5,404 5,573 3,273 2,790 1,836 1,308 1,455 2,209 3,813 1,050	735 1,125 651 821 1,316 2,114 1,948 1,448 1,356 816 555 509 881 1,489 390	4,351 2,620 2,665 4,967 7,518 7,521 4,721 4,721 4,721 4,721 4,721 4,721 1,863 1,964 3,090 3,020	South West Bedfordshire Suffolk Central Suffolk and North Ipswich Ipswich South Suffolk Suffolk Coastal Waveney West Suffolk	955 940 1,054 2,130 961 1,323 2,662	420 427 362 626 351 504 875	1,375 1,367 1,416 2,756 1,312 1,827 3,537	Shrewsi Telford The Wrn Warwickshire North W Nuneat Rugby o Stratfor Warwich
North Thanet Sevenoaks Sittingbourne and Sheppey South Thanet Tonbridge and Malling Tunbridge Wells Oxfordshire Banbury Henley Oxford East Oxford West and Abingdon Wantage Witney Buckinghamshire Aylesbury Beaconsfield Buckingham Chesham and Amersham Milton Keynes Wycombe East Sussex Bexhill and Battle Brighton Favilion	2,337 844 1,925 1,942 918 888 852 489 1,833 715 646 544 1,060 548 455 529	618 343 636 597 343 307 336 194 576 315 260 249 249	2,955 1,187 2,561 2,539 1,261 1,195 1,188 683 2,409 1,030 906 793	Feltham and Heston Finchley and Golders Green Greenwich and Woolwich Hackney North and Stoke Newington Hackney South and Shoreditch Harmersmith and Fulham Harnow East Harrow West Hayes and Harlington Hendon Holborn and St Pancras Hornchurch Hornsey and Wood Green	1,969 1,844 3,651 5,404 5,573 3,273 2,790 1,836 1,308 1,455 2,209 3,813 1,050	651 821 1,316 2,114 1,948 1,448 1,356 816 555 509 881 1,489 390	4,351 2,620 2,665 4,967 7,518 7,521 4,721 4,721 4,721 4,721 4,721 4,721 1,863 1,964 3,090 3,020	central Suffolk and North Ipswich Ipswich South Suffolk Sutfolk Coastal Waveney West Suffolk	1,054 2,130 961 1,323 2,662	362 626 351 504 875	1,416 2,756 1,312 1,827 3,537	The Wr Warwickshire North V Nuneat Rugby ; Stratfor Warwic
Sittingbourne and Sheppey South Thanet Tonbridge and Malling Tunbridge Wells Oxfordshire Banbury Henley Oxford East Oxford West and Abingdon Wantage Witney Buckinghamshire Aylesbury Beaconsfield Buckingham Chesham and Amersham Milton Keynes Wycombe East Sussex Bexhill and Battle Brighton Favilion	1,925 1,942 918 888 852 489 1,833 715 646 544 1,060 548 455 529	636 597 343 307 336 194 576 315 260 249 361	2,561 2,539 1,261 1,195 1,188 683 2,409 1,030 906 793	Greenwich and Woolwich Hackney North and Stoke Newington Hackney South and Shoreditch Hammersmith and Fulham Harrow East Harrow West Hayes and Harlington Hendon Holborn and St Pancras Hornchurch Hornsey and Wood Green	3,651 5,404 5,573 3,273 2,790 1,836 1,308 1,455 2,209 3,813 1,050	1,316 2,114 1,948 1,448 1,356 816 555 509 881 1,489 390	2,665 4,967 7,518 7,521 4,721 4,146 2,652 1,863 1,964 3,090 5,302	central Suffolk and North Ipswich Ipswich South Suffolk Sutfolk Coastal Waveney West Suffolk	1,054 2,130 961 1,323 2,662	362 626 351 504 875	1,416 2,756 1,312 1,827 3,537	North V Nuneate Rugby a Stratfor Warwic
South Thanet Tonbridge and Malling Tunbridge Wells Oxfordshire Banbury Henley Oxford East Oxford West and Abingdon Wantage Witney Buckinghamshire Aylesbury Beaconsfield Buckingham Chesham and Amersham Milton Keynes South West North East Milton Keynes Wycombe East Sussex Bexhill and Battle Brighton Kemptown Brighton Pavilion	1,942 918 888 852 489 1,833 715 646 544 1,060 548 455 529	597 343 307 336 194 576 315 260 249 361	2,539 1,261 1,195 1,188 683 2,409 1,030 906 793	Hackney North and Stoke Newington Hackney South and Shoreditch Hammersmith and Fulham Hampstead and Highgate Harrow West Hayes and Harlington Hendon Holborn and St Pancras Hornsey and Wood Green	5,404 5,573 3,273 2,790 1,836 1,308 1,455 2,209 3,813 1,050	2,114 1,948 1,448 1,356 816 555 509 881 1,489 390	4,146 2,652 1,863 1,964 3,090 5,302	lpswich South Suffolk Suffolk Coastal Waveney West Suffolk	2,130 961 1,323 2,662	626 351 504 875	2,756 1,312 1,827 3,537	North V Nuneate Rugby a Stratfor Warwic
Tunbridge Wells Oxfordshire Banbury Henley Oxford East Oxford West and Abingdon Wantage Witney Buckinghamshire Aylesbury Beaconsfield Buckingham Chesham and Amersham Milton Keynes South West North East Milton Keynes Wycombe East Sussex Bexhill and Battle Brighton Favilion	888 852 489 1.833 715 646 544 1.060 548 455 529	307 336 194 576 315 260 249 361	1,195 1,188 683 2,409 1,030 906 793	Hammersmith and Fulham Hampstead and Highgate Harrow East Harrow West Hayes and Harlington Hendon Holborn and St Pancras Hornchurch Hornsey and Wood Green	3,273 2,790 1,836 1,308 1,455 2,209 3,813 1,050	1,448 1,356 816 555 509 881 1,489 390	4,146 2,652 1,863 1,964 3,090 5,302	Suffolk Coastal Waveney West Suffolk	1,323 2,662	504 875	1,827 3,537	Rugby a Stratfor Warwic
Oxtordshire Banbury Henley Oxford East Oxford East Oxford West and Abingdon Wantage Witney Buckinghamshire Aylesbury Beaconsfield Buckingham Chesham and Amersham Milton Keynes South West North East Milton Keynes Wycombe East Sussex Bexhill and Battle Brighton Fawilion	852 489 1,833 715 646 544 1,060 548 455 529	336 194 576 315 260 249 361	1,188 683 2,409 1,030 906 793	Harrow East Harrow West Hayes and Harlington Hendon Holborn and St Pancras Hornchurch Hornsey and Wood Green	1,836 1,308 1,455 2,209 3,813 1,050	816 555 509 881 1,489 390	4,146 2,652 1,863 1,964 3,090 5,302	Waveney West Suffolk	2,662			Warwick
Banbury Henley Oxford East Oxford West and Abingdon Wantage Witney Buckinghamshire Aylesbury Beaconsfield Buckingham Chesham and Amersham Milton Keynes South West North East Milton Keynes Wycombe East Sussex Bexhill and Battle Brighton Favilion	489 1,833 715 646 544 1,060 548 455 529	194 576 315 260 249 361	683 2,409 1,030 906 793	Harrow West Hayes and Harlington Hendon Holborn and St Pancras Hornchurch Hornsey and Wood Green	1,308 1,455 2,209 3,813 1,050	555 509 881 1,489 390	1,964 3,090 5,302	1001	1,024		1,000	
Oxford East Oxford West and Abingdon Wantage Witney Buckinghamshire Aylesbury Beaconsfield Buckingham Chesham and Amersham Milton Keynes South West North East Milton Keynes Wycombe East Sussex Bexhill and Battle Brighton Favilion	1,833 715 646 544 1,060 548 455 529	576 315 260 249 361	2,409 1,030 906 793	Hendon Holborn and St Pancras Hornchurch Hornsey and Wood Green	2,209 3,813 1,050	881 1,489 390	3,090	SOUTH WES				March Mildland
Oxford West and Abingdon Wantage Witney Buckinghamshire Aylesbury Beaconsfield Buckingham Chesham and Amersham Milton Keynes South West North East Milton Keynes Wycombe East Sussex Bexhill and Battle Brighton Favilion	715 646 544 1,060 548 455 529	315 260 249 361	1,030 906 793	Holborn and St Pancras Hornchurch Hornsey and Wood Green	3,813 1,050	1,489 390	5 302					West Midlands Aldridge
Witney Buckinghamshire Aylesbury Beaconsfield Buckingham Chesham and Amersham Milton Keynes South West North East Milton Keynes Wycombe East Sussex Bexhill and Battle Brighton Kemptown Brighton Pavilion	544 1,060 548 455 529	249 361	793	Hornsey and Wood Green		390		Avon (former county)	1,596	636	2,232	Birming Birming
Áylesbury Beaconsfield Buckingham Chesham and Amersham Milton Keynes North East Milton Keynes Wycombe East Sussex Bexhill and Battle Brighton Remptown Brighton Pavilion	548 455 529	361 247		liford North		1,552	1,440 5,232 2,171	Bath Bristol East	2,561	804	3,365	Birming
Áylesbury Beaconsfield Buckingham Chesham and Amersham Milton Keynes North East Milton Keynes Wycombe East Sussex Bexhill and Battle Brighton Remptown Brighton Pavilion	548 455 529	361		Ilford South	1,539 2,951	632 1,029	2,171	Bristol North West Bristol South	1,864 2,641	549 703	2,413 3,344	Birming Birming
Buckingham Chesham and Amersham Milton Keynes South West North East Milton Keynes Wycombe East Sussex Bexhill and Battle Brighton Kemptown Brighton Pavilion	455 529	247	1,421	Islington North	4,387	1,845	6,232	Bristol West	2,507	1,041	3,548	Birming
Chesham and Amersham Milton Keynes South West North East Milton Keynes Wycombe East Sussex Bexhill and Battle Brighton Kemptown Brighton Pavilion	529	199	795 654	Islington South and Finsbury Kensington and Chelsea	3,551 1,772	1,472 925	2,171 3,980 6,232 5,023 2,697 1,880 5,535 3,188	Kingswood Northavon	1,297 766	443 339	1,740 1,105	Birming Birming
North East Milton Keynes Wycombe East Sussex Bexhill and Battle Brighton Kemptown Brighton Pavilion	1,426	204 520	733 1,946	Kingston and Surbiton Lewisham, Deptford	1,356 4,026	524 1,509	1,880	Wansdyke Weston-Super-Mare	750 1,480	337 479	1,087 1,959	Birming Birming
East Sussex Bexhill and Battle Brighton Kemptown Brighton Pavilion	1,195	434	1,629	Lewisham East	2,348	840	3,188	Woodspring	686	255	941	Coventi
Bexhill and Battle Brighton Kemptown Brighton Pavilion	1,213	347	1,560	Lewisham West Leyton and Wanstead	3,082 3,011	1,030 981	4 1 1 2	Cornwall				Coventi Coventi
Brighton Kemptown Brighton Pavilion	875	300	1 175	Mitcham and Morden North Southwark and Bermondsey	2,191 4,193	781 1,487	3,992 2,972 5,680	Falmouth and Camborne	2,328 1,755	768 542	3,096 2,297	Dudley Dudley
	2,680	916	1,175 3,596	Old Bexley and Sidcup	1,083	487	1,570	North Cornwall South East Cornwall	1,456	543	1,999	Haleso
	3,330 1,378	1,326 471	4,656 1,849	Orpington Poplar and Canning Town	1,201 4,493	465 1,313	1,666	St Ives Truro and St Austell	2,109 1,789	812 624	2,921 2,413	Merider Solihul
Hastings and Rye	2,621	705	3,326	Putney Regent's Park and Kensington North	1,635 3,902	682 1,716	5,806 2,317 5,618					Stourbr Sutton
Hove Lewes	2,260 841	845 330	3,105 1,171	Richmond Park	1,271	579	1.850	East Devon	799	322	1,121	Walsall
Wealden	649	254	903	Romford Ruislip - Northwood	1,018 866	362 304	1,380 1,170	Exeter North Davon	2,071 1,401	697 469	2,768 1,870	Walsall Warley
Hampshire				Streatham Sutton and Cheam	4,604 932	1,759 342	6,363 1,274	Plymouth Devonport	2,564	764	3,328	West B
Aldershot Basingstoke	855 973	293 327	1,148 1,300	Tooting	2,927	1,099	4.026	Plymouth Sutton South West Devon	3,666 1,031	1,182 435	4,848 1,466	West B Wolver
East Hampshire Eastleigh	1,001 772	309 256	1,310 1,028	Tottenham Twickenham	6,095 1,187	2,110 508	8,205 1,695	Teignbridge Tiverton and Honiton	1,338 930	468 417	1,806 1,347	Wolver
Fareham	718	295	1,013	Upminster	1,035	345	1,380 1,491 7,518 4,292	Torbay	2,064	602	2,666	
Gosport Havant	1,225 1,618	485 440	1,710 2,058	Uxbridge Vauxhall	1,068 5,488	423 2,030	7,518	Torridge and West Devon	1,496 1,198	550 484	2,046 1,682	EAST MIDLAN
New Forest East	783 753	269	1,052	Walthamstow West Ham	3,139 4,012	1,153 1,354	4,292 5,366	Goucestershire				Lincolnshire
New Forest West North East Hampshire	554	247 235	1,000 789	Wimbledon	1,214	508	1,722	Cheltenham	1,739	555	2,294	Boston Gainsb
North West Hampshire Portsmouth North	598 1,602	263 463	861 2,065	EASTERN				Cotswold Forest of Dean	583 909	228 397	811 1,306	Granth Lincoln
Portsmouth South	3,060	463 822 237	3,882	Cambridgeshire				Gloucester	2,141	682	2,823	Louth a
Romsey Southampton Itchen	695 2,378	566	932 2,944	Cambridge	1,557	546	2,103	Stroud Tewkesbury	1,164 826	480 345	1,644 1,171	Sleafor South I
Southampton Test Winchester	2,485 717	656 255	3,141 972	Huntingdon North East Cambridgeshire	993 1,503	460 567	1,453 2,070	Dorset				Northampton
	/1/	200	972	North West Cambridgeshire	1,097	417	2,070 1,514 2,830	Bournemouth East	1,616	450	2,066	Corby
Surrey East Surrey	629	240	869	Peterborough South Cambridgeshire	2,152 624	678 277	901	Bournemouth West Christchurch	1,993 704	523 261	2,516 965	Davent Ketterii
Epsom and Ewell	708	244	952	South East Cambridgeshire	726	329	1,055	Mid Dorset and North Poole	850	300	1,150	Northa
Esher and Walton Guildford	719 732	260 277	979 1,009	Essex			0.501	North Dorset Poole	548 1,182	264 321	812 1,503	Northa Welling
Mole Valley Reigate	471 587	160 250	631 837	Basildon Billericay	1,853 1,362	678 487	2,531 1,849	South Dorset West Dorset	1,332 781	353 333	1,685 1,114	Nottinghams
Runnymede and Weybridge	670	235	905	Braintree	1,277	505	1,782	Withelin	/01	333	1,114	Ashfiel
South West Surrey Spelthorne	570 811	207 267	777 1,078	Brentwood and Ongar Castle Point	766 1,221	281 438	1,659	Witshire Devizes	886	373	1,259	Basset Broxtov
Surrey Heath	524 565	193	717	Colchester Epping Forest	1,476 1,223	552 . 481	1,659 2,028 1,704 1,911	North Swindon	931	327	1,258	Gedling
Woking	202	199	764	Harlow	1,399	512	1,911	North Wiltshire Salisbury	743 987	353 410	1,096 1,397	Mansfi Newar
West Sussex Arundel and South Downs	466	196	662	Harwich Maldon and East Chelmsford	1,904 1,058	520 378	2,424 1,436	South Swindon Westbury	1,441 1,217	469 511	1,910 1,728	Notting
Bognor Regis and Littlehampton	882	289	1,171	North Essex	760	293	1,053 1,256 4,083		1,217	311	1,728	Notting Notting
Chichester Crawley	835 1,011	306 329	1,141 1,340	Rayleigh Rochford and Southend East	896 3,154	360 929	4,083	Somerset Bridgwater	1,691	522	2,213	Rushc
East Worthing and Shoreham	972	329 344	1,316	Saffron Walden Southend West	697	355 617	1,052 2,455	Somerton and Frome	989	415	1,404	
Horsham Mid Sussex	571 586	249 243	820 829	Thurrock	1,838 2,105	652	1,052 2,455 2,757 1,605	Taunton Wells	1,591 1,147	532 466	2,123 1,613	Derbyshire Amber
Worthing West	873	269	1,142	West Chelmsford	1,183	422	1,000	Yeovil	1,108	400	1,532	Bolsov
LONDON				Hertfordshire	4.070	000	1,464	WEST MIDLANDS				Cheste Derby
Barking	1,925	643	2.568	Broxbourne Hemel Hempstead	1,072 948	392 336	1,284	Hereford and Worcester				Derby Erewas
Battersea	1,925 2,636	1,049	2,568 3,685	Hertford and Stortford	686	305	991	Bromsgrove	1,100	485	1,585	High P

remaie					
337	1,155	Hereford	1,429	551	1,980
271	1,069	Leominster	898	377	1,275
291	1,051	Mid Worcestershire	774 1,438	363 610	1,137 2,048
286 291	1,043 1,003	Redditch West Worcestershire	846	293	1,139
501	1,869	Worcester	1,466	514	1,980
402	1,708	Wyre Forest	1,362	495	1,857
319	1,151	a. # 111			
		Staffordshire Burton	1,696	595	2,291
728	3,242	Cannock Chase	1,487	531	2,018
455	1,674	Lichfield	841	392	1,233
430	1,690	Newcastle-under-Lyme	1,189	404	1,593 1,601
569	2,148	South Staffordshire Stafford	1,159 1,096	442 422	1,518
641 826	2,466 3,550	Staffordshire Moorlands	1,010	393	1,403
527	1,697	Stoke-on-Trent Central	2,112	583	2,695
579	1,816	Stoke-on-Trent North	1,397	415	1,812
		Stoke-on-Trent South	1,491 653	453 308	1,944 961
718	2,670	Stone Tamworth	1,227	516	1,743
571	2,291	Tanworan	.,		
743	3,127	Shropshire			1 100
303	897	Ludlow	769 1,122	339 437	1,108 1,559
350 420	1,051 1,375	North Shropshire Shrewsbury and Atcham	1,122	450	1,603
420	1,075	Telford	1,417	414	1,831
		The Wrekin	856	337	1,193
427	1,367	W 11-12-			
362 626	1,416	Warwickshire North Warwickshire	1,248	503	1,751
351	2,756 1,312	Nuneaton	1,424	459	1,883
504	1,827	Rugby and Kenilworth	1,236	469	1,705
875	3,537	Stratford-on-Avon	893	382	1,275
476	1,500	Warwick and Learnington	1,327	478	1,805
		West Midlands			
		Aldridge - Brownhills	1,236	475	1,711
		Birmingham Edgbaston	2,669	838	3,507
636	2,232	Birmingham Erdington	3,098	856	3,954
804	3,365	Birmingham Hall Green	1,957 2,867	653 795	2,610 3,662
549 703	2,413 3,344	Birmingham Hodge Hill Birmingham Ladywood	6,310	1,816	8,126
1,041	3.548	Birmingham Northfield	1,896	616	2,512
443	1.740	Birmingham Perry Barr	3,155	1,043	4,198
339	1,105	Birmingham Selly Oak	2,619	889	3,508 7,115
337 479	1,087 1,959	Birmingham Sparkbrook and Small Birmingham Yardley	5,459 1,840	1,656 560	2,400
255	941	Coventry North East	2,952	868	3,820
		Coventry North East Coventry North West Covertry South Dudley North	2,130	751	2,881
		Coventry South	2,337	675	3,012
768	3,096 2,297	Dudley North Dudley South	2,176 1,635	659 562	2,835 2,197
542 543	1,999	Halesowen and Rowley Regis	1,576	507	2,083
812	2,921	Meriden	2,050	672	2,722
624	2,413	Solihull	1,013	424	1,437
		Stourbridge	1,449 1,055	482 485	1,931 1,540
322	1,121	Sutton Coldfield Walsall North	2,742	779	3,521
697	2,768	Walsall South	2,756	905	3,661
469	1,870	Warley	2,385	749	3,134
764	3,328	West Bromwich East	2,397 2,545	757 806	3,154 3,351
1,182 435	4,848 1,466	West Bromwich West Wolverhampton North East	2,345	701	3,047
468	1,806	Wolverhampton South East	2,297	657	2,954
417	1,347	Wolverhampton South West	2,170	797	2,967
602	2,666				
550 484	2,046 1,682	EAST MIDLANDS			
-0-	1,002	Lincolnshire			
		Boston and Skegness	1,005	354	1,359
555	2,294	Gainsborough	1,159	499	1,658
228 397	811 1,306	Grantham and Stamford Lincoln	1,101 2,617	483 773	1,584 3,390
682	2,823	Louth and Horncastle	1,177	472	1,649
480	1,644	Sleaford and North Hykeham	932	389	1,321
345	1,171	South Holland and The Deepings	609	290	899
		Northamptonshire			
450	2.066	Corby	1,232	410	1,642
523	2,516	Daventry	766	407	1,173
261	965	Kettering	1,025	436	1.461
300	1,150	Northampton North Northampton South	1,879 1,632	622 611	2,501 2,243
264 321	812 1,503	Wellingborough	1,032	431	1,678
353	1,685	Weiningborough	1,211	101	1,010
333	1,114	Nottinghamshire			and the second second
		Ashfield	2,102	621	2,723
272	1,259	Bassetlaw Broxtowe	1,905 1,249	587 487	2,492 1,736
373 327	1,259	Gedling	1,448	586	2,034
353	1,096	Mansfield	2,005	636	2,641
410	1,397	Newark	1,469	546	2,015
469	1,910	Nottingham East	4,175 2,967	1,257 788	5,432 3,755
511	1,728	Nottingham North Nottingham South	2,967 2,867	788 845	3,755
		Rushcliffe	1,275	479	1,754
522	2,213	Sherwood	1,700	566	2,266
415	1,404	Derbushire			
532 466	2,123 1,613	Derbyshire Amber Valley	1.371	472	1,843
400	1,532	Bolsover	1,371 1,799 2,252	505	2,304
	and the second second	Chesterfield	2,252	661	2,304 2,913 2,774
		Derby North	2,089	685	2,774
		Derby South Erewash	3,388 1,635	1,008 570	4,396 2,205
485	1,585	High Peak	1,192	403	1,595
400	1,000	right out	1,102	100	1,000

CLAIMANT COUNT 2.10 Area statistics

CLAIMANT COUNT Area statistics 2.10

Female

All

2,723 1,967 2,482 985 1,795 2,016 965 932 1,504 1,293

 $\begin{array}{c} 2,966\\ 4,203\\ 4,181\\ 5,690\\ 2,905\\ 3,867\\ 3,982\\ 6,241\\ 2,147\\ 3,386\\ 4,719\\ 3,386\\ 4,719\\ 3,386\\ 4,719\\ 3,386\\ 2,413\\ 2,340\\ 3,675\\ 2,531\\ 2,787\\ 4,327\end{array}$

Male

2,112 1,469 1,936 722 1,360 1,463 703 593 1,117 1,023

 $\begin{array}{c} 2,307\\ 3,429\\ 2,839\\ 4,900\\ 2,179\\ 2,917\\ 2,956\\ 5,001\\ 1,502\\ 2,528\\ 3,626\\ 2,548\\ 1,649\\ 1,665\\ 2,675\\ 1,838\\ 2,047\\ 3,373\end{array}$

Paisley South Perth Rosburgh and Berwickshire Stirling Strathkelvin and Bearsden Tweeddale Ettrick and Lauderdale West Aberdeenshire and Kincardine West Renfrewshire Western Isles

THERN IRELAND Belfast Korth Belfast North Belfast South Belfast West East Antrim East Londonderry Fermanagh and South Tyrone Foyle Lagan Valley Mid Ulster Newry and Armagh North Antrim North Antrim South Antrim South Antrim Strangford Upper Bann West Tyrone

NORTHERN IRELAND

Claimant count in Parliamentary constituencies as at August 14 1997

imant count in Parliamentary constituencies as at August 14 1997

Claimant count in Parliame	Male	Female		St 14 1997 Mai	e	Female All		claimant count in Parliament		Female	All
			2,293	Ashton under Lyne	1,877	569 All					
North East Derbyshire South Derbyshire	1,736 1,348	487	1,835	Bolton North East Bolton South East	1,837 1,872	452	2,446 2,289 2,362 1,293 1,259	WALES	1,301	423	1,724
West Derbyshire	863	399	1,262	Bolton West	926	490 367	2,362	Aberavon Alyn and Deeside	1,119	411	1,530 2,564
Leicestershire Blaby	660	293	953	Bury North Bury South	917 1,196	342 450	1,259 1,646	Blaenau Gwent Brecon and Radnorshire	2,028 921	536 399	1,320
Bosworth Charnwood	678 767	312 348	990 1,115	Cheadle Denton and Reddish	709 1,425	298 472	1.007	Bridgend Caemarfon	1,394 1,607	521 474	1,915 2,081
Harborough	775	381 758	1,156 2,783	Eccles Hazel Grove	1,688 908	482 301	1,897 2,170	Caerohilly	2,122 2,104	607 706	2,729 2,810
Leicester East Leicester South	2,025 3,033	893	3,926	Heywood and Middleton	2,107	657	1,209 2,764	Cardiff Central Cardiff North	895	299 617	1,194 3,134
Leicester West Loughborough	2,823 1,265	797 527	3,620 1,792	Leigh Makerfield	1,596 1,559	531 529	2,127	Cardiff South and Penarth Cardiff West	2,517 2,231	626 394	2.857
North West Leicestershire Rutland and Melton	1,032 598	378 283	1,410 881	Manchester Blackley Manchester Central	2,955 4,844	706 1,303	2,088 3,661 6,147	Carmarthen East and Dinefwr Carmarthen West and South	1,077 1,781	503	1,471 2,284
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER	000			Manchester Gorton Manchester Withington	3,553 2,768	1,098 1,058	4,651	Ceredigion Clwyd South	1,122 1,021	468 384	1,590 1,405
				Oldham East and Saddleworth Oldham West and Royton	1,621 1,976	520 575	3,826 2,141	Clwyd West	1,109 1,822	340 502	1,449 2,324
Humberside (former county) Beverley and Holderness	1,413	595	2,008	Rochdale	2,484	652	2,141 2,551 3,136	Conwy Cynon Valley	1,596	422 326 442	2,018 1,325
Brigg and Goole Cleethorpes	1,555 2,145	503 717	2,058 2,862	Salford Stalybridge and Hyde	2,308 1,593	598 570	2,906 2,163	Delyn Gower	1,150	442	1,592
East Yorkshire Great Grimsby	1,532 3,352	516 836	2,048 4,188	Stockport Stretford and Urmston	1,691 2,004	447 583	2,138	Islwyn Llanelli	1,131 1,716	396 520	1,527 2,236
Haltemprice and Howden Kingston upon Hull East	827 2,959	419 813	1,246 3,772	Wigan Worsley	1,822 1,365	603 464	2,906 2,163 2,138 2,587 2,425 1,829	Meirionnydd Nant Conwy Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	852 1,954	268 493	1,120 2,447
Kingston upon Hull North	3,528	1,033	4,561	Wythenshawe and Sale East	2,524	640	3,164	Monmouth	1,008 545	463	1,471 773
Kingston upon Hull West and Hess Scunthorpe	sle 2,974 1,883	903 613	3,877 2,496	Lancashire	0.000			Montgomeryshire Neath	1,424	228 523 545	1,947
North Yorkshire				Blackburn Blackpool North and Fleetwood	2,363 1,676	606 436	2,969 2,112	Newport East Newport West	1,584 1,926	595	2,129 2,521
Harrogate and Knaresborough Richmond	921 905	408 406	1,329 1,311	Blackpool South Burnley	2,153 1,247	526 397	2.679	Ogmore Pontypridd	1,360 1,587	446 490	1,806 2,077
Ryedale	714 1,905	287 619	1,001 2,524	Chorleý Fylde	1,248 724	390 225	1,644 1,638 949	Preseli Pembrokeshire Rhondda	1,897 1,813	575 472	2,472 2,285
Scarborough and Whitby Selby	1,268	517	1,785	Hyndburn	1,224 1,264	410 530	1,634	Swansea East	1,838	446 582	2,284 2,471
Skipton and Ripon Vale of York	713 666	298 338	1,011 1,004	Lancaster and Wyre Morecambe and Lunesdale	1,942	604	1,794 2,546	Swarisea West Torfaen	1,639	520	2,159
York, City of	2,233	673	2,906	Pendle Preston	1,215 2,677	374 728	2,546 1,589 3,405 877	Vale of Clwyd Vale of Glamorgan	1,350 1,784	337 629	1,687 2,413
South Yorkshire	2,112	536	2,648	Ribble Valley Rossendale and Darwen	612 1,038	265	877 1,443	Wrexham Ynys-Mon	1,186 1,893	416 629	1,602 2,522
Barnsley Central Barnsley East and Mexborough	2,303	663	2,966	South Ribble West Lancashire	923 2,055	405 383 630	1,306		1,000	020	2,022
Barnsley West and Penistone Don Valley	1,665 2,085	547 570	2,212 2,655		2,055	030	2,685	SCOTLAND			
Doncaster Central Doncaster North	3,219 2,453	879 637	4,098 3,090	MERSEYSIDE				Aberdeen Central Aberdeen North	1,438 824	501 272	1,939 1,096
Rother Valley Rotherham	2,044 2,926	668 759	2,712 3,685	Merseyside Birkenhead	3,728	962	4,690	Aberdaen South Airdrie and Shotts	950 2,255	400 660	1,350 2,915
Sheffield Attercliffe	2,124 3,245	690 810	2,814 4,055	Bootle Crosby	3,464 1,632	784 565	4,248 2,197	Angus Argyli and Bute	1,768 1,391	759 421	2,527 1,812
Sheffield Brightside Sheffield Central	4,567	1,365	5,932	Knowsley North and Sefton East	2,969	882 942	3,851	Ayr	1,784	673 327	2,457
Sheffield Hallam Sheffield Heeley	1,164 2,647	563 790	1,727 3,437	Knowsley South Liverpool Garston	3,618 2,833	802	4,560 3,635	Banff and Buchan Caithness Sutherland and Easter Ros	842 1,689	448	1,169 2,137
Sheffield Hillsborough Wentworth	1,935 2,429	731 630	2,666 3,059	Liverpool Riverside Liverpool Walton	5,280 4,072	1,587 1,097	6,867 5,169	Carrick Cumnock and Doon Valley Central Fife	2,321 2,210	673 765	2,994 2,975
West Yorkshire	_,			Liverpool Wavertree Liverpool West Derby	3,841 4,154	1,093 1,103	4,934 5,257	Clydebank and Milngavie Clydesdale	1,924 1,753	513	2,437 2,278
Batley and Spen	1,614	437	2,051	Southport St Helens North	1,704 1,947	584 619	2.288	Coatbridge and Chryston	1,777	525 580 506	2,357 1,917
Bradford North Bradford South	3,053 2,266	867 608	3,920 2,874	St Helens South	2,305	679	2,566 2,984 3,859	Cumbarnauld and Kilsyth Cunninghame North	1,411 1,808	621	2,429
Bradford West Calder Valley	3,652 1,486	1,157 564	4,809 2,050	Wallasey Wirral South	2,986 1,356	873 518	1,874	Cunninghame South Dumbarton	2,105 2,227	769 616	2,874 2,843
Colne Valley Dewsbury	1,470 1,483	558 440	2,028 1,923	Wirral West	1,529	581	2,110	Dumfries Dundee East	1,725 2,934	613 883	2,338 3,817
Elmet Halifax	1,190 2,475	435 703	1,625 3,178	NORTH EAST				Dundee West Dunfermline East	2,517 1,871	756 603	3,273 2,474
Hemsworth	1,838	573 853	2,411 3,423	Cleveland (former county) Hartlepool	3,512	834	4,346	Dunfermline West East Kilbride	1,448	474 639	1,922 2,244
Huddersfield Keighley	2,570 1,477	550	2,027	Middlesbrough	4,485	1,099 751	5,584 3,481	East Lothian	1,605 1,184	330	1,514
Leeds Central Leeds East	4,222 3,108	1,063 780	5,285 3,888	Middlesbrough South and East Redcar	2,730 3,184	753	3,937	Eastwood Edinburgh Central	1,252 1,929	546 723	1,798 2,652
Leeds North East Leeds North West	1,967 1,354	713 593	2,680 1,947	Stockton North Stockton South	3,497 2,546	877 . 750	4,374 3,296	Edinburgh East and Musselburgh Edinburgh North and Leith	1,583 2,340	419 753	2,002 3,093
Leeds West	2,297 1,501	675 471	2,972 1,972	Northumberland				Edinburgh Pentlands	1,466 1,490	519 549	1,985 2,039 1,620 2,130
Morley and Rothwell Normanton	1,290	461	1,751	Berwick-upon-Tweed	1,256 1,950	439 634	1,695 2,584 1,216	Edinburgh South Edinburgh West	1,251	369	1,620
Pontefract and Castleford Pudsey	1,819 891	515 336	2,334 1,227	Blyth Valley Hexham	864	634 352	1,216 2,745	Falkirk Ĕast Falkirk West	1,609 1,754	521 575	2,329
Shipley Wakefield	1,303 2,075	503 660	1,806 2,735	Wansbeck	2,176	569	2,145	Galloway and Upper Nithsdale Glasgow Anniesland	1,491 2,155	488 521	1,979 2,676
NORTH WEST				Durham Bishop Auckland	1,987	531	2,518	Glasgow Baillieston Glasgow Cathcart	2,590 1,743	636 537	3,226 2,280
				Darlington Durham City of	2,567 1,635	531 713 595	2,518 3,280 2,230 2,262 2,546 2,522 1,992	Glasgow Govan Glasgow Kelvin	2,680	749 992	3,429
Cheshire Chester, City of	1,532	486	2,018	Easington	1,823	439 555	2,262	Glasgow Maryhill	2,642 3,333	1,054	3,634 4,387
Congleton Crewe and Nantwich	843 1,523	329 505	1,172 2,028	North Durham North West Durham	1,991 1,968	554	2,522	Glasgow Pollók Glasgow Rutherglen	2,429 1,662	662 484	3,091 2,146
Eddisbury Ellesmere Port and Neston	1,003 1,529	361 483	1,364 2,012	Sedgefield	1,527	465	1,552	Glasgow Shettleston Glasgow Springburn	2,544 2,946	567 799	3,111 3,745
Halton Macclesfield	2,288 958	667 306	2,955 1,264	Tyne and Wear Blaydon	1,785	527	2,312 2,479	Gordon Greenock and Inverclyde	669	313 472	982
Tatton	785	259	1,044	Gateshead East and Washington West	1,925 2,100	554 568	2,479 2,668	Hamilton North and Bellshill	1,520 2,138	621 459	1,992 2,759
Warrington North Warrington South	1,534 1,217	489 455	2,023 1,672	Houghton and Washington East Jarrow	2,424	656	3,080 3,648	Hamilton South Inverness East Nairn and Lochab	1,587 1,657	505	2,046 2,162
Weaver Vale	1,912	643	2,555	Newcastle upon Tyne Central Newcastle upon Tyne East and Wallsen	2,772 3,088	876 835	3,923 2,653	Kirkcaldy	2,326 2,203	811 746	3,137 2,949
Cumbria Barrow and Furness	2.228	546	2,774	Newcastle upon Tyne North North Tyneside	2,096 2,544	835 557 701 889	3,245	Linlithoow	1,286 1,356	379 485	1,665 1,841
Carlisle	1,626	487	2,113	South Shields	3,181	889 596	4,070 3,169	Livingston Midlothian Moray	1,092	315	1,407
Copeland Penrith and The Border	2,147 758	571 311	2,718 1,069	Sunderland North Sunderland South	2,573 3,361	767	3,169 4,128 4,823	Motherwell and Wishaw	1,410 1,895	601 511	2,011 2,406
Westmorland and Lonsdale Workington	616 2,238	233 597	849 2,835	Tyne Bridge Tynemouth	3,933 2,142	890 646	2,788	North Tayside	980 1,196	427 499	1,407 1,695
Greater Manchester	_,							Orkney and Shetland	1,724 522	578 186	2,302 708
Altrincham and Sale West	1,077	378	1,455					Paisley North	1,780	595	2,375
									And in case of the local division of the loc		

2.18 UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.18 Selected countries

THOUSANDS

	nations (G7)	Kingdom *			12 Strangelly	1-1616-165	and the second	Martin Carlos	France ++	Germany # (FR)
SEASONALLY 9.3 10.7 11.1 10.8 10.9	ADJUSTED (2) 6.9 7.2 7.0 6.8 6.8 6.8	10.1 10.4 9.6 8.7 8.2	10.7 10.8 9.8 8.6 8.6	4.0 3.8 3.9 4.4	7.3 8.9 10.0 9.9 9.8	11.2 11.2 10.3 9.5 9.7	9.2 10.1 8.2 7.2 6.9	13.0 17.5 17.9 16.6 15.9	10.4 11.7 12.3 11.7 12.4	6.6 7.9 8.4 8.2 9
10.9 10.9 10.9 10.8 10.8 10.8 10.8 10.8 10.8 10.8 10.8	6.8 6.7 6.8 6.8 6.8 6.8 6.8 6.8 6.8 6.7 6.6 6.6 6.7 6.6	8.2 8.3 8.0 7.7 7.6 7.4 7.5 7.3 7.2 7.0 6.9	8.5 8.8 8.7 8.8 8.6 8.6 8.6 8.8 8.8 8.8 8.8 8.8 8.8	4.4 4.4 4.4 4.3 4.3 4.3 4.4 4.4 4.4 4.4	9.7 9.8 9.7 9.6 9.5 9.5 9.5 9.6 9.6 9.6 9.6 9.6	9.9 9.5 10.0 10.0 9.7 9.7 9.3 9.6 9.5 9.1 9	7.3 7.1 6.6 6.5 6.4 6.3 6.4 6.3 6.4 6.3 6.2 6.2 6.1 6.1	15.3 15.7 15.1 15.3 14.9 15.3 15.1 15.1 15.1 15.3 16.4 14.3 12.5	$12.5 \\ 12.6 \\ 12.6 \\ 12.6 \\ 12.5 \\ 12.5 \\ 12.5 \\ 12.5 \\ 12.5 \\ 12.5 \\ 12.5 \\ 12.6 \\ $	8.8 8.9 9.1 9.2 9.4 9.6 9.5 9.6 9.5 9.7 9.7
ED, NATIONAL	DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONAL 2109 2071 2025 1930 1883 1815 1748 1711 1654 1637 1600 1545 1497	LLY ADJUSTED 806 804 779 792 791 811 803 802 810 778 801 779 801 799	229 226 228 220 230 235 235 231 235 234 236 237	588 581 573 571 570 565 576 577 579 574 580	1432 1510 1526 1485 1485 1481 1477 1418 1464 1453 1396 1384 1388	246 235 229 228 222 226 223 223 224	446 443 440 439 439 435 430 425 420 416 413 408 403	3092 3115 3112 3082 3100 3092 3088 3081 3114 3131 3113 3113	3963 4009 4057 4118 4165 4311 4313 4291 4302 4363 4379 4407 4456
		5.3 -0.4	8.7 -0.1	7.2 0.1	13.6 -4.5	9.0 -0.5	8.1 -0.2	15.9 -0.5	12.5 N/C	11.6 0.2
ED, NATIONAL	definitions (1) NOT SEAS 2779 2919 2639 2326 2122	ONALLY ADJU 925 939 856 766 783	STED 193 222 215 216 231	473 550 589 597 588	1640 1649 1541 1422 1469	315 345 340 285 242	328 441 453 427 405	2818 2999 3094 2976 3063	2993 3443 3693 3622 3980
		2176 2104 1977 1871 1868 1908 1828 1745 1688 1621 1550 1585 1579	771 800 765 737 806 854 906 845 800 792 751 751 765	190 192 214 235 261 302 289 252 236 211 194 193	620 608 590 579 579 572 560 551 537 541	1453 1379 1397 1447 1578 1566 1530 1493 1469 1378 1431 1394	249 221 218 214 259 245 237 227 211	440 427 425 468 453 453 424 410 395 421 428 396	3039 3150 3179 3189 3264 3205 3120 3020 2982 2947	3902 3848 3867 3942 4148 4658 4672 4477 4347 4256 4222 4354 4372
		5.6	8.4	5.8	12.7	8.8	7.6	15.6	N/A	11.4 1.2
	11.1 10.8 10.9 10.9 10.9 10.9 10.8 10.8 10.8 10.8 10.8 10.8 10.7 10.6 ED, NATIONAL	11.1 7.0 10.8 6.8 10.9 6.8 10.9 6.8 10.9 6.8 10.9 6.8 10.9 6.8 10.9 6.8 10.8 6.8 10.8 6.8 10.8 6.7 10.8 6.6 10.7 6.7 10.6 6.6 10.7 6.7 10.7 6.7 10.7 6.7 10.7 6.7 10.7 6.7 10.7 6.7 10.7 6.7 10.7 6.7 10.7 7 10.7 7 10	11.1 7.0 9.6 10.9 6.8 8.2 10.9 6.8 8.2 10.9 6.7 8.2 10.9 6.8 8.3 10.9 6.8 8.3 10.9 6.8 8.0 10.8 6.8 7.7 10.8 6.8 7.6 10.8 6.8 7.4 10.8 6.8 7.4 10.8 6.6 7.3 10.8 6.6 7.2 10.7 6.7 7.0 10.6 6.6 6.9 2005 1930 1883 1883 1815 1748 1711 1654 1637 1600 1545 1497 5.3 -0.4 2104 2202 2104 1634 1637 1600 1545 1497 5.3 -0.4 2104 17	11.1 7.0 9.6 9.8 10.9 6.8 8.2 8.6 10.9 6.8 8.2 8.6 10.9 6.7 8.2 8.5 10.9 6.8 8.3 8.7 10.9 6.8 8.0 8.8 10.9 6.8 8.0 8.8 10.8 6.8 7.7 8.5 10.8 6.8 7.4 8.8 10.8 6.7 7.5 8.8 10.8 6.6 7.2 8.8 10.8 6.6 7.2 8.8 10.7 6.7 7.0 8.5 10.6 6.6 6 7.3 8.8 10.7 6.7 7.0 8.5 7.6 2025 804 1930 779 1843 791 1748 811 1714 803 1657 78 1845 901 1497 799 5.3<	11.1 7.0 9.6 9.8 3.8 10.9 6.8 8.2 8.6 4.4 10.9 6.8 8.2 8.6 4.4 10.9 6.8 8.2 8.5 4.4 10.9 6.8 8.0 8.8 4.4 10.9 6.8 8.0 8.8 4.4 10.9 6.8 8.0 8.8 4.4 10.8 6.8 7.7 8.6 4.3 10.8 6.8 7.7 8.6 4.4 10.8 6.6 7.3 8.8 4.4 10.8 6.6 7.2 8.8 4.4 10.8 6.6 7.2 8.8 4.4 10.7 6.7 7.0 8.5 4.5 20.0 1.85 4.5 4.5 4.6 10.7 6.7 7.0 8.5 4.5 20.71 800 228 2071 800 10.6 <t< td=""><td>111 70 96 98 38 10.9 10.9 6.8 8.2 8.6 4.4 9.8 10.9 6.8 8.2 8.5 4.4 9.8 10.9 6.7 8.2 8.8 4.4 9.8 10.9 6.8 8.0 8.8 4.4 9.5 10.9 6.8 8.0 8.8 4.4 9.5 10.8 6.8 7.7 8.6 4.3 9.5 10.8 6.8 7.6 8.6 4.4 9.5 10.8 6.8 7.6 8.6 4.4 9.5 10.8 6.6 7.2 8.8 4.4 9.6 10.8 6.6 7.2 8.8 4.4 9.6 10.8 6.6 7.2 8.8 4.4 9.6 10.7 6.7 7.0 8.5 4.5 9.6 20.71 800 2.29 570 13.0 779 <td< td=""><td>$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$</td><td>111 70 96 98 38 10.0 10.3 8.2 10.9 6.8 8.2 8.6 4.4 9.8 9.7 6.9 10.9 6.8 8.2 8.6 4.4 9.6 9.9 9.5 7.1 10.9 6.7 8.2 8.6 4.4 9.6 9.9 9.5 7.1 10.9 6.8 8.2 8.5 4.4 9.5 10.0 6.6 10.8 6.8 7.7 8.6 4.4 9.5 9.7 6.3 10.8 6.8 7.6 8.6 4.4 9.5 9.7 6.4 10.8 6.7 7.5 8.8 4.4 9.6 9.6 6.2 10.8 6.6 7.2 8.8 4.4 9.6 9.6 6.1 10.8 6.6 7.2 8.8 4.4 9.6 9.6 6.2 10.4 6.6 7.2 8.8 4.4 <</td><td>$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$</td><td>11 7.0 9.6 9.8 3.8 10.0 10.3 8.2 17.9 12.3 10.9 6.8 8.2 8.6 4.4 9.8 9.7 7.3 15.3 12.5 10.9 6.7 8.2 8.8 4.4 9.8 9.7 7.3 15.3 12.5 10.9 6.7 8.2 8.8 4.4 9.8 9.5 7.1 15.7 12.6 10.9 6.8 8.7 8.4 9.6 10.0 6.4 15.1 12.6 10.9 6.8 8.7 8.8 4.4 9.5 9.7 6.4 15.1 12.6 10.8 6.8 7.4 8.8 4.4 9.5 9.7 6.4 15.1 12.5 10.8 6.7 7.3 8.8 4.4 9.6 9.8 6.2 15.3 12.5 10.8 6.6 7.2 8.8 4.4 9.6 9.8 6.2 16.1 12.6 10.7 6.7 7.0 8.7 4.5 9.6 9.6</td></td<></td></t<>	111 70 96 98 38 10.9 10.9 6.8 8.2 8.6 4.4 9.8 10.9 6.8 8.2 8.5 4.4 9.8 10.9 6.7 8.2 8.8 4.4 9.8 10.9 6.8 8.0 8.8 4.4 9.5 10.9 6.8 8.0 8.8 4.4 9.5 10.8 6.8 7.7 8.6 4.3 9.5 10.8 6.8 7.6 8.6 4.4 9.5 10.8 6.8 7.6 8.6 4.4 9.5 10.8 6.6 7.2 8.8 4.4 9.6 10.8 6.6 7.2 8.8 4.4 9.6 10.8 6.6 7.2 8.8 4.4 9.6 10.7 6.7 7.0 8.5 4.5 9.6 20.71 800 2.29 570 13.0 779 <td< td=""><td>$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$</td><td>111 70 96 98 38 10.0 10.3 8.2 10.9 6.8 8.2 8.6 4.4 9.8 9.7 6.9 10.9 6.8 8.2 8.6 4.4 9.6 9.9 9.5 7.1 10.9 6.7 8.2 8.6 4.4 9.6 9.9 9.5 7.1 10.9 6.8 8.2 8.5 4.4 9.5 10.0 6.6 10.8 6.8 7.7 8.6 4.4 9.5 9.7 6.3 10.8 6.8 7.6 8.6 4.4 9.5 9.7 6.4 10.8 6.7 7.5 8.8 4.4 9.6 9.6 6.2 10.8 6.6 7.2 8.8 4.4 9.6 9.6 6.1 10.8 6.6 7.2 8.8 4.4 9.6 9.6 6.2 10.4 6.6 7.2 8.8 4.4 <</td><td>$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$</td><td>11 7.0 9.6 9.8 3.8 10.0 10.3 8.2 17.9 12.3 10.9 6.8 8.2 8.6 4.4 9.8 9.7 7.3 15.3 12.5 10.9 6.7 8.2 8.8 4.4 9.8 9.7 7.3 15.3 12.5 10.9 6.7 8.2 8.8 4.4 9.8 9.5 7.1 15.7 12.6 10.9 6.8 8.7 8.4 9.6 10.0 6.4 15.1 12.6 10.9 6.8 8.7 8.8 4.4 9.5 9.7 6.4 15.1 12.6 10.8 6.8 7.4 8.8 4.4 9.5 9.7 6.4 15.1 12.5 10.8 6.7 7.3 8.8 4.4 9.6 9.8 6.2 15.3 12.5 10.8 6.6 7.2 8.8 4.4 9.6 9.8 6.2 16.1 12.6 10.7 6.7 7.0 8.7 4.5 9.6 9.6</td></td<>	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	111 70 96 98 38 10.0 10.3 8.2 10.9 6.8 8.2 8.6 4.4 9.8 9.7 6.9 10.9 6.8 8.2 8.6 4.4 9.6 9.9 9.5 7.1 10.9 6.7 8.2 8.6 4.4 9.6 9.9 9.5 7.1 10.9 6.8 8.2 8.5 4.4 9.5 10.0 6.6 10.8 6.8 7.7 8.6 4.4 9.5 9.7 6.3 10.8 6.8 7.6 8.6 4.4 9.5 9.7 6.4 10.8 6.7 7.5 8.8 4.4 9.6 9.6 6.2 10.8 6.6 7.2 8.8 4.4 9.6 9.6 6.1 10.8 6.6 7.2 8.8 4.4 9.6 9.6 6.2 10.4 6.6 7.2 8.8 4.4 <	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	11 7.0 9.6 9.8 3.8 10.0 10.3 8.2 17.9 12.3 10.9 6.8 8.2 8.6 4.4 9.8 9.7 7.3 15.3 12.5 10.9 6.7 8.2 8.8 4.4 9.8 9.7 7.3 15.3 12.5 10.9 6.7 8.2 8.8 4.4 9.8 9.5 7.1 15.7 12.6 10.9 6.8 8.7 8.4 9.6 10.0 6.4 15.1 12.6 10.9 6.8 8.7 8.8 4.4 9.5 9.7 6.4 15.1 12.6 10.8 6.8 7.4 8.8 4.4 9.5 9.7 6.4 15.1 12.5 10.8 6.7 7.3 8.8 4.4 9.6 9.8 6.2 15.3 12.5 10.8 6.6 7.2 8.8 4.4 9.6 9.8 6.2 16.1 12.6 10.7 6.7 7.0 8.7 4.5 9.6 9.6

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

	a comment of the Co	and the second	Service			Service and the service of the	And the second second	and the second	1. S			THOUSANDS
	Greece +	Irish Republic +	Italy **	Japan **	Luxem- bourg #	Nether- lands ++	Norway ++	Portugal #	Spain +	Sweden ##	Switzer- land ++	United States ##
STANDARDISED RATE	E: SEASONA	LLY ADJUSTE	ED (2)					1				CAREN AND
(002		10.4		2.2 2.5	2.1	5.6	5.9	4.2	18.5	5.8	2.9	7.4
1993	8.6 8.9	15.6 14.3	10.3 11.4	2.5 2.9	2.7 3.2	6.6	6.0	5.7	22.8	9.5	3.8	6.8
1994	9.2	14.3	11.4	3.1	2.9	7.1 6.9	5.5 5.0	7.0 7.3	24.1 22.9	9.8 9.2	3.6 3.3	6.1 5.6
1993 1993 1994 1995 1996	9.6	11.8	12.0	3.4	3.3	6.3	5.0	7.3	22.1	10.0	5.4	5.0
		11.9	12.0	3.4	3.3	6.4		7.3	22.0	10.1		EA
1996 Jul Aug		12.5	12.0	3.4	3.3	6.4	4.8	7.3	22.0	10.1		5.4 5.2
Sep		11.8	11.9	3.3	3.3	6.3		7.1	22.1	10.2		5.2
Oct		11.5	12.0	3.3	3.4	6.2		7.1	21.7	10.0		5.2
Nov		11.3 11.2	12.0 12.0	3.3 3.3	3.5 3.6	6.2 6.1	4.7	7.1 7.1	21.6 21.4	10.2 10.6		5.3
Dec 1997 Jan		11.2	12.2	3.3	3.6	5.9		7.2	21.2	10.4		5.4
Feb		11.0	12.2	3.3	3.6	5.7	4.1	7.3	21.2	10.9		5.3 5.4 5.3
Mar		11.1	12.3	3.2	3.6	5.5		7.0	21.2	10.9		5.2
Apr		10.9 10.8	12.4	3.3 3.6	3.7 3.7	5.5 5.5	4.5	6.7 6.5	21.0 20.9	10.7 10.9		4.9 4.8
May Jun		10.8		3.5	3.7	5.7	4.5	6.4	20.9	10.9		4.8 5.0
Jul		10.8		3.4	3.8		6.3	19.9	10.5			4.8
NUMBERS UNEMPLOY	YED, NATION	AL DEFINITIO	NS (1) SEAS	SONALLY ADJ	USTED							
	178	283		2220	5.7	441	90		2144		170	6910
1996 Aug Sep Oct	183 183	281 274	2729	2210	5.7	441	89		2195		174	7043
Oct Nov	180	269	2729	2270 2180	5.9 6.0	433 431	88 87		2235 2251		180 184	7019 7187
Dec	181	267		2220	6.3	428	84		2216		188	7167
1097 Jan	191	263	2817	2220	6.2	417	82		2257		194	7268
Feb	191 212	260		2280	6.2	398	81		2263		195	7205
Mar Apr	204	261 257	2864	2190 2250	6.1 6.4	387 385	81 78		2227 2182		196 195	7144 6714
May	212	256	2004	2380	6.5	395	10		2124		195	6534
Jun		256		2360	6.4	395			2123		192	6836
Jul		255 254				386						
Aug												
s rate: latest month latest 3 months: change	N/A e	N/A	12.4	3.5	N/A		3.4		13.3		5.3	5.0
m previous 3 months	N/A	N/A	0.2	0.2	N/A		-0.1		-0.7		N/C	-0.4
	ED, NATION	AL DEFINITIO		SEASONALLY								
1992	185 176	283 294	2549 2335	1421 1656	2.7 3.5	337 417	114 118	317 347	2260 2538	232	92	9384
1020	180	282	2561	1920	3.5 4.6	417 485	118	347 396	2538 2647	356 340	163 171	8734 7997
1993 1994 1995	184	278	2724	2098	5.1	462	102	430	2449	332	153	7404
1996	185	279	2763	2250	5.7	441	91	468	2275	346	169	7236
1996 Aug	152	288		2240	5.1	441	98	453	2144	431	164	6868
Sep Oct	156 173	279 268	2790	2240 2270	5.7 6.0	438 431	85 79	452	2195 2235	369	166	6700
Nov	197	263	2790	2120	6.4	431	79 77	457 463	2235	349 343	174 183	6577 6816
Dec	211	270		2080	6.5	437	79	460	2216	385	192	6680
1997 Jan	226	269	2809	2220	6.9	429	90	471	2257	383	206	7933
Feb Mar	226 227	264 262		2300 2340	6.8 6.4	415 399	84 81	481 472	2263	357	206	7647
Apr	210	256	2875	2340	6.4	399	81 76	472 467	2228 2182	339 318	202 198	7399 6551
May	182	248		2440	6.1	376		452	2124	321	198	6398
Jun		255		2290	5.8	378		435	2092	413	185	7094
Jul Aug		259 259				379			2009	486		
									1989	427		
latest month latest month: change	N/A	N/A	12.5	3.3	N/A	5.7	3.4		12.4	9.8	5.1	5.2
ma year ago	N/A	N/A	0.2	N/C	N/A	-0.8	-0.8		-1.2	0.1	0.7	-0.3
Numbers register	ed at employn	nent offices Ra	ates are calcu	lated as nerco	ntaries of total	employees		in the second				
		none unuco. No	and are udici									

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. Not available.



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CLAIMANT COUNT Flows: standardised, not seasonally adjusted *

THOUSAND

DKINGDOM	INFLOW +				and the second second second second		
ending	Male and Femal	e	Male		Female		
	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	Married
Aug 8	308.7	-27.5	199.8	-19.4	108.9	-8.1	31.6
Sep 12	280.7	-38.4	188.9	-26.9	91.8	-11.5	23.5
Oct 10	279.0	-41.7	194.7	-29.1	84.3	-12.6	21.1
Nov 14	268.7	-43.2	190.3	-28.7	78.3	-14.6	21.2
Dec 12	257.7	-30.6	189.9	-22.9	67.8	-7.7	17.9
Jan 9	303.3	-18.9	215.0	-8.6	88.3	-10.4	25.3
Feb 13	292.3	-16.9	206.6	-13.1	85.7	-3.8	23.0
Mar 13	263.4	-6.1	188.2	-1.9	75.1	-4.3	21.4
Apr 10	270.4	-21.0	190.2	-10.4	80.2	-10.6	25.2
May 8	257.0	3.9	185.0	5.7	71.9	-1.8	20.8
Jun 12	261.9	6.4	186.6	9.0	75.3	-2.7	20.5
jul 10	338.0	-26.4	223.7	-9.2	114.3	-17.1	26.3
Aug 14	289.6	-19.1	194.3	-5.6	95.3	-13.6	25.1
KINGDOM	OUTFLOW +						
ending	Male and Femal	e	Male		Female		and the second second
	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	Married
Aug 8	288.8	-32.2	202.5	-22.0	86.3	-10.3	21.0
Sep 12	343.7	-25.6	225.1	-16.5	118.6	-9.1	36.0
Oct 10	416.0	8.8	281.1	5.7	134.9	3.0	34.1
Nov 14	360.4	31.0	249.7	24.5	110.7	6.5	30.8
Dec 12	261.1	0.7	182.9	1.8	78.2	-1.2	21.2
lan 9	260.5	27.3	179.4	19.9	81.1	7.4	23.0
Feb 13	361.6	44.3	258.8	33.3	102.8	11.0	30.1
Var 13	352.8	20.7	254.2	17.4	98.5	3.3	28.5
Apr 10	332.5	33.7	237.4	24.1	95.1	9.6	28.5
Vay 8	330.0	-5.9	238.1	2.9	92.0	-8.8	26.9
Jun 12	322.9	23.1	235.6	19.6	87.3	3.5	24.0
Jul 10	299.9	2.5	215.0	0.5	84.9	2.0	22.3
Aug 14	294.9	6.0	207.1	4.7	87.7	1.4	22.1

but 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 order to a standard 41/₂ week month. Is 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 red that computerised inflows are the best estimates of total inflows, while outflows are calculated by subtracting the changes in stocks from the inflows.

OCTOBER 1997

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2	.20	Flo

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

CLAIMANT COUNT Average duration Average duration of claims terminating in the quarter ending July 1997

All

	claims	only							1	THOUSAN				Average dura	tion of claims	terminating	in the quart		
INFLOW Month ending	Age group Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over			Off-flows (tho	usands) Male	All	Mean Duratio	n (weeks) Male	All	Median Durat	tion (weeks) Male
MALE 1997 Mar 13	5.0	17.3	37.7	31.0	24.0	32.1	24.9	8.9		All ages	ve (years)	9.8	13.0		8	7	7	- <u> </u>	
Apr 10	4.8	16.2	36.0	30.6	24.2	33.1 31.7	27.9 25.1	10.1	2.7 3.1	183.6 186.0	417 -19	29.7 59.7 37.5	50.5 136.7	22.8 80.2 196.4	16 22	17 27	17 25	9 9	5 10 12 14 16 16 15 15 15
May 8 Jun 12	5.2 4.9	16.7 16.9	35.7 38.5	30.7 30.8	23.6 23.8	31.7 31.2	25.1 23.9	9.0 8.4	3.1 2.7 2.6	180.4 181.1	22.23	37.5 24.2 18.8	111.5 88.1 65.4	149.0 112.3 84.2	26 30 28	37 46 49	25 34 42 44	10 11 10	16 16
Jul 10 Aug 14	4.8 4.8	21.8 19.5	59.0 45.5	35.8 31.4	26.1 23.5	33.2 30.8	25.3 23.3	8.6 7.9	2.7 2.4	217.3 189.1	33	18.6 20.6	51.2 46.7	69.8 67.4	30 28 29 31	49 50 47	44 44 44	10 11 12	15 15 15
FEMALE 1997 Mar 13	3.7	10.3	15.9	10.5	7.1	10.9	11.5	3.4	0.0		54 59	19.5 14.1 0.5	45.8 36.8 12.8 658.6	65.3 50.9 13.3	35 54 164	64 54 39	61 58	20 86	21 18
Apr 10 May 8	3.5 3.9	9.3		11.0	7.6	12.7	13.9	4.2	0.0	73.2	ages	252.9	658.6	911.5	27	39	36	10	13
Jun 12	3.9 3.6	9.1 9.4	15.7 14.5 17.1	10.3 10.5	6.6 6.8	10.7 10.5	11.4 11.1	3.4 3.4	0.0 0.0	77.9 69.8 72.4	oth East	0.7	1.1	1.8	7	7	7	5	5
Jul 10 Aug 14	3.7 3.5	14.1 12.7	37.1 25.6	14.8 12.8	8.6 7.7	13.6 13.0	13.3 13.1	3.7 3.7	0.0 0.0	108.9 92.0	17 19 14	1.8 2.9 1.6	3.1 7.6 5.9	4.9 10.5 7.4	17 23 24	19 28 39	19 27 35 41	9 9 10	5 12 13 14 14 12 10 10 12 16
Changes on a year of MALE	earlier										29	1.1 0.9	4.8 4.0	5.9 4.9	26 27	39 44 43	40	10 10	14 12
1997 Mar 13	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.2	-0.2	-0.5	-1.6	-0.4	-0.7	-1.8	44 49	0.9 1.0 0.9	3.2 3.0 2.9	4.1 4.0 3.8	31 32 35	39 41 41	37 39 40	10 11 14	10 10 12
Apr 10 May 8 Jun 12	1.2 1.0 1.3	0.9 1.2 1.9	-1.1 -0.1 0.4	-0.4 1.7 1.7	-0.7 0.8 1.8	-1.1 1.3 1.6	-5.5 0.1 0.7	-1.8 0.0 0.2	-1.3 -0.6 -0.3	-9.7 5.5	54 59 Lover	0.6 0.0	2.3 0.7	2.9 0.8 51.0	65 187	66 68 38	39 40 66 71 35	24 87	16
Jul 10	0.9 0.9	-0.4 -0.1	-8.4	-0.4	0.3	0.4	-1.0	-0.1	-0.4	9.2 -9.1	ages	12.3	38.6		26	38	35	10	12
Aug 14 FEMALE			-3.0	-0.9	-0.3	0.0	-1.3	-0.6	-0.7	-9.1 -6.1	th West (GO문)	1.1 3.0	1.4 5.5 14.9	2.5 8.5 20.7	7 15	7 16 23	7 15	5 9 7	5 9
1997 Mar 13 Apr 10	0.6 0.8	0.3	-1.2	-0.9	-0.5	-1.2	-0.8	0.0	0.0	-3.9	24 23	5.8 3.1 2.2	14.9 11.5 8.6	20.7 14.6 10.8	18 23 25	31 38	22 29 35	9 9	11 13 14
May 8 Jun 12	0.8	0.2 0.2 0.6	-1.8 -1.3 -1.5	-1.5 -0.7 -0.3	-1.1 -0.6 -0.3	-2.7 -0.2 -0.9	-3.0 0.2 -0.5	-0.7 0.1 0.2	0.0 0.0 0.0	-9.9 -1.7 -1.9	28 44	1.7 1.7	6.1 4.8	7.8 6.5	22 22	40 42	36 37	9 8 8	14 13
Jul 10 Aug 14	0.9 0.4	-1.2 -0.5	-9.3 - 3.7	-1.6 -1.3	-1.2 -1.6	-1.9	-1.4	-0.1	0.0	-15.9 -13.8	49	1.9 1.8 1.2	4.4 4.4 3.3	6.2 6.2 4.5	25 26 46	42 37 55 43 32	35 36 37 37 34 53 47	10 16	13 14 13 13 13 13 17 13 12
Aug 14	0.4	-0.5	-3.7	-1.3	-1.6	-3.5	-3.2	-0.5	0.0	-13.8	& over ages	0.0 23.4	1.1 66.0	1.1 89.4	202 22	43 32	47 30	67 8	13 12
											seyside	0.3	0.4	0.7	8	7	8	5	5 14
											419 24	1.0 2.0 1.1	1.6 4.4 3.5	2.7 6.4 4.6	21 28 32	21 36 48	21 33 44	13 13 14	14 18 20
											21 24 33	0.6 0.5	3.5 2.7 2.0	3.3 2.5	32 33 34	36 48 59 62	33 44 54 56	14 10	18 20 20 21 21 19
											44	0.5 0.5 0.5	1.5 1.3 1.3 1.1	2.0 1.8 1.8	37 37 42	72 67 63	63 59 57	17 13 13	21 19 19
											59 11 over	0.4 0.0	0.3	1.5 0.4	75 132	81 71	80 73	27 96	24 19
											lages	7.4	20.3	27.7	32	51	46	13	18
OUTFLOW	Age group									0.0400000	vis & Humber	1.1	1.5	2.6	7	7	7	5	5
Month ending	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54 +	55-59 +	60 and over	All ages	419 24	2.9 5.5	4.9 13.9	7.8 19.5	17	17 26 35 43	17 25 33 40	9 9 9	
MALE 1997 Mar 13	4.3 4.3	17.4 16.3	49.1 45.1	41.0	32.6	43.2	34.6	12.8	5.5	240.4 221.0	21 33 33 23 33	3.2 2.0 1.7	11.0 8.3 6.2	14.2 10.2 7.9	22 25 29 26	43	33 40 39 38	11 9	10 11 13 14 14 12 12 13 22 20
Apr 10 May 8 Jun 12	4.3 4.3 4.5	16.3 16.9	45.1 44.0 44.8	37.2 36.8 37.0	32.6 29.3 29.0 29.2	39.2 38.7 38.6	31.9 31.6 30.7	12.7 13.6 11.8	5.5 5.0 4.8 4.2	221.0 219.1 217.6	493	1.7 1.8 1.7	4.9 4.6	6.7 6.4 6.1	26 32 32 52	42	38 40 40	11 11 12	12 12
Jul 10 Aug 14	4.1 3.8	15.6	43.4	34.4	27.1	35.8	27.9	10.4	3.5 3.2	202.3	89 Na over	1.2 0.0	4.4 3.7 1.1	4.9 1.2	163	43 43 64 55 37	61 59 34	20 75	22 20
FEMALE		15.3	44.8	33.1	25.7	34.2	26.2	9.5	3.2	195.9	ages Ast Midlands	22.9	64.5	87.4	26	37	34	10	12
1997 Mar 13 Apr 10	3.1 3.1	10.8 10.0	21.7	14.0	9.3	13.9	15.0	4.9	0.2	92.9	H7	0.6 2.0	0.8 3.4	1.4 5.5	8 15	8 16	8 16	6 9	6 9
May 8 Jun 12	3.2 3.5	9.8 9.6	20.0 19.0 18.5	13.2 12.6 12.0	8.8 8.2 7.9	13.2 12.6 12.0	14.5 13.9 13.1	5.2 5.3 4.5	0.2 0.2 0.2	88.1 84.9 81.1	29 34	4.0 2.3 1.5	9.1 7.1 5.4	13.1 9.4 6.9	21 24 25	26 36 43	25 33 39	9 10 10	12 14 14
Jul 10 Aug14	3.0 2.8	9.4 9.6	20.1 23.8	11.8	7.3	11.7	12.2	4.0	0.1	79.5 82.2		1.2 1.2	4.0 3.3	5.2 4.5	25 28	45 47	41 42	9 10	14 14
Changes on a year		9.0	23.0	11.7	7.4	11.4	11.7	3.7	0.1	02.2	49 154 159	1.4 1.3 0.8	3.1 3.1 2.4	4.5 4.4 3.3	31 34 47	47 44 64	41 41 60	9 12 19	14 16 21
MALE 1997 Mar 13	0.7	1.2	0.0	1.0	1.1	2.5	2.9	1.3	0.3	10.9	Al ages	0.0 16.4	0.9 42.5	0.9 58.9	234 25	43 37	49 34	173 9	17 13
Apr 10 May 8	1.2 0.9	1.8 0.9	1.7 -2.0	2.1 -1.6	1.5 -1.0	2.8 -1.3	3.0 -1.6	0.5 -2.2	0.2 -0.8	14.8 -8.6	lest Midlands	0.7	0.9	1.6	7	7	7	5	5
Jun 12 Jul 10	1.5 1.2	2.2	1.1	1.6	1.2	1.4	0.6	-0.6	-0.7	8.3	619 024 529	2.8 5.3	4.7 12.0	7.5 17.2	17 23	16 27	16 25	9 9	9 11
Aug 14	1.1	0.8 1.4	-2.9 -1.6	-1.5 -0.6	-0.7 - 0.1	-0.8 0.3	-0.8 - 0.5	-0.6 -0.8	-1.0 -0.9	-6.3 -1.8	34 39	3.1 2.0 1.6	9.5 7.0 5.2	12.7 9.0 6.8	29 32 31	41 50 55	38 46 49	11 12 10	14 17 17
FEMALE 1997 Mar 13	0.4	0.4	-1.5	-0.1	0.0	0.1	1.2	0.8	-0.1	1.2	44 949 9354	1.6 1.8	4.1 3.8	5.7 5.6	30 33	50 56	44 49	11 11	15 16
Apr 10 May 8	0.8 0.7	0.4	-0.8 -3.4	0.2 -1.8	0.8 -1.3	1.5 -2.7	2.1 -2.4	0.9 -0.4	-0.1 -0.1 -0.1	5.8 -11.6	59 D& over	1.6 1.2 0.0	3.7 3.1 1.2	5.3 4.4 1.2	37 64 145	52 71 65	48 69 68	14 23 73	16 24 18
Jun 12 Jul 10	1.2 0.8	0.8	-0.7	-0.2	-0.2	-0.6	0.0	0.1		0.2	eges Astern	21.7	55.2	76.9	29	42	39	11	13
Aug 14	0.8	0.6 0.2	-1.6 -2.4	-0.7 - 0.6	-0.7 -0.4	0.4 0.3	0.6 0.7	0.3 0.2	-0.1 -0.1	-0.5 -1.4	6-17 6-19 624	0.7 2.3	0.8 3.9	1.4 6.2	8 15	8 16	8 15	6	6
Flows figures are	e collected for four o	or five-week pe	riods between cou	int dates; the figu	res in the table a	re converted to a	standard 4 1/3 w	eek month.		are mainly age	329 334	4.4 2.6	9.6 7.7	14.0 10.3	20 21	24 32	23 29	8 9	11 13
T THE OUTHOWS, IOF	older age groups in use to be part of the	i particular, are	affected by the ex	clusion of non-co	omputerised reco	rds from this table	e. Those who atte	and benefit offices	s only quarterly, who	are mainy ->	39 4 9	1.7 1.4 1.4	6.1 4.8 3.9	7.8 6.1 5.3	27 27 27	39 42 44	36 39 40	11 10 9	14 14 13
										-	154	1.8 1.7	3.8 3.9	5.5 5.6	29 31	40 40	37 38	11 12	13 15
C 40											ages	1.2 0.0 19.1	3.0 1.2 48.6	4.3 1.2 67.7	45 118 24	51 42 34	49 44 32	17 74 9	18 17 13
S40 OCTOBE	R 1997	LABOUR MA	RKET TRENDS																

OCTOBER 1997

CLAIMANT COUNT 2.24 By sought and usual occupation 2.24 United Kingdom as at August 14 1997

2.21 CLAIMANT COUNT Average duration Average duration of claims terminating in the quarter ending July 1997

	Off-flows (the	ousands)		Mean Duratio	on (weeks)		Median Dura	tion (weeks)	-
Age (years)	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All
London 16-17 18-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 50-54 50-59 60 & over All ages	0.8 3.2 8.6 7.3 4.7 3.0 2.6 2.7 2.5 1.8 0.1 37.4	0.8 4.8 15.3 15.9 13.8 9.6 6.6 5.3 4.7 4.1 1.6 82.6	1.7 8.0 24.0 23.2 18.5 12.6 9.2 8.0 7.1 5.9 1.7 120.0	9 19 29 33 38 42 41 45 59 138 35	8 19 33 46 59 66 68 66 64 74 65 52	8 19 32 42 54 59 60 58 57 69 69 47	6 11 13 14 15 14 15 16 26 95 13	6 11 14 29 25 25 25 24 31 26 20	
South East (GOR) 16-17 18-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 50-59 60 & over All ages	0.8 2.6 5.3 3.5 2.4 1.8 1.9 2.2 2.2 1.6 0.1 24.3	1.1 4.6 12.7 10.6 8.6 6.4 5.5 5.2 5.3 3.9 1.5 65.4	1.9 7.2 18.0 14.2 11.0 8.2 7.4 7.4 7.5 5.5 1.5 89.6	7 15 20 24 27 24 28 26 30 49 167 25	7 15 24 32 39 42 42 43 41 51 51 44 35	7 15 23 30 37 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38	4 8 9 10 10 10 10 11 11 17 99 9	5 8 10 12 14 14 14 15 15 17 14 12	
South West 16-17 18-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 50-54 55-59 60 & over All ages	0.7 2.3 4.7 3.0 1.9 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.7 1.2 0.0 20.3	0.9 4.1 10.7 8.5 6.9 5.0 4.0 3.9 4.1 3.1 1.0 52.4	1.6 6.4 15.4 11.5 8.8 6.5 5.5 5.7 5.8 4.3 1.0 72.7	7 15 21 25 28 31 30 31 35 47 105 26	7 15 25 34 41 45 43 48 42 55 40 36	7 15 23 31 38 42 39 43 40 52 42 33	5 8 10 12 12 11 11 13 21 56 10	6 9 11 13 15 15 15 19 16 13	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Wales 16-17 18-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 50-54 55-59 60 & over All ages	0.6 1.6 3.2 1.7 1.1 0.9 1.0 1.1 1.0 0.6 0.0 12.8	0.8 3.0 7.7 4.4 3.3 2.5 2.4 2.4 2.4 2.0 0.5 34.7	1.4 4.6 10.9 7.4 5.4 4.2 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.4 2.6 0.5 47.5	7 17 21 22 26 24 26 27 33 44 185 24	7 17 26 34 44 40 45 46 43 55 55 55 36	7 17 24 31 40 37 40 40 40 52 58 58 32	5 10 9 8 11 9 9 10 14 21 94 9	5 10 12 14 16 15 15 15 17 19 19 13	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1
Scotland 16-17 18-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 40-44 45-49 50-54 50-54 55-59 60 & over All ages	1.8 3.2 5.8 3.8 2.5 2.2 2.2 2.4 2.2 1.6 0.0 27.6	2.4 5.5 14.6 11.9 9.1 7.1 5.6 5.0 4.8 3.9 1.3 71.3	4.2 8.7 20.4 15.7 11.5 9.3 7.8 7.4 7.0 5.5 1.4 98.9	8 15 18 21 25 21 21 26 28 51 210 210 22	8 17 24 32 37 38 38 40 42 59 50 33	8 17 23 34 34 33 36 38 56 55 30	5 9 7 8 9 7 7 8 9 17 100 8	5 10 12 13 12 11 12 14 17 18 12	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Northern Ireland 16-17 18-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 40-44 40-44 40-44 50-54 50-54 50-54 50-59 60 & over All ages	0.0 1.0 2.3 1.1 0.7 0.5 0.5 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.0 7.3	0.1 1.5 4.0 2.8 2.3 1.7 1.2 1.0 0.9 0.9 0.9 0.3 16.5	0.1 24 63 39 229 2.2 1.7 1.5 1.3 1.3 0.3 23.8	6 16 20 30 39 45 48 61 71 116 262 37	6 17 31 90 117 149 154 149 169 142 82	6 16 27 47 78 101 121 126 123 152 148 68	4 10 6 9 11 10 9 12 14 35 120 9	5 10 13 25 33 33 41 32 58 25 20	11 11 12 22 21 22 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 2

TED KINGDOM	SOC	Usual occu	upation		6.15 M. S		· (中國語)	Sought oc	cupation	A MARK STAT	Sul Sana	and an and the	10000
	Sub- major	Men	and the second	Women		All		Men	- Free August	Women	A second	All	
	groups	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent
scription	10 150 10		2.8	9.2	2.4	42.3	2.7	36.1	3.1	10.9	2.8	47.0	3.0
wate managers and administrators mate managers in agriculture mate convices		33.1											
agerspropriotes	16-17	17.0	1.4	5.1	1.3	22.1	1.4	17.3	1.5	5.6	1.5	23.0	1.5
and services and engineering professionals	20-21	13.4	1.1	2.0	0.5	15.4	1.0	16.6	1.4	3.1	0.8	19.7	1.3
and engineering protocoloritate	22	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.1	1.1	0.1
and engineering professionals	23	13.8	1.2	14.8	3.8	28.6	1.8	15.3	1.3	16.7	4.3	32.1	2.0
and professional occupations	24-29	9.1	0.8	3.9	1.0	13.0	0.8	11.5	1.0	5.6	1.4	17.1	1.1
	30-32	13.4	1.1	2.0	0.5	15.4	1.0	17.5	1.5	2.7	• 0.7	20.2	1.3
ace and engineering		1.3	0.1	2.9	0.8	4.3	0.3	1.7	0.1	3.6	0.9	5.3	0.3
asociate professionals an asociate professionals te asociate professional	34								4.1	23.8	6.1	72.2	4.6
acupations	33&35-39	37.5	3.2	17.2	4.4	54.7	3.5	48.4				217.3	13.9
	40-44&49	108.2	9.2	64.6	16.6	172.8	11.0	137.6	11.7	79.7	20.5		
	45-46	1.7	0.1	16.3	4.2	18.0	1.1	1.9	0.2	18.4	4.7	20.3	1.3
let construction trades	50	68.2	5.8	0.5	0.1	68.7	4.4	71.5	6.1	0.6	0.2	72.1	4.6
ed engineering trades	51-52	37.1	3.1	0.6	0.2	37.7	2.4	39.5	3.4	0.8	0.2	40.2	2.6
led engineering traded	53-59	98.0	8.3	8.2	2.1	106.2	6.8	104.7	8.9	8.5	2.2	113.2	7.2
erskilled trades	60-61	15.3	1.3	0.9	0.2	16.2	1.0	16.3	1.4	1.1	0.3	17.4	1.1
active service occupations	62-69	43.3	3.7	48.3	12.4	91.6	5.8	47.3	4.0	58.7	15.1	106.0	6.8
hrokers and sales						15.0	10	13.7	1.2	2.6	0.7	16.3	1.0
	70-71	12.7	1.1	2.3	0.6	15.0	1.0		4.7	64.9	16.7	120.5	7.7
	72-73&79	45.3	3.8	49.0	12.6	94.3	6.0	55.7	4./	64.9	10.7	120.5	1.1
stal plant and machine operators,								50.0	4.5	14.0	3.8	67.4	4.3
	80-86&89	51.7	4.4	14.7	3.8	66.5	4.2	52.8	4.5	14.6			4.3 6.3
and machine machine operators	87-88	79.3	6.7	2.1	0.5	81.4	5.2	95.3	8.1	2.8	0.7	98.1	0.3
er occupations in agriculture,	90	12.1	1.0	2.2	0.6	14.3	0.9	13.0	1.1	2.8	0.7	15.9	1.0
bestry&fishing	91-99	331.2	28.1	54.3	14.0	385.5	24.6	347.5	29.5	55.1	14.2	402.6	25.7
	51-59	001.2	20.1	54.5	14.0	000.0	2	047.0		50			
pevious occupation/ sught occupation unknown		134.6	11.4	67.6	17.4	202.2	12.9	16.3 1,178.0	1.4	6.0 389.1	1.6	22.3 1,567.1	1.4
al de la construcción de la constru La construcción de la construcción d		1,178.0		389.1		1,567.1		1,178.0		569.1		1,007.1	Contra Las

Excludes clerically operated claims. Not seasonally adjusted.

Notes: 1 Claims in this Table terminated in the May 1997 - July 1997 accounting months. 2 Totals might not sum exactly due to rounding.

2.32 **REDUNDANCIES IN GREAT BRITAIN**

												-		
Now in employme	nt All	1994 Sum 49	1994 Aut 61	1994 Win 53	1995 Spr 87	1995 Sum 80	405 Aut 82	1995 Win 77	1996 Spr 74	1996 Sum 8	4 199 Aut	6 76	1996 Win 67	1997 Spr
ot in employmen	ce redundar		129	66	133	130	131	148	133	12		109	119	77
All people	All Men Women	194 132 62	190 129 61	119 80 39	220 137 82	210 132 78	213 135 78	225 149 75	207 143 64	20 13 7	8 1	85 16 69	186 123 63	129 206 140
te: Figures are ba														66
2.33	RE	DUND	ANC	IES BY	REGI	ON								
		Great Britain	Northern	Yorkshir and Hum berside	re East I- Midlands	East Anglia	South East	South East excluding Greater	Greater London	South West	West Midlands	North West	Wales	s Scotland
edundancies (thou	usands)					-		London				-		
inter 1995 pring 1996 Immer 1996 Itumn 1996		225 207 208 185	16 11 13	19 16 19 20	16 13 17 15 18	13 *	70 61 55	40 39 39 37	30 22 16 21 15 21	16 17 16	17 22 19	23 26 25 19 25 24	10 11 13	25 21 23
nter 1996 pring 1997		185 186 206	17	13 20	18 18	:	55 58 54 61	40 40	15 21	16 15 12 13	15 19 18	25 24	11	25 21 23 22 23 18
dundancy rates (nter 1995 ring 1996	(redundanc	10 9	00 employ 14 10	10	10 8	15	10 9	9 9	11 8	9 10	8 11	10 11	10 11	13
tumn 1996 nter 1996		9 8 8 9	11	10 11 7	10 9 10		8 8 8	9 8 9	6 8 6	9 8 6	9 7 9	11 8 10	13	11
ring 1997 Less than 10,0	000 in cell: e		14 shown.	11	10		6	6	8	7	9	10	11	11 9
34	RE	DUND	ANCI	ESBY	AGE									
				16 to 24	4	25 to 34		35 to 44	45 to	54	55 and	over	All a	ges
edundancies (tho /inter 1995	ousands)				56 41		59 49	4	3	33 44 42 38		34 27		225 207
ummer 1996					17		18							
pring 1996 ummer 1996 utumn 1996 /inter 1996 pring 1997					41 47 41 39 39		59 49 48 52 48 50	4 4 3 3 4	5 1 9 8	42 38 38 41		34 27 25 22 22 28		225 207 208 185 186 206
Ainter 1996 pring 1997 Redundancy rates Vinter 1995	(redundan	cies per 1,	000 emplo	yees)	41 39 39		50	4	8	38 41 7		14		
/inter 1996 pring 1997 iedundancy rates /inter 1995 pring 1996 ummer 1996 utumn 1996 /inter 1996	(redundan	cies per 1,	000 emplo	yees)	41 39 39 16 12 13 11 11		50 10 8 9 8	4	8 8 9 9 6 7	38 41 7 9 9 8 8		14 11 11 9 9		10 9 8 8
Vinter 1996 pring 1997 Redundancy rates Vinter 1995 pring 1996 ummer 1996 utumn 1996	(redundan	cies per 1,	000 emplo	yees)	41 39 39		50 10 8 8	4	8 8 9 9	38 41 7 9 9		14 11 11 9		10 9 9 8
/inter 1996 pring 1997 iedundancy rates /inter 1995 pring 1996 ummer 1996 utumn 1996 /inter 1996					41 39 39 16 12 13 11 11	STRY	50 10 8 9 8	4	8 8 9 9 6 7	38 41 7 9 9 8 8		14 11 11 9 9		10 9 8 8
/inter 1996 pring 1997 iedundancy rates /inter 1995 pring 1996 ummer 1996 utumn 1996 /inter 1996		DUNI Agricultu & fishing	DANC re Enc	IES B ¹ ergy and ter	41 39 39 16 12 13 11 11 11 Y INDU Manufactu ing	r- Const	50 10 8 9 8	4 Distribution, hotels & restaurants	8 9 9 7 9 9 Transpo	38 41 7 9 9 8 8 8 8 8	iking, nce & urance	14 11 11 9 9 11 Public educati	admin, (10 9 8 8
Vinter 1996 pring 1997 redundancy rates Vinter 1995 ummer 1996 Vinter 1996 Vinter 1996 Pring 1997 P.355 2.355 2.1992 #	RE	DUNI	DANC	IES B ¹ ergy and ter	41 39 39 16 12 13 11 11 11 Y INDU Manufactu ing (D)	r- Const	50 10 8 9 8 8 8	Distribution, hotels & restaurants (G,H)	8 8 9 9 6 7 9 9 Transpo (I)	38 41 7 9 9 8 8 8 8 8	nce & urance .)	14 11 11 9 9 11 Public educati health (L,M,N)	admin, (ion & s	10 9 8 8 9
Anter 1996 pring 1997 redundancy rates Vinter 1995 utumn 1996 Vinter 1996 pring 1997 2.335 1992 # ring 1995 ring 1996 mmer 1996 mmer 1996 mmer 1996	RE	DUNI Agricultu & fishing	DANC re Enc	IES B ¹ ergy and ter	41 39 39 16 12 13 11 11 11 Y INDU Manufactu ing (D) 66 64 64 64 44	r- Const	50 10 8 9 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	Distribution, hotels & restaurants (G,H) 44 42 43 44	8 9 6 7 9 Transpor (() 15	38 41 7 9 9 8 8 8 8 8	nce & urance) 34 27 31	14 11 11 9 9 11 Public educati health (L,M,N) 16 14 20	admin, (ion & s	10 9 8 8 9
Inter 1996 Inter 1995 Idedundancy rates Inter 1995 Ummer 1996 Inter 1996 Inter 1996 Inter 1996 Inter 1995 1992 # Idundancies (thou: Inter 1995 Inter 1996 Inter 1	RE	Agricultu & tishing (A,B)	DANC re Enwa (C,	IESB ¹ ergy and ter E)	41 39 39 16 12 13 11 11 11 Y INDU Manufactu ing (D) 66 64 64	r- Const	50 10 8 9 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	Distribution, hotels & restaurants (G,H) 44 42 43	8 8 9 9 6 7 9 9 Transpo (I)	38 41 7 9 9 8 8 8 8 8	nce & urance .)	14 11 11 9 9 11 Public educati health (L,M,N) 16	admin, (ion & s	10 9 9 8 8 9 Dther services (0,P,Q)
Anter 1996 Anter 1995 Anter 1995 Anter 1995 Anter 1996 Anter 1996 Anter 1996 Anter 1996 Anter 1996 Anter 1995 Anter 1995 Anter 1996 Anter 1996 Anter 1996 Anter 1996 Anter 1996 Anter 1995 Anter	RE	Agricultu & tishing (A,B)	DANC re Enwa (C,	IESB ¹ ergy and ter E)	41 39 39 16 12 13 11 11 11 Y INDU Manufactu ing (D) 66 64 44 56 61 14 14	r- Const (F) 3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	50 10 8 9 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	A Distribution, hotels & restaurants (G,H) 44 42 43 44 43 43 37 43 10 10	8 9 6 7 9 Transpor () 15 14 12 12 15 15 17 11 10	38 41 7 9 9 8 8 8 8 8	nce & urance) 34 27 31 28 26 28 26 28 11 9	14 11 11 9 9 9 11 Public educati heaith (L,M,N) 16 14 20 19 17 19 3 3	admin, (ion & s	10 9 9 8 8 9 00ther services (0,P,Q)
Anter 1996 Anter 1995 Vinter 1995 Vinter 1995 Vinter 1996 Vinter 1996 Vinter 1996 Vinter 1996 Vinter 1995 VIDE VIDE VIDE VIDE VIDE VIDE VIDE VIDE	RE	Agricultu & tishing (A,B)	DANC re Enwa (C,	IESB ¹ ergy and ter E)	41 39 39 16 12 11 11 11 11 Y INDU Manufactu ing (D) 66 64 64 44 56 61 14	r- Consi (F) 2 2 2 2 2 2 3	50 10 8 9 9 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	A Distribution, hotels & restaurants (G,H) 44 42 43 44 43 43 43 10	8 9 9 6 7 9 Transpor () 15 14 12 12 12 12 17 11 10 8 8 10 15 14 12 12 15 14 12 12 15 17 12 12 12 15 17 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	38 41 7 9 9 8 8 8 8 8	nce & urance) 34 27 31 28 26 28 11	14 11 11 9 9 9 11 educati health (L,M,N) 16 14 20 19 17 19 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	admin, (ion & s	10 9 9 8 8 9 9 0 0 0 7 0 11 1 1 1 1 1
Vinter 1996 Vinter 1995 Vinter 1995 Vinter 1995 Vinter 1996 Vinter 1996 Vinter 1996 Vinter 1996 Vinter 1995 T1992 # Vinter 1996 Vinter 1996	RE sands) redundancie	Agricultu & fishing (A,B)	PANC re Enwa (C,	IESB ergy and ter E) 	411 39 39 16 12 13 11 11 11 Y INDU Manufactu ing (D) 66 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 61 14 14 14 14 14 14 13	r- Const (F) 32 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22	50 10 8 9 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	4 Distribution, hotels & restaurants (G,H) 44 42 43 44 43 44 43 44 43 44 43 44 43 44 9 9	8 8 9 9 6 7 9 Transpor 15 14 12 15 15 14 12 15 17 7 7 7 7 11 10 8 8 8 10 12	38 41 7 9 9 8 8 8 8 8	nce & urance) 34 27 31 28 26 28 11 9 10 9 8	14 11 11 9 9 11 educati health (L,M,N) 16 14 20 19 17 19 17 3 3 3	admin, (ion & s	10 9 9 8 8 9 00ther services (0,P,Q)
Vinter 1996 Vinter 1995 Vinter 1995 Vinter 1995 Vinter 1996 Vinter 1996 Vinter 1996 Vinter 1996 Vinter 1996 Vinter 1995 Vinter 1996 Vinter 1996 Vinte	RE sands) redundancie	Agricultu & fishing (A,B) 	DANC re En (C, (C,	IES B ergy and ter E)	41 39 39 16 12 13 11 11 11 Y INDU Manufactu ing (D) 66 64 64 44 44 56 61 14 14 14 14 14 9 12 13 en starting em	r- Const (F) 3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	50 10 8 9 9 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	4 Distribution, hotels & restaurants (G,H) 44 42 43 44 43 44 43 44 43 44 43 44 43 44 9 9	8 8 9 9 6 7 9 Transpor 15 14 12 15 15 14 12 15 17 7 7 7 7 11 10 8 8 8 10 12	38 41 7 9 9 8 8 8 8 8	nce & urance) 34 27 31 28 26 28 11 9 10 9 8	14 11 11 9 9 9 11 educati health (L,M,N) 16 14 20 19 17 19 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	admin, (ion & s	10 9 9 8 8 9 00ther services (0,P,Q)
Vinter 1996 Vinter 1995 Vinter 1995 Vinter 1995 Vinter 1996 Vinter 1996 Vinter 1996 Vinter 1996 Vinter 1996 Vinter 1995 Vinter 1996 Vinter 1996 Vinte	RE sands) redundancie	Agricultu & fishing (A,B) 	DANC re En (C, (C,	IES B ergy and ter E)	411 39 39 16 12 13 11 11 11 Y INDU Manufactu ing (D) 66 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 61 14 14 14 14 14 14 13	r- Const (F) 3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	50 10 8 9 9 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	4 Distribution, hotels & restaurants (G,H) 44 42 43 44 43 44 43 44 43 44 43 44 43 44 9 9	8 8 9 9 6 7 9 Transpor 15 14 12 15 15 14 12 15 17 7 7 7 7 11 10 8 8 8 10 12	38 41 7 9 9 8 8 8 8 8	nce & urance) 34 27 31 28 26 28 11 9 10 9 8	14 11 11 9 9 9 11 educati health (L,M,N) 16 14 20 19 17 19 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	admin, (ion & s	10 9 9 8 8 9 00ther services (0,P,Q)
Vinter 1996 Vinter 1995 Vinter 1995 Vinter 1995 Vinter 1996 Vinter 1996 Vinter 1996 Vinter 1996 Vinter 1996 Vinter 1995 Vinter 1996 Vinter 1996 Vinte	sands) redundancie urnes that p 20 in cell: e REI	Agricultu & fishing (A,B) 	DANC re Eni wa (C, employee	IES BY ergy and ter E) 	41 39 39 16 12 13 11 11 11 Y INDU Manufactu ing (D) 66 64 64 44 44 56 61 14 14 14 14 14 9 12 13 en starting em	r- Const (F) 32 22 22 23 22 23 24 22 24 22 24 24 22 24 24 24 24 24 24	50 10 8 9 8 8 9 8 8 9 8 8 1 0 6 1 0 3 5 0 6 6 1 0 3 5 0 6 1 0 3 5 0 0 6 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	4 Distribution, hotels & restaurants (G,H) 44 42 43 44 43 44 43 44 43 44 43 44 43 44 9 9	8 8 9 9 6 7 9 Transpor 15 14 12 15 15 14 12 15 17 7 7 7 7 11 10 8 8 8 10 12	t Barfina (J,K	nce & irance 34 27 31 28 28 28 28 28 28 11 9 10 9 9 10 9 9 9	14 11 11 9 9 9 11 educati health (L,M,N) 16 14 20 19 17 19 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	admin, (son son son son son son son son son son	10 9 9 8 8 9 00ther services (0,P,Q)
Vinter 1996 pring 1997 ledundancy rates Vinter 1995 pring 1996 ummer 1996 pring 1997 2.335 2.335 1992 # edundancies (thous nter 1996 mission 1996 mission 1996 mission 1996 nter 1996 ring 1997 redundancy rates (r nter 1996 ring 1997 redundancy rates (r nter 1996 ring 1997 e : Table 2.35 assu Less than 10,00 2.336 2.336 2.336 2.336 2.336 2.337 2.336 2.3377 2.3377 2.33777 2.337777777777	RE sands) redundancie urmes that p 00 in cell: e REE	Agricultu & fishing (A,B) 	DANC re Eni wa (C, employee	IES BY ergy and ter s) 	41 39 39 16 12 13 11 11 11 Y INDU (D) 66 64 64 64 44 45 61 14 14 14 12 13 en starting en OCCUU Associate professional and technica	r- Const (F) 32 22 22 23 22 23 24 22 24 22 24 24 22 24 24 24 24 24 24	50 10 8 9 9 8 8 8 8 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	A Distribution, restaurants (G,H) 44 42 43 44 43 43 10 10 10 10 10 10 8 9 been made red Craft and elated 36	8 8 9 9 6 7 9 15 14 12 12 12 15 17 11 10 8 8 10 12 undant. Personal protective services 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	t Barfina 17 9 9 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	nce & irance 34 27 31 28 26 28 11 9 10 9 8 9	14 11 11 9 9 11 Public educati health (L,M,N) 16 14 20 16 14 20 17 19 17 19 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 2 9	admin, (s ion & s ind ne ives	10 9 9 8 8 9 0 0 10 11 11
Anter 1996 Jinter 1997 Tedundancy rates Jinter 1995 Jinter 1996 Jummer 1996 Jinter 1996 Jinter 1996 State 1997 2	RE sands) redundancie urmes that p 00 in cell: e REE	Agricultu & fishing (A,B) (A,B	DANC re Eni wa (C, employee	IES BY ergy and ter E) 	41 39 39 16 12 13 11 11 11 Y INDU Manufactu ing (D) 66 64 64 44 56 61 14 14 14 14 19 12 13 en starting en OCCCU Associate professional and technicz	r- Const (F) 32 22 22 23 22 23 24 22 24 22 24 24 22 24 24 24 24 24 24	50 10 8 9 9 8 8 8 8 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	Distribution, hotels & restaurants (G,H) 44 42 43 44 43 43 10 10 10 10 10 10 8 9 9 been made red Craft and elated	8 9 9 6 7 9	and Sale	nce & rance &	14 11 11 9 9 11 Public educati health (L,M,N) 16 14 20 16 14 20 17 19 17 19 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 2 9	admin, (s) ion & s) ion (s) ion (s) io	0 9 9 8 8 9 0 0 0 0 10 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Anter 1996 Jinter 1995 redundancy rates Jinter 1995 redundancy rates Jinter 1996 Jinter 1996 Jinter 1996 Jinter 1996 redundancies (thous redundancy rates (r riter 1996 riter 1996	RE sands) redundancie umes that p 00 in cell: e REE Mac	Agricultu & Tishing (A,B) (A,B	DANC re En wa (C, employee	IESBY ergy and ter E) i i i i i i i i i i i i i	41 39 39 16 12 13 11 11 11 Y INDU Manufactu ing (D) 66 64 44 56 61 14 14 14 14 19 12 13 en starting en OCCCU Associate professional and technica	r- Const (F) 32 22 22 23 22 23 24 22 24 22 24 24 22 24 24 24 24 24 24	50 10 8 9 9 8 8 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	Distribution, hotels & restaurants (G,H) 44 42 43 43 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 20 8 9 9 9 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	8 9 9 6 7 9 Transpor () () 15 14 12 12 15 17 11 10 8 8 10 12 undant. Personal protective services 1, 11 12 12 15 17 14 12 15 17 14 12 15 17 17 11 10 12 12 15 17 17 17 17 10 12 12 15 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17	t Bandinser	nce & irrance 34 27 31 28 28 11 9 10 9 8 9 9 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28	14 11 11 9 9 11 Public educati health (L,M,N) 16 14 20 16 14 20 17 19 17 19 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 2 9	admin, (s ion & s ion (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s)	0 9 9 8 8 9 0 0 0 10 11 11 3 8 10 3 10 11 3 10 3 10
Anter 1996 Jinter 1995 Jinter 1995 Jinter 1995 Jinter 1996 Jinter 1996 Jinter 1996 Jinter 1996 Jinter 1996 Jinter 1996 Jinter 1996 Inter 1996 Inter 1996 Inter 1996 Inter 1996 Inter 1996 Jinter 1996 Inter Inter I	RE sands) redundancie umes that p 00 in cell: e REE Mac	Agricultu & Tishing (A,B) (A,B	DANC re En wa (C, employee	IESBY ergy and ter E) i i i i i i i i i i i i i	41 39 39 16 12 13 11 11 11 Y INDU Manufactu ing (D) 66 64 44 56 61 14 14 14 14 19 12 13 en starting en OCCCU Associate professional and technicz 12 10 12 11 13	r- Const (F) 32 22 22 23 22 23 24 22 24 22 24 24 22 24 24 24 24 24 24	50 10 8 9 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	4 Distribution, hotels & restaurants (G,H) 44 42 43 43 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	8 9 9 6 7 9 Transpor () () 15 14 12 15 17 11 10 8 8 10 12 undant. Personal protective services 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	and Sale	nce & irrance 34 27 31 28 28 11 9 10 9 8 9 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28	14 11 11 9 9 11 Public educati health (L,M,N) 16 14 20 16 14 20 17 19 17 19 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 2 9	nd ne ives 41 30 22 32	0 9 9 8 8 9 0 0 0 0 0 10 11 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

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

LABOUR MARKET TRENDS

VACANCIES UK vacancies at Jobcentres:* seasonally adjusted 3.1

	UNFILLED V	ACANCIES	- Guorg	INFLOW		OUTFLOW		of which PL	ACINGS
	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
nnual verages	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	
	183.0	2.2	1.0	229.8	3.4	227.7	3.3	176.1	3.1
	193.1	10.1	4.3	228.0	2.8	221.2	0.6	170.0	-0.4
	190.7	-2.4	3.3	231.2	2.4	231.9	3.1	179.7	2.0
	192.0	1.3	3.0	235.1	1.8	234.0	2.1	178.9	0.7
	188.3	-3.7	-1.6	221.4	-2.2	221.4	0.1	167.3	-0.8
	187.3	-1.0	-1.1	217.1	-4.7	219.3	-4.2	167.0	-4.2
	187.9	0.6	-1.4	225.7	-3.1	225.4	-2.9	166.8	-3.9
	195.1	7.2	2.3	224.7	1.1	219.7	-0.6	158.5	-2.9
	197.0	1.9	3.2	228.0	3.6	222.7	1.1	157.8	-3.1
	205.1	8.1	5.7	228.6	1.0	222.4	-1.0	157.3	-3.2
	218.8	13.7	7.9	218.1	-2.2	206.9	-4.3	145.3	-4.4
	230.1	11.3	11.0	223.1	-1.6	212.4	-3.4	147.7	-3.4
	237.0	6.9	10.6	218.7	-3.3	212.1	-3.4	147.3	-3.3
	253.6	16.6	11.6	220.6	0.8	207.1	0.1	143.8	-0.5
	262.6	9.0	10.8	202.2	-7.0	193.6	-6.3	131.7	-5.3
	268.7	6.1	10.6	229.6	3.6	220.9	2.9	145.2	-0.7
	266.3	-2.4	4.2	225.7	1.7	234.4	9.1	160.0	5.4
	263.1	-3.2	0.2	204.1	0.6	213.5	6.6	150.0	6.1
	271.6	8.5	1.0	243.4	4.6	236.6	5.2	160.6	5.1
	275.3	3.7	3.0	250.4	8.2	255.6	7.1	173.1	4.4
	274.6	-0.7	3.8	238.2	11.4	240.3	8.9	163.7	4.6
	274.3	-0.3	0.9	239.0	-1.5	239.0	0.8	163.2	0.9
	282.9	8.6	2.5	225.9	-8.2	217.7	-12.6	141.1	-10.7
р	285.1	2.2	3.5	224.2	-4.7	224.6	-5.2	137.5	-8.7
	292.0	6.9	5.9	217.7	-7.1	211.1	-9.3	120.0	-14.4

sarcies notified to and placings made by Jobcentres do not represent the total number of vacancies/engagements in the economy. Latest estimates suggest that about a third of all ancies nationally are notified to Jobcentres; and about a quarter of all engagements are made through Jobcentres. Inflow, outflow and placings figures are collected for four or five-week inde between count dates; the figures in this table are converted to a standard 4 1/₃ week month. Suding vacancies on government programmes (except vacancies on Enterprise Ulster and Action for Community Employment (ACE) which are included in the seasonally-adjusted figures Northern Ireland). Figures on the current basis are available back to 1980. For further details, see *Employment Gazette*, p 143, October 1985. Jatest 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 3.2

								Jobo	entre	es:* se	eason	ally ac	ljuste	d TH	OUSAND
	North East	North West	Mersey- side	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	Eastern	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
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
5 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
7 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	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	9.9	25.1	6.2	20.9	18.7	23.1	22.1	35.9	34.1	25.8	17.6	28.8	268.3	6.3	274.6
May	10.2	24.6	6.7	20.8	19.0	23.1	21.5	35.5	34.5	25.1	17.9	28.7	267.7	6.6	274.3
Jun	10.3	26.7	6.9	20.9	19.4	23.5	22.8	35.5	34.7	27.0	18.2	30.2	276.1	6.8	282.9
Jul R Aug P	10.4 10.5 e to Table	27.3 30.0	7.1 7.1	21.2 21.5	19.7 20.2	24.0 24.0	23.0 24.1	35.5 35.1	34.3 34.2	26.1 25.9	18.3 18.8	31.6 33.9	278.4 285.3	6.7 6.7	285.1 292.0

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

to production difficulties, data for standard statistical regions have been withdrawn from this table. Figures for specific regions are available on request from the Labour Market stics Helpline on 0171 533 6176.

3.3

VACANCIES Government Office Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres and careers offices

-				mees							-				11	OUSAN
		North East	North West	Mersey- side	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	Eastern	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Norther	n Unit King
Vacan 1993 1994 1995 1996	cies at Jobc) Annual) averages)	4.9 5.6 6.4 8.1	tal + 13.7 16.8 18.7 22.0	3.2 3.6 4.0 4.9	9.9 11.8 13.5 16.7	8.8 10.8 12.8 14.9	8.9 12.2 15.3 18.9	10.2 13.0 14.8 17.8	10.0 13.1 16.5 28.9	15.3 20.8 22.8 28.2	9.6 12.4 14.4 19.2	9.6 11.2 13.3 14.5	18.5 19.8 23.2 25.6	122.7 150.3 175.6 219.6	4.0 5.0 5.8 5.6	126.6 155.4 181.2 225.1
1996	Aug Sep	8.8 10.3	22.3 26.1	5.1 5.8	18.1 20.5	14.6 17.5	19.3 21.7	18.5 21.5	30.8 35.0	29.8 33.5	20.3 23.2	15.1 16.7	26.3 29.8	228.9 261.7	4.9 5.8	233.
	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
1997	Jan	8.6	22.3	5.3	17.3	16.2	19.3	19.6	36.5	28.0	19.9	14.2	24.9	232.1	5.4	237.5
	Feb	9.0	23.5	5.6	18.7	17.1	20.3	21.7	35.1	29.3	21.9	15.9	25.9	244.1	5.5	249.5
	Mar	9.4	24.2	5.7	19.6	17.7	21.4	21.7	35.0	32.5	24.1	16.8	27.2	255.3	5.6	260.8
	Apr	9.6	24.6	6.1	20.8	18.3	22.6	22.0	35.4	34.0	26.3	17.6	28.7	265.9	5.4	271.3
	May	10.0	24.8	6.6	20.4	18.7	23.0	21.8	34.9	34.2	25.9	18.2	28.7	267.2	5.7	272.9
	Jun	10.4	27.6	7.0	21.1	19.7	23.8	23.7	35.6	36.2	28.8	19.2	31.4	284.5	5.9	290.4
	Jul	10.5	26.9	7.0	21.3	19.4	24.3	23.2	34.9	35.0	27.0 ·	18.5	32.1	280.1	5.6	285.8
	Aug	10.6	29.5	7.2	21.8	20.0	23.5	23.9	34.6	34.2	26.0	19.0	34.5	284.6	5.6	290.3
/acan 1993 1994 1995 1996	cies at cared)) Annual) averages)	ers offices 0.2	s 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
996	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
	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	16.1
	May	0.2	2.0	0.2	1.9	0.7	1.2	1.7	3.0	2.1	1.2	0.3	0.7	15.2	0.9	16.0
	Jun	0.2	1.3	0.2	1.6	0.6	1.0	1.7	2.6	2.2	1.1	0.4	1.1	14.1	0.9	15.0
	Jul Aug	0.3 0.3	2.0 2.1	0.4 0.3	1.6 1.8	1.0 0.6	1.4 0.8	1.7 2.2	4.4 5.7	3.8 3.7	1.7 1.7	0.4 0.3	1.0 1.2	19.7 20.7	0.9 0.9	20.6

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 could include some for adults. The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified by employers and remaining unfilled on the day of the count. Because of pr and also due to a difference between the timing of the two counts, the two series should not be added together. Due to production difficulties, data for standard statistical regions have been withdrawn from this table. Figures for specific regions are available on request from the Statistics Helpline on 0171 533 6176. Annual averages for vacancies at careers offices for GORs are unavailable prior to 1996. Excluding vacancies on government programmes. See note to *Table 3.1*.

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LABOUR DISPUTES * 4.2 Stoppages of work: summary

LABOUR DISPUTES Stoppages of work 4.1

Stoppages in progress: industry

United Kingdom	12 months	to July 19	96	12 months	97(P)	
	Stop- pages	Workers	Working days lost	Stop- pages	Workers	Working days los
Agriculture, hunting,	STATES		1 10 10 10 10	-	- 10 P.C. 10	5.6.0.5
forestry and fishing	1	100	100	- III	-	-
Mining and quarrying	5	600	1,600	4	900	2,600
Manufacturing of:						
food, beverages and						
tobacco;	11	2,000	10,200	7	3,000	7,300
textiles and textile						
products;	10	9,300	4,800	3	300	900
leather and leather						
products;	-	-	-	-	-	-
wood and wood						
products;	-		-	-	-	-
pulp, paper and pape						
products; printing						
and publishing;	1	100	4,500	-	-	-
coke, refined petroleu						
products, nuclear						
fuels;	2	2500	8,400	1	3,000	9,000
chemicals, chemical						
products and ma	n-					
made fibres;	4	1,900	5,100	-	-	-
rubber and plastics;	3	200	1,000	-	-	-
other non-metallic						
mineral products	; 1	100	400	2	800	6,500
basic metals and						
fabricated metal						
products;	11	1,300	7,800	75	00 4,400	
machinery and						
equipment nec;	10	3,200	7,200	7	700	7,500
electrical and						
optical equipmen	t; 5	2,200	2,500	7	700	3,100
transport equipment;	15	18,700	21,800	25	16,000	70,700
manufacturing nec.	1	200	200	4	1,600	21,400
Electricity, gas and						
water supply	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	12	3,800	11,200	4	1,900	2,800
Wholesale and retail						
trade; repairs	-	-	-	-	-	-
lotels and restaurants	4	500	10,100	-	-	-
ransport, storage and						
communication	59	147,600	420,700	75	137,400	536,400
inancial intermediation	1	100	100	2	30,000	19,000
Real estate, renting and						
business activities	5	400	600	4	100	200
Public administration and						
defence	26	33,200	164,100	22	38,200	109,700
ducation	26	2,800	23,600	43	133,200	146,300
lealth and social work	12	2,900	15,300	11	8,700	14,300
Other community, social	and		a service of a			
personal service						
activities	14	1,500	2,300	9	1,500	5,300
All industries						
and services	238 *	235,000	723,600	234 *	378,400	967,400

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

United	l Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days los
Stoppa	ages in progress	14	7,300	7,200
of whi	ch, stoppages: Beginning in month Continuing from earlier months	13 1	5,800 * 1,500 **	5,900 1,300
*	All directly involved			
**	Includes 660 involved for the	e first time in the	month.	

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

Stoppages	in	prograce.	031100
Stoppages		progress.	cause

United Kingdom	12 months to J	uly 1997	
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels	78	243,600	723.800
extra wage and fringe benefits	12	37,100	32,500
Duration and pattern of hours worked	17	11,400	14,400
Redundancy questions	41	45,400	75,600
Trade union matters	13	2,200	4,900
Working conditions and supervision	12	15,300	74.800
Manning and work allocation	34	17,000	31,100
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	27	6,400	10,300
All causes	234	378,400	967.400

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages		Number of workers (000)		Working days lost in a period (000)	all stoppages in progess in
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	All involvement in period	All industries and services	All manufacturing industries
1994 1995 1996	203 232 230	205 235 244	107 170 353	107 174 364	278 415 1303	58 65 97
1994 Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	22 12 16 17 15	28 18 19 19 19 19 21	8.1 10.9 5.4 6.9 5.5 8.4	14.6 15.1 9.6 9.9 6.9 10.4	31.7 39.0 19.6 14.5 17.0 22.6	8.1 8.3 2.6 1.1 3.8 4.8
1995 Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	12 16 16 22 24 16 25 24 24 24 13 21 19	15 19 17 26 29 23 29 31 35 25 25 34 32	14.7 20.9 7.0 18.1 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
1996 Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	10 26 16 18 32 14 25 19 20 24 12	24 36 27 23 43 28 33 29 26 34 23	5.6 6.3 4.2 6.1 2.5 138.6 6.5 22.4 5.4 3.8 124.4 27.1	17.1 9.8 5.1 8.3 4.1 140.4 127.2 135.7 120.7 16.5 127.1 28.8	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
1997 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul	20 12 22 26 20r 13r 13	30 27 35 35 32 32r 19r 14	18.2 5.8 25.6 13.1 9.4r 3.5 6.4	19.5 8.1 32.1 14.6 14.1r 5.0r 7.3	23.4 13.9 36.2 47.4 35.9r 13.0r 7.2	10.4 3.7 4.2 27.4 19.2r 6.4 1.2

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

United Kingdom	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
SIC 1992	A,B	C,E	D	F	G,H	T	J,K	L	М	Ν	activities O,P,Q
1994 1995 1996		1 1 2	58 65 97	5 10 8	1 6 5	110 120 884	7 10 11	11 95 158	70 67 129	5 16 8	11 23 3
1994 Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec		- - 0.3 0.3	8.1 8.3 2.6 1.1 3.8 4.8	0.3		15.9 18.2 13.0 3.5 1.4 6.4	1.1	2.3 6.2 0.3 0.1 0.5	4.4 4.6 1.8 9.5 9.8 10.2	1.6 0.1 0.5 0.4	0.9 0.6 0.1 1.0
1995 Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec		0.1 0.1 1.0 0.2 0.1	$\begin{array}{c} 4.5\\ 0.3\\ 1.3\\ 5.4\\ 11.1\\ 5.4\\ 1.6\\ 3.0\\ 1.6\\ 7.3\\ 13.5\\ 9.9\end{array}$	5.0 0.9 0.2 0.7 0.1 0.3 2.4 0.5	- 0.2 0.1 - - 1.3 2.2 2.0	13.6 1.0 1.7 11.8 24.0 0.8 18.5 4.9 4.4 7.8 27.9 4.1	2.5 6.5 0.1 0.7 0.1 0.1	1.0 0.9 2.8 1.1 0.6 7.7 8.0 9.0 26.4 36.7	5.3 6.9 20.1 13.9 4.5 0.6 1.5 5.5 1.6 4.3 2.8	- 0.3 0.9 0.8 0.1 2.6 4.4 3.7 0.1 3.4	6.2 0.2 0.8 0.1 6.4 9.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.4 0.4
1996 Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Sep Oct Nov Dec	0.1	1.3	5.9 2.7 9.3 3.5 0.6 8.7 7.6 3.5 8.4 13.7 23.0 9.8	5.2 0.1 2.5 0.1 0.2	2.2 2.2 0.3 - - - - - - - - -	9.2 2.8 0.2 1.8 0.9 221.0 135.7 394.0 98.9 1.6 16.1 1.5	0.2 0.2 0.1 0.1	33.0 21.8 1.8 3.7 3.9 8.1 4.0 44.6 13.0 23.0 0.6 0.1	0.9 0.4 1.0 2.1 2.9 1.1 0.3 0.1 117.1 1.5	0.1 0.5 0.5 - - 1.3 0.5 3.8 1.7	0.2 0.5 0.5 0.2 0.2 1.4
1997 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul		2.1	10.4 3.7 4.2 27.4 19.2r 6.4 1.2 <i>ur Market Data</i> se	1.1 1.6 -		0.5 1.9 3.8 4.6 5.4 2.7 5.4	9.0 - - - - -	0.3 19.4 4.0 4.5r 0.2	2.6 0.7 6.9 7.8 5.2 3.8 0.2	0.3 4.5 1.8 0.5	0.6 2.8 0.1



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Average Earnings Index: all employees: main industrial sectors

AT BRITAIN 1992		conomy ns 01-93)				cturing ind ns 15-37)	dustries			ion indus ns 10-41)	tries			industrie ns 50-93)	S	
1225	Actual	Seasona	Illy adjuste	ed	Actual	Seasona	ally adjuste	ed	Actual	Seasona	ally adjuste	ed	Actual	Seasona	Illy adjuste	ed
			Per cen over pr 12 mon				Per cen over pro 12 mont				Per cen over pr 12 mon				Per cen over pro 12 mont	
=100				Under- lying *				Under- lying *				Under- lying *				Under- lying *
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			
Jan	116.1	117.0	4.5	4 ³ / ₄	117.1	118.2	4.9	5 ¹ / ₄	117.6	118.6	4.9	5 ¹ /4	115.6	116.3	4.3	4 ¹ / ₂
Feb	116.7	117.2	4.0	4 ¹ / ₂	118.3	118.7	4.9	5	118.7	119.1	4.8	5	116.1	116.5	3.7	4 ¹ / ₄
Mar	119.6	117.2	2.8	4	121.9	118.8	3.9	5	122.1	119.5	3.8	5	118.5	115.8	2.4	3 ³ / ₄
Apr	117.5	117.6	4.0	4	119.0	119.2	5.4	5	119.7	119.5	5.3	5	116.5	116.8	3.3	3 ¹ /4
May	118.0	117.9	3.5	3 ³ / ₄	120.4	120.1	4.9	5	120.8	120.4	4.8	5	116.9	116.9	3.1	3
Jun	118.5	118.3	3.6	3 ³ / ₄	120.9	120.4	5.0	5	121.3	120.7	4.8	5	117.0	117.2	3.0	2 ³ /4
Jul	119.5	118.8	3.8	3 ^{1/2}	121.8	121.0	4.9	4 ³ / ₄	122.4	121.6	5.0	4 ³ / ₄	118.3	117.7	3.3	2 ³ / ₄
Aug	118.2	118.9	3.3	3 ^{1/4}	119.5	121.2	3.8	4 ¹ / ₂	119.9	121.5	4.0	4 ¹ / ₂	117.3	117.7	2.8	2 ³ / ₄
Sep	118.0	119.2	3.1	3	120.1	121.9	4.6	4 ¹ / ₄	120.6	122.3	4.8	4 ¹ / ₂	116.8	118.0	2.4	2 ¹ / ₄
Oct	118.4	119.7	2.1	3	121.3	122.1	3.8	4 ¹ / ₄	121.7	122.6	3.8	4 1/4	116.9	118.5	1.4	2 ¹ / ₄
Nov	120.0	120.4	3.3	3	122.4	122.6	4.1	4	123.1	123.3	4.3	4 1/4	118.7	119.0	2.6	2 ¹ / ₂
Dec	121.6	120.5	3.2	3 1/4	123.5	122.5	3.9	4 ¹ / ₄	124.1	123.3	4.0	4 1/4	120.8	119.5	2.9	2 ³ / ₄
Jan	120.3	121.2	3.6	3 ³ / ₄	122.6	123.7	4.7	4 ¹ / ₂	123.3	124.3	4.8	4 ¹ / ₂	119.2	119.8	3.1	3 ¹ / ₄
Feb	122.0	122.2	4.3	3 ³ / ₄	123.5	123.6	4.2	4 ³ / ₄	123.9	124.1	4.2	4 ³ / ₄	121.7	121.8	4.6	3 ¹ / ₂
Mar	124.9	121.8	3.9	4	128.4	124.7	5.0	4 ³ / ₄	128.4	125.2	4.8	4 ³ / ₄	123.6	120.4	3.9	4
Apr	121.6	121.7	3.5	3 ³ / ₄	124.6	124.7	4.6	4 ³ / ₄	125.1	124.9	4.5	4 ³ / ₄	120.3	120.6	3.2	3 ¹ /2
May	123.5	123.3	4.6	4	125.6	125.4	4.4	4 ¹ / ₂	129.3	129.0	7.2	4 ¹ / ₂	121.0	120.9	3.4	3 ³ /4
Jun	123.0	123.0	3.9	3 ³ / ₄	126.2	125.8	4.5	4 ¹ / ₄	126.4	125.9	4.3	4 ¹ / ₄	121.3	121.6	3.8	3 ¹ /2
Jul	124.0	123.3	3.8	3 ³ / ₄	126.9	126.1	4.2	4 ¹ / ₄	127.3	126.5	4.0	4 1/4	122.5	121.9	3.6	3 ¹ / ₂
Aug	122.8	123.7	4.1	3 ³ / ₄	125.0	126.9	4.8	4 ¹ / ₂	125.5	127.4	4.9	4 1/4	121.4	122.1	3.7	3 ¹ / ₂
Sep	122.7	124.1	4.1	3 ³ / ₄	125.6	127.6	4.7	4 ³ / ₄	126.1	128.1	4.7	4 1/2	121.0	122.4	3.7	3 ¹ / ₂
Oct	122.9	124.4	3.9	3 ³ / ₄	127.2	128.2	5.0	4 ³ / ₄	127.5	128.6	4.9	4 ¹ / ₂	120.9	122.6	3.5	3 ¹ /4
Nov	124.0	124.6	3.5	3 ³ / ₄	128.5	128.9	5.1	5	128.7	129.1	4.7	4 ³ / ₄	121.8	122.3	2.7	3
Dec	127.0	125.8	4.4	3 ³ / ₄	130.8	129.5	5.7	5	131.2	130.1	5.5	5	125.5	124.2	3.9	2 ³ /4
Jan	124.8	125.7	3.8	3 ³ / ₄	128.4	129.6	4.8	5 ¹ / ₄	129.2	130.3	4.8	5 ¹ / ₄	123.1	123.7	3.2	2 ³ / ₄
Feb	125.9	125.9	3.0	3 ¹ / ₂	130.4	130.2	5.3	5	131.1	130.9	5.5	5	123.8	123.8	1.6	2 ³ / ₄
Mar	130.3	126.5	3.8	3 ¹ / ₂	134.5	130.4	4.5	5 ¹ / ₄	134.6	130.9	4.5	5 ¹ / ₄	128.9	125.2	4.0	2 ³ / ₄
Apr	126.2	126.3	3.8	3 ³ / ₄	131.1	131.1	5.1	4 ³ / ₄	131.4	131.2	5.0	4 ³ / ₄	123.8	124.0	2.8	3
May	127.0	126.8	2.8	3 ¹ / ₂	131.1	131.2	4.6	4 ³ / ₄	131.6	131.5	2.0	4 ³ / ₄	125.0	124.8	3.2	2 ³ / ₄
Jun	126.8	127.0	3.2	3 ¹ / ₂	131.8	131.5	4.5	4 ¹ / ₂	132.6	132.2	5.0	4 ³ / ₄	123.9	124.4	2.3	2 ³ / ₄
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 ¹ / ₂ 4 ¹ / ₄ 4	133.6 130.8 131.3	132.7 133.0 133.4	4.9 4.4 4.2	4 ³ / ₄ 4 ¹ / ₂ 4 ¹ / ₂	125.3 124.5 124.0	124.7 125.4 125.5	2.3 2.7 2.6	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2
Oct	127.2	128.8	3.6	3 1/4	132.3	133.6	4.2	4	132.9	134.2	4.4	4 ¹ / ₄	124.4	126.2	2.9	2 ³ / ₄
Nov	128.3	129.0	3.6	3 1/4	133.2	133.7	3.8	4	133.7	134.2	4.0	4	125.9	126.5	3.5	2 ³ / ₄
Dec	130.6	129.4	2.8	3 1/4	136.1	134.6	3.9	4	136.2	135.0	3.7	4	128.3	127.0	2.2	3
lan	128.9	129.9	3.3	3 ¹ /2	133.6	134.9	4.1	4 1/4	134.1	135.3	3.8	4	126.9	127.5	3.1	3
Feb	130.8	130.6	3.7	3 ³ /4	136.4	135.8	4.4	4 1/4	136.8	136.2	4.1	4	128.2	128.1	3.5	3 1/2
Mar	135.5	131.1	3.7	3 ³ /4	140.7	136.2	4.4	4 1/4	140.9	136.7	4.5	4 ¹ /4	133.3	129.2	3.2	3 1/2
Apr	131.4	131.6	4.1	3 ³ / ₄	136.7	136.5	4.2	4 ¹ / ₄	137.2	136.9	4.4	4 ¹ / ₄	128.9	129.0	4.0	3 ¹ / ₂
May	131.0	130.8	3.2	3 ³ / ₄	136.4	136.7	4.2	4 ¹ / ₄	136.8	137.0	4.1	4	128.3	128.1	2.6	3 ¹ / ₂
Jun	131.6	131.9	3.9	3 ³ / ₄	137.5	137.3	4.4	4 ¹ / ₄	137.7	137.4	4.0	4	128.7	129.4	4.0	3 ¹ / ₂
Jul	133.1	132.4	4.1	4	139.0	137.9	4.3	4 ¹ / ₂	139.2	138.2	4.2	4	130.3	129.8	4.0	3 ³ / ₄
Aug	131.3	132.7	3.9	4	136.1	138.4	4.6	4 ¹ / ₂	136.3	138.6	4.2	4 1/4	128.8	129.9	3.6	3 ³ / ₄
Sep	131.9	133.4	4.2	4	136.6	139.0	4.7	4 ¹ / ₂	137.0	139.2	4.4	4 1/4	129.0	130.6	4.0	3 ³ / ₄
Oct	131.9	133.6	3.7	4	137.6	139.2	4.2	4 ¹ / ₂	138.0	139.5	3.9	4 ¹ / ₄	129.0	130.9	3.7	4
Nov	133.5	134.2	4.0	4 ¹ / ₄	139.5	139.9	4.7	4 ³ / ₄	139.9	140.3	4.5	4 ¹ / ₂	130.4	131.1	3.6	4
Dec	137.1	135.7	4.9	4 ³ / ₄	143.1	141.3	5.0	4 ³ / ₄	143.4	142.0	5.2	4 ³ / ₄	134.2	132.9	4.6	4 ¹ / ₂
Jan	135.2	136.3	4.9	4 ³ / ₄	139.2	140.6	4.2	4 ³ / ₄	139.8	141.1	4.3	4 ³ / ₄	133.6	134.1	5.2	4 ³ / ₄
Feb	136.3	136.0	4.1	4 ¹ / ₂	142.9	142.0	4.6	4 ¹ / ₂	142.9	142.0	4.3	4 ¹ / ₄	133.6	133.5	4.2	5
Mar	141.7	136.9	4.4	4 ¹ / ₂	146.7	141.9	4.2	4 ¹ / ₂	146.5	142.0	3.9	4 ¹ / ₄	140.1	135.6	5.0	4 ³ / ₄
Apr	136.9	137.0	4.2	4 ¹ / ₂	142.2	141.9	4.0	4 1/4	142.7	142.4	4.0	4 1/4	134.6	134.6	4.3	4 ³ / ₄
May	136.4	136.3	4.2	4 ¹ / ₄	142.3	142.7	4.4	4 1/4	142.9	143.2	4.5	4	133.3	133.0	3.9	4 ¹ / ₂
Jun	137.0	137.4	4.2	4 ¹ / ₄	143.5	143.4	4.4	4 1/4	143.4	143.3	4.2	4 1/4	134.1	134.9	4.3	4 ¹ / ₂
Jul P	138.7	138.0	4.2	4 ¹ / ₂	144.4	143.3	3.9	4 1/4	144.8	143.7	4.0	4 1/4	135.8	135.3	4.2	4 ¹ / ₂

Source: Earnings and Employment Division, ONS. Customer Helpline: 01928 792442 2 Figures on a 1985=100 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette*, October 1989; the 1985=100 series was discontinued after July 1989. 3 The Index has been reclassified from SIC 1980 to SIC 1992, in common with other economic series in the national accounts. Figures on a SIC 1980 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette*, May 1995. 4 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 Undate. *Employment Gazette*, p 291, July 1995.

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

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992

) annual averages

1990=100

1993 Jan Feb Mar

Apr May June

July Aug Sep

Oct Nov Dec

Apr May June

July Aug Sep

Oct Nov Dec

Apr May June

July Aug Sep

Oct Nov Dec

Jan Feb Mar 1996

Apr May June

July Aug Sep

Oct Nov Dec

Jan Feb Mar

Apr May Jun

Jul P

1997

123.1 128.6 137.7

136.0 136.4 129.5

141.6

147.6 147.1 152.6

150.7 149.5 143.2

151.8

140.2 142.7 155.4

146.0 144.4 143.6

147.6

139.9 141.1 143.5

142.1 142.5 145.3

144.4

137.1 141.8 143.2

140.1 138.9 140.8

139.8

1995 Jan Feb Mar

1994 Jan Feb Mar

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

A RANGE STATE	and the state of the				the set of the the		North State	A CAR PORT OF	Statute 1 19	Particus Coldan	201224071															
Agricul ture and forestry (E&W)		Food products; beverages and tobacco	Textiles	Clothing leather and footwear	Wood, wood products and other manu'ing n.e.c.	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.	Electr- ical and optical equip- ment	Trans- port equipment	Elec- tricity, gas and water supply	Constr- uction	Whole- sale trade	Retail trade and repairs	Hotels and rest- aurants	Trans- port, storage and communi- cation +	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
(01,02)	(10-14)	(15,16)	(17)	(18,19)	(20,23,36,3	7) (21,22)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(10-33)	(34,35)	(40,41)	(45)	(51)	(50,52)	(55)	(60-64)	(65-67)	(70-74)	(75)	(80-85)	(90-93)	1990=100
117. 121. 126. 133.	136.2 139.0 142.2	125.0 130.6 136.2 140.9	123.2 128.7 132.7 138.8	117.7 123.6 129.3 134.1	114.5 120.0 123.9 131.2	118.9 123.6 128.5 133.9	121.2 125.6 131.7 137.1	122.6 128.4 133.7 137.7	115.3 120.6 124.8 128.7	115.6 123.7 131.8 137.8	119.2 127.4 133.4 139.0	122.7 128.2 134.3 1 39.8	121.7 127.2 132.9 140.2	119.2 126.4 133.2 140.4	123.1 127.1 133.6 138.7	116.5 120.0 123.5 127.8	114.9 119.1 124.4 130.2	112.3 115.9 118.3 123.2	118.0 119.9 122.3 125.3	119.9 124.3 128.2 132.5	119.1 128.1 133.4 140.5	113.2 115.8 119.3 124.3	119.3 123.5 126.0 128.7	120.2 122.9 124.6 128.5	117.3 122.5 129.5 136.1	1993) Annual 1994) Averages 1995) 1996)
109. 108. 113.	122.2	120.4 123.9 129.2	119.0 119.3 121.2	115.2 117.1 116.0	110.7 114.0 114.9	114.5 115.4 118.8	119.4 119.2 130.4	118.1 120.8 124.1	112.2 114.3 114.1	117.8 108.9 111.0	114.9 115.6 118.3	120.3 121.5 124.5	117.8 119.1 122.7	114.9 117.3 120.4	120.5 121.1 121.9	114.9 114.6 119.0	113.5 114.3 117.4	110.9 110.4 113.8	115.7 117.4 117.7	119.1 116.7 118.7	113.8 119.1 127.6	111.0 111.2 116.6	117.2 118.4 117.8	118.7 118.5 118.7	118.6 118.1 117.8	1993 Jan Feb Mar
114. 114. 118.	125.0	123.3 125.9 123.7	121.5 123.4 125.8	116.9 117.1 118.7	112.2 116.6 114.2	117.3 118.5 119.5	118.6 118.9 120.9	120.2 122.5 123.8	114.2 114.8 117.4	116.0 113.5 112.4	120.3 120.1 120.4	121.0 121.5 123.5	120.1 123.4 122.2	117.7 118.4 120.7	122.9 121.7 121.5	116.5 115.9 119.0	115.9 113.3 112.8	111.6 111.2 113.8	116.8 118.1 118.1	117.5 119.2 120.6	117.5 118.3 116.5	114.6 112.7 111.2	117.6 119.5 120.1	118.5 119.3 119.7	118.5 118.1 114.3	Apr May June
124. 134. 126.	123.2	123.9 123.5 123.2	123.8 124.0 124.4	120.5 117.4 118.8	115.5 113.2 114.4	119.0 119.4 120.8	120.2 118.5 118.6	124.0 120.9 123.3	115.9 115.9 115.8	123.8 110.5 114.8	120.3 119.1 118.9	124.0 121.1 122.6	122.8 120.9 120.5	122.1 118.8 118.6	125.2 122.7 122.5	116.5 115.2 114.9	119.6 113.6 111.5	113.2 111.3 112.3	117.3 117.2 119.6	120.9 118.2 118.7	118.5 116.5 117.3	112.8 112.3 110.8	119.5 120.3 119.5	122.3 124.4 121.8	114.4 114.1 114.9	July Aug Sept
121.: 117.: 108.	128.5	123.6 129.0 130.3	125.4 125.3 125.4	118.0 117.5 119.1	114.2 116.1 118.3	120.6 121.1 122.1	119.2 124.4 126.5	123.4 123.3 126.2	115.3 116.0 118.1	124.4 113.8 117.8	120.0 120.9 121.1	123.6 124.9 124.4	122.5 123.7	119.9 120.5 121.2	124.1 127.3 125.2	115.3 117.3 118.8	113.4 115.2 117.8	111.8 111.6 115.5	116.4 116.8 124.4	119.3 122.1 127.2	117.5 124.0 123.1	112.6 113.7 118.5	120.2 121.1 120.4	120.2 120.4 119.9	115.8 119.5 123.9	Oct Nov
112.0 112.0 121.0	129.4	126.0 126.2 137.4	124.8 125.4 129.0	119.6 122.9 125.4	114.9 120.4 118.9	120.2 119.9 124.5	123.2 124.1 134.4	124.4 125.0 129.4	116.9 118.4 120.2	122.4 114.8 118.9	121.4 125.3 126.5	125.2 126.7 130.3	124.1 124.2 124.6	121.6 122.5 126.7	124.4 124.9 125.0	116.9 117.9 120.6	115.4 118.5 124.2	115.1 115.1 117.7	116.1 117.4	123.5 120.7	123.5 143.8	113.9 114.2	120.6 123.1	120.1 119.7	121.5 119.7	Dec 1994 Jan Feb
117. 119.4 121.3		127.8 129.6 129.3	127.1 127.8 130.7	123.8 123.1 123.5	116.6 121.1 118.4	120.8 123.4 125.0	123.1 123.0 126.4	126.4 130.2 128.9	120.6 121.2 122.5	126.8 119.4 118.2	124.0 126.9 128.3	127.7 128.3 127.1	130.1 124.9 127.1 127.9	124.6 125.2 127.3	125.6 124.4 125.3	118.2 119.0 122.2	119.9 119.0 117.7	116.5 115.8 118.1	119.6 118.8 120.9 119.5	124.3 123.1 122.7 122.0	144.8 123.9 126.6 126.2	115.5 115.6 115.5 116.1	123.3 121.5 123.2 122.9	120.2 120.8 121.8 123.6	121.6 119.3 121.4 121.7	Mar Apr May June
127.3 134.9 130.6		129.9 130.1 129.1	130.9 128.1 128.2	121.8 122.3 123.3	119.5 120.2 119.5	122.9 123.3 125.2	123.8 122.0 123.7	129.8 126.6 128.6	123.1 119.5 120.0	138.7 120.5 121.2	127.3 126.3 129.0	127.9 126.3 127.8	128.0 126.7 126.1	127.6 125.4 125.4	126.3 131.9 129.7	121.5 119.2 119.9	120.3 118.2 117.5	116.7 115.9 115.5	120.0 119.2 119.2	128.1 122.8 124.1	125.3 122.0 120.8	116.9 116.2 114.7	122.9 124.3 124.5	125.4 126.2 124.9	122.0 122.0 122.0 121.6	July Aug Sept
124.7 119.4 115.9		129.7 135.7 136.5	130.2 130.3 132.2	124.9 124.7 128.0	119.7 123.9 127.1	124.8 125.9 127.1	123.7 126.7 133.6	129.3 130.7 131.6	120.4 121.3 123.6	133.1 122.6 128.1	130.3 131.1 132.4	129.0 130.3 131.2	127.4 128.8 131.0	129.1 129.5 131.9	128.9 128.5 130.5	119.3 122.1 122.8	118.1 118.3 122.2	113.7 113.8 117.1	119.0 122.2 127.0	124.9 125.2 130.6	123.0 127.3 129.7	115.2 115.4 120.7	123.5 125.9 126.8	123.3 121.7 127.1	124.2 126.8 128.3	Oct Nov Dec
118.1 114.7 122.4		132.7 132.4 142.7	129.3 131.0 134.0	126.8 128.2 130.9	119.1 124.5 122.7	124.7 125.8 129.3	128.5 134.0 141.8	130.3 132.2 135.0	121.5 124.3 125.0	133.8 124.7 128.0	128.4 132.3 137.0	129.9 131.7 135.2	129.6 133.6 135.7	129.7 131.8 136.7	129.8 130.1 130.6	120.7 120.8 123.7	119.2 121.8 129.3	117.5 115.6 121.2	121.0 123.5 119.7	126.3 124.5 129.5	131.4 137.3 163.4	117.7 118.0 120.4	125.3 126.9 127.5	121.8 121.9 121.5	126.7 125.3 126.0	1995 Jan Feb Mar
129.5 124.9 120.7		133.3 135.4 134.3	130.7 133.6 134.1	128.0 129.5 128.8	121.6 124.6 122.4	128.6 127.9 131.4	129.4 129.0 131.5	132.8 134.5 133.5	124.6 124.6 125.6	139.9 126.6 127.2	132.4 133.6 133.6	131.7 133.0 134.8	131.3 133.3 132.4	135.4 131.8 133.3	132.6 132.1 133.3	122.0 122.9 126.4	123.7 122.0 124.3	116.6 118.2 119.3	123.7 122.8 119.9	127.8 126.2 126.3	129.9 129.9 130.3	119.6 119.0 118.5	124.3 124.7 125.5	123.3 122.9 124.1	126.0 155.4 123.2	Apr May
123.0 141.0 143.5	135.8	136.1 135.8 133.8	133.4 132.3 131.5	127.8 128.6 129.5	123.7 122.8 123.0	128.9 127.5 129.5	129.7 127.2 128.0	135.4 132.4 133.4	127.5 123.0 124.0	148.7 124.4 125.3	134.0 131.4 133.6	136.2 133.0 134.6	133.8 131.8 131.0	133.7 131.1 130.9	138.4 135.8 134.8	125.6 122.1 123.6	124.1 125.1 122.8	118.3 119.4 117.8	121.8 121.7 120.8	130.9 127.1 127.5	131.3 126.1 125.5	118.3 117.6 117.0	125.5 125.5 126.9	126.8 128.0	127.1 126.9	June July Aug
135.1 122.9 121.2	140.9 141.0 137.1	134.0 140.6 142.7	132.6 134.1 135.2	129.7 130.9 132.3	123.9 125.9 132.1	129.2 128.8 129.8	128.2 131.1 141.9	133.5 134.6 136.8	124.7 124.9 127.5	143.2 126.7 133.4	134.1 135.8 135.0	136.5 136.6 138.8	132.1 134.2 136.5	133.5 134.4 135.7	134.0 134.7 136.8	123.2 125.4 126.1	122.8 127.5 130.1	117.1 117.9 120.7	121.6 121.8 128.7	128.8 130.3 133.5	128.1 131.8 136.0	119.2 120.1 125.9	126.7 126.1	126.4 125.7 126.3	127.8 127.6 131.7	Sept Oct Nov
116.0 123.1 133.1	142.1 144.8 148.9	136.5 137.0 145.9	132.5 133.9 136.9	131.6 134.8 134.3	126.8 132.4 129.7	129.8 131.3 135.9	133.2 134.5 149.2	133.5 137.8 139.1	125.1 126.9 129.3	137.2 133.1 132.8	134.7 137.4 142.3	136.2 140.6 142.1	136.0 141.9 140.6	133.8 136.5 149.2	134.2 134.6 135.4	124.6 125.8 129.7	126.7 129.8 134.8	119.5 119.1 125.7	122.5 124.6 123.8	130.4 129.2	137.4 141.5	121.7 124.3	126.5 126.7 127.8	126.4 125.6 127.4	130.8 132.2 131.8	Dec 1996 Jan Feb
129.6 133.8 126.8	144.2 140.5 136.5	138.0 139.6 139.0	135.7 137.9 144.1	132.9 133.3 134.9	128.9 131.5 131.1	132.0 132.6 136.7	135.8 134.4 136.7	136.9 137.1 138.0	129.8 128.8 128.6	146.0 132.5 132.8	137.8 136.6 138.6	138.8 139.0 139.5	138.5 139.3 138.7	139.2 138.2 140.4	137.3 139.2 140.6	126.4 126.1 128.5	127.8 128.7	122.3 122.2	122.8 124.8	132.5 131.3 130.9	172.9 143.1 133.9	125.3 125.1 123.5	129.0 127.6 128.4	125.5 126.9 128.5	131.1 134.5 135.8	Mar Apr May
134.1 151.4 153.1	139.3 134.4 140.4	142.9 140.3 138.9	140.3 138.3 139.2	133.6 132.8 135.1	131.7 128.4 130.7	133.2 133.1 134.6	136.8 133.0 134.2	137.4 136.7 137.4	131.1 127.7 128.1	151.8 132.9 133.6	138.6 138.1 140.1	141.1 137.8 138.7	140.1 138.9 138.8	141.9 139.4	141.4 141.2	128.3 125.3	129.6 130.6 129.4	125.5 125.5 122.9	123.7 126.6 125.1	131.4 134.7 130.3	135.2 137.5 132.1	124.6 124.0 123.8	127.1 128.6 128.3	128.5 130.3 131.5	132.9 136.6 137.5	June July Aug
136.4 130.5 135.9	140.8 146.3 148.4	138.3 146.9 147.4	141.7 141.7 143.8	135.1 134.9 136.4	131.5 132.3 138.8	134.4 135.2 137.9	134.3 137.2 145.6	137.9 139.5 141.3	128.8 129.9 130.8	144.3 135.7 141.3	139.9 142.1 142.4	138.7 141.8 143.1	138.9 141.0	138.1 141.7 142.0	138.9 140.2 138.9	128.4 127.3 130.5	127.4 129.3 130.0	124.1 121.6 123.2	123.3 125.3 126.3	133.4 132.3 135.4	131.6 134.6 138.1	121.3 123.7 124.2	129.7 130.1 130.7	130.6 128.9 128.5	139.3 137.9 140.8	Sep Oct Nov
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	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

142.1 145.2 150.4

144.9 144.9 146.1

146.7

51.0 49.9

145.1 146.2 148.0

149.1

141.2 138.8 138.0

141.9 145.7 143.0

143.4

Excluding sea transport. Excluding private domestic and personal services.

129.6 130.1 133.2

129.8 132.2 134.2

134.4

133.6 136.0 140.5

133.7 133.7 134.6

136.3

124.5 123.8 130.8

126.7 127.3 131.0

129.4

127.4 129.4 129.6

126.3 130.1 129.7

131.5

136.9 133.8 135.9

136.7 136.8 136.6

147.0

152.5 152.6 187.0

157.5 140.0 143.5

144.2

129.7 129.7 139.6

131.3 130.8 131.2

129.6

130.4 131.3 131.2

130.3 130.9 130.6

130.9

136.5

132.0 138.9 137.4

133.7 138.8 138.0

138.0 141.2 155.4

140.8 139.6 143.3

141.2

136.4 137.3 140.3

138.3 139.6 140.7

138.8

139.7 141.9 145.2

140.5 142.2 142.5

144.3

129.2 130.4 133.8

133.1 133.2 135.2

134.4

144.8 137.0 141.4

147.1 140.1 137.1

152.4

140.6 144.2 148.3

142.3 142.6 142.8

144.2

139.8 145.0 145.1

143.6 143.8 145.9

145.9

 Notes:
 1
 Figures for the years 1985 to 1989 on a 1985=100 basis were published in Employment Gazette in October 1989; the 1985=100 series was discontinued after July 1989.

 2
 Figures on a 1988=100 basis were last published in Employment Gazette in September 1993.

 3
 The Index has been reclassified from SIC 1980 to SIC 1992, in common with other economic series in the national accounts. Figures on an SIC 1980 basis were last published in Employment Gazette, May 1995.

 4
 Industrial groupings which have not changed are; agriculture and forestry, chemical and man-made fibres (now called chemicals and chemical products); mechanical engineering (machinery and equipment nes); electrical, electrical, electrical, electrical, and potical and optical and optical and optical and optical equipment); food, drink and tobacco (food products, beverages and tobacco); paper products, printing and publishing (publ, paper products, printing and publishing); construction; hotels and catering (hotels and restaurants); transport and communication (transport, storage and communication); public administration; education and health services (education, health and social work).

 5
 For enquiries, see telephone numbers on p S84.

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

129.5 130.1 130.2

131.0 131.2 131.5

143.4 143.4 145.1

140.2 147.0 143.4

145.5

Jan Feb Mar 1997

Apr May Jun

Jul P

EARNINGS selected countries: index of wages per head: manufacturing (manual workers) 5.9

5.8 UNIT WAGE COSTS * All employees: index for main industrial sectors

UNITED KINGDOM	11. 1999	Manufacturing	the second second	Energy and	Production	Construction	Whole econor	my	
SIC 1992 1990=100			Per cent change from a year earlier	 water supply 	industries			Per cent change from a year earlier	
	1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996	82.2 85.5 87.4 89.5 93.8 100.0 105.2 105.5 105.0 104.5 108.4 114.1	5.0 4.0 2.1 2.4 4.8 6.6 5.2 0.3 -0.5 -0.4 3.7 5.3	80.9 76.2 84.9 95.2 96.2 100.0 111.3 113.0 105.6 97.8 	72.5 75.0 79.4 84.6 93.7 100.0 101.3 105.2 103.8 100.6	67.3 70.2 71.7 77.6 90.7 100.0 107.7 104.1 99.2 98.9 	69.8 73.0 76.7 82.3 90.6 100.0 106.8 110.4 110.2 109.5 111.3 113.0	5.4 4.6 5.1 7.2 10.4 6.8 3.4 -0.1 -0.7 1.6 1.6	
	1992 01 02 03 04 02 03 04 1993 01 02 03 04 02 03 04 1994 01 02 03 03 04 1995 01 02 03 04 02 03 04 1996 01 02 04 1997 01 02 02	106.0 105.5 105.4 105.0 103.4 104.5 105.9 106.1 104.4 104.2 104.2 105.3 106.8 107.7 108.3 106.8 112.4 113.7 114.6 115.8 116.2 117.0	$\begin{array}{c} 2.3\\ -0.1\\ -0.6\\ -0.5\\ -2.4\\ -1.0\\ 0.5\\ 1.0\\ 1.0\\ -0.3\\ -1.6\\ -0.8\\ 2.3\\ 3.4\\ 3.9\\ 5.1\\ 5.2\\ 5.5\\ 5.9\\ 4.7\\ 3.3\\ 2.9\end{array}$				110.1 111.0 110.4 110.6 110.6 110.6 110.3 110.2 109.1 109.0 109.6 110.5 111.0 111.1 112.4 112.2 112.1 113.4 114.2 115.2 N/A	5.0 4.7 2.6 1.3 -0.5 -0.6 0.2 0.3 0.5 -1.2 -1.4 -0.7 0.3 1.7 1.9 2.6 1.5 1.1 1.5 1.1 2.1 1.6 2.7 N/A	
	1994 Dec	106.4	1.4						
	1995 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	106.8 106.4 107.3 107.8 107.6 107.8 108.6 107.8 108.4 109.6 110.1 112.2	2.3 2.2 2.5 3.3 3.5 3.3 4.6 3.7 3.4 4.8 5.1 5.5	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ···	··· ··· ··· ··· ···		··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ···		
	1996 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	111.8 112.6 112.9 113.8 113.5 113.8 114.2 114.9 114.8 115.0 115.8 116.7	4.6 5.8 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.1 6.6 5.9 4.9 5.2 3.9	··· ··· ··· ··· ···	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ···	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ·· ··	··· ··· ··· ··· ···		
	1997 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jun	116.3 115.8 117.7 117.5 116.7	3.8 3.2 2.9 1.8 3.7 3.3 2.2	··· ··· ··· ···	 		 	:: :: :: ::	
Three months ending:	1994 Oct Nov Dec	104.4 104.7 105.3	-1.7 -1.6 -0.8				····		
	1995 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	106.0 106.5 106.8 107.1 107.5 107.7 108.0 108.1 108.3 108.6 109.4 110.7	0.7 2.0 2.3 2.7 3.1 3.4 3.8 3.9 4.0 4.4 5.1						
	1996 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	111.4 112.2 112.4 113.1 113.4 113.7 113.8 114.3 114.6 114.9 115.2 115.8	5.1 5.3 5.2 5.4 5.5 5.8 5.8 5.8 5.8 5.8 5.8 5.8 5.8 5.3	 	··· ··· ··· ··· ···		······································		
	1997 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jun	116.2 116.3 116.2 116.1 116.6 117.0 117.3	4.3 3.7 3.3 2.7 2.8 2.9 3.1	··· ··· ··· ···	··· ·· ·· ·· ··	··· ··· ··· ···	··· ··· ··· ···		

Source: Earnings and Employment Division, ONS. Customer helpline: 01928 79242 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. Note:

*

=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)
al averages	108.2 115.4 120.5 126.2 131.9 137.8	100 105 110 114 117 118 120	100.0 104.8 108.4 110.7 112.5 114.1 117.7	100.0 104.5 107.9 110.6 113.2 117.6 122.4	100.0 104.6 108.7 111.1 113.4 116.1 119.0	100.0 106.6 114.2 120.4 123.9 128.0 134.7	100 117 133 147 166 188	100 105 110 117 118 123	100.0 109.8 115.7 120.0 124.0 127.8 130.1	100.0 103.5 104.6 104.7 106.9 110.4 113.1	100.0 104.0 108.3 111.8 113.7 115.0 117.2	100.0 108.2 116.5 124.4 130.0 136.4 143.6	100.0 105.5 110.3 113.9 118.6 124.9 133.1	100. 103. 106. 108. 111. 114. 118.
erly averag Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	130.1 131.3 132.4 134.0	118.0	113.4 113.5 114.1 115.3	115.5 119.1 117.6 118.2	114.5 115.5 116.3 116.8	125.2 126.3 129.3 131.4	179.0 186.0 190.0 196.0	119.0 119.0 120.0 123.0	126.4 126.7 128.7 129.5	110.3 111.4 108.5 111.0	114.5 114.9 115.3 115.3	133.4 135.4 137.0 139.2	121.2 124.5 126.0 127.9	113 114 115 115
Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	135.6 136.8 138.4 140.1	120.0	115.4 116.9 118.4 120.0	120.4 124.3 122.3 122.7	117.1 118.1 119.3 119.8	134.1 134.7 134.9 135.2	198.0 202.0 	122.0 124.0 124.0	128.8 129.3 130.9 131.6	112.2 113.2 113.8 113.5	116.3 116.7 117.4 118.2	140.7 143.0 144.4 145.9	129.6 135.1 133.0 134.7	116 118 118 120
Q1 Q2 1ly	141.5 142.7	121.0	119.2	::	120.6 121.3	135.2	::	::	133.9	118.0 116.0	119.1	147.2	136.6	120 121
Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Sep Oct Nov Dec	130.2 130.4 131.1 131.2 131.5 132.2 132.4 132.7 133.6 133.7 134.6	118.0 118.0 118.0	113.6 113.2 113.4 113.5 113.5 113.0 114.3 114.7 114.8 114.9 116.3	115.5 118.6 117.6 118.2	115.7 116.3 116.8	126.3 129.3 131.4	··· ··· ··· ··· ···	119.0 119.0 120.0 123.0	126.4 126.5 126.6 126.7 128.5 128.5 129.2 129.4 129.5	110.6 110.9 111.1 110.5 116.8 106.1 106.2 111.0 111.4 110.8 110.5	115.0 115.1 115.1 115.1 115.5 115.5 115.5 115.5 115.5 115.4 115.4	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	121.2 121.4 124.4 122.2 125.1 127.2 123.8 126.8 126.8 127.1 129.7	113 113 113 113 114 114 114 114 115 115 115 116
Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	134.9 135.8 136.2 136.5 136.7 137.3 137.9 138.4 139.0 139.2 139.9 141.3	120.0 120.0 121.0	115.2 115.7 115.4 115.2 116.8 118.7 117.2 118.5 119.5 119.3 120.5 120.1	120.4 124.3 122.3 122.7	117.1 118.1 119.3 119.8	134.1 134.7 134.9 135.2 	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	122.0 124.0 124.0	128.8 128.8 128.8 129.1 129.2 129.5 130.9 130.9 130.9 131.4 131.5 131.8	110.2 112.9 113.0 112.8 112.7 114.2 112.6 114.7 114.0 114.2 113.6 112.7	116.2 116.4 116.4 116.7 116.7 116.8 117.4 117.4 117.4 118.1 118.2		129.3 129.3 130.4 134.5 136.1 134.7 134.3 131.6 133.2 132.5 134.6 137.0	119
Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jun Jul P Ises on a v al averages	140.6 142.0 141.9 141.9 142.7 143.4 143.3 year earlier	121.0	118.7 119.7 119.2 118.6 121.1	 	120.6 121.3 	135.2	··· ··· ··· ···	··· ··· ··· ···	133.8 133.8 134.0 134.1	121.6 116.3 116.0 115.8 115.8 115.8 116.4	119.2 119.2 	··· ··· ···	135.4 135.8 138.5 137.2 140.6	120 121 121
al average.	9 8 7 5 5 5 4	5 5 3 3 1 2	5 5 3 2 2 1 3	5 4 3 2 2 4 4	4 5 4 2 2 2 2	5 7 7 5 3 3 5	19 17 13 11 13 13	6 5 4 6 1 4	7 10 5 4 3 3 2	5 4 1 0 2 3 2	3 4 3 2 1 2	9 8 7 5 5 5 5	9 6 5 3 4 5 7	
erly averag Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	ges 5 5 4 4	2 2 3 0	0 1 2 2	3 4 4 4	2 2 2 2	2 3 4 5	13 15 13 13	2 2 3 4	3 2 4 4	4 3 3 2	1 1 1 1	4 5 5 6	4 5 6 6	
Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	4 4 5 5	2 2 3 3	2 3 4 4	4 4 4 4	2 2 3 3	7 7 4 3	11 9 	3 4 3 	2 2 2 2	2 2 5 2	2 2 2 3	5 6 5 5	7 9 6 5	:
Q1 Q2	4 4	1	3	··· ··	3 3	1	::		4	5 2	2 	5 	5 	
Mar Apr Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	554 554 44 44 4	··· ··· ··· ··· ···	0 1 1 1 3 3 2 2 2 2	· · · 4 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2 2 2 	2 4 5	··· ··· ··· ··· ···	3 2 1 1 3 4	2 2 2 2 2 3 3 4 4 4 4 4	3 4 3 1 8 1 2 2 1 5	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	··· ··· ··· ··· ···	4 5 2 6 6 6 6 7 6 6 7	
Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jun Jun Sep Oct Nov Dec	4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 4 5 5	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1 2 2 2 3 5 4 4 4 4 5 3	··· 4 ··· 5 ··· 4 ··· 4 ··· 4	2 2 3 3 3	7 7 4 3	··· ··· ··· ··· ···	··· 3 ··· 4 ··· 3 ···	2222222221222	-1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 6 8 3 3 3 3 2	1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2		7 7 8 11 8 6 5 4 6 5 4 6 6	
Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jun	4 5 4 4 4 4	··· 1 ··· ···	3 3 3 3 4	··· ··· ··· ···	3	1 	··· ··· ··· ··· ···	··· ·· ·· ··	4 4 4 4 	10 3 3 3 2	2 2 2 2	··· ··· ··· ···	5 55 6 2 3	

Source: OECD - Main Economic Indicators Earnings and Employment Division, ONS. Customer Helpline: 01928 792442

1Wages and salaries on a weekly basis (all employees). 2 Seasonally adjusted. 3 Males only. 4 Hourly wage rates. 5 Monthly earnings.

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

RETAIL PRICES 6 Summary of recent movements

		All items (RPI)	all a star	All items exclu	iding				
				Mortgage inter payments (RPI		Mortgage inter and indirect ta	rest payments xes (RPIY)	Housing	
		Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentag change ov 12 months
1996	Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	153.1 153.8 153.8 153.9 154.4	2.1 2.1 2.7 2.7 2.5	152.8 153.6 153.6 153.7 154.2	2.8 2.9 3.3 3.3 3.1	148.7 149.6 149.6 149.7 149.5	2.4 2.5 3.0 3.0 2.7	149.7 150.5 150.5 150.6 151.6	2.6 2.6 2.9 3.0 2.6
997	Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug	154.4 155.0 155.4 156.3 156.9 157.5 157.5 158.5	2.8 2.7 2.6 2.9 3.3 3.5	153.9 154.5 154.9 155.8 156.3 156.3 156.4 157.1	3.1 2.9 2.7 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.7 3.0 2.8	149.3 149.9 150.3 150.8 151.3 151.8 151.0 151.8	2.8 2.5 2.0 2.0 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.1	150.7 151.3 151.7 152.2 152.7 153.0 152.6 153.5	2.7 2.5 2.2 2.1 2.1 2.2 2.6 2.5

6.2

RETAIL PRICES Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for August 12 1997

Junch 1 month 12 months Junch 12 month 1		Index Jan 1987=100	Percentage ch	ange over	Inde		Percentage cha	ange over
ALL Flass 198.5 0.6 3.5 Tobacco 207.8 1.3 Acchol and tobacco 194.8 0.5 0.5 Tobacco 207.8 1.3 Housing and household sepanditure 198.8 0.6 0.5 Tobacco 207.8 1.3 Personal expenditure 198.4 0.4 0.5 4.1 2.6 Reit 207.7 1.3 Trave and elsave 100.4 0.5 4.7 Motinge interest payments 198.2 0.9 Seasonal food 100.1 0.6 6.1 Repairs and mainsmore charges 173.0 All tems excluding basesonal food 163.5 0.7 4.1 Dueling instantance charges 173.0 All tems excluding basesonal food 153.5 0.6 2.5 Dueling instantance charges 173.0 Other indices taxing fibrest payments (RPDK) 157.1 0.4 2.8 0.8 0.0 Other indices taxing inferest payments and		0an 1907=100	1 month	12 months	— Jan	1987=100		12 months
Food and catering Accords and catering 15.1 0.1 0.5 Cigatelies to bacco 2105 100 Meding and household spenditure 156.8 0.8 4.2 Housing 122.6 0.9 Personic expenditure 156.8 0.6 4.2 Housing 122.6 0.9 Consumer durables 116.1 1.5 0.4 0.6 -5.1 Reparts and native parts an	ALL ITEMS	158.5	0.6	3.5	Tobacco	207.8		3.2
Alcohol and tobačco 164.8 0.6 4.5 Location 100.00 100.4 Heasing and household expendiume 136.4 1.4 2.6 Ref 217.7 0.9 Introve and isource 116.1 1.5 0.4 26.6 27.7 0.9 Consumer durables 116.1 1.5 0.4 Water and other payments 27.8 Seasonal food 145.3 0.6 5.1 Deving under analysis of the pays and tablecond tax to the pays and table tablecond tax to the pays and table table table table table table table	Food and extering	154.4				210.5		8
Housing and household expenditure 156.8 0.3 4.2 Housing 182.6 0.9 Personal expenditure 156.4 0.6 4.7 Mortgage interest payments 183.2 193.2 Consumer durables 116.1 1.5 0.4 0.6 -5.1 Perpenditor (Lan 1965-100) 10.2 Sessional food 120.0 0.6 -5.1 Perpension expression and reaction and tax 153.4 153.4 Food accluding seasonal in food 191.5 0.7 4.1 Doit yours and materias or hanges in the secturing: 153.2 All items excluding food 191.5 0.4 2.5 Other indices 132.2 0.0 All items excluding food 191.5 0.4 2.5 Other indices 132.4 0.0 Mortgage interest payments and indice indices (PRX) 157.1 0.5 2.1 Household goods 138.9 1.2 Pool and solid fuels 157.1 0.5 2.7 Furniting indices 36.5 1.4 Pool and solid fuels 157.1 0.5 2.8 Other and tas 17.5 0.1 0.4 Pericas 12.2 Poo			0.1		Tobacco	185.4		
Personal expenditure 136.4 1.4 2.6 The first state is the state of the		104.0	0.5					
Trevel and lesure 160.4 0.6 4.7 Non-model interest payments 21/0 Consumer durables 116.1 1.5 0.4 Community charge and rates/council tax 154.4 Seasonal food 120.0 0.6 5.1 Reparation (10,1106)=100 110.2 Food excluding seasonal food 159.4 0.6 2.7 Reparation (10,1106)=100 155.2 All items excluding food 151.5 0.7 4.1 Develop class of and maintenance charges 179.0 All items excluding food 157.1 0.4 2.8 Obs 123.5 0.0 Other indices 127.1 0.4 2.8 Obs 124.2 0.0 Indirect taxes (RPX)(11) 157.1 0.5 2.7 Funding base 138.9 1.2 mortgage interest payments and inferent taxes (RPX)(11) 157.1 0.5 2.8 Obs 138.9 1.2 mortgage interest payments and inferent taxes (RPX)(11) 157.1 0.5 2.8 Obs 138.9 1.2 Pocal 142.3 0.1 0.4 2.7 Funding base 136.7 137.3 Pocal 157.1 0.5 2.8 Obs 138.9 1.2 Pocal 123.2 0.							0.9	7.8
Consumer durables 16.1 1.5 0.4 Despension interaction interactintex interaction interaction interactintex interaction i						217.7		3
Consumer ourages 116.1 1.5 0.4 Community charge and rates/cound its: 154.4 Seasonal food 120.0 0.6 -5.1 Main and other payments: 257.3 Food excluding seasonal food 159.4 0.6 3.7 Devisors 155.5 All items excluding food 161.5 0.7 4.1 Devisors 152.5 All items excluding reasonal food 153.5 0.6 2.5 Ga 125.9 Other indices 153.5 0.6 2.5 Ga 124.2 0.0 mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (PRV)(1) 157.1 0.5 2.7 Furniture 142.2 12 mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (PRV)(1) 157.1 0.5 2.8 Ga and solid fuels 157.3 144.1 0.2 Food 122.3 0.1 -0.4 -0 Furniture 142.3 0.1 -0.4 Beads 133.4 0 -0 Pata and palances 153.3 0.2 of which, home-killed lamb 122	rraver and leisure	160.4	0.6	4.7		189.2		
Seasonal food 12.0 0.6 5.1 Water and other programmes, out take and other programmes, out taker and other programmes, out take and other programmes, out take	Concurrent durables					110.2		
Production LOW 120.0 0.6 -5.1 Repeating and maintenance charges 179.0 All times excluding seasonal 153.0 0.6 3.1 Deving and maintenance charges 179.0 All times excluding seasonal 163.0 0.6 3.1 Deving and maintenance & ground rent 185.5 Other indices 11 11 Call and solid fuels 155.0 0.0 All times excluding: 120.5 0.6 2.5 Oll and other fuels 177.5 moting enterest payments (RPK) 157.1 0.4 2.8 Gas 124.2 moting enterest payments and maintenance & ground rent 183.5 0.5 2.5 Oll and other fuels 177.5 moting enterest payments and maintenance & ground rent 183.0 1.2 1.2 1.2 moting enterest payments and maintenance & ground rent 183.0 1.2 1.2 1.2 moting enterest payments and maintenance & ground rent 183.0 1.2 1.2 1.2 moting enterest payments and maintenance & ground rent 1.2 2.1 1.2 1.2	consumer durables	116.1	1.5	0.4	Community charge and rates/council	tax 154.4		
Production LOW 120.0 0.6 -5.1 Repeating and maintenance charges 179.0 All times excluding seasonal 153.0 0.6 3.1 Deving and maintenance charges 179.0 All times excluding seasonal 163.0 0.6 3.1 Deving and maintenance & ground rent 185.5 Other indices 11 11 Call and solid fuels 155.0 0.0 All times excluding: 120.5 0.6 2.5 Oll and other fuels 177.5 moting enterest payments (RPK) 157.1 0.4 2.8 Gas 124.2 moting enterest payments and maintenance & ground rent 183.5 0.5 2.5 Oll and other fuels 177.5 moting enterest payments and maintenance & ground rent 183.0 1.2 1.2 1.2 moting enterest payments and maintenance & ground rent 183.0 1.2 1.2 1.2 moting enterest payments and maintenance & ground rent 183.0 1.2 1.2 1.2 moting enterest payments and maintenance & ground rent 1.2 2.1 1.2 1.2	Conservations				Water and other payments	257.8		4
And a kit builting sescination 18:3.4 0 0.3 Dowling insurance & ground materials 155.2 All items excluding food 161.5 0.7 4.1 Design and light 131.2 0.0 All items excluding: 157.1 0.4 2.8 Gas 125.9 0.1 Millions excluding: 157.1 0.4 2.8 Gas 117.5 0.4 mortgage interset payments and indirect taxes (RPX)(1) 157.1 0.5 2.7 Furniture 142.2 142.2 mortgage interset payments and depreciation 157.1 0.5 2.8 Other household goods 138.9 1.2 Food 142.3 0.1 0.4 0				-5.1	Repairs and maintenance charges			8
All times excluding load 159.4 0.6 3.7 Defining insurance & ground rent 186.5 Other indices 111 tense excluding: 131.2 0.0 All times excluding: 157.1 0.4 2.8 2.8 145.5 Marking excluding: 153.5 0.6 2.5 Oll and other fuels 117.5 mortgage interest payments and indication transes (RPXI) 151.8 0.5 2.1 Household goods 138.9 1.2 mortgage interest payments and indication transes (RPXI) 157.1 0.5 2.7 Fundation downsmables 142.2 1.4 mortgage interest payments and indication transes (RPXI) 157.1 0.5 2.8 Onterchain appliances 195.5 Food 142.3 0.1 0.4 Pet care 145.6 0 Gradial calces 141.7 0 Pet care 145.6 0.2 Gradial calces 151.8 -5 2.8 Onterchain appliances 192.5 0 Bed 128.4 0 141.7 0 Pet care 145.6 0 O'dincide calces 141.7 0 <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>0.3</td> <td>Do-it vourself materials</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>				0.3	Do-it vourself materials			
All tems excluding food 16.5 0.7 4.1 Fuel and light 131.2 0.0 All tems excluding: 157.1 0.4 2.8 0.8 125.9 0.1 mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPX)(1) 151.8 0.5 2.1 Household goods 138.9 1.2 mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPX)(1) 151.8 0.5 2.7 Furniture 142.2 nortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPX)(1) 157.1 0.5 2.8 Other household goods 138.9 1.2 mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPX)(1) 157.1 0.5 2.8 Other household docusumables 157.3 mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPX)(1) 157.1 0.5 2.8 Other household explances 99.5 foread 123.4 0.1 0.4 Other household consumables 157.3 0.2 Bread 138.4 0.1 0.4 Pet care 143.6 0.2 Cereals 143.1 0.2 Postage 153.0 0.2 0.2 Bech 123.4 -5 Telephone				3.7				
Other Indices Cola and solid hules 125.9 Cola and solid hules 126.9	All items excluding food	161.5	0.7	4.1	5	100.0		4
Other Indices Cola and solid huels 125.9 Cola and solid huels Mill iteme seckuling: 157.1 0.4 2.8 Gas 124.2 mortinge interest payments (RPIX) 157.1 0.4 2.8 Gas 124.2 mortinge interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIX)(1) 151.8 0.5 2.1 Household goods 138.9 1.2 mortinge interest payments and council tax 157.1 0.5 2.7 Funditing applications 393.5 mortinge interest payments and cepreciation 157.1 0.5 2.8 Council tax 142.2 mortinge interest payments and cepreciation 157.1 0.5 2.8 Council tax 143.7 mortinge interest payments and cakes 141.7 0 Household services 144.1 0.2 Bread 138.4 0 142.2 2.0 Fees and subcriptions 163.3 Creatis and cakes 141.7 0 Household services 144.1 0.2 Bread 138.4 -5 Telephones, telemessages, etc. 103.9 103.9 Contin tax 144.2 -5 Telephones,					Fuel and light	131.2	0.0	-2.8
All frees excluding: Electricity 140.5 mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPNX)[1] 157.1 0.4 2.5 Gas 117.5 mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPNX)[1] 151.8 0.5 2.1 Household goods 138.9 1.2 mortgage interest payments and depreciation 157.1 0.5 2.7 Fundure 142.2 1.2 mortgage interest payments and depreciation 157.1 0.5 2.8 Other household equipment Household consumaties 157.3 Bread 133.4 0.1 0.4 Plet care 145.5 Bread 138.4 0 1 Postage 143.1 0.2 Bread 138.4 0 1 Postage 143.1 0.2 Bread 138.4 1 0.2 Fees and subscriptions 164.3 0 Careals 154.0 1 Postage 153.3 0 0.4 165.3 0 0.2 Bacon 163.4 2 Clothing and tookerse 103.3 0 0 0 0.6 0.6 0 0.6							0.0	-2.0
mortgage interest payments (HPIX) 157.1 0.4 2.8 Gas 124.2 motage interest payments and indirectuses (HPIX)1 153.5 0.6 2.5 Oil and other fuels 127.5 motage interest payments and indirectuses (HPIX)1 151.8 0.5 2.1 Household goods 138.9 1.2 motage interest payments and depreciation 157.1 0.5 2.8 Other thousehold equipment 142.2 motage interest payments and depreciation 157.1 0.5 2.8 Other thousehold equipment 140.3 Bread 138.4 0.1 -0.4 Household services 141.1 0.2 Bread 138.4 0.1 -0.4 Postage 158.3 0.2 and which, home-killed lamb 148.2 -2 Pes and subscriptions 164.3 0.2 and which, fresh fish 128.4 -2 Cothing and tooker 115.2 2.0 of which, fresh fish 128.4 -2 Other meat 115.4 0 Other meat 101.4 of which, fresh fish								
bousing 153.5 0.6 2.5 Oil and other fuels 17.5 indirect taxes (RPX)[1] 151.8 0.5 2.1 Household goods 188.9 1.2 indirect taxes (RPX)[1] 151.8 0.5 2.7 Furnishings 143.7 council tax 157.1 0.5 2.8 Other household equipment 140.9 depreciation 157.1 0.5 2.8 Other household equipment 140.9 Bread 142.3 0.1 0.4 Pet care 145.5 Granals 144.1 0.2 Pet care 145.5 0.3 Carals 151.8 -1 Dressing cardio	mortgage interest payments (RP	IX) 157.1	0.4	28				
The second sec	housing							
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mortgage interest payments and depreciation 16.11 0.03 2.17 Purchases 143.7 Food Generals 157.1 0.5 2.8 Other household equipment 140.9 Food 138.4 0.1 0.4 Purchasehold equipment 140.9 Bread 138.4 0.1 0.4 Putcare 145.6 0.2 Generals 141.7 0 Household consumables 157.3 0.2 Bread 138.4 0.1 0.4 Pottage 153.0 0.2 Bace 151.8 1 Potage 153.0 164.3 0.2 Pork 143.1 2 Clothing and foctwear 118.2 2.0 Pork 143.1 2 2 Potes and subscriptons 164.3 Bacon 135.4 2 2 Clothing and foctwear 118.2 2.0 Other meat 132.5 2 0 Women's outerwear 101.4 0.6 Bacon 125.4 2 2			0.5	27	Fumiture			
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Biscuits and cakes 154.0 0 Postage 144.1 0.2 Beef 129.4 -5 Postage 153.0 1 0.2 of which, home-killed lamb 149.2 -2 Postage 163.3 1 0 of which, home-killed lamb 149.2 -2 Postage 164.3 1 Bacon 163.4 2 Clothing and footwear 118.2 2.0 Poultry 114.3 -2 Men's outerwear 101.4 101.4 Other meat 133.5 0 Women's outerwear 101.4 101.4 Other dating 153.9 Footwear 118.2 2.0 101.4 Other dating 133.5 0 Women's outerwear 101.4 101.4 Other dating 153.9 Footwear 119.3 101.4 101.4 101.4 101.4 101.4 101.4 101.4 101.4 101.4 101.4 101.4 101.4 101.4 101.4 101.4 101.4 101.4								
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Deter 1294 -5 Telephones, telemessages, etc. 103.9 Lamb 148.2 -2 Domestic services 182.8 of which, home-killed lamb 148.2 -2 Fees and subscriptions 182.8 Pork 148.1 -2 Fees and subscriptions 182.8 -2 Porth 163.4 2 Clothing and footwear 115.4 -2 Other meat 133.5 0 Women's outerwear 101.4 -2 of which, fresh fish 129.8 4 Children's outerwear 126.6 -2 Oli and fats 138.9 -2 Converar 119.3 -2 -2 Oli and fats 138.9 -3 Footwear 121.0 -2					Postage			
Lamb 151.8 1 Domestic services 182.8 Pork 148.1 -9 Fees and subscriptions 164.3 Bacon 163.4 2 Clothing and footwear 118.2 2.0 Poultry 114.3 -2 Men's outerwear 101.4 - Other meat 133.5 0 Women's outerwear 101.4 - of which, fresh fish 125.4 2 Childen's outerwear 122.6 - of which, fresh fish 129.8 4 Other clothing 153.9 - Butter 165.1 0 Personal goods and services 170.8 0.6 Eggs 144.3 -3 Personal atrickes 121.0 0.6 Eggs 144.3 -3 Personal services 122.6 0 Office and other hot drinks 134.2 12 Men's outerwear 191.5 0.6 Sugar and preserves 156.0 -1 Personal services 122.6 0 Coffee and other hot drinks 134.2 12 Personal services 142.1 0.7				-5	Telephones, telemessages, etc			3
of Which, home-killed lamb 148.2 -2 Fees and subscriptions 144.3 Bacon 163.4 2 Clothing and footwear 118.2 2.0 Poultry 114.3 -2 Men's outerwear 115.4 - Other meat 133.5 0 Women's outerwear 101.4 - Fish 125.4 2 Children's outerwear 122.6 - of which, fresh fish 129.8 4 Other clothing 153.9 - Butter 166.1 0 Footwear 119.3 - - Oil and fats 138.9 3 Personal goods and services 170.8 0.6 Eggs 144.3 -4 Personal articles 121.0 - - Milk fresh 152.9 0 Chemists goods 179.5 - - Goffee and other hot drinks 134.2 12 Motoring expenditure 167.1 0.7 Sugar and preserves 156.0 -1 Mantenance of motor vehicles				1				
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Bacon 163.4 2 Clothing and footwear 118.2 2.0 Poultry 114.3 -2 Men's outerwear 115.4 115.4 Other meat 133.5 0 Women's outerwear 101.4 of which, fresh fish 129.8 4 Other clothing 153.9 Butter 166.1 0 Other clothing 153.9 Oil and fats 138.9 3 Footwear 119.3 Cheese 169.5 3 Personal goods and services 170.8 0.6 Kirk fresh 152.9 0 Chemisting spoods 179.5 0.6 Milk fresh 152.9 0 Chemisting spoods 179.5 0.7 Milk products 144.3 -3 Personal services 122.6 0 Coffee and other hot drinks 134.2 12 Motoring expenditure 167.1 0.7 Sugar and preserves 156.0 -1 Maintenance of motor vehicles 188.3 Sweets and chocolates 148.5 2 Petrol and oil 186.8 Vegetables 121.1 -1 <td></td> <td>148.1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>104.0</td> <td></td> <td></td>		148.1				104.0		
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Other meat 133.5 0 Instruction 115.4 Fish 125.4 2 Other todo source are 101.4 of which, fresh fish 129.8 4 Other clothing 133.9 Butter 166.1 0 Other clothing 133.9 Oil and fats 138.9 3 Footwear 119.3 Cheese 169.5 3 Personal goods and services 170.8 0.6 Eggs 144.3 -4 Personal articles 121.0 0 Mik fresh 152.9 0 Chemist goods 179.5 - Tea 152.2 0 Other clothing 188.3 - - Coffee and other hot drinks 134.2 12 Motoring expenditure 167.1 0.7 Sugar and preserves 156.0 -1 Maintenance of motor vehicles 188.3 Sweets and chocolates 144.5 2 Petrol and oil 166.8 - of which, other fresh vegetables 17.1 -1 Fares an	Poultry	114.3					2.0	1.0
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Butter 162.1 0 Footwear 153.9 Oil and fats 138.9 3 Footwear 119.3 Cheese 169.5 3 Personal goods and services 170.8 0.6 Eggs 144.3 4 Personal articles 121.0 Milk fresh 152.9 0 Chemists goods 179.5 Milk products 144.3 -3 Personal services 222.6 Octoring expenditure 167.1 0.7 Soft drinks 180.0 3 Purchase of motor vehicles 144.1 Soft drinks 186.0 -1 Maintenance of motor vehicles 188.3 Sweets and chocolates 148.5 2 Pertol and oil 166.8 Potatoes 141.6 -19 Vehicles tax and insurance 191.2 Vegetables 112.1 -1 Fares and other travel 171.0 0.1 of which, other fresh vegetables 97.4 -2 Rail fares 187.7 of which, other fresh vegetables 97.4 -2 Rail fares 187.4 Other foots 147.7	of which, fresh fish							4
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Mik products 144.3 -3 Orderniss guods 179.5 Tea 152.2 0 Personal services 222.6 Coffee and other hot drinks 134.2 12 Motoring expenditure 167.1 0.7 Soft drinks 180.0 3 Purchase of motor vehicles 142.1 0.7 Sugar and preserves 156.0 -1 Maintenance of motor vehicles 188.3 Potatoes 144.5 2 Petrol and oil 166.8 of which, unprocessed potatoes 145.2 -30 Vegetables 191.2 Vegetables 112.1 -1 Fares and other travel 171.0 0.1 of which, other fresh vegetables 97.4 -2 Rail fares 187.7 184.4 of which, fresh fruit 132.6 5 Other travel costs 151.3 0 Other foods 147.7 2 Other travel costs 151.3 0	Milk freeh					121.0		1
Tea 152.2 0 Personal services 222.6 Coffee and other hot drinks 134.2 12 Motoring expenditure 167.1 0.7 Soft drinks 184.2 12 Motoring expenditure 167.1 0.7 Sugar and preserves 156.0 -1 Maintenance of motor vehicles 188.3 Sweets and chocolates 144.5 2 Petrol and oil 186.8 Potatoes 141.6 -19 Vehicle stax and insurance 191.2 of which, uprocessed potatoes 142.1 -1 Fares and other travel 171.0 0.1 of which, other fresh vegetables 97.4 -2 Rail fares 187.7 184.4 Other froods 147.7 2 Other travel costs 151.3 -1						179.5		5
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Soft drinks 180.0 3 Purchase of motor vehicles 167.1 0.7 Sugar and preserves 156.0 -1 Maintenance of motor vehicles 188.3 Sweets and chocolates 148.5 2 Petrol and oil 186.8 Potatoes 141.6 -19 Vehicles tax and insurance 191.2 Vegetables 112.1 -1 Fares and other travel 171.0 0.1 of which, other fresh vegetables 97.4 -2 Rail fares 187.7 of which, fresh fruit 132.6 5 Other travel costs 151.3 Other foods 147.7 2 Uter tavel costs 151.3								
Sourchase of motor vehicles 142.1 Sugar and preserves 156.0 Sweets and chocolates 148.5 Potatoes 141.6 of which, unprocessed potatoes 145.2 300 300 Vegetables 112.1 of which, other fresh vegetables 97.4 -2 Rail fares Fruit 134.9 4 Bus and coach fares 147.7 2 Other frosh fruit 132.6 147.7 2	Conee and other not drinks				Motoring expenditure	167.1	0.7	6.2
Sweets and chocolates 166.0 -1 Maintenance of motor vehicles 188.3 Sweets and chocolates 148.5 2 Petrol and oil 186.8 Potatoes 141.6 -19 Vehicles tax and insurance 191.2 Vegetables 112.1 -1 Fares and other travel 171.0 0.1 of which, upprocessed potatoes 17.4 -2 Rail fares 187.7 of which, other fresh vegetables 97.4 -2 Rail fares 187.7 of which, if resh fruit 132.6 5 Other travel coats 151.3				3	Purchase of motor vehicles	142 1		1
By the same of the second s					Maintenance of motor vehicles			5
Potatoes 141.6 -19 Vehicles tax and insurance 191.2 of which, unprocessed potatoes 145.2 -30 -30 191.2 Vegetables 112.1 -1 Fares and other travel 171.0 0.1 of which, other fresh vegetables 97.4 -2 Rail fares 187.7 Fruit 134.9 4 Bus and ocach fares 184.4 Other foods 147.7 2 Other travel costs 151.3				2	Petrol and oil			15
of which, unprocessed potatoes 145.2 -30 101.2 Vegetables 112.1 -1 Fares and other travel 171.0 0.1 of which, other fresh vegetables 97.4 -2 Rail fares 187.7 of which, fresh fruit 134.9 4 Bus and coach fares 184.4 Other foods 147.7 2 Other travel costs 151.3		141.6						3
Vegetables 112.1 -1 Fares and other travel 171.0 0.1 of which, other fresh vegetables 97.4 -2 Rail fares 187.7 Fruit 134.9 4 Bus and coach fares 184.4 of which, fresh fruit 132.6 5 Other travel costs 151.3 Other foods 147.7 2 Leisure goods 123.9 0.0						101.2		
of which, other fresh vegetables 97.4 -2 Rail fares 171.3 0.1 Fruit 134.9 4 Bus and coach fares 182.7 of which, fresh fruit 132.6 5 Other travel costs 151.3 Other foods 147.7 2 Leisure goods 123.9 0.0		112.1			Fares and other travel	171.0	01	3.4
Fruit 134.9 4 Bus and coach fares 184.4 of which, fresh fruit 132.6 5 Other travel costs 151.3 Other foods 147.7 2 Leisure goods 123.9 0.0	of which, other fresh vegeta						0.1	3.4
of which, fresh fruit 132.6 5 Other travel costs 154.4 Other foods 147.7 2 Leisure goods 123.9 0.0	Fruit							4
Other foods 147.7 2 Leisure goods 123.9 0.0	of which, fresh fruit							3
Leisure goods 123.9 0.0	Other foods				Outer traver costs	151.3		0
Leisure goods 123.9 0.0				2	L olouro acordo			0.0
	Catering	183.0	0.2	24			0.0	0.2
Bestaurant meals 190.5			0.2					-5
Contran marks 119.7				3				0
Take-aways and space 170.5 Toys, photographic and sports goods 120.4				5	loys, photographic and sports goods			-1
Books and newspapers 183.0	rand-aways and shacks	179.5		3	Books and newspapers	183.0		4
Gardening products 144.3	Alcoholio drinko	477.0						1
Alcoholic drinks 175.2 0.1 2.8			0.1	2.8				
Beer 185.8 4 Leisure services 184.0 0.8				4	Leisure services	184.0	0.8	5.6
on sales 191.5 4 Television licences and rentals 125.7							0.0	2
off sales 152.8 3 Entertainment and other reaction 200.7		152.8						5
Wine and spirits 160.6 1 Energia bally (Jap 200) 110.0				1				8
on sales 180.3 4 UK boliday (Jap 100 Jap 100) 119.8				4				4
Off sales 180.3 4 UK holidays (Jan 1994 = 100) 109.8 off sales 149.4 0 100.8 100.8 100.8	off sales				on nondays (Jan 1994 = 100)	109.8		4

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.

6.3 **RETAIL PRICES** Average retail prices of selected items

verage retail prices on August 12 for a number of ortant items derived from prices collected by the ice for National Statistics for the purpose of the eral Index of Retail Prices in more than 146 areas in United Kingdom are given below.

inco on August 10 1007

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

Average prices on August 12 1997	column below.			Station of the state
Number of quotations Average price Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)		lumber of juotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)
Beet: home-killed, per kg	Margarine		and the second	
Bet Deel mince 667 373 218-534 Best beel mince 666 593 479- 699 Topside 666 593 479- 699 Bisket (without bone) 498 408 349-499 Bisket (without bone) 498 408 746-1093	Margarine/Low fat spread, per 500g	246	72	41- 99
Broker (mark) 675 883 745-1003 Rump steak* 669 450 284-695	Cheese, per kg Cheddar type	238	540	438- 685
Lamb: home-killed, per kg	Eggs		450	101 100
Lini (with bone) 581 833 657-1029 Shuider (with bone) 560 350 253-459	Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	234 241	156 136	124- 182 95- 159
Lamb: imported (frozen), per kg	Milk		05	07.05
Loin (with bone) 151 519 409- 625 Leg (with bone) 171 458 416- 504	Pasteurised, per pint +	283	35	27-35
Leg (more energy	Tea	046	67	55- 84
Park: home-killed, per kg Lain (with bone) 675 511 373-629	Loose, per 125g Tea bags, per 250g	246 257	134	99-165
Shoulder (without bone) 493 324 218- 430	Coffee			
Bacon, per kg	Pure, instant, per 100g	277	209	195-255
Streaky 573 453 328-621	Ground(filter fine),227g/per 80	z 249	240	163-299
Gammon * 595 596 441-744	0			
Back* 640 601 438-916	Sugar Granulated, per kg	261	77	63-79
Kan u s (st shouldor)	Fresh vegetables			
Ham (not shoulder), 113g/per 4oz 600 91 59- 119	Potatoes, old loose, 454g/per	lb 310	24	15-35
	Potatoes, new loose, 454g/per		13	9-25
Sausages, 454g/per lb Pork 599 137 99- 160	Tomatoes, 454g/per lb Cabbage, hearted, 454g/per lb	606 586	52 29	45-78 19-39
Pork 599 137 99-160	Cauliflower, each	583	50	39-59
Canned meats	Brussels sprouts, 454g/per lb	-	- 26	- 18- 29
Corned beef, 340g 251 94 65-117	Carrots, 454g/per lb Onions, 454g/per lb	603 602	20 30	25-38
Chicken: roasting, oven ready, per kg	Mushrooms, 113g/per 4oz	601	35	29-40
Frozen 200 172 119- 215	Cucumber, each	582	46	39-59
Fresh or chilled 658 238 182- 265	Lettuce - iceberg, each Leeks, 454g/per lb	586 537	55 69	45- 69 49- 80
Fresh and smoked fish, per kg				
Cod fillets 422 582 419-750 Bainbow trout 389 505 353-585	Fresh fruit Apples, cooking, 454g/per lb	562	57	48-60
Rainbow trout 389 505 353-585	Apples, dessert, 454g/per lb	605	55	45-60
Bread	Pears, dessert, 454g/per lb	580	50	39-63
White loaf, sliced, 800g 239 53 42- 81	Oranges, each	594	22	17-29
White loaf, unwrapped, 800g 211 71 55- 89 Brown loaf, sliced, 400g 192 53 39- 79	Bananas, 454g/per lb	601 590	49 109	44- 55 89- 145
Brown loaf, sliced, 400g 192 53 39-79 Brown loaf, unsliced, 800g 228 73 55-91	Grapes, 454g/per lb Avocado pear, each	464	57	45-75
Flour	Grapefruit, each	593	29	22- 35
Self raising, per 1.5kg 239 60 39-79	Items other than food			
Butter	Draught bitter, per pint	566 571	165 184	141- 190 164- 210
Home produced, per 250g 231 84 78-91	Draught lager, per pint Whisky per nip	570	130	110- 150
Imported, per 250g 247 85 82-99	Cigarettes 20 king size filter	843	297	253- 317
	Coal, per 50kg	219	650	500-890
	Smokeless fuel per 50kg	262	937	796-1225
	4-star petrol, per litre Derv per litre	549 544	70 65	67-72 62-67
	Unleaded petrol ord. per litre	547	64	62-67
	Unleaded petrol ord. per litre	553	63	60- 65

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

General Notes - Retail Prices

e 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

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

Definitions

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

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

RETAIL PRICES General index of retail prices

Leisure goods

 $\begin{array}{r} 47\\50\\47\\48\\48\\47\\46\\48\\46\\45\\47\end{array}$

101.6 104.2 107.4 112.4 117.7 120.8 122.5 121.8 121.7 123.6

100.0 102.8 105.1 110.1 114.9 119.3 121.3 122.3 121.2

121.6 121.8

122.1 122.1 122.7

122.4 123.1 123.6

124.1 124.0 123.8

123.5 123.7 123.7

123.5 124.2 124.1

123.7 124.2 124.3

124.2 124.3 124.2

123.9 123.9

Leisure services

 $\begin{array}{r}
 30 \\
 29 \\
 29 \\
 30 \\
 30 \\
 32 \\
 62 \\
 71 \\
 66 \\
 59 \\
 59
 \end{array}$

101.6 108.1 115.1 124.5 138.8 150.0 156.7 162.5 167.7 173.8

100.0 103.6 112.1 119.6 130.7 145.5 153.6 160.1 165.0

168.7 170.1

169.9 170.2 170.5 171.0 171.1 171.4

172.7 173.4 173.6

174.0 174.3 175.2

175.9 176.3 177.2

177.8 178.1 178.4

180.2 180.9 181.6

182.5 184.0

RETAIL PRICES

6.4

1987 Annual averages 1988 1989 1990 1991 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1995

Aug 15 Sep 12

Oct 17 Nov 14 Dec 12

Jan 16 Feb 13 Mar 12

Apr 16 May 14 Jun 11

Jul 16 Aug 13 Sep 10

Oct 15 Nov 12 Dec 16

Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11

Apr 15 May 13 Jun 10

Jul 15 Aug 12

1996

1997

RETAIL PRICES General index of retail prices 6.4

																		and the second				
UNITED KINGDOM January 13 1987 = 100	ALL ITEMS	All items except food	All items except seasonal food +	All items except housing	All items except mortgage interest	National- ised industries**	Consumer durables	Food All	Seasonal +	Non- seasonal + food	Catering	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Househol goods	d Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goodsan services	d expendi-	Faresa other travel	
1987 Weights 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1992 1993 1994 1995 1995 1996	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	833 837 846 842 849 848 856 856 856 858 861 857 864	974 975 977 976 976 978 979 980 978 978 978 978	843 840 825 815 808 828 836 842 813 810 814	956 958 940 925 924 936 952 956 958 958 958 961	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 22 19	141 138 131 127 130 123 123 122 117 121 117	46 50 49 47 47 47 45 45 45 45 48 49	- 76 78 83 77 77 80 78 76 77 78	38 36 34 32 36 35 35 34 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 70 77 79 76 77 72 72 72	44 41 40 45 48 47 47 47 47 47 48 52	74 72 73 69 63 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58	38 37 39 38 40 39 37 39 38 40	127 132 128 131 141 143 136 142 125 124 124 128		22 23 21 20 20 21 20 21 20 19 17 20
1987 1988 1989 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1994 1995	101.9 106.9 115.2 126.1 133.5 138.5 140.7 144.1 149.1 152.7	102.0 107.3 116.1 127.4 135.1 140.5 142.6 146.5 151.4 151.4	101.9 107.0 115.5 126.4 133.8 139.1 141.4 144.8 149.6 153.4	101.6 105.8 111.5 128.3 134.3 138.4 141.6 145.4 149.3	101.9 106.6 112.9 122.1 130.3 136.4 140.5 143.8 147.9 152.3	100.9 106.7 — — — — — — — —	101.2 103.7 107.2 111.3 114.8 115.5 115.9 115.5 116.2 117.1	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	80 101.7 106.9 112.9 123.8 139.2 148.1 154.7 158.5 164.5 164.5 169.2	100.1 103.4 106.4 113.6 129.9 144.2 156.4 168.2 179.5 191.5	103.3 112.5 135.3 163.7 160.8 159.6 151.0 156.0 166.4 168.6	99. 101.6 107. 115.9 125. 127.0 126.1 134.4 134.4	3 110.1 115.4 122.5 3 126.5 2 128.0 7 128.4 5 133.1	112.5 119.6 129.5 137.0 141.9 142.0	101.1 104.4 109.9 115.0 118.5 118.8 119.8 120.4 120.6 119.7	114. 122. 133. 142. 147. 153. 158. 158. 164.	1 114.0 7 120.9 4 129.9 2 138.5 9 144.3 3 149.2 12 152.1 1 157.1		01.5 07.5 15.2 23.4 35.5 43.9 51.4 55.4 59.3 64.1
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	100.0 101.4 105.6 108.3 118.2 137.4 150.0 166.5 175.6	100.0 103.9 124.6 145.8 170.6 156.0 151.6 150.2 160.6	100.0 98.3 104.3 110.0 121.1 127.1 127.1 125.1 134.	6 112.0 6 116.7 7 123.9	3 105.0 5 110.3 0 116.3 7 125.5	105.9 110.8 114.2 115.7 114.9 116.2	118. 127. 138. 144. 2 149.	3 105. 4 110. 6 115. 2 122. 4 134. 7 137. 5 147.		00.0 05.1 12.9 17.5 30.8 40.9 48.6 54.0 57.5
Aug 15 Sep 12	149.9 150.6	152.1 152.8	150.3 151.0	145.9 146.7	148.6 149.2	Ξ	114.9 117.5	138.7 139.1	132.2 132.0	139.6 140.1	169.8 170.4	165.6 166.0	180.1 180.1	168.8 169.1	134. 134.				6 160.	.0 153.		160.2 160.0
Oct 17 Nov 14 Dec 12	149.8 149.8 150.7	152.1 152.2 152.9	150.5 150.5 151.3	146.2 146.2 147.2	148.7 148.8 149.6	Ξ	117.2 118.1 119.0	137.5 137.6 138.8	122.0 121.2 126.2	140.2 140.5 140.9	171.0 171.5 171.9	166.8 165.9 164.6	180.0 180.0 184.4	167.0 167.3 167.2	134. 134. 134.	6 135.8 3 137.4	3 140.6 4 140.6	123.0 123.2		.9 149. .1 153.		159.7 159.8 159.7
1996 Jan 16 Feb 13 Mar 12	150.2 150.9 151.5	152.3 152.8 153.3	150.7 151.3 151.9	146.8 147.6 148.4	149.3 150.2 150.9	Ξ	113.8 115.5 117.4	139.6 141.1 142.3	128.5 131.8 134.9	141.4 142.5 143.3	172.5 172.9 173.3	166.0 167.1 167.4	188.1 188.8 189.0	166.4 166.3 166.2	134. 134. 135.	9 133. 9 135. 0 137.	3 141.6 5 141.7 8 141.8	117.4	3 159 4 161 1 162	.9 154. .6 153. .1 154.	0 1	161.1 161.4 161.4
Apr 16 May 14 Jun 11	152.6 152.9 153.0	154.6 154.8 154.9	153.0 153.3 153.5	149.0 149.5 149.7	152.0 152.5 152.6	Ξ	117.5 118.0 118.0	142.3 143.3 143.2	132.3 134.9 132.1	143.8 144.5 144.9	174.0 174.6 175.5	168.0 168.6 169.7	190.6 191.9 192.1	169.6 168.9 168.8	135. 134. 135.	9 138.0	1 141.3 0 141.4 2 141.5	120.3 120.6 120.5	3 163 5 164 5 163	.8 155. .0 155. .9 155.	3 1 7 1 8 1	163.5 164.7 164.7
Jul 16 Aug 13 Sep 10	152.4 153.1 153.8	154.5 155.1 156.2	153.2 153.7 154.7	148.8 149.7 150.5	151.9 152.8 153.6	Ξ	114.1 115.6 118.5	141.3 142.9 141.4	120.1 126.5 119.2	145.0 145.8 145.5	176.3 176.9 177.5	170.5 170.5 170.7	191.8 192.1 192.5	169.4 169.4 169.2	135. 135. 135.	2 136. 0 137. 0 138.	6 141.7	116.3	6 164 3 164 3 165	.5 155. .3 157. .2 159.	9 1 4 1 7 1	164.7 165.4 165.8
Oct 15 Nov 12 Dec 16	153.8 153.9 154.4	156.4 156.6 157.2	154.8 154.9 155.4	150.5 150.6 151.1	153.6 153.7 154.2	Ξ	118.1 119.3 120.0	140.3 139.7 139.9	114.4 113.7 116.0	145.0 144.5 144.2	177.9 178.3 178.8	171.0 170.7 170.7 170.1	192.7 192.4 196.2	169.5 169.9 170.1	134. 134. 133.	8 137.	8 141.9 2 141.9	122.3 123.		.6 160	7 1 0 1 .5 1	165.7 165.4 165.4
1997 Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11	154.4 155.0 155.4	157.0 157.7 158.4	155.3 156.0 156.5	150.7 151.3 151.7	153.9 154.5 154.9	Ξ	114.2 115.5 117.9	141.0 140.8 140.0	120.3 116.9 113.9	144.7 145.1 144.7	179.2 179.7 180.0	170.1 171.1 172.2 172.1	200.1 200.9 201.5	170.1 172.1 172.8 172.9	133. 133. 133.	2 135. 2 136.	6 142.7 7 143.0	116.	3 166			166.6 167.3 167.6
Apr 15 May 13 Jun 10	156.3 156.9 157.5	159.3 159.8 160.3	157.4 157.9 158.4	152.2 152.7 153.0	155.8 156.3 156.7	Ξ	117.8 118.3 117.9	140.4 141.5 142.8	114.4 117.0	145.2 146.0 146.3	181.2 181.7 182.2	172.1 172.7 173.8 174.1	201.5 203.9 204.7 205.0	172.9 176.1 176.7 178.9	133. 132. 132. 131.		0 143.4	121.	6 169	.6 163		168.6 169.5 170.1
Jul 15 Aug 12	157.5 158.5	160.4 161.5	158.4 159.4	152.6 153.5	156.4 157.1	=	114.4 116.1	142.8 142.2 142.3	122.9 119.3 120.0	146.3 146.3 146.3	182.2 182.7 183.0	174.1 175.0 175.2	205.0 205.2 207.8	180.9 182.6	131. 131. 131 .	2 137.	3 143.8	3 115.	9 169	.8 165		170.9 171.0
 For the February, Marc was increased by 1 an The nationalised indust 	nd that for impor	ted lamb (a n	on-seasonal it	em) correspor	ndingly reduce	d by 1, in the li	aht of new in						Note: The s	structures of the	e published c	omponents of th	e index were ree	cast in Februar	y 1987. (See C	General Notes u	nder <i>Table 6</i>	5. <i>3</i>).
															Gen	eral ind	lex of re	etail pri	ces: pe	ercentag	ge cha	ing
														All Iter	Food	d Catering	Alcoholic T drink	obacco Hou	sing Fuel and light		1 1.1	Clothin and footwe
													1988 Jan 1989 Jan 1990 Jan 1991 Jan 1992 Jan 1993 Jan 1993 Jan 1995 Jan	17 16 15 14 12 18	7.5 7.7 9.0 4.1 1.7 2.5	2.9 6.4 4.4 6.3 8.0 7.2 5.9 9.1 4.5 9.2 0.3 5.1 0.9 4.9 3.2 4.1	3.7 6.0 5.8 11.5 10.9 4.9 3.9 2.8	4.1 1 2.6 1 9.1 1 16.2 - 9.2 - 11.0 -	3.9 -1.7 9.9 6.0 7.0 6.1 7.0 9.9 8.6 5.0 2.8 -0.5 0.9 -1.5 6.9 -6.5	0 4.1 1 4.2 2 4.2 3 6.2 5 1.5 3 0.2	5.0 5.0 5.4 7.9 7.8 3.3 1.9 -0.4	1.1 4.7 4.6 3.1 1.3 -0.7 1.1 0.8
														115 012	3.6	4.5 4.3 5.7 4.3	4.0	6.9 6.9	7.5 0. ⁻ 7.5 0.4	1 4.1 4 4.6	-1.1 -1.1	-0.5 0.3
													Oct	17	3.2	4.6 4.1	4.4	6.9	4.5 0.4	4 4.4	-0.4	0.2

6 .5 ndex of retail prices: percentage changes on a year earlier ring Alcoholic Tobacco Housing Fuel House- House- Clothing Personal Motoring Fares Leisure Leisure

		All Items	Food	Catering	drink	Topacco	Housing	and light	hold goods	hold services	and footwear	goods	expendi- ture	and other travel costs	goods	services
1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994	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 -0.4	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
	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
1997	Jan 14	2.8	1.0	3.9	3.1	6.4	3.4	-1.3	1.7	0.8	0.0	4.3	5.8	3.4	1.1	4.0
	Feb 11	2.7	-0.2	3.9	3.1	6.4	3.9	-1.3	0.9	0.9	0.5	3.3	6.4	3.7	0.9	4.1
	Mar 11	2.6	-1.6	3.9	2.8	6.6	4.0	-1.3	1.7	0.7	1.1	3.8	6.2	3.8	0.6	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	3.1	0.1	4.3
	May 13	2.6	-1.3	4.1	3.1	6.7	4.6	-1.9	1.2	1.6	1.2	3.5	4.9	2.9	0.2	4.3
	Jun 10	2.9	-0.3	3.8	2.6	6.7	6.0	-2.5	0.9	1.4	0.9	3.5	5.4	3.3	0.3	4.6
-	Jul 15	3.3	0.6	3.6	2.6	7.0	6.8	-3.0	0.9	1.6	1.1	3.2	6.4	3.8	0.3	4.9
	Aug 12	3.5	-0.4	3.4	2.8	8.2	7.8	-2.8	0.9	1.7	1.6	4.0	6.2	3.4	0.2	5.6
Note;	See notes un	nder Table 6.	3.													

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S Harmoni	sed Ind	ices of	Consu	mer Pri	ces (HICI	Ps) ¹				EU	countri	es - Ha	rmonis	ed Indi	ces of C	RETAIL PRICES onsumer Prices (HICPs) ¹ 6.8
Austria	Belgium	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany		and the second se	Greece	Irish Republic ²	Italy ³	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	1985=100
98.3 100.0					98.8		 	92.7 100.0	NA 100.0	96.2 e 100.0	98.8 p 100.0	98.6 100.0	97.2 100.0	96.6 100.0	99.2 100.0	Annual averages 1995 1996
98.2 98.4	98.1 98.1	98.5 98.3	98.5 98.7	97.8 97.8	98.7 99.0			93.0 93.5	98.0 N/A	95.9 e 96.5 e	98.7 p 98.8 p	98.9 98.7	97.2 96.9	96.4 96.5	99.5 99.3	Monthly May Jun
98.4 98.4 98.5	98.4 98.7 98.6	97.7 97.9 98.5	98.7 98.5 98.7	97.6 98.1 98.5	99.2 99.1 99.0			91.8 91.9 94.1	N/A 98.0 N/A	96.7 e 96.9 e 97.2 e	98.8 p 98.8 p 98.9 p	98.0 98.1 99.0	96.9 97.3 97.5	96.5 96.8 97.2	99.0 99.0 99.9	Jul Aug Sep
98.4 98.4 98.4 98.4	98.4 98.5 98.7	98.5 98.7 98.6	98.8 98.6 98.5	98.6 98.7 98.8	98.9 98.8 99.1			94.8 95.2 96.7	N/A 98.4 N/A	97.5 e 98.1 e 98.2 e	99.1 p 99.2 p 99.3 p	99.0 99.0 98.5	97.8 97.9 97.9	97.3 97.6 97.9	100.0 100.0 99.7	Oct Nov Dec
99.1 99.4 99.6	99.1 99.2 99.5	98.4 99.0 99.6	99.2 99.5 99.7	98.9 99.3 100.0	99.2 99.7 99.8			96.3 96.1 98.9	N/A 99.1 N/A	98.6 99.0 99.3	99.4 99.5 99.6	98.9 99.3 100.3	98.3 98.8 99.0	98.5 98.7 99.1	99.1 99.3 100.0	1996 Jan Feb Mar
99.7 99.5 100.0	100.0 100.1 100.0	99.9 100.1 100.1	99.9 100.3 100.3	100.1 100.3 100.2	99.8 100.0 100.1			99.9 100.7 100.9	N/A 100.0 N/A	99.7 100.1 100.3	99.8 99.9 99.9	100.5 100.2 99.7	99.8 100.2 100.2	99.7 100.1 100.0	100.4 100.5 100.1	Apr May Jun
100.3 100.3 100.5	99.9 99.9 100.1	99.9 100.1 100.6	100.1 99.9 100.2	100.0 99.8 100.1	100.4 100.3 100.1			99.1 99.0 101.3	N/A 100.2 N/A	100.2 100.3 100.4	100.0 100.1 100.1	99.5 99.4 100.4	100.4 100.7 100.7	100.1 100.4 100.7	99.9 99.6 100.4	Jul Aug Sep
100.5 100.6 100.6	100.6 100.6 100.8	100.8 100.8 100.7	100.4 100.2 100.2	100.4 100.3 100.5	100.1 100.1 100.3			102.1 102.2 103.4	N/A 100.7 N/A	100.5 100.9 101.0	100.3 100.6 100.6	100.8 100.7 100.5	100.5 100.7 100.7	100.8 100.8 101.1	100.4 100.2 100.2	Oct Nov Dec
100.7 100.9 100.8 101.1 101.1 101.1 101.1 101.1 p	101.3 101.2 100.8 100.9 101.6 101.6 101.8	101.0 101.0 101.1 101.4 102.0 102.3 102.0	99.9 100.2 100.6 100.9 101.2 101.4	100.7 101.0 101.1 101.1 101.2 101.2	100.9 101.3 101.1 101.0 101.4 101.6			102.7 102.3 104.7 105.6 106.1 106.5 104.3	100.3 100.9 101.0 101.0 101.1 101.4 101.2	101.2 101.3 101.5 101.6 101.8 101.9 101.9	100.7 101.0 100.9 100.9 101.0 101.1 101.3	100.7 100.9 101.6 101.7 101.9 101.4 101.6	101.1 101.2 101.3 101.4 102.1 101.8 101.8	101.3 101.2 101.3 101.3 101.4 101.4 101.4	100.4 100.4 101.0 101.6 101.7 101.8 101.7	1997 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul
ют.тр	101.8	102.0	101.2	101.1	102.2			Per cent								Increases on a year earlier Annual averages
1.8	1.8	1.9	1.5	2.1	1.2		Per cent	7.9	N/A	4.0	1.2	1.5	2.9	3.6 p	0.8	1996
1.3 1.6	2.0 1.9	1.6 1.8	1.8 1.6	2.6 2.5	1.3 1.1			Wonthly 8.3 7.9	2.0 N/A	4.4 3.9	1.2 1.1	1.3 1.0	3.1 3.4	3.8 3.6	1.0 0.8	Monthly 1996 May Jun
1.8 1.5 1.4	1.5 1.2 1.5	2.3 2.2 2.1	1.4 1.4 1.5	2.5 1.7 1.6	1.2 1.2 1.1			8.0 7.7 7.7	N/A 2.2 N/A	3.6 3.5 3.3	1.2 1.3 1.2	1.5 1.3 1.4	3.6 3.5 3.3	3.7 3.7 3.6	0.9 0.6 0.5	Jul Aug Sep
1.7 2.0 2.3	2.2 2.1 2.1	2.3 2.1 2.1	1.6 1.6 1.7	1.8 1.6 1.7	1.2 1.3 1.2			7.7 7.4 6.9	N/A 2.3 N/A	3.1 2.9 2.9	1.2 1.4 1.3	1.8 1.7 2.0	2.8 2.9 2.9	3.6 3.3 3.3	0.4 0.2 0.5	Oct Nov Dec
											10	10		0.0	10	1007 Jan

N/A 1.7 N/A N/A 1.4 NA NA

5.6

1.3 1.5 1.3 1.1 1.1 1.2 1.3

2.6 2.3 2.2 1.9 1.7 1.6 1.7

1.8 1.6 1.3 1.2 1.7 1.7 2.1

2.8 2.4 2.3 1.6 1.9 1.6 1.4

2.8 2.5 2.2 1.6 1.3 1.4 1.5

1.3 1.1 1.0 1.2 1.2 1.7 1.8

1997 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul 2.2 p 2.0 1.7 p 1.5 p 1.5 1.6 p 1.7 p 1.2 1.4 1.2 1.2 1.3 1.0 0.9 p 2.1 2.0 1.8 1.6 1.6 1.7 2.0 2.2 2.0 1.3 0.9 1.5 1.6 1.9 2.6 2.0 1.5 1.9 2.2 2.1 0.7 0.6 0.8 0.9 0.9 1.1 1.1 1.7 1.6 1.3 1.2 1.4 1.5 1.8 1.8 1.7 1.1 1.0 0.9 1.0 1.1
 Notes:
 1
 Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices (HICPs) are being calculated in each member state of the European Union for the purpose of international comparisons. This is in 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 p Commission Regulation of 9 September 1996. The HICPs replace the Interim Indices of Consumer Prices which were published by Eurostat in a monthly news release.

 2
 Figures for Irish Republic for 1996 are only available on a quarterly basis.
 3

 3
 Percentage change figures for 1996 are estimated.

Source: Office for National Statistics/Eurostat

1997 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul

6.8

1985=100

Monthly 1995 May Jun

Annual averages 1995 1996

Jul Aug Sep

Oct Nov Dec

Apr May Jun

Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec

1997 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul

1996

Monthly 1996 May Jun

Jul Aug Sep

Oct Nov Dec

Increases on a year earlier Annual averages

1996 Jan Feb Mar

European United Comm (15)³ Kingdom

N/A 100.0

N/A N/A

N/A N/A N/A

N/A N/A N/A

98.5 98.9 99.3

99.9 100.2 100.3

99.7 100.2 100.7

100.7 100.7 101.0

100.6 100.9 101.1 101.5 101.8 102.0 101.7

N/A

N/A N/A

N/A N/A N/A

N/A N/A N/A

97.7 e 100.0

97.6 e 97.8 e

97.7 e 97.9 e 98.2 e

98.3 e 98.4 e 98.6 e

98.8 p 99.2 99.6 p

99.9 p 100.1 100.2 p

100.1 p 100.1 100.4 p

100.5 p 100.5 100.7 p

100.9 101.1 101.3 101.4 101.6 101.7 101.8 p

2.4 p

2.6 p 2.4 p

2.4 p 2.2 p 2.2 p

2.3 p 2.2 p 2.1 p

RETAIL PRICES EU countries - Harm

1990=100	United Kingdom ¹	Germany (West) ¹	France ¹	Italy ¹	United States	Japan	Canada
Annual averages 993 994 995 996	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	110.3 112.9 115.9 119.2	105.9 106.3 105.8 105.8	109.5 109.6 112.5 114.9
Nonthly 996 Feb Mar	123.8 124.5	116.4 P 116.7 P	112.5 113.2	131.1 P 131.5 P	117.6 118.3	105.2 105.4	113.4 114.0
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	118.9 119.2 119.2	106.2 106.4 105.9	114.6 115.0 114.9
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	119.2 119.3 119.8	105.6 105.5 105.9	114.9 115.0 115.2
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	120.3 120.6 120.7	106.1 105.8 105.9	115.4 116.3 116.2
997 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jun Jul	126.4 126.9 127.3 127.7 128.1 128.4 128.0	118.4 P 118.4 P 118.5 P 118.7 P 119.2 P 119.8 P 119.8 P	113.7 P 113.7 P 113.9 P 114.4 P 114.6 P 114.6 P	133.9 P 133.9 P 133.9 P 134.8 P 135.1 P 135.1 P 135.1 P	120.9 121.1 121.1 121.5 121.5 121.5 121.5 121.4	105.1 P 104.8 P 104.9 P 107.6 P 107.6 P	116.5 116.7 117.0 117.0 117.2 117.6 117.5
ncreases on a year o nnual averages 993 994 995 996	3.0 2.3 2.7 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	3.0 2.4 2.6 2.8	1.0 0.4 -0.5 0.0	2.0 0.2 2.6 2.1
lonthly 996 Feb Mar	2.7 2.7	0.9 P 1.0 P	1.9 2.3	4.9 P 4.5 P	2.4 2.6	-0.5 -0.2	1.6 1.9
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	2.8 2.8 2.7	0.2 0.1 -0.3	1.9 2.0 1.9
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	2.8 2.7 2.8	0.3 0.2 0.0	1.7 2.0 1.9
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	2.9 3.3 3.4	0.5 0.5 0.6	2.3 2.8 3.1
997 Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jul	2.7 2.5 2.2 2.1 2.1 2.2 2.6	1.9 P 1.7 P 1.6 P 1.3 P 1.3 P 1.7 P 1.7 P	1.4 P 1.1 P 0.6 P 0.9 P 0.9 P 1.0	2.4 P 2.1 P 1.8 P 2.0 P 1.8 P 1.6 1.7	3.1 3.0 2.4 2.2 1.9 1.9 1.8	-0.3 P -0.4 P -0.6 P 1.3 P 1.1 P	2.9 2.9 2.4 2.1 1.9 2.4 2.2

Source: Office for National Statistics/National Statistic

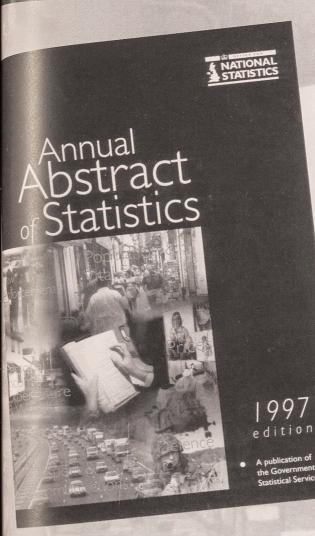
es: 1 Comparisons of consumer price indices are affected by differences in national concepts and definitions especially in the treatment of housing costs. Consumer price indices excluding housing costs are therefore given as the best available basis for comparison for non-EU countries. This is in accordance 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 all-items index." Figures are given for each country on the nearest basis to the UK series "All items excluding housing." Where necessary the figures in this table have been estimated by the ONS using data kindly supplied by other countries.

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

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

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

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Economic activity,* not seasonally adjusted

7	.2
тно	USANDS

GREAT BRITAIN	In employment	#			and the second second	ILO	Total	Economically	THOUSANDS		In employment	#				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	All aged 16 and over	GREAT BRITAIN	Employees	" Self-employed	Govt-supported training and employment programmes §	Unpaid family workers**	In employment	- unemployed	economically active	inactive	over
ALL Spr 1979 Spr 1979 Spr 1981 Spr 1983 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1993 Sum 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1994 Aut 1995 Aut 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1997 Spring 1997	22,600 21,574 20,673 20,673 20,890 21,010 21,708 22,488 22,101 21,708 22,488 22,132 21,577 21,371 21,371 21,363 21,404 21,475 21,557 21,557 21,537 21,537 21,537 21,644 21,404 21,475 21,557 21,597 21,644 21,404 21,475 22,062 22,065 22	1,769 2,191 2,292 2,606 2,703 2,718 2,957 3,136 3,429 3,471 3,318 3,147 3,109 3,121 3,140 3,121 3,219 3,2219 3,229 3,229 3,229 3,229 3,228 3,2213 3,2213 3,228 3,2213 3,228 3,228 3,228 3,2277 3,260	366 321 321 402 414 513 541 490 458 418 356 329 323 323 323 323 323 323 323 323 323		24,369 23,765 23,765 23,103 23,626 23,995 24,117 24,489 26,195 26,195 26,421 25,883 25,255 24,959 24,959 24,959 24,959 24,959 25,055 25,150 25,211 25,038 25,338 25,341 25,515 25,560 25,515 25,560 25,564 25,634 25,634 25,634 25,634 25,634 25,635 25,634 25,634 25,635 25,634 25,635 25,634 25,63525,635 25,635 25,635 25,63525,635 25,635 25,635 25,63525,635 25,635 25,63525,635 25,635 25,63525,635 25	1,466 X 2,521 X 2,8964 X 3,143 3,026 3,031 2,946 2,424 2,021 2,361 2,745 2,909 2,879 2,879 2,879 2,871 2,745 2,909 2,871 2,745 2,909 2,871 2,745 2,909 2,871 2,716 2,909 2,875 2,255 2,221 2,255 2,225 2,221 2,111 2,037	25.836 X 26.286 X 25.994 X 26.590 X 26.768 27.021 27.148 27.435 27.813 28.216 28.346 28.243 28.243 28.243 28.243 28.243 28.243 27.858 27.924 27.924 27.924 27.924 27.968 27.958 27.966 27.978 28.072 28.075 27.958 28.059 2	$\begin{array}{c} 15,310 \times \\ 15,654 \times \\ 16,399 \times \\ 15,951 \\ 15,951 \\ 15,951 \\ 15,852 \\ 15,852 \\ 15,616 \\ 15,835 \\ 15,616 \\ 15,835 \\ 16,349 \\ 16,349 \\ 16,349 \\ 16,349 \\ 16,349 \\ 16,349 \\ 16,412 \\ 16,557 \\ 10,557 \\ 10,575 \\ 10,575 \\ 10,575 \\ 10,575 \\ 10,575 \\$	$\begin{array}{c} 41,146\\ 41,940\\ 42,394\\ 42,720\\ 42,720\\ 43,011\\ 43,246\\ 43,487\\ 43,685\\ 43,8899\\ 43,962\\ 43,962\\ 44,078\\ 44,078\\ 44,217\\ 44,230\\ 44,217\\ 44,220\\ 44,220\\ 44,220\\ 44,220\\ 44,220\\ 44,382\\ 44,382\\ 44,382\\ 44,485\\ 44,677\\ 44,672\\ 44,677\\ 44,677\\ 44,677\\ 44,677\\ 44,677\\ 44,677\\ 44,677\\ 44,677\\ 44,677\\ 44,677\\ 44,677\\ 44,677\\ 44,677\\ 44,677\\ 44,677\\ 44,677\\ 44,672\\ 44,677$	JL 1979 Sr 1981 Sr 1984 Sr 1984 Sr 1984 Sr 1986 Sr 1986 Sr 1986 Sr 1988 Sr 1989 Sr 1980 Sr 1990 Sr 1991 Sr 1992 Sr 1993 Sr 1993 Sr 1993 Sr 1993 Sr 1993 Sr 1993 Sr 1994 Sr 1995 Sr 1995 Sr 1995 Sr 1995 Sr 1996 Sr	22,432 21,405 20,288 20,515 20,515 20,746 20,852 20,892 20,892 21,601 22,167 22,388 22,388 22,388 22,384 21,520 21,550 21,441 21,632 21,675 21,675 21,675 21,675 21,675 21,675 21,675 22,035 21,550 21,675 22,035 21,977 21,977 21,977 21,978 22,020 22,282 22,285 22	1,778 2,201 2,301 2,616 2,713 2,729 2,969 2,969 2,969 3,148 3,441 3,442 3,442 3,442 3,441 3,442 3,441 3,442 3,115 3,115 3,115 3,165 3,216 3,224 3,259 3,224 3,259 3,224 3,259 3,247 3,266 3,188 3,295 3,311 3,311 3,311 3,311 3,324	355 311 311 390 400 498 527 478 448 412 364 312 330 329 322 280 296 283 273 238 251 242 230 209 204 209 204 206 203	 	24,210 23,606 22,944 23,467 23,850 23,984 24,368 25,279 26,093 26,093 26,093 26,324 25,792 25,206 24,907 25,075 25,075 24,928 25,075 24,928 25,350 25,341 25,359 25,341 25,578 25,578 25,573 25,578 25,853 25,853 25,912 25,891 26,009	1,428 X 2,483 X 2,853 X 2,926 X 3,105 2,990 2,992 2,392 1,989 1,894 2,329 2,684 2,942 2,790 2,656 2,734 2,517 2,435 2,376 2,376 2,376 2,372 2,382 2,327 2,382 2,229 2,229 2,229 2,229 2,229 2,229 2,229 2,229 2,229 1,980	25.638 X 26.089 X 25.797 X 26.393 X 26.571 26.840 27.671 28.083 28.218 28.218 28.218 28.218 27.756 27.757 27.757 27.757 27.757 27.757 27.757 27.757 27.757 27.756 27.757 27.757 27.757 27.756	15,507 X 16,861 X 16,586 X 16,586 X 16,327 X 16,148 16,171 16,208 15,794 15,745 15,994 15,745 15,994 16,269 16,269 16,269 16,241 16,528 16,218 16,218 16,218 16,655 16,287 16,440 16,656 16,679 16,461 16,679 16,461 16,680	$\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} 41,146\\ 41,940\\ 42,394\\ 42,720\\ 42,720\\ 43,011\\ 43,246\\ 43,487\\ 43,665\\ 43,839\\ 43,962\\ 44,078\\ 44,159\\ 44,217\\ 44,217\\ 44,217\\ 44,226\\ 44,262\\ 44,262\\ 44,262\\ 44,352\\ 44,352\\ 44,352\\ 44,352\\ 44,352\\ 44,352\\ 44,352\\ 44,352\\ 44,677\\ 44,599\\ 44,638\\ 44,677\\ \end{array}$
Changes Win 96/7 - Spr 97 Per cent	106 <i>0.5</i>	-17 -0.5	-1 -0.6	3 2.7	91 0.4	-74 -3.5	17 0.1	22 0.1	39 0.1	Changes Win 96/7 - Spr 97 Per cent	115 <i>0.5</i>	3 0.1	-3 -1.4	3 2.7	118 0.5	-87 -4.2	31 0.1	8 0.0	39 0.1
MEN Spr 1979 Spr 1983 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Spr 1993 Spr 1993 Sum 1993 Win 1993/4 Spr 1994 Sum 1994 Aut 1994 Sum 1994 Spr 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Aut 1996 Aut 1996 Aut 1996 Aut 1996 Aut 1996 Aut 1996 Spr 1997 Charges	13,381 12,427 11,643 11,643 11,643 11,683 11,683 11,864 12,082 11,803 11,363 11,363 11,154 11,154 11,154 11,154 11,178 11,209 11,252 11,313 11,313 11,313 11,447 11,469 11,551 11,551 11,551 11,551 11,551 11,551 11,543 11,743 11,743 11,743 11,743	1.449 1.753 1.759 1.988 2.037 2.2315 2.375 2.626 2.647 2.331 2.331 2.334 2.3321 2.334 2.334 2.334 2.334 2.334 2.334 2.334 2.458 2.4478 2.448 2.4	221 201 255 278 329 339 313 296 252 234 219 219 215 215 215 215 215 215 215 215 215 215	 	$\begin{array}{c} 14,830\\ 14,180\\ 13,661\\ 13,845\\ 13,845\\ 13,977\\ 13,920\\ 14,052\\ 14,552\\ 14,928\\ 14,552\\ 14,928\\ 14,598\\ 14,598\\ 14,025\\ 13,735\\ 13,741\\ 13,741\\ 13,741\\ 13,741\\ 13,877\\ 13,920\\ 14,007\\ 14,007\\ 14,007\\ 14,007\\ 14,022\\ 14,073\\ 14,007\\ 14,023\\ 14,008\\ 14,117\\ 14,125\\ 14,137\\ 14,258\\ 14,353\\ 14,395\\ \end{array}$	787 X 1,583 X 1,802 X 1,818 1,816 1,818 1,755 1,425 1,173 1,425 1,470 1,835 1,907 1,835 1,907 1,882 1,837 1,797 1,797 1,774 1,664 1,542 1,525 1,425 1,542 1,525 1,425 1,542 1,525 1,425 1,542 1,525 1,422 1,525 1,422 1,525 1,422 1,525 1,422 1,525 1,422 1,525 1,422 1,525 1,422 1,525 1,422 1,525 1,422 1,525 1,422 1,525 1,422 1,525 1,422 1,525 1,422 1,525 1,422 1,525 1,422 1,525 1,422 1,326 1,526	15,617 X 15,763 X 15,647 X 15,795 15,795 15,736 15,978 16,101 16,150 15,667 15,663 15,663 15,663 15,663 15,663 15,663 15,663 15,663 15,663 15,663 15,664 15,664 15,664 15,6659 15,6679 15,6679	4,067 X 4,324 X 4,872 X 4,872 X 4,872 X 4,813 5,074 5,074 5,078 5,078 5,079 5,782 5,780 5,780 5,782 5,785 5,780 5,785 5,780 5,785 5,785 5,785 5,780 5,806 5,991 6,050 6,050 6,050 6,050	19,884 20,087 20,519 20,519 20,681 20,945 21,052 21,158 21,249 21,318 21,348 21,348 21,448 21,448 21,448 21,448 21,448 21,448 21,448 21,448 21,455 21,559 21,579 21,559 21,579 21	HEN SY 1979 SY 1983 SY 1984 SY 1984 SY 1984 SY 1984 SY 1984 SY 1986 SY 1986 SY 1987 SY 1989 SY 1989 SY 1980 SY 1981 SY 1982 SY 1983 SY 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1994 Sy 1994 Sy 1994 Sy 1995 Sy 1996 Sy 1997 Sy	$\begin{array}{c} 13,302\\ 12,348\\ 11,601\\ 11,572\\ 11,621\\ 11,572\\ 11,621\\ 11,528\\ 11,439\\ 11,794\\ 11,943\\ 12,038\\ 11,705\\ 11,320\\ 11,112\\ 11,261\\ 11,320\\ 11,122\\ 11,261\\ 11,109\\ 11,364\\ 11,324\\ 11,324\\ 11,341\\ 11,558\\ 11,477\\ 11,477\\ 11,514\\ 11,652\\ 11,643\\ 11,643\\ 11,683\\ 11,784\\ \end{array}$	1,442 1,745 1,751 1,980 2,050 2,050 2,254 2,362 2,362 2,370 2,316 2,332 2,364 2,332 2,364 2,332 2,364 2,407 2,488 2,477 2,488 2,474 2,449 2,475 2,478 2,474 2,478 2,474 2,478 2,474 2,478 2,479 2,478 2,488 2,480	212 192 192 245 266 315 326 288 249 239 223 210 218 220 211 186 195 195 195 195 195 195 195 195 195 195	 	14,743 14,093 13,565 13,759 13,846 13,848 13,848 14,491 14,870 14,971 14,541 13,882 13,691 13,850 13,818 13,731 13,833 14,025 14,044 14,931 14,025 14,044 14,025 14,041 14,292 14,293 14,272 14,348	763 X 1,560 X 1,815 X 1,778 X 1,796 1,796 1,796 1,408 1,408 1,408 1,406 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,856 1,850 1,765 1,850 1,550 1,639 1,639 1,639 1,550 1,524 1,495 1,516 1,415 1,315 1,325	15,507 X 15,653 X 15,579 X 15,576 X 15,594 15,694 15,694 15,694 15,699 16,077 15,899 16,077 15,781 15,675 15,781 15,674 15,581 15,581 15,574 15,574 15,574 15,574 15,574 15,585 15,808 15,708 15,587 15,587	4,177 X 4,434 X 4,952 X 4,923 4,927 5,165 5,255 5,153 5,153 5,172 5,323 5,583 5,583 5,583 5,583 5,6451 5,6451 5,6451 5,682 5,980 5,980 5,980 5,980 5,980 5,925 6,065 5,925 6,065 5,925 6,065 5,925 6,065 5,925 6,065 5,925 6,065 5,925 6,065 5,925 6,065 5,925 6,065 5,925 6,065 5,925 5,9	19,684 20,087 20,519 20,519 20,681 20,806 20,945 21,052 21,158 21,259 21,158 21,249 21,318 21,369 21,420 21,432 21,448 21,464 21,479 21,537 21,550 21,550 21,550 21,550 21,550 21,604 21,678 21,703 21,728
Changes Win 96/7 - Spr 97 Per cent	74 0.6	-33 -1.4	2 1.6	-1.2	42 0.3	-32 -2.4	11 0.1	14 0.2	25 0.1	thanges Win 96/7 - Spr 97 Per cent	101 <i>0.9</i>	-28 -1.1	2 2.0	0 -1.2	75 0.5	-50 - <i>3.8</i>	26 0.2	-1 0.0	25 0.1
WOMEN Spr 1979 Spr 1981 Spr 1983 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1993 Sum 1993 Sum 1993 Win 1993/4 Spr 1994 Sum 1994 Sum 1994 Sum 1994 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1996 Min 1996 Sum 1997 Spr 1997	9,220 9,147 8,774 9,030 9,207 9,207 9,522 9,872 10,285 10,406 10,329 10,217 10,217 10,215 10,226 10,226 10,226 10,226 10,265 10,284 10,357 10,357 10,447 10,4476 10,534 10,554 10,658 10,668 10,668	319 438 533 619 664 664 727 761 803 824 784 784 784 784 784 784 784 784 784 78	145 120 147 136 185 202 177 162 166 122 114 110 108 108 108 108 108 108 108 108 89 99 90 93 94 87 83 82 79 79 76	 	9.539 9.585 9.780 9.780 10,018 10,197 10,437 11,267 11,267 11,267 11,225 11,226 11,226 11,226 11,226 11,226 11,226 11,226 11,226 11,316 11,319 11,509 11,509 11,509 11,537 11,593 11,632 11,681	679 X 937 X 1,053 X 1,282 1,208 1,214 1,919 848 803 891 910 954 961 919 969 961 919 8453 853 853 853 853 854 853 853 853 853 853 853 853 853 853 853	10,218 X 10,505 X 10,943 X 11,062 11,226 11,216 11,411 11,628 12,176 12,176 12,176 12,176 12,176 12,176 12,176 12,176 12,176 12,182 12,195 12,195 12,195 12,195 12,195 12,195 12,195 12,195 12,195 12,195 12,195 12,195 12,195 12,195 12,195 12,195 12,195 12,195 12,195 12,259 12,259 12,259 12,259 12,259 12,305 12,319 12,382 12,319 12,382 12,319 12,382	11,243 X 11,330 X 11,256 X 11,1258 X 11,104 11,029 10,915 10,565 10,565 10,565 10,565 10,661 10,663 10,663 10,663 10,663 10,663 10,663 10,663 10,663 10,663 10,655 10,5551 10,5551 10,5551 10,5551 10,562 10,562 10,562 10,562 10,562	21,462 22,602 22,200 22,200 22,330 22,440 22,543 22,681 22,760 22,790 22,790 22,798 22,806 22,809 22,909 22,909	UCMEN Sr 1979 Sr 1981 Sr 1984 Sr 1984 Sr 1984 Sr 1986 Sr 1986 Sr 1986 Sr 1988 Sr 1988 Sr 1989 Sr 1989 Sr 1989 Sr 1983 Sr 1983 Sr 1983 Sr 1983 Sr 1983 Sr 1983 Sr 1983 Sr 1983 Sr 1983 Sr 1984 Sr 1985 Sr 1986 Sr 1986 Sr 1986 Sr 1987 Sr 1987 Sr 1987 Sr 1987 Sr 1983 Sr 1984 Sr 1983 Sr 1984 Sr 1983 Sr 1983 Sr 1984 Sr 1983 Sr 1984 Sr 1983 Sr 1984 Sr 1983 Sr 1984 Sr 1983 Sr 1984 Sr 1985 Sr 1985	$\begin{array}{c} 9,130\\ 9,057\\ 8,687\\ 8,943\\ 9,324\\ 9,324\\ 9,324\\ 9,453\\ 9,807\\ 10,225\\ 10,350\\ 10,279\\ 10,201\\ 10,279\\ 10,201\\ 10,246\\ 10,350\\ 10,246\\ 10,335\\ 10,307\\ 10,307\\ 10,334\\ 10,477\\ 10,429\\ 10,525\\ 10,507\\ 10,554\\ 10,653\\ 10,663\\ \end{array}$	337 455 550 636 636 638 775 820 842 802 777 792 783 797 801 801 801 801 797 801 801 798 798 798 798 798 798 813 825 814 845	143 149 119 145 134 183 201 160 164 126 118 101 164 126 118 101 12 94 94 96 85 91 91 85 74 80 84 78	 	9.467 9.512 9.379 9.708 9.708 9.708 9.708 10,384 10,384 11,224 11,253 11,224 11,255 11,255 11,255 11,255 11,255 11,255 11,255 11,295 11,316 11,316 11,321 11,449 11,449 11,469 11,487 11,562 11,619 11,661	665 X 923 X 1,039 X 1,267 1,1267 1,126 1,176 1,176 1,176 1,176 1,984 833 787 875 880 925 1,001 986 940 891 986 891 923 878 819 826 871 826 871 826 871 826 871 827 765 770 811 811 875 775	10,132 X 10,435 X 10,435 X 10,975 11,146 11,337 11,560 11,772 12,057 12,141 12,127 12,104 12,141 12,236 12,152 12,152 12,152 12,152 12,192 12,109 12,147 12,310 12,255 12,258 12,373 12,429 12,376	11.330 X 11.417 X 11.644 X 11.225 11.184 X 11.225 11.183 10.841 10.624 10.656 10.656 10.656 10.656 10.656 10.656 10.656 10.656 10.655 10.558 10.553 10.555 10.555 10.655 10.655 10.555 10.655 10.655 10.555	21.462 21.852 22.062 22.200 22.200 22.2330 22.440 22.543 22.661 22.661 22.760 22.790 22.790 22.797 22.798 22.843 22.843 22.859 22.869 22.885 22.895 22.993
Changes Win 96/7 - Spr 97 Per cent	32 0.3	16 2.0	-3 -3.8	3 4.7	49 0.4	-42 -5.4	7 0.1	7 0.1	14 0.1	Changes Vin 96/7 - Spr 97 Per cent	14	31	-5	3	11,661 43	715 -37	12,376 6	10,548 8	22,923 14
 Since 1984 the defi dimension to labour People in full-time e Those on employme themselves to be ei X The Labour Force (I definition. Unpaid family worke Includes those who for the table of the table of the table 	education who also ent and training pri mployees or self-er (LF) definition of un ers have been clas	did some paid wor ogrammes have bee mployed and so app employment and ina sified as in employment	k in the reference v en classified as in e pear in other catego activity applies for th	pp 483-490. week have been c employment since ories. Full informat hese years. LF un	lassified as in emplo spring 1983. Some	oyment since spr of those on gov	details see 'The qu ing 1983. rernment-supported	training programm	nes may consider	People in full-tim Those on employ themselves to be The Labour Force definition.	market statistics e education who als ment and training e employees or self- e (LF) definition of u	so did some paid w programmes have employed and so a unemployment and	ork in the reference been classified as i	2, pp 483-490. e week have been in employment sin egories. Full inform these years. LF	classified as in en ice spring 1983. So	-4.9 commendations. F mployment since ome of those on	spring 1983. government-suppor	rted training progra	0.1 orce Survey: a new

Uppaid family workers have been classified as in employment since spring 1992. ++ Includes those who did not state whether they were employees or self-employed. §§ Revised April 1997.

^{annuon.} ^{Appaid} family workers have been classified as in employment since spring 1992. ^{Cludes} those who did not state whether they were employees or self-employed.

7.3 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Economic activity,* by age

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

Total

All persons with second job #

Men

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

Women

 $\begin{array}{c} 4,344\\ 4,344\\ 4,555\\ 1,90\\ 2,887\\ 4,985\\ 4,995\\ 4,995\\ 5,555\\ 5,55\\ 5,55\\ 5,55\\ 5,55\\ 5,55\\ 5,$

 $\begin{array}{c} 3,932\\ 4,0737\\ 4,2133\\ 4,4442\\ 4,4442\\ 4,4442\\ 4,453356\\ 4,453385629\\ 7,22\\ 8,7$

All Part-time in main job +

Men

44445538246629971267336**2**

44444555566667130007498782

242 247

Total

4,369 4,443 4,531 4,631 4,773 4,970 5,062 5,011

Women

01222802049777702022377666555555

405

,59

Men

12,730 12,7932 12,7948 12,9950 12,9950 12,9957

12,737 12,885 13,060 13,011 12,870 12,869 13,013 13,039 12,994 13,043

4882999704 488844704 6666707

10,775 10,844

10,671 10,622 10,624 10,704 10,725 10,724 **10,801**

2,188

7.4 THOUSANDS

37223467931401821286 334455555556777776666**6**

2206355370992767961214 44350992767961214 45555555442

33

1659107220573194406206

Women

GREAT BRITAIN	SEASONA	LLY ADJUSTED	D §§	NOT SEAS	ONALLY ADJU	STED					THOUSANDS	GREAT BRITAIN	All Full-time +
	All aged 10	6 and over			Age group		e Marcala and	at states	Statis 16	A COMPANY		J. Seasonaliy adj	Total usted
	All	Men	Women	All	16-17	16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (Men 50-59 (Wor) 65 & over (M) nen)60 & over (W)	All - Seasonany	18,657 18,947 19,006
In employment * Spr 1984 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1980 Spr 1980 Spr 1980 Spr 1990 Spr 1992 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Sum 1994 Sum 1994 Spr 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1996 Sum 1996 Aut 1996 Aut 1996 Spr 1997	26262626262626262626262626262626262626	133,9970 133,9970 144,502514,5055 144,50555 144,505555 144,505555	9,780 10,018 10,197 10,486 11,593 11,283 11,283 11,223 11,223 11,223 11,223 11,223 11,223 11,223 11,223 11,223 11,233 11,417 11,509 11,557 11,563 11,661	23,467 23,860 24,320 24,320 26,324 24,220 25,206 25,206 24,207 26,324 25,207 26,324 24,507 26,341 22,55,206 24,507 22,55,207 22,55,207 22,55,207 22,55,207 22,55,207 22,55,207 22,55,207 22,55,207 22,57,207 2	819 854 848 9401 7633 5547 5547 5547 5567 557 645 645 645 6657	1,0956 9023 1,00222 1,0022 1,002 1,0022 1,0022 1,0022 1,0	949948 942948 9448 94	5,34676 3,4676 5,5469 5,5466 6,6562 6,6562 6,6562 6,65876 6,6587 6,6587 6,65876 6,6587 6,6587 6,6587 6,65876 6,6587 6,6587 6,6587 6,6587 6,6587 6,6587 6,6587 6,65876 6,6587 6,6587 6,65876 6,6587 6,6587 6,65876 6,6587 6,6587 6,65876 6,6587 6,65876 6,6587 6,65877 6,6587 6,6587 6,65877 6,6587 6,65877 6,6587 6,65877 6,6587 6,65877 6,6587 6,65877 6,6587 6,65877 6,6587 6,65877 6,6587 6,65877 6,6587 6,65877 6,6587 6,65877 6,6587 6,65877 6,6587 6,65877 6,6587 6,65877 6,6587 6,65877 6,6587 6,65877 6,6587 6,65877 6,6587 6,65877 7,7577 7,7577 7,7577 7,75777 7,7577777777	7 8783 8783 864297 86825795 86988 859795 86988 859795 951146 951146 951146 951147 953313 951147 953313 951147 953313 954464 9544473 954465 9544473 954459 954459 954459 954459 954459 954459 954459 954459 954459 954459 95459 95459 95459 95459 95459 95459 95459 95459 95459 95459 95559 95559 95559 95559 955755 955755 955755 955755 955755 955755 955755 955755 955755 955755 955755 955755 955755 955755 955755 955755 955755 955755 957757 9577577 95775777 9577577777777	4,466660 4,465667138 4,465667138 4,46566214 4,4556824 4,4556824 4,4556824 4,456666923 4,477783 4,477883 4,477783 4,477883 4,477783 4,477883 4,477783 4,477883 4,477785 4,477783 4,477785 4,4777785 4,4777785 4,4777785 4,4777785 4,477777777777777777777777777777777777	722 674 644 642 670 767 765 765 765 755 755 756 756 756 756	2019 2019	19,984 19,984 200,4649 200,108 19,347 19,019 19,2253 19,2253 19,2253 19,2253 19,2257 19,2257 19,2557 19,2557 19,2557 19,2557 19,2557 19,2557 19,255
LO unemployed Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1980 Spr 1980 Spr 1980 Spr 1981 Spr 1991 Spr 1994 Sum 1994 Sum 1994 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1996 Sum 1996 Spr 1997	• 3.143 3.1026 3.1026 3.2031 2.2026 1.20	1.861 1.8818 1.74253 1.74253 1.74254 1.74254 1.74254 1.74254 1.74254 1.7774 1.6661 1.55355 1.7774 1.65642 1.55355 1.44326 1.55355 1.44326 1.55355 1.44326 1.44326 1.55355 1.44326 1.44	1,282 1,203 1,214 1,91 8,938 8,03 8,910 9,10 9,94 8,93 8,853 8,842 8,843 8,843 8,843 8,843 8,843 8,843 8,843 8,844 7,966 7,855	3,105 2,2996 2,2996 2,29392 1,1282 2,293 2,294 2,254 2,254 2,254 2,254 2,254 2,254 2,254 2,254 2,254 2,254 2,256 2,256 2,256 2,256 2,256 2,256 2,256 2,256 2,257 2	227 217 203 103 129 121 121 121 121 140 125 125 125 125 203 142 203 142 203 1443	551 4902 3324 2256 3057 2294 3396 3371 2271 3281 3298 3347 3347 3347 3347 3347 3347 3347 334	630 5907 5222 3331 4492 5344 454 454 4444 4444 4443 4444 4443 375 3860 3374 3375	723 736 657 657 569 652 754 754 754 6800 6647 663 664 663 6641 659 552 524	691 6868 66868 5564 4447 7255 6600 6635 6648 6648 6648 6635 6618 6621 5551 5551 5551 5551 5551 5551 5551	450 414 408 4435 4455 3317 3353 4155 4475 4453 361 3361 3361 3361 3361 3361 3361 336	5996430025013364880/1-986595562	822-1200 10	20,538 20,0097 198,8673 199,2667 199,341 199,416 199,438 199,438 199,438 199,438 199,438 199,438 199,438 199,438 199,438 199,438 199,438 166,431 166,533 166,533 166,533166,533 166,533 166,533166,533 166,533 166,533166,533 166,533 166,533 166,533166,533 166,533 166,533 166,533166,533 166,533 166,533166,533 166,533 166,533166,533 166,533 166,533166,533 166,533 166,533166,533 166,533 166,533166,533 166,533 166,533166,533 166,533 166,533166,533 166,533 166,533166,533 166,533 166,533166,533 166,533 166,533166,533 166,533 166,533166,533 166,533 166,533166,533 166,533166,533 166,533166,533 166,533166,533 166,533166,533 166,533166,533 166,533166,533 166,533 166,533166,533 166,533 166,533166,533 166,533 166,533166,533 166,533 166,533166,533 166,533 166,533166,533 166,533 166,533166,533 166,533 166,533166,533 166,533 166,533166,533 166,533 166,533166,533 166,533 166,533166,533 166,533 166,533166,533 166,533 166,533166,533 166,533 166,533 166,533166,533 166,533 166,533 166,533166,533 166,535 166,535166,535 166,535166,535 166,535166,535 166,535166,535 166,535165,555 166,5555516555 166,555555555555555555555555555555
Economically ina Spr 1984 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1988 Spr 1989 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 Spr 1996 Sum 1996 Spr 1996 Sum 1996 Spr 1997	hetive 15.9951 15.9950 16.053 15.654 15.654 15.654 15.654 15.654 15.654 15.654 15.654 16.654 16.654 16.654 16.654 16.5	4,813 4,866 5,138 5,0074 5,0089 5,2000000000000000000000000000000000000	11,138 11,104 10,915 10,778 10,565 10,561 10,661 10,661 10,663 10,663 10,663 10,663 10,663 10,665 10,5564 10,556 10,556 10,556 10,556 10,550	16,148 16,171 16,267 15,267 15,77457 15,77457 16,52816,528 16,52	708 6415 6415 65202 65202 65202 6580 6580 6580 6580 6580 6580 6580 6580	1,078 971 924 860 827 841 840 999 1,059 1,059 1,023 1,007 1,007 909 909 909 909 909 905 905 905 905 905	813 807 811 806 784 781 787 896 896 886 886 886 886 886 886 891 690 787 787 817 817 817 817 817 817 817 817	1586 15541 1484 14441 14440 15557 15565 15565 15565 15564 15588 14588 14588 14586 15574 15574 15575 15565 15564 15574 15574 15575 15	1,656 1,656 1,656 1,656 1,656 1,656 1,656 1,656 1,656 1,656 1,656 1,668 1,755 1,774 1,749 1,749 1,749 1,749 1,749 1,749 1,749 1,749 1,769 1,809	47 246883 246883 262622 246885 26272 26272 26272 26272 26272 26272 26272 26272 26272 26272 26272 26272 26272 26272 26272 26272 26272 26285 26285 26272 26285 26285 26272 262855 26285 26285 26285 26285 26285 2626	8 768 8 024 9 087 9 086 0 0000000000	5r 1992 5r 1993 5r 1994 5r 1995 5m 1995 5m 1995 5m 1995 5m 1995 5m 1996 5m 1996 5r 1996 5r 1996 5r 1996 5r 1996 5r 1996 5r 1996 5r 1996 5r 1996 5r 1997 5r 1998 5r 1993 5r 1995 5r	16/258 16/259 16/499 16/499 16/499 16/5355 16/5355 16/5580 16/5580 16/518 16/518 16/518 16/518 16/5271 16/5271 16/5271 16/5271 16/5271 16/5271 16/5271 16/5271 16/5271 16/5316 16/5356 16/5366 16/5356 16/5366 16/5366 16/5366 16/5366 16/5366 16/5366 16/5366 16/5366 16/5366 16/5366 16/5366 16/5366 16/
Economic activity Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1993 Spr 1994 Aut 1994 Sum 1994 Spr 1995 Sum 1996 Aut 1996 Aut 1996 Sum 1996 Sum 1996 Sum 1996 Sum 1997	rate + per ce 662:28 663:17 664:45 664:45 664:45 664:45 664:45 664:45 662:28 662:29 66	nt 7654659 7654659 766442 775559 766442 77308666559 77542 773086 7754554 775455 775455 775455 775455 775455 7755557 775555 7755557 7755557 775557 775557 7755577 77555777775777777	8339.63347.5334.54334. 900-120000000000000000000000000000000000	2.4.4.7.4.1.2.8.2.8.7.4.9.4.5.3.0.6.5.2.1.6.6 2.2.2.2.4.4.7.4.1.2.8.2.8.7.4.9.4.5.3.0.6.5.2.1.6.6 2.6.6.6.6.6.6.6.6.6.6.6.6.6.6.6.6.6	635.8820.9.866.631.47.17.18.43334.6 9223266662306655550064.7.17.88.43334.6 96662266655550066555566655667.84.6 9665555666555566655667.84.6	99.6880 67177242 772422 77442 77442 7744 6600.682 6622 6682 6600 6682 6600 6682 6600 6682 6600 6685 6600 6600	5120138681288888889128888888912888888888888888	78.8 79.7 80.432 8229.4 833.0 6 833.4 833.4 833.4 833.4 833.4 833.5 833.5 833.5 833.6 833.5 833.6 833.5 833.6 833.5 833.6 833.6 833.5 833.6 833.6 833.6 833.6 833.5 833.6 833.6 833.6 833.6 833.5 833.6 8 833.6 8 833.6 8 833.6 8 833.6 8 833.6 8 833.6 8 8 833.6 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	83444351 8344445560 88666666666666666666666666666666666	9.9.27.9.0.7.9.6.37.7.9 999886600999.9.1.4.3.4.4.6.7.5.7.6 66886666666666666666666666666666666	2651020113900000007778781 8777778888878788887878781	str 1994 str 1995 star 1995 star 1995 star 1995 str 1995 str 1996 str 1995 str	asonally adjusted 22,2779 22,6649 22,2779 22,6649 22,2779 22,279 22,279 22,279 22,279 22,2659 22,6597 22,6525 22,5526 22,552
Spr 1997 LC unemploymer Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Sum 1994 Sum 1994 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Spr 1996 Spr 1997 Spr 1997	nt rate #per ce 1172 1172 1077 8.4 9.6 9.6 9.6 9.6 9.6 9.6 8.8 10.4 9.6 9.6 8.8 8.6 9.6 8.8 8.6 9.6 8.8 8.6 9.6 8.8 8.6 9.7 7.5 7.2	nt 11.8.5.5.1 11.1.9 7.3.9 9.1.6 9.1.6 9.9.1.6 112.5.5 112.5.5 112.5.5 112.5.5 112.5.5 112.5.5 112.5 100.0 8.9.9 9.9.7 4 100.0 8.9.7 8.8 8.8 8.8 8.8 8 8.8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	1.00087677776909.85544330 1.000876777776909.855544330	11.1.1.7 11.1.1.08 7.6.8.3.6 0.9.9.7.0 8.8.68.65.3.1.3.9.4 10.9.9.8 8.8.8.8 8.8.8 8.8.8 7.7.7	21.38 2009.51 101.4 15.6 16.8 1.5 16.6 1.6 20.9 1.6 1.5 1.6 1.6 2.0 2.0 9.5 1.6 1.5 1.6 2.0 2.0 9.5 1.1 1.5 1.6 2.0 9.5 1.1 1.5 1.6 2.0 9.5 1.1 1.5 1.6 1.5 1.6 2.0 9.5 1.1 1.5 1.6 2.0 9.5 1.1 1.5 1.6 1.5 1.6 2.0 9.5 1.1 1.5 1.6 1.5 1.6 2.0 9.5 1.1 1.5 1.6 1.5 1.6 1.5 1.6 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5	0.7.8.9.5.3.5.6.3.1.7.4 29.9.9.5.3.5.6.3.1.7.4 1.1.6.3.1.7.4.1.2.2	603066180483641501803228 76641992664836411430203228	22229.481.7.3.4.9.5.2.1.9.5.8.6.6.2.9.4 22221.9.7.7.80.9.9.9.88888888888888888887.7.7.0	11.07.1.07.8.1.4.0.8.6.6.4.4.0,0.8.5.5.3 887.7.6.4.4.57.7.7.6.6.6.6.6.6.6.6.6.6.5.5.3	6111919314603984411084699 8888886678998777777666655 6	5.869,60,408-9,1080,460,699998 7-8666664694999998	Mn 1026 Sr 1026 Sr 1026 Sr 1026 Sr 1026 Wn 1996 Wn 1996 Sr 1997 Sr 1997 Sr 1996 Sr 1992 Sr 1993 Sr 1995 Sr 1995 Sr 1996 Sr 1996	265286 2155742 2165280 2166250 2166250 2166250 2166250 2166250 21663 21663 21663 21663 21663 21663 216531 21581 21581 216537 21581 216537 21581 216537 21581 216537 2165557 2165577 21655777 21655777 21655777 2165577777777777777777777777777777777777

The economic activity rate is the percentage of people aged 16 and over who are economically active. See corresponding notes to *Table 1*. The ILO unemployment rate is the percentage of economically active people who are unemployed on the ILO measure.

§§ Revised April 1997.

People whose main job is full-time. The definition of full- and part-time for employees and self employed, those on employer-based schemes and unpaid family workers is based on the respondents' 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.

THO

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Alternative measures of unemployment

7.6 THOUSANDS

7.5 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Alternative measures of unemployment

REAT BRITAIN	ILO unemplo	yment measure			Claimant une	mployment measur	'e +	Philippine The	THOUSANDS
	Seasonally a	djusted			and Strate		Not ILO unemp	loved	
	Claimants	Non claimants	Total	Difference	Total #	ILO unemployed	Economically	In employment	Total
LL pr 1984 pr 1985 pr 1985 pr 1985 pr 1987 pr 1988 pr 1989 pr 1990 pr 1990 pr 1991 pr 1992 ut 1992 ut 1992 ut 1993 ut 1993 ut 1993 ut 1993 ut 1994 pr 1994 pr 1995 jin 1995 ut 1995 jin 1995 ut 1995 pr 1996 pr 1997	1.798 1.828 1.883 1.938 1.909 1.862 1.657 1.551 1.480 1.443 1.399 1.443 1.399 1.327 1.255 1.176 1.060 1.036	947 957 974 1,027 1,000 1,017 1,031 1,036 1,018 1,010 972 977 991 1,009 971 956 994 999 999 1,046 1,050 1,001	3,143 3,026 3,031 2,946 2,424 2,021 1,925 2,361 2,745 2,745 2,765 2,909 2,857 2,965 2,909 2,857 2,965 2,909 2,857 2,965 2,909 2,857 2,965 2,909 2,857 2,965 2,909 2,857 2,965 2,909 2,857 2,965 2,909 2,857 2,965 2,909 2,857 2,965 2,909 2,857 2,965 2,909 2,857 2,523 2,457 2,523 2,457 2,523 2,457 2,523 2,457 2,523 2,457 2,523 2,457 2,523 2,457 2,523 2,457 2,523 2,457 2,523 2,457 2,523 2,457 2,523 2,457 2,523 2,457 2,523 2,457 2,523 2,457 2,523 2,457 2,523 2,457 2,523 2,457 2,523 2,523 2,523 2,525 2,523 2,525 2,221 2,523 2,525 2,225 2,225 2,255	369 369 115 38 147 154 279 422 294 157 126 94 104 72 72 104 123 109 150 105 105 149 189 191 212 202 229 213 293 367 435	2,774 2,911 2,993 2,799 2,270 1,742 1,502 2,067 2,568 2,669 2,763 2,861 2,861 2,861 2,867 2,747 2,518 2,417 2,307 2,518 2,417 2,307 2,246 2,217 2,307 2,246 2,2171 2,132 2,093 2,041 1,928 1,744 1,602	1,798 1,828 1,883 1,908 1,909 1,862 1,698 1,657 1,551 1,480 1,443 1,399 1,443 1,379 1,327 1,255 1,176 1,060 1,036	496 568 543 584 574 633 584 583 559 544 536 544 500 519 494 474 468 481 452 412 299	294 264 337 339 354 312 343 330 340 317 330 284 284 299 265 279 297 297 297 305 300 272 267	790 831 880 928 945 927 913 889 861 866 828 839 861 866 828 839 851 856 753 753 753 753 754 752 844 566
nanges /in 96/7 - Spr 97 pr 96 - Spr 97	-24 -291	-49 6	-74 -285		-142 -491	-24 -291	-113 -169	-5 -31	-118 -200
EN pr 1984 pr 1985 pr 1986 pr 1986 pr 1988 pr 1988 pr 1989 pr 1997 pr 1998 pr 1990 pr 1990 pr 1992 un 1992 ut 1992 ut 1993 ut 1993 ut 1993 ut 1993 ut 1993 ut 1994 pr 1994 pr 1994 pr 1995 in 1995 in 1995 in 1995 in 1995 in 1996 pr 1996 pr 1997 pr 1996 pr 1997 pr 1996 pr 1997 pr 1997	1,409 1,437 1,482 1,516 1,481 1,443 1,403 1,364 1,364 1,364 1,287 1,217 1,147 1,084 1,085 1,084 1,085 1,034 987 918 814 803	426 420 436 467 474 464 479 473 476 487 487 485 452 482 451 451 451 451 485 514 512 491	1,861 1,818 1,817 1,755 1,425 1,122 1,470 1,835 1,857 1,919 1,983 1,955 1,907 1,882 1,837 1,774 1,664 1,564 1,564 1,539 1,525 1,432 1,539 1,525 1,432 1,432 1,432 1,326 1,294	-95 -208 -251 -188 -150 -62 22 -92 -146 -181 -202 -212 -221 -247 -224 -217 -224 -217 -224 -217 -224 -217 -194 -149 -131 -131 -131 -122 -110 -85 -66 -76 -32 -32 -4 69	1,956 2,026 2,067 1,943 1,575 1,234 1,100 1,562 1,981 2,120 2,195 2,176 2,154 2,154 2,154 2,154 2,154 1,990 1,923 1,826 1,653 1,624 1,591 1,548 1,464 1,29 1,225	1,409 1,437 1,482 1,516 1,481 1,443 1,403 1,364 1,320 1,287 1,217 1,147 1,084 1,082 1,085 1,034 987 918 814 803	354 404 379 420 416 468 434 431 396 385 372 393 345 369 357 330 357 330 335 335 324 312 229	218 197 259 259 259 259 259 259 259 254 251 221 238 204 209 221 226 222 204 193	572 601 638 679 955 711 703 630 636 638 614 583 604 561 539 557 561 546 615 422
nanges lin 96/7 - Spr 97 pr 96 - Spr 97	-11 -232	-20 1	-32 -231		-104 -367	-11 -232	-83 -108	-10 -27	-93 -135
OMEN or 1984 or 1985 or 1986 or 1986 or 1987 or 1988 or 1990 or 1991 or 1992 um 1992 um 1992 um 1992 or 1993 um 1993 um 1993 um 1993 um 1993 um 1994 um 1994 um 1994 t 1995 or 1995 t 1995 r 1995 r 1996 m 1996 t 1996 r 1996 r 1996 r 1997 r	389 391 401 422 428 418 417 398 378 370 370 334 333 314 316 320 294 293 268 258 258 258 258 258 258	520 537 538 560 526 553 563 541 524 524 525 539 527 521 539 527 521 502 534 514 532 538 509	1,282 1,208 1,214 1,191 999 848 803 8910 910 928 938 938 938 938 954 972 969 961 919 893 859 845 853 853 853 845 853 853 853 876 786 786 786 785 785 785	464 323 288 335 304 401 386 303 307 295 316 294 319 328 340 313 299 287 299 319 313 322 287 299 319 313 322 287 299 319 313 322 287 299 319 35 36 37 36 36 37 36 37 36 37 36 37 36 37 36 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37	817 885 926 695 508 402 505 607 622 643 665 661 653 641 621 607 595 572 572 572 572 572 572 572 572 579 509 509 509 509 501 493 464 415 377	389 391 401 422 428 418 417 398 378 370 334 334 334 334 334 316 320 294 293 294 293 294 293 2268 258 258 247 233	142 164 164 158 155 151 152 163 159 165 151 154 150 137 137 144 132 146 128 100 70	76 67 78 80 75 70 74 72 65 66 65 65 64 61 71 77 80 78 868 74	218 231 242 234 232 234 223 223 228 225 238 214 210 214 198 215 209 225 206 168 144
anges in 96/7 - Spr 97 ir 96 - Spr 97	-13 -59	-29 6	-42 -53		-49 -136	131 85	133 102	2 -7	-95 -135

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.

REAT BRITAIN		yment measure			Claimant uner	mployment measur	'e +		
	Not seasonal	ly adjusted					Not ILO unempl	oyed	
	Claimants	Non claimants	Total	Difference	Total #	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	In employment	Total
LL % 1994 % 1995 % 1995 % 1996 % 1997 % 1990 % 1990 % 1991 % 1992 % 1992 % 1992 % 1992 % 1992 % 1993 % 1994 % 1995 % 1995 % 1995 % 1995 % 1995 % 1996 % 1996	2,233 2,164 2,202 2,096 1,655 1,143 1,034 1,447 1,790 1,861 1,861 1,861 1,862 1,797 1,791 1,668 1,658 1,658 1,658 1,505 1,434 1,402 1,385 1,400 1,318 1,259 1,162 1,079 1,027	872 826 794 815 737 846 860 883 894 1,018 987 948 1,080 1,045 999 947 1,077 991 930 942 1,077 998 8399 942 1,073 998 8399 947 1,068 1,063 987 9 53	3,105 2,990 2,996 2,912 2,392 2,684 2,849 2,684 2,846 2,846 2,847 2,967 2,849 2,942 2,842 2,790 2,656 2,734 2,517 2,435 2,376 2,376 2,289 2,265 2,327 2,226 2,229 2,226 2,229 2,226 2,229 2,226 2,376 2,229 2,226 2,376 2,229 2,226 2,376 2,327 2,226 2,376 2,376 2,376 2,376 2,327 2,226 2,376 2,327 2,327 2,327 2,327 2,376 2,376 2,327 2,326 2,327 2,326 2,327 2,326 2,327 2,326 2,327 2,326 2,327 2,326 2,327 2,326 2,327 2,326 2,327 2,326 2,327 2,326 2,327 2,326 2,327 2,326 2,327 2,326 2,327 2,326 2,327	114 -149 -186 -41 214 373 243 71 189 113 45 -18 131 120 53 32 212 125 66 105 255 235 205 255 235 204 149 273 323 269 359	2,991 3,139 3,139 2,952 2,401 1,775 1,520 2,613 2,613 2,657 2,735 2,922 2,867 2,811 2,721 2,737 2,624 2,523 2,392 2,369 2,392 2,369 2,271 2,224 2,224 2,224 2,224 2,247 2,195 2,116 2,054 1,902 1,798 1,621	2,233 2,164 2,202 2,096 1,655 1,143 1,034 1,447 1,790 1,801 1,861 1,970 1,901 1,862 1,797 1,791 1,658 1,526 1,527 1,527 1,527 1,526 1,526 1,526 1,526 1,527 1,527 1,527 1,526 1,526 1,526 1,526 1,526 1,526 1,526 1,526 1,526 1,526 1,526 1,526 1,526 1,527 1,527 1,526 1,526 1,526 1,526 1,526 1,526 1,526 1,527 1,527 1,526 1,526 1,526 1,526 1,526 1,526 1,527 1,527 1,526 1,526 1,527 1,527 1,526 1,527 1,527 1,526 1,526 1,527 1,527 1,527 1,526 1,527 1,527 1,527 1,526 1,527 1,527 1,526 1,526 1,527 1,527 1,527 1,526 1,526 1,527 1,527 1,526 1,527 1,527 1,526 1,527	574 778 783 673 568 423 300 390 517 567 540 602 598 602 598 604 582 547 536 567 521 522 496 500 488 487 445 433 314	184 197 196 183 178 209 186 250 306 263 335 350 368 313 342 342 353 313 318 329 296 315 300 266 295 310 309 295 286 280	758 975 980 866 642 486 643 829 874 956 966 949 949 949 924 946 945 865 865 865 864 884 837 822 762 762 765 795 795 795 796 740 746
EN y 1984 y 1985 y 1986 y 1986 y 1987 y 1989 y 1989 y 1990 y 1991 y 1992 m 1992 h 1992 h 1992 h 1992 h 1992 h 1992 h 1992 h 1993 m 1993 h 1993 h 1994 h 1994 h 1994 h 1994 h 1995 h 1995 h 1995 h 1995 h 1995 h 1995 h 1995 h 1995 h 1995 h 1996 m 1996 h 1997 h 1997 h 1997 h 1997 h 1997 h 1996 h	$\begin{array}{c} 1,607\\ 1,567\\ 1,571\\ 1,490\\ 1,176\\ 834\\ 777\\ 1,111\\ 1,415\\ 1,430\\ 1,457\\ 1,546\\ 1,487\\ 1,437\\ 1,378\\ 1,391\\ 1,325\\ 1,281\\ 1,191\\ 1,171\\ 1,134\\ 1,080\\ 1,064\\ 1,107\\ 1,040\\ 984\\ 900\\ 834\\ 808 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 231\\ 229\\ 225\\ 246\\ 231\\ 322\\ 329\\ 343\\ 390\\ 457\\ 436\\ 458\\ 460\\ 440\\ 530\\ 440\\ 530\\ 449\\ 445\\ 416\\ 528\\ 445\\ 416\\ 528\\ 427\\ 455\\ 532\\ 515\\ 481\\ 457\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,838\\ 1,796\\ 1,796\\ 1,736\\ 1,408\\ 1,156\\ 1,106\\ 1,454\\ 1,804\\ 1,804\\ 1,888\\ 1,893\\ 2,003\\ 1,924\\ 1,941\\ 1,856\\ 1,850\\ 1,765\\ 1,812\\ 1,639\\ 1,616\\ 1,550\\ 1,608\\ 1,552\\ 1,534\\ 1,495\\ 1,516\\ 1,415\\ 1,315\\ 1,265\\ \end{array}$	-257 -377 -392 -311 -260 -114 -14 -129 -202 -136 -203 -203 -220 -252 -252 -252 -256 -256 -256 -256 -256	2,094 2,173 2,188 2,047 1,667 1,270 1,120 1,583 2,006 2,024 2,024 2,024 2,247 2,247 2,204 2,144 2,076 2,106 2,106 2,106 2,106 2,106 2,107 1,913 1,813 1,738 1,679 1,623 1,677 1,616 1,543 1,434 1,377 1,246	1,607 1,567 1,571 1,490 1,176 834 777 1,111 1,415 1,430 1,457 1,378 1,391 1,325 1,281 1,191 1,171 1,134 1,107 1,080 1,064 1,107 1,040 984 900 834 808	367 487 492 435 373 294 206 278 366 399 375 434 429 466 431 447 409 382 370 411 357 356 356 356 356 356 350 348 334 317 329 238	121 118 125 122 118 142 137 194 225 256 267 268 289 241 268 283 250 255 251 267 268 283 250 255 251 246 233 204 221 228 225 217 215 215	488 605 617 557 491 436 442 591 632 702 702 702 702 702 702 702 702 702 70
MUNEN i vi 1984 j vi 1985 j vi 1987 j vi 1989 j vi 1989 j vi 1989 j vi 1990 j vi 1990 j vi 1990 j vi 1992 j vi 1992 j vi 1992 j vi 1992 j vi 1993 j vi 1994 ki 1995 j vi 1	627 597 631 607 257 336 375 398 403 425 414 425 419 400 364 376 335 334 300 322 321 294 275 262 246 219	$\begin{array}{c} 641\\ 597\\ 569\\ 505\\ 504\\ 530\\ 505\\ 561\\ 551\\ 539\\ 511\\ 576\\ 540\\ 551\\ 539\\ 511\\ 576\\ 540\\ 547\\ 547\\ 542\\ 548\\ 526\\ 549\\ 540\\ 492\\ 549\\ 540\\ 492\\ 536\\ 549\\ 540\\ 496\\ 548\\ 548\\ 548\\ 548\\ 548\\ 548\\ 548\\ 548$	1,267 1,194 1,200 1,176 984 833 787 875 880 958 954 925 1,001 940 891 923 878 819 826 871 861 770 811 811 811	370 228 206 271 250 328 388 372 273 325 308 289 263 334 340 309 284 313 301 264 313 301 264 313 301 264 313 326 337 248 270 302 337 248 273 337 248 337 248 337 248 337 340	897 966 993 905 734 505 400 503 607 633 646 675 662 667 662 667 662 667 662 667 610 576 533 545 524 518 511 511 469 421 375	627 597 631 607 479 257 336 375 398 403 425 414 425 419 400 364 376 335 334 300 364 376 335 334 279 222 221 294 275 262 246 219	208 291 293 196 129 94 151 167 167 167 168 169 170 152 157 157 167 156 164 156 164 156 156 156 156 150 140 76	63 78 71 59 67 48 56 81 68 78 80 72 74 68 74 65 69 66 62 74 82 84 79 71 80	270 370 363 299 255 196 142 235 243 243 243 244 241 222 233 223 223 223 223 223 22

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

S68 OCTOBER 1997 LABOUR MARKET TRENDS

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Job-related training received by employees 7.7

LABOUR FORCE SUR Average actual weekly hours+ of work by industry se

RVEY ector	7.8	B JRS
	The second second second second	17.25

GREAT BRITAIN	All who received job-r Seasonally adjusted	elated training in the la Not seasonally adjust					
			Age groups	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-59/64
ALL Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1987 Spr 1988 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1993 Spr 1993 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 Spr 1997 Spr 1995 Spr 1997 Spr 1997	All of working age + 2032 2196 2585 2905 2944 2826 2826 2944 2826 2944 2826 2952 2978 2978 2978 3047 3047 3,043 3,157	2,213 2,430 2,833 3,136 3,381 3,064 3,067 3,067 3,026 3,026 3,030 2,988 3,208 2,724 3,116 3,137 3,384	374 363 411 407 421 364 296 258 267 222 255 275 286 226 285 310 356	20-24 470 504 565 594 614 529 504 496 500 431 447 447 444 463 385 416 428 463	613 694 793 881 973 960 918 940 1,051 980 952 948 1,024 879 1,013 978 1,056	598 694 849 983 1,067 1,051 1,060 1,089 1,137 1,081 1,081 1,019 1,136 958 1,094 1,101 1,160	50-59/64 159 175 215 272 305 306 286 275 313 311 311 315 312 302 276 302 276 302 305 305 305 305 305 305 305 305
Men Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1988 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Spr 1992 Spr 1994 Spr 1995 \$ Aut 1995 \$ Aut 1995 \$ Spr 1996 \$ Spr 1996 \$ Aut 1996 \$ Aut 1996 \$ Aut 1996 \$ Spr 1997 \$	1,170 1,225 1,417 1,557 1,665 1,565 1,488 1,457 1,538 1,422 1,506 1,511 1,556 1,544 1,499 1,531 1,553	1 308 1 373 1 569 1 706 1 825 1 717 1 608 1 573 1 649 1 529 1 536 1 513 1 615 1 395 1 524 1 528 1 528 1 528 1 524 1 528 1 528 1 528 1 528 1 528 1 528 1 528 1 528 1 565	224 236 230 253 207 167 142 137 138 136 147 157 126 149 161 177	267 282 312 320 292 256 238 215 221 229 239 239 239 239 239 239 239 233	374 415 455 517 534 531 501 568 526 526 520 520 520 520 520 520 543 475 514 514	348 368 448 542 512 522 549 544 518 549 544 518 467 521 467 521 462 505 500 533	94 96 118 141 175 155 147 155 144 150 143 150 143 150 143 150 151 152 177
Women Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1987 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Spr 1993 Spr 1994 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 \$ Win 1995/56 \$ Spr 1996 \$ Spr 1996 \$ Spr 1996 \$ Spr 1997 \$	863 971 1.168 1.349 1.3463 1.379 1.341 1.370 1.503 1.383 1.444 1.442 1.492 1.503 1.543 1.544 1.545 1.604	906 1.057 1.264 1.430 1.433 1.456 1.483 1.456 1.484 1.618 1.497 1.483 1.475 1.594 1.594 1.592 1.599 1.719	150 150 176 177 168 157 129 116 130 104 119 128 129 100 136 148 179	202 222 253 290 237 248 235 261 225 215 215 215 213 217 217 229	239 279 338 364 439 428 413 439 483 4483 455 434 455 434 429 470 404 493 404 493 464 513	249 326 401 485 524 539 534 566 587 567 567 563 562 615 615 616 590 601 627	65 78 96 131 134 132 155 155 155 155 155 155 152 157 136 157 136 157 136 157 136 157 136 157
	% of all employees # Seasonally adjusted	Not seasonally adjust					PER C
	All of working age +		Age groups 16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-59/6 4
ALL Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1988 Spr 1988 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1992 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1997 Spr 1997 S	9.9 10.7 13.4 13.5 13.5 13.5 13.5 13.5 13.5 13.2 13.8 13.8 13.8 13.8 13.8 13.9 14.1 14.0 14.3 14.3	10.9 11.9 13.4 14.5 15.5 15.0 14.6 14.7 14.3 14.3 14.1 13.9 14.9 14.9 14.3 14.4 14.4 15.5	22.3 21.6 23.4 23.3 25.5 24.4 23.8 25.0 20.1 21.5 23.2 23.9 17.2 22.3 24.3 24.3 27.7	16.3 17.2 18.9 19.4 20.6 19.0 19.2 20.6 18.5 18.7 19.1 20.3 16.4 18.3 19.0 20.8	12.6 14.0 15.1 16.1 17.0 16.7 16.1 17.6 16.2 15.5 16.7 14.3 16.3 15.8 16.9	8.6 9.9 11.8 13.3 14.2 14.0 14.0 14.3 14.8 13.8 13.7 12.8 14.2 12.0 13.6 13.7 14.4	4.0 4.9 6.0 7.5 8.3 8.4 7.6 7.6 7.6 7.6 7.7 7.8 7.7 7.7 7.8 7.7 7.1 7.8 8.0 8.5
Men spr 1986 spr 1987 spr 1987 spr 1988 spr 1989 spr 1990 spr 1990 spr 1991 spr 1992 spr 1995 spr 1995 spr 1995 spr 1995 spr 1996 spr 1996 spr 1997 spr 1996 spr 1997 spr 1997 s	10.2 10.8 12.1 13.2 13.4 13.4 13.3 13.2 13.2 13.2 13.2 13.2 13.2 13.2	11.5 12.1 13.5 14.5 15.4 14.8 14.4 14.3 14.9 13.7 13.5 13.4 14.2 12.1 13.2 13.3 13.3 14.3	26.8 25.9 26.6 26.7 30.3 27.8 26.8 27.3 25.9 23.2 25.1 26.2 19.0 23.2 25.5 25.5 27.7	17.7 18.2 19.9 20.0 20.8 20.3 19.3 20.1 19.2 17.6 17.6 19.0 20.3 15.8 16.8 17.9 19.9	13.1 14.4 15.1 16.8 16.7 16.6 16.2 15.8 17.4 16.0 15.7 15.7 16.6 14.2 15.5 15.2 15.2 16.0	9.3 9.9 11.8 12.9 13.8 13.2 13.6 13.5 14.1 12.8 12.8 11.5 12.8 11.3 12.3 12.3 12.3 12.3	3.8 4.6 5.6 8.3 6.9 7.0 7.3 7.3 6.9 6.4 6.8 6.4 6.8 6.7 7.7
Vomen ipr 1986 ipr 1987 ipr 1987 ipr 1988 ipr 1989 ipr 1990 ipr 1990 ipr 1993 ipr 1994 ipr 1995 s iur 1995 ipr 1996 s ipr 1997 s ipr 1997 s ipr 1997 s ipr 1997 s ipr 1997 s ipr 1997 s ipr 1997 s ipr 1997 s ipr 1997 s ipr 1996 s ipr 1997 s ipr 1996 s ipr 1996 s ipr 1996 s ipr 1996 s ipr 1996 s ipr 1997 s ipr 1997 s	9.6 10.6 12.3 13.7 14.7 13.9 13.9 13.9 14.0 15.3 13.9 14.3 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.7 14.8 15.1 15.5 15.6	10.1 11.6 13.4 14.6 15.7 15.1 14.9 15.2 16.4 15.1 14.8 14.8 14.6 15.8 13.0 15.6 15.6 15.6 15.6 16.8	17.8 17.5 20.2 20.0 20.9 20.9 20.2 20.6 24.2 18.4 19.7 21.4 21.4 21.6 15.6 15.6 21.4 23.2 27.8	14.7 16.0 17.9 18.8 20.4 17.7 19.1 19.0 22.1 19.6 19.4 19.6 19.1 20.2 17.0 19.9 20.2 17.0 19.9 20.2 21.8	11.9 13.4 15.0 15.2 17.4 16.8 15.9 16.4 17.8 16.4 15.5 15.3 16.9 14.5 16.9 14.5 17.4 16.4 18.1	7.7 10.0 11.8 13.9 14.7 14.8 14.4 15.6 14.9 14.6 14.6 14.6 14.6 14.2 15.7 12.7 12.7 12.7 12.9 15.2 16.0	4.3 5.2 6.4 8.3 8.4 8.4 8.4 8.5 9.3 9.5 9.5 9.5 9.0 9.2 8.0 9.1 9.6

GREAT BRITAIN	-	Conservation in		and the second second	SIC 92 (St	andard Indu	strial Classif	ication)	an statester is		The second second			
GHEATET	Seasonally	adjusted	Not season	nally adjuste							Denline	Dublic	Other	Total
	Total (millions) #§	Average	Total (millions) #§	Average	Agricultur and fishing	e Energy and water	Manufac -turing	Constr -uction	hotels & catering	on Transport & comms	finance & insurance etc	Public admin education & health	Other services	Total Services
				-	<u>A-B</u>	C,E	_ <u>D</u>	<u>F</u>	G,H	. [<u>J,K</u>	L-N	<u>0-Q</u>	<u>G-Q</u>
此 21944 約19945 約1956 約1956 約1957 約1957 約1957 約1957 約1957 約1997 約1997 約1999 約1999 約1999 約1999 約1993 314 約1994 約1994 約1994 約1994 約1994 約1994 約1995 約199	782 810 814 821 894 894 826 829 826 822 820 823 820 823 820 823 835 845 845 848 848 848 848 848 857 8661	$\begin{array}{c} 33.1\\ 33.8\\ 33.6\\ 33.9\\ 33.9\\ 33.9\\ 33.9\\ 33.1\\ 33.1\\ 33.1\\ 33.1\\ 33.1\\ 33.1\\ 33.1\\ 33.1\\ 33.2\\ 33.3\\ 33.5\\ 33.3\\ 33.5\\ 33.3\\ 33.5\\ 33.3\\ 33.4\\ 33.4\\ 33.4\\ 33.4\\ 33.1\\ 33.3\\ 33.5\\ 33.3\\ 33.5\\ 33.3\\ 33.5\\ 33.3\\ 33.5\\ 33.3\\ 33.5\\ 33.3\\ 33.5\\ 33.3\\ 33.5\\ 33.3\\ 33.5\\ 33.3\\ 33.5\\ 33.3\\ 33.5\\ 33.3\\ 33.5\\ 33.3\\$	790 818 823 830 842 905 905 887 835 828 853 795 833 811 846 801 845 845 845 845 846 867 861 836 876 820 864 845 845 845 845 845 845 845 845 845 84	33.7 34.4 34.4 34.4 34.9 34.7 34.4 33.3 34.4 33.4 34.4 33.4 32.9 34.1 32.2 33.6 32.5 32.5 32.3 33.8 32.5 32.3 33.8 32.5 32.3 33.8 32.4 33.9 32.2 33.4 32.0 33.4	$\begin{array}{c} 47.7\\ 47.7\\ 47.4\\ 47.4\\ 47.7\\ 49.0\\ 47.5\\ 48.0\\ 45.8\\ 45.7\\ 40.4\\ 43.3\\ 42.5\\ 40.4\\ 43.3\\ 42.5\\ 40.4\\ 43.3\\ 42.5\\ 45.8\\ 46.4\\ 43.9\\ 40.9\\ 45.8\\ 46.4\\ 43.9\\ 40.9\\ 45.5\\ 44.3\\ 39.4\\ 44.7\\ \end{array}$	28.2 35.0 36.9 37.0 37.4 37.2 37.8 37.0 36.9 37.5 36.9 36.2 37.5 36.9 36.2 37.5 36.9 36.2 37.5 38.1 36.9 38.1 36.9 38.1 38.6 38.6 38.6 38.6 38.6 38.6 38.6 38.6	36.3 37.1 37.2 37.1 38.1 37.6 37.5 36.2 36.2 36.2 36.3 34.5 36.9 35.1 37.3 34.9 35.1 37.3 34.9 35.4 37.4 35.4 35.5 37.7 35.7 35.7 35.7 35.7 35.7 35.7	38.2 38.3 39.8 39.8 39.4 39.0 37.1 37.7 38.5 35.0 37.7 38.5 35.0 37.7 39.2 37.7 39.2 37.7 39.2 37.7 39.2 37.7 39.2 37.7 39.2 37.7 39.2 37.7 39.2 35.3 38.5 39.7 39.0 39.3 340.2 35.9 39.4 39.1 40.2 35.9 39.1 39.5 39.5 39.5 39.5 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 32.7 32.1 32.3 31.0 31.6 32.0 31.6 32.0 31.6 32.4 31.5 32.0 31.5 32.0 31.6 32.4 31.5 32.0 31.1 30.9 31.2 31.1 30.9 31.1 30.9 31.3 30.2 31.2 31.2	37.8 38.6 38.9 39.0 39.4 39.7 38.4 38.7 37.3 37.3 38.3 36.8 38.0 37.7 38.4 38.0 38.4 39.1 37.8 39.0 38.4 39.1 37.8 39.0 38.2 39.2 37.6 39.4 38.2 39.4 38.2 39.4 37.4 38.0	34.5 33.6 33.9 33.1 34.4 34.0 33.9 33.9 33.1 32.8 32.8 32.3 32.4 32.3 32.5 33.7 32.7 34.4 32.9 34.4 32.9 34.4 32.9 34.4 32.9 34.4 32.9 34.4 32.9 34.4 32.9 34.4 32.9 34.1 34.1 34.1 34.2 33.7 32.7 35.0 32.7 35.0 32.7 35.0 32.7 35.0 32.7 35.0 32.7 35.0 32.7 35.0 32.7 35.0 32.7 35.0 32.7 35.0 32.7 35.0 35.0 35.0 35.0 35.0 35.0 35.0 35.0	29.1 29.8 29.2 28.9 29.7 29.3 29.7 29.3 29.7 28.8 27.3 30.0 28.6 29.5 27.1 29.8 28.6 29.5 27.1 30.2 29.7 29.7 30.2 28.6 29.7 30.2 29.7 30.2 28.6 29.5 27.7 30.2 28.6 29.7 29.7 29.7 29.7 29.7 29.7 28.8 27.3 30.0 28.6 29.5 27.1 29.6 29.7 29.7 29.7 28.8 27.3 28.6 29.5 27.1 29.6 29.7 29.7 29.7 28.8 27.3 28.6 29.5 27.1 29.6 29.7 29.7 28.8 27.3 28.6 29.7 29.5 29.7 29.7 29.7 28.8 27.3 28.6 29.5 27.1 29.6 29.7 29.7 29.7 29.7 29.7 29.7 29.7 29.7	30.2 30.1 30.6 31.4 31.4 31.5 31.8 31.2 30.6 30.5 31.1 29.6 30.3 29.6 30.1 30.3 29.2 29.5 30.1 28.4 30.6 30.6 30.6 30.6 30.6 30.0 29.9 27.9 27.9 27.9 27.9 27.9 27.9	31.7 32.3 32.3 32.1 32.7 32.6 32.2 32.4 33.2 31.0 31.0 31.0 31.0 31.0 31.0 32.0 31.0 32.0 31.0 32.0 31.0 32.0 31.0 32.0 31.0 32.0 31.0 32.0 32.1 30.9 31.9 30.9 30.7 32.4 30.5 31.5 31.5
WEN Sin 1984 Sin 1985 Sin 1985 Sin 1985 Sin 1987 Sin 1987 Sin 1987 Sin 1987 Sin 1987 Sin 1981 Sin 1981 Sin 1992 Sin 1992 Sin 1992 Sin 1992 Sin 1992 Sin 1993 Sin 1993 Sin 1993 All 1992 Sin 1993 All 1993 Sin 1993 All 1994 Sin 1994 All 1994 Sin 1995 All 1995 Sin 1996 Sin 1996 Sin 1996 All 1996 Sin 1996 Sin 1996 Sin 1996 Sin 1996 Sin 1996 Sin 1996 Sin 1996 Sin 1996 Sin 1996	530 545 551 593 593 575 538 534 536 534 530 528 536 535 536 535 536 541 541 548 548 548 548 548 548 551 554 554 554 552 552 557	38.3 39.1 39.3 40.0 39.5 39.4 38.6 38.6 38.6 38.8 38.7 38.7 38.7 38.7 38.7 38.9 39.0 39.0 39.0 39.2 39.2 39.0 39.9 38.9 38.9 38.9 38.9 38.9 38.9 38.9	$\begin{array}{c} 536\\ 551\\ 557\\ 587\\ 602\\ 600\\ 582\\ 540\\ 559\\ 551\\ 509\\ 536\\ 546\\ 546\\ 546\\ 546\\ 557\\ 561\\ 525\\ 557\\ 544\\ 566\\ 546\\ 556\\ 556\\ 556\\ 547\\ 556\\ 556\\ 557\\ 556\\ 556\\ 556\\ 557\\ 556\\ 556$	38.9 39.9 40.6 40.1 40.1 38.9 38.9 37.4 39.4 39.4 39.4 39.4 39.4 39.4 39.4 39	$\begin{array}{c} 52.4\\ 52.2\\ 51.9\\ 52.1\\ 52.1\\ 52.0\\ 49.9\\ 50.1\\ 48.2\\ 44.3\\ 47.9\\ 48.5\\ 47.4\\ 44.3\\ 47.9\\ 48.8\\ 51.7\\ 49.9\\ 44.6\\ 50.2\\ 51.4\\ 48.0\\ 50.2\\ 51.4\\ 44.0\\ 50.5\\ 51.2\\ 49.7\\ 44.0\\ 49.7\\ \end{array}$	28.2 35.9 37.9 38.7 38.7 38.5 39.1 38.8 39.2 39.2 39.0 39.0 39.0 39.0 39.0 39.0 39.0 38.8 38.8 39.2 39.2 39.0 39.0 39.0 38.0 38.1 40.2 38.1 37.7 38.1 40.2 38.1 39.2 39.2 39.0 40.2 38.0 40.2 38.1 40.2 39.2 39.0 40.2 39.1 40.2 39.1 39.2 39.2 39.2 39.2 39.2 39.2 39.2 39.2	38.9 39.6 39.7 39.7 39.7 38.7 38.7 38.2 40.0 36.8 39.6 37.6 39.8 37.9 39.8 37.9 40.4 37.9 40.4 38.1 40.7 37.7 38.1 40.7 37.7 38.7 39.7 39.7 39.7 39.7 39.7 39.7 39.7 39	39.5 39.6 39.6 40.9 40.3 38.9 40.2 36.5 39.5 40.2 36.5 39.5 40.2 36.5 39.5 39.5 40.2 36.5 39.5 39.5 40.2 36.5 39.5 39.5 39.5 39.5 39.5 39.5 39.5 39	41.5 41.7 42.1 41.8 41.4 41.4 41.4 40.8 40.2 40.1 40.8 38.8 40.2 39.6 40.2 38.8 39.7 39.2 40.2 38.8 39.9 38.9 38.9 38.9 38.9 38.7 38.7 38.7 38.7 38.7 38.7	$\begin{array}{c} 39.8\\ 40.6\\ 40.9\\ 41.6\\ 41.8\\ 42.4\\ 41.3\\ 41.5\\ 40.7\\ 40.3\\ 41.4\\ 39.9\\ 41.0\\ 40.5\\ 41.3\\ 40.5\\ 41.4\\ 41.0\\ 40.5\\ 41.4\\ 41.0\\ 41.6\\ 40.3\\ 41.5\\ 40.5\\ 41.5\\ 40.7\\ 41.8\\ 39.8\\ 40.8\\ 40.8\\ \end{array}$	37.3 38.7 39.0 38.2 39.6 39.3 39.2 37.7 37.7 37.7 37.1 38.3 37.5 39.3 39.3 39.3 39.9 38.3 39.9 37.6 39.3 39.9 39.3 39.3 39.3 39.3 39.7 37.8 39.3 39.7 37.8 39.3 39.7 37.8 39.3 39.7 37.7 6 38.8 39.7 37.6 38.8	$\begin{array}{c} 36.3\\ 37.2\\ 36.6\\ 36.6\\ 37.3\\ 37.3\\ 36.8\\ 37.2\\ 36.1\\ 37.8\\ 35.8\\ 36.5\\ 34.1\\ 37.8\\ 35.8\\ 36.5\\ 34.0\\ 37.0\\ 35.3\\ 36.5\\ 33.8\\ 37.3\\ 35.5\\ 36.8\\ 37.3\\ 35.5\\ 36.8\\ 37.4\\ 35.2\\ 36.8\\ 37.4\\ 35.2\\ 36.8\\ 37.4\\ 35.2\\ 36.6\\ 34.5\\ 37.8\\ 34.6\\ 35.8\\ 37.8\\ 34.6\\ 35.8\\ 37.8\\ 35.8\\ 37.8\\ 34.6\\ 35.8\\ 37.8\\ 35.8\\ 37.8\\ 34.6\\ 35.8\\ 35.8\\ 35.8\\ 37.8\\ 34.6\\ 35.8\\ 35.8\\ 35.8\\ 37.8\\ 35.8\\$	37.9 37.6 37.5 38.3 38.7 38.7 38.7 38.7 38.7 38.7 37.9 37.9 37.8 37.9 37.9 37.9 37.9 37.9 37.9 37.9 37.9	38.9 39.5 39.6 39.5 39.9 39.0 39.6 39.6 37.6 38.8 37.6 37.6 37.6 37.6 37.6 37.6 37.1 39.1 39.1 39.1 39.1 39.1 39.1 39.1 39
WOMEN \$7:1984 \$7:1985 \$7:1985 \$7:1985 \$7:1985 \$7:1987 \$7:1987 \$7:1987 \$7:1987 \$7:1987 \$7:1981 \$7:1991 \$7:1991 \$7:1992 \$7:1992 \$7:1992 \$7:1992 \$7:1992 \$7:1992 \$7:1992 \$7:1992 \$7:1992 \$7:1992 \$7:1992 \$7:1992 \$7:1992 \$7:1993 \$7:1993 \$7:1993 \$7:1993 \$7:1993 \$7:1993 \$7:1994 \$7:1995 \$7:1996 \$7:19	252 264 269 271 291 301 301 294 293 292 292 293 292 293 295 295 295 295 295 295 299 300 300 301 303 306 307 308	258 264 2664 2669 2669 2665 2667 2662 2662 2662 2662 2662 2663 2663	254 267 272 274 295 303 305 289 286 286 297 285 300 288 300 288 300 287 306 292 310 292 310 294 294 294 294 307 298 307 298 307	262 26.8 26.8 26.4 27.3 27.0 27.3 26.9 25.8 26.9 25.8 26.9 25.8 26.9 25.8 26.7 25.8 26.7 25.8 26.7 25.7 26.9 26.9 25.6 26.7 25.7 26.9 25.7 26.9 25.7 26.9 25.8 26.7 25.7 26.9 25.8 26.7 25.7 26.7 25.8 26.7 25.7 26.7 25.7 26.7 25.7 26.7 25.7 26.7 25.7 26.7 26.7 25.7 26.7 26.7 26.7 26.7 26.7 26.7 26.7 26	29.5 29.2 31.2 32.6 31.2 32.1 33.9 29.6 27.2 29.0 26.7 26.1 27.9 31.5 31.3 30.7 30.4 33.2 29.6 31.4 33.2 29.6 31.4 31.0 28.9 26.1 31.2 29.6 26.7 26.7 26.1 27.9 31.2 29.0 26.7 26.7 26.7 26.7 26.1 27.9 31.2 29.0 29.0 29.0 29.0 29.0 29.0 29.0 29	28.5 29.7 33.0 30.0 30.7 30.4 30.2 30.5 30.3 30.6 30.2 30.2 28.3 29.8 28.7 32.1 30.4 31.6 30.7 30.7 32.1 30.4 31.6 30.7 32.9 30.2 30.2 30.2 30.2 30.2 30.2 30.2 30.2	29.9 30.9 33.0 30.4 31.2 30.5 30.8 30.9 29.8 30.9 28.6 30.2 28.9 30.7 29.2 30.6 29.1 31.2 29.5 31.1 29.5 31.1 29.5 31.1 29.3 30.8 29.4 30.8 29.4 30.8 29.4 30.7 30.8 29.4 30.7 30.7 30.7 30.7 30.7 30.7 30.7 30.7	23,9 24,3 27,5 25,8 26,6 25,8 26,7 24,4 25,3 24,6 25,3 24,8 23,2 24,7 24,7 24,7 24,7 24,7 24,7 24,7 24	25.0 25.4 27.0 25.2 25.8 25.5 25.2 24.8 24.6 24.6 24.6 24.2 24.6 24.2 24.8 24.5 24.6 24.2 24.1 24.7 24.8 24.3 24.3 24.0 24.1 24.5 23.8 24.6 24.5 23.8 24.6	30.2 31.3 30.0 31.2 29.3 20.3 28.8 29.3 27.4 29.0 29.0 30.0 30.0 30.0 30.0 30.0 30.0 30.0 3	27.1 27.8 30.0 27.7 28.4 28.4 28.3 27.5 27.8 27.8 27.8 27.8 27.8 26.8 27.9 27.1 28.0 28.0 28.6 27.2 28.4 28.5 28.4 28.5 28.4 28.5 28.4 28.5 28.6 27.7 28.7 28.7 28.7 28.7 28.7 28.7 28.7	$\begin{array}{c} 25.0\\ 25.6\\ 24.7\\ 25.7\\ 25.3\\ 25.1\\ 25.9\\ 24.1\\ 25.9\\ 24.1\\ 25.9\\ 26.5\\ 26.5\\ 26.5\\ 26.5\\ 26.5\\ 26.5\\ 26.5\\ 26.6\\ 24.5\\ 25.6\\ 26.6\\ 24.5\\ 25.6\\ 26.6\\ 24.5\\ 25.6\\ 26.6\\ 24.5\\ 25.6\\ 26.2\\ 25.6\\$	23.7 23.8 25.9 25.7 26.5 26.1 25.7 24.8 25.7 24.8 25.5 25.5 25.5 24.1 23.9 24.1 23.9 24.6 24.7 23.0 25.1 24.4 24.6 24.7 23.0 25.1 23.9 24.8 24.8 24.8 24.9 22.9 24.8 24.9 22.9 24.8 24.8 24.8 24.9 24.8 24.8 24.8 24.8 24.8 24.8 24.8 24.8	25.4 25.9 28.6 26.5 26.5 26.3 26.1 26.3 25.2 26.2 26.2 26.2 26.2 26.2 26.2 26.2

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.

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. \$

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8.1 **GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING** Number of people participating in Training and Enterprise Programmes

1990-91* 1991-92* 1992-93# 1992-93# 1993-94 1994-95 1996-96 1996-97+ 21 May 18 Jun 16 Jul 13 Aug 13 Sep 08 Oct 05 Nov 03 Dec 31 Dec 996 28 Jan 25 Feb	Training For	Work		Youth Traini (including ci	ng redits)	inin an	Modern Apprenticeships			
Period ending	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	
1990-91* 1991-92* 1992-93# 1993-94 1994-95 1995-96 1996-97+	114.7 127.7 133.4 124.4 94.9 68.2 53.5	10.3 11.5 12.6 8.7 8.6 4.7 3.8	124.9 139.2 145.2 133.1 103.4 72.8 57.2	193.2 233.2 231.8 234.1 224.2 211.0 192.6	16.4 16.5 14.8 16.1 15.3 13.2 14.8	209.5 249.6 246.9 250.2 239.5 224.2 207.4	24.8 75.9	3.0 6.1	27.8 82.0	
18 Jun 16 Jul 13 Aug 13 Sep 08 Oct 05 Nov 03 Dec	$\begin{array}{c} 75.4\\ 72.9\\ 69.7\\ 63.3\\ 60.1\\ 58.4\\ 61.6\\ 63.5\\ 65.3\\ 60.7\end{array}$	6.6 6.3 6.1 5.0 4.7 4.5 4.8 5.0 5.0 4.8	82.0 79.2 75.8 68.3 64.9 62.9 66.4 68.5 70.3 65.5	213.0 212.4 210.7 220.9 223.5 223.8 229.0 229.4 228.1 223.7	14.6 15.1 15.5 15.5 15.5 16.0 16.0 15.9 15.5	227.6 227.5 225.8 236.3 239.0 239.3 244.9 245.4 243.9 239.2	1.3 1.4 1.5 2.1 2.8 5.6 9.7 12.3 14.9 16.8	0.4 0.4 0.3 0.4 0.5 1.4 1.8 2.0 2.1	1.7 1.7 1.8 2.4 3.2 6.1 11.1 14.2 16.9 18.9	
1996 28 Jan 25 Feb 24 Mar 26 Apr 26 May 23 Jun 21 Jul 18 Aug 15 Sep 13 Oct 10 Nov 08 Dec	$\begin{array}{c} 63.9\\ 66.9\\ 68.2\\ 62.1\\ 61.9\\ 58.8\\ 56.5\\ 56.1\\ 58.1\\ 58.1\\ 59.0\\ 59.4\end{array}$	4.8 4.9 4.7 4.3 4.1 4.0 3.5 3.4 3.4 3.4 3.8 3.9 3.9	68.7 71.8 72.8 66.4 66.0 64.9 62.3 59.9 59.5 61.9 62.8 63.3	216.6 214.5 211.0 202.6 199.5 208.9 210.6 212.3 213.5 213.0 211.3	$14.6 \\ 13.3 \\ 13.2 \\ 12.8 \\ 12.9 \\ 12.8 \\ 13.1 \\ 13.6 \\ 13.9 \\ 14.4 \\ 14.9 \\ 15.2 \\ 15.2$	231.2 227.8 224.2 215.3 212.0 222.0 224.3 226.1 228.0 227.9 226.5	18.9 21.4 24.8 27.1 29.0 35.0 39.1 47.3 53.6 58.7 63.2	$\begin{array}{c} 2.1\\ 2.7\\ 3.0\\ 3.4\\ 3.5\\ 4.0\\ 3.8\\ 4.0\\ 4.7\\ 5.3\\ 5.5\\ 5.8\end{array}$	21.0 24.1 27.8 30.5 35.0 38.8 43.1 52.1 58.9 64.2 69.0	
1997 05 Jan 02 Feb 02 Mar 30 Mar 04 May 01 Jun 29 Jun	53.4 57.2 58.3 53.5 49.5 48.4 49.1	3.6 3.8 4.0 3.8 3.7 3.5 2.0	57.0 61.0 62.3 57.2 53.2 51.9 51.1	206.1 204.5 199.7 192.6 182.2 178.2 180.4	15.1 15.1 14.9 14.8 14.2 13.8 14.2	221.3 219.5 214.7 207.4 196.4 192.0 194.6	64.9 68.4 72.7 75.9 77.7 78.3 77.6	5.7 6.1 6.1 6.1 6.1 6.1 6.2	70.6 74.5 78.8 82.0 83.7 84.4 83.8	

Source: TEC Management Information, the W

 Note:
 Modern Apprenticeships were launched in September 1995 (in England and Wales; at the end of 1995 in Scotland), following prototyping in 17 industry sectors. Acceler

 Apprenticeships for 18 and 19-year-old school and college leavers, also launched in September 1995, have been merged with Modern Apprenticeships from April 1996 in Engla

 NVQ level 3 as a minimum plus the breadth and flexibility required for the relevant industry sector. Accelerated Modern Apprenticeships figures have been merged with Modern Apprenticeships figures have been merged

.2 8 **GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING** Number of starts on Training and Enterprise Programmes

	Training For	Work#*		Youth Traini (including ci			Modern Apprentices	hips	
Period ending	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales
1990-91 1991-92 1992-93 1993-94 1994-95 1995-96 1996-97	280.2 253.2 291.2 290.7 269.8 212.4 215.9	24.4 24.0 27.2 19.1 19.3 12.1 12.5	304.6 277.2 318.4 309.8 289.1 224.4 226.5	225.9 227.4 236.4 238.7 251.8 250.7 235.1	18.2 17.9 15.3 17.6 16.7 17.4 21.5	244.1 245.3 251.7 256.3 268.5 268.1 256.6	25.8 69.7	2.6 5.3	28.4 75.0
1995 23 Apr 21 May 18 Jun 16 Jul 13 Aug 13 Sep 08 Oct 05 Nov 03 Dec 31 Dec	11.2 14.9 14.6 15.2 13.9 14.5 20.3 18.5 18.5 10.2	0.7 0.8 0.9 0.8 0.8 1.5 1.2 1.0 0.6	12.0 15.7 15.4 16.1 14.7 15.2 21.8 19.4 19.5 10.8	11.5 11.7 13.6 34.7 25.0 26.1 32.9 19.4 17.2 10.2	1.0 1.1 1.0 1.9 1.7 1.9 2.3 1.6 1.3 0.7	12.5 12.8 14.6 26.6 28.0 35.1 21.0 18.5 10.9	0.2 0.1 0.2 0.6 0.8 2.8 4.3 2.8 2.7 2.2	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.1 0.7 0.3 0.2 0.2	0.2 0.1 0.2 0.6 0.8 2.9 5.0 3.0 2.9 2.4
1996 28 Jan 25 Feb 24 Mar 28 Apr 26 May 23 Jun 21 Jul 18 Aug 15 Sep 13 Oct 10 Nov 08 Dec	17.6 20.6 22.7 18.4 17.2 16.2 17.1 15.5 16.2 19.8 18.3 17.6	1.0 0.9 0.9 1.0 0.9 0.9 0.9 1.0 1.5 1.1 1.1	18.6 21.5 23.7 19.3 18.2 17.1 18.0 16.3 17.2 21.3 19.4 18.7	15.6 16.2 16.8 15.1 12.0 16.7 33.8 22.6 28.8 24.5 17.9 15.5	$\begin{array}{c} 1.0\\ 0.9\\ 1.0\\ 3.3\\ 1.1\\ 1.2\\ 1.7\\ 2.2\\ 2.1\\ 1.8\\ 1.6\end{array}$	16.6 17.1 17.8 18.5 13.1 17.9 35.5 24.4 31.0 26.7 19.6 17.1	2.4 2.9 4.0 2.5 2.8 4.9 5.1 9.7 8.2 6.8 6.4	$\begin{array}{c} 0.2\\ 0.4\\ 0.4\\ 0.3\\ 0.3\\ 0.2\\ 0.4\\ 0.4\\ 1.0\\ 0.8\\ 0.6\\ 0.4\\ \end{array}$	2.6 3.3 4.4 3.2 2.7 3.0 5.3 5.5 10.7 9.0 7.3 6.7
1997 05 Jan 02 Feb 02 Mar 30 Mar 04 May 01 Jun 29 Jun	7.1 18.0 18.7 16.0 17.6 13.5 13.9	0.4 1.1 1.2 0.6 1.0 0.6 0.5	7.5 19.0 19.9 16.6 18.6 14.1 14.4	7.1 15.2 13.1 12.8 12.8 9.9 15.0	0.7 1.2 1.5 1.2 1.0 1.0 1.4	7.8 16.5 14.3 14.3 14.1 10.8 16.4	3.0 5.5 6.3 5.6 5.7 3.3 3.3	0.2 0.3 0.3 0.2 0.1 0.2	3.2 5.8 6.6 5.9 5.9 3.5 3.4

 Jose Table 3. note.
 1990-91 and 1991-92 Employment Training; 1992-93 Employment Training Action.
 1996-97 in training includes Pre-Vocational Pilots (PVPs).
 Jocational Training (PVT) is part of mainstream TSW from April 1997 onwards. #

Pre-Voc

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GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING Training for Work: destination of leavers

ENGLAND and WALES		Percentage of	All leavers of survey respondent	s who were:		Percentage of	Completers of survey respondent	s who were:	
	Month of leaving#	In a job	In a positive outcome**	Unemployed	Completers##	In a job	In a positive outcome**	Unemployed	
Month of survey*		33	36	53	49	37	40	48	
Sen 91	(1990-91)	33	36	55	55	35	41	51	
U 90 to Sep 92 Od 91 to Sep 93	(1991-92)			52	60	38	44	48	
0d 91 to Sep 93 0d 92 to Sep 93	(1992-93)	35	41		61	40	47	45	
0d 92 to Sep 94 0d 93 to Sep 94	(1993-94)	36	43	48		40	45	46	
	(1994-95)	38	42	48	66		45 46	40	
Oct 95 to Sep 96	(1995-96)	39	44	47	70	41	40		
	(Apr 94)	37	43	47	64	39	45	45	
1994 Oct	(May 94)	37	42	48	62	40	45	46	
Nov		36	43	40	66	37	45	46	
Dec	(Jun 94)	30	43	47					
	(Jul 94)	36	45	45	71	38	47	43	
1995 Jan	(Aug 94)	37	43	48	66	40	46	45	
Feb	(Sep 94)	38	44	46	65	40	46	45	
Mar	(Oct 94)	40	43	48	61	43	47	45	
Apr		39	40	50	62	42	45	47	
May	(Nov 94)		41	48	69	44	46	46	
Jun	(Dec 94)	41			63	40	43	49	
Jul	(Jan 95)	37	40	51	03	40	43	49	
Aug	(Feb 95)	37	40	50	65		42	40 48	
Sep	(Mar 95)	37	41	49	70	39	43		
Oct	(Apr 95)	40	44	46	68	42	46	45	
	(May 95)	41	45	46	69	42	46	45	
Nov Dec	(Jun 95)	38	45	45	72	38	46	44	
una lan	(Jul 95)	37	44	47	72	39	46	45	
1996 Jan	(Aug 95)	39	45	46	69	42	47	45	
Feb	(Sep 95)	39	45	46	68	41	47	45	
Mar	(Oct 95)	41	45	48	67	44	47	45	
Apr	(Nov 95)	40	44	48	67	43	46	47	
May	(Dec 95)	41	44	47	73	43	46	46	
Jun			44 42	49	67	41	45	47	
Jul	(Jan 96)	38		49	70	42	45	47	
Aug	(Feb 96)	40	44			42 40	45	45	
Sep	(Mar 96)	39	44	46	72		45	45 42	
Oct	(Apr 96)	43	48	43	68	44	49		
Nov	(May 96)	42	47	44	71	43	48	44	
Dec	(Jun 96)	40	47	44	72	41	49	43	
1997 Jan	(Jul 96)	43	49	42	71	45	51	41	
Feb	(Aug 96)	45	51	40	71	47	53	38	
Mar	(Sep 96)	45	50	41	70	46	52	40	
	(Oct 96)	47	51	41	71	50	53	39	
Apr May	(Nov 96)	47	50	43	72	49	52	41	
Current and previous ye	ear to date								
Jun 95 to May 96	(Dec 94 to Nov 95)	39	43	48	68	41	45	46	
Jun 96 to May 97	(Dec 95 to Nov 96)	42	47	44	71	44	49	43	

ENGLAND and WALES

onth of survey' 92 93 95

95 to 94 Oct Nov Dec

95 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec

96 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec

97 Jan Feb Mar Apr May

(Jul 96) (Aug 96) (Sep 96) (Oct 96) **(Nov 96)**

ent and previous year to date

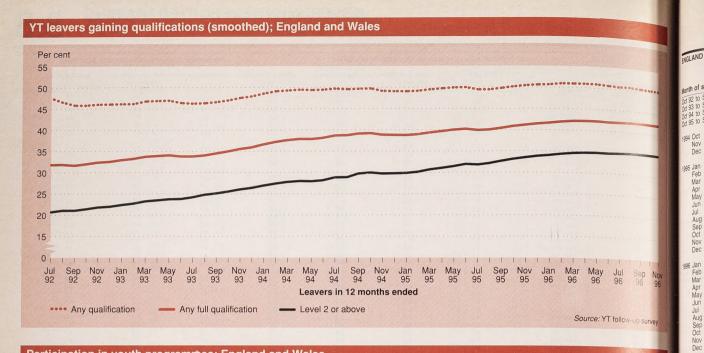
Jun 96 to may 91	(Dec 35 to 1404 50)	72	+1				
Leavers to Decemb	per 1990 surveyed three mo	nths after leaving	g. Leavers from Ja	nuary 1991 surveyed	six months afte	r leaving.	
# Training for Work (7	FfW) superseded Employmer	nt Training (ET) a	and Employment Ac	tion in April 1993.			
The figures in this	table for leavers from April 1	1993 onwards inc	clude all those who	joined Employment A	ction before 29	March 1993, and left a	fter that date.
This will have the e	effect of reducing the proport	tions going into a	a job or gaining qua	lifications for leavers f	from April 1993	onwards. Figures for	1990-1993 are for ET.
" In a positive outcom	me = in a job, full-time educ	ation or other go	overnment-supported	d training.			
# Those who respon	ded positively to the questio	n, 'When you lef	t the Training Prog	ramme, had you com	pleted the traini	ng that was agreed be	tween you
and the organiser of	of your training?' Note that	many of those w	ho did not complete	e their training neverth	neless went into	a job after leaving.	
				COVEDNI	ACNIT C	UDDODTEE	TDAINUNIC

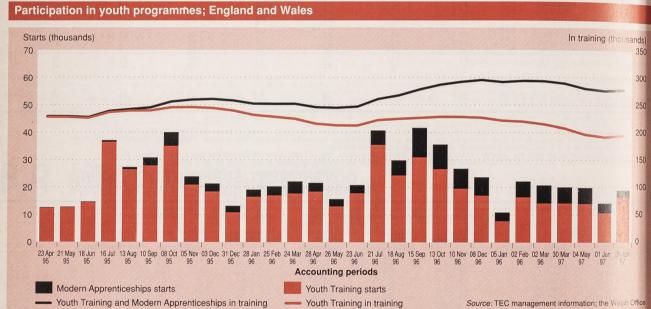
	Percentage of	All leavers survey respondents	s who:	Percentage of s	Completers survey respondents	who:	
Month of leaving*	Tried for a qualification	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification	Tried for a qualification	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification	
(1990-91)	47	29	29	55	44	44	
(1991-92)	51	34	28	56	48	41	
(1992-93)	55	39	33	60	53	47	
(1993-94)	58	41	35	64	57	51	
(1994-95)	61	45	39	64	58	52	
(1995-96)	63	48	41	66	60	54	
(Apr 94)	56	41	35	60	54	48	
(May 94)	57	41	34	60	54	48	
(Jun 94)	62	47	39	67	60	53	
(Jul 94)	65	53	45	70	65	57	
(Aug 94)	59	44	38	63	57	51	
(Sep 94)	61	44	38	65	59	53	
(Oct 94)	58	40	34	61	55	49	
(Nov 94)	59	42	36	62	57	51	
(Dec 94)	59	43	37	60	54	48	
(Jan 95)	63	45	40	66	60	55	
(Feb 95)	63	45	39	66	60	55	
	64	40 49	42				
(Mar 95)				66	61	54	
(Apr 95)	65	50	43	68	62	55	
(May 95)	66	50	42	68	61	54	
(Jun 95)	71	57	49	75	69	62	
(Jul 95)	67	53	46	71	65	59	
(Aug 95)	64	48	42	67	60	54	
(Sep 95)	66	50	44	71	64	58	
(Oct 95)	60	43	38	64	56	51	
(Nov 95)	56	40	34	58	52	46	
(Dec 95)	59	44	39	61	55	49	
(Jan 96)	62	44	38	66	59	53	
(Feb 96)	59	43	38	63	55	50	
(Mar 96)	59	45	39	62	56	50	
(Apr 96)	59	43	37	61	54	49	
(May 96)	59	44	38	61	54	48	
(Jun 96)	61	46	40	64	58	52	
(001100)					00	02	

(Dec 94 to Nov 95) (Dec 95 to Nov 96) Jun 95 to May 96 Jun 96 to May 97 64 59 48 44 42 38 67 61 61 55 55 49 Leavers to December 1980 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers from January 1991 surveyed six months after leaving. Training for Work (TRW) superseded Employment Training (ET) and Employment Action in April 1993. The figures in this table for leavers from April 1993 onwards include all those who joined Employment Action before 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. Figures for 1990-1993 are for ET.

OCTOBER 1997 LABOUR MARKET TRENDS

8.3





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



GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING Youth Training: destination of leavers 8.5

D and WALES	ndan serie bergani are	Percentage	All lear of survey respon	vers dents who were	9:	Percentage of those who c		mpleted who were:	
	Month of leaving	In a job	In a positive outcome#	Unemployed	Completers**	In a job	In a positive outcome#	Unemployed	
survey*	Status is a light of the second se	50	67	28	43	67	76	20	
Sep 93	(1992-93)	50	70	25	46	68	78	18	
Sep 94 Sep 95	(1993-94)	53	70	22	46	72	81	14	
Sep 95	(1994-95)	58	72	10	52	75	85	11	
Sep 96	(1995-96)	63	76	18	52	15			
	(Apr 94)	54	67	27	35 37	67	75	20	
	(Apr 34)	53	66	28	37	66	74	21	
/	(May 94)	55	74	21	59	73	81	14	
	(Jun 94)	63	/4	21	55				
	(Jul 94)	61	75	20	56	71	82	14	
1	(Aug 94)	53	74	21	47	68	81	14	
,	(Aug 94)	54	76	17	48	69	83	13	
	(Sep 94)	54	/0	25	37	71	79	16	
	(Oct 94)	55	69	20	37	73	80	16	
	(Nov 94)	56	68	25	37	73	81	14	
y	(Dec 94)	60	70	23 26	45	76		14	
	(Jan 95)	57	68	26	40	74	80	15	
	(Feb 95)	59	70	23	43	74	80	15	
g	(Mar 95)	64	75	20	51	78	84	12	
D		50	71	22	43	70	78	16	
	(Apr 95)	59	71	22	42	72	80	15	
1	(May 95)	60	72	22	58	76	84	12	
c	(Jun 95)	65	76	19	58	70	04		
	(Jul 95)	61	76	18	55	72	84	12	
1	(Jul 95)	57	76	17	50	70	85	10	
)	(Aug 95)	57	79	15	53	70	85	10	
r	(Sep 95)	57	/9	10	46	80	86	9	
	(Oct 95)	63	75	19	40	78	85	10	
N.	(Nov 95)	64	75	19	48	/8	00	10	
y	(Dec 95)	68	77	16	57	79	85		
1	(Jan 96)	64	75	20	49	78	85	11	
	(Feb 96)	67	76	18	54	79	85	11	
g	(Mar 96)	68	79	15	56	79	86	9	
р		00	77	16	49	77	85	10	
	(Apr 96)	65	11	17	48	77	85	11	
V	(May 96)	65	77	17	40	79	87	9	
C	(Jun 96)	68	80	15	60	79	0/	9	
	(Jul 96)	63	78	16	58	74	85	11	
1	(Aug 06)	63 59	81	13	54	71	88	8	
b	(Aug 96)	59	81	13	55	71	88	7	
r	(Sep 96)	59		17		77	86	9	
r	(Oct 96)	64	77	17	49	79	86	10	
y	(Nov 96)	66	76	17	49	79	00	10	
and previous	year to date								
o May 96	(Dec 94 to Nov 95)	61	75	19	49	74 76	84	12	
o May 97	(Dec 95 to Nov 96)	64	78	16	54	76	86	9	
o may or	(Same and the second second	The second s	

ril 1995 the definition of YT leavers changed slightly - see *technical note* to Statistical Bulletin No. 4/97 for details. to September 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers in October and November 1990 surveyed in June 1991. Leavers from December 1990 surveyed six after leaving. tive outcome = in a job, full-time education or other government supported training. hose response to the question, 'Did you leave your last Training Programme before you were due to finish?' was 'No'.

Jan Feb Mar Apr May

Current a

lun 95 to Jun 96 to

GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING Youth Training: qualifications of leavers 8.6

ENGLAND and WALES		Percentage of	All survey respon	Leavers dents who:		Percentage o	Com f those who co	pleters npleted who:	
Wonth of survey*	Month of leaving YT	Tried for a qualification	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification	Gained any full qualification at Level 2 or above	Tried for a qualification	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification	Gained any full qualification at Level 2 or above
0d 92 to Sep 93 0d 93 to Sep 94 0d 94 to Sep 95 0d 95 to Sep 96	(1992-93) (1993-94) (1994-95) (1995-96)	62 64 65 66	47 49 50 51	34 38 39 42	23 28 31 35	76 76 76 74	70 71 71 70	57 61 63 63	42 47 52 53
1994Oct Nov Dec	(Apr 94) (May 94) (Jun 94)	62 63 73	44 44 61	33 33 49	23 23 37	69 69 80	64 64 76	55 56 66	42 43 52
1995Jan Feb Apr Apr Jun Jul Sep Oct Nov Dec	(Jul 94) (Aug 94) (Sep 94) (Oct 94) (Dec 94) (Jan 95) (Feb 95) (Mar 95) (Mar 95) (May 95) (Jun 95)	72 66 64 60 59 62 61 62 66 65 71	59 52 49 40 38 46 43 46 53 48 49 59	48 42 40 31 36 33 37 43 39 49	38 33 32 24 23 28 26 30 35 30 35 30 41	82 79 77 70 70 71 72 73 73 73 78	78 76 74 65 65 65 69 69 69 68 68 68 68 74	68 67 65 58 57 59 63 62 63 61 66	55 54 48 47 49 53 52 52 51 56
1996Jan Feb Apr Jun Jul Sep Oct Nov Dec	(Jul 95) (Aug 95) (Sep 95) (Oct 95) (Dec 95) (Jan 96) (Feb 96) (Mar 96) (Mar 96) (May 96) (Jun 96)	70 66 63 62 64 65 65 66 64 69	56 51 46 44 49 46 50 53 49 48 58	46 43 37 36 41 38 42 45 40 40 40 49	38 36 30 30 34 31 35 37 33 32 41	78 77 73 69 69 69 71 71 70 70 77	74 74 73 68 63 64 64 68 68 68 67 66 74	66 67 65 57 58 58 61 62 60 58 67	55 59 56 52 49 49 49 53 53 53 51 49 58
^{1997J} an Feb Mar Apr May	(Jul 96) (Aug 96) (Sep 96) (Oct 96) (Nov 96)	67 66 65 62 62	55 52 50 45 45	47 43 43 38 37	39 37 35 31 31	76 76 75 71 70	73 72 71 66 65	67 65 64 60 59	57 56 55 51 51
Current and previous y	ear to date								
Jun 95 to May 96 Jun 96 to May 97	(Dec 94 to Nov 95) (Dec 95 to Nov 96)	66 65	50 50	41 42	34 35	75 73	71 69	63 62	54 53

¹⁶ From April 1995 the definition of YT leavers changed, no longer counting those making planned transfers from one training provider to another as leavers. Many of these transferring trainees will not have gained a job or qualification or completed their training. Therefore the change in definition will increase slightly the proportions with jobs and qualification and completing their training. The way that data on qualification gained are collected was changed from August 1991. The effect appears to have been to decrease the proportion feorided a gaining full qualifications, but to increase by a similar amount the proportion gaining part qualifications. Data for 1990-91 and 1991-92 leavers are not strictly comparable with those for later years. 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 on levels of qualifications is not available for 1990-91 leavers.

nation on levels of qualifications is not available for 1990-91 leavers.

OCTOBER 1997 LABOUR MARKET TRENDS

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

OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES Regional Selective Assistance: Offers of £75,000 or more: April - June 1997* .3

Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service, 9 August 1997 - 5 September 1997 +

+ Not including placings through displayed vacancies.

OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES Regional Selective Assistance: April - June 1997* A.2

	East	East Midlands	London	Mersey- side	North East	North West	South East	South West	West Midlands	Yorkshir and Humbers	e England	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
Number of Offers	3	26	7	14	45	26	16	6	44	35	222	35	29	286
Value of Offers (£,000)	820	1,365	1,399	569	4,319	2,802	1,696	529	2,741	2,902	19,142	13,985	5,687	38,814

ed to the Department of Trade and Industry, tel 0171 215 25 * Date of first payment.

A.3 OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES Regional Selective Assistance: Offers of £75,000 or more: April - June 1997*

legion and company	Travel-to-work area	Total amount of assistance offered (£)	Project category +	SIC 1992 description
EAST				The second s
Dagless Ltd	Wisbech	80,000	A	Mfr of other furniture
Fisher Chilled Foods Ltd	Wisbech	650,000	A	Proc/preserving fruit & veg nes
Fountain Foods Ltd	Wisbech	90,000	A	Processing & preserving of potatoes
Fotal		820,000		0 1 0 1
AST MIDLANDS				
mex Ltd	Alfreton & Ashfield	90,000	А	Mfr of underwear
Neil Martin International Ltd	Alfreton & Ashfield	75,000	A	Repair nes
Roy Lowe & Sons Ltd	Mansfield	200,000	A	Mfr of knitted & crocheted hosiery
6 P Fabrications (Ollerton) Ltd Savanna Rags International Ltd	Mansfield Mansfield	135,000	A	Mfr of steel tubes
stanley Cole (Wainfleet) Ltd	Skegness	150,000 200,000	A	Agents: sale of textiles, clothing
otal	Okegness	850,000	A	Mfr of locks and hinges
ONDON				
wimo Europe Ltd	London	450,000	в	General mechanical orginaaring
ohnson Controls Automotive (UK) Ltd	London	450,000	Ă	General mechanical engineering Mfr parts/access's for motor vehs
Aarcantonio Foods Ltd	London	130,000	Â	Mfr buscuits/pres'vd pastry/cakes
latform Pressing Ltd	London	176,000	A	Forging/pressing metal, powder met
purway Catering Ltd	London	80,000	A	Mfr mch for food, bev'ge, tobacco
tone Foundries Ltd	London	98,600	В	Forging/pressing metal, powder met
otal		1,384,600		
ERSEYSIDE	Provide the second second			
DBG Pharmaceuticals Ltd otal	Liverpool	100,000	А	Mfr of basic pharmaceutical prods
		100,000		
ORTH EAST ble UK Ltd	Undersel	050.000		
entwood Brothers (Manchester) Ltd	Hartlepool Middlesbrough	850,000	A	Building & repairing ships
F Hydraulic Supplies Ltd	Morpeth & Ashington	250,000	A	Mfr of other outerwear
itish Engines Ltd	Newcastle upon Tyne	150,000 700,000	A A	Mfr of machine tools
nromex (North East) Ltd	Newcastle upon Tyne	225,000	A	Mfr of machine tools Mfr of tools
ackel International Ltd	Newcastle upon Tyne	229,000	A A A	Mfr of other plastic products
RD Components Ltd	Sunderland	80,000	A	Forging/pressing metal, powder met
T Group Ltd	Sunderland	135,000	A	Mfr of other rubber products
elena Haemostasis Systems Ltd	Sunderland	450,000	A	Mfr of medical & surgical equip
lary's Blinds Ltd	Sunderland	90,000	A	Mfr of other plastic products
omatsu UK Ltd	Sunderland	350,000 3,509,000	A	Mfr mch mining/earth-moving/roadwks
ORTHWEAT		0,000,000		
ORTH WEST cott Ltd	Barrow-in-Furness	1 500 000	В	
& A Pharmachem Ltd	Bolton & Bury	1,500,000 120,000	A	Mfr corrugated paper, sacks, boxes
astic Card Co I td	Liverpool	95,000	Â	Mfr of medicaments & non-medicaments Printing nes
eir Punps Ltd	Manchester	200.000	A	Mfr of pumps & compressors
eir Punps Ltd prby Chilled Distribution Ltd	Rochdale	185,000	A A A	Freight transport by road
Homa Ice Cream Ltd	Wigan & St Helens	85,000	A	Mfr of ice cream
asshopper Babywear (Cumbria) Ltd	Workington	80,000	A	Mfr of hats, other apparel, access
otal		2,265,000		
OUTH EAST				
astings Insurance Services Ltd	Hastings	970,000	A	Non-life insurance
ultiserv Ltd egis Furniture Ltd	Sittingbourne & Sheerness	80,000	A	Recycling of metal waste & scrap
nurchill House School of Eng Lang	Sittingbourne & Sheerness Thanet	240,000	A A B	Mfr furns, sacks, hhold textiles
ital	manet	100,000 1,390,000	В	Other adult & other education nes
OUTH WEST				
estern Mortgage Services Ltd	Plymouth	200,000	A	Acts aux to financial intermed nes
icas Control Systems Products	St Austell	200,000	A B	Mfr elec distrib'n & control gear
otal		400,000	D	in cice distribilità control gear
EST MIDLANDS				
njamin Priest Ltd	Birmingham	500,000	В	Forging/pressing metal, powder metal
alfa UK Ltd	Birmingham	350,000	A	Mfr of motor vehicles
lliam Morris Rolling Mills Ltd inford Group (Coventry) Plc	Birmingham	85,000	А	Copper production
	Coventry & Hinckley	300,000	A	Mfr other fabricated metal prods
and Surface Treatments Ltd		85,000	A	Mfr alog distrible 0 another and
nic Surface Treatments Ltd	Dudley & Sandwell		~	Mfr elec distrib'n & control gear
nic Surface Treatments Ltd muel Groves & Co Ltd	Dudley & Sandwell	80,000	А	Mfr non-domestic cool'a & vent'a
inic Surface Treatments Ltd imuel Groves & Co Ltd 'afton Eng Ltd bik Electronics Ltd	Dudley & Sandwell Dudley & Sandwell Walsall Walsall		A A A	Mir non-domestic cool'g & vent'g Wh'sale furn/other hhold goods nes Mfr instruments: measuring etc

Region and company	Travel-to-work area	Total amount of assistance offered (£)	Project category +	SIC 1992 description	
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE		NAME OF GROOM	State State		
voRKSHIRE AND HOLES	Barnsley	750,000	A	Bacon & ham production	
sudeign-ricity at a second sec	Hull	450,000	A	Mfr of light metal packaging	
Bencap Or Ltd	Hull	120,000	A	Other wholesale	
TP Ltd Benort Ltd Benort Ltd Mechanics Co Ltd	Rotherham & Mexborough	125,000	AA	Mfr of other fabricated metal prods Mfr of elec valves, tubes, others	
Electro Mechanics Co Ltd	Rotherham & Mexborough	140,000	A	Mfr of other elec equip nes	
	Rotherham & Mexborough	185,000	A	Hospital activities	
(are 2000 UK	Sheffield	110,000 100,000	Â	Software consultancy & supply	
	Sheffield	75,000	Â	Mfr of carpets & rugs	
	Wakefield & Dewsbury Wakefield & Dewsbury	245,000	B	General mechanical engineering	
Calder Textiles Eta (1997) Ltd Craven Fawcett (1997) Ltd	Wakefield & Dewsbury	75,000	Ă	Mfr of other furniture	
Calen Fawcett (1937) Eld Utima Furniture Systems Ltd	Wakenelu & Dewsbury	2,190,000	~		
Total		2,100,000			
SCOTLAND		1 400 000	в	Mfr of plastics in primary forms	
	Ayr	1,428,000 120,000	A	Transport via pipelines	
Ansaho Fluid Systems	Bathgate	550,000	Â	Mfr of taps & valves	
	Bathgate	3,600,000	Â	Mfr of medicaments & non-medicaments	
	Bathgate Dundee	180,000	A	Software consultancy & supply	
	Dundee	75,000	A	Mfr other office & shop furniture	
	Falkirk	75,000	A	Mfr bread/frsh pastry goods/cakes	
	Girvan	85,000	A	Mfr of steel drums & similar	
ulan M. Jamieson TA Jamieson Weiding	Glasgow	190,000	В	Mfr furns, sacks, hhold, textiles	
Checkgraph Ltd	Glasgow	120,000	Ā	Mfr of other rubber products	
All Coast Cear me	Glasgow	215,000	A	Mfr of other furniture	
HMorris & Co	Glasgow	370,000	В	Prod mineral waters & soft drinks	
Hazelwood Grocery Ltd	Glasgow	500,000	В	Mfr of other furniture	
ack Sakol Ltd P&C Morris (Fish & Game) Ltd	Glasgow	120,000	A	Bacon & ham production	
Robert Cullen & Sons Ltd	Glasgow	510,000	A	Mfr other arts of paper & board nes	
Role Royce Pic	Glasgow	1,232,000	A	Mfr of aircraft & spacecraft	
Smart Modular Technologies	Glasgow	3,000,000	A	Mfr of elec valves, tubes, others	
CV Labels Ltd	Irvine	85,000	A	Mfr other arts of paper & board nes	
wind Computers Ltd	Kirkcaldy	200,000	A	Mfr computers & oth inf proc equip	
wis Allen (Kirkcaldy) Ltd	Kirkcaldy	150,000	В	Other publishing	
in Roid Printers Ltd	Lanarkshire	150,000	A	Printing nes	
Vackinnon of Scotland Ltd	Lanarkshire	200,000	В	Mfr of knitted & crocheted	
TFC (Eng) Ltd	Lanarkshire	360,000 13,515,000	A	Mfr of elec valves, tubes, others	
Total		13,515,000			
WALES	Abardara	90,000	А	Mfr of plastic products	
Pupax Accessories Ltd	Aberdare Bleanau Gwent Abergavennu	1,500,000	A	Printing nes	
Northern Engraving GraphicsLtd	Blaenau Gwent Abergavenny	250,000	Â	Bacon & ham production	
Tilery Valley Foods Ltd	Blaenau Gwent Abergavenny	75,000	Â	Other retail: food, bev'ges spec	
Plas Farm Ltd	Holyhead Merthyr & Rhymney	800.000	Â	Mfr of electronic domestic appls	
Hoover Ltd	Merthyr & Rhymney	240,000	Â	Retail sale via mail order houses	
Oakridge Direct Ltd	Newport	100,000	Â	Bookbinding & finishing	
Goddard Bindery Ltd	Pontypool & Cwmbran	800,000	B	Mfr of aircraft & spacecraft	
EP Doncasters Ltd Karavale Enterprises (Wales) Ltd	Pontypool & Cwmbran	700,000	Ă	Mfr of elec valves, tubes, others	
	Pontypridd & Rhondda	80,000	A	Mfr of rubber products	
Sifex Ltd Ledwood Construction Ltd	South Pembrokeshire	125,000	A	General mechanical engineering	
Ethic Cuisine Ltd	Swansea	155,000	A	Mfr of other food products nes	
Genice Foods Ltd	Wrexham	75,000	В	Mfr of milk products	
Monospec Ltd	Wrexham	180,000	Ā	Mfr of plastic plates, sheets, tubes	

Date of first payment. Payment of RSA is made in instalments, typically over several years as jobs and capital expenditure targets laid down in the offer are met. The amounts quoted above therefore represent the maximum grant potentially payable if the project is satisfactorily completed, and <u>not</u> the amount actually paid to date. A = Employment created, B = Employment sateguarded. We Enquines resease - Department of Trade and Industry, REG (A), Bay 3.A.39, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1 (tel 0171 215 2598). Scottish cases - Scottish Office Industry Department, SO IA 2, 5th Floor, Meridian Court, Cadogan Street, Glasgow G2 6AT (0141 242 5623). Welsh cases - Welsh Office, Industry Department, Cathays Park, Cardiff CF1 3NQ (tel 01222 825167).

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DEFINITIONS

CLAIMANT COUNT

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

EARNINGS

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

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE

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

ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE

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

EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

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

FULL-TIME WORKERS

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

GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

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

HM FORCES

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

ILO UNEMPLOYED

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

LABOUR DISPUTES

S78

Statistics of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom relate only to disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment.

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

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 disputes occurred. People laid off and working days lost elsewhere, owing for example to resulting shortages of supplies, are not

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

MANUAL WORKERS (OPERATIVES)

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

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES SIC 1992 Section D.

NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

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

OVERTIME

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

CONVENTIONS

The following standard symbols are used:

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

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

PART-TIME WORKERS

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

PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES SIC 1992 Sections C-E.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED Adjusted for regular seasonal variations.

SELF-EMPLOYED PEOPLE

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

SERVICE INDUSTRIES SIC 1992 Sections G-Q.

SHORT-TIME WORKING

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

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC)

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

TAX AND PRICE INDEX

Measures the increase in gross taxable income needed to compensate taxpayers for any increase in reta prices, taking account of changes to direct tax (including employees' National Insurance contribut Annual and quarterly figures are averages of month indices.

TEMPORARILY STOPPED

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

VACANCY

A job opportunity notified by an employer to Jobcentre or careers office (including 'self-employe opportunities created by employers) which remain unfilled on the day of the count.

WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

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

WORKFORCE

Workforce in employment plus the claimant unemployed as defined above.

WORKFORCE IN EMPLOYMENT

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

WORK-RELATED GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING PROGRAMMES

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

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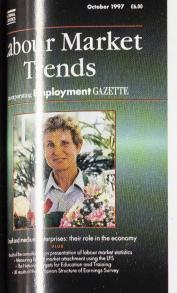
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