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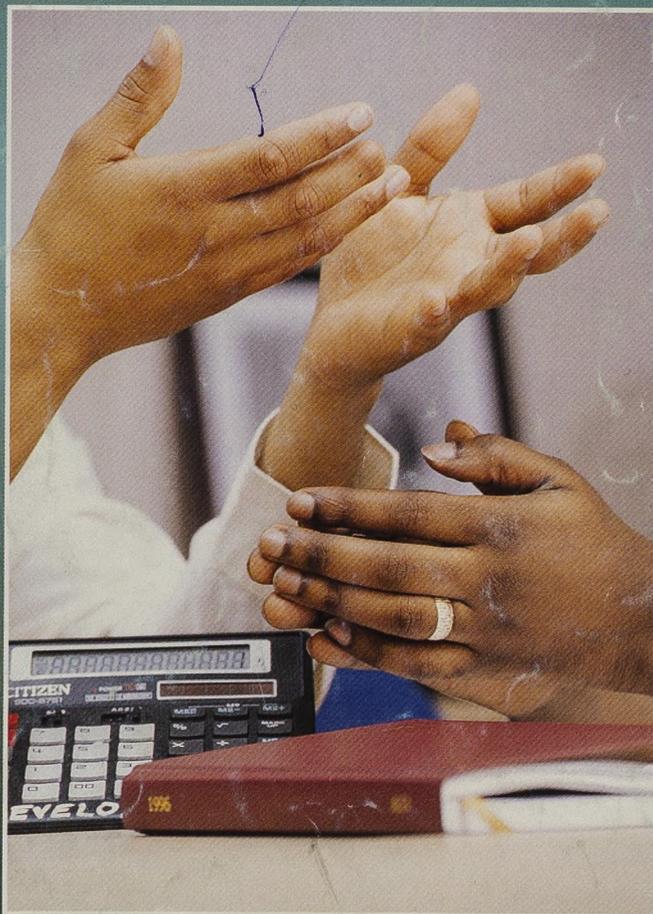
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Labour Market Trends

incorporating **Employment GAZETTE**



- Ethnic minorities in the labour market: 1984-1995
- PLUS**
- Labour disputes in 1995
 - Developments in claimant unemployment statistics

The Average Earnings Index

What is it?

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

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

Who uses it?

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

What is it used for?

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

How are the data collected?

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

When did it start?

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

What has the index shown?

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

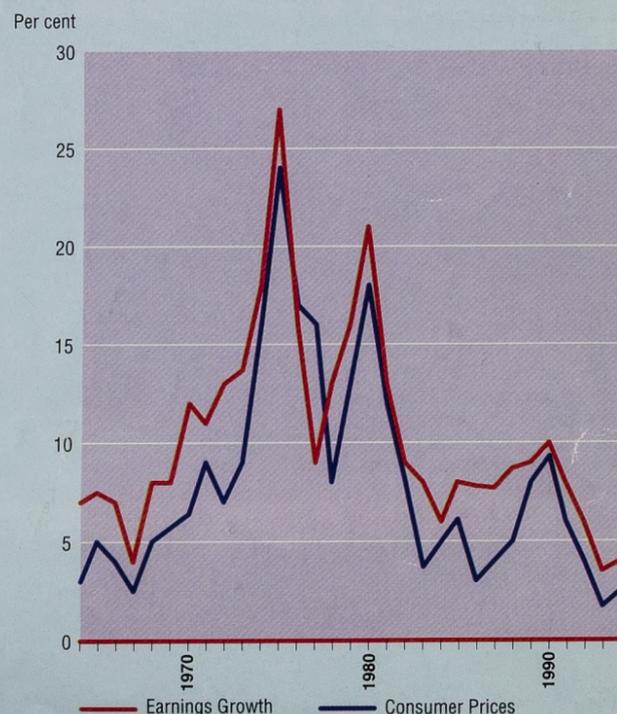
- For more details, please contact the Office for National Statistics on 01928 792442.

Average Earnings Index

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

Source: ONS Labour Market Statistics First Released May 1996

Comparison of Earnings and Prices Growth



Labour Market Trends

incorporating **Employment GAZETTE**

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Fax: 0171 873 8222

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

£57.75 Annual subscription
£5.45 Single issue

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

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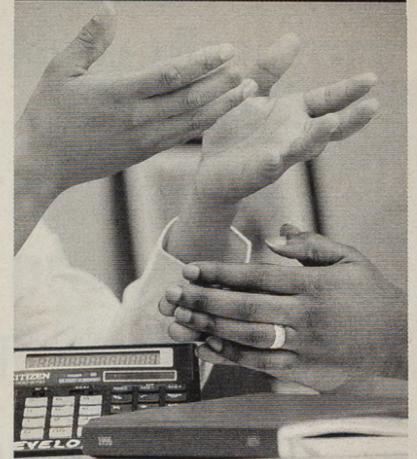
ISSN 1361-4819

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Photo: Armet Francis

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UNEMPLOYMENT

AFTER EXAMINING the research, the authors conclude that unemployment costs the United States at least \$400 billion in lost output. They also identify a trade-off between high unemployment and low inflation and estimate the unemployment rate at which inflation does not increase – the Nonaccelerating inflation rate of unemployment (NAIRU) – is 6 to 7 per cent. Throughout the book they examine the impact of various factors on unemployment and use the findings to advance the case that the Government should deregulate the labour market to overcome the NAIRU.

Federal government regulation costs \$580 billion and they say that anecdotal, if not empirical, evidence indicates that this leads to employers not hiring more workers unless they have to.

Social welfare programmes also hurt employment, they say. When such expenditure increased from 13 per cent of personal income in 1960 to 23 per cent in 1976, NAIRU increased as well from 4.5 per cent to its current estimate. And it is the greater costs of unemployment benefit which partly explains Europe's worse unemployment record compared with the US.

They say that 35-40 per cent of the workforce are in unions and an extra 10 to 15 per cent, who are nonmembers, benefit from union activities. This adds around 4-7 per cent to the total wage bill, they estimate.

There are chapters on the cost and of unemployment, the NAIRU, training, government regulations, welfare costs, unions and productivity.

• *Reducing Unemployment: A Case for Government Deregulation*; G K Ottosen, D N Thompson; Praeger Publishers; 1996; ISBN 0-275-95360-2.

THE WELFARE STATE

UK LIVING standards have improved this century but spending on the Welfare State has not decreased in line with this – it has increased. This apparent anomaly is examined by

Professor David Marsland, Director of the Centre for Evaluation Research, Brunel University College, London, and he proposes the abolition of welfare.

He maintains that the 'Poverty Lobby' has convinced the public to see poverty in short-term and relative rather than absolute terms and that this helps to sustain burdensome spending on welfare and the public sector.

Instead, he presents statistics that compares the present situation with that of a century ago. He says since 1841 crude death rates have declined from 21.4 per thousand to 11.8 in 1985. While infant mortality has dropped from 148 deaths of under one-year-olds per thousand live births to 9 per thousand in 1985.

Life expectancy has improved from 45.5-years-old for men and 49 for women in 1901 to 73.2 for men and 78.6 for women in 1991.

Average real wages from 1880 to 1990 has grown six-fold, while real disposable income has increased 80 per cent since 1971.

Using Office for National Statistics sources, he cites home ownership as another indicator and this has doubled between 1961 and 1992, with 70 per cent of households living in their own homes. Cars are owned by almost 70 per cent of families; central heating warms 81 per cent of homes; washing machines cleans in 87 per cent of homes and 88 per cent have telephones.

He does identify minorities who are an exception to the prosperous majority – they comprise 15 per cent of all those covered by the Welfare State. Yet, during the worst period of 1980s unemployment, no more than 12 per cent of the workforce were unemployed. Of those, five-sixths find work within a year and, he argues, the long-term unemployed have adequate benefits. Another group are pensioners but a growing number of them are organising their own pensions.

A third group are 'the needy' who are in unpredictable and special circumstances. These are people with disabilities, the chronically ill, one-parent families, the homeless, etc. Their problems, he says, are not caused by economic factors and their solution does not require a Welfare State.

There are chapters on: the Welfare State and its failure, contradictions, costs, and inefficiency, also welfare and dependency,

poverty, the market, a programme for special needs, and after the Welfare State.

• *Welfare or Welfare State?*; D Marsland; Macmillan Press; 1996; £14.99; ISBN 0-333-63113-7.

EUROPEAN UNION

EUROPEAN UNION (EU) funding has created jobs in areas of industrial decline but not where agriculture dominates. This is the conclusion of economics lecturer at Bradford University's European Studies department, Jeffrey Harrop. He looks at the effectiveness of EU regional funds in creating jobs from 1974 to 1993.

Between 1986 and 1991 unemployment fell by 3.5 per cent in areas of industrial decline that received EU assistance from the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF). Over the same period in assisted agricultural areas unemployment fell by up to 2 per cent. But in unassisted areas, there was a 2 per cent fall.

There was also success in growth. There was improvement in underdeveloped areas that received assistance: 3.5 per cent compared with 3 per cent in unassisted areas. The fastest growth was in Spain, Portugal and Ireland, where there was a marked improvement in comparison with the past ten years. Macroeconomic models demonstrate the positive impact of EU assistance.

Between 1975 and 1984 an estimated 711,330 jobs were created or maintained by the ERDF. Including multiplier effects, this adds up to 1.2 million jobs. Yet unemployment rose over three-fold over that period. The ERDF was involved in 26,000 projects and on average contributed 14 per cent of their total value.

The author cites a number of factors constraining the success of EU funding and these include the growth of regional problems, insufficient productive investment, insufficient funds, and that growth comes from increases in demand-side expenditure.

There are chapters on: the main EU developments, employment trends, regional differentiation and regional policies, finance for agriculture and fisheries, European Social Fund, and the effectiveness of structural funds.

• *Structural Funding and*

Employment in the European Union: Financing the Path to Integration; Jeffrey Harrop; Edward Elgar Publishing Ltd.; 1996; £49.95; ISBN 1-85898-219-7.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES

EQUALITY LEGISLATION protects rather than stimulates advances made in equal opportunities, according to academics at the Department of Social Policy, University of Wales. Research examined by them indicate that improvements in job opportunities for discriminated against people were occurring before equality laws were implemented.

They state their case in a book that aims to promote understanding of equal opportunity policies.

Growth in demand for labour, or social or economic change improves the job prospects of under-represented groups, they say. Equality policies can help to maintain those improvements.

Their view is that such policies are more about piecemeal reform than radical transformation. An indication of this is the slow progress of equal representation across the labour market for women and minority groups, and the continuing incidence of sexual harassment and racial attacks. Even so, there is evidence of change in organisational cultures towards accepting equal opportunities.

They suggest that the changing nature of work could bring better opportunities. For instance, the rise of the Japanese management-style of cooperation between management and staff may limit any 'backlash' against equality.

Current trends towards home-working, teleworking and flexible working hours may also stimulate change. That is, the highly charged and visible factors of race, disability and gender could reduce in importance when growing numbers of people are working away from a single workplace.

Subjects covered in the book include: the context of, managing and comparative concepts of equal opportunities, gender, race, disabilities, and age.

• *Understanding equal opportunity policies*; K Blakemore, R F Drake, Prentice Hall Europe; 1996; £11.95; ISBN 0-13-433319-5.

Temporary and part-time staff

PETER PIKE (Burnley) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer how many people (i) in total and (ii) by sex in England by travel-to-work area are currently in (a) temporary employment (b) part-time employment and (c) temporary and part-time employment

ANGELA KNIGHT: Information for travel to work areas is not available from the Labour Force Survey. The available information for standard regions for autumn (September to November) 1995 is shown in the table below.

a) Temporary employees by standard region (thousands – not seasonally adjusted)

	All	Male	Female
England	1,377	612	765
Northern	95	50	45
Yorkshire and Humberside	133	57	76
East Midlands	106	54	52
East Anglia	67	28	39
Greater London	224	103	120
Rest of South East	324	138	186
South West	131	49	82
West Midlands	133	57	76
North West	163	75	88

b) Part-time employees by standard region (thousands – not seasonally adjusted)

	All	Male	Female
England	5,426	997	4,430
Northern	328	59	269
Yorkshire and Humberside	575	91	484
East Midlands	479	73	406
East Anglia	253	45	208
Greater London	651	174	478
Rest of South East	1,283	230	1,053
South West	611	114	497
West Midlands	588	97	491
North West	658	113	545

c) Part-time temporary employees by standard region (thousands – not seasonally adjusted)

	All	Male	Female
England	624	170	455
Northern	37	12	25
Yorkshire and Humberside	56	12	43
East Midlands	50	15	35
East Anglia	34	*	26
Greater London	95	37	58
Rest of South East	150	38	112
South West	70	14	55
West Midlands	64	15	49
North West	69	19	51

* Estimate below 10,000 not shown

(22 April)

PARLIAMENTARY questions

A selection of Parliamentary Questions (PQs) concerning labour market statistics put to Government Ministers by MPs. They were answered by the Economic Secretary to the Treasury, Angela Knight MP, from information supplied by the Office for National Statistics. The date on which an answer was given is at the end of each PQ.

Unemployment benefit claims

ROBERT AINSWORTH (Coventry North-East) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer, how many (a) men and (b) women have made (i) one, (ii) two, (iii) three, (iv) four and (v) five or more claims for unemployment-related benefits in (1) each standard region of

England, (2) Wales and (3) Scotland since April 1992; and what proportion each represents of the workforce.

ANGELA KNIGHT: The information requested is contained in the following table. It is not possible to calculate at this level of detail what proportions these figures represent of the respective parts of the workforce.

Number of claimants in Great Britain making one, two, three, four, and more than four claims since April 1992

	Number of claimants (000s)											
	Men						Women					
	Number of claims since April 1992						Number of claims since April 1992					
	1	2	3	4	5+	Total	1	2	3	4	5+	Total
South East	963	433	184	78	57	1,716	574	206	75	28	19	902
East Anglia	94	43	22	11	11	180	58	22	8	4	3	94
South West	230	106	53	27	24	440	145	52	21	9	6	232
West Midlands	275	125	56	24	19	499	165	56	21	7	5	255
East Midlands	194	88	43	21	17	362	119	41	15	6	4	185
Yorks & Humberside	242	120	65	32	33	492	152	56	21	9	8	246
North West	321	161	78	37	35	632	197	72	28	12	9	318
North	150	81	44	22	25	322	91	35	14	5	5	149
Wales	132	69	34	16	15	266	81	31	11	5	4	132
Scotland	244	128	67	35	35	509	164	60	26	11	9	271

(26 March)

Incapacity benefit

KEITH BRADLEY (Tooting) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer, how many people who have been found capable of work under the all-work test of capacity have subsequently signed on as unemployed (a) in total and (b) for each month since April 1995.

KEITH BRADLEY (Tooting) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer, how many people who have been found capable of work under the all-work test of capacity who have subsequently signed on as unemployed receive (a) Unemployment Benefit only, (b) Income Support only and (c) Unemployment Benefit and Income Support.

ANGELA KNIGHT: In the period April 1995 to February 1996, 33,454 people who have been disallowed Incapacity Benefit following the All Work Test have made a claim for unemployment-related benefits. A monthly breakdown is given in the table below. No figures are available regarding the type of unemployment benefit that these claimants have received.

April 1995 to February 1996

Month	Number of claimants	Cumulative total
April	153	153
May	275	428
June	510	938
July	1,448	2,386
August	2,880	5,266
September	3,708	8,974
October	4,519	13,493
November	5,059	18,552
December	4,366	22,918
January	4,801	27,719
February	5,735	33,454

(22 April)

Earnings distribution

STEPHEN TIMMS (Newham North East) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer, how many employees in (i) England and (ii) Great Britain earned (a) less than £1.50 per hour, (b) between £1.50 and £2.50 per hour, (c) between £2.50 and £3.50 per hour, (d) between £100,000 and £250,000 per annum and (e) more than £250,000 per annum in 1995; and if he will list his projections for 1996.

ANGELA KNIGHT: Information from the New Earnings Survey, April 1995 is shown in the attached table. Projections for April 1996 are not available.

New Earnings Survey, April 1995
Employees on adult rates, whose pay for the survey period was not affected by absence

	England	Great Britain
Percentage of employees earning less than £1.50 per hour (excluding overtime)	0.6	0.6
Percentage of employees earning between £1.50 and £2.50 per hour (excluding overtime)	1.0	1.0
Percentage of employees earning between £2.50 and £3.50 per hour (excluding overtime)	7.2	7.3
Percentage of employees earning between £100,000 and £250,000 per annum	0.1	0.1
Percentage of employees earning more than £250,000 per annum	<0.1	<0.1

(9 May)

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Ethnic minority participation in the labour market: trends from the Labour Force Survey 1984-1995

This article presents the latest key statistics from the Labour Force Survey relating to the labour market position of people from the main ethnic minority groups. It examines time series data from 1984 for economic activity rates, employment rates and unemployment rates using the re-weighted LFS based on the revised population estimates.

By Frances Sly, Socio-Economic Statistics and Analysis Group, Office for National Statistics.

Key findings

- In 1995, 2.0 million people of working age (5.9 per cent) belonged to ethnic minority groups; a further 0.2 million were older than working age.
- The economic activity rate for ethnic minority men of working age fell from 80 per cent in 1984-86 to 76 per cent in 1995. For White' men of working age the fall was from around 88 per cent to 86 per cent.
- Among working age ethnic minority women, the economic activity rate has varied around 55-59 per cent with no clear trend since 1984, while the rate for working age White women rose from 67 per cent in spring 1984 to 72 per cent in 1995.
- The economic activity rate for Pakistani and Bangladeshi women has increased from around 20 per cent in 1984-86 to around 25 per cent in the 1990s. The separate estimates for 1995 are Pakistani women, 26 per cent, and Bangladeshi women, 20 per cent.
- The employment rate for Indian women increased from around 46 per cent in 1984-86 to 56 per cent in 1995, compared with an increase among White women over the same period from 61 per cent to 67 per cent.
- The ethnic minority unemployment rate has fallen from 21.6 per cent in 1993 to 18.7 per cent in 1995, while the White unemployment rate fell from 9.9 per cent to 8.2 per cent
- Indian men and women had the lowest unemployment rates (12 per cent and 11 per cent) after White men and women (10 per cent and 6 per cent).
- Bangladeshi men had the highest unemployment rate (38 per cent).

Introduction

THIS ARTICLE is the latest in a series of reports from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) describing the participation in the labour market of people from different ethnic minority populations. It presents key time series, which have been revised following the re-weighting of the Labour Force Surveys carried out before 1995, to bring the results into line with the revised population estimates published in 1994 by the then Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (see *technical note*).

This is followed by a discussion of the latest estimates from the LFS in a little more detail. The last two articles on ethnic groups in the LFS², based on results for spring 1993 and spring 1994 respectively, contained more cross-sectional analyses covering topics such as occupation and industry, and unemployment by age and highest qualification. A forthcoming Office for National Statistics (ONS) publication, *Social Focus on Ethnic Minorities*, due to be published in August, will contain a

range of information from the LFS, including a number of the analyses included in the previous *Employment Gazette* articles, as well as data from other sources not only on education and employment, but also income, housing, family life, geographical distribution, health, crime and lifestyle. Detailed cross-sectional analyses of LFS data will be included in next year's article on ethnic groups in *Labour Market Trends*.

The ethnic minority population

According to the LFS, in 1995, 2.2 million adults in Great Britain (4.9 per cent of the population aged 16 and over) identified themselves as members of ethnic minority populations (see *table 1*). The percentage from ethnic minorities rises to 5.9 per cent out of all people of working age (men 16-64; women 16-59) because of the younger age profile of most of the ethnic minority populations compared with the white population.

In total there are some 2 million men and women of working age from ethnic minorities, including 607,000 of Indian origin, 330,000 of Black Caribbean origin, 306,000 Pakistanis, 195,000 of Black

African origin, and nearly 100,000 each of Bangladeshi and Chinese origins. There is a smaller group who identify themselves as being of other black origins, including 'black British' and a substantial group who have mixed or other ethnicity not separately identified in this article.

LFS estimates are usually presented for the Black group as a whole, which covers Black Caribbean, Black African and Black - other (excluding mixed origins), but in this article some estimates (*table 1*) have been included for most of the groups identified in the main population census tables on ethnic groups.

Further demographic details of the number and age composition of the ethnic minority population may be found in a forthcoming article in *Population Trends*³ and in the recently published first volume of analyses of ethnic groups based on the 1991 Population Census.⁴

Measuring trends in ethnic minority economic activity, employment and unemployment

The LFS has collected information on employment, unemployment and economic

inactivity on the internationally standard International Labour Organisation (ILO) definitions since spring 1984 (see *technical note* for details). The classification of ethnic origins was, however, changed in spring 1992 when the LFS began using the question which was asked in the 1991 Population Census. As a result, the categories used from 1992 onwards are not all consistent with those used previously⁵. In particular, the estimates for the Black group for 1984-1991 have been made by combining the previous categories 'West Indian/Guyanese' and 'African'. The main difference between this and the current category of Black is the group Black-other. A large group within this category is those people who describe themselves as 'black British'.

At the same time as the new question was introduced, the LFS was enhanced, becoming a quarterly survey and for the first time using computer assisted interviewing. These changes had the effect of improving the quality of LFS data generally, and in particular, interviewers were able to reduce non-response to the question on ethnic origin to a negligible level (see

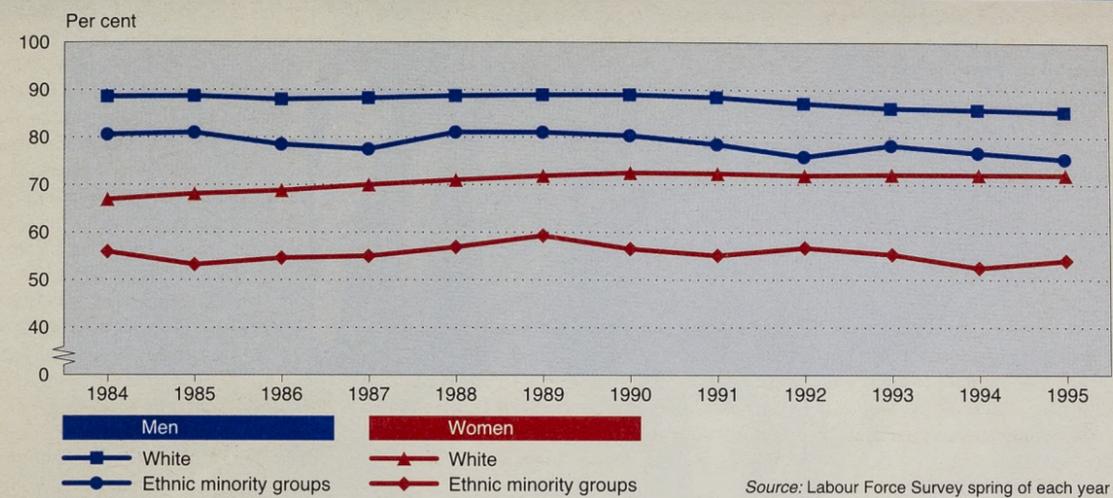
Table 1 Economic status by ethnic origin and sex; average winter 1994/5 to autumn 1995; not seasonally adjusted

	Great Britain, thousands								
	In employment	ILO unemployed	Economically active	Economically inactive	All aged 16 and over	Economic activity rate (per cent)		ILO unemployment rate (per cent)	
						16 and over	16-59/64	16-59/64	16 and over
All						62.8	78.6	71.6	8.7
All other ^a	25,460	2,418	27,878	16,519	44,397	62.8	79.4	72.8	8.2
White	24,360	2,167	26,526	15,691	42,217	62.0	65.7	53.4	18.7
All ethnic minority	1,096	251	1,347	825	2,172	68.6	75.8	60.0	20.8
Black Caribbean	201	53	254	116	371	67.4	68.8	48.2	29.9
Black African	95	40	135	65	201	69.8	69.8	55.6	*
Black other	23	*	29	12	41	67.8	72.4	63.9	11.7
Indian	390	52	442	210	653	46.6	49.2	37.1	24.5
Pakistani	114	37	151	172	323	40.5	43.2	25.8	40.3
Bangladeshi	26	17	43	63	106	59.4	63.0	56.4	*
Chinese	54	*	61	41	102	61.8	63.7	52.8	17.1
Other ^b	193	40	232	144	376				
Men									
All other ^a	14,079	1,574	15,653	5,917	21,570	72.6	85.3	76.6	10.1
White	13,451	1,419	14,869	5,626	20,495	72.5	85.8	77.5	9.5
All ethnic minority	626	155	781	289	1,070	73.0	76.4	61.2	19.9
Black Caribbean	98	30	127	43	171	74.7	81.9	63.0	23.3
Black African	52	23	75	25	100	74.8	76.4	53.0	30.8
Black other	11	*	15	*	19	78.1	78.1	59.2	*
Indian	225	32	257	72	329	78.1	81.7	71.5	12.4
Pakistani	85	28	113	56	169	66.9	69.7	52.2	25.1
Bangladeshi	21	12	33	22	55	60.5	65.7	40.8	37.7
Chinese	32	*	36	16	52	68.7	71.8	64.0	*
Other ^b	102	22	125	51	175	71.1	72.3	59.3	17.9
Women									
All other ^a	11,381	844	12,225	10,603	22,827	53.6	71.3	66.2	6.9
White	10,909	748	11,657	10,065	21,722	53.7	72.4	67.6	6.4
All ethnic minority	470	96	566	536	1,102	51.4	54.9	45.6	17.0
Black Caribbean	104	23	127	73	200	63.4	70.4	57.4	18.3
Black African	43	17	61	40	101	60.1	61.3	43.6	28.8
Black other	11	*	14	*	22	62.5	62.3	52.3	*
Indian	165	20	185	138	324	57.2	62.6	55.8	10.9
Pakistani	29	*	37	116	154	24.3	26.0	20.1	*
Bangladeshi	*	*	10	41	51	19.2	20.0	*	*
Chinese	22	*	24	25	49	49.5	53.3	47.9	*
Other ^b	90	17	108	93	201	53.6	55.9	47.0	16.1

Source: Labour Force Survey

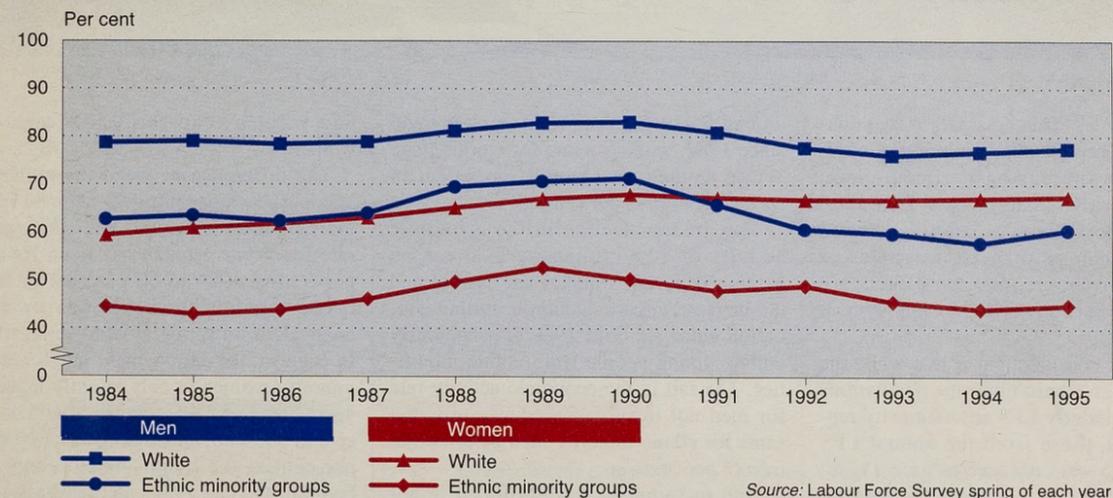
* Less than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown.
 a Includes those who did not state their origin.
 b Includes all mixed origins.

Figure 1 Trends in activity rates of people of working age by ethnic group and sex, Great Britain, spring 1984 to spring 1995; not seasonally adjusted



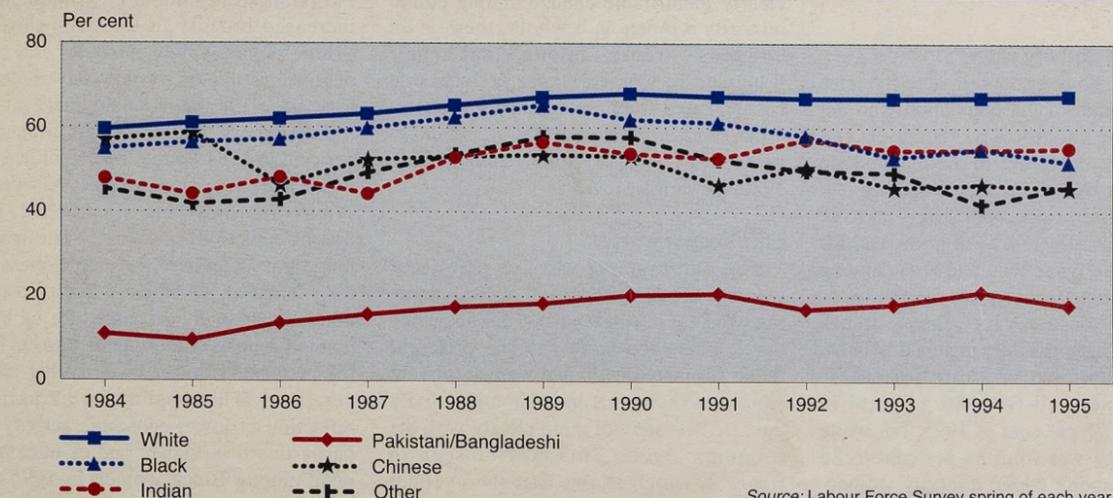
Source: Labour Force Survey spring of each year

Figure 2 Trends in employment rates of people of working age by ethnic group and sex, Great Britain, spring 1984 to spring 1995; not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey spring of each year

Figure 3 Trends in employment rates for women of working age by ethnic group, Great Britain, spring 1984 to spring 1995; not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey spring of each year

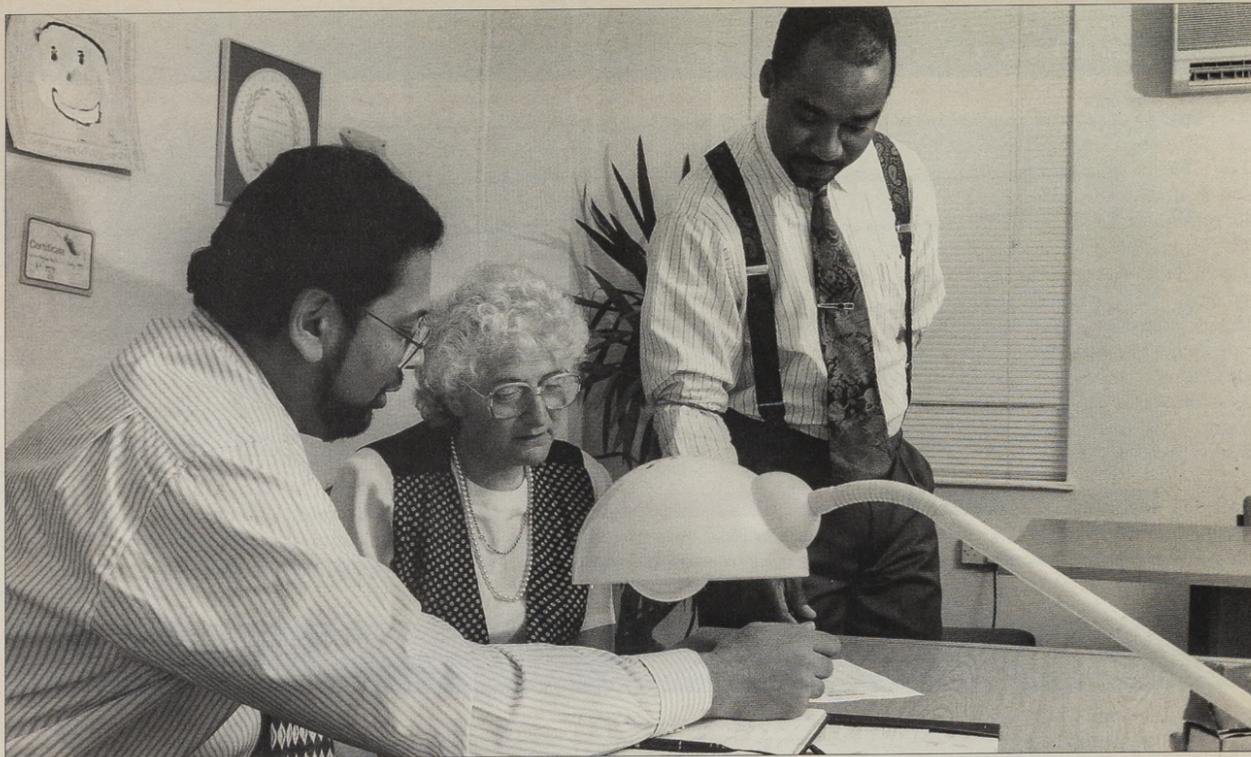


Photo: Arnet Francis

technical note). This created a discontinuity in the series for ethnic minority groups, apparently increasing their numbers. Economic activity rates, employment rates and unemployment rates, are less affected by these changes than are estimates of numbers of people, and the effects are minor. (See section on ILO unemployment rates below.)

A further consideration is that while the estimates for ethnic minority populations from the quarterly LFS are nationally representative, those from the annual LFS (1984-1991) were not (see technical note) and it is advisable to average the data for three years. The quarterly estimates do vary considerably (see section on annual averages, below) and for time series comparisons the spring quarters only are generally used.

Economic activity rates

Table A shows economic activity rates (the proportion of the population who are working or unemployed) for men and women of working age in the main ethnic groups. The overall economic activity rate has barely risen since 1984. The 1 per cent rise is the net effect of a fall in the rate for men of about 2 per cent, and a rise among women of some 5 per cent.

Figure 1 illustrates the separate trends for White and non-White men and women. The economic activity rate for ethnic minority men fell from 80 per cent in 1984-86 to 76 per cent in 1995. For white men, the fall was from 88 per cent to 86 per cent. Among ethnic minority women, the economic activity rate has varied

around 55-59 per cent with no clear trend since 1984, while the rate for working age White women rose from 67 per cent in spring 1984 to 72 per cent in 1995.

The greater decline in the economic activity of ethnic minority men can be explained by the younger age profile and the increase in participation in further education since the mid 1980's, particularly among young people from ethnic minorities. The fall in the economic activity rate for men not in full-time education is the same for ethnic minority men as for white men (3 per cent).

Due to sampling variability, it is not possible to identify any clear trends in economic activity rates for men in the different ethnic minority groups. It does appear, however, that against the overall lack of clearly identifiable change among ethnic minority women as a whole, there is an upwards trend among Pakistani/Bangladeshi women whose activity rate has increased from around 20 per cent (+/- 4 per cent) in the mid 1980s to around 25 per cent (+/- 3 per cent) from the late 1980s onwards.

Employment rates

The employment rate for people of working age (the proportion of the population who are in employment) has also risen since 1984 (see table B). The different trends for men (down) and women (up) are similar to the trends in economic activity but also rise and fall more clearly with the economic cycle. This may be seen in figure 2, which shows that the cyclical effect is greater for ethnic minority men

and women than for White men and women.

The difference between the trends for White and ethnic minority women is the most significant feature. The employment rate for White women has risen from 59 per cent in 1984 to 68 per cent in 1995, falling very little during the downswing of the cycle from spring 1990 to spring 1993. In contrast, the employment rate for ethnic minority women is only slightly higher at 46 per cent in 1995 compared with 44 per cent in 1984-86, although it was around 50 per cent at the height of the economic boom of the late 1980s and fell back to its 1984-86 level in 1994.

Figure 3 illustrates the trends for women from the different ethnic groups. The employment rates of Indian and Pakistani/Bangladeshi women have increased broadly in line with those of White women, while those for the other main ethnic minority groups have fallen, at least since 1989. The employment rate for Indian women increased from around 46 per cent in 1984-86 to 56 per cent in 1995, which was a greater increase than that of White women over the same period (from 61 per cent to 68 per cent). The lack of long-term increase in the employment rate for women of the ethnic minority population is thus largely accounted for by Black women whose employment rate in 1995 (52 per cent) is lower than in 1984-86 (56 per cent). This appears to be partly a reflection of lower economic activity and partly due to a higher rate of unemployment among Black women in 1995 than 1984-86 (see table C).

ILO unemployment rates

The unemployment rate (unemployed as a percentage of employed and unemployed) on the ILO definition fell between 1984 and 1990, then increased up to winter 1992/3, since which time it has been falling again. Table C demonstrates that the trend among ethnic minorities has been broadly similar to that for all adults, but the increases and decreases have been more pronounced than among White people. The trends for men and women are illustrated in figure 4. The unemployment rates for both White and ethnic minority women rose less during the early 1990s than those for men.

The male and female ethnic minority unemployment rates have fallen by some 3-4 percentage points since their peak in 1993, but the downward path has not been steady.

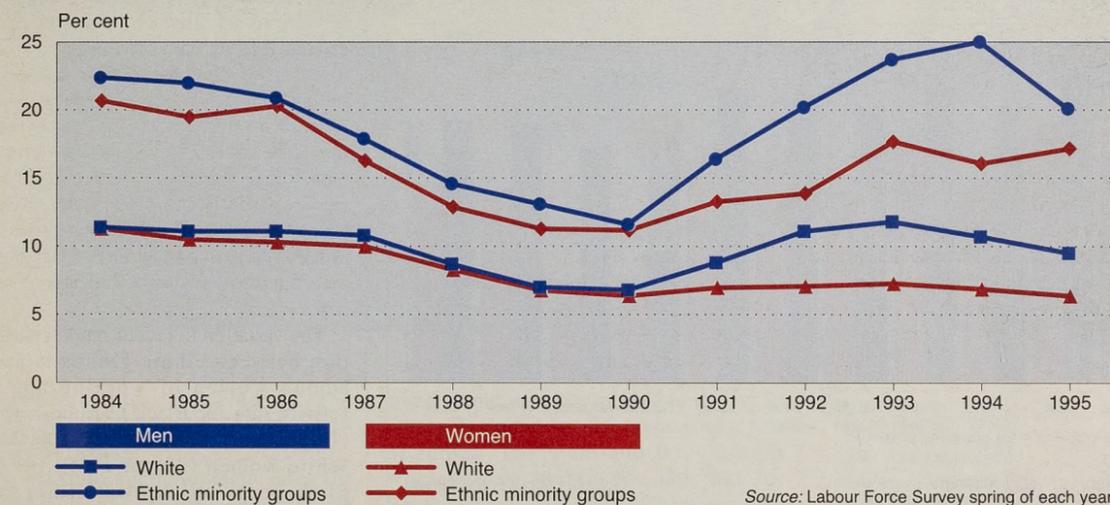
The unemployment rate of ethnic minority people as a whole remains around double that of White people. For example during 1995 the unemployment rate for White people averaged 8 per cent and that for the ethnic minority populations 19 per cent (a ratio of 2.3). The gap had narrowed from a ratio of 1.9 in 1984 to 1.75 in 1990 and then widened to 2.1 in 1993, since when it has changed little.

Estimated unemployment rates for individual ethnic minority groups are subject to considerable fluctuation. Figure 5 compares the series for the main ethnic groups (men and women combined). After the White group, Indians and those of Other (including Chinese) origins have both consistently had the lowest unemployment rates, and have shown the least variation according to the point in the economic cycle. The unemployment rates for people

of Black and Pakistani/Bangladeshi ethnic origin have been getting closer together since 1984. The Black unemployment rate is now at a similar level to that recorded in 1984-86, while that for Pakistani/Bangladeshi people appears to be slightly lower than 10 years ago.

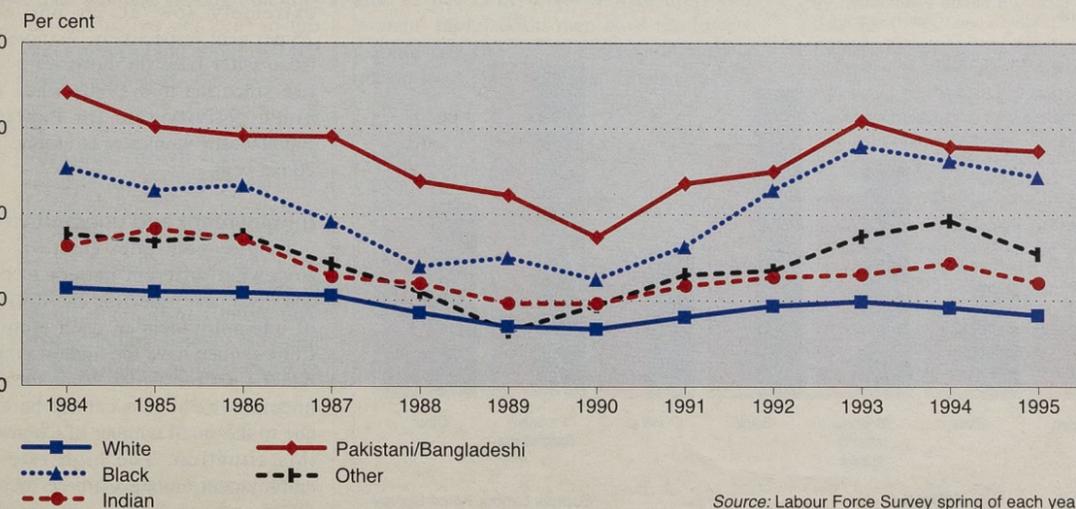
The reasons for lower unemployment rates in some ethnic groups, and the greater cyclical variation, require detailed analysis. Some of the explanation may be found in the different age profiles, qualifications held and the occupational, geographical and industrial distributions of the ethnic groups. Tables showing the variation in ethnic groups' unemployment rates according to these factors have appeared in previous articles and will be updated in the next article on ethnic groups in the labour market. Only one percentage point of the 7 per

Figure 4 Trends in ILO unemployment rates of people aged 16 and over, by ethnic group and sex, Great Britain, spring 1984 to spring 1995; not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey spring of each year

Figure 5 Trends in ILO unemployment rates of people aged 16 and over, by ethnic group, Great Britain, spring 1984 to spring 1995; not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey spring of each year

cent increase for the Black group between 1991 and 1992 is accounted for by the wider coverage of the group from 1992 compared with the grouping used up to 1991.

Annual averages

The last two articles in *Employment Gazette* about ethnic groups in the labour market have been based on the spring quarter LFS. As can be seen from tables A-C, there is considerably greater quarterly variation in even broad aggregates such as employment and unemployment in the main ethnic minority groups than in the White group. This extends to estimates of population, indicating that the source of some of the variation is random sampling error. There is also seasonal variation in labour market variables across the whole

population but it is not considered practicable to seasonally adjust the series for each ethnic group due to the small sample sizes and consequent high level of relative sampling error.

In order to overcome both the seasonal variation and the sampling error which particularly affects ethnic minority estimates, it is preferable to use annual averages¹. Table 1 and figures 6 and 7 use averages for the period December 1994 to November 1995 (i.e. winter 1994/5 to autumn 1995, the closest the LFS can get to a calendar year). For now, the conventional LFS restriction against publishing estimates below 10,000 has been retained. Information is currently being calculated to show the improvement in precision of estimates obtained by averaging data from four successive quarters of the LFS. Once

this further information is available, it will be possible to reduce the limit somewhat, enabling more detailed information on ethnic groups to be published. It is possible also to combine data from more than four LFS survey periods to allow even more disaggregated cross-sectional analysis. It is intended that the next article on ethnic groups in the labour market will be published on the basis of data from four or more quarters of the LFS. It will update many of the analyses presented in the last two articles, extended where annual averages permit.

Annual averages also mean that there can be greater confidence in information for small groups than would be the case for one quarter's data. Table 1 and figure 6 show estimates for all but one (other Asian) of the ethnic groups identified in the 1991 Population Census.

Figure 6 Activity rates of people of working age by sex and ethnic origin, Great Britain, average winter 1994/5 to autumn 1995

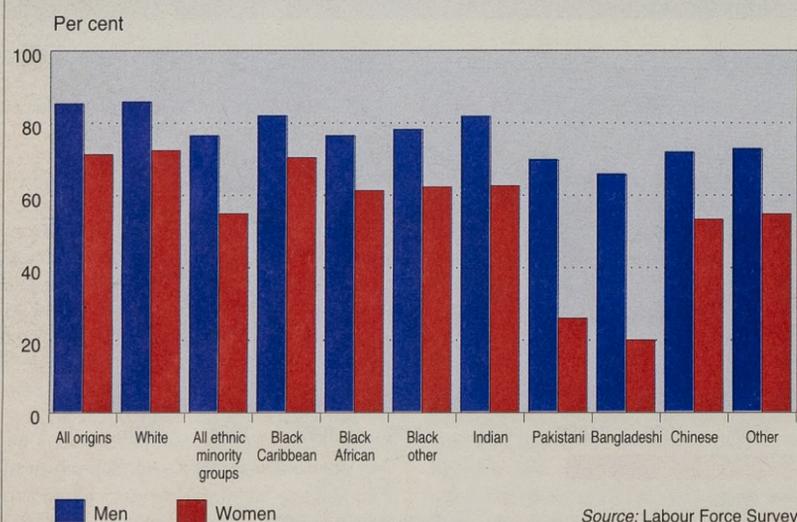
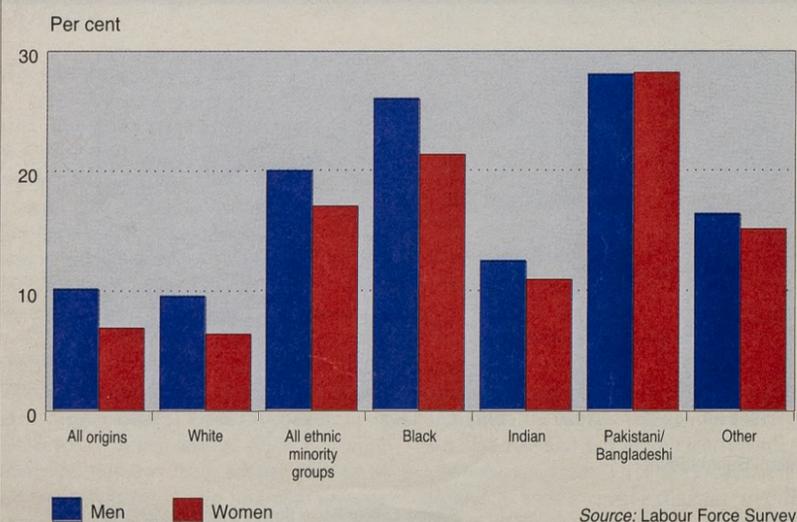


Figure 7 ILO Unemployment rates of people of working age by sex and ethnic origin, Great Britain, average winter 1994/5 to autumn 1995



Economic activity

Economic activity rates vary considerably between ethnic groups. Figure 6 illustrates the activity rates of men and women of working age in each of the main ethnic groups. Among men of working age, activity rates are equal for Black Caribbean and Indian men at just below 82 per cent, compared with almost 86 per cent for White men. The other Black groups (African and other) have slightly lower rates (76 and 78 per cent respectively). The Chinese, Pakistani and other groups have rates around 70 per cent, with the Bangladeshi men having the lowest rate, about 66 per cent.

The variation in labour market participation between ethnic groups is greater among women of working age. The activity rate for Black Caribbean women (70 per cent) is almost equal to that for White women (72 per cent); the other Black groups, together with Indian women follow at around 62-63 per cent. While Chinese and women in the other ethnic group follow fairly close behind at around 55 per cent, economic activity among Pakistani and Bangladeshi women is extremely low at 26 per cent and 20 per cent respectively. As noted already, these latter rates do, however, represent a rise since the mid 1980s when the combined activity rate for Pakistani and Bangladeshi women was around or below 20 per cent.

Employment and unemployment

Employment rates (table 1) follow a somewhat different pattern to economic activity rates, reflecting the different rates of unemployment in each ethnic group. Chinese men have the highest employment rate (64 per cent) after White men and their unemployment rate cannot be estimated due to the small number of Chinese men in this situation. The high rate of self-employment among Chinese men (around 50 per cent of those in employment



Photo: Arnet Francis

in some samples reported in the *LFS Quarterly Bulletin*) may help to explain this finding.

The separate unemployment rates for men and women in the main ethnic groups are illustrated in figure 7. The highest rates are for Pakistani and Bangladeshi men and women (both about 28 per cent). In all other groups, unemployment is higher among men than women, although the difference is less than two per cent in the Indian and other groups (and about two per cent among Black Africans).

Conclusion

This article has shown time series for 1984 onwards for economic activity rates, employment rates and unemployment rates for the main ethnic groups. These series are broadly consistent over time, although changes made to the LFS in 1992 may result in small discontinuities. They show that economic activity rates and employment rates have changed more in

some ethnic minority populations than in others. In particular, the employment rate of Indian, Pakistani and Bangladeshi women have increased, and that for Black women has fallen. There are also significant differences in the activity and unemployment rates of the ethnic minority groups. Indian men and women have the lowest unemployment rates (12 per cent and 11 per cent) after White men and women. Bangladeshi men have the lowest activity rate (66 per cent) and the highest unemployment rate (38 per cent) of all men. Bangladeshi women have the lowest activity rate of all (20 per cent) and probably the highest unemployment rate among women, although it cannot be measured accurately. The next feature article in *Labour Market Trends* on the labour market participation of the ethnic minority populations will include cross-sectional analyses addressing the factors which explain some of the variations between the ethnic groups. ■

Footnotes

- 1 All ethnic groups identified in the LFS are shown with initial capital letters.
- 2 *Employment Gazette*, May 1994, pp 147-172 and June 1995, pp 251-262.
- 3 The ethnic minority populations of Great Britain: their estimated sizes and age profiles. *Population Trends*, 84, (1996) London HMSO.
- 4 Ethnicity in the 1991 Census Volume 1: Demographic characteristics of the ethnic minority populations edited by David Coleman and John Salt (1996), London, HMSO.
- 5 See Ethnic groups in the labour market, *Employment Gazette*, May 1994, pp 147-159.
- 6 The ranges in brackets simply describe the observed variability in the data rather than calculated confidence intervals. The reduced variability in the later figures accords with expectations following the improved sampling procedures introduced in 1992.
- 7 Some readers may be aware that earlier advice was that simple averaging would not give satisfactory results due to the overlapping samples in successive quarters of the LFS. An investigation has compared simple averaging with the creation of a database of independent records and concluded that simple averaging is satisfactory. The findings of the study will be published as soon as possible.

Table A Trends in economic activity rates of working age population, by ethnic origin and sex; spring 1984 to autumn 1995; not seasonally adjusted

Great Britain, per cent

	All origins ^a	White	Ethnic minority groups					
			All	Black	Indian	Pakistani/ Bangladeshi	Chinese	Other ^b
All								
Spr 1984	77.8	78.2	69	75 ^c	72	53	69	67
Spr 1985	78.3	78.8	68	77 ^c	69	51	67	66
Spr 1986	78.4	79.0	67	78 ^c	71	50	59	65
Spr 1987	78.9	79.5	66	76 ^c	67	51	62	66
Spr 1988	79.6	80.2	69	76 ^c	74	52	64	70
Spr 1989	80.2	80.7	70	78 ^c	74	53	65	70
Spr 1990	80.4	81.0	69	75 ^c	73	52	64	73
Spr 1991	79.9	80.7	67	74 ^c	72	51	60	70
Spr 1992	79.0	79.8	66	72	72	47	64	69
Sum 1992	79.7	80.3	69	75	75	50	66	71
Aut 1992	79.3	80.0	68	74	74	51	62	71
Win 1992/3	78.8	79.4	68	74	73	51	59	70
Spr 1993	78.6	79.4	67	73	72	50	62	70
Sum 1993	79.4	80.1	68	74	74	53	66	69
Aut 1993	79.1	79.8	67	74	73	53	59	67
Win 1993/4	78.5	79.2	66	73	73	51	61	62
Spr 1994	78.5	79.3	65	73	71	52	61	61
Sum 1994	79.4	80.2	67	75	74	50	67	62
Aut 1994	78.7	79.5	66	73	72	49	67	60
Win 1994/5	78.1	78.9	65	71	72	48	65	61
Spr 1995	78.2	79.0	65	72	72	47	61	62
Sum 1995	79.3	80.1	67	74	74	49	62	65
Aut 1995	78.9	79.7	66	74	71	47	63	66
Men								
Spr 1984	88.1	88.5	80	80 ^c	83	80	73	76
Spr 1985	88.3	88.6	81	84 ^c	84	79	73	75
Spr 1986	87.7	88.2	79	86 ^c	82	74	67	74
Spr 1987	87.7	88.2	77	81 ^c	80	77	69	71
Spr 1988	88.3	88.7	81	82 ^c	86	78	72	77
Spr 1989	88.5	88.9	81	82 ^c	85	78	76	78
Spr 1990	88.5	88.9	80	82 ^c	84	74	73	82
Spr 1991	87.8	88.4	78	78 ^c	84	74	69	77
Spr 1992	86.5	87.1	76	76	79	68	77	79
Sum 1992	87.4	87.8	80	81	83	75	76	80
Aut 1992	86.5	87.0	79	80	82	74	70	78
Win 1992/3	85.9	86.4	79	81	81	74	71	80
Spr 1993	85.6	86.1	78	81	81	73	72	77
Sum 1993	86.6	87.1	80	81	83	78	71	77
Aut 1993	85.9	86.4	79	82	80	76	62	78
Win 1993/4	85.4	85.8	77	79	82	75	66	74
Spr 1994	85.3	85.8	77	79	80	75	72	72
Sum 1994	86.6	87.1	78	81	84	73	75	70
Aut 1994	85.6	86.1	77	80	83	71	77	67
Win 1994/5	84.7	85.3	76	79	82	69	73	67
Spr 1995	84.9	85.4	75	78	82	67	70	71
Sum 1995	86.1	86.6	78	81	83	70	74	77
Aut 1995	85.3	85.9	76	80	80	68	70	75
Women								
Spr 1984	66.3	66.8	56	69 ^c	60	18	64	55
Spr 1985	67.3	68.0	53	70 ^c	53	16	60	54
Spr 1986	68.2	68.9	55	71 ^c	59	21	50	54
Spr 1987	69.2	69.9	55	71 ^c	53	20	55	61
Spr 1988	70.1	70.9	57	70 ^c	61	22	55	63
Spr 1989	71.2	71.8	59	75 ^c	62	24	54	63
Spr 1990	71.6	72.4	56	69 ^c	60	27	55	64
Spr 1991	71.3	72.2	55	71 ^c	59	25	50	62
Spr 1992	70.9	71.8	57	68	65	22	53	58
Sum 1992	71.3	72.1	58	70	66	22	57	63
Aut 1992	71.4	72.3	58	68	65	25	53	64
Win 1992/3	70.9	71.8	56	68	65	25	47	60
Spr 1993	71.0	72.0	55	66	61	26	52	62
Sum 1993	71.6	72.5	57	68	64	27	60	61
Aut 1993	71.5	72.6	55	66	64	28	56	55
Win 1993/4	70.9	72.0	54	67	63	27	56	50
Spr 1994	71.0	72.1	54	67	62	28	51	51
Sum 1994	71.6	72.6	55	69	63	25	59	54
Aut 1994	71.2	72.3	55	68	62	27	57	51
Win 1994/5	70.8	71.8	55	64	62	26	55	59
Spr 1995	70.9	72.0	54	66	62	25	51	55
Sum 1995	71.8	72.8	56	68	65	25	49	56
Aut 1995	71.8	72.9	55	69	61	22	56	58

Source: Labour Force Survey

Note: There are methodological and quality differences between the annual and quarterly series which may affect comparability.

a Includes those who did not state origin.

b Includes those of mixed origin.

c West Indian/Guyanese and African, ie excludes Black-other (only available since spring 1992).

Table B Trends in employment rates of working age population, by ethnic origin and sex; spring 1984 to autumn 1995; not seasonally adjusted

Great Britain, per cent

	All origins ^a	White	Ethnic minority groups					
			All	Black	Indian	Pakistani/ Bangladeshi	Chinese	Other ^b
All								
Spr 1984	68.6	69.3	54	56 ^c	61	35	63	53
Spr 1985	69.5	70.2	53	60 ^c	56	35	62	53
Spr 1986	69.6	70.4	53	60 ^c	59	36	51	53
Spr 1987	70.4	71.2	55	61 ^c	58	37	59	55
Spr 1988	72.7	73.4	60	65 ^c	65	39	61	61
Spr 1989	74.5	75.2	62	67 ^c	67	41	62	66
Spr 1990	75.0	75.7	61	66 ^c	66	43	58	66
Spr 1991	73.2	74.2	57	62 ^c	64	39	55	60
Spr 1992	71.3	72.3	55	56	63	35	60	58
Sum 1992	71.5	72.5	55	55	63	35	63	59
Aut 1992	71.1	72.1	55	56	65	35	55	59
Win 1992/3	70.2	71.2	54	55	64	34	54	58
Spr 1993	70.4	71.5	53	53	62	35	56	56
Sum 1993	70.9	72.1	53	53	62	34	61	56
Aut 1993	70.9	72.0	52	53	62	37	54	53
Win 1993/4	70.4	71.6	52	53	62	37	53	49
Spr 1994	70.8	72.0	51	54	61	37	54	48
Sum 1994	71.5	72.7	53	56	64	37	59	49
Aut 1994	71.5	72.7	53	55	63	36	61	49
Win 1994/5	71.0	72.2	54	55	65	36	58	50
Spr 1995	71.3	72.5	53	54	64	34	55	52
Sum 1995	72.2	73.3	54	56	65	34	55	54
Aut 1995	72.0	73.2	53	57	62	33	57	55
Men								
Spr 1984	77.7	78.5	62	57 ^c	72	54	70	59
Spr 1985	78.1	78.8	63	63 ^c	68	57	65	61
Spr 1986	77.6	78.4	62	63 ^c	69	53	55	62
Spr 1987	78.0	78.7	64	63 ^c	72	54	65	60
Spr 1988	80.4	81.0	69	68 ^c	77	59	68	68
Spr 1989	82.1	82.7	71	69 ^c	76	61	70	73
Spr 1990	82.4	82.9	71	70 ^c	77	63	64	73
Spr 1991	79.8	80.7	66	63 ^c	74	56	63	66
Spr 1992	76.5	77.5	60	53	69	51	70	65
Sum 1992	76.9	77.9	61	54	70	52	72	65
Aut 1992	76.0	76.9	61	55	71	50	65	65
Win 1992/3	74.8	75.7	61	54	71	51	66	65
Spr 1993	75.0	75.9	60	53	69	50	67	62
Sum 1993	75.9	76.8	60	53	70	51	66	62
Aut 1993	75.6	76.6	59	55	68	54	56	61
Win 1993/4	75.1	76.1	59	54	69	53	58	56
Spr 1994	75.6	76.7	58	53	67	53	62	54
Sum 1994	76.6	77.6	60	56	71	53	65	53
Aut 1994	76.5	77.5	60	55	72	52	69	52
Win 1994/5	75.8	76.7	61	58	73	51	65	54
Spr 1995	76.3	77.3	60	57	72	49	63	58
Sum 1995	77.3	78.1	62	60	73	49	66	62
Aut 1995	77.0	77.9	61	61	69	49	63	62
Women								
Spr 1984	58.5	59.2	44	55 ^c	48	11	57	45
Spr 1985	59.9	60.7	43	56 ^c	44	9	59	42
Spr 1986	60.8	61.7	44	57 ^c	48	13	46	43
Spr 1987	62.0	62.9	46	60 ^c	44	15	52	49
Spr 1988	64.2	65.0	49	62 ^c	53	17	53	54
Spr 1989	66.2	66.9	53	65 ^c	56	18	53	58
Spr 1990	66.8	67.8	50	62 ^c	54	20	53	58
Spr 1991	66.0	67.1	48	61 ^c	52	20	46	52
Spr 1992	65.6	66.7	49	58	57	17	51	50
Sum 1992	65.5	66.6	48	56	56	16	53	53
Aut 1992	65.7	66.8	48	56	57	17	44	52
Win 1992/3								

Table C Trends in unemployment rates of population 16 and over, by ethnic origin and sex; spring 1984 to autumn 1995; not seasonally adjusted

Great Britain, per cent

	All origins ^a	White	Ethnic minority groups				Other ^b
			All	Black	Indian	Pakistani/Bangladeshi	
All							
Spr 1984	11.7	11.2	22	25 ^c	16	34	18
Spr 1985	11.1	10.8	21	23 ^c	18	30	17
Spr 1986	11.1	10.7	20	23 ^c	17	29	18
Spr 1987	10.7	10.4	17	19 ^c	13	29	14
Spr 1988	8.6	8.4	14	14 ^c	12	24	11
Spr 1989	7.1	6.8	12	15 ^c	10	22	6
Spr 1990	6.7	6.5	11	12 ^c	10	17	9
Spr 1991	8.3	7.9	15	16 ^c	12	24	13
Spr 1992	9.6	9.2	18	23	13	25	14
Sum 1992	10.1	9.6	21	26	15	31	15
Aut 1992	10.2	9.7	20	24	12	32	16
Win 1992/3	10.7	10.2	20	26	12	33	15
Spr 1993	10.3	9.7	21	28	13	31	18
Sum 1993	10.5	9.9	23	28	15	35	16
Aut 1993	10.2	9.6	22	28	15	30	17
Win 1993/4	10.1	9.5	21	26	15	28	19
Spr 1994	9.6	9.0	21	26	14	28	19
Sum 1994	9.7	9.2	20	25	14	26	19
Aut 1994	9.0	8.5	19	25	12	27	16
Win 1994/5	8.8	8.3	18	23	11	26	16
Spr 1995	8.6	8.1	19	24	12	27	15
Sum 1995	8.8	8.3	19	25	12	30	16
Aut 1995	8.5	8.0	19	23	12	29	16
Men							
Spr 1984	11.8	11.3	22	29 ^c	14	33	19
Spr 1985	11.4	11.0	22	25 ^c	19	28	17
Spr 1986	11.5	11.1	21	26 ^c	16	28	17
Spr 1987	11.0	10.7	18	22 ^c	10	30	13
Spr 1988	8.9	8.6	15	16 ^c	11	24	10
Spr 1989	7.2	6.9	13	16 ^c	10	22	*
Spr 1990	6.9	6.7	11	14 ^c	9	15	11
Spr 1991	9.1	8.7	16	18 ^c	12	25	13
Spr 1992	11.4	11.0	20	30	13	25	15
Sum 1992	11.8	11.2	23	33	15	31	16
Aut 1992	12.0	11.5	22	32	12	32	15
Win 1992/3	12.8	12.3	23	33	12	32	16
Spr 1993	12.3	11.7	24	34	14	31	17
Sum 1993	12.3	11.6	25	34	15	34	17
Aut 1993	11.8	11.2	24	33	16	30	20
Win 1993/4	11.9	11.2	24	31	16	30	21
Spr 1994	11.3	10.6	25	33	16	29	22
Sum 1994	11.4	10.8	23	31	16	28	21
Aut 1994	10.5	9.9	21	30	13	27	19
Win 1994/5	10.4	9.9	19	26	11	26	16
Spr 1995	10.0	9.4	20	27	13	27	16
Sum 1995	10.2	9.6	20	27	12	30	17
Aut 1995	9.7	9.2	20	24	14	29	16
Women							
Spr 1984	11.5	11.2	21	21 ^c	20	*	16
Spr 1985	10.7	10.4	19	20 ^c	17	*	16
Spr 1986	10.6	10.2	20	20 ^c	19	*	19
Spr 1987	10.2	9.9	16	16 ^c	17	*	16
Spr 1988	8.4	8.2	13	11 ^c	13	*	12
Spr 1989	6.9	6.7	11	14 ^c	9	*	*
Spr 1990	6.5	6.3	11	10 ^c	11	25	8
Spr 1991	7.2	6.9	13	14 ^c	11	*	13
Spr 1992	7.3	7.0	14	15	12	*	12
Sum 1992	7.9	7.4	17	19	15	29	14
Aut 1992	7.8	7.4	16	17	12	31	18
Win 1992/3	8.0	7.5	17	19	12	37	15
Spr 1993	7.6	7.2	18	20	11	30	18
Sum 1993	8.2	7.6	20	22	15	38	14
Aut 1993	8.1	7.5	19	23	14	31	14
Win 1993/4	7.7	7.3	18	21	13	22	16
Spr 1994	7.3	6.9	16	18	12	24	16
Sum 1994	7.5	7.1	16	19	11	23	15
Aut 1994	7.2	6.8	16	19	11	27	12
Win 1994/5	6.8	6.3	16	19	10	26	16
Spr 1995	6.8	6.3	17	21	11	28	14
Sum 1995	7.1	6.6	18	22	12	30	14
Aut 1995	7.0	6.5	17	22	11	29	15

Note: There are methodological and quality differences between the annual and quarterly series which may affect comparability.

^a Includes those who did not state origin.

^b Includes Chinese and those of mixed origin.

^c West Indian/Guyanese and African, ie excludes Black-other (only available since spring 1992).

Source: Labour Force Survey

Technical note

The Labour Force Survey

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a quarterly sample survey of around 60,000 households and people living in NHS accommodation (i.e. nurses). Between 1984 and 1991 the survey was carried out annually, with results published relating to the March to May quarter. Prior to this the survey was conducted every two years but not until 1984 did the questionnaire stabilise in a form similar to that used at present.

The questionnaire covers a wide range of demographic and employment-related information. Questions about economic activity – paid work, job search etc. – are asked of all people aged 16 or over, and relate to a specified reference period (normally a period of one week or four weeks, depending on the topic) immediately prior to the interview.

If any household member was unavailable for interview, information for that person could be provided by a related adult member of the same household. Students living away from home in halls of residence are included.

Economic activity classification

People in employment are those aged 16 and over who did some paid work in the reference week (whether as an employee or self-employed), those who had a job that they were temporarily away from (on holiday for example), those on government employment or training programmes and unpaid family workers.

Unemployed people (based on the internationally recognised ILO measure of unemployment, laid down by the International Labour Organisation and also used by OECD) are those aged 16 and over without a paid job who said they were available to start work in the next two weeks and who either had looked for work at some time during the four weeks prior to the interview or were waiting to start a job they had already obtained.

The economically active population, or labour force, comprises people in employment together with unemployed people. The economically inactive population comprises people who are neither

in employment nor unemployed. This group includes all people aged under 16 together with those who were, for example, looking after a home or retired, and also discouraged workers who were not seeking work because they believed there were no jobs available.

The economic activity rate is the percentage of people aged 16 and over who are economically active.

The employment rate is the percentage of all people aged 16 and over who are in employment.

The ILO unemployment rate is the percentage of economically active people who are unemployed on the ILO measure.

Classification of ethnic origin

People interviewed in the quarterly Labour Force Survey were asked to classify their own ethnic origin and that of others in their household by means of the question: 'To which of these groups do you consider . . . belongs?':

- White
- Black-Caribbean
- Black-African
- Black-other
- Indian
- Pakistani
- Bangladeshi
- Chinese
- Other.

This last group and the black-other group were asked for further details. The question is identical to that used in the 1991 Population Census.

To deal with the details given by those answering 'other' or 'black-other', including mixed ethnic origins, an extended classification was developed of 39 categories, including the seven answers available at the time of interview. This classification is similar to that adopted in the 1991 Census of Population, although because it was being developed at the same time there may be minor differences in the treatment of small groups. The full classification has been re-grouped into two levels of aggregation, one with 12 categories, very similar to that used in published Population Census results¹, and the other a broad grouping (White, Black, Indian, Pakistani/Bangladeshi, other) used until recently

in all published labour market statistics by ethnic group from the LFS.

Quality of data on ethnic minority populations

As a result of the introduction of the new question, and the publicity associated with the Population Census question on ethnicity, together with computer-assisted interviewing, non-response to the ethnic origin question in the survey is now much reduced from previous levels. In spring 1992, there were (after grossing up) only an estimated 12,000 people aged 16 or over whose ethnic group was not reported, and by spring 1993 this figure had fallen still further to 10,000; compared with 175,000 in spring 1991, 291,000 in spring 1990 and 491,000 in spring 1989.

Labour Force Survey estimates relating to ethnic group (or country of origin or nationality) are subject to relatively high sampling errors, because the populations in question are relatively small in number and tend to be highly clustered both within particular geographical areas and within households. This limits the detail in which results can be presented.

Before spring 1992, the LFS sample design included a degree of clustering of selected addresses which magnified this effect. It was therefore considered necessary to base most published results for ethnic groups on averages from three years' surveys.

From spring 1992 the quarterly LFS uses simple random sampling of addresses. This, together with improved response to the ethnic origin question (see above), means that the results are much more reliable than previously. There remains, however, a greater degree of sampling variability for results relating to ethnic minorities due to the geographical and household clustering of these groups. Details of the sampling errors attached to estimates may be obtained from the LFS Help-Line (see further information below).

Grossing up

The survey is designed to be representative of the whole of Great

Britain. Each person in the survey is given a weight or 'grossing factor' related to that person's age, sex and region of residence. In this way the 'grossed up' survey results give the correct population total for Great Britain and reflect the distributions by age, sex and region shown by the population figures. The population estimates have been revised by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys following their assessment of the 1991 Census of Population. All LFS estimates back to 1984 have been

revised to bring them into line with these revised population estimates. Details of the effects of the revisions may be found in 'Revisions to the Quarterly Labour Force Survey: Re-weighting and seasonal adjustment review' in the May 1995 *Employment Gazette*, and in 'Re-weighting of the annual Labour Force Survey results 1984-1991' in the December 1995 *Labour Market Trends*.

Results based on small samples

As with any sample survey, estimates are subject to sampling vari-

ability. In general, the larger the group, the more precise (proportionately) is the LFS estimate. Estimates of less than 10,000 people (after grossing up) are not shown in published analyses of LFS results since they are based on small samples (less than about 30 people) and therefore are likely to be unreliable.

Footnote

1 Full details may be found in *Ethnic Groups: First results from the 1991 Census Population Trends*, 72, (1993) London HMSO.

Further information:

For further information about the Labour Force Survey, and how to access the results, telephone the LFS Help-Line on 0171 273 5585.

For enquiries specifically relating to this article, telephone Peter Duke on 0171 273 5588.

Labour disputes in 1995

In 1995 there were 0.41 million working days lost in 235 stoppages of work arising from labour disputes in the United Kingdom. This article looks at the coverage of the statistics and the figures for recent years, and presents detailed analyses for 1995 by industry, region, cause and size of dispute.

By **Kate Sweeney** and **Jackie Davies**, Labour Market Statistics Division, Office for National Statistics.



Photo: Sue Wilson

Coverage of the statistics

INFORMATION ABOUT labour disputes in the UK is collected by the Office for National Statistics through the Employment Service's local

Unemployment Benefit Office network. This is supplemented with data from other sources, including centralised returns from certain major industries and public bodies, from press reports and, for some large

stoppages, from the employers and trade unions involved.

There are difficulties in ensuring complete recording of stoppages, particularly of short disputes lasting only a day or less, or involving only a few workers. Because of these difficulties, excluded from the statistics are stoppages involving fewer than ten workers, and those lasting less than one day, except where the total number of working days lost exceeds 100. More details on the coverage of the statistics can be found in the *technical note* at the end of this article.

Working days lost

Working days lost are defined as the number of working days not worked by people involved in a dispute at the establishment at which the dispute is taking place. Both workers who are directly and indirectly involved in the dispute are counted in the statistics, but workers indirectly involved at other establishments are excluded from the data. An example of this may be where there is a shortage of materials as a result of a supplying establishment being on strike. Records of working days lost began over 100 years ago in 1891. *Table 1* shows the number of working days lost through stoppages of work in

Key findings

In the calendar year 1995:

- 0.41 million working days were lost because of labour disputes – more than the 1994 total of 0.28 million, which was the lowest calendar year total ever recorded, but substantially less than the annual average of 2.4 million for the ten years 1985 to 1994 and 6.7 million for the twenty years 1975 to 1994.
- There were 235 stoppages of work because of labour disputes – more than the 1994 and 1993 totals of 205 and 211 respectively, but significantly less than the annual average of 614 for the ten years 1985 to 1994 and 1,234 for the twenty years 1975 to 1994.
- There were 20 large stoppages, involving the loss of 5,000 or more working days – these accounted for

70 per cent of the total working days lost.

- Twenty-nine per cent of the working days lost were in the transport, storage and communication group, and 23 per cent were in the public administration group.
- By region, the largest number of working days lost per 1,000 employees were in the North West and Scotland; the lowest occurred in East Anglia and the South West.
- Stoppages over pay issues accounted for 49 per cent of the working days lost.
- Seventy-two per cent of all stoppages lasted not more than two working days. These involved 66 per cent of all workers on strike and accounted for 26 per cent of all working days lost.

1995 and 1994. The table follows the format of previous annual articles by giving details both for stoppages in progress in the year (which includes stoppages continuing from previous years) and for stoppages beginning in the year.

In 1995 415,000 working days were lost through stoppages of work – an increase of almost 50 per cent on the figure for 1994. The 1994 figure, however, was the lowest on record and the 1995 figure is still low, both historically and relative to figures for

recent years: the average number of working days lost per year in the 1990s to date is 756,000. By comparison, the annual average days lost for the 1980s was 7.2 million and 12.9 million for the 1970s.

Relatively few of the stoppages which began in 1994 continued into 1995 and these accounted for just 5,000 of the 415,000 days lost in 1995. Stoppages which began in 1993 contributed 63,000 to the days lost in 1994, 39,000 in 1995 and 1,000 in January 1996. Stoppages that

remained unresolved at the end of 1995 and continued into 1996, have so far resulted in the loss of 65,000 working days in the first two months of 1996.

Number of stoppages

There were 235 stoppages in progress in 1995, which is the first annual rise since 1987. The figures, however, for 1994 (205 – the lowest calendar year total since records began) and 1993 (211) are broadly equivalent which indicates more of a levelling out in the trend than an upward movement. To put the 1995 figure into context, it compares with an annual average of 614 over the ten year period 1985 to 1994 and 1,234 over the twenty years 1975 to 1994.

Workers involved

There were 174,000 workers involved in stoppages in progress during 1995. This compares with 107,000 in 1994, 385,000 in 1993, and an annual average of 503,000 during the ten year period 1985 to 1994.

Review of 1975-95

Table 2 presents data for the period 1975-95 on the number of working days lost through stoppages, working days lost per thousand employees in employment, the number of workers involved in the disputes and the total number of stoppages in each year. The final column shows the number of large stoppages in the year. The 1995 working days lost estimate of 415,000 is around 16 times lower than the annual average for 1975-1994 which was 6.7 million. Working days lost per thousand employees averaged 19 in 1995, which is higher than the 13 lost in 1994, but considerably lower than the levels recorded over the previous twenty years.

The number of working days lost has been on a general downward trend over the twenty year period 1975 to 1995. The unusually high number of days lost in certain years, for example 1979 and 1984, were mainly due to very large individual stoppages.

The examples in table 13 (page 284) show that it is important to consider the size of major stoppages in each period when making comparisons between individual years.

Figure 1a shows the effect large disputes can have when comparing annual data over several years. It presents annual figures for total working days lost in the period 1975-1995. Figure 1b shows the overall downward trend in stoppages in progress between 1975 and 1995.

The final column of table 2 shows the number of stoppages each year where more than 100,000 working days were lost. This shows that several stoppages of this size were generally seen each year up until the 1990s since when large strikes have become very infrequent.

Figure 1a Working days lost 1975 - 1995

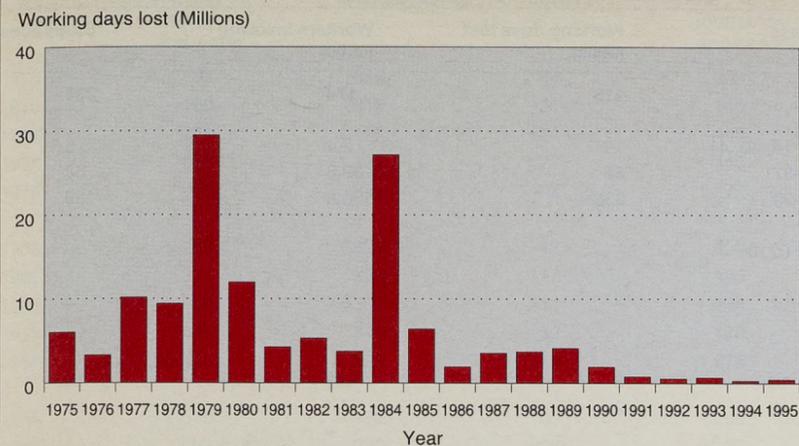


Figure 1b Stoppages in progress 1975 - 1995

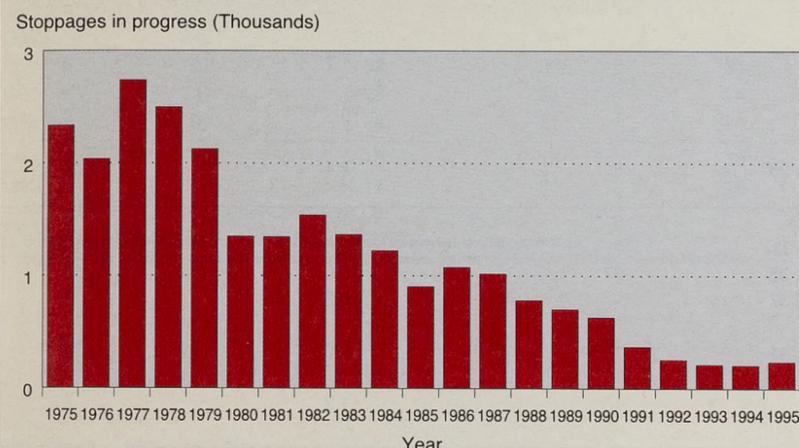


Photo: Sue Wilson

The largest disputes over the period 1975-1995

- 1978** a strike in the motor industry for a pay increase outside government guidelines accounted for 2.5 million (27 per cent) of the 9.4 million days lost;
- 1979** a strike by engineering workers accounted for 16.0 million (54 per cent) of the total of 29.5 million working days lost in that year;
- 1980** the national steel strike accounted for 8.8 million (74 per cent) of the total of 12.0 million working days lost;
- 1984** the days lost in the miners' strike in protest against pit closures accounted for 22.4 million (83 per cent) of the total of 27.1 million working days lost;
- 1985** the continuing miners' strike accounted for 4.0 million (63 per cent) of the 6.4 million days lost;
- 1987** a strike in the telecommunications industry accounted for 1.5 million (41 per cent) of the 3.5 million days lost;
- 1988** a postal workers' strike accounted for 1.0 million (28 per cent) of the 3.7 million days lost;
- 1989** a strike by council workers accounted for 2.0 million (49 per cent) of the 4.1 million days lost;
- 1990** the campaign for a 35 hour week by engineering unions accounted for 327,000 working days lost in five separate disputes. The majority were in one dispute that involved the loss of 301,000 days (16 per cent) out of the annual total.
- 1991** a strike by council workers over redundancy matters accounted for the loss of 102,000 working days (13 per cent) of the annual total.
- 1992** a strike by council workers over redundancies accounted for 81,000 working days lost (15 per cent) of the 0.5 million days total.
- 1993** a strike by civil servants over market testing, privatisation and cuts in service accounted for 162,000 working days lost (25 per cent) out of the 0.6 million days total. The workers involved in this one day strike accounted for 42 per cent of all workers on strike in 1993.
- 1994 and 1995** a strike by college lecturers over the introduction of new contracts of employment accounted for 63,000 (22 per cent) of the 0.28 million days lost in 1994 and 39,000 (9 per cent) of the 0.41 million days lost in 1995.

Table 1 Working days lost, workers involved and number of stoppages in 1995 and 1994

	United Kingdom	
	1995	1994
Working days lost through stoppages		
In progress in year ^a	415,000	278,000
Beginning in year ^b	370,000	216,000
Workers involved in stoppages		
In progress in year	174,000	107,000
Of which: directly involved	169,200	102,700
indirectly involved	4,800	4,400
Beginning in year	169,300	86,900
Of which: directly involved	165,800	82,500
indirectly involved	3,500	4,400
Stoppages		
In progress in year	235	205
Beginning in year	232	203

^a Stoppages which began in 1994 and continued into 1995 accounted for 5,000 days lost in 1995, of which all occurred in the first two months of 1995. Stoppages which began in 1993 accounted for 63,000 of the days lost in 1994, 39,000 of the days lost in 1995 and a further 1,000 days lost in January 1996.

^b In addition, stoppages beginning in 1995 and continuing into 1996 resulted in a loss of 64,000 days in the first two months of 1996.

Table 2 Stoppages in progress 1975-95

Year	United Kingdom				
	Working days lost (000s)	Working days lost per 1,000 employees ^a	Workers involved (000s)	Stoppages	Stoppages involving the loss of over 100,000 working days
1975	6,012	265	809	2,332	8
1976	3,284	146	668	2,034	3
1977	10,142	448	1,166	2,737	12
1978	9,405	413	1,041	2,498	7
1979	29,474	1,272	4,608	2,125	15
1980	11,964	520	834	1,348	5
1981	4,266	195	1,513	1,344	7
1982	5,313	248	2,103	1,538	7
1983	3,754	178	574	1,364	6
1984	27,135	1,278	1,464	1,221	11
1985	6,402	299	791	903	4
1986	1,920	90	720	1,074	2
1987	3,546	164	887	1,016	3
1988	3,702	166	790	781	8
1989	4,128	182	727	701	6
1990	1,903	83	29	630	3
1991	761	34	176	369	1
1992	528	24	148	253	-
1993	649	30	385	211	2
1994	278	13	107	205	-
1995	415	19	174	235	-

^a Based on the latest available mid-year (June) estimates of employees in employment.

Table 3 Stoppages in progress in 1995 by industry group

				United Kingdom
Industry group (SIC 1992)	Class	Working days lost (000s)	Workers involved (000s)	Stoppages
All industries and services		415	174	235
Mining, energy and water	10-14, 40, 41	1	2.4	5
Manufacturing	15-37	65	32.8	68
Services	50-99	338	136.8	159
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	01, 02, 05	-	-	-
Mining and quarrying	10-14	-	0.4	4
Manufacturing of:				
Food products, beverages and tobacco	15, 16	8	2.2	12
Textiles and textile products	17, 18	2	7.4	5
Leather and leather products	19	-	-	-
Wood and wood products	20	1	0.3	1
Pulp, paper and paper products; printing and publishing	21, 22	1	0.4	2
Coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuels	23	-	-	-
Chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	24	5	1.7	2
Rubber and plastic products	25	-	-	-
Other non-metallic mineral products	26	1	0.3	2
Basic metals and fabricated metal products	27, 28	8	2.4	9
Machinery and equipment not elsewhere specified	29	8	1.4	8
Electrical and optical equipment	30-33	4	3.5	11
Transport equipment	34, 35	27	13.0	15
Manufacturing not elsewhere specified	36, 37	-	0.3	1
Electricity, gas and water supply	40, 41	1	2.0	1
Construction	45	10	1.7	9
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	50-52	-	-	1
Hotels and restaurants	55	6	0.9	5
Transport, storage and communication	60-64	120	54.4	56
Financial intermediation	65-67	9	9.6	3
Real estate, renting and business activities	70-74	1	1.0	5
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	75	95	27.8	26
Education	80	67	30.0	27
Health and social work	85	16	3.8	17
Other community, social and personal service activities, private households with employed persons, extra-territorial organisations and bodies	90-93, 95, 99	23	9.8	19

- Means nil or negligible.

Notes:

- The figures for working days lost and workers have been rounded and consequently items may not agree precisely with the totals.
- Some stoppages involved people in more than one of the above industry groups, but have each been counted as only one stoppage in the totals for all industries and services.

Table 4 Working days lost per 1,000 employees

	Mining, energy and water	Manufacturing	Services	All industries and services
1975	91	666	54	265
1976	180	318	21	146
1977	251	1,101	124	448
1978	372	1,135	77	413
1979	232	3,347	422	1,272
1980	259	1,691	42	520
1981	374	396	117	195
1982	649	352	211	248
1983	221	345	39	178
1984	38,425	529	114	1,278
1985	7,518	183	86	299
1986	293	220	46	90
1987	482	124	181	164
1988	536	339	116	166
1989	165	156	199	182
1990	245	228	44	83
1991	87	52	30	34
1992	97	23	24	24
1993	91	28	31	30
1994	2	15	13	13
1995	6	17	20	19

Notes:

- Based on the latest available mid-year (June) estimates of employees in employment.
- Figures for 1975-1993 are classified according to SIC 80 whereas figures for 1994 and 1995 are classified to SIC 92.

Stoppages by industry

Table 3 analyses stoppages in progress in 1995 by 27 industry groups (based on the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification). The transport, storage and communication group lost the largest number of working days (120,000 or 29 per cent of the total), followed by the public administration and defence and compulsory social security group (95,000 or 23 per cent) and education (67,000 or 16 per cent).

This comparison does not allow for the large variation in the numbers of people employed in the different industries. Taking industry size into account by calculating the number of days lost per 1,000 employees in each industry gives a more useful comparison. In 1995 there were over five times more days lost in service industries (338,000) than in manufacturing (65,000), but the rates for the two industry sectors are broadly comparable - 17 days lost per 1,000 employees in manufacturing and 20 days lost per 1,000 employees in the service sector.

Table 4 presents strike rates for the mining, energy and water, manufacturing and services sectors for the period 1975-1995 and figure 2 shows the period 1986-1995 graphically. Between 1982 and 1993, after adjusting for the number of employees, the mining, energy and water supply industries had the highest rate in each year with the exception of 1989. In that year one large public sector strike accounted for half of all the days lost. It is also noticeable that up until 1987, the strike rate in the manufacturing sector was considerably higher than that in the service sector. Particularly since 1991, however, the rates have been broadly similar.

Table 5 shows strike rates for 1994 and 1995, for the 27 industry groups presented in table 3. In both 1994 and 1995 the highest number of working days lost per 1,000 employees was seen in the transport, storage and communication group followed by the manufacture of transport equipment group. The education sector was the third highest in both years. The most noticeable increase in rates between 1994 and 1995 was in the public administration group where the rate increased from 8 days per 1,000 employees in 1994 to 69 in 1995.

Adjusting the number of working days lost for the relative size of an industry's workforce can shed a different light on the basic number of days lost to labour disputes in a given sector. It should be noted, however, that comparisons between industries may also be affected by factors other than the overall size of the industry. For example, because small stoppages are excluded from the figures, it is much more likely that industry groups with large firms will have disputes included in the statistics. In these establishments a larger number of workers indirectly affected by the dispute at the workplace may be counted, as well as those directly involved. In addition,

Figure 2 Working days lost per 1,000 employees, broad industrial sectors, 1986 - 1995

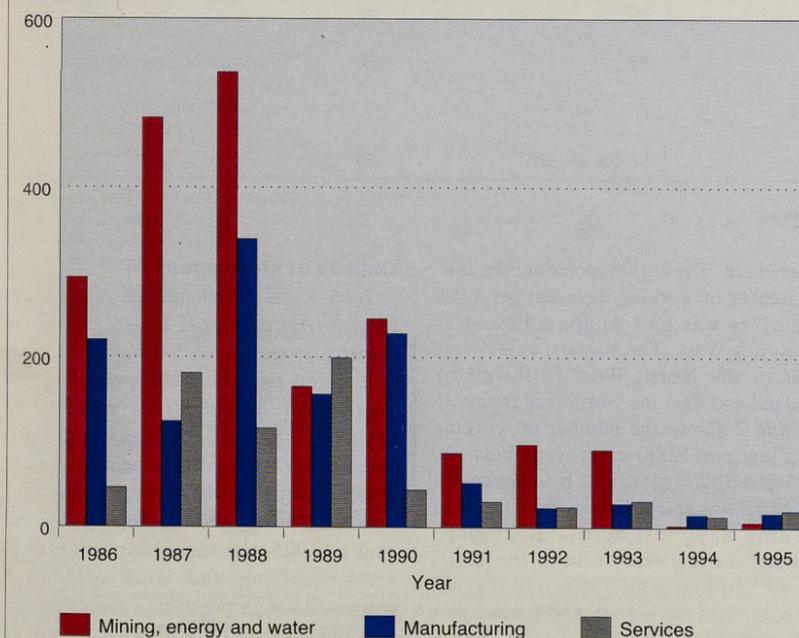


Table 5 Working days lost per 1,000 employees^a in 1995 and 1994

		United Kingdom	
Industry group (SIC 1992)	Class	1995	1994
All industries and services		19	13
Mining, energy and water	10-14, 40, 41	6	2
Manufacturing	15-37	17	15
Services	50-99	20	13
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	01, 02, 05	-	-
Mining and quarrying	10-14	6	8
Manufacturing of:			
Food products, beverages and tobacco	15, 16	19	17
Textiles and textile products	17, 18	7	4
Leather and leather products	19	-	19
Wood and wood products	20	6	-
Pulp, paper and paper products; printing and publishing	21, 22	2	2
Coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuels	23	-	-
Chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	24	20	-
Rubber and plastic products	25	-	-
Other non-metallic mineral products	26	4	7
Basic metals and fabricated metal products	27, 28	14	11
Machinery and equipment not elsewhere specified	29	21	12
Electrical and optical equipment	30-33	9	18
Transport equipment	34, 35	83	74
Manufacturing not elsewhere specified	36, 37	1	21
Electricity, gas and water supply	40, 41	6	-
Construction	45	12	6
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	50-52	-	-
Hotels and restaurants	55	4	-
Transport, storage and communication	60-64	93	84
Financial intermediation	65-67	10	6
Real estate, renting and business activities	70-74	-	-
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	75	69	8
Education	80	36	38
Health and social work	85	6	2
Other community, social and personal service activities, private households with employed persons, extra-territorial organisations and bodies	90-93, 95, 99	23	11

- Means nil or negligible.

^a Based on the latest mid-year (June) estimates of employees in employment.

better arrangements exist for reporting labour stoppages for some industries than others.

Regional analysis

Table 6 gives a regional analysis of labour disputes in 1995 for 11 broad industry groups. (Note: there were 23,000 working days lost in six stoppages involving 15,000 workers which were widespread and cannot be allocated to any particular region). In interpreting the figures, it is important to bear in mind that the industrial and occupational composition of the workforce in the region is a major factor influencing the scale of labour disputes it

experiences. The region recording the lowest number of working days lost per 1,000 employees was East Anglia followed by the South West. The highest rates were seen in the North West followed by Scotland and then the North (see figure 3).

Table 7 shows the number of working days lost per 1,000 employees between 1985 and 1995 by region. It is noticeable that there was sharp drop in the number of working days lost across all regions between the last five years of the 1980s and the first five of the 1990s. The regions, however, with the highest and lowest rates have been fairly consistent over the ten year period.

Causes of stoppages

Table 8 sets out an analysis of stoppages of work by principal cause and broad industry group. In 1995 disputes over pay continued to account for the highest proportion of the total number of stoppages, 40 per cent, which is a small decrease on last year's figure. The second most frequent cause of stoppages was issues relating to redundancy - 19 per cent in 1995, the same proportion as in 1994. Staffing and work allocation accounted for 18 per cent of the stoppages in 1995, compared with 16 per cent in 1994.

Table 6 Stoppages in progress in 1995 by region and industry group

Industry group (SIC 1992)	South East	East Anglia	South West	West Mids	East Mids	Yorks & Humb	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	UK
Working days lost (000s)												
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Manufacturing	10	-	5	11	1	1	10	7	1	18	-	65
Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	3	-	10
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs; hotels and restaurants	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Transport, storage and communication	23	-	-	-	-	-	23	10	1	43	-	120
Finance, real estate, renting and business	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	-	10
Public administration and defence	10	1	1	31	4	2	34	3	2	4	3	95
Education	18	-	3	3	8	9	14	4	4	-	-	67
Health and social work	1	-	-	-	-	3	10	1	-	-	2	16
Other community, social and personal services, private households with employees, extra territorial organisations	2	-	-	-	-	16	-	5	-	-	-	23
All industries and services	70	2	10	47	14	32	95	31	15	71	5	415
Days lost per 1,000 employees - all industries and services	10	3	6	24	9	17	41	28	15	36	9	19
Workers involved (000s)												
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	2.0	-	-	0.3	-	2.4
Manufacturing	7.1	0.2	1.9	1.4	0.3	0.6	6.5	9.1	0.7	3.9	1.0	32.8
Construction	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	0.7	0.3	-	1.7
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs; hotels and restaurants	0.3	-	-	0.4	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.9
Transport, storage and communication	16.8	-	0.1	-	0.4	0.2	2.5	0.8	1.2	18.1	-	54.4
Finance, real estate, renting and business	1.1	0.6	0.6	1.3	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.7	1.1	3.0	-	10.5
Public administration and defence	4.2	0.1	0.6	9.8	2.3	1.1	3.2	1.0	1.0	1.5	2.8	27.8
Education	7.1	0.3	2.7	1.2	9.8	3.8	1.6	2.3	0.7	0.4	-	30.0
Health and social work	0.8	-	-	-	-	1.0	0.2	1.0	-	0.1	0.6	3.8
Other community, social and personal services, private households with employees, extra territorial organisations	1.8	-	0.1	-	-	1.0	0.2	6.7	-	-	-	9.8
All industries and services	39.5	1.1	5.9	14.2	13.5	8.4	17.7	21.6	5.4	27.6	4.4	174.0
Stoppages												
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	2	-	5
Manufacturing	5	1	4	8	4	4	14	13	3	12	1	68
Construction	1	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	3	1	-	9
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs; hotels and restaurants	3	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	6
Transport, storage and communication	23	-	1	1	3	3	13	1	3	5	1	56
Finance, real estate, renting and business	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	-	8
Public administration and defence	8	1	2	4	4	3	4	3	2	4	1	26
Education	13	1	2	2	5	2	5	4	1	2	-	27
Health and social work	4	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	1	4	3	17
Other community, social and personal services, private households with employees, extra territorial organisations	9	-	1	1	-	2	4	1	-	1	-	19
All industries and services	68	4	12	20	16	17	47	23	16	33	7	235

- Means nil or negligible.

Notes:

- The figures for working days lost and workers involved have been rounded and consequently the sum of the constituent items may not agree precisely with the totals.
- The number of stoppages by region do not sum to the total for the UK all industries and services, as some disputes which affect more than one region have been counted only once in the total for all industries and services. Similarly, the sum of the constituent items for the broad industry groups do not sum to the total for all industries as some stoppages affect more than one industry in the group shown.
- Figures for widespread stoppages which cannot be disaggregated down to regional level are included in the UK total.

Figure 3 Working days lost per 1,000 employees in 1995; all industries and services

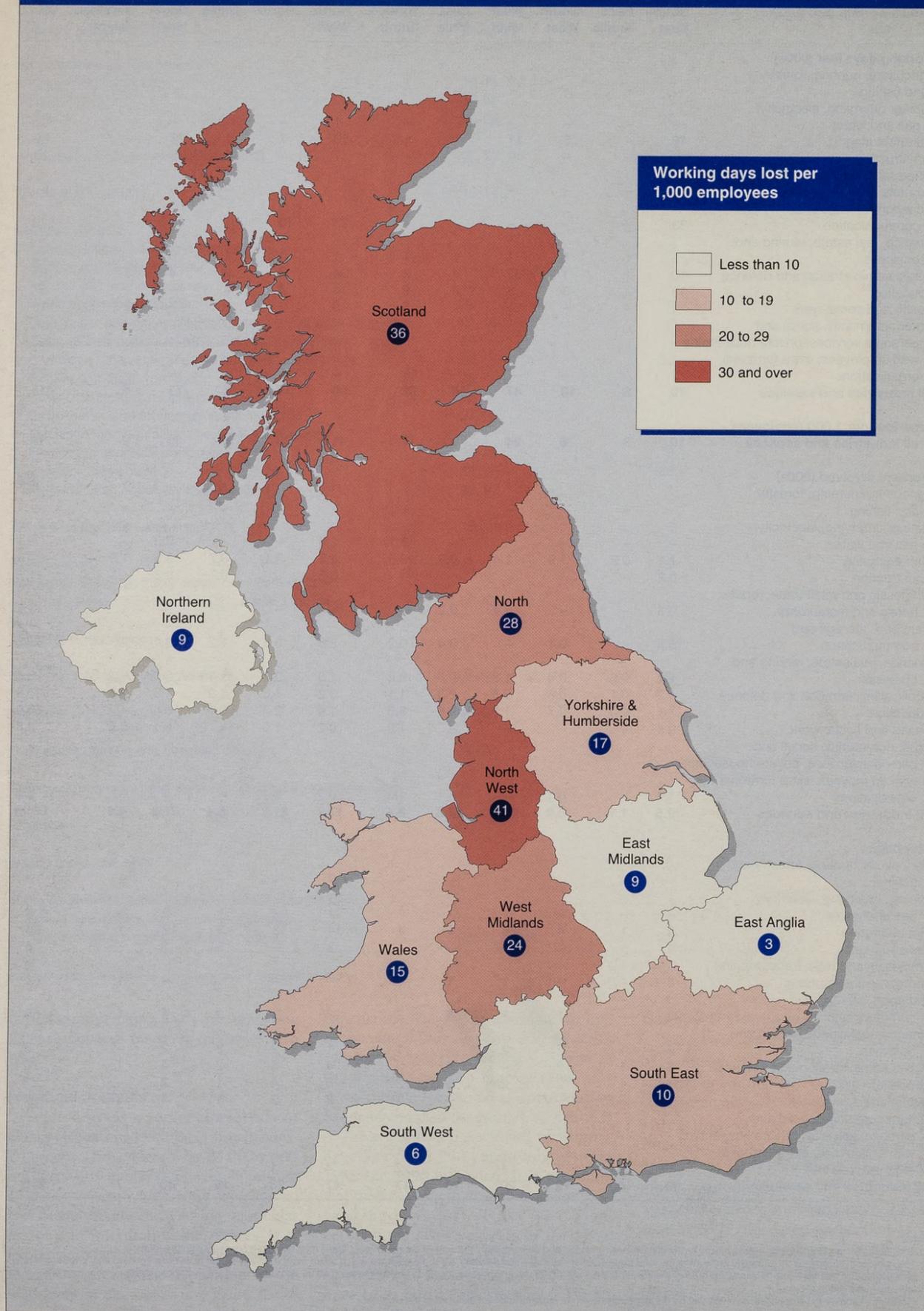


Table 7 Working days lost per 1,000 employees, 1985-1995 by region^a

Days lost per 1,000 employees – all industries and services	South East	East Anglia	South West	West Mids	East Mids	Yorks & Humb	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	UK
1985	68	60	56	139	316	1,172	175	841	1,057	358	80	299
1986	41	39	39	92	40	142	170	219	88	166	61	90
1987	151	116	126	156	129	191	161	185	223	226	227	164
1988	134	62	72	196	125	133	192	782	122	107	104	166
1989	128	107	104	202	138	174	301	287	312	276	69	182
1990	68	32	13	87	21	46	297	70	85	62	34	83
1991	18	52	6	8	11	31	103	76	21	60	31	34
1992	33	9	2	16	3	25	15	43	11	27	15	24
1993	15	4	3	11	2	13	5	20	21	57	29	30
1994	8	9	11	15	5	10	18	8	14	8	9	13
1995	10	3	6	24	9	17	41	28	15	36	9	19

^a Based on the latest available mid-year (June) estimates of employees in employment.

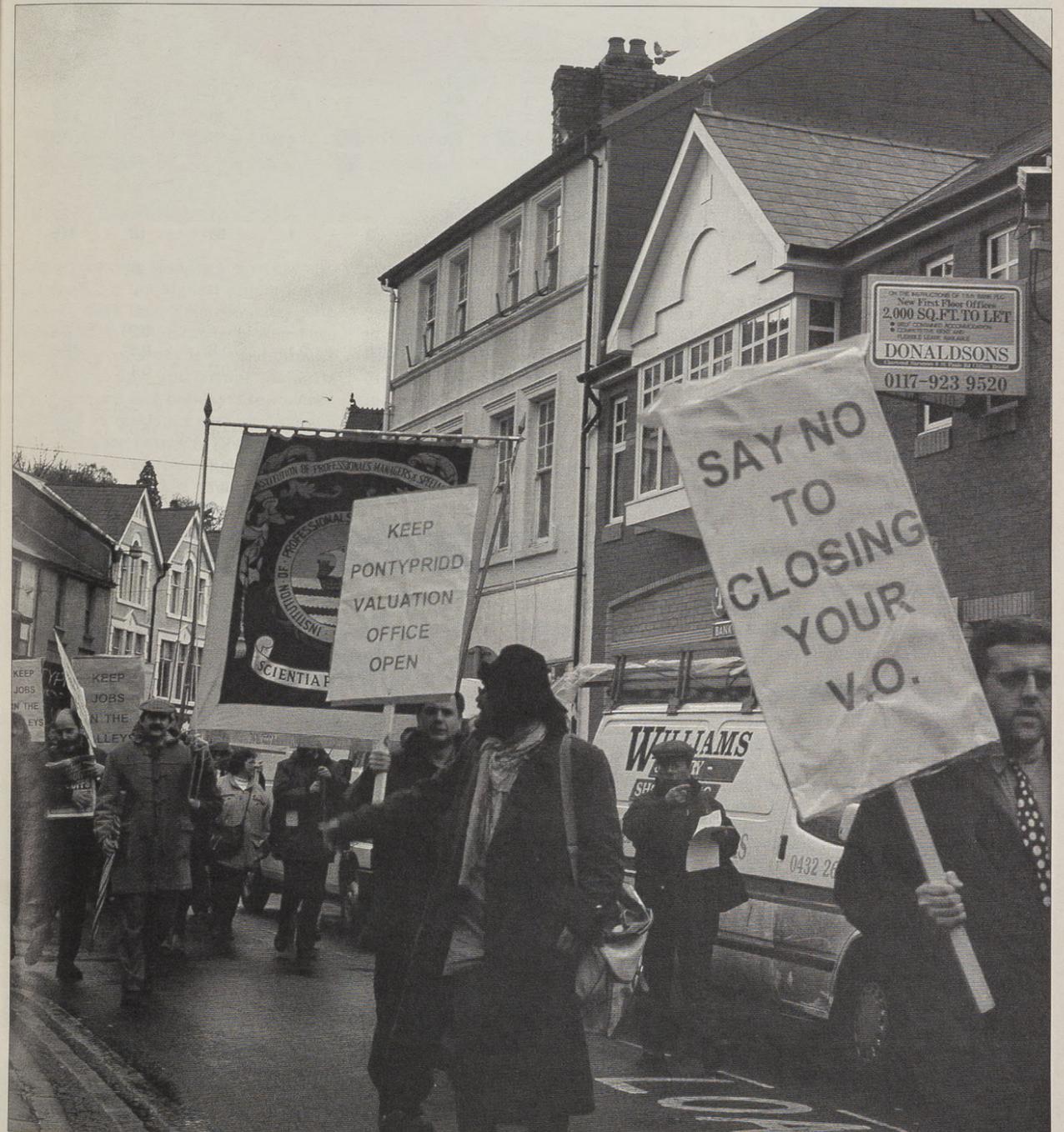


Photo: Sue Wilson

Table 8 Stoppages in progress in 1995 by main cause and broad industry group

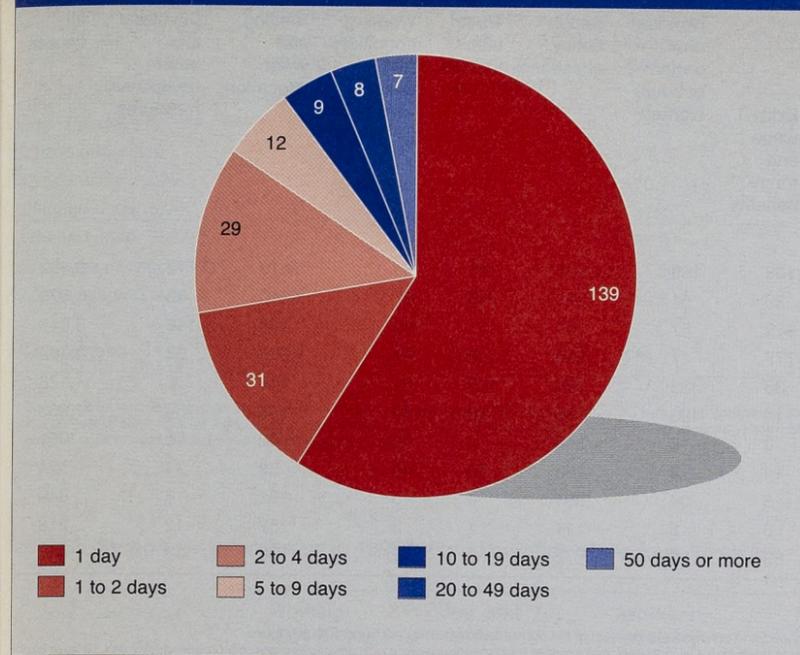
Industry group (SIC 1992)	United Kingdom									
	Pay	of which		Duration and pattern of hours worked	Redundancy question	Trade union matters	Working condition and supervision	Staffing and work allocation	Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	All causes
		All	Wage rates and earnings levels								Extra wage and fringe benefits
Working days lost (000s)										
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Manufacturing	33	30	3	16	12	1	-	1	2	65
Construction	6	6	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	10
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs; hotels and restaurants	4	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	6
Transport, storage and communication	48	26	22	10	4	-	-	43	15	120
Finance, real estate, renting and business	9	9	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	10
Public administration and defence	68	39	29	1	24	-	1	1	-	95
Education	6	2	4	-	22	-	-	39	-	67
Health and social work	10	-	10	-	3	-	-	3	-	16
Other community, social and personal services, private households with employees, extra territorial organisations	16	1	16	-	6	-	-	1	-	23
All industries and services	202	119	83	30	72	3	1	88	18	415
Workers involved (000s)										
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	2.2	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	2.4
Manufacturing	16.9	9.6	7.3	10.3	2.7	0.5	0.1	1.8	0.5	32.8
Construction	1.2	1.2	-	0.3	-	-	-	0.2	0.1	1.7
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs; hotels and restaurants	0.6	0.6	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	0.9
Transport, storage and communication	25.9	15.2	10.7	1.0	2.0	0.3	-	11.7	13.5	54.4
Finance, real estate, renting and business	9.6	9.6	0.1	-	0.7	-	-	0.1	0.1	10.5
Public administration and defence	19.3	17.8	1.5	0.6	7.0	-	0.3	0.7	-	27.8
Education	3.1	1.7	1.5	-	22.8	-	-	3.8	0.2	30.0
Health and social work	0.3	-	0.2	-	2.0	-	-	1.2	0.3	3.8
Other community, social and personal services, private households with employees, extra territorial organisations	1.0	0.4	0.6	-	8.3	-	-	0.4	0.1	9.8
All industries and services	80.2	58.3	21.9	12.2	45.7	0.8	0.3	19.8	15.0	174.0
Stoppages										
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5
Manufacturing	41	34	7	6	6	4	1	4	6	68
Construction	4	4	-	1	-	1	-	1	2	9
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs; hotels and restaurants	4	4	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	6
Transport, storage and communication	9	7	2	3	4	3	-	22	15	56
Finance, real estate, renting and business	5	3	2	-	1	-	-	1	1	8
Public administration and defence	9	7	2	1	11	-	1	4	-	26
Education	9	4	5	1	14	-	-	1	2	27
Health and social work	3	2	1	-	7	1	-	4	2	17
Other community, social and personal services, private households with employees, extra territorial organisations	6	4	2	-	6	-	-	5	2	19
All industries and services	94	73	21	12	44	10	2	42	31	235

- Means nil or negligible.

Notes:

- The figures for working days lost and workers involved have been rounded and consequently the sum of the constituent items may not agree with the totals.
- The number of stoppages for the industry groups shown may not sum to the total for all industries and services as some stoppages which affect more than the broad industry groups have been counted once only in the total for all industries and services.
- This table give figures for stoppages in progress and is not comparable with the 'beginning in' figures published in the corresponding table for the annual articles for 1984 and previous years.

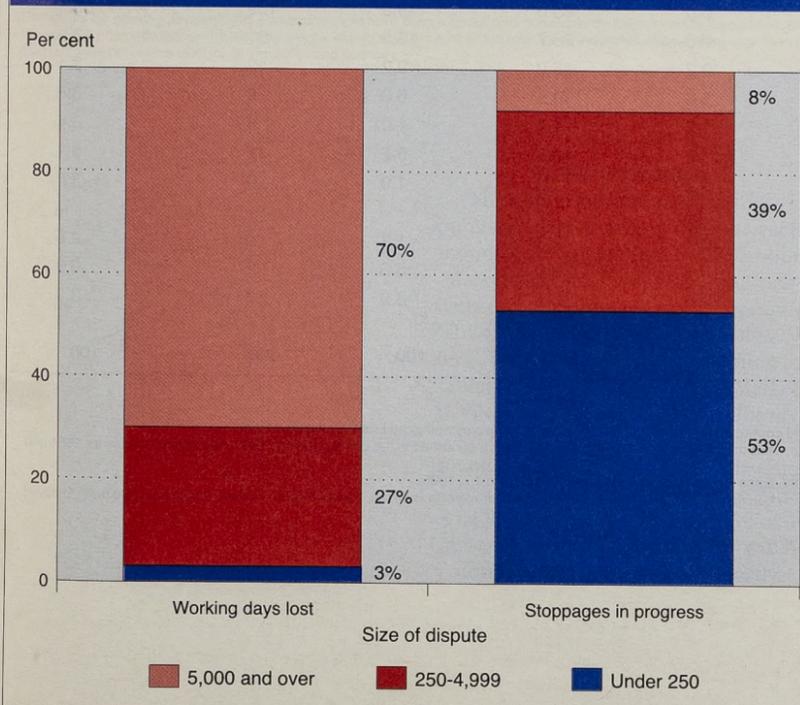
Figure 4 Stoppages in progress in 1995 by duration in working days



At 49 per cent, stoppages over pay also accounted for the highest proportion of working days lost. This compares with 58 per cent in 1994. It can be broken down into disputes over pay levels and disputes over extra pay and fringe benefits (e.g. overtime and holiday allowances). Statistics in the latter category show a sharp increase between 1994 and 1995 in working days lost. In 1995 83,000 working days were lost through stoppages

over fringe benefits compared to 6,000 in 1994, whereas days lost through disputes over pay levels fell from 154,000 in 1994 to 119,000 in 1995. It is interesting to note that the number of stoppages due to disputes over fringe benefits did not increase greatly over the year, and the increase in working days lost was due to more workers being involved and the stoppages lasting for longer durations.

Figure 5 Stoppages in progress in 1995 by number of working days lost



Redundancy questions were cited as the cause for 17 per cent of the working days lost in 1995 compared with only 5 per cent in 1994. Stoppages over staffing and work allocation accounted for 21 per cent of the working days lost in 1995 compared with 30 per cent in 1994.

Table 9 shows working days lost between 1985 and 1995 by main cause in all industries and services. Over the ten year period the proportion of working days lost due to disputes over pay ranged from 23 per cent in 1993 to 82 per cent in 1987. In each year except 1993, however, pay disputes accounted for the greatest number of working days lost. In 1993 disputes over redundancy questions accounted for 60 per cent of the working days lost, mainly due to the one day civil service strike over market testing being included in this category.

Duration and size of stoppage

Tables 10, 11 and 12 show recorded stoppages in progress in 1995 analysed by duration, and size of stoppage (working days lost and numbers of workers involved).

Table 10 shows that just over a third of working days were lost in disputes lasting not more than three days. Stoppages lasting more than 50 days accounted for 23 per cent of the total working days lost with disputes of 20-50 days duration accounting for a further 21 per cent of the total. Almost 60 per cent of the stoppages in progress in 1995 lasted not more than one working day (this is highlighted in figure 4). These stoppages involved 86,000 workers, 49 per cent of the total number of workers. Approximately 7,000 workers (4 per cent) took part in strikes which lasted over 50 working days.

Table 11 shows that small stoppages, involving the loss of less than 250 days, accounted for over half (53 per cent) of the total number of stoppages but involved only 7 per cent of the total number of workers and contributed just 3 per cent to the days lost total. Only 8 per cent of all stoppages involved the loss of 5,000 or more working days, but these accounted for 70 per cent of all days lost (see figure 5).

Table 12 shows that 91,000 days were lost (22 per cent of the total) in just four stoppages (2 per cent of total) involving 10,000 or more workers. In contrast, disputes involving less than 250 workers only accounted for 43,000 (10 per cent) of the days lost but 146 (62 per cent) stoppages.

Prominent stoppages

Table 13 gives the main details of the 20 stoppages in progress in 1995 which resulted in a loss of 5,000 or more working days. There were ten such stoppages in 1994 and 18 in 1993. Prominent stoppages accounted for 70 per cent of the total number of days lost in 1995. ■

Table 9 Stoppages in progress 1985-1995 by main cause in all industries and services

United Kingdom

Working days lost (000s)	Pay		Duration and pattern of hours worked	Redundancy questions	Trade union matters	Working condition and supervision	Staffing and work allocation	Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	All causes	
	All	of which								
										Wage rates and earnings levels	Extra wage and fringe benefits
Year										
1985	1,588	1,480	108	169	4,265	91	66	113	110	6,402
1986	1,128	1,098	29	51	291	58	67	240	85	1,920
1987	2,919	2,807	112	57	161	31	63	168	146	3,546
1988	1,903	1,126	777	17	266	143	44	1,236	93	3,702
1989	3,290	3,254	36	333	164	100	61	148	31	4,128
1990	1,098	1,084	14	483	35	32	59	144	50	1,903
1991	309	306	3	16	248	4	66	62	56	761
1992	196	182	14	3	193	10	49	52	24	528
1993	150	145	5	34	391	4	3	62	6	649
1994	160	154	6	8	14	1	2	82	12	278
1995	202	119	83	30	72	3	1	88	18	415

- Means nil or negligible.

Notes:

- The figures for working days lost and workers involved have been rounded and consequently the sum of the constituent items may not agree with the totals.
- The number of stoppages for the industry groups shown may not sum to the total for all industries and services as some stoppages which affect more than the broad industry groups have been counted once only in the total for all industries and services.
- This table gives figures for stoppages in progress and is not strictly comparable with the 'beginning in' figures published in the corresponding table for the annual articles covering 1984 and previous years.

Table 10 Stoppages in progress in 1995 by duration in working days

United Kingdom

Working days over	Not more than	Working days lost (000s)	Per cent of all working days lost	Workers involved (000s)	Per cent of all workers	Stoppages in progress	Per cent of all stoppages
	1	66	16.0	85.6	49.3	139	59.1
1	2	40	9.6	28.7	16.5	31	13.2
2	3	38	9.2	15.9	9.2	12	5.1
3	4	15	3.6	10.5	6.0	9	3.8
4	5	7	1.7	1.7	1.0	8	3.4
5	10	46	11.2	10.8	6.2	12	5.1
10	15	22	5.2	1.8	1.0	9	3.8
15	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	30	42	10.2	2.3	1.3	6	2.6
30	50	44	10.6	9.8	5.6	2	0.9
50		94	22.6	6.7	3.9	7	3.0
All stoppages		415	100	174	100	235	100

- Means nil or negligible.

Notes:

- The figures for workers involved and days lost have been rounded and consequently the sum of the constituent items may not agree precisely with the totals.
- This table, which gives the figures for stoppages in progress in a year, is not comparable with the 'beginning in' figures published in the corresponding table in the annual articles for 1984 and previous years.
- Classification by size is based on the full duration of stoppages, but the figure for days lost include only those days lost in 1995.
- The working days lost figures are in general less than the product of the duration of each stoppage and the number of workers involved, because some workers would not have been involved throughout the dispute - see technical note.

Table 11 Stoppages in progress in 1995 by number of working days lost

United Kingdom

	Working days lost (000s)	Per cent of all working days lost	Workers involved (000s)	Per cent of all workers	Stoppages in progress	Per cent of all stoppages
Under 250 days	11	2.7	11.4	6.5	124	52.8
250 and under 500	10	2.4	14.7	8.5	30	12.8
500 and under 1,000	19	4.6	10.7	6.1	28	11.9
1,000 and under 5,000	82	19.9	37.4	21.5	33	14.0
5,000 and under 25,000	195	47.0	85.3	49.1	17	7.2
25,000 and under 50,000	29	7.0	1.5	0.9	1	0.4
50,000 days and over	68	16.3	12.8	7.3	2	0.9
All stoppages	415	100	174	100	235	100

Notes:

- The figures for working days lost and workers involved have been rounded and consequently the sum of the constituent items may not agree with the totals.
- The number of stoppages for the industry groups shown may not sum to the total for all industries and services as some stoppages which affect more than the broad industry groups have been counted once only in the total for all industries and services.

Table 12 Stoppages in progress in 1995 by total number of workers involved

United Kingdom

	Working days lost (000s)	Per cent of all working days lost	Workers involved (000s)	Per cent of all workers	Stoppages in progress	Per cent of all stoppages
Under 25 workers	1	0.3	0.4	0.2	28	11.9
25 and under 50	8	1.8	1.1	0.6	32	13.6
50 and under 100	9	2.1	2.4	1.4	35	14.9
100 and under 250	25	6.1	8.3	4.8	51	21.7
250 and under 500	40	9.7	10.7	6.1	33	14.0
500 and under 1,000	74	17.8	17.4	10.0	26	11.1
1,000 and under 2,500	73	17.6	19.8	11.4	13	5.5
2,500 and under 5,000	11	2.8	15.2	8.8	5	2.1
5,000 and under 10,000	83	20.0	61.6	35.4	8	3.4
10,000 workers and over	91	21.9	36.8	21.2	4	1.7
All stoppages	415	100	174	100	235	100

Notes:

- The figures for working days lost and workers involved have been rounded and consequently the sum of the constituent items may not agree with the totals.
- The number of stoppages for the industry groups shown may not sum to the total for all industries and services as some stoppages which affect more than the broad industry groups have been counted once only in the total for all industries and services.

Further information:

The Office for National Statistics publishes data on labour disputes each month. They appear first in the Labour Market Statistics Press Notice (annual subscription available from Press and Public Information Division, tel. 0171-270 6363/6364), followed by publication in tables 4.1 and 4.2 in the 'Labour Market Data' section of *Labour Market Trends*.

Detailed information on labour disputes are also passed to the Economic and Social Research Centre data archive of the University of Essex. Data for 1995 will be deposited with the archive shortly.

Table 13 Stoppages in 1995 resulting in a loss of 5,000 or more working days

Industry and county	Date began	Date ended	Workers involved in whole period		Working days lost in 1995	Cause or object
			Direct	Indirect		
FOOD PRODUCTS: BEVERAGES & TOBACCO						
Greater London	22.10.95	23.11.95	600		5,000	Over the basic hours of work.
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT						
Cheshire & Bedfordshire	08.12.95	12.01.96	7,600		6,000 (total days lost 7,000)	Over basic hours of work.
Greater Manchester	22.11.94	15.01.96	400	*	4,000 (total days lost 9,000)	Over straight pay increase.
West Midlands	31.03.95	27.06.96	400		8,000	Over pay increases to give parity with other plants.
TRANSPORT STORAGE AND COMMUNICATION						
Greater London	03.01.95	22.01.95	10,400		13,000	Against disciplinary measures short of dismissal.
Scotland	20.11.95	29.11.95	7,500		21,000	Over workloads their determination or revision.
Tyne & Wear Metropolitan County	06.04.95	23.04.95	800		10,000	Relating to shift working.
Various areas	30.05.95	30.05.95	7,000		7,000	Over pay increases to give parity with other plants
Scotland	01.05.95	08.05.95	10,500		22,000	Over workers' entitlement to annual and occasional holidays.
Merseyside Metropolitan County	26.09.95	cont.	500		17,000 (total days lost 19,000)	Over working arrangements.
Various areas GB	14.07.95	18.07.95	12,400		18,000	Over straight pay increase.
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION & DEFENCE						
West Midlands	26.07.95	12.12.95	2,000	100	19,000	Over the handling of a particular case or threat of redundancy.
Various areas GB	30.11.95	cont.	9,200		29,000 (total days lost 57,000)	Over pay increases allied to improvements in productivity.
Merseyside Metropolitan County	17.08.95	cont.	1,500		29,000 (total days lost 34,000)	Over workers' entitlements to annual and occasional holidays.
Warwickshire	14.12.95	14.12.95	5,000	1,000	6,000	Over pay increases arising out of changes in job or working conditions.
EDUCATION						
S. Yorks & Derbyshire Metropolitan Counties	05.04.95	05.04.95	9,800		8,000	Over market testing, privatisation cuts in service
Various areas GB	17.11.93	cont.	21,700	1,100	39,000 (total days lost 104,000)	Over introduction of new contracts
HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK						
Merseyside Metropolitan County	16.08.95	12.11.95	200	*	10,000	Over changes to personal cash allowances.
OTHER COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES						
South Yorks Metropolitan County	05.06.95	31.07.95	600		15,000	Overtime payments and cuts in services.
Tyne & Wear Metropolitan County	01.02.95	01.02.95	8,400		7,000	Over market testing, privatisation, cuts in service.

* Less than 50 workers involved.

Technical note**Definition of stoppages**

The statistics cover stoppages of work in the United Kingdom caused by labour disputes between employers and workers, or between workers and other workers, connected with terms and conditions of employment.

The statistics exclude disputes which do not result in a stoppage of work, for example *work-to-rules* and *go-slows*. This is because their effects are not quantifiable to any degree of certainty. Stoppages involving fewer than ten workers or lasting less than one day are also excluded unless the total number of working days lost in the dispute is greater than 100.

Stoppages over issues not directly linked to terms and conditions between workers and employers are omitted, although in most years this is not significant. For example, in 1986 one stoppage was considered to be political (a protest in the coal industry against the visit of an MP) and it was excluded from the figures. The total working days lost amounted to less than 1,000. The next known dispute to be excluded was in 1991. This involved a boycott by self-employed market traders prompted by increased rent and changes to the market rules. The traders kept their stalls closed for about 20 weeks.

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

Working days lost

In measuring the number of working days lost, account is taken only of the time lost in the basic working week. Overtime work is excluded, as is weekend working where it is not a regular practice. Where an establishment is open every day, and runs two

or more shifts, the statistics will record the number of working days lost for each shift. In recording the number of days lost, allowance is made for public and known annual holidays, such as factory fortnights, occurring within the strike's duration. No allowance is made for absence from work for such reasons as sickness and unauthorised leave.

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

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

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

Number of stoppages

There are difficulties in ensuring complete recording of stoppages, in particular for short disputes lasting only a day or so or involving only a few workers. Because of this recording difficulty and the cut-off applied, the number of working days lost is considered to be a better indicator of the impact of labour disputes than the number of recorded stoppages.

Workers involved

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

The statistics try to record the number of workers who are involved at any time in the stoppage. For example, consider a three-day strike where there were 200 workers involved on the first day, 300 on the second day, of whom 100 were involved for the first time, and 200 on the third day, of whom 50 were involved for the first time. The total number of workers involved in the dispute is 350 – the sum of all those involved on the first day, and those joining for the first time on subsequent days. However, the number of workers joining industrial action for the first time during a dispute cannot always be easily ascertained. In such cases, the statistics record the highest number involved at any one time (300 in the above example).

Taking another example, where there are 200 workers involved in a stoppage on each of days one, two and three. It may be necessary to assume that there was a total of 200 workers involved, although it is possible, but unlikely, that as many as 600 workers could have been involved. For this reason, the statistics may underestimate the number of workers involved in a dispute. However, the estimate of the number of working days lost is unaffected by this consideration.

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

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Office for National Statistics, LMSG D4, Room 336, East Lane House, Runcorn, Cheshire, WA7 2DN.

Developments in claimant unemployment statistics

The monthly claimant unemployment count is one of the most widely used of all the socio-economic indicators published by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). This is because of the count's timeliness, frequency, and precision, and because of its wide geographical coverage, and its ability to track economic turning points. Another very important consideration in the eyes of many users is the count's instant availability on the day of release via the ONS's on-line database of labour market statistics (Nomis).

This article touches on a number of statistical developments, some still in the pipeline, which will make the claimant count an even more useful dataset. All of these developments will lead to a considerable expansion in the range of data available for analysis every month, and will build on the geographical rebasing of the claimant count which was implemented in May, and announced in last month's edition of *Labour Market Trends*. The purpose of the May rebasing exercise, which will have affected the April figures included in this issue's 'Labour Market Data' section, was to bring 'small area' claimant unemployment data more up-to-date.

THE MONTHLY claimant count owes its extensive geographical coverage to the fact that it is a full census which aims to include details on every claimant's residential postcode. The ONS uses the information on each claimant's postcode to allocate claimants to wards, the smallest administrative areas in the United Kingdom. This mapping is done with the aid of a computer file known as the Central Postcode Directory (CPD). Datasets showing the number of claimants in each ward are then used as basic building blocks to assemble data for higher levels of aggregation such as local authority districts, counties, parliamentary constituencies, travel-to-work areas (TTWAs), regions, or any other customer-defined geography.

Up until recently, the ONS was using a CPD which was 'frozen' to match the geographical boundaries which existed at the time of the Population Census conducted in April 1981. This allowed users to make comparisons over time without having to worry about geographical changes. New CPDs were introduced, on average, twice a year in order to keep up with postcode changes but, up until the count relating to March 1996, all postcodes were assigned to the wards which existed at the time of the 1981 Census.

Last month the ONS brought the geographical basis of the claimant count more up-to-date by introducing a new CPD which has been frozen to match the boundaries which existed at the time of the Population Census in April 1991. The April data were the first to be affected by the new 1991-baseline which has now become the monthly standard. In addition, a 1991-based back-series has been made available for the three preceding months. This was done by re-running the already published 1981-based January-March data against the 1991 CPD, and placing the rebased results on Nomis. This parallel run will allow the ONS to compile annualised data on a consistent basis, and will also allow users to assess the impact of the introduction of the new frozen ward-base.

Users of small area data may have found that the 1991-based data for certain wards looks noticeably different from the equivalent 1981-based data. This reflects the fact that over the inter-Censal period (1981-1991) approximately 75 per cent of all

wards have undergone some change. Users who wish to link the new 1991-based series with the old 1981-based series are advised to look to the January, February, and March 1996 figures which have been dual-processed and placed on Nomis for this very purpose. Users will also be aware that last month saw the introduction of updated sub-regional denominators used to derive claimant unemployment rates. The 'workforce-in-employment' components of these denominators will also have been based on a 1991 CPD.

As indicated in the May edition of *Labour Market Trends*, the introduction of the new 1991 frozen CPD has also had implications for claimant unemployment statistics for other geographical areas such as parliamentary constituencies, local authority districts, and the self-contained labour markets known as travel-to-work areas. In general terms, however, ONS's geographical rebasing exercise has had only a limited effect on the unemployment statistics for higher levels of geographical aggregation. These changes and their effect on commonly used geographies will be examined in a detailed article planned for a forthcoming edition of *Labour Market Trends*.

Regional data

Under present arrangements, claimant unemployment data at the regional level are presented only in terms of the Economic Planning Regions, or Standard Statistical Regions (SSRs) as they are better known. However, from next year onwards the ONS is planning to expand these regional datasets to include claimant unemployment series for each of the new Government Offices for the Regions (GORs).

The GORs were established in 1994 and four of them (the North East, North West, Merseyside, Eastern and the South East) have boundaries which differ from their SSR equivalents. Seasonally adjusted versions of the new regional series can only be introduced, however, when ONS statisticians have completed the technical task of deriving 'consistent' unemployment figures for each of the GORs, in accordance with the principles described in an article on this topic published in the November 1995 issue of *Labour Market Trends*¹.

Analysing claimants by 'occupation'

An article in the April 1996 edition of *Labour Market Trends*² provided an analysis of new data showing claimants categorised by their usual occupation, and the occupation in which they are seeking work, classified according to the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) 1990. Summary tables of these data will appear in *Labour Market Trends* on a regular basis. From this summer onwards, these data will also be placed on Nomis at the detailed three-digit unit SOC level, and will be available down to the level of post-code sector, ward, and Employment Service office. Users will be able to analyse 'stock' data (but not 'flows') by claimants' age, sex, and duration of claim. A copy of the occupation files will also be placed with the Economic and Social Research Council Data Archive at the University of Essex.

Analysing claimants by their 'reason for leaving' unemployment

Nomis already provides data on the number of claimants who start a new claim each month (inflows, or joiners), and on the number of claimants who terminate their claim each month (outflows, or leavers). The ONS is currently evaluating new information which categorises leavers by their 'reason for leaving' unemployment.

These 'reasons' include, for example:

- found work;
- entered further education;
- joined approved training;
- transferred to an Employment Service programme;
- claimed sickness-related benefit;
- claimed another type of benefit.

The value of this information is currently constrained by the fact that about a quarter of all claimants fail to supply a 'reason for leaving' because they leave unemployment without formally 'signing off'. The true destination of claimants placed in the 'failed to sign' category has, however, been the subject of a recent research project commissioned by the ONS. Once the results of this research have been evaluated, the ONS will publish its findings in *Labour Market Trends* and aims to make the 'reason for leaving' information available on Nomis down to ward level. The intention is to allow users to cross-classify claimants' reason for leaving with claimants' age, sex and duration of claim. The introduction of a new computer system for handling unemployment-related benefits (referred to below) has however, allowed the ONS to re-examine this information and this may lead to slight changes in the way that claimants' 'reasons for leaving' are categorised.

Unemployment rates for small areas

Travel-to-Work areas are the smallest areas for which the ONS calculates claimant unemployment rates. These rates are used mainly in an economic context to measure disequilibrium in the labour market and express claimant count numerators (based on where people live) as a percentage of a 'workforce-in-employment' denominator (based mainly on where people work). These denominators are derived from the following components:

Components used to derive denominators

- The claimant unemployed (a headcount based on home address).
- Employees in employment (an employer-based jobcount based on workplace address).
- The self-employed (a Labour Force Survey headcount based on home address).
- H M Forces (an MoD headcount).*
- Government-supported trainees (a DFEE headcount).*

* At the lower geographical levels, these datasets are distributed in accordance with the geographical pattern displayed by the second and third components.

Hitherto, the ONS has not extended these rates down to smaller areas mainly because of a lack of sufficiently accurate employee estimates but also because, for an unemployment rate to be a valid economic indicator, the area to which it refers must be a broadly self-contained labour market. However, research undertaken for the former Employment Department in 1993 by the Institute of Employment Research at Warwick University indicated a strong demand among users for a range of 'social' unemployment rates for areas smaller than TTWAs, using a variety of residence-based denominators derived from Census-based population estimates.

The Employment Department recognised the importance of this issue but decided to delay exploratory work on the compilation of 'small area' rates until after the introduction of 1991-based ward level data. Last month's rebasing exercise has now placed the issue of 'small area' rates back on the agenda. The ONS is also considering the practicalities of issuing workforce-based rates for areas smaller than TTWAs. If the exploratory work is successful, the intention would be to disseminate these rates via Nomis.

New JSA-related datasets

Claimant unemployment statistics are currently derived from the administrative system which is used to pay unemployment-related benefits and which is known as the National Unemployment Benefits System (NUBS). From October 1996, claimant unemployment statistics will be derived from a combination of NUBS (until it is phased out in late 1997) and the new computer system being introduced to handle the Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA). The latter will be known as the JSA Payments System (or JSAPS). This new system will give the ONS access to a range of new information on each claimant. It is anticipated that some of this new information will become available from October 1996 and will cover, for each claimant on JSAPS:

- the type of benefit received (whether contributory or means-tested JSA, or NI credits);
- the cumulative number of days for which benefit has been paid; and
- (for leavers only) whether or not the claimant has received a Back-to-Work Bonus.

It is hoped that further information will become available in subsequent updates of the JSAPS system covering, for each claimant:

- whether or not they were previously claiming Incapacity Benefit;
- the number of dependants;
- the amount of benefit paid;
- the 'route of entry' into unemployment; and
- whether or not the claimant is disabled.

As yet, there are no plans to place these data on Nomis but users will be able to gain access to summary analyses based on these variables by writing to the ONS.

Summary

Many of the developments described above are likely to be implemented in the next 12 months and should serve to enhance the claimant count's value as a tool for cross-sectional analysis of the labour market, especially at the 'small area' level. ■

Footnotes

- 1 See Fenwick D and Denman J, 'The monthly claimant unemployment count: change and consistency', *Labour Market Trends*, November 1995, pp 397-400.
- 2 See Sweeney K, 'Occupational characteristics of the claimant unemployed', *Labour Market Trends*, April 1996, pp 143-152.

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY



0171 273 5585

HELP-LINE



Prepared by
the Government
Statistical Service

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

CONTENTS FOR JUNE 1996 - PRESENTING RESULTS FROM AUTUMN (SEPTEMBER TO NOVEMBER) 1995 LFS

1 Family analysis

- Around a half of families with at least one person in employment have at least one dependent child under 16.

2 1994 EU comparison: Average Usual Weekly Hours for all in employment

- People in employment in the UK, usually work 38.2 hours per week compared with the EU average of 38.5 hours.

3 Total usual weekly hours worked by age

- Fifty-five per cent of female employees aged 50 and above work 30 hours or less compared with 40 per cent aged 16-49, while for men the difference is much less.

4 Holiday entitlement of temporary employees

- More than half of temporary employees do not qualify for any paid annual holiday.

5 Homeworkers, by region

- A higher proportion of people in employment in the South West work in their own home than in other regions in Great Britain

1 FAMILY ANALYSIS

The Labour Force Survey can be used to analyse the labour market characteristics of families. *Table 1* shows families in Great Britain according to the employment status of their members and the number of dependent children. In autumn 1995 over two-fifths of Britain's 16.8 million families had at least one dependent child aged under 16 years-old and there were two or more dependent children in 4.1 million families.

No-one was working in one fifth of families with dependent children and one eighth had at least one person who was ILO unemployed. Whereas, nearly half of all families had two or more people in employment.

There were 9.5 million families with no dependent children. 2.7 million of these had no-one either in employment nor ILO unemployed. Nearly three-

quarters of these comprised families where there was a lone parent who was retired or both parents were retired.

Family analysis from the LFS

Each person questioned in the LFS is either classified to one of the following family types or is classified as a non-family person:

married / cohabiting couple with or without dependent children

male lone-parent family

female lone-parent family

Members of families may also be classified as:

head of family

wife/ spouse of head

child of head (which includes adults living with parents as well as dependent children under 16)

Table 1 Families by members' employment status by number of dependent children (Great Britain, autumn 1995, thousands, not seasonally adjusted)

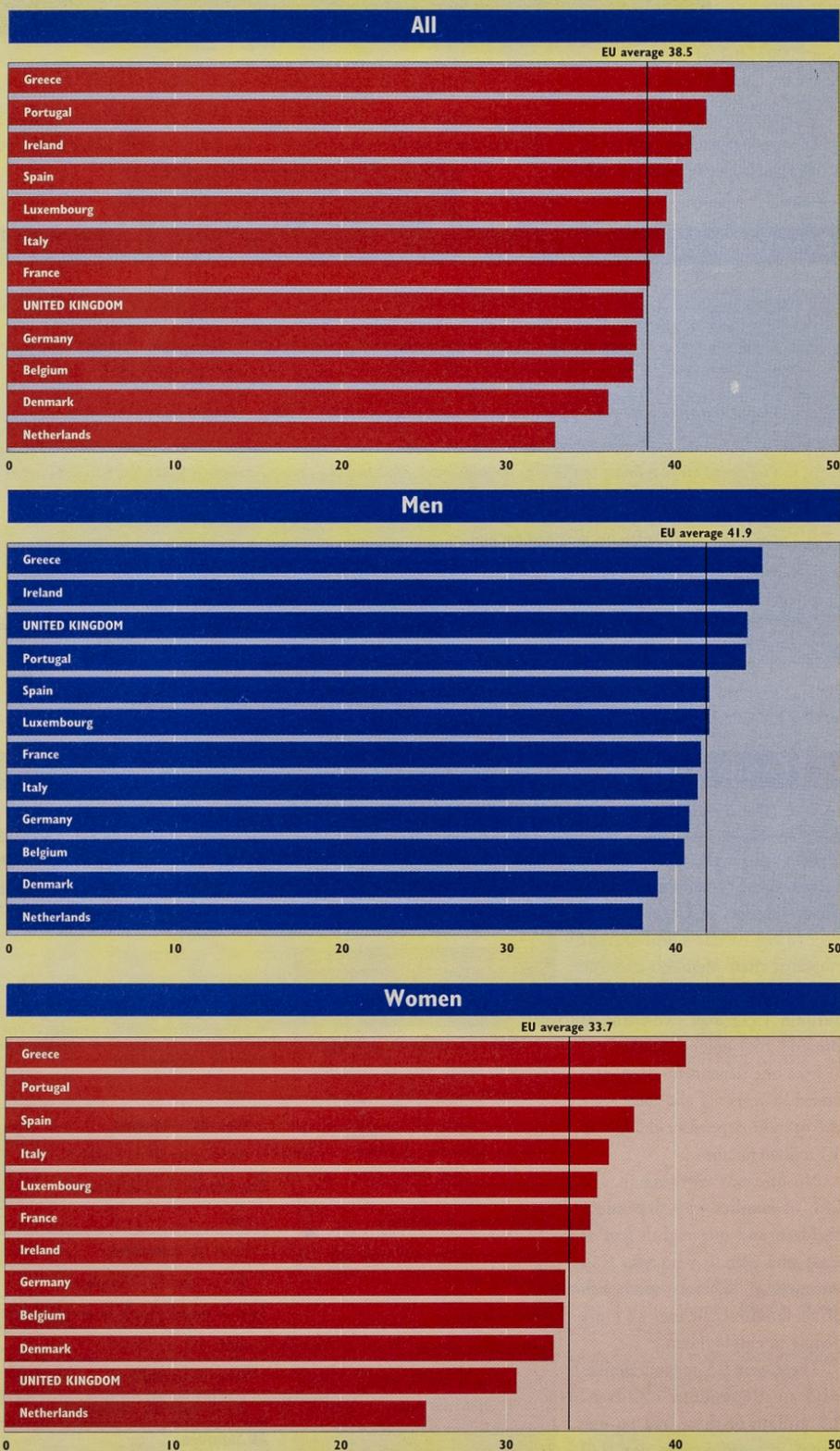
	Number of dependent children aged under 16			
	0	1	2 or more	All families
Number of people in employment				
None in employment	2,917	610	858	4,385
and				
None, ILO unemployed	2,666	434	564	3,664
One or more ILO unemployed	251	177	294	721
One person in employment	1,923	903	1,283	4,110
and				
None, ILO unemployed	1,603	764	1,112	3,479
One or more ILO unemployed	320	139	171	630
Two or more people in employment	4,687	1,594	2,005	8,285
and				
None, ILO unemployed	4,496	1,524	1,971	7,991
One or more ILO unemployed	191	70	34	294
All families	9,527	3,107	4,146	16,780

2 1994 EU COMPARISON: AVERAGE USUAL WEEKLY HOURS FOR ALL IN EMPLOYMENT

It is possible, by looking at Labour Force Surveys conducted throughout the European Union, to compare the number of hours usually worked per week in each country. *Figure 1* gives this comparison for spring 1994 for all in employment, and for men and women separately. It shows that the average number of hours usually worked per week in the UK is close to the EU average. This masks, however, a different distribution of hours in the UK compared with other member states. For instance, in the UK men work longer hours than their EU counterparts but women work fewer hours reflecting the greater tendency for women in the UK to work part-time. A wide range of weekly hours are worked in the UK whereas other EU countries are more constrained to fixed hour full-time working weeks.

Figure 1 shows that the average hours workers usually work per week varies considerably between member states of the EU. The highest average hours are worked in Greece and Portugal, the only two member states where the average exceeds 42 hours per week, while workers in the Netherlands work less than 33 hours per week. This is because the Netherlands has a high proportion of part-time workers (36 per cent) compared to the United Kingdom (24 per cent) and Greece (5 per cent).

Figure 1 Average hours usually worked per week by all in employment, by sex for European Union countries spring 1994^a (not seasonally adjusted)



^a Eurostat LFS results 1994.

3 TOTAL USUAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY AGE

The Labour Force Survey can be used to compare the hours worked by employees of different age groups.

Table 2 compares the hours worked by employees aged 16-49 with those aged 50 and above. Overall, in autumn 1995 around a third of those aged 50 and above usually worked 30 hours or less compared with just under a quarter

of those aged 16-49. However, the proportion of men aged 50 and above working 30 hours or less (11 per cent) is only slightly higher than it is for those aged 16-49 (7 per cent). Whereas, the proportion of women aged 50 and above working 30 hours or less (55 per cent) is substantially higher than it is for those aged 16-49 (40 per cent).

Table 2 Percentage of employees usually working within weekly hour bands by sex and whether above or below 50-years-old (Great Britain, autumn 1995, not seasonally adjusted)

Hours	16-49 years			50 years plus		
	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women
less than 11	6	2	9	8	3	13
11 to 20	9	3	17	13	4	23
21 to 30	8	2	14	11	4	19
31 to 40	36	33	39	34	36	32
41 to 50	29	41	17	24	36	10
51 or over	12	20	4	11	18	3
All (000s)	17,478	9,122	8,356	4,359	2,268	2,091

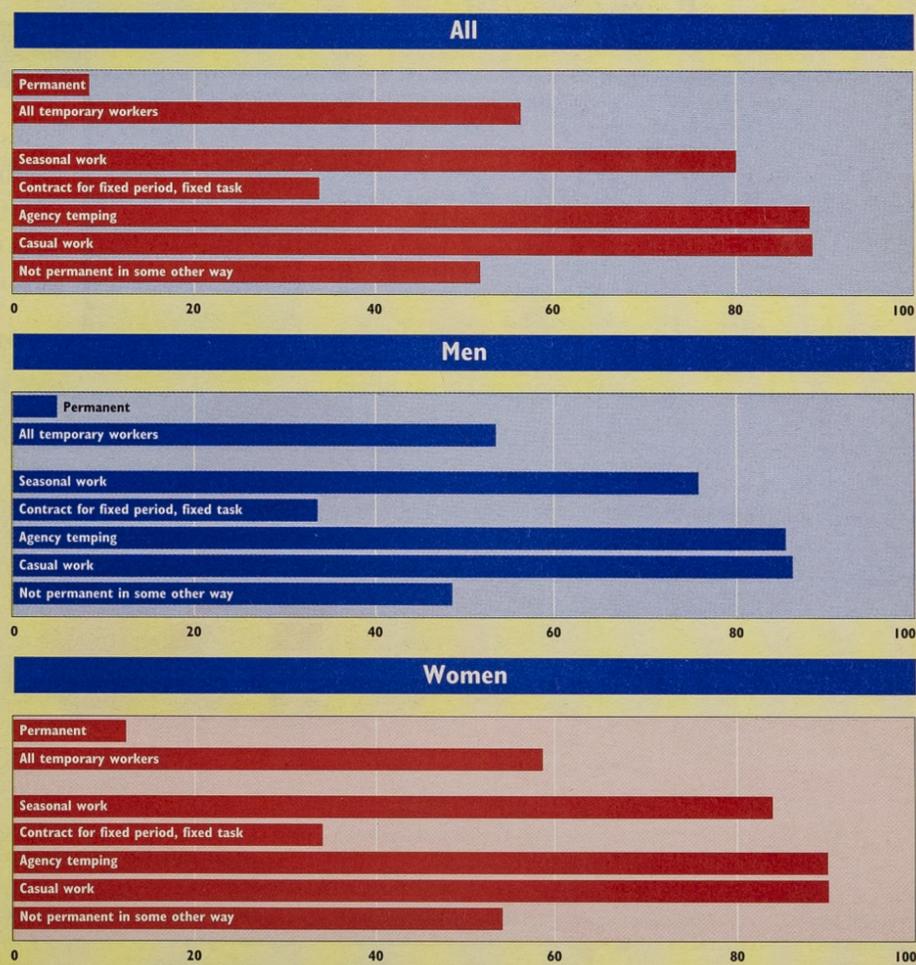
4 HOLIDAY ENTITLEMENT OF TEMPORARY WORKERS

Figure 2 gives the proportion of permanent and temporary workers who do not qualify for any paid annual holiday. It shows that over one in two temporary employees are not entitled to any paid holiday compared with only one in twelve permanent employees.

The figure also shows the difference in holiday entitlement between different types of temporary work. Over 4 out of 5 people employed in seasonal work, agency temping and casual work are not entitled to any paid holiday compared with only a third of those employed under contracts for fixed periods or tasks.

There is very little difference in the proportions who have no paid holiday entitlement between male and female temporary employees.

Figure 2 Percentage of employees who qualify for no paid annual holiday allowance by type of temporary job and sex. (Great Britain, autumn 1995; not seasonally adjusted)



5 HOMEWORKING, BY REGION

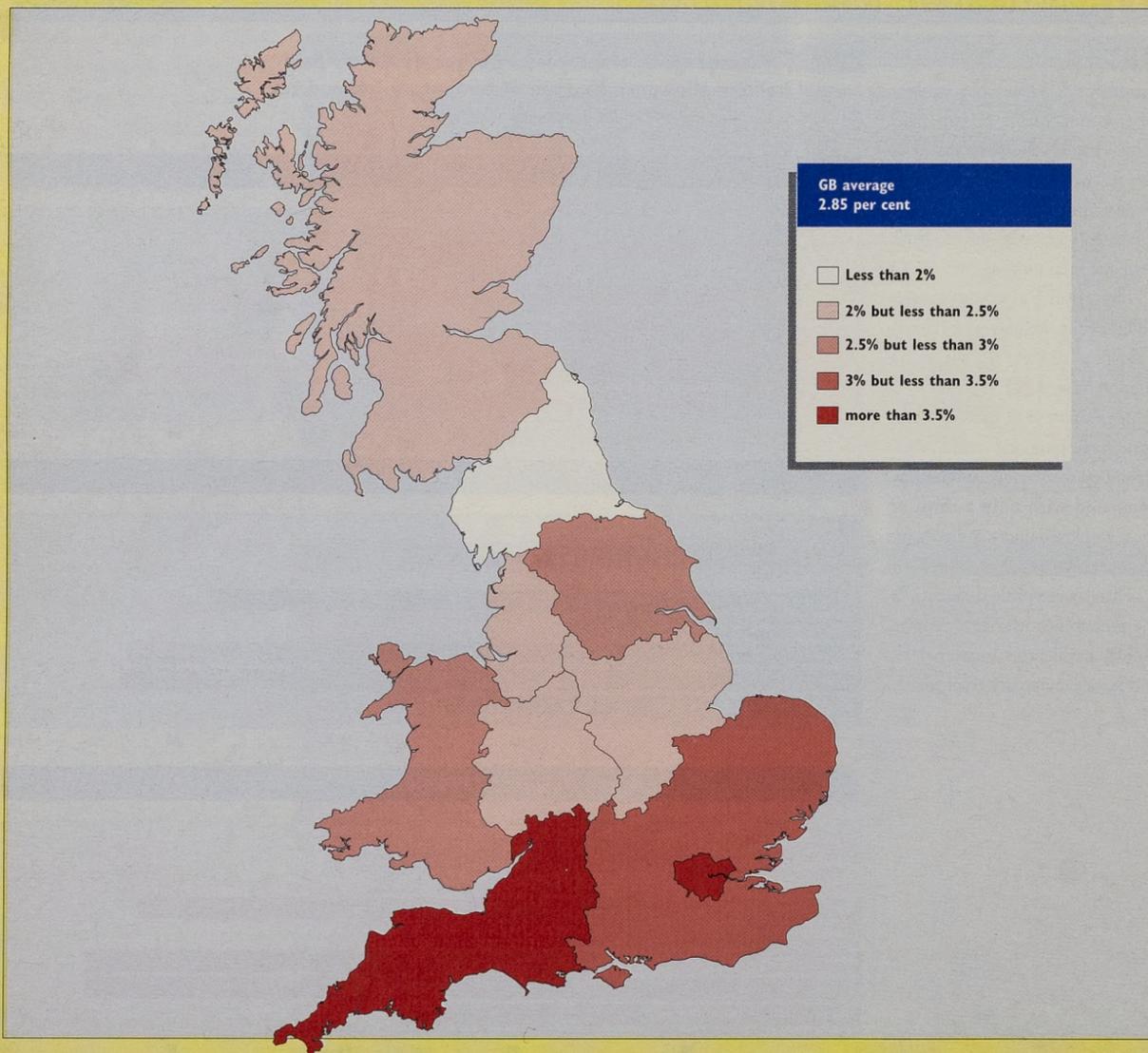
The proportion of people in employment who work at home in Great Britain (2.9 per cent) did not change between autumn 1994 and autumn 1995. Figure 3 shows that the highest proportions of those working at home are in the South West (3.8 per cent) and Greater London (3.6 per cent). The lowest incidence of home-working occurred in the Northern region (1.9 per cent).

Table 3 shows that there are well over twice as many women homeworkers as there are men (481,000 women compared with 217,000 men), although a higher proportion of male homeworkers do so on their own account (61 per cent compared with 45 per cent of women). One in three homeworkers work for a family business and one in six work for an outside organisation.

Table 3 Homeworkers by sex, whether full-time and who they work for (Great Britain, autumn 1995, thousands, not seasonally adjusted)

	All	Men	Women
All homeworkers	698	217	481
of which:			
Full-time	312	148	164
Part-time	386	69	317
Who they work for:-			
an outside organisation	124	40	84
on their own account	347	132	215
a family business	227	46	181

Figure 3 Proportion of all in employment who work in their own home by region (Great Britain, autumn 1995; not seasonally adjusted)



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Publication dates of main economic indicators June - August

Labour market statistics		Retail prices index	
Unemployment, employment, vacancies, earnings, hours, unit wage costs, productivity and industrial disputes.			
June	12 Wednesday	June	13 Thursday
July	17 Wednesday	July	11 Thursday
August	14 Wednesday	August	13 Tuesday

LABOUR MARKET *update*

Labour market overview

- The latest set of statistics continues to show that the improvement in the labour market is becoming more hesitant and patchy.
- On the seasonally adjusted basis, UK claimant unemployment fell by 3,200 in April, taking the level of claimant unemployment to 2.184 million – its lowest level for five years. A rise of 2,300 in claimant unemployment among women was more than offset by a fall of 5,500 among men. The claimant unemployment rate was unchanged at 7.8 per cent.
- April also recorded the ninth successive quarterly fall in the numbers unemployed for a year or more, taking the level of long-term unemployment to 806,300, on the unadjusted basis, down 550,200 (41 per cent) since its peak in April 1986 and down 109,300 (12 per cent) over the year. Long-term unemployment is now 36 per cent of the total compared with 37 per cent in April 1995.
- Note – care should be taken not to put too much weight on one month's data, particularly April 1996, because of the impact of the unemployment figures of Easter which is a variable feast. Note also, indirect evidence from an occupational analysis of the claimant unemployed indicates that any increase in unemployment in April as a result of the ban on British beef has only been very marginal. As in previous months claimants transferred from Incapacity Benefit to unemployment-related benefits have affected inflow figures by no more than a few thousand.
- Jobs in the manufacturing industries in Great Britain fell by 2,000 over the month to March to 3,835,000, following no change in February, and a 27,000 fall in January. Over the first three months of 1996, there was a net fall of 29,000 in manufacturing jobs. This was made up of a fall of 21,000 in full-time jobs held by men and 13,000 in full-time jobs held by women, slightly offset by increases in part-time jobs held by men and women, respectively. Over the year to March jobs in manufacturing fell by 15,000.
- Overtime worked fell by 0.3 million hours over the month to March to stand at 8.4 million hours per week. Short-time working rose over the month to 0.4 million hours per week. These movements over the month have led to falls in both total hours worked by manufacturing operatives (index down 0.7), and in average hours worked by manufacturing operatives (index down 0.8).
- The annual increase in whole economy average earnings, at 3 1/4, was unchanged from the rate for February, which has been revised up by 1/4 per cent.
- The seasonally adjusted stock of unfilled vacancies at UK Jobcentres rose by 1,400 in April taking the level to 196,500 their highest level since January 1990. This increase was the net result of a fall in the number of vacancies notified to Jobcentres offset by an even larger fall in the number of vacancies filled through placements. The number of new vacancies notified to Jobcentres between March and April fell by 6,700 to 218,000 while the number of people placed into jobs by the Employment Service (ES) fell by 11,600 to 146,900, the lowest monthly total since November 1993. Note, statistics relating to Jobcentre vacancies and placements should be interpreted with caution because of the effects on the figures of a new software system being introduced to handle the forthcoming Jobseeker's Allowance.

Economic background

Table 0.5

- Gross Domestic Product (GDP)** in the fourth quarter of 1995 was 0.5 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 2.0 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and gas GDP** in the fourth quarter of 1995 was 0.5 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 1.9 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Retail Sales volumes** in the three months to March were 0.4 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 2.1 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Manufacturing output** in the three months to February was down 0.2 per cent on the previous three months and was 0.5 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Construction output** in the fourth quarter of 1995 was 1.3 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 2 per cent lower than a year earlier.
- Manufacturing Investment** in the fourth quarter of 1995 was 5 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 0.3 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Government consumption** in the fourth quarter of 1995 was 0.2 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 0.9 per cent higher than a year earlier.

Figure 1: Quarterly changes in manufacturing employees: GB 1993-1996

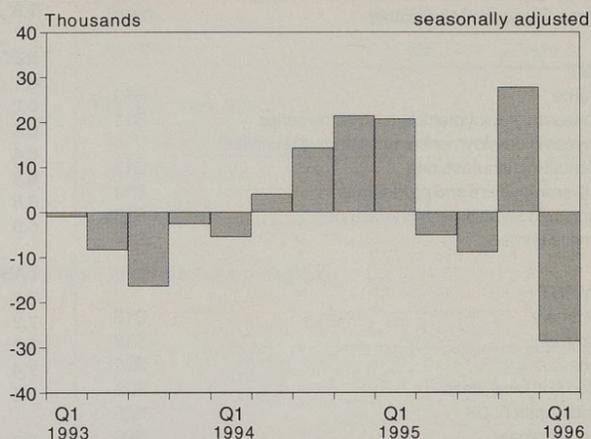
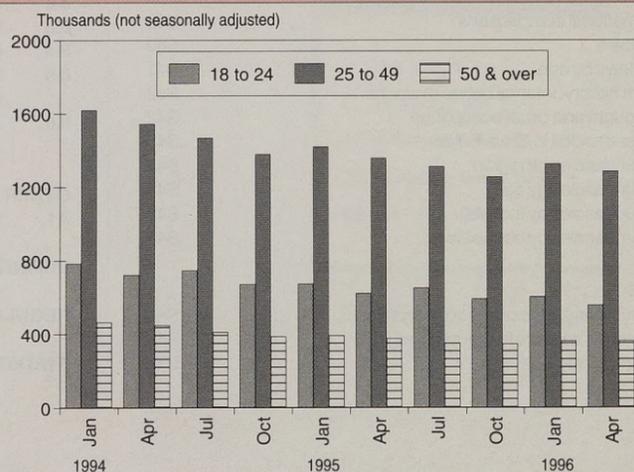


Figure 2: Claimant unemployment by age: UK, 1994-April 1996



- The **balance of visible trade** in the three months to February was in deficit by £3.5 billion. This compares to a deficit of £3.3 billion in the previous quarter and £2.9 billion a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics **export volumes** in the three months to February were down 0.5 per cent on the previous three months and 3.9 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics **import volumes** in the three months to February were 1.6 per cent lower than in the previous three months and 4 per cent higher than a year earlier.

Employment

Figure 1. Tables 0.2, 0.4, 1.1-1.3, 1.8, 1.11, 1.13

- Jobs in manufacturing industries in Great Britain fell by 29,000 over the quarter to March to 3,835,000. This quarterly fall was made up of falls of 21,000 full-time jobs held by men and 13,000 full-time jobs held by women, partly offset by a rise of 5,000 in part-time employment.

- Jobs in the mining, energy and water industries fell by 6,000 over the quarter to 220,000. (Table 1.2)
- Overtime worked by manufacturing operatives fell by 0.3 million hours in March to stand at 8.4 million hours per week. Hours lost through short-time working rose over the month by 0.06 million hours to 0.4 million hours per week. (Tables 1.11)
- There are no revisions to the workforce components this month. The UK workforce in employment rose by 68,000 in the fourth quarter of 1995 to 25,772,000. Over the year to December it rose by 72,000. This is the largest quarterly rise since December 1994 and shows that the steady upward movement in the workforce in employment is continuing. (Table 1.1)

Claimant unemployment

Figures 2 & 3. Tables 0.2, 0.4, 2.1-2.20, except 2.18

- UK seasonally adjusted level of claimant unemployment fell by 3,200 in April 1996 to stand at 2,183,500 (the lowest level since April 1991). (Table 2.1)

- The unemployment level was 589,600 (37 per cent) higher than in April 1990 when claimant unemployment reached its last trough, but 797,600 (27 per cent) lower than in December 1992 when unemployment last reached a peak.
- The seasonally adjusted rate of claimant unemployment at 7.8 per cent of the workforce remained the same as in the previous month (the lowest rate since April 1991). (Table 2.1)
- The UK unemployment rate is 0.5 percentage points lower than 12 months ago and, over the year, has fallen in every region for both men and women. (Tables 2.1 & 2.3)
- Between March and April the total level of seasonally adjusted claimant unemployment fell in six regions but rose in Yorkshire & Humberside, the North, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. The largest regional percentage fall was in the South East (though the Greater London sub-region had a larger fall). (Table 2.3)
- Over the month the rate of seasonally adjusted unemployment rose in Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. In all other regions it either fell or remained the same. (Table 2.3)
- The UK unadjusted level of claimant unemployment fell by 151,371 over the year to stand at 2,223,919 or 7.9 per cent of the workforce, down 0.6 percentage points over the year. (Table 2.1)
- The unadjusted UK long-term (over one year) claimant unemployment fell by 9,700 over the quarter ending April 1996 to 806,300. (Table 2.6 & 2.8)
- The unadjusted UK youth (18 to 24-years-old) claimant unemployment fell by 43,800 over the quarter ending April 1996 to 558,300. (Tables 2.5 & 2.6)
- On the International Labour Organisation (ILO) basis, seasonally adjusted unemployment in Great Britain (winter 1995/6) stood at 2.3 million (or 8.2 per cent), which is 170,000 higher than the GB claimant count for the same period. (see LFS section.)
- Note: This month's sub-regional figures incorporate the annual revision of the denominators used to calculate claimant unemployment rates for local authorities. The Travel-to-Work Area denominators will be updated next month. The sub-regional figures will also reflect the effect of last month's geographical rebasing of the claimant count which involved moving from a 1981 frozen base to a 1991 frozen base (For further details see *News Update* in the May edition of *Labour Market Trends*).

Jobcentre vacancies

Tables 3.1-3.3

- The number of vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres (UK seasonally adjusted) increased by 1,400 to 196,500. (Table 3.1)
- The seasonally adjusted number of new vacancies notified to Jobcentres fell by 6,700 to 218,000. (Table 3.1)
- On a seasonally adjusted basis, the number of people placed into jobs by the ES fell by 11,600 to 146,900. (Table 3.1)

Labour disputes

Figure 4. Tables 4.1, 4.2

- It is provisionally estimated that 14,000 working days were lost due to stoppages of work in March 1996. This compares with 35,000 in February 1996 and 28,000 in March 1995.
- The number of working days lost in the twelve months to March 1996 is provisionally estimated to be 440,000, equivalent to 20 days lost per 1,000 employees. The latest estimate is higher than the total for the corresponding period a year ago (334,000). It compares with an annual average over the ten year period (12 months to March 1986-95) of 1.9 million days lost.
- Thirty-four per cent of the 440,000 days were lost in the public administration and defence and compulsory social security group and 26 per cent were lost in the transport, storage and communication group.
- A provisional total of 25 stoppages were recorded as being in progress in March 1996. The twelve month to March total (239) is higher than the number for the corresponding period last year, which was 214.

Average earnings

Figure 5. Tables 5.1, 5.3

- The underlying rate of increase in average earnings for the whole economy in the year to March 1996 was provisionally estimated to be 3 1/4 per cent. This is the same as the February figure which has been revised up a quarter point. The final rate for January was revised up 1/4 point to 3 1/2 per cent. (Table 5.1)
- The actual increase in whole economy average earnings was 3.8 per cent. (Table 5.1)
- In the manufacturing industries the underlying increase was 4 1/4 per cent – the same as the February figure. (Table 5.1)
- Along with the September to December 1995 and November 1993 rates, this is the lowest since 1967.
- The production industries increase was 4 1/4 per cent, which is up 1/4 point from the February figure. This is the first increase in the underlying growth in the production sector since March 1995. (Table 5.1)
- In the service industries the increase was 3 1/4 per cent. This is the same as the February figure. (Table 5.1)

Figure 3: Regional claimant unemployment rates, April 1996

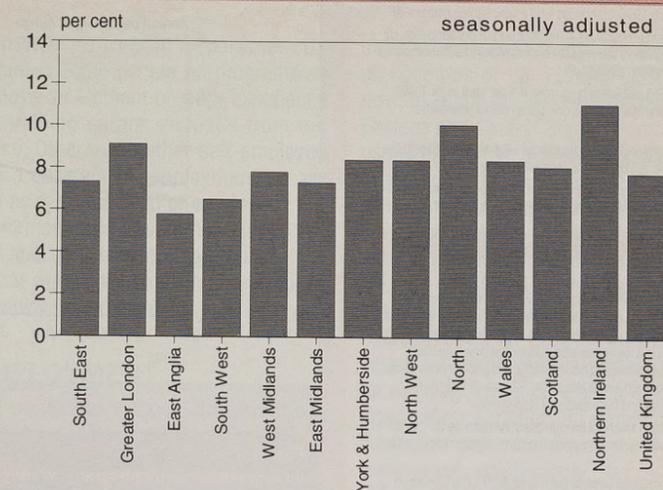


Figure 4: Working days lost due to labour disputes: UK, March 1995-96

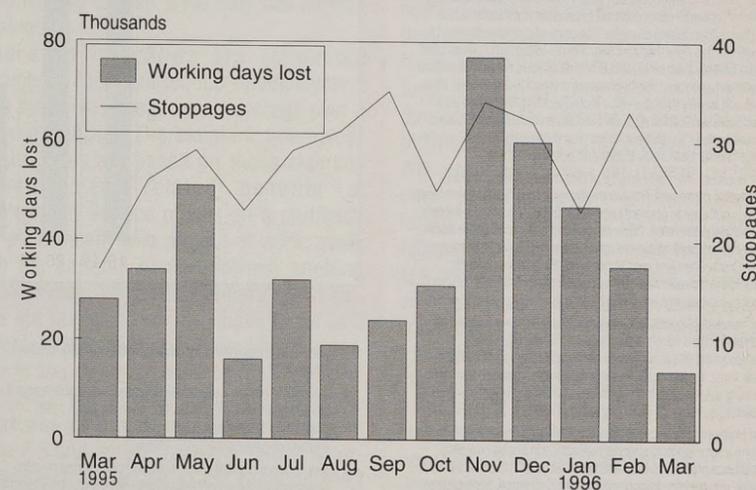
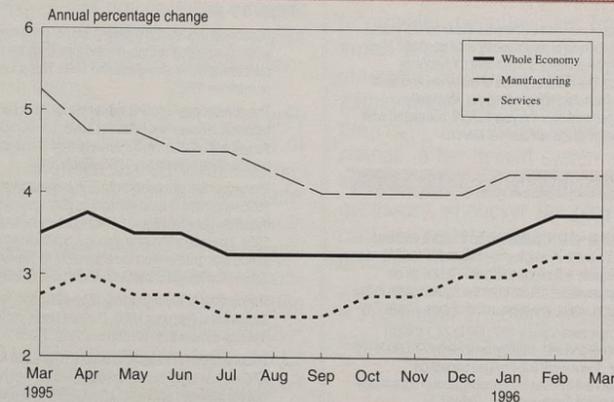


Figure 5: Underlying average earnings index: GB, March 1995-96



Productivity and unit wage costs

Figure 6. Tables 1.8, 5.8

- Manufacturing output rose by 0.5 per cent in the three months ending March 1996, compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)
- Manufacturing productivity in terms of output per head rose by 0.2 per cent in the three months ending March 1996, compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)
- Manufacturing unit wage costs rose 4.1 per cent in the three months ending March 1996, compared with a year earlier. (Table 5.8)
- Whole economy output per head was 1.7 per cent higher in the fourth quarter of 1995, compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)
- Whole economy unit wage costs were 1.4 per cent higher in the fourth quarter of 1995, compared with a year earlier. (Table 5.8)

Prices

Tables 6.1-6.5

- The increase over the 12 months to April in the 'all items' RPI was 2.4 per cent - down from 2.7 per cent over the 12 months to March. The fall in the month's rate was due principally to housing cost but there was also downward pressure from seasonal food prices and household goods and services prices. There was upward pressure on the 12-month rate from motor costs and non-seasonal food prices.
- Between March and April the 'all items' RPI rose by 0.7 per cent, compared with a rise of 1 per cent between March and April last year.
- Excluding mortgage interest payments (RPIX), the 12-month rate of price increases was 2.9 per cent in April, unchanged from March.
- The index for all items excluding mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY) showed an increase over the latest 12 months of 2.6 per cent, unchanged from March.
- For Food, prices fell over the month by 1.9 per cent compared with a rise of 0.2 per cent last year. Fresh fruit prices showed a normal seasonal fall in contrast to unusual rises last year for apples, bananas and oranges. The price of potatoes showed a larger fall this April than last year. Home-killed lamb prices rose more sharply than is usual at this time of year; for non-seasonal food there was an upward pressure on the 12-month rate that was due largely to sharp price increases for poultry and pork. Also there were price rises for biscuits and cakes, and various canned goods. In contrast, there was downward pressure from price falls for beef, milk, butter and potato products.
- For Housing, the major source of downward pressure was mortgage payments. A cut in mortgage interest rates this month was in contrast to upward pressures last year from a reduction in mortgage tax relief. Other downward pressures came from council rents and water charges where the annual increases were lower than last year. In contrast, there were upward effects from council tax and rates bills (an increase of 7.3 per cent compared to a 5.6 per cent rise a year ago).
- For Household goods, downward pressures were exerted as prices across a range of furniture and furnishings fell in comparison with little change between March and April last year. Price increases for some household consumables, most notably toilet paper and washing up liquid, were not as steep as a year ago.
- For Household services, the most significant downward effect came from markedly sharper reductions in house contents insurance premiums than this time last year. The effects of last year's increases in telephone line rental charges, bank charges and birth registration fees have fallen out of the 12-month comparison, creating downward pressure on the 12-month rate.
- For Motoring expenditure, the main upward effect came from the cost of motor insurance premiums where a small increase in April contrasted to steep reductions last year. There were also steeper rises in petrol and motor vehicle prices this year than last.
- The 12-month rate of increase in the price index for the output of manufactured products is provisionally estimated at 3.2 per cent for April, compared with a 3.5 per cent (provisional) increase for March. The index of prices of materials and fuels purchased by the manufacturing industry provisionally increased by 3.1 per cent over the year to April, compared with a provisional increase of 2.8 per cent for March.

Labour Force Survey (LFS)

Figure 7. Tables 7.1 - 7.6

- Key LFS rapid release results, published on 17 April, showed that the number of people in employment in winter 1995/6 was 25.7 million (seasonally adjusted), a rise of 118,000 since autumn 1995. This measure differs from the figures given in the employment section, which are the number of jobs. (Table 7.1)
- The number of employees rose by 167,000 to 22.1 million (seasonally adjusted) and self-employment fell by 27,000 to 3.2 million. In addition, there were 0.24 million people on government-supported training and employment programmes and 0.12 million unpaid family workers. (Table 7.1)
- The number of people in full-time employment increased by 24,000 to 19.3 million (seasonally adjusted) and the number in

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

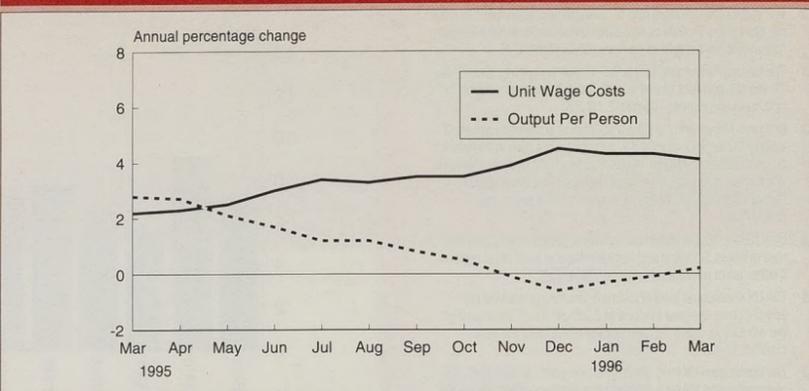
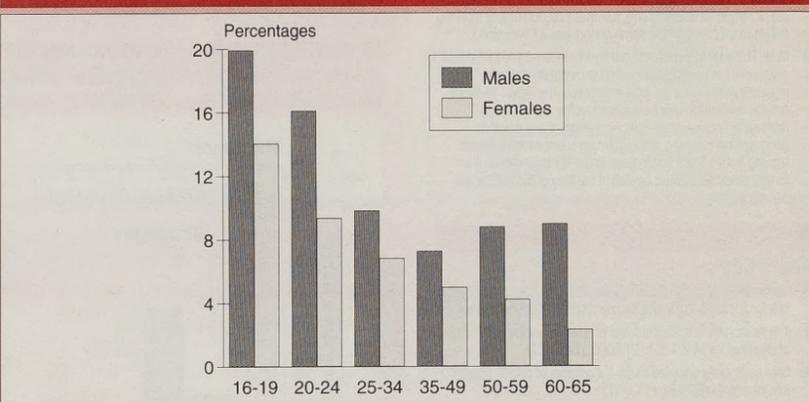


Figure 7: ILO unemployment rate by age, Winter 1995/6



part-time employment increased by 88,000 to 6.4 million. (Table 7.4)

- 2.3 million people (seasonally adjusted) were unemployed on the ILO definition, a fall of 94,000 since autumn 1995. (Table 7.1) This included falls of 37,000 for men and 57,000 for women since autumn 1995. (Table 7.1)
- The economic activity rate remained unchanged over the quarter at 62.9 per cent (seasonally adjusted), but was up 0.2 percentage points over the year.
- The ILO unemployment rate was highest among those aged 16-19 (17 per cent) and lowest among those aged 60-65 (5.7 per cent). (Figure 7)

Training

Tables 8.1-8.6

- Seasonally adjusted, 3 million (13.8 per cent) employees of working age received job-related training in the four weeks prior to interview during autumn 1995. This suggests no change on summer 1995.
- The number participating in Training for Work (TFW) increased between January and February 1996. The number of participants was down 33 per cent from the number participating in February 1995. (Table 8.1)
- The proportion of leavers from TFW between April and August 1995 who were in a job six months after leaving was higher than the equivalent figure for leavers between April and August 1994. The proportion who gained a qualification in the same period was greater than the equivalent for leavers a year earlier. These proportions continue to show upward trends. (Table 8.3)
- The number of Youth Training (YT) participants fell between January and February 1996. The number of participants was 5 per cent lower than in February 1995. (Table 8.1)
- The proportion of YT leavers between April and August 1995 who were in a job six months after leaving was higher than for leavers between April and August 1994. This proportion continues to show an upward trend. (Table 8.4)
- The proportion of YT leavers between April and August 1995

who gained a qualification while on the programme was slightly lower than the corresponding figure for the same period in 1994. (Table 8.4)

- The number of people on Modern Apprenticeships in Great Britain was 236,000 in February 1996. (Table 8.1)

International comparisons

Tables 1.9, 2.18, 5.9

- The UK's manufacturing average earnings increase was higher than in ten OECD countries. (Table 5.9)
- Among our EU partners the internationally comparable ILO unemployment rate for the UK (using OECD figures) is lower than in Spain, Finland, Ireland, Italy, France, Belgium, Sweden and Germany. (Table 2.18)
- The UK ILO rate is still higher than in the Netherlands and Portugal (OECD figures for Denmark, Greece, Luxembourg & Austria are not available). (Table 2.18)
- The UK unemployment rate is below the EU average using the latest available figures from the OECD (8.3 per cent for the UK in March 1996 compared to 11.1 per cent in February 1996 for the EU average - excluding Denmark, Greece, Luxembourg and Austria.). (Table 2.18)
- Using the latest available SOEC data, the UK rate is still below the EU average (8.4 per cent for the UK in March 1996 compared to 11.0 per cent for the EU as a whole).
- In EU countries there was an average rise in consumer prices of 2.7 per cent (provisional) over the 12 months to March, compared with an increase of 2.7 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in France by 2.3 per cent and in west Germany by 1.7 per cent. While outside the EU, consumer prices rose by 2.8 per cent in USA, by 1.4 per cent in Canada and by 0.1 per cent in Japan.
- It should be noted that these comparisons can be affected by variations in the way national indices are compiled. In particular the treatment of housing costs differs between countries.

NOTES ON SUMMARY TABLES

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

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

EMPLOYMENT

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

GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT

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

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

STRENGTHS

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

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

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

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

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

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

0.1 SUMMARY TABLE

The Labour Force Survey in the United Kingdom: seasonally adjusted

THOUSAND

		In employment				ILO unemployed	Total econ. active	Econ. inactive	All aged 16 & over	
		Employees	Self-employed	Government-supported training programmes	Unpaid family workers					Total
All										
1992	Spr	22,082	3,216	376	181	25,855	2,832	28,687	16,622	45,310
1993	Spr	21,875	3,174	354	151	25,554	2,999	28,552	16,847	45,400
1994	Spr	21,970	3,290	333	146	25,740	2,799	28,539	16,926	45,465
1994/95	Win	22,191	3,370	300	133	25,994	2,481	28,475	17,067	45,543
1995	Spr	22,260	3,350	279	140	26,030	2,511	28,541	17,033	45,574
1995	Sum	22,405	3,326	278	130	26,138	2,491	28,629	16,977	45,606
1995	Aut	22,458	3,335	263	135	26,189	2,477	28,666	16,980	45,645
Changes										
Spr 95 - Sum 95		145	-24	-1	-10	108	-20	88	-56	32
Males										
1992	Spr	11,637	2,436	245	55	14,374	1,891	16,265	5,659	21,924
1993	Spr	11,430	2,382	232	43	14,087	2,012	16,099	5,886	21,985
1994	Spr	11,477	2,478	219	49	14,224	1,851	16,075	5,975	22,050
1994/95	Win	11,586	2,551	201	43	14,381	1,640	16,022	6,088	22,110
1995	Spr	11,660	2,545	182	43	14,429	1,632	16,061	6,071	22,132
1995	Sum	11,709	2,518	174	47	14,447	1,627	16,074	6,081	22,154
1995	Aut	11,722	2,530	169	43	14,464	1,608	16,073	6,107	22,180
Changes										
Spr 95 - Sum 95		49	-27	-8	4	18	-5	13	10	22
Females										
1992	Spr	10,445	780	130	126	11,481	941	12,422	10,963	23,386
1993	Spr	10,445	792	123	108	11,467	986	12,453	10,961	23,415
1994	Spr	10,493	811	115	97	11,516	948	12,464	10,951	23,416
1994/95	Win	10,604	819	99	90	11,612	841	12,453	10,980	23,433
1995	Spr	10,600	806	98	97	11,601	879	12,480	10,962	23,442
1995	Sum	10,696	807	104	84	11,691	865	12,555	10,896	23,451
1995	Aut	10,736	805	94	91	11,726	867	12,593	10,872	23,465
Changes										
Spr 95 - Sum 95		96	1	6	-13	90	-14	75	-66	9

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

0.2 SUMMARY TABLE

The Workforce in the United Kingdom: seasonally adjusted

THOUSAND

		Workforce in employment						Claimant unemployed	Workforce
		Employees in Employment	Self-employed	Work-related Government-supported training	HM forces	Total			
All									
1992	Dec	21,521	3,178	356	280	25,334	2,981	28,313	
1993	Dec	21,645	3,231	329	258	25,463	2,784	28,243	
1994	Dec	21,809	3,358	296	237	25,700	2,424	28,118	
1995	Jun	21,907	3,347	236	230	25,720	2,313	28,033	
1995	Sep	21,915	3,327	235	228	25,704	2,264	27,970	
1995	Dec	21,985	3,335	227	226	25,772	2,236	28,007	
Changes									
Sep 95 - Dec 95		70	8	-8	-2	68	-28	37	
Dec 94 - Dec 95		176	-23	-69	-11	72	-188	-111	
Males									
1992	Dec	10,979	2,395	231	261	13,866	2,291	16,155	
1993	Dec	10,946	2,425	210	240	13,821	2,139	15,958	
1994	Dec	11,004	2,542	186	220	13,952	1,851	15,799	
1995	Jun	11,058	2,542	144	214	13,958	1,764	15,721	
1995	Sep	11,063	2,518	145	212	13,939	1,727	15,667	
1995	Dec	11,126	2,531	140	210	14,006	1,704	15,710	
Changes									
Sep 95 - Dec 95		63	13	-5	-2	67	-23	43	
Dec 94 - Dec 95		122	-11	-46	-10	54	-147	-89	
Females									
1992	Dec	10,542	783	125	19	11,468	691	12,158	
1993	Dec	10,699	806	119	18	11,642	644	12,285	
1994	Dec	10,805	816	110	17	11,749	578	12,319	
1995	Jun	10,849	805	92	16	11,762	549	12,312	
1995	Sep	10,851	808	90	16	11,765	537	12,303	
1995	Dec	10,859	804	87	16	11,766	531	12,297	
Changes									
Sep 95 - Dec 95		8	-4	-3	0	1	-6	-6	
Dec 94 - Dec 95		54	-12	-23	-1	17	-42	-22	

SUMMARY TABLE 0.3

The Labour Force Survey in Great Britain: seasonally adjusted

THOUSAND

		In employment				ILO unemployed	Total econ. active	Econ. inactive	All aged 16 & over	
		Employees	Self-employed	Government-supported training programmes	Unpaid family workers					Total
All										
1994/95	Win	21,675	3,289	278	128	25,371	2,435	27,806	16,545	44,352
1995	Spr	21,748	3,260	265	133	25,407	2,432	27,839	16,542	44,381
	Sum	21,874	3,249	257	125	25,505	2,416	27,921	16,489	44,410
	Aut	21,939	3,247	245	131	25,562	2,396	27,959	16,489	44,447
1995/96	Win	22,106	3,219	237	118	25,680	2,302	27,982	16,503	44,485
Changes										
Aut 95 - Win 95		167	-27	-9	-13	118	-94	23	14	37
Win 94 - Win 95		431	-70	-42	-10	309	-133	176	-43	133
Males										
1994/95	Win	11,333	2,480	186	41	14,039	1,597	15,636	5,901	21,537
1995	Spr	11,393	2,470	173	40	14,076	1,577	15,653	5,906	21,559
	Sum	11,436	2,450	163	44	14,092	1,572	15,665	5,915	21,580
	Aut	11,482	2,454	157	42	14,115	1,552	15,667	5,937	21,604
1995/96	Win	11,547	2,421	147	35	14,150	1,515	15,665	5,967	21,629
Changes										
Aut 95 - Win 95		85	-33	-10	-7	35	-37	-2	27	25
Win 94 - Win 95		214	-59	-39	-5	111	-82	29	63	92
Females										
1994/95	Win	10,342	809	93	88	11,332	838	12,170	10,644	22,814
1995	Spr	10,355	791	92	93	11,331	856	12,187	10,636	22,822
	Sum	10,438	800	94	81	11,413	844	12,257	10,574	22,830
	Aut	10,478	793	89	88	11,447	844	12,291	10,552	22,843
1995/96	Win	10,559	798	90	83	11,530	787	12,317	10,539	22,856
Changes										
Aut 95 - Win 95		82	5	1	-6	83	-57	26	-13	13
Win 94 - Win 95		217	-11	-3	-5	198	-51	147	-106	42

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

SUMMARY TABLE 0.4

The Workforce in Great Britain: seasonally adjusted

THOUSAND

		Workforce in employment						Claimant unemployed	Workforce
		Employees in Employment	Self-employed	Work-related Government-supported training	HM forces	Total			
All									
1994	Sep	21,224	3,219	270	246	24,958	2,460	27,425	
	Dec	21,242	3,276	278	237	25,033	2,332	27,359	
1995	Mar	21,270	3,285	252	233	25,041	2,262	27,298	
	Jun	21,335	3,264	219	230	25,048	2,226	27,274	
	Sep	21,342	3,244	220	228	25,034	2,178	27,213	
	Dec	21,410	3,252	210	226	25,097	2,149	27,246	
Changes									
Sep 95 - Dec 95		68	8	-10	-2	63	-29	33	
Dec 94 - Dec 95		168	-24	-68	-11	64	-183	-113	
Males									
1994	Sep	10,730	2,423	172	229	13,553	1,878	15,437	
	Dec	10,721	2,470	175	220	13,585	1,779	15,361	
1995	Mar	10,748	2,478	154	217	13,598	1,727	15,322	
	Jun	10,773	2,471	133	214	13,591	1,695	15,286	
	Sep	10,778	2,448	136	212	13,574	1,660	15,234	
	Dec	10,840	2,460	129	210	13,639	1,637	15,275	
Changes									
Sep 95 - Dec 95		62	12	-7	-2	65	-23	41	
Dec 94 - Dec 95		119	-10	-46	-10	54	-142	-86	
Females									
1994	Sep	10,494	796	98	17	11,405	581	11,988	
	Dec	10,522	806	103	17	11,447	552	11,998	
1995	Mar	10,522	807	97	17	11,442	535	11,976	
	Jun	10,562	793	86	16	11,457	530	11,988	
	Sep	10,564	796	84	16	11,460	518	11,978	
	Dec	10,570	792	80	16	11,459	512	11,971	
Changes									
Sep 95 - Dec 95		6	-4						

NOMIS

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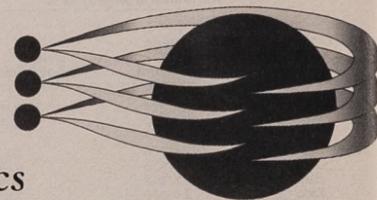
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N O M I S



BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS *

0.5
UNITED KINGDOM

Seasonally adjusted

	Output						Income					
	GDP		Index of output UK				Real personal disposable income		Gross trading profits of companies ⁴			
	1990=100	£ billion	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	%		
1990	100.0	478.9	100.0	0.6	100.0	-0.3	100.0	1.6	100.0	1.8	68.0	0.7
1991	98.0	468.9	96.3	-2.1	96.3	-3.7	94.6	-5.4	99.7	-0.2	67.9	-0.1
1992	97.5	466.5	96.2	-0.5	96.2	-0.1	94.0	-0.6	99.5	-0.4	68.3	0.6
1993	99.7	476.9	98.1	2.2	98.1	2.0	95.1	1.2	98.9	-0.3	77.0	12.7
1994	103.5	495.9	103.1	5.1	103.1	5.1	99.2	4.3	103.7	4.6	87.7	15.3
1995	106.0	508.2	105.6	7.6	105.6	7.6	101.1	6.3	106.6	7.6	92.0	19.5
1994 Q4	104.8 r	125.6 r	104.3	4.2	104.3	4.5	100.7	5.3	106.1	6.3	105.1	0.3
1995 Q1	105.3	126.1	105.1	4.4	105.1	4.4	100.6	3.6	106.6	5.4	106.7	2.1
Q2	105.8	126.7	105.3	3.7	105.3	2.2	101.1	2.4	106.6	3.5	106.7	2.4
Q3	106.3	127.4	106.1	2.1	106.1	1.6	101.5	1.5	106.8	2.0	108.4	3.1
Q4	106.8	128.1	105.9	1.5	105.9	1.5	101.3	0.6	107.1	0.8	109.1	3.8
1995 Aug	..	..	105.9	1.7	105.9	1.7	102.0	2.0	107.6	2.1	..	..
Sep	..	..	106.5	1.7	106.5	1.7	101.4	1.7	106.6	1.9	..	..
Oct	..	..	105.5	1.0	105.5	1.0	101.6	1.6	106.3	1.6	..	..
Nov	..	..	105.9	1.0	105.9	1.0	101.5	1.1	107.0	1.3	..	..
Dec	..	..	106.3	1.0	106.3	1.0	100.7	0.7	107.9	0.9	..	..
1996 Jan	..	..	105.8	1.6	105.8	1.6	101.1	0.6	..	..	..	..
Feb	..	..	106.2	1.4	106.2	1.4	101.2	0.4	..	..	..	..
	Expenditure						Base lending rates + 8		Effective exchange rate + 9			
	Consumer expenditure 1990 prices		Retail sales volumes ¹		Fixed investments ⁵		General government consumption at 1990 prices		Stock changes 1990 prices ⁷			
	£ billion	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%		
1990	347.5	0.6	100.0	0.7	81.9	-0.1	14.2	-5.1	112.9	2.5		
1991	339.9	-2.2	98.7	-1.3	75.4	-7.9	12.8	-10.0	115.8	2.6		
1992	339.5	-0.1	99.4	0.7	74.1	-1.7	11.8	-7.8	115.7	-0.1		
1993	348.4	2.6	102.4	3.0	73.4	-0.9	11.1	-5.9	116.0	0.3		
1994	357.9	2.7	106.2	3.7	75.3	2.6	11.8	6.3	118.0	2.0		
1995	366.2	5.1	107.5	5.0	75.4	2.7	12.7	14.4	119.0	2.6		
1994 Q1	90.7	2.1	106.5	0.8	18.7	-0.5	3.1	10.7	29.6	0.2		
Q2	91.3	2.2	107.3	1.4	18.8	0.6	3.2	10.3	29.8	0.7		
Q3	91.8	2.3	107.4	0.5	18.8	0.5	3.3	10.0	29.8	0.7		
Q4	92.3	2.2	108.3	1.2	19.1	1.1	3.1	9.8	29.9	1.0		
1995 Q1	..	..	108.7	2.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Sep	..	..	107.3	0.4	..	..	..	..	..	6.75		
Oct	..	..	107.3	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	6.75		
Nov	..	..	108.6	0.5	..	..	..	..	..	6.75		
Dec	..	..	108.8 r	0.8	..	..	..	..	..	6.50		
1996 Jan	..	..	108.0	1.4	..	..	..	..	..	6.25		
Feb	..	..	108.9 r	1.7	..	..	..	..	..	6.25		
Mar	..	..	109.1	2.0	..	..	..	..	..	6.25		
	Visible trade				Balance of payments		Prices					
	Export volume ¹		Import volume ¹		Visible balance		Current balance		Tax and price index + 1,10		Producer price index + 1,3,10	
	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	£ billion			Materials and fuels		Home sales	
1990	100.0	6.2	100.0	0.1	-18.8	-19.0	119.7	8.2	100.0	..	100.0	..
1991	101.2	1.2	94.7	-5.3	-10.3	-8.2	126.2	5.4	97.8	-2.2	105.4	5.4
1992	103.7	2.5	100.9	6.5	-13.1	-9.8	129.8	2.8	97.4	-0.4	108.7	3.1
1993	107.4	3.6	104.8	3.9	-13.4	-11.0	131.4	1.3	101.8	4.5	113.0	4.0
1994	118.3	10.4	108.9	4.1	-10.8	-2.1	135.2	2.9	104.4	2.6	115.8	2.5
1995	125.8	17.1	112.7	7.5	-11.6	-6.7	141.1	3.1	114.4	9.6	120.6	4.1
1994 Q4	123.2	12.7	113.2	5.3	-3.1	-0.7	139.6	2.5	108.6	4.0	116.8	6.5
1995 Q1	124.7	10.5	109.6	-0.2	-1.9	-0.8	141.0	2.7	112.8	4.3	119.1	7.1
Q2	124.3	6.1	112.6	4.3	-3.3	-1.9	140.8	3.1	114.8	9.8	120.4	6.4
Q3	127.4	6.7	115.7	7.5	-3.6	-2.1	141.2	-0.3	114.4	12.7	121.1	3.8
Q4	126.6	2.8	113.1	-0.1	-2.8	-1.8	141.5	3.1	115.6	9.6	121.9	3.7
1995 Aug	126.0	5.5	116.5	6.3	-1.3	..	141.3	1.8	113.9	9.8	121.1	4.4
Sep	129.3	5.4	115.5	6.2	-1.1	..	142.0	-0.3	114.7	9.2	121.3	4.4
Oct	123.6	3.4	114.6	5.0	-1.6	..	141.2	-2.4	113.8	8.6	121.4	4.4
Nov	129.3	3.2	112.9	2.2	-0.6	..	141.2	1.4	115.4	7.5	121.7	4.4
Dec	127.0	3.1	111.7	-1.0	-0.6	..	142.1	3.8	117.6	6.4	122.7	4.4
1996 Jan	126.0	4.0	116.3	2.2	-1.4	..	141.6	3.8	116.8	5.1	123.2 P	4.2
Feb	127.1	4.0	118.2	3.0	-1.5	..	142.3	3.8	115.9 P	4.2	..	..

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

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

1.1 EMPLOYMENT Workforce *

THOUSAND

	Employees in employment				Self-employed persons (with or without employees) **	HM Forces #	Work-related government-supported training programmes ++	Workforce in employment ##	Workforce *	
	Male		Female							
	All	Part-time +	All	Part-time +						
UNITED KINGDOM										
Unadjusted for seasonal variation										
1992 Mar	11,250		10,681		21,931	3,270	293	363	25,857	28,565
Jun	11,228		10,703		21,931	3,230	290	325	25,776	28,454
Sep	11,061		10,519		21,580	3,234	284	317	25,415	28,262
Dec	10,995	1,120	10,595	4,806	21,590	3,192	280	356	25,416	28,400
1993 Mar	10,916	1,083	10,552	4,766	21,468	3,141	275	354	25,238	28,235
Jun	10,952	1,093	10,660	4,827	21,613	3,189	271	311	25,384	28,249
Sep	10,993	1,104	10,663	4,808	21,656	3,196	267	306	25,424	28,336
Dec	10,963	1,134	10,757	4,937	21,720	3,245	258	329	25,552	28,334
1994 Mar	10,867	1,122	10,659	4,875	21,525	3,246	254	323	25,349	28,126
Jun	10,921	1,147	10,739	4,931	21,660	3,298	250	302	25,510	28,096
Sep	11,045	1,175	10,740	4,906	21,785	3,306	246	289	25,626	28,206
Dec	11,022	1,197	10,867	5,048	21,889	3,371	237	296	25,793	28,210
1995 Mar	10,970	1,197	10,761	4,977	21,731	3,341	233	270	25,576	27,974
Jun	11,054	1,244	10,869	5,065	21,923	3,351	230	236	25,741	27,995
Sep	11,105	1,240	10,824	4,996	21,929	3,330	228	235	25,722	28,014
Dec	11,146	1,294	10,925	5,104	22,070	3,348	226	227	25,871	28,099
UNITED KINGDOM										
Adjusted for seasonal variation										
1992 Mar	11,301		10,717		22,019	3,259	293	363	25,934	28,589
Jun	11,226		10,677		21,904	3,219	290	325	25,738	28,473
Sep	11,031		10,559		21,590	3,229	284	317	25,420	28,254
Dec	10,979	1,100	10,542	4,754	21,521	3,178	280	356	25,334	28,313
1993 Mar	10,970	1,089	10,589	4,780	21,559	3,167	275	354	25,355	28,294
Jun	10,951	1,086	10,636	4,809	21,588	3,178	271	311	25,348	28,268
Sep	10,960	1,122	10,700	4,864	21,660	3,190	267	306	25,423	28,316
Dec	10,946	1,114	10,699	4,880	21,645	3,231	258	329	25,463	28,243
1994 Mar	10,925	1,131	10,700	4,892	21,624	3,272	254	323	25,474	28,195
Jun	10,921	1,141	10,718	4,917	21,639	3,288	250	302	25,478	28,124
Sep	11,010	1,190	10,774	4,960	21,783	3,301	246	289	25,619	28,181
Dec	11,004	1,178	10,805	4,988	21,809	3,358	237	296	25,700	28,119
1995 Mar	11,031	1,207	10,806	4,997	21,837	3,367	233	270	25,707	28,054
Jun	11,058	1,239	10,849	5,049	21,907	3,347	230	236	25,720	28,033
Sep	11,063	1,251	10,851	5,043	21,915	3,327	228	235	25,704	27,970
Dec	11,126	1,280	10,859	5,046	21,985	3,335	226	227	25,772	28,007
GREAT BRITAIN										
Unadjusted for seasonal variation										
1992 Mar	10,975	1,025	10,413	4,690	21,388	3,178	293	345	25,204	27,807
Jun	10,952	1,057	10,435	4,711	21,387	3,147	290	307	25,130	27,704
Sep	10,784	1,018	10,250	4,583	21,035	3,151	284	297	24,767	27,504
Dec	10,719	1,083	10,324	4,692	21,043	3,108	280	337	24,768	27,646
1993 Mar	10,642	1,046	10,280	4,653	20,922	3,058	275	336	24,591	27,481
Jun	10,676	1,054	10,390	4,713	21,066	3,108	271	295	24,740	27,502
Sep	10,715	1,065	10,390	4,693	21,105	3,115	267	288	24,774	27,579
Dec	10,685	1,094	10,480	4,818	21,165	3,164	258	311	24,898	27,580
1994 Mar	10,589	1,082	10,383	4,757	20,972	3,165	254	305	24,697	27,376
Jun	10,642	1,106	10,462	4,812	21,104	3,216	250	286	24,856	27,345
Sep	10,765	1,134	10,461	4,786	21,226	3,224	246	270	24,966	27,447
Dec	10,738	1,154	10,581	4,922	21,319	3,289	237	278	25,123	27,450
1995 Mar	10,689	1,155	10,478	4,853	21,167	3,259	233	252	24,911	27,220
Jun	10,769	1,201	10,583	4,939	21,352	3,269	230	219	25,070	27,239
Sep	10,820	1,197	10,537	4,869	21,357	3,247	228	220	25,052	27,255
Dec	10,859	1,249	10,633	4,973	21,492	3,266	226	210	25,193	27,337
GREAT BRITAIN										
Adjusted for seasonal variation										
1992 Mar	11,026	1,029	10,449	4,702	21,474	3,166	293	345	25,279	27,831
Jun	10,951	1,047	10,408	4,689	21,359	3,136	290	307	25,091	27,721
Sep	10,755	1,042	10,290	4,642	21,045	3,145	284	297	24,772	27,500
Dec	10,704	1,063	10,273	4,640	20,977	3,095	280	337	24,688	27,561
1993 Mar	10,695	1,052	10,318	4,666	21,013	3,083	275	336	24,706	27,540
Jun	10,675	1,048	10,365	4,695	21,039	3,098	271	295	24,703	27,520
Sep	10,683	1,083	10,427	4,749	21,110	3,109	267	288	24,774	27,563
Dec	10,668	1,074	10,424	4,761	21,092	3,150	258	311	24,812	27,491
1994 Mar	10,646	1,091	10,424	4,774	21,069	3,191	254	305	24,820	27,443
Jun	10,642	1,101	10,439	4,797	21,081	3,206	250	286	24,823	27,370
Sep	10,730	1,149	10,494	4,840	21,224	3,219	246	270	24,958	27,425
Dec	10,721	1,135	10,522	4,862	21,242	3,276	237	278	25,033	27,359
1995 Mar	10,748	1,165	10,522	4,873	21,270	3,285	233	252	25,041	27,298
Jun	10,773	1,196	10,562	4,923	21,335	3,264	230	219	25,048	27,274
Sep	10,778	1,207	10,564	4,916	21,342	3,244	228	220	25,034	27,213
Dec	10,840	1,235	10,570	4,915	21,410	3,252	226	210	25,097	27,246

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

EMPLOYMENT 1.2 Employees in employment in Great Britain

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	All industries and services A-Q		Manufacturing industries D		Production industries C-E		Production and construction industries C-F	
	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
1982 Jun	20,916	20,904	5,341	5,358	5,986	6,005	7,048	7,067
1983 Jun	20,572	20,562	5,034	5,052	5,644	5,664	6,685	6,706
1984 Jun	20,741	20,735	4,928	4,946	5,504	5,524	6,542	6,564
1985 Jun	20,920	20,909	4,882	4,895	5,431	5,446	6,457	6,474
1986 Jun	20,886	20,874	4,763	4,777	5,262	5,277	6,263	6,280
1987 Jun	21,080	21,071	4,697	4,713	5,157	5,174	6,179	6,197
1988 Jun	21,740	21,736	4,735	4,754	5,170	5,192	6,233	6,254
1989 Jun	22,134	22,133	4,723	4,747	5,140	5,166	6,242	6,267
1990 Jun	22,382	22,370	4,605	4,628	5,000	5,026	6,114	6,142
1991 Jun	21,728	21,707	4,196	4,215	4,566	4,589	5,592	5,616
1992 Jun	21,387	21,359	3,983	3,995	4,316	4,331	5,242	5,260
1993 Jun	21,066	21,039	3,808	3,814	4,097	4,106	4,937	4,950
1993 Oct			3,829	3,808	4,111	4,088		
Nov			3,833	3,807	4,111	4,084		
Dec	21,165	21,092	3,803	3,795	4,079	4,069	4,923	4,908
1994 Jan			3,770	3,788	4,044	4,060		
Feb			3,771	3,785	4,043	4,055		
Mar	20,972	21,069	3,765	3,789	4,032	4,056	4,876	4,907
Apr			3,768	3,792	4,031	4,056		
May			3,771	3,788	4,030	4,049		
Jun	21,104	21,081	3,789	3,793	4,046	4,052	4,893	4,904
Jul			3,799	3,790	4,054	4,046		
Aug			3,826	3,805	4,081	4,059		
Sep	21,226	21,224	3,827	3,808	4,078	4,057	4,942	4,916
Oct			3,811	3,793	4,058	4,039		
Nov			3,827	3,806	4,073	4,051		
Dec	21,319	21,242	3,856	3,829	4,080	4,072	4,933	4,919
1995 Jan			3,814	3,830	4,053	4,069		
Feb			3,827	3,839	4,066	4,076		
Mar	21,167	21,270	3,826	3,850	4,064	4,088	4,884	4,915
Apr			3,811	3,834	4,046	4,070		
May			3,824	3,840	4,058	4,076		
Jun	21,352	21,335	3,840	3,845	4,074	4,081	4,888	4,903
Jul								

1.2 EMPLOYMENT

Employees in employment in Great Britain: seasonally adjusted

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	Rubber and plastic products	Non-metallic mineral products, metal & metal products	Machinery and equipment nec	Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	Coke, nuclear fuel and other manufacturing nec	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade, and repairs	Hotels and restaurants
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	DH 25	DI/DJ 26-28	DK 29	DL 30-33	DM 34-35	DF, DN 23, 36-37	F 45	G 50-52	H 55
1982 Jun	203	1050	547	639	619	225	1,062	3,205	929
1983 Jun	196	954	504	617	583	220	1,042	3,189	917
1984 Jun	201	925	491	615	540	217	1,040	3,268	959
1985 Jun	202	911	492	613	523	219	1,029	3,287	989
1986 Jun	203	866	480	596	506	223	1,002	3,287	988
1987 Jun	203	844	475	588	485	226	1,022	3,291	993
1988 Jun	218	854	485	586	482	232	1,063	3,395	1,068
1989 Jun	222	870	489	582	474	238	1,101	3,530	1,158
1990 Jun	216	856	488	550	470	238	1,116	3,597	1,216
1991 Jun	190	765	457	488	425	209	1,028	3,532	1,188
1992 Jun	185	722	422	447	398	203	929	3,521	1,174
1993 Jun	188	681	381	425	353	203	844	3,500	1,139
1993 Oct	186	680	377	427	326	202			
1993 Nov	185	682	376	425	324	204			
1993 Dec	187	681	371	422	320	205	839	3,547	1,156
1994 Jan	186	680	373	423	320	202			
1994 Feb	187	679	374	423	319	202			
1994 Mar	189	684	371	424	317	206	850	3,552	1,145
1994 Apr	188	684	370	425	316	205			
1994 May	187	685	371	424	315	207			
1994 Jun	188	687	370	427	314	211	852	3,563	1,162
1994 Jul	190	685	372	424	314	209			
1994 Aug	192	686	371	429	313	214			
1994 Sep	195	684	373	432	312	217	859	3,575	1,184
1994 Oct	195	684	374	427	312	218			
1994 Nov	196	686	374	432	310	219			
1994 Dec	197	690	375	437	313	219	847	3,583	1,183
1995 Jan	199	692	375	431	314	227			
1995 Feb	199	692	375	431	314	227			
1995 Mar	200	693	376	446	314	225	827	3,575	1,221
1995 Apr	198	689	378	436	314	226			
1995 May	198	688	378	437	316	228			
1995 Jun	197	686	376	445	317	227	822	3,578	1,234
1995 Jul	196	686	377	443	316	227			
1995 Aug	195	686	378	443	318	224			
1995 Sep	195	688	377	447	320	224	822	3,553	1,227
1995 Oct	197	692	380	446	320	224			
1995 Nov	197	692	383	446	321	221			
1995 Dec	196	691	384	449	324	223	823	3,586	1,215
1996 Jan R	195	688	386	449	324	219			
1996 Feb R	195	689	387	450	323	219			
1996 Mar	194	684	383	456	322	217			

GREAT BRITAIN	Transport & storage	Post and telecommunication	Financial intermediation	Real estate	Renting, research, computer & other business activities	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	Education	Health activities	Social work activities	Other community social & personal activities
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	I 60-63	64	J 65-67	K 70	71-74	L + 75	M 80	N 851-852	853	O-Q* 90-93
1982 Jun	910	451	786	141	1,506	1,471	1,515	1,257	532	771
1983 Jun	881	446	811	140	1,562	1,468	1,522	1,247	568	751
1984 Jun	876	447	837	147	1,643	1,453	1,544	1,250	613	787
1985 Jun	868	442	858	152	1,719	1,424	1,570	1,296	654	831
1986 Jun	846	435	881	157	1,777	1,418	1,617	1,307	707	841
1987 Jun	832	436	920	165	1,846	1,436	1,680	1,332	767	852
1988 Jun	849	453	996	176	1,964	1,419	1,742	1,381	848	874
1989 Jun	878	463	1,038	183	2,083	1,341	1,784	1,409	812	884
1990 Jun	910	462	1,047	183	2,202	1,383	1,805	1,445	794	880
1991 Jun	897	455	1,024	186	2,167	1,403	1,791	1,493	800	865
1992 Jun	887	446	991	205	2,158	1,406	1,774	1,513	846	894
1993 Jun	873	420	959	237	2,209	1,401	1,752	1,470	899	923
1993 Oct										
1993 Nov										
1993 Dec	867	417	957	241	2,225	1,393	1,754	1,471	915	942
1994 Jan										
1994 Feb										
1994 Mar	867	413	951	240	2,226	1,384	1,748	1,473	920	946
1994 Apr										
1994 May										
1994 Jun	873	410	942	240	2,233	1,374	1,763	1,457	927	936
1994 Jul										
1994 Aug										
1994 Sep	870	409	949	241	2,314	1,361	1,768	1,455	949	937
1994 Oct										
1994 Nov										
1994 Dec	870	402	942	241	2,343	1,355	1,759	1,450	948	954
1995 Jan										
1995 Feb										
1995 Mar	872	394	935	240	2,371	1,341	1,753	1,448	954	960
1995 Apr										
1995 May										
1995 Jun	872	395	929	238	2,402	1,324	1,777	1,456	964	968
1995 Jul										
1995 Aug										
1995 Sep	866	394	923	242	2,442	1,319	1,785	1,461	971	971
1995 Oct										
1995 Nov										
1995 Dec	863	396	939	235	2,475	1,313	1,783	1,458	977	964
1996 Jan										
1996 Feb										
1996 Mar										

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

EMPLOYMENT 1.3

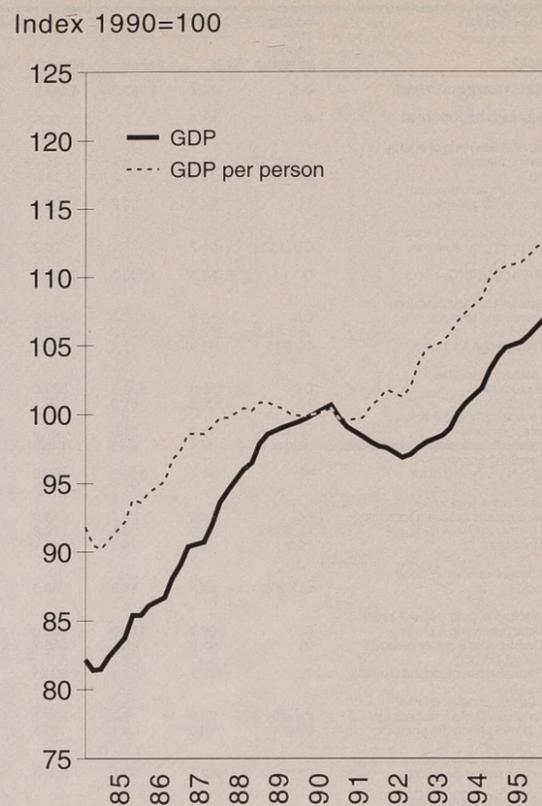
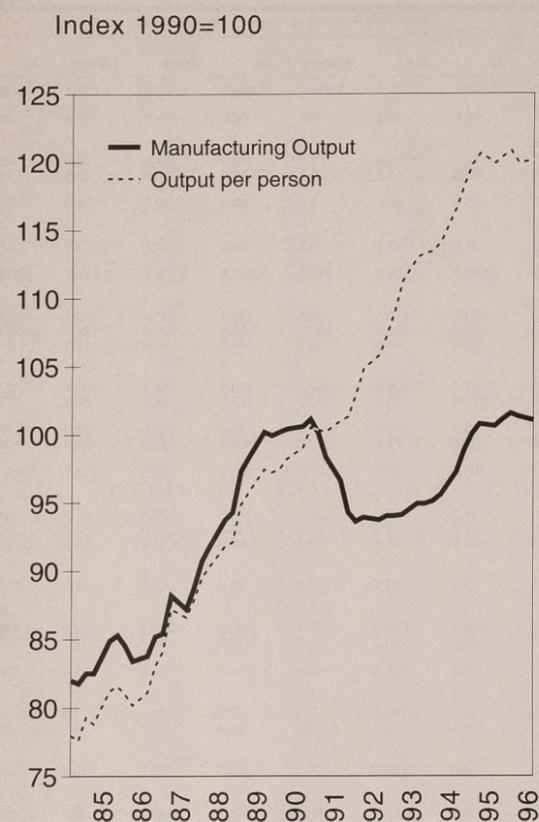
Employees in employment: industry: production industries

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	Section, sub-section or group	Mar 1995 R	Jan 1996 R	Feb 1996 R	Mar 1996					
SIC 1992		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES	C-E	2,876.7	1,187.8	4,064.5	2,884.1	1,160.6	4,044.8	2,887.6	1,159.0	4,046.6
MINING AND QUARRYING	C	59.4	7.2	66.6	59.4	7.3	66.7	59.3	7.4	66.8
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	37.7	3.7	41.4	38.0	4.1	42.1	38.4	4.1	42.5
Mining	10/12	13.6	0.3	14.0	14.7	0.3	15.0	14.6	0.3	15.0
Oil & natural gas extraction & incidental services	11	24.1	3.3	27.4	23.3	3.7	27.1	23.8	3.8	27.6
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	21.7	3.5	25.2	21.4	3.3	24.6	20.9	3.3	24.2
MANUFACTURING	D	2,686.3	1,140.0	3,826.3	2,704.5	1,118.5	3,823.0	2,708.5	1,116.7	3,825.2
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	DA	258.1	157.4	415.5	270.8	157.6	428.5	270.1	159.1	429.2
of food	15.1-15.8	213.1	139.9	353.0	226.2	141.1	367.3	226.2	142.2	368.5
of beverages & tobacco	15.9/16	45.0	17.4	62.5	44.7	16.5	61.2	43.9	16.9	60.8
Manufacture of textiles & textile products	DB	138.0	200.9	339.0	136.3	195.1	331.4	136.3	192.2	328.5
of textiles	17	100.6	81.8	182.4	96.7	80.9	177.6	95.6	80.5	176.1
of made-up textile articles, except apparel	17.4	15.9	21.5	37.4	17.4	22.7	40.1	16.7	22.7	39.4
of textiles, excluding made-up textiles of wearing apparel; dressing & dyeing of fur	Rest of 17	84.7	60.3	145.0	79.3	58.2	137.5	78.9	57.8	136.7
Manufacture of leather & leather products including footwear	DC	24.2	22.7	46.9	23.1	21.1	44.2	23.0	20.8	43.8
of leather and leather goods	19.1/19.2	10.0	8.3	18.2	9.5	7.5	17.0	9.7	7.2	16.9
of footwear	19.3	14.2	14.5	28.7	13.6	13.6	27.2	13.3	13.6	26.9
Manufacture of wood & wood products	DD (20)	64.2	15.9	80.0	63.4	14.8	78.1	62.7	14.5	77.2
Manufacture of pulp, paper & paper products; publishing & printing	DE	289.7	173.8	463.6	287.7	170.6	458.3	290.3	170.1	460.4
of pulp, paper & paper products	21	92.6	40.6	133.2	87.3	36.7	124.0	89.7	36.5	126.2
Publishing, printing & reproduction of recorded media	22	197.1	133.2	330.3	200.4	133.9	334.3	200.6	133.6	334.2
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products & nuclear fuel	DF (23)	29.9	7.2	37.1	29.1	6.9	36.1	29.0	7.0	35.9
of refined petroleum products	23.2	16.0	4.1	20.1	16.3	4.1	20.4	16.2	4.2	20.4
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products & man-made fibres	DG (24)	162.7	73.5	236.3	158.4	70.2	228.6	158.7	70.1	228.8
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	149.1	49.7	198.8	148.8	47.1	195.9	148.1	46.6	194.7
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	113.6	29.1	142.7	103.8	27.0	130.8	103.3	26.4	129.8
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	DJ	457.6	92.3	549.9	462.9	90.8	553.7	467.8	92.3	560.0
of basic metals	27	115.9	13.9	129.8	116.7	13.9	130.7	116.8	13.9	130.5
of fabricated metal products, except machinery	28	341.7	78.5	420.1	346.2	76.8	423.0	351.2	78.4	429.5
Manufacture of machinery & eqpt. nec	DK (29)	299.7	73.1	372.8	310.6	75.5	386.1	312.0	75.1	387.1
Manufacture of electrical & optical equipment	DL	293.8	149.2	443.0	298.2	147.7	445.9	296.7	148.5	445.3
of office machinery & computers	30	28.1	15.6	43.6	27.2	15.3	42.5	27.1	15.5	42.6
of electrical machinery & apparatus nec	31	106.2	49.4	155.6	111.8	50.4	162.2	110.0	50.6	160.6
of electric motors, etc; control apparatus & insulated cable	31.1-31.3	70.4	27.9	98.4	75.0	28.3	103.3	73.3	28.6	101.8
of accumulators, primary cells, batteries, lighting eqpt., lamps & electrical eqpt. nec	31.4-31.6	35.8	21.4	57.2	36.8	22.1	58.9	36.7	22.0	58.8
of radio, television & communication eqpt.	32	73.5	40.2	113.7	75.0	39.3	114.3	74.9	39.6	114.6
of electronic components	32.1	30.5	20.8	51.3	31.3	20.9	52.3	31.5	21.1	52.6
of radio & TV and telephone apparatus; sound & video recorders etc.	32.2-32.3	43.0	19.4	62.4	43.6	18.4	62			

1.8 EMPLOYMENT

Indices of output, employment and productivity



Seasonally adjusted (1990=100)

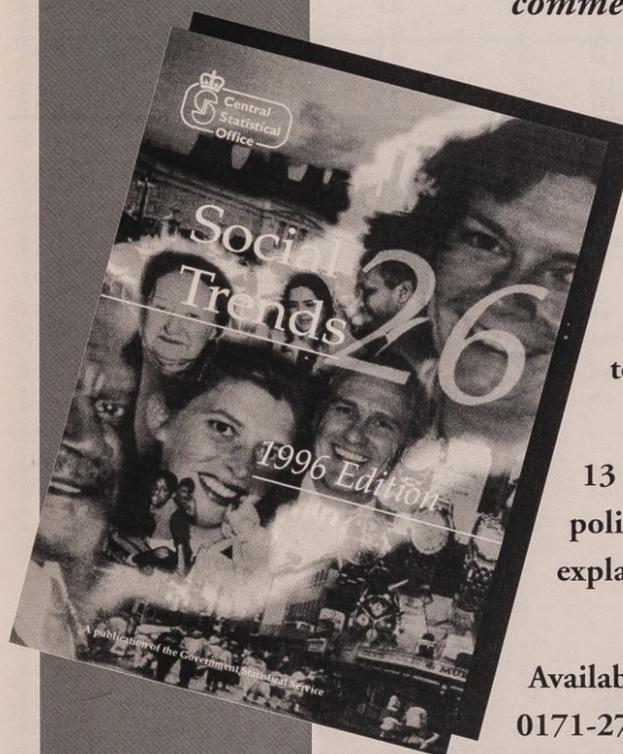
SIC 1992	Whole economy			Production industries			Manufacturing industries		
	Output *	Employed labour force +	Output per person employed	Output	Employed labour force +	Output per person employed	Output	Employed labour force +	Output per person employed
1988	97.3	96.6	100.7	98.2	103.0	95.3	95.9	102.4	93.6
1989	99.4	99.4	100.0	100.3	102.9	97.5	100.2	102.7	97.6
1990	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1991	97.9	97.1	100.8	96.3	92.5	104.2	94.6	92.3	102.5
1992	97.4	94.6	102.9	96.2	86.8	111.0	94.0	86.8	108.3
1993	99.6	93.6	106.4	98.1	83.1	118.1	95.1	83.8	113.5
1994	103.6	94.2	109.9	103.1	82.2	125.5	99.2	83.4	118.9
1995	106.1	94.9	111.9	105.6	82.3	128.3	101.1	84.1	120.2
1988 Q1	96.0	95.5	100.5	96.5	102.9	93.8	93.7	102.1	91.8
1988 Q2	96.5	96.2	100.3	97.2	103.0	94.4	94.3	102.4	92.1
1988 Q3	97.9	97.0	100.9	99.4	103.0	96.5	97.3	102.6	94.8
1988 Q4	98.6	97.8	100.9	99.6	103.1	96.6	98.3	102.6	95.7
1989 Q1	99.1	98.7	100.4	99.9	103.2	96.9	100.2	102.8	97.4
1989 Q2	99.3	99.3	100.0	99.9	103.0	96.9	99.9	102.8	97.2
1989 Q3	99.5	99.6	99.9	100.5	102.9	97.7	100.2	102.8	97.4
1989 Q4	99.8	100.0	99.9	100.8	102.4	98.5	100.4	102.3	98.2
1990 Q1	100.4	100.1	100.2	100.3	101.6	98.7	100.6	101.5	99.0
1990 Q2	100.7	100.3	100.5	101.6	100.7	100.9	101.1	100.6	100.5
1990 Q3	99.8	100.1	99.7	99.8	99.7	100.1	100.1	99.8	100.3
1990 Q4	99.1	99.5	99.6	98.3	98.0	100.4	98.3	98.0	100.2
1991 Q1	98.4	98.5	99.8	97.6	95.6	102.1	96.6	95.6	101.0
1991 Q2	98.0	97.4	100.6	96.1	93.2	103.1	94.3	93.1	101.3
1991 Q3	97.7	96.6	101.1	95.4	91.3	104.6	93.6	91.0	102.9
1991 Q4	97.6	95.9	101.8	96.2	89.8	107.1	93.9	89.6	104.8
1992 Q1	96.9	95.7	101.3	95.9	88.7	108.1	93.7	88.6	105.8
1992 Q2	97.1	95.2	102.0	95.6	87.7	109.0	94.0	87.6	107.3
1992 Q3	97.6	94.1	103.7	96.4	86.2	111.8	94.0	86.3	109.0
1992 Q4	98.0	93.5	104.8	97.1	84.5	114.9	94.1	84.6	111.2
1993 Q1	98.5	93.5	105.3	96.8	83.7	115.7	94.9	84.0	113.0
1993 Q2	99.0	93.5	105.9	97.3	83.3	116.8	94.9	83.8	113.3
1993 Q3	100.1	93.7	106.8	98.6	82.9	119.0	95.1	83.8	113.4
1993 Q4	100.8	93.9	107.4	99.8	82.5	120.9	95.6	83.7	114.2
1994 Q1	101.9	93.9	108.5	100.8	82.3	122.5	97.2	83.3	116.7
1994 Q2	103.2	94.0	109.9	103.0	82.1	125.4	98.8	83.4	118.4
1994 Q3	104.2	94.3	110.5	104.4	82.1	127.2	100.0	83.5	119.8
1994 Q4	104.9	94.7	110.8	104.3	82.1	126.9	100.7	83.5	120.6
1995 Q1	105.3	94.8	111.1	105.1	82.2	127.8	100.6	83.9	119.9
1995 Q2	105.8	94.8	111.6	105.3	82.3	127.9	101.1	84.0	120.4
1995 Q3	106.4	94.8	112.2	106.1	82.2	129.0	101.5	84.0	120.8
1995 Q4	107.0	95.0	112.6	105.9	82.4	128.5	101.3	84.5	119.9
1996 Q1	..	..	..	106.1	82.3	129.0	101.0	84.1	120.1

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



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1.11 EMPLOYMENT

Overtime and short-time operatives in manufacturing industries

GREAT BRITAIN	OVERTIME					SHORT-TIME									
	Operatives working overtime (000)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours of overtime worked			Stood off for whole week		Working part of week		Stood off for whole or part of week					
			Average per operative working overtime	Actual (million)	Seasonally adjusted	Operatives (000)	Hours lost (000)	Operatives (000)	Hours lost (000)	Hours lost					
										Operatives (000)	Percentage of all operatives	Actual (000)	Seasonally adjusted	Average per operative on short-time	
1993	880	..	9.6	8.42	..	3	106	14	124	8.9	17	..	235	14.3	
1994	883	..	9.6	8.48	..	2	86	15	129	8.5	17	..	216	12.4	
1995	906	..	9.8	8.83	..	2	68	11	103	9.4	13	..	171	13.5	
Week ended															
1994 May 13	842	..	9.5	8.03	8.24	2	57	16	115	7.1	18	..	172	9.8	
Jun 10	870	..	9.6	8.36	8.33	4	137	18	153	8.4	22	..	290	13.3	
Jul 15	861	..	9.7	8.31	8.23	2	91	8	73	9.0	11	..	164	15.5	
Aug 12	796	..	9.7	7.72	8.16	2	67	12	132	10.8	14	..	198	14.3	
Sep 9	931	..	9.8	9.08	8.83	1	36	7	50	7.1	8	..	86	10.8	
Oct 14	937	..	9.8	9.16	8.71	2	75	17	139	8.3	19	..	214	11.4	
Nov 11	964	..	9.8	9.49	8.98	1	55	17	98	5.9	18	..	153	8.5	
Dec 9	952	..	9.7	9.25	8.78	3	101	17	121	7.3	19	..	222	11.5	
1995 Jan 13	834	..	9.7	8.10	8.66	3	114	12	99	8.3	15	..	213	14.4	
Feb 10	874	..	9.5	8.28	8.67	2	64	13	130	10.0	15	..	194	13.8	
Mar 10	903	..	9.7	8.77	8.73	2	62	14	111	7.9	16	..	173	11.0	
Apr 7	901	..	9.7	8.71	8.71	3	102	19	143	7.5	22	..	245	11.2	
May 12	893	..	9.4	8.42	8.73	1	40	16	123	7.9	17	..	162	9.5	
Jun 9	951	..	9.6	9.15	8.73	4	136	11	113	10.8	14	..	249	17.7	
Jul 14	906	..	9.8	8.90	8.87	2	65	4	40	10.7	6	..	106	19.2	
Aug 11	826	..	9.8	8.08	8.15	1	54	7	71	10.3	8	..	125	15.1	
Sep 15	923	..	9.9	9.18	8.85	2	56	9	95	10.7	10	..	151	14.6	
Oct 13	947	..	9.9	9.36	8.94	1	40	9	82	9.7	10	..	122	12.8	
Nov 10	953	..	9.7	9.21	8.88	2	60	12	117	9.6	14	..	177	12.8	
Dec 15	956	..	10.3	9.84	9.26	1	23	12	108	9.1	13	..	130	10.4	
1996 Jan 12 R	848	..	9.6	8.11	8.67	3	118	19	155	8.1	22	..	273	12.2	
Feb 9 R	873	..	9.6	8.42	8.72	6	220	22	214	9.6	28	..	434	15.4	
Mar 15	867	..	9.4	8.16	8.38	6	217	26	246	9.6	32	..	463	14.7	

SIC 1992														
Week ended 15 March 1996														
Industry	Operatives (000)	Percentage of all operatives	Average per operative working overtime	Actual (million)	Seasonally adjusted	Operatives (000)	Hours lost (000)	Operatives (000)	Hours lost (000)	Operatives (000)	Percentage of all operatives	Actual (000)	Seasonally adjusted	Average per operative on short-time
Manufacture of food products, beverages & tobacco (DA)	88.4	..	9.6	0.85	..	0.9	0.2	5.3	21.6	0.3	..	6.2	..	23.1
of food (15.1-15.8)	80.8	..	9.6	0.78	..	0.9	0.2	4.9	24.8	0.2	..	5.8	..	26.2
of beverages & tobacco (15.9/16)	7.6	..	9.4	0.07	..	..	..	0.4	8.0	..	..	0.4	..	8.0
Manufacture of textiles & textile products (DB)	57.7	..	8.6	0.49	4.2	158.7	9.0	102.4	11.4	13.1	..	261.2	..	19.9
of textiles (17)	40.9	..	17.7	0.40	..	0.6	2.2	31.4	25.1	2.2	..	32.0	..	14.7
of made-up textile articles, expt. apparel (17.4)	4.7	..	7.7	0.04	..	..	0.3	2.7	9.9	0.3	..	2.7	..	9.9
of textiles, excluding made-up textiles (Rest of 17)	36.2	..	10.0	0.36	..	0.6	1.9	28.7	15.2	1.9	..	29.3	..	15.4
of wearing apparel; dressing & dyeing of fur (18)	16.8	..	5.7	0.10	4.1	158.1	6.8	71.1	10.5	10.9	..	229.2	..	21.0
Manufacture of leather & leather products inc. footwear (DC)	7.4	..	6.6	0.05	0.2	6.6	4.1	35.9	8.8	4.3	..	42.5	..	10.0
of leather & leather goods (19.1/19.2)	3.6	..	8.1	0.03	0.2	6.6	0.9	11.4	13.1	1.0	..	18.0	..	17.3
of footwear (19.3)	3.9	..	5.1	0.02	..	..	3.2	24.5	7.6	3.2	..	24.5	..	7.6
Manufacture of wood & wood products (DD)	15.1	..	8.3	0.13	..	..	0.4	1.3	3.8	0.4	..	1.3	..	3.8
Manufacture of pulp, paper & paper products, publishing & printing (DE)	81.8	..	9.8	0.80	0.6	21.4	0.6	12.4	20.4	1.2	..	33.8	..	29.0
of pulp, paper & paper products (21)	34.9	..	10.3	0.36	0.5	19.6	0.4	4.9	12.8	0.9	..	24.5	..	27.3
Publishing, printing & reproduction of recorded media (22)	46.9	..	9.4	0.44	..	1.8	0.2	7.4	33.6	0.3	..	9.3	..	34.4
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products & nuclear fuel (DF)	0.2	..	10.8	0.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
of refined petroleum products (23.2)	0.2	..	10.8	0.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products & man-made fibres (DG)	33.7	..	9.9	0.33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacture of rubber & plastic products (DH)	51.9	..	9.0	0.47	..	0.8	4.9	5.8	0.8	0.8	..	4.9	..	5.8
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products (DI)	32.6	..	9.3	0.30	..	0.5	2.9	6.3	0.5	0.5	..	2.9	..	6.3
Manufacture of basic metals & fabricated metal products (DJ)	184.3	..	9.8	1.81	0.7	25.7	2.7	30.6	11.2	3.4	..	56.3	..	16.6
of basic metals (27)	41.6	..	10.7	0.45	..	1.8	..	0.2	16.0	0.1	..	2.0	..	34.1
of fabricated metal products, except machinery (26)	142.7	..	9.6	1.37	0.6	23.9	2.7	30.4	11.2	3.3	..	54.3	..	16.3
Manufacture of machinery & eqpt. nec (DK)	115.4	..	9.4	1.08	..	1.2	2.1	13.0	6.1	2.2	..	14.2	..	6.6
Manufacture of electrical & optical eqpt. (DL)	81.9	..	8.8	0.72	0.1	2.1	0.3	2.2	13.2	0.4	..	4.3	..	10.7
of office machinery & computers (30)	4.7	..	6.8	0.03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
of electrical machinery & apparatus nec (31)	39.2	..	16.5	0.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
of electric motors; control apparatus & insulated cable (31.1-31.3)	24.9	..	9.5	0.24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
of accumulators, primary cells, batteries, lighting eqpt., lamps & electrical eqpt. nec (31.4-31.6)	14.3	..	7.0	0.10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
of radio, television & communication equipment (32)	19.5	..	18.0	0.17	..	1.2	0.2	1.4	6.2	0.3	..	2.6	..	9.9
of electronic components (32.1)	10.5	..	9.9	0.10	..	1.2	0.2	1.4	6.2	0.3	..	2.6	..	9.9
of radio & TV and telephone apparatus; sound and video recorders etc. (32.2-32.3)	9.1	..	8.0	0.07	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
of medical, precision & optical eqpt & watches (33)	18.5	..	9.3	0.17	..	0.9	0.1	0.8	7.0	0.1	..	1.7	..	12.4
Manufacture of transport eqpt. (DM)	85.5	..	9.8	0.84	..	0.2	2.8	20.4	7.2	2.8	..	20.6	..	7.3
of motor vehicles, trailers (34)	41.2	..	8.8	0.36	..	0.2	2.8	20.4	7.2	2.8	..	20.6	..	7.3
of other transport eqpt. (35)	44.4	..	10.8	0.48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing nec (DN)	30.3	..	9.4	0.28	..	2.5	15.0	6.6	4.9	1.5	..	15.0	..	6.9
of furniture (36.1)	23.6	..	9.8	0.23	..	..	1.5	7.5	4.9	1.5	..	7.5	..	4.9
MANUFACTURING (D)	866.5	..	9.4	8.16	5.7	216.8	25.8	246.3	9.6	31.5	..	463.1	..	14.7

Note: Figures in brackets after the industrial headings show the Standard Industrial Classification group number of industries included.

EMPLOYMENT 1.13

Overtime and short-time Operatives in manufacturing industries in March 1996: regions

Week ended	Overtime					Short-time								
	Operatives (000)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours of overtime worked			Stood off for whole week		Working part of week		Stood off for whole week or part of week				
			Average per operative working overtime	Actual (000)	Seasonally adjusted	Operatives (000)	Hours lost (000)	Operatives (000)	Hours lost (000)	Hours lost				
										Operatives (000)	Percentage of all operatives	Actual (000)	Seasonally adjusted	Average per operative on short-time
March 15 1996	167.2	..	9.9	1,659.5	3.8	145.6	3.3	30.0	9.1	7.1	..	175.7	24.7	
Analysis by region														
South East	40.7	..	10.7	436.1	3.8	144.2	0.6	5.2	8.2	4.4	..	149.4	34.0	
Greater London *	31.4	..	10.3	322.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.3	6.4	0.2	..	1.3	6.5	
East Anglia	75.8	..	9.4	710.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	6.3	5.3	1.2	..	6.3	5.3	
South West	133.0	..	9.2	1,220.8	0.0	0.2	8.2	89.6	11.0	8.2	..	89.8	11.0	
West Midlands	93.0	..	8.9	825.3	0.7	26.9	3.3	27.9	8.5	4.0	..	54.7	13.7	
East Midlands	96.8	..	9.9	961.5	0.1	2.0	3.0	47.1	15.5	3.1	..	49.1	15.8	
Yorkshire and Humberside	104.4	..	9.3	967.9	0.3	11.5	4.2	25.2	6.0	4.5	..	36.7	8.2	
North West	47.6	..	9.3	443.3	0.1	3.1	1.3	10.6	8.3	1.4	..	13.7	9.8	
North	47.6	..	9.4	445.2	0.5	20.4	0.6	4.8	8.7	1.1	..	25.3	23.0	
Wales	69.8	..	8.7	605.3	0.2	7.0	0.6	3.6	6.3	0.8	..	10.6	13.3	
Scotland														

* Included in the South East

2.1 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT UK Summary

THOUSAND

	MALE AND FEMALE									
	UNEMPLOYED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #				UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION			
	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over	
1992 } Annual	2,778.6	9.8	2,765.0	9.7						
1993 } averages	2,919.2	10.3	2,900.6	10.3						
1994 } averages	2,636.5	9.4	2,619.3	9.3						
1995 } averages	2,325.6	8.3	2,308.2	8.2						
1994 Apr 14	2,734.4	9.7	2,690.0	9.6	-38.5	-31.8	266	2,435	33	
May 12	2,652.6	9.4	2,668.9	9.5	-21.1	-28.6	233	2,387	33	
Jun 9	2,585.6	9.2	2,643.8	9.4	-25.1	-28.2	224	2,331	31	
Jul 14	2,643.1	9.4	2,620.0	9.3	-23.8	-23.3	349	2,265	29	
Aug 11	2,638.3	9.4	2,581.4	9.2	-38.6	-29.2	276	2,335	27	
Sep 8	2,580.4	9.2	2,555.1	9.1	-26.3	-29.6	261	2,294	25	
Oct 13	2,455.0	8.7	2,508.7	8.9	-46.4	-37.1	264	2,167	24	
Nov 10	2,423.0	8.6	2,471.7	8.8	-37.0	-36.6	258	2,142	23	
Dec 8	2,417.0	8.6	2,423.8	8.6	-47.9	-43.8	243	2,150	23	
1995 Jan 12	2,503.4	8.9	2,401.3	8.6	-22.5	-35.8	261	2,219	23	
Feb 9	2,458.8	8.8	2,370.9	8.5	-30.4	-33.6	243	2,193	23	
Mar 9	2,398.3	8.6	2,351.8	8.4	-19.1	-24.0	222	2,154	23	
Apr 13	2,375.3	8.5	2,331.8	8.3	-20.0	-23.2	208	2,095	23	
May 11	2,302.3	8.2	2,320.3	8.3	-11.5	-16.9	199	2,081	23	
Jun 8	2,254.5	8.0	2,313.1	8.3	-7.2	-12.9	208	2,026	21	
Jul 13	2,336.2	8.3	2,311.0	8.2	-2.1	-6.9	325	1,991	21	
Aug 10	2,350.2	8.4	2,290.0	8.2	-21.0	-10.1	263	2,068	20	
Sep 14	2,292.2	8.2	2,264.0	8.1	-26.0	-16.4	256	2,017	20	
Oct 12	2,212.3	7.9	2,264.6	8.1	0.6	-15.5	251	1,942	19	
Nov 9	2,196.1	7.8	2,244.6	8.0	-20.0	-15.1	242	1,935	19	
Dec 14	2,228.2	8.0	2,235.5	8.0	-9.1	-9.5	236	1,972	19	
1996 Jan 11	2,310.5	8.2	2,206.8	7.9	-28.7	-19.3	252	2,037	20	
Feb 8	2,303.0	8.2	2,212.3	7.9	5.5	-10.8	243	2,039	21	
Mar 14 R	2,230.8	8.0	2,186.7	7.8	-25.6	-16.3	206	2,005	20	
Apr 11 P	2,223.9	7.9	2,183.5	7.8	-3.2	-7.8	236	1,968	20	

2.2 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary

	MALE AND FEMALE									
	UNEMPLOYED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #				UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION			
	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over	
1992 } Annual	2,672.4	9.6	2,660.3	9.6						
1993 } averages	2,814.1	10.2	2,796.9	10.2						
1994 } averages	2,539.2	9.3	2,522.3	9.2						
1995 } averages	2,237.4	8.2	2,220.1	8.1						
1994 Apr 14	2,636.1	9.6	2,590.7	9.5	-38.5	-31.6	260	2,344	32	
May 12	2,556.9	9.4	2,570.6	9.4	-20.1	-28.1	228	2,298	32	
Jun 9	2,489.4	9.1	2,545.4	9.3	-25.2	-27.9	216	2,244	30	
Jul 14	2,541.8	9.3	2,522.2	9.2	-23.2	-22.8	340	2,175	28	
Aug 11	2,537.2	9.3	2,485.0	9.1	-37.2	-28.5	270	2,241	26	
Sep 8	2,481.4	9.1	2,459.7	9.0	-25.3	-28.6	253	2,203	25	
Oct 13	2,361.6	8.6	2,414.4	8.8	-45.3	-35.9	257	2,081	24	
Nov 10	2,331.6	8.5	2,378.1	8.7	-36.3	-35.6	252	2,057	23	
Dec 8	2,327.0	8.5	2,331.6	8.5	-46.5	-42.7	238	2,066	23	
1995 Jan 12	2,411.5	8.9	2,309.9	8.5	-21.7	-34.8	254	2,134	24	
Feb 9	2,368.3	8.7	2,280.2	8.4	-29.7	-32.6	237	2,109	23	
Mar 9	2,309.3	8.5	2,262.1	8.3	-18.1	-23.2	216	2,071	22	
Apr 13	2,287.2	8.4	2,243.1	8.2	-19.0	-22.3	252	2,014	21	
May 11	2,216.6	8.1	2,232.0	8.2	-11.1	-16.1	194	2,001	21	
Jun 8	2,169.0	8.0	2,225.5	8.2	-6.5	-12.2	201	1,947	20	
Jul 13	2,244.3	8.2	2,222.7	8.2	-2.8	-6.8	315	1,909	19	
Aug 10	2,258.2	8.3	2,202.9	8.1	-19.8	-9.7	256	1,983	19	
Sep 14	2,202.1	8.1	2,177.5	8.0	-25.4	-16.0	248	1,936	19	
Oct 12	2,126.8	7.8	2,178.2	8.0	0.7	-14.8	244	1,864	19	
Nov 9	2,111.9	7.8	2,158.2	7.9	-20.0	-14.9	236	1,857	18	
Dec 14	2,144.1	7.9	2,149.2	7.9	-9.0	-9.4	231	1,894	19	
1996 Jan 11	2,224.2	8.2	2,121.0	7.8	-28.2	-19.1	246	1,958	20	
Feb 8	2,217.2	8.1	2,126.5	7.8	5.5	-10.6	237	1,960	20	
Mar 14 R	2,146.4	7.9	2,101.4	7.7	-25.1	-15.9	200	1,926	20	
Apr 11 P	2,138.4	7.8	2,097.5	7.7	-3.9	-7.8	230	1,889	19	

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

GEOGRAPHICAL REBASING OF CLAIMANT COUNT
 Please note that sub-regional figures from this month onwards may be affected by the move to wards based on 1991 boundaries. See the news item in the May 1996 edition of *Labour Market Trends* for further details

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT UK Summary 2.1

THOUSAND

	MALE					FEMALE					
	UNEMPLOYED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #			UNEMPLOYED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #			MARRIED
	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	
1992 } Annual	2,126.0	13.1	2,118.6	13.1		652.6	5.3	646.4	5.3		
1993 } averages	2,236.1	14.0	2,225.7	13.9		683.1	5.6	674.9	5.5		
1994 } averages	2,014.4	12.7	2,004.8	12.7		622.1	5.1	614.6	5.0		
1995 } averages	1,770.0	11.3	1,760.2	11.1		555.6	4.5	548.1	4.4		
1994 Apr 14	2,101.3	13.3	2,063.3	13.1		633.1	5.1	626.7	5.1	188.9	
May 12	2,042.1	12.9	2,044.4	12.9		610.5	5.0	624.5	5.1	179.9	
Jun 9	1,988.8	12.6	2,023.5	12.8		596.8	4.9	620.3	5.0	173.6	
Jul 14	1,998.0	12.6	2,000.0	12.7		645.1	5.2	620.0	5.0	177.0	
Aug 11	1,979.1	12.5	1,971.5	12.5		659.1	5.4	609.9	5.0	182.7	
Sep 8	1,947.3	12.3	1,952.3	12.4		633.1	5.1	602.8	4.9	169.6	
Oct 13	1,868.2	11.8	1,917.3	12.1		586.9	4.8	591.4	4.8	158.2	
Nov 10	1,848.9	11.7	1,886.9	11.9		574.1	4.7	584.8	4.8	154.6	
Dec 8	1,854.3	11.7	1,851.0	11.7		562.7	4.6	572.8	4.7	151.6	
1995 Jan 12	1,918.2	12.2	1,834.0	11.7		585.1	4.7	567.3	4.6	157.4	
Feb 9	1,882.3	12.0	1,810.6	11.5		576.5	4.7	560.3	4.5	153.6	
Mar 9	1,838.8	11.7	1,797.1	11.4		559.5	4.5	554.7	4.5	147.8	
Apr 13	1,815.5	11.6	1,778.3	11.3		559.8	4.5	553.5	4.5	150.9	
May 11	1,766.1	11.3	1,769.4	11.3		536.2	4.4	550.9	4.5	141.1	
Jun 8	1,728.9	11.0	1,763.7	11.2		525.6	4.3	549.4	4.5	136.7	
Jul 13	1,758.6	11.2	1,759.6	11.2		577.5	4.7	551.4	4.5	143.1	
Aug 10	1,753.7	11.2	1,744.4	11.1		596.4	4.8	545.6	4.4	152.1	
Sep 14	1,724.0	11.0	1,727.0	11.0		568.2	4.6	537.0	4.4	139.2	
Oct 12	1,676.4	10.7	1,724.6	11.0		535.9	4.3	540.0	4.4	133.4	
Nov 9	1,670.7	10.6	1,708.9	10.9		525.5	4.3	535.7	4.3	131.1	
Dec 14	1,707.2	10.9	1,704.2	10.9		521.0	4.2	531.3	4.3	131.4	
1996 Jan 11	1,766.4	11.3	1,680.9	10.7		544.1	4.4	525.9	4.3	138.2	
Feb 8	1,761.0	11.1	1,687.2	10.7		541.9	4.4	525.1	4.3	136.6	
Mar 14 R	1,707.2	10.9	1,666.3	10.6		523.6	4.2	520.4	4.2	132.0	
Apr 11 P	1,695.5	10.8	1,660.8	10.6		528.5	4.3	522.7	4.2	138.7	

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary 2.2

	MALE					FEMALE					
	UNEMPLOYED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #			UNEMPLOYED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #			MARRIED
	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	
1992 } Annual	2,044.6	13.0	2,037.9	12.9		627.8	5.3	622.4	5.2		
1993 } averages	2,155.4	13.9	2,145.7	13.8		658.8	5.5	651.2	5.5		
1994 } averages	1,939.1	12.6	1,929.5	12.6		600.1	5.0	592.8	4.9		
1995 } averages	1,701.4	11.2	1,691.5	11.1		536.1	4.5	528.6	4.4		
1994 Apr 14	2,024.3	13.2	1,986.3	12.9		611.7	5.1	604.4	5.0	182.0	
May 12	1,967.0	12.8	1,968.2	12.8		589.8	4.9	602.4	5.0	173.3	
Jun 9	1,914.1	12.5	1,947.5	12.7		575.3	4.8	597.9	5.0	167.0	
Jul 14	1,921.8	12.5	1,924.7	12.5		620.0	5.2	597.5	5.0	169.2	
Aug 11	1,903.3	12.4	1,896.9								

2.3 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT WORKFORCE *			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
SOUTH EAST												
1992)	854.1	645.4	208.7	9.3	12.3	5.2	851.0	9.2			643.8	207.2
1993) Annual	929.9	700.3	229.6	10.2	13.5	5.8	925.6	10.2			698.0	227.6
1994) averages	828.3	622.2	206.1	9.0	12.1	5.1	824.1	9.0			619.9	204.2
1995)	725.2	542.0	183.1	7.9	10.6	4.5	720.9	7.9			539.7	181.1
1995 Apr 13	740.5	555.7	184.8	8.1	10.9	4.6	727.8	8.0	-5.1	-6.6	544.9	182.9
May 11	722.1	543.1	179.0	7.9	10.6	4.4	725.1	7.9	-2.7	-4.7	542.8	182.3
Jun 8	709.9	534.4	175.5	7.8	10.5	4.4	724.0	7.9	-1.1	-3.0	542.2	181.8
Jul 13	726.3	539.8	186.5	8.0	10.6	4.6	723.7	7.9	-0.3	-1.4	541.4	182.3
Aug 10	732.3	539.7	192.6	8.0	10.6	4.8	716.4	7.8	-7.3	-2.9	536.7	179.7
Sep 14	720.0	531.6	188.4	7.9	10.4	4.7	709.5	7.8	-6.9	-4.8	531.4	178.1
Oct 12	697.9	517.8	180.1	7.6	10.1	4.5	708.5	7.8	-1.0	-5.1	529.6	178.9
Nov 9	687.4	512.0	175.4	7.5	10.0	4.4	700.3	7.7	-8.2	-5.4	523.3	177.0
Dec 14	693.7	520.3	173.4	7.6	10.2	4.3	695.5	7.6	-4.8	-4.7	520.1	175.4
1996 Jan 11	707.2	529.9	177.3	7.7	10.4	4.4	685.8	7.5	-9.7	-7.6	511.7	174.1
Feb 8	703.8	527.7	176.1	7.7	10.3	4.4	683.1	7.5	-2.7	-5.7	510.3	172.8
Mar 14 R	684.7	513.9	170.8	7.5	10.1	4.2	674.5	7.4	-8.6	-7.0	503.8	170.7
Apr 11 P	679.4	508.3	171.1	7.4	10.0	4.2	668.5	7.3	-6.0	-5.8	499.0	169.5
GREATER LONDON (included in South East)												
1992)	430.3	320.1	110.2	10.5	13.5	6.4	429.2	10.5			319.6	109.6
1993) Annual	469.6	348.6	121.0	11.6	14.9	7.1	467.9	11.6			347.8	120.2
1994) averages	434.6	322.7	111.9	10.7	14.1	6.3	432.8	10.7			321.8	111.0
1995)	394.7	292.1	102.6	9.7	12.7	5.8	392.8	9.7			291.2	101.7
1995 Apr 13	400.8	297.7	103.1	9.9	13.0	5.8	396.4	9.8	-0.7	-2.7	293.8	102.6
May 11	394.2	293.4	100.8	9.7	12.8	5.7	394.8	9.7	-1.6	-2.0	292.7	102.1
Jun 8	390.5	290.8	99.7	9.6	12.7	5.6	394.0	9.7	-0.8	-1.0	292.2	101.8
Jul 13	397.7	293.3	104.5	9.8	12.8	5.9	393.9	9.7	-0.1	-0.8	291.8	102.1
Aug 10	400.7	293.1	107.6	9.9	12.8	6.1	390.7	9.6	-3.2	-1.4	289.5	101.2
Sep 14	396.5	290.2	106.3	9.8	12.6	6.0	388.0	9.6	-2.7	-2.0	287.4	100.6
Oct 12	385.6	283.4	102.2	9.5	12.3	5.8	387.3	9.5	-0.7	-2.2	286.4	100.9
Nov 9	379.4	280.0	99.4	9.3	12.2	5.6	384.4	9.5	-2.9	-2.1	284.4	100.0
Dec 14	380.6	282.1	98.5	9.4	12.3	5.6	382.3	9.4	-2.1	-1.9	282.8	99.5
1996 Jan 11	382.8	283.6	99.2	9.4	12.4	5.6	379.7	9.3	-2.6	-2.5	280.5	99.2
Feb 8	381.2	282.6	98.6	9.4	12.3	5.6	377.4	9.3	-2.3	-2.3	279.1	98.3
Mar 14 R	373.8	277.4	96.3	9.2	12.1	5.5	372.5	9.2	-4.9	-3.3	275.4	97.1
Apr 11 P	372.7	275.8	96.9	9.2	12.0	5.5	368.8	9.1	-3.7	-3.6	272.3	96.5
EAST ANGLIA												
1992)	77.7	58.3	19.4	7.6	9.9	4.5	77.3	7.6			58.1	19.2
1993) Annual	84.0	63.1	20.9	8.2	10.7	4.7	83.4	8.1			62.8	20.6
1994) averages	74.2	55.3	18.9	7.1	9.5	4.1	73.6	7.1			55.0	18.6
1995)	65.9	48.7	17.2	6.2	8.4	3.6	65.4	6.4			48.4	17.0
1995 Apr 13	68.3	50.6	17.7	6.5	8.8	3.7	65.5	6.2	-0.3	-0.6	48.4	17.1
May 11	65.6	48.7	16.9	6.2	8.4	3.5	65.4	6.2	-0.1	-0.3	48.4	17.0
Jun 8	63.4	47.0	16.4	6.0	8.1	3.4	65.5	6.2	0.1	-0.1	48.4	17.1
Jul 13	65.1	47.6	17.5	6.2	8.2	3.7	65.8	6.2	0.3	0.1	48.5	17.3
Aug 10	65.5	47.5	18.0	6.2	8.2	3.8	65.4	6.2	-0.4	0.0	48.4	17.0
Sep 14	64.0	46.7	17.3	6.1	8.1	3.6	64.9	6.1	-0.5	-0.2	48.1	16.8
Oct 12	61.6	45.1	16.5	5.8	7.8	3.4	64.9	6.1	0.0	-0.3	48.0	16.9
Nov 9	61.9	45.7	16.2	5.9	7.9	3.4	64.2	6.1	-0.7	-0.4	47.6	16.6
Dec 14	63.6	47.5	16.1	6.0	8.2	3.4	64.0	6.1	-0.2	-0.3	47.7	16.3
1996 Jan 11	67.4	50.3	17.1	6.4	8.7	3.6	62.8	6.0	-1.2	-0.7	46.6	16.2
Feb 8	67.2	50.1	17.1	6.4	8.7	3.6	62.7	5.9	-0.1	-0.5	46.6	16.1
Mar 14 R	64.9	48.6	16.3	6.2	8.4	3.4	61.7	5.8	-1.0	-0.8	45.9	15.8
Apr 11 P	64.1	47.9	16.2	6.1	8.3	3.4	61.5	5.8	-0.2	-0.4	45.8	15.7
SOUTH WEST												
1992)	208.9	158.7	50.2	9.2	12.4	5.2	207.8	9.2			158.1	49.7
1993) Annual	217.8	164.6	53.2	9.5	12.7	5.5	216.4	9.5			163.8	52.6
1994) averages	191.7	143.9	47.8	8.2	10.9	4.6	190.4	8.1			143.2	47.2
1995)	166.3	124.1	42.3	7.0	9.4	4.0	164.9	7.0			123.3	41.6
1995 Apr 13	170.6	128.0	42.6	7.2	9.7	4.0	166.7	7.0	-2.4	-1.7	124.7	42.0
May 11	163.5	123.0	40.5	6.9	9.4	3.8	166.2	7.0	-0.5	-1.2	124.2	42.0
Jun 8	158.1	119.0	39.1	6.7	9.1	3.7	166.0	7.0	-0.2	-1.0	123.9	42.1
Jul 13	161.9	120.3	41.6	6.8	9.2	3.9	164.7	7.0	-1.3	-0.7	122.9	41.8
Aug 10	163.9	120.8	43.2	6.9	9.2	4.1	163.3	6.9	-1.4	-1.0	122.1	41.2
Sep 14	161.5	119.5	42.0	6.8	9.1	4.0	161.8	6.8	-1.5	-1.4	121.2	40.6
Oct 12	157.0	116.5	40.5	6.6	8.9	3.8	161.9	6.8	0.1	-0.9	120.9	41.0
Nov 9	158.0	117.2	40.8	6.7	8.9	3.9	159.8	6.7	-2.1	-1.2	119.2	40.6
Dec 14	160.8	120.1	40.7	6.8	9.1	3.9	158.1	6.7	-1.7	-1.2	118.0	40.1
1996 Jan 11	168.0	125.2	42.8	7.1	9.5	4.1	155.6	6.6	-2.5	-2.1	116.1	39.5
Feb 8	167.1	124.7	42.4	7.1	9.5	4.0	155.9	6.6	0.3	-1.3	116.6	39.3
Mar 14 R	159.7	119.3	40.4	6.7	9.1	3.8	153.4	6.5	-2.5	-1.6	114.5	38.9
Apr 11 P	156.5	117.2	39.3	6.6	8.9	3.7	153.3	6.5	-0.1	-0.8	114.2	39.1

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Regions 2.3

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT WORKFORCE *			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
WEST MIDLANDS												
1992)	270.5	206.3	64.1	10.4	13.6	5.9	269.6	10.3			205.9	63.7
1993) Annual	281.9	215.6	66.3	10.9	14.6	6.1	280.6	10.8			214.9	65.8
1994) averages	246.2	186.8	59.4	9.9	13.3	5.5	244.8	9.9			186.0	58.8
1995)	210.3	158.6	51.7	8.4	11.2	4.8	209.0	8.4			158.0	51.1
1995 Apr 13	214.8	162.8	52.0	8.6	11.5	4.9	212.0	8.5	-1.6	-2.7	160.3	51.7
May 11	208.9	158.7	50.2	8.4	11.2	4.7	211.0	8.5	-1.0	-1.7	159.5	51.5
Jun 8	205.5	156.0	49.4	8.3	11.0	4.6	210.3	8.4	-0.7	-1.1	158.9	51.4
Jul 13	212.3	158.4	54.0	8.5	11.2	5.0	209.2	8.4	-1.1	-0.9	157.7	51.5
Aug 10	213.9	158.3	55.5	8.6	11.2	5.2	206.3	8.3	-2.9	-1.6	155.9	50.4
Sep 14	208.6	155.3	53.3	8.4	10.9	5.0	203.6	8.2	-2.7	-2.2	154.1	49.5
Oct 12	199.3	149.6	49.8	8.0	10.5	4.7	203.6	8.2	0.0	-1.9	153.7	49.9
Nov 9	198.0	147.6	48.3	7.9	10.4	4.5	201.8	8.1	-1.8	-1.5	152.2	49.6
Dec 14	198.4	150.3	48.1	8.0	10.6	4.5	200.7	8.1	-1.1	-1.0	151.3	49.4
1996 Jan 11	204.5	154.9	49.7	8.2	10.9	4.6	197.4	7.9	-3.3	-2.1	148.6	48.8
Feb 8	204.4	155.0	49.4	8.2	10.9	4.6	198.2	8.0	0.8	-1.2	149.6	48.6
Mar 14 R	198.1	150.3	47.7	8.0	10.6	4.5	195.7	7.9	-2.5	-1.7	147.6	48.1
Apr 11 P	197.7	149.4	48.3	7.9	10.5	4.5	195.2	7.8	-0.5	-0.7	147.2	48.0
EAST MIDLANDS												
1992)	174.9	133.2	41.6	9.0	12.0	5.0	174.0	9.0			132.7	41.2
1993) Annual	183.8											

2.3 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT WORKFORCE *			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
NORTH												
1992)	157.8	123.9	34.0	11.1	15.2	5.6	157.1	11.1			123.5	33.6
1993) Annual	169.3	134.9	34.4	12.0	16.7	5.7	168.3	11.9			134.4	33.9
1994) averages	160.4	128.0	32.4	11.6	16.5	5.4	159.3	11.6			127.4	31.9
1995)	148.2	118.1	30.1	10.7	15.0	5.0	147.0	10.6			117.4	29.6
1995 Apr 13	151.7	121.1	30.5	10.9	15.4	5.1	148.9	10.7	-0.4	-1.0	118.8	30.1
May 11	147.1	118.0	29.1	10.6	15.0	4.8	147.8	10.6	-1.1	-0.6	118.0	29.8
Jun 8	143.6	115.2	28.4	10.3	14.6	4.7	146.9	10.6	-0.9	-0.8	117.3	29.6
Jul 13	148.0	116.9	31.1	10.7	14.8	5.2	147.1	10.6	0.2	-0.6	117.4	29.7
Aug 10	148.4	116.0	32.4	10.7	14.7	5.4	146.9	10.6	-0.2	-0.3	117.0	29.9
Sep 14	145.8	114.9	30.9	10.5	14.6	5.2	144.5	10.4	-2.4	-0.8	115.5	29.0
Oct 12	141.7	112.5	29.2	10.2	14.3	4.9	144.7	10.4	0.2	-0.8	115.3	29.4
Nov 9	142.2	113.4	28.8	10.2	14.4	4.8	143.3	10.3	-1.4	-1.2	114.2	29.1
Dec 14	143.3	115.1	28.1	10.3	14.6	4.7	142.5	10.3	-0.8	-0.7	113.8	28.7
1996 Jan 11	149.0	119.1	30.0	10.7	15.1	5.0	141.1	10.2	-1.4	-1.2	112.5	28.6
Feb 8	147.7	117.5	30.2	10.6	14.9	5.0	141.9	10.2	0.8	-0.5	113.0	28.9
Mar 14 R	142.9	113.7	29.2	10.3	14.4	4.9	140.5	10.1	-1.4	-0.7	111.7	28.8
Apr 11 P	143.5	113.6	29.9	10.3	14.4	5.0	140.7	10.1	0.2	-0.1	111.3	29.4
WALES												
1992)	127.2	100.2	27.0	10.0	13.8	5.0	126.6	10.0			99.9	26.7
1993) Annual	131.1	103.2	28.0	10.4	14.4	5.1	130.3	10.3			102.7	27.6
1994) averages	120.7	94.1	26.6	9.4	12.7	4.9	119.9	9.3			93.6	26.3
1995)	107.8	83.4	24.4	8.5	11.7	4.4	106.9	8.3			82.9	24.0
1995 Apr 13	108.1	83.7	24.4	8.6	11.8	4.4	107.0	8.5	-0.5	-0.6	82.7	24.3
May 11	104.6	81.5	23.1	8.3	11.5	4.2	106.8	8.5	-0.2	-0.3	82.6	24.2
Jun 8	102.5	80.0	22.4	8.1	11.3	4.1	107.0	8.5	0.2	-0.2	82.8	24.2
Jul 13	108.8	83.2	25.6	8.6	11.7	4.6	108.0	8.6	1.0	0.3	83.7	24.3
Aug 10	109.8	83.1	26.6	8.7	11.7	4.8	107.0	8.5	-1.0	0.1	82.9	24.1
Sep 14	108.0	82.5	25.4	8.6	11.6	4.6	106.1	8.4	-0.9	-0.3	82.5	23.6
Oct 12	103.8	80.2	23.6	8.2	11.3	4.3	106.5	8.4	0.4	-0.5	82.6	23.9
Nov 9	103.5	80.3	23.2	8.2	11.3	4.2	105.2	8.3	-1.3	-0.6	81.5	23.7
Dec 14	106.1	82.8	23.2	8.4	11.7	4.2	105.1	8.3	-0.1	-0.3	81.6	23.5
1996 Jan 11	111.2	86.5	24.7	8.8	12.2	4.5	104.1	8.2	-1.0	-0.8	80.8	23.3
Feb 8	110.9	86.2	24.7	8.8	12.1	4.5	105.6	8.4	1.5	0.1	81.9	23.7
Mar 14 R	106.8	83.0	23.8	8.5	11.7	4.3	104.7	8.3	-0.9	-0.1	81.1	23.6
Apr 11 P	106.8	82.6	24.2	8.5	11.6	4.4	105.6	8.4	0.9	0.5	81.6	24.0
SCOTLAND												
1992)	241.0	183.8	57.3	9.5	12.8	5.2	238.8	9.4			182.5	56.3
1993) Annual	246.4	189.5	56.9	9.9	13.7	5.1	243.3	9.7			187.7	55.6
1994) averages	231.5	178.6	52.8	9.4	13.0	4.8	228.4	9.3			176.8	51.5
1995)	203.5	156.3	47.2	8.4	11.5	4.4	200.3	8.2			154.5	45.9
1995 Apr 13	206.7	159.7	47.0	8.5	11.8	4.4	202.7	8.3	-2.9	-2.6	156.8	45.9
May 11	199.0	154.7	44.3	8.2	11.4	4.1	200.6	8.2	-2.1	-2.4	155.1	45.5
Jun 8	193.3	150.1	43.2	7.9	11.1	4.0	198.2	8.1	-2.4	-2.5	153.0	45.2
Jul 13	209.4	156.4	53.1	8.6	11.6	4.9	198.7	8.2	0.5	-1.3	152.7	46.0
Aug 10	209.0	155.4	53.6	8.6	11.5	5.0	197.5	8.1	-1.2	-1.0	151.5	46.0
Sep 14	195.3	149.3	46.0	8.0	11.0	4.3	195.7	8.0	-1.8	-0.8	150.4	45.3
Oct 12	190.2	146.7	43.5	7.8	10.8	4.0	195.5	8.0	-0.2	-1.1	150.3	45.2
Nov 9	191.1	147.5	43.6	7.9	10.9	4.0	195.0	8.0	-0.5	-0.8	150.0	45.0
Dec 14	195.6	151.8	43.8	8.0	11.2	4.1	195.6	8.0	0.6	0.0	150.9	44.7
1996 Jan 11	206.8	160.0	46.8	8.5	11.8	4.3	193.6	8.0	-2.0	-0.6	149.5	44.1
Feb 8	205.6	158.6	47.0	8.5	11.7	4.4	195.3	8.0	1.7	0.1	151.0	44.3
Mar 14 R	199.2	153.5	45.7	8.2	11.3	4.2	195.0	8.0	-0.3	-0.2	150.2	44.8
Apr 11 P	201.3	154.6	46.7	8.3	11.4	4.3	197.4	8.1	2.4	1.3	151.6	45.8
NORTHERN IRELAND												
1992)	106.1	81.4	24.8	14.0	18.2	7.9	104.7	13.8			80.7	24.0
1993) Annual	105.1	80.7	24.5	14.1	18.6	7.8	103.7	13.8			80.1	23.6
1994) averages	97.3	75.3	21.9	12.7	16.6	6.9	97.1	12.6			75.2	21.8
1995)	88.2	68.7	19.5	11.4	15.3	6.0	88.1	11.4			68.6	19.5
1995 Apr 13	88.0	69.1	19.0	11.4	15.4	5.9	88.7	11.5	-1.0	-0.9	69.0	19.7
May 11	85.7	67.7	18.0	11.1	15.1	5.6	88.3	11.4	-0.4	-0.8	68.8	19.5
Jun 8	85.5	67.0	18.4	11.1	14.9	5.7	87.6	11.3	-0.7	-0.7	68.4	19.2
Jul 13	91.9	69.3	22.6	11.9	15.4	7.0	88.3	11.4	0.7	-0.1	68.3	20.0
Aug 10	92.0	69.0	23.0	11.9	15.3	7.1	87.1	11.3	-1.2	-0.4	67.7	19.4
Sep 14	90.0	68.7	21.3	11.7	15.3	6.6	86.5	11.2	-0.6	-0.4	67.4	19.1
Oct 12	85.5	66.6	18.9	11.1	14.8	5.9	86.4	11.2	-0.1	-0.6	67.5	18.9
Nov 9	84.2	66.1	18.1	10.9	14.7	5.6	86.4	11.2	0.0	-0.2	67.4	19.0
Dec 14	84.1	66.5	17.6	10.9	14.8	5.5	86.3	11.2	-0.1	-0.1	67.3	19.0
1996 Jan 11	86.3	68.0	18.2	11.2	15.1	5.7	85.8	11.1	-0.5	-0.2	66.9	18.9
Feb 8	85.7	67.8	18.0	11.1	15.1	5.6	85.8	11.1	—	-0.2	66.9	18.9
Mar 14 R	84.4	66.7	17.8	10.9	14.8	5.5	85.3	11.0	-0.5	-0.3	66.4	18.9
Apr 11 P	85.5	66.8	18.7	11.1	14.9	5.8	86.0	11.1	0.7	0.1	66.6	19.4

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.4

Unemployment by Travel-to-Work Areas+ as at April 11 1996

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT WORKFORCE		RATES #	
	Male	Female	All	per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce	Male	Female
TRAVEL-TO-WORK AREAS +							
England	123.5	33.6	157.1	11.1	10.6	123.5	33.6
Accrington and Rossendale	2,279	708	2,987	6.5	5.5	2,279	708
Alfreton and Ashfield	4,269	1,179	5,448	9.0	8.0	4,269	1,179
Alnwick and Amble	1,089	322	1,411	11.5	9.1	1,089	322
Andover	773	295	1,068	3.4	2.9	773	295
Ashted	2,193	623	2,816	8.4	6.9	2,193	623
Aylesbury and Wycombe	6,291	2,109	8,400	5.0	4.2	6,291	2,109
Banbury	1,367	499	1,866	6.7	5.6	1,367	499
Barnsley	6,456	1,678	8,134	11.8	10.3	6,456	1,678
Barnstaple and Ilfracombe	1,963	597	2,560	8.9	7.0	1,963	597
Barrow-in-Furness	3,295	790	4,085	10.6	9.0	3,295	790
Basingstoke and Alton	2,426	891	3,317	4.0	3.6	2,426	891
Bath	3,768	1,434	5,202	7.5	6.4	3,768	1,434
Beccles and Halesworth	1,047	428	1,475	9.1	7.0	1,047	428
Bedford	3,721	1,263	4,984	7.0	6.1	3,721	1,263
Berwick-on-Tweed	602	156	758	7.5	6.2	602	156
Bicester	631	252	883	5.2	4.1	631	252
Bideford	1,010	346	1,356	13.2	10.2	1,010	346
Birmingham	55,741	17,409	73,150	10.2	9.1	55,741	17,409
Bishop Auckland	3,349	823	4,172	10.4	8.9	3,349	823
Blackburn	3,901	967	4,868	7.7	6.7	3,901	967
Blackpool	7,407	1,990	9,397	8.0	6.6	7,407	1,990
Blandford	339	119	458	5.0	3.8	339	119
Bodmin and Liskeard	2,089	762	2,851	12.2	8.8	2,089	762
Bolton and Bury	11,119	2,932	14,051	8.3	7.1	11,119	2,932
Boston	1,630	444	2,074	9.1	7.3	1,630	444
Bournemouth	7,364	2,120	9,484	9.2	7.4	7,364	2,120
Bradford	15,378	4,329	19,707	9.2	8.2	15,378	4,329
Bridgwater	2,262	699	2,961	9.9	7.		

2.4 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

Area statistics

Unemployment by Travel-to-Work Areas* as at April 11 1996

	Male		Female		All		Rate #			Male		Female		All		Rates #	
	per cent employees and unem-ployed	per cent workforce	per cent employees and unem-ployed	per cent workforce	per cent employees and unem-ployed	per cent workforce	per cent employees and unem-ployed	per cent workforce		per cent employees and unem-ployed	per cent workforce	per cent employees and unem-ployed	per cent workforce	per cent employees and unem-ployed	per cent workforce		
South Tyneside	7,212	1,805	9,017	17.8	15.6	South Pembrokeshire	1,660	492	2,152	15.8	11.8						
Southampton	11,124	3,090	14,214	8.0	7.0	Swansea	7,394	1,948	9,342	9.3	8.0						
Southend	21,241	6,902	28,143	11.8	9.7	Welshpool	307	162	469	5.8	4.0						
Spalding & Holbeach	910	335	1,245	5.5	4.2	Wrexham	3,279	1,204	4,483	8.9	7.5						
St.Austell	1,888	662	2,550	11.0	8.5												
Stafford	2,580	898	3,478	5.7	4.8												
Stamford	749	292	1,041	6.1	4.9												
Stockton-on-Tees	7,298	1,963	9,261	11.7	10.7												
Stoke	10,375	3,027	13,402	7.4	6.5												
Stroud	1,826	726	2,552	6.8	5.4												
						Scotland											
Sudbury	1,064	351	1,415	8.7	6.7	Aberdeen	6,093	2,081	8,174	4.1	3.8						
Sunderland	16,456	4,214	20,670	13.1	11.7	Alloa	1,651	538	2,189	13.4	11.7						
Swindon	4,816	1,696	6,512	5.9	5.2	Annan	512	211	723	8.2	6.9						
Taunton	2,390	753	3,143	6.8	5.6	Arbroath	961	473	1,434	15.0	12.4						
Telford & Bridgnorth	3,634	1,310	4,944	6.4	5.6	Ayr	2,939	1,098	4,037	8.3	7.3						
Thanet	5,230	1,426	6,656	17.3	13.7	Badenoch	296	119	415	10.5	8.1						
Theford	1,230	504	1,734	7.8	6.5	Barff	485	190	675	7.0	5.5						
Thirsk	242	117	359	5.4	4.4	Bathgate	3,788	1,172	4,960	9.8	9.0						
Tiverton	571	179	750	6.7	5.1	Berwickshire	347	136	483	8.6	6.5						
Torbay	4,655	1,357	6,012	12.9	9.8	Blairgowrie and Pitlochry	640	208	848	7.6	6.0						
Torrington	389	165	554	11.4	7.5	Brechin and Montrose	936	357	1,293	8.7	7.1						
Totnes	585	220	805	10.1	7.2	Buckie	347	137	484	11.6	9.8						
Trowbridge & Frome	2,512	969	3,481	7.1	6.0	Campbeltown	374	113	487	13.4	9.8						
Truro	1,524	546	2,070	7.9	6.4	Crieff	224	110	334	8.2	6.5						
Tunbridge Wells	3,894	1,166	5,060	5.5	4.4	Cumnock and Sanquhar	1,895	499	2,394	19.6	16.2						
Uttoxeter & Ashbourne	428	179	607	4.7	3.9	Dumbarton	2,747	794	3,541	11.1	10.0						
Wakefield & Dewsbury	8,403	2,392	10,795	9.8	8.8	Dumfries	1,545	567	2,112	8.2	7.3						
Walsall	11,581	3,633	15,214	11.0	9.6	Dundee	6,986	2,173	9,159	10.7	9.6						
Wareham & Swanage	582	199	781	7.2	5.7	Dunfermline	4,250	1,425	5,675	11.3	10.1						
Warminster	381	168	549	8.6	6.7	Dunoon and Bute	877	291	1,168	13.6	10.1						
Warrington	3,966	1,220	5,186	6.4	5.8	Edinburgh	15,966	4,774	20,740	6.8	6.2						
Warwick	2,963	1,080	4,043	5.0	4.2	Elgin	992	450	1,442	8.4	7.4						
Watford & Luton	16,227	4,989	21,216	6.8	5.8	Falkirk	4,501	1,364	5,865	9.7	8.8						
Wellingborough & Rushden	2,362	829	3,191	6.7	5.7	Forfar	564	241	805	9.0	7.4						
Wells	1,528	568	2,096	8.5	6.7	Forres	393	146	539	17.4	14.1						
Weston-super-Mare	3,049	1,045	4,094	10.1	8.1	Fraserburgh	326	89	415	6.2	4.9						
Whitby	894	213	1,107	12.5	9.1	Gaithers	544	189	733	4.6	3.9						
Whitchurch & Market Drayton	686	274	960	6.7	4.9	Girvan	393	141	534	14.6	11.6						
Whitehaven	2,796	728	3,524	11.5	10.1	Glasgow	44,820	12,048	56,868	9.7	8.9						
Widnes & Runcorn	4,814	1,299	6,113	10.6	9.8	Greenock	2,775	650	3,425	9.1	8.1						
Wigan & St.Helens	13,752	3,996	17,748	11.3	9.9	Haddington	670	219	889	7.2	6.1						
Winchester & Eastleigh	2,073	627	2,700	3.4	3.0	Hawick	463	177	640	8.0	6.9						
Windermere	216	91	307	3.7	2.7	Huntly	234	93	327	9.5	7.3						
Wirral & Chester	17,037	4,906	21,943	11.1	9.9	Invergordon and Dingwall	1,356	401	1,757	11.3	10.1						
Wisbech	1,341	446	1,787	10.7	8.4	Inverness	2,996	879	3,875	9.2	8.0						
Wolverhampton	10,847	3,452	14,299	11.2	9.9	Irvine	4,849	1,493	6,342	12.4	11.0						
Woodbridge & Leiston	1,135	364	1,499	6.0	4.9	Islay/Mid Argyll	326	129	455	10.1	8.2						
Worcester	3,058	1,100	4,158	6.7	5.8	Keith	347	156	503	9.1	7.5						
Workington	2,935	815	3,750	13.9	11.4	Kelso and Jedburgh	214	79	293	5.3	4.3						
Worksop	2,088	568	2,656	11.0	9.9	Kilmarnock	2,607	810	3,417	11.0	9.7						
Worthing	3,835	1,094	4,929	6.7	5.4	Kirkcaldy	5,789	1,875	7,664	13.1	11.6						
Yeovil	1,824	667	2,491	5.9	4.7	Lanarkshire	13,256	3,186	16,442	11.8	10.4						
York	5,030	1,653	6,683	6.8	5.9	Lochaber	483	203	686	8.5	7.0						
						Lockerbie	281	126	407	11.4	8.4						
						Newton Stewart	359	136	495	18.6	12.4						
						North East Fife	1,126	416	1,542	8.7	7.3						
						Oban	419	213	632	7.6	5.9						
						Orkney Islands	311	124	435	5.9	4.0						
						Peebles	260	104	364	8.1	6.6						
						Perth	1,704	560	2,264	7.2	6.3						
Wales																	
Aberdare	2,024	519	2,543	15.8	13.3	Peterhead	765	316	1,081	8.1	6.8						
Aberystwyth	646	247	893	8.0	6.2	Shetland Islands	396	132	528	4.9	4.2						
Bangor & Caernarfon	2,990	832	3,822	12.7	10.6	Skye and Wester Ross	736	208	944	10.7	8.5						
Blaenau Gwent & Abergaven	3,115	882	3,997	11.9	10.0	Stewartry	549	228	777	11.1	8.2						
Brecon	371	161	532	6.6	4.6	Stirling	1,982	659	2,641	7.5	6.6						
Bridgend	3,653	1,102	4,755	8.7	7.5	Stranraer	675	231	906	12.3	10.1						
Cardiff	15,072	4,089	19,161	9.2	8.2	Sutherland	466	211	677	15.9	12.2						
Cardigan	726	292	1,018	13.9	8.4	Thurso	539	150	689	10.0	8.5						
Cardmarthen	890	278	1,168	6.2	4.7	Western Isles	982	288	1,270	11.2	9.2						
Conwy & Colwyn	2,759	841	3,600	10.9	8.5	Wick	474	111	585	13.2	10.4						
Denbigh	672	246	918	9.4	6.4												
Dolgellau & Barmouth	384	140	524	11.1	8.1												
Fishguard	314	104	418	11.1	7.0												
Haverfordwest	1,810	591	2,401	13.0	10.2												
Holyhead	2,010	570	2,580	15.4	12.2												
						Northern Ireland											
Lampeter & Aberaeron	488	181	669	10.7	7.1	Ballymena	1,707	644	2,351	9.3	7.6						
Llandilo	250	113	363	10.0	6.0	Belfast	32,091	9,946	42,037	11.7	10.2						
Llandrindod Wells	510	241	751	8.1	5.4	Coleraine	3,986	1,194	5,180	15.3	13.0						
Llanelli	2,705	870	3,575	11.9	10.0	Cookstown	1,383	366	1,749	19.1	15.5						
Machynlleth	308	122	430	10.4	7.1	Craigavon	5,219	1,512	6,731	11.1	9.4						
Merthyr & Rhymney	5,160	1,290	6,450	13.9	12.0	Dungannon	2,116	580	2,696	16.3	13.4						
Monmouth	302	98	400	9.4	6.5	Enniskillen	2,484	593	3,077	15.7	12.5						
Neath & Port Talbot	2,963	736	3,699	9.2	8.2	Londonderry	7,580	1,564	9,144	18.0	15.6						
Newport	5,836	1,808	7,644	9.0	8.0	Magherafelt	1,477	404	1,881	14.6	12.2						
Newtown	318	112	430	4.3	3.2	Newry	4,661	1,023	5,684	19.9	16.4						
Pontypool & Cwmbran	2,711	749	3,460	8.8	7.7	Omagh	2,057	522	2,579	15.0	12.1						
Pontypridd & Rhondda	4,951	1,272	6,223	9.9	8.6	Strabane	2,069	369	2,438	21.5	17.8						
Porthmadoc & Ffestiniog	581	221	802	12.0	9.2												
Pwllheli	542	163	705	11.8	8.3												
Shotton, Flint & Rhyl	5,022	1,545	6,567	8.1	6.8												

* Travel-to-Work Areas (TTWA's) are defined in the supplement to the September 1984 *Employment Gazette*, with slight amendments as given in the October 1984 (p 467), March 1985 (p 126), February 1986 (p 86) and December 1987 (p S25) issues.
 # Unemployment rates are calculated as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of employees in employment, unemployment claimants, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related Government-supported training programmes) and as a percentage of employees in employment and the unemployed only.
 Data on claimant unemployment for Assisted Areas, which were redefined on 1 August 1993, are available from the Office for National Statistics NOMIS database. Unemployment rates are available only for those Assisted Areas which map precisely to Travel-to-Work Areas. All the TTWA rates shown are calculated using mid-1994 based denominators. Unemployment denominators for TTWA's have not yet been updated to mid-1995 estimates. The rates shown here are therefore not consistent with those in tables 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3.

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

Age and duration

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM	18-24				25-49				50 and over				All ages *			
	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All
MALE AND FEMALE																
1994 Apr	354.6	177.4	192.5	724.5	605.4	294.7	643.5	1,543.6	156.5	82.9	209.3	448.7	1,131.9	557.0	1,045.6	2,734.4
Jul	405.3	153.7	187.2	746.2	572.1	275.5	621.1	1,468.7	139.1	76.3	195.7	411.0	1,131.9	507.0	1,004.3	2,643.1
Oct	375.9	119.5	175.7	671.1	540.0	246.9	592.4	1,379.3	127.5	73.1	188.1	388.7	1,057.7	440.9	956.5	2,455.0
1995 Jan	371.3	135.4	165.8	672.6	591.5	251.7	577.5	1,420.7	141.2	68.9	183.5	393.7	1,118			

2.6 UNEMPLOYMENT

Age and duration: April 11 1996

Regions

Duration of unemployment in weeks	Male				Female				Male				Female			
	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages
SOUTH EAST																
2 or less	5,572	13,522	4,552	23,955	3,205	6,912	1,993	12,364	2,218	4,725	1,796	8,878	1,143	2,691	738	4,687
Over 2 and up to 4	5,319	10,895	2,636	19,167	2,695	4,390	998	8,334	1,995	3,854	923	6,915	864	1,199	257	2,420
4	9,260	20,129	4,838	34,723	4,947	7,841	1,868	15,064	3,349	6,262	1,582	11,446	1,512	1,892	500	4,078
8	10,985	23,512	5,458	40,438	5,647	8,529	2,058	16,614	3,955	7,202	1,632	13,030	1,715	2,139	492	4,505
13	19,671	46,764	11,348	78,214	9,295	15,441	4,158	29,236	8,099	14,740	3,677	26,752	3,187	4,066	1,093	8,482
26	24,991	60,285	14,511	100,034	12,691	20,246	5,323	38,476	9,328	16,719	4,111	30,280	3,784	4,731	1,266	9,860
52	17,482	59,897	13,984	91,396	7,512	14,929	4,816	27,289	6,073	15,415	3,857	25,354	1,954	2,944	1,094	6,001
104	5,856	27,913	6,961	40,730	2,223	5,565	2,218	10,006	1,756	6,065	1,730	9,551	501	966	476	1,943
156	2,809	18,537	5,095	26,441	801	3,138	1,387	5,326	829	3,821	1,157	5,807	184	515	268	967
208	1,506	15,901	4,637	22,044	374	2,132	1,036	3,542	582	3,816	1,064	5,462	106	495	264	865
Over 260	805	22,749	7,598	31,152	167	2,902	1,772	4,841	381	8,919	3,463	12,763	80	1,045	788	1,913
All	104,256	320,104	81,618	508,294	49,557	92,205	27,627	171,092	38,565	91,538	24,992	156,238	15,030	22,683	7,236	45,721
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE																
2 or less	2,509	6,469	1,758	10,850	1,552	3,713	970	6,340	2,874	6,047	2,096	11,200	1,461	2,660	835	5,088
Over 2 and up to 4	2,462	5,395	1,111	9,098	1,332	2,357	466	4,272	2,743	4,686	1,040	8,680	1,186	1,454	358	3,126
4	4,265	10,282	1,955	16,693	2,562	4,242	833	7,820	4,567	8,082	1,825	14,736	1,981	2,406	592	5,180
8	5,289	12,155	2,397	20,048	3,016	4,713	936	8,841	5,334	9,036	1,996	16,635	2,243	2,482	652	5,569
13	9,218	23,626	4,635	37,654	4,834	8,464	1,933	15,377	10,729	18,474	4,184	33,609	4,089	4,844	1,324	10,412
26	13,318	33,474	6,421	53,329	7,461	11,813	2,567	21,943	11,692	20,516	4,529	36,874	4,816	5,345	1,388	11,635
52	10,313	35,929	6,827	53,088	5,006	9,527	2,522	17,081	7,323	18,052	3,728	29,119	2,368	3,429	1,120	6,929
104	3,823	18,138	3,799	25,760	1,530	3,807	1,267	6,604	2,164	7,246	1,711	11,121	629	1,082	461	2,172
156	1,805	11,842	2,754	16,401	551	2,074	767	3,392	1,119	4,512	1,273	6,904	255	620	294	1,169
208	929	9,845	2,500	13,274	234	1,404	599	2,237	652	4,618	1,106	6,376	121	503	252	876
Over 260	486	14,601	4,519	19,606	107	1,863	1,052	3,022	495	10,912	4,083	15,490	82	1,142	868	2,092
All	54,417	181,756	38,676	275,801	28,185	53,977	13,912	96,929	49,692	112,181	27,571	190,744	19,231	25,967	8,144	54,248
NORTH WEST																
2 or less	740	1,532	617	2,928	360	745	226	1,375	1,467	3,367	1,203	6,157	716	1,606	502	2,909
Over 2 and up to 4	623	1,188	352	2,205	306	467	120	922	1,354	2,639	689	4,824	572	792	186	1,618
4	1,138	2,126	658	3,982	487	763	205	1,495	2,195	4,237	1,067	7,689	945	1,244	328	2,645
8	1,330	2,276	743	4,410	637	867	246	1,786	2,655	4,715	1,168	8,708	1,179	1,395	358	3,045
13	2,582	5,053	1,677	9,355	1,172	1,668	472	3,338	5,594	10,023	2,413	18,147	2,112	2,571	652	5,413
26	2,586	5,220	1,691	9,513	1,164	1,755	606	3,538	7,000	12,120	2,990	22,168	2,459	3,088	897	6,486
52	1,455	4,267	1,329	7,053	575	1,030	426	2,031	4,675	11,189	2,870	18,740	1,327	1,950	705	3,988
104	383	1,705	620	2,708	135	305	181	621	1,510	4,943	1,397	7,850	332	677	298	1,307
156	197	1,111	464	1,772	49	207	138	394	724	3,318	919	4,961	125	390	195	710
208	128	978	412	1,518	32	151	100	283	400	3,108	817	4,325	70	319	156	545
Over 260	51	1,673	731	2,455	20	238	180	438	275	7,053	2,670	9,998	39	655	547	1,241
All	11,213	27,129	9,294	47,899	4,937	8,196	2,900	16,221	27,849	66,712	18,203	113,567	9,876	14,687	4,824	29,907
EAST ANGLIA																
2 or less	740	1,532	617	2,928	360	745	226	1,375	1,467	3,367	1,203	6,157	716	1,606	502	2,909
Over 2 and up to 4	623	1,188	352	2,205	306	467	120	922	1,354	2,639	689	4,824	572	792	186	1,618
4	1,138	2,126	658	3,982	487	763	205	1,495	2,195	4,237	1,067	7,689	945	1,244	328	2,645
8	1,330	2,276	743	4,410	637	867	246	1,786	2,655	4,715	1,168	8,708	1,179	1,395	358	3,045
13	2,582	5,053	1,677	9,355	1,172	1,668	472	3,338	5,594	10,023	2,413	18,147	2,112	2,571	652	5,413
26	2,586	5,220	1,691	9,513	1,164	1,755	606	3,538	7,000	12,120	2,990	22,168	2,459	3,088	897	6,486
52	1,455	4,267	1,329	7,053	575	1,030	426	2,031	4,675	11,189	2,870	18,740	1,327	1,950	705	3,988
104	383	1,705	620	2,708	135	305	181	621	1,510	4,943	1,397	7,850	332	677	298	1,307
156	197	1,111	464	1,772	49	207	138	394	724	3,318	919	4,961	125	390	195	710
208	128	978	412	1,518	32	151	100	283	400	3,108	817	4,325	70	319	156	545
Over 260	51	1,673	731	2,455	20	238	180	438	275	7,053	2,670	9,998	39	655	547	1,241
All	11,213	27,129	9,294	47,899	4,937	8,196	2,900	16,221	27,849	66,712	18,203	113,567	9,876	14,687	4,824	29,907
SOUTH WEST																
2 or less	1,739	3,874	1,546	7,262	863	1,803	547	3,281	1,256	2,391	1,275	5,007	728	1,234	491	2,496
Over 2 and up to 4	1,558	3,055	734	5,445	717	1,096	272	2,170	1,072	1,817	408	3,357	439	628	156	1,273
4	2,450	4,796	1,262	8,675	1,227	1,802	467	3,633	1,902	3,215	739	5,989	839	1,046	253	2,236
8	2,864	5,416	1,515	9,956	1,385	1,883	504	3,861	2,201	3,539	788	6,641	897	1,200	287	2,475
13	5,835	11,890	3,418	21,285	2,649	3,822	1,179	7,753	4,722	8,226	1,929	15,009	1,809	2,462	626	4,740
26	6,332	13,804	4,001	24,221	2,919	4,574	1,462	8,998	5,584	9,805	2,215	17,653	2,019	2,500	734	5,296
52	3,748	11,095	3,578	18,430	1,340	2,709	1,178	5,230	3,253	7,890	1,778	12,929	941	1,525	551	3,021
104	1,019	4,383	1,603	7,005	335	853	420	1,608	852	2,991	851	4,694	222	504	238	964
156	455	2,849	1,126	4,403	124	520	293	937	423	2,022	574	3,019	99	288	158	545
208	300	2,680	971	3,951	95	366	237	698	252	1,995	554	2,801	39	243	119	401
Over 260	192	4,486	1,863	6,541	31	627	490	1,148	151	3,970	1,403	5,524	24	416	334	774
All	26,492	68,328	21,617	117,201	11,685	20,055	7,049	39,317	21,668	47,861	12,514	82,623	8,056	11,826	3,947	24,221
WEST MIDLANDS																
2 or less	2,052	3,962	1,413	7,540	1,059	2,015	690	3,849	2,481	5,895	2,556	11,260	1,290	2,758	1,039	5,292
Over 2 and up to 4	1,907	3,134	820	5,952	942	1,107	284	2,409	2,096	3,987	907	7,247	892	1,340	281	2,678
4	3,248	5,739	1,387	10,537	1,610	1,884	508	4,119	3,588	6,639	1,550	12,209	1,504	2,316	537	4,622
8	3,699	6,495	1,560	11,876	1,781	2,135	568	4,582	4,297	7,445	1,688	13,822	1,836	2,568	611	5,303
13	7,068															

2.7 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Age

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM	All 18 and over	18 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 and over	All ages *
MALE AND FEMALE									
1995 Apr	2,357.5	168.0	454.3	399.0	554.4	404.5	351.7	25.6	2,375.3
Jul	2,318.0	167.7	486.2	388.2	536.7	387.1	329.1	23.0	2,336.2
Oct	2,195.6	161.2	433.4	368.0	514.9	372.9	322.9	22.3	2,212.3
1996 Jan	2,292.6	163.1	439.0	387.3	545.9	393.7	339.1	24.5	2,310.5
Apr	2,205.9	152.2	406.1	368.7	528.9	387.1	339.4	23.6	2,223.9
MALE									
1995 Apr	1,805.3	108.0	330.3	313.1	454.9	309.2	264.7	25.2	1,815.5
Jul	1,748.3	106.0	339.4	302.2	438.4	293.7	245.9	22.7	1,758.6
Oct	1,667.1	101.3	308.4	287.6	422.2	284.2	241.5	22.0	1,676.4
1996 Jan	1,756.2	104.5	317.8	304.7	449.6	301.3	254.1	24.2	1,766.4
Apr	1,685.0	97.9	295.4	289.4	432.9	293.4	252.7	23.2	1,695.5
FEMALE									
1995 Apr	552.1	60.0	124.0	85.8	99.5	95.4	87.0	0.4	559.8
Jul	569.7	61.6	146.8	86.0	98.2	93.4	83.2	0.3	577.5
Oct	528.6	59.9	125.0	80.5	92.7	88.7	81.4	0.3	535.9
1996 Jan	536.4	58.6	121.3	82.6	96.3	92.4	85.0	0.3	544.1
Apr	520.9	54.3	110.7	79.2	96.0	93.7	86.7	0.3	528.5

* Including some aged under 18.

2.8 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Duration

UNITED KINGDOM	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 and up to 104 weeks	Over 104 and up to 156 weeks	Over 156 weeks	All unemployed	Total over 52 weeks
MALE AND FEMALE								
1995 Apr	258.5	755.6	474.4	372.3	168.9	345.5	2,375.3	886.7
Jul	325.4	708.5	440.0	365.1	159.6	337.6	2,336.2	862.3
Oct	251.1	733.7	401.9	347.2	148.7	329.8	2,212.3	825.7
1996 Jan	252.4	820.5	421.6	346.6	143.9	325.5	2,310.5	816.0
Apr	236.3	735.8	445.5	348.3	139.9	318.1	2,223.9	806.3
Proportion of number unemployed								
1995 Apr	10.9	31.8	20.0	15.7	7.1	14.5	100.0	37.3
Jul	13.9	30.3	18.8	15.6	6.8	14.5	100.0	36.9
Oct	11.3	33.2	18.2	15.7	6.7	14.9	100.0	37.3
1996 Jan	10.9	35.5	18.2	15.0	6.2	14.1	100.0	35.3
Apr	10.6	33.1	20.0	15.7	6.3	14.3	100.0	36.3
MALE								
1995 Apr	180.2	553.3	350.6	294.0	139.8	297.6	1,815.5	731.4
Jul	209.0	512.8	327.7	286.9	131.4	290.9	1,758.6	709.2
Oct	176.3	519.7	302.4	272.1	122.1	283.7	1,676.4	678.0
1996 Jan	177.0	602.7	314.8	273.2	118.3	280.4	1,766.4	671.9
Apr	162.7	539.4	329.9	274.9	114.6	274.0	1,695.5	663.5
Proportion of number unemployed								
1995 Apr	9.9	30.5	19.3	16.2	7.7	16.4	100.0	40.3
Jul	11.9	29.2	18.6	16.3	7.5	16.5	100.0	40.3
Oct	10.5	31.0	18.0	16.2	7.3	16.9	100.0	40.4
1996 Jan	10.0	34.1	17.8	15.5	6.7	15.9	100.0	38.0
Apr	9.6	31.8	19.5	16.2	6.8	16.2	100.0	39.1
FEMALE								
1995 Apr	78.3	202.3	123.8	78.4	29.1	47.9	559.8	155.4
Jul	116.4	195.7	112.3	78.2	28.2	46.8	577.5	153.1
Oct	74.7	213.9	99.5	75.1	26.6	46.0	535.9	147.7
1996 Jan	75.4	217.8	106.8	73.4	25.6	45.2	544.1	144.2
Apr	73.6	196.4	115.6	73.4	25.3	44.1	528.5	142.8
Proportion of number unemployed								
1995 Apr	14.0	36.1	22.1	14.0	5.2	8.6	100.0	27.8
Jul	20.2	33.9	19.4	13.5	4.9	8.1	100.0	26.5
Oct	13.9	39.9	18.6	14.0	5.0	8.6	100.0	27.6
1996 Jan	13.8	40.0	19.6	13.5	4.7	8.3	100.0	26.5
Apr	13.9	37.2	21.9	13.9	4.8	8.4	100.0	27.0

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.9

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts as at April 11 1996

	Male	Female	All	Rate +	Per cent employees and unemployed	Per cent workforce and unemployed		Male	Female	All	Rate +	Per cent employees and unemployed	Per cent workforce and unemployed
SOUTH EAST													
Bedfordshire	12,942	4,285	17,227	7.9	6.9		Three Rivers	1,231	363	1,594			
Luton	5,848	1,736	7,584				Watford	1,806	502	2,308			
Mid Bedfordshire	1,690	741	2,431				Welwyn Hatfield	1,482	495	1,977			
North Bedfordshire	3,347	1,095	4,442				Isle of Wight	4,292	1,424	5,716	12.4	10.4	
South Bedfordshire	2,057	713	2,770				Medina	2,457	800	3,257			
Berkshire	13,697	4,161	17,858	4.9	4.3		South Wight	1,835	624	2,459			
Bracknell	1,563	434	1,997				Kent	43,012	12,731	55,743	9.8	8.2	
Newbury	1,823	659	2,482				Ashford	2,230	635	2,865			
Reading	3,705	971	4,676				Canterbury	3,391	986	4,377			
Slough	3,298	965	4,263				Dartford	2,221	667	2,888			
Windsor and Maidenhead	1,891	634	2,525				Dover	3,286	888	4,174			
Wokingham	1,417	498	1,915				Gillingham	2,863	932	3,795			
Buckinghamshire	11,031	3,598	14,629	5.3	4.4		Gravesham	3,098	936	4,034			
Aylesbury Vale	2,336	868	3,204				Maidstone	2,910	948	3,858			
Chiltern	1,147	374	1,521				Rochester-upon-Medway	4,954	1,517	6,471			
Milton Keynes	4,115	1,246	5,361				Sevenoaks	1,923	619	2,542			
South Buckinghamshire	783	290	1,073				Shepway	3,381	828	4,209			
Wycombe	2,650	820	3,470				Swale	3,726	1,217	4,943			
East Sussex	22,339	7,550	29,889	11.8	9.8		Thanet	5,230	1,426	6,656			
Brighton	7,973	2,785	10,758				Tonbridge and Malling	1,812	599	2,411			
Eastbourne	2,128	876	3,004				Tunbridge Wells	1,927	533	2,460			
Hastings	3,339	1,028	4,367				Oxfordshire	8,910	3,110	12,020	4.7	3.8	
Hove	3,519	1,244	4,763				Cherwell	1,870	669	2,539			
Lewes	1,966	604	2,570				Oxford	3,388	1,059	4,445			
Rother	1,722	581	2,303				South Oxfordshire	1,526	555	2,081			
Wealden	1,692	632	2,324				Vale of White Horse	1,112	433	1,545			
Essex	39,475	13,047	52,522	10.0	8.1		West Oxfordshire	1,016	394	1,410			
Basildon	4,849	1,614	6,463				Surrey	13,705	4,550	18,255			
Braintree	2,635	895	3,530				Elmbridge	1,607	623	2,230			
Brentwood	1,124	359	1,483				Epsom and Ewell	968	365	1,333			
Castle Point	2,241	780	3,021				Guildford	1,580	497	2,077			
Chelmsford	2,873	1,101	3,974				Mole Valley	942	284	1,226			
Colchester	3,321	1,099	4,420				Reigate and Banstead	1,796	577	2,373			
Epping Forest	2,476	892	3,368				Runnymede	1,057	358	1,415			
Harlow	2,109	731	2,840				Spelthorne	1,561	516	2,077			
Maldon	1,251	385	1,636				Surrey Heath	860	285	1,145			
Rochford	1,630	596	2,226				Tandridge	1,036	355	1,391			
Southend-on-Sea	6,448	1,988	8,436				Waverley	1,278	380	1,658			
Tendring	3,745	1,060	4,805				Woking	1,020	310	1,330			
Thurrock	3,937	1,231	5,168				West Sussex	11,589	3,623	15,212	5.3	4.5	
Uttlesford	836	316	1,152				Adur	1,074	307	1,381			
Greater London	275,801	96,929	372,730	10.4	9.2		Arun	2,416	746	3,162			
Barking and Dagenham	5,291	1,591	6,882				Chichester	1,533	496	2,029			
Barnet	7,537	2,877	10,414				Crawley	1,854	605	2,459			
Bexley	5,759	2,006	7,765				Horsham	1,311	443	1,754			
Brent	13,150	4,621	17,771				Mid Sussex	1,499	497	1,996			
Bromley	6,866	2,324	9,190				Worthing	1,902	529	2,431			
Camden	8,654	3,676	12,330				EAST ANGLIA						
City of London	99	37	136				Cambridgeshire	13,810	4,832	18,642	6.2	5.2	
City of Westminster	6,113	2,575	8,688				Cambridge	2,535	893	3,428			
Croydon	10,885	3,737	14,622				East Cambridgeshire	898	363	1,261			
Ealing	9,774	3,401	13,175				Fenland	1,885	666	2,551			
Enfield	9,149	3,252	12,401				Huntingdon	2,277	907	3,184			
Greenwich	9,574	3,206	12,780				Peterborough	4,684	1,373	6,057			
Hackney	14,307	4,928	19,235				South Cambridgeshire	1,531	630	2,161			
Hammersmith and Fulham	7,29												

2.9 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

Area statistics

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts as at April 11 1996

	Male	Female	All	Rate +		Male	Female	All	Rate +		
				Per cent employees and unemployed	Per cent workforce				Per cent employees and unemployed	Per cent workforce	
Torbay	4,518	1,304	5,822			Rutland	335	125	460		
Torridge	1,475	529	2,004			Lincolnshire	14,737	4,973	19,710	8.8	7.1
West Devon	947	347	1,294			Boston	1,516	419	1,935		
Dorset	14,974	4,578	19,552	7.9	6.2	East Lindsey	3,209	1,034	4,243		
Bournemouth	5,624	1,540	7,164			Lincoln	3,882	1,090	4,972		
Christchurch	825	244	1,069			North Kesteven	1,494	604	2,098		
East Dorset	975	397	1,372			South Holland	957	351	1,308		
North Dorset	582	205	787			South Kesteven	1,929	771	2,700		
Poole	3,070	874	3,944			West Lindsey	1,756	704	2,460		
Purbeck	785	278	1,063			Northamptonshire	11,885	4,089	15,974	6.4	5.6
West Dorset	1,299	503	1,802			Corby	1,674	468	2,142		
Weymouth and Portland	1,814	537	2,351			Daventry	762	357	1,119		
Gloucestershire	11,153	3,782	14,935	6.6	5.5	East Northamptonshire	1,007	347	1,354		
Cheltenham	2,752	842	3,594			Kettering	1,583	561	2,144		
Cotswold	898	353	1,251			Northampton	4,605	1,483	6,088		
Forest of Dean	1,487	563	2,050			South Northamptonshire	798	355	1,153		
Gloucester	3,034	913	3,947			Wellingborough	1,456	518	1,974		
Stroud	1,816	689	2,505			Nottinghamshire	35,425	10,273	45,698	10.5	9.3
Tewkesbury	1,166	422	1,588			Ashfield	3,728	975	4,703		
Somerset	10,240	3,511	13,751	7.4	6.0	Bassetlaw	3,188	999	4,187		
Mendip	2,275	883	3,158			Broxtowe	2,506	903	3,409		
Sedgemoor	2,423	769	3,192			Gedling	2,898	959	3,857		
South Somerset	2,341	642	3,183			Mansfield	3,597	1,002	4,599		
Taunton Deane	2,301	713	3,014			Newark	2,772	848	3,620		
West Somerset	900	304	1,204			Nottingham	14,695	3,811	18,506		
Wiltshire	10,649	3,939	14,588	6.1	4.8	Rushcliffe	2,041	776	2,817		
Kennet	1,074	419	1,493			YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE					
North Wiltshire	1,821	777	2,598			Humberside (Former county)	30,568	8,858	39,426	8.8	7.6
Salisbury	1,747	610	2,357			East Riding of Yorkshire	6,989	2,442	9,431		
Thamesdown	3,945	1,325	5,270			Kingsdon-upon-Hull	12,815	3,314	16,129		
West Wiltshire	2,062	808	2,870			North East Lincolnshire	6,367	1,765	8,132		
WEST MIDLANDS						North Lincolnshire	4,397	1,337	5,734		
Hereford and Worcester	14,211	5,342	19,553	7.3	6.0	North Yorkshire	10,140	3,993	14,133	6.7	5.4
Bromsgrove	1,674	648	2,322			Craven	651	255	906		
Hereford	1,341	569	1,910			Hambleton	1,275	587	1,862		
Leominster	818	278	1,096			Harrogate	2,286	977	3,263		
Malvern Hills	1,547	584	2,131			Richmondshire	587	312	899		
Redditch	1,908	758	2,666			Ryedale	681	288	969		
South Herefordshire	918	354	1,272			Scarborough	3,013	967	3,980		
Worcester	2,246	744	2,990			Selby	1,647	607	2,254		
Wychavon	1,548	660	2,208			South Yorkshire	48,847	13,220	62,067	12.5	11.0
Wyre Forest	2,211	747	2,958			Barnsley	7,248	1,870	9,118		
Shropshire	7,855	2,776	10,631	6.4	5.3	Doncaster	11,493	3,027	14,520		
Bridgnorth	737	308	1,045			Rotherham	9,605	2,371	11,976		
North Shropshire	829	321	1,150			Sheffield	20,501	5,952	26,453		
Oswestry	778	284	1,062			West Yorkshire	62,409	18,344	80,753	9.0	8.0
Shrewsbury and Atcham	1,853	568	2,421			Bradford	15,379	4,428	19,807		
South Shropshire	690	249	939			Calderdale	5,055	1,600	6,655		
The Wrekin	2,968	1,046	4,014			Kirkstall	10,332	3,069	13,401		
Staffordshire	22,381	7,224	29,605	7.6	6.6	Leeds	22,140	6,466	28,606		
Cannock Chase	2,228	746	2,974			Wakefield	9,503	2,781	12,284		
East Staffordshire	2,509	766	3,275			York	4,274	1,306	5,580	6.8	5.5
Lichfield	1,562	607	2,169			York	4,274	1,306	5,580		
Newcastle-under-Lyme	2,498	807	3,305			NORTH WEST					
South Staffordshire	2,066	806	2,872			Cheshire	21,583	6,455	28,038	7.0	6.2
Stafford	1,983	657	2,640			Chester	2,737	801	3,538		
Staffordshire Moorlands	1,311	462	1,773			Congleton	1,238	484	1,722		
Stoke-on-Trent	6,555	1,758	8,313			Crewe and Nantwich	2,361	758	3,119		
Tamworth	1,669	615	2,284			Ellesmere Port and Neston	2,165	570	2,735		
Warwickshire	8,849	3,274	12,123	6.2	5.3	Halton	4,538	1,203	5,741		
North Warwickshire	1,112	407	1,519			Macclesfield	2,179	675	2,854		
Nuneaton and Bedworth	2,540	860	3,400			Vale Royal	2,399	744	3,143		
Rugby	1,655	659	2,314			Warrington	3,966	1,220	5,186		
Stratford-on-Avon	1,433	584	2,017			Greater Manchester	76,936	21,551	98,487	9.3	8.3
Warwick	2,109	764	2,873			Bolton	6,930	1,690	8,620		
West Midlands	96,058	29,728	125,786	10.8	9.8	Bury	3,415	1,127	4,542		
Birmingham	43,900	12,948	56,848			Manchester	21,800	6,002	27,802		
Coventry	10,025	3,253	13,278			Oldham	6,546	1,941	8,487		
Dudley	8,077	2,857	10,934			Rochdale	6,357	1,714	8,071		
Sandwell	11,160	3,460	14,620			Salford	7,203	1,765	8,968		
Solihull	4,442	1,558	6,000			Stockport	5,781	1,614	7,395		
Walsall	8,946	2,705	11,651			Tameside	5,766	1,833	7,599		
Wolverhampton	9,508	2,947	12,455			Trafford	4,954	1,511	6,465		
EAST MIDLANDS						Wigan	8,184	2,354	10,538		
Derbyshire	26,149	7,968	34,117	9.5	8.3	Lancashire	31,874	9,303	41,177	7.6	6.6
Amber Valley	2,535	900	3,435			Blackburn	3,694	908	4,602		
Bolsover	2,470	625	3,095			Blackpool	5,042	1,307	6,349		
Chesterfield	3,422	940	4,362			Burnley	1,634	439	2,073		
Derby	8,204	2,376	10,580			Chorley	1,926	579	2,505		
Derbyshire Dales	941	380	1,321			Fylde	752	247	999		
Erewash	2,846	879	3,725			Hyndburn	1,433	462	1,895		
High Peak	1,643	570	2,213			Lancaster	3,819	1,227	5,046		
North East Derbyshire	2,626	792	3,418			Pendle	1,732	549	2,281		
South Derbyshire	1,462	506	1,968			Preston	4,087	1,067	5,154		
Leicestershire	19,938	6,674	26,612	6.6	5.9	Ribble Valley	545	189	734		
Blaby	1,105	432	1,537			Rossendale	1,045	322	1,367		
Charnwood	2,503	960	3,463			South Ribble	1,526	549	2,075		
Harborough	846	321	1,167			West Lancashire	2,861	944	3,805		
Hinckley and Bosworth	1,163	465	1,628			Wyre	1,778	514	2,292		
Leicester	10,926	3,298	14,224			Merseyside	60,351	16,939	77,290	14.6	13.0
Melton	669	258	927			Knowsley	7,496	1,969	9,465		
North West Leicestershire	1,634	511	2,145			Liverpool	25,002	6,799	31,801		
Oadby and Wigston	757	304	1,061								

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.9

Area statistics

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts as at April 11 1996

	Male	Female	All	Rate +		Male	Female	All	Rate +		
				Per cent employees and unemployed	Per cent workforce				Per cent employees and unemployed	Per cent workforce	
Sefton	9,779	2,894	12,673			NORTHERN IRELAND	66,830	18,717	85,547	13.0	11.1
St Helens	5,873	1,711	7,584			Antrim	1,382	424	1,806		
Wirral	12,201	3,566	15,767			Ards	1,833	605	2,438		
NORTH						Armagh	1,999	543	2,542		
Cleveland (Former County)	25,374	6,191	31,565	15.0	13.6	Ballymena	1,707	644	2,351		
Hartlepool	4,088	957	5,045			Ballymoney	976	235	1,211		
Middlesborough	7,787	1,809	9,596			Banbridge	810	305	1,115		
Redcar and Cleveland	6,201	1,462	7,663								

2.10 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at April 11 1996

	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
SOUTH EAST						
Bedfordshire						
Luton South	3,756	1,036	4,792			
Mid Bedfordshire	1,961	788	2,749			
North Bedfordshire	2,683	872	3,555			
North Luton	2,588	877	3,465			
South West Bedfordshire	1,954	712	2,666			
Berkshire						
East Berkshire	1,922	562	2,484			
Newbury	1,464	531	1,995			
Reading East	2,227	617	2,844			
Reading West	2,110	577	2,687			
Slough	3,298	965	4,263			
Windsor and Maidenhead	1,532	506	2,038			
Wokingham	1,144	403	1,547			
Buckinghamshire						
Aylesbury	1,802	669	2,471			
Beaconsfield	1,073	387	1,460			
Buckingham	852	332	1,184			
Chesham and Amersham	1,143	365	1,508			
Milton Keynes N.E. CC	1,781	571	2,352			
Milton Keynes S.W. BC	2,334	675	3,009			
Wycombe	2,046	599	2,645			
East Sussex						
Bexhill and Battle	1,496	491	1,987			
Brighton Kemptown	4,153	1,334	5,487			
Brighton Pavilion	3,820	1,451	5,271			
Eastbourne	2,280	738	3,018			
Hastings and Rye	3,720	1,178	4,898			
Hove	3,519	1,244	4,763			
Lewes	2,026	636	2,662			
Wealden	1,325	478	1,803			
Essex						
Basilston	3,443	1,092	4,535			
Billerica	2,137	783	2,920			
Braintree	2,302	772	3,074			
Brentwood and Ongar	1,403	434	1,837			
Castle Point	2,241	780	3,021			
Chelmsford	2,071	799	2,870			
Epping Forest	1,944	710	2,654			
Harlow	2,362	838	3,200			
Harwich	3,303	985	4,288			
North Colchester	2,322	780	3,102			
Rochford	2,129	792	2,921			
Saffron Walden	1,472	545	2,017			
South Colchester and Maldon	2,692	879	3,571			
Southend East	3,693	1,097	4,790			
Southend West	2,755	891	3,646			
Thurrock	3,206	970	4,176			
Greater London						
Barking	2,716	814	3,530			
Battersea	4,041	1,529	5,570			
Beckenham	2,571	895	3,466			
Bethnal Green and Stepney	5,026	1,305	6,331			
Bexleyheath	1,580	613	2,193			
Bow and Poplar	6,456	1,741	8,197			
Brent East	5,346	1,861	7,207			
Brent North	2,712	1,068	3,780			
Brent South	5,092	1,692	6,784			
Brentford and Isleworth	2,795	1,025	3,820			
Carshalton and Wallington	2,936	699	3,635			
Chelsea	2,021	1,001	3,022			
Chingford	2,059	729	2,788			
Chipping Barnet	1,642	626	2,268			
Chislehurst	1,531	528	2,059			
City of London						
and Westminster South	2,390	970	3,360			
Croydon Central	2,576	813	3,389			
Croydon North East	3,473	1,226	4,699			
Croydon North West	3,373	1,184	4,557			
Croydon South	1,463	514	1,977			
Dagenham	2,575	777	3,352			
Dulwich	3,381	1,262	4,643			
Ealing North	3,075	1,039	4,114			
Ealing Acton	3,061	1,217	4,278			
Ealing Southall	3,638	1,145	4,783			
Edmonton	3,733	1,228	4,961			
Eltham	2,495	792	3,287			
Enfield North	2,967	1,089	4,056			
Enfield Southgate	2,449	935	3,384			
Erith and Crayford	2,954	951	3,905			
Feltham and Heston	3,477	1,182	4,659			
Finchley	1,913	781	2,694			
Greenwich	3,100	1,317	4,417			
Hackney North and Stoke Newington	2,938	1,025	3,963			
Hackney South and Shoreditch	7,013	2,535	9,548			
Hammersmith	7,294	2,393	9,687			
Hampstead and Highgate	4,194	1,547	5,741			
Harrow East	3,512	1,225	4,737			
Harrow West	2,562	1,001	3,563			
Hayes and Harlington	1,979	767	2,746			
Hendon North	2,264	700	2,964			
Hendon South	2,038	680	2,718			
Holborn and St Pancras	1,944	790	2,734			
Hornchurch	5,142	1,951	7,093			
Hornsey and Wood Green	1,813	591	2,404			
Ilford North	5,262	2,211	7,473			
Ilford South	2,059	705	2,764			
Islington North	3,256	1,031	4,287			
Islington South and Finsbury	5,991	2,326	8,317			
	4,707	1,816	6,523			
Kensington				3,037	1,434	4,471
Kingston-upon-Thames				1,530	586	2,116
Lewisham East				3,433	1,108	4,541
Lewisham West				4,166	1,373	5,539
Lewisham Deptford				5,527	1,819	7,346
Leyton				4,772	1,462	6,234
Mitcham and Morden				3,255	1,116	4,373
Newham North East				4,430	1,232	5,662
Newham North West				4,343	1,256	5,599
Newham South				4,374	1,242	5,616
Norwood				5,457	2,026	7,483
Old Bexley and Sidcup				1,407	447	1,854
Orpington				1,357	454	1,811
Peckham				5,447	1,857	7,304
Putney				2,556	1,035	3,591
Ravensbourne				1,407	447	1,854
Richmond-upon-Thames and Barnes				1,539	669	2,208
Romford				1,714	502	2,216
Ruislip-Northwood				1,173	415	1,588
Southwark and Bermondsey				5,180	1,710	6,890
Streatham				4,654	1,815	6,469
Surbiton				1,197	422	1,619
Sutton and Cheam				1,645	549	2,194
Tooting				4,063	1,574	5,637
Tottenham				7,921	2,511	10,432
Twickenham				1,666	614	2,280
Upminster				1,847	535	2,382
Uxbridge				1,873	618	2,491
Vauxhall				6,072	2,209	8,281
Walthamstow				3,388	1,136	4,524
Wanstead and Woodford				1,780	673	2,453
Westminster North				3,822	1,642	5,464
Wimbledon				1,925	719	2,644
Woolwich				4,141	1,389	5,530
Hampshire						
Aldershot				1,515	500	2,015
Basingstoke				2,779	924	3,703
East Hampshire				1,501	496	1,997
Eastleigh				2,224	683	2,907
Fareham				1,748	601	2,349
Gosport				1,773	667	2,440
Havant				2,773	703	3,476
New Forest				1,494	495	1,989
North West Hampshire				995	363	1,358
Portsmouth North				3,136	893	4,029
Portsmouth South				4,073	1,211	5,284
Romsey and Waterside				1,619	561	2,180
Southampton Itchen				3,788	881	4,669
Southampton Test				3,334	885	4,219
Winchester				1,344	430	1,774
Hertfordshire						
Broxbourne				2,211	788	2,999
Hertford and Stortford				1,492	610	2,102
Hertsmere				1,704	588	2,292
North Hertfordshire				2,059	687	2,746
South West Hertfordshire				1,464	468	1,932
St Albans				1,320	409	1,729
Stevenage				2,613	862	3,475
Watford				2,123	594	2,717
Welwyn Hatfield				1,496	491	1,987
West Hertfordshire				1,923	594	2,517
Isle of Wight						
Isle of Wight				4,292	1,424	5,716
Kent						
Ashford				2,290	635	2,925
Canterbury				2,440	723	3,163
Dartford				2,557	771	3,328
Dover				3,051	816	3,867
Faversham				3,562	1,179	4,741
Folkestone and Hythe				3,381	828	4,209
Gillingham				2,933	946	3,879
Gravesend				3,098	936	4,034
Maidstone				2,253	723	2,976
Medway				2,791	873	3,664
Mid Kent				2,820	869	3,689
North Thanet				3,656	961	4,617
Sevenoaks				1,587	515	2,102
South Thanet				2,854	824	3,678
Tonbridge and Malling				1,812	599	2,411
Tunbridge Wells				1,927	533	2,460
Oxfordshire						
Banbury				1,715	612	2,327
Henley				1,010	362	1,372
Oxford East				2,644	791	3,435
Oxford West and Abingdon				1,290	490	1,780
Wantage				1,080	404	1,484
Witney				1,171	451	1,622
Surrey						
Chertsey and Walton				1,451	510	1,961
East Surrey				1,036	355	1,391
Epsom and Ewell				1,333	501	1,834
Esher				936	352	1,288
Guildford				1,318	430	1,748
Mole Valley				993	304	1,297
North West Surrey				1,285	436	1,721
Reigate				1,431	441	1,872

2.10 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at April 11 1996

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
Nottinghamshire				Littleborough and Saddleworth	1,681	609	2,290
Ashfield	3,178	851	4,029	Makerfield	2,183	726	2,909
Bassetlaw	2,916	823	3,739	Manchester Central	5,126	1,211	6,337
Broxtowe	2,093	756	2,849	Manchester Blackley	3,317	803	4,120
Gedling	2,385	795	3,180	Manchester Gorton	4,525	5,829	10,354
Mansfield	3,099	896	3,995	Manchester Withington	3,726	1,285	5,011
Newark	2,290	813	3,103	Manchester Wythenshawe	3,212	797	4,009
Nottingham East	6,121	1,705	7,826	Oldham Central and Royton	3,222	845	4,067
Nottingham North	4,375	970	5,345	Oldham West	2,265	665	2,930
Nottingham South	4,199	1,136	5,335	Rochdale	3,082	802	3,884
Rushcliffe	2,041	776	2,817	Salford East	3,265	767	4,032
Sherwood	2,728	752	3,480	Stalybridge and Hyde	2,497	832	3,329
				Stretford	1,859	493	2,352
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE				Wigan	3,540	1,053	4,593
Humberside (Former county)				Worsley	2,960	829	3,789
Beverley	1,939	758	2,697		2,192	581	2,773
Booth Ferry	2,290	809	3,099	Lancashire			
Bridlington	3,211	1,021	4,232	Blackburn	3,045	685	3,730
Brigg and Cleethorpes	3,206	1,079	4,285	Blackpool North	2,595	662	3,257
Glanford and Scunthorpe	2,947	858	3,805	Blackpool South	2,447	645	3,092
Great Grimsby	4,160	1,019	5,179	Burnley	1,648	442	2,090
Kingston-upon-Hull East	4,053	971	5,024	Chorley	2,037	625	2,662
Kingston-upon-Hull North	4,797	1,228	6,025	Fylde	900	285	1,185
Kingston-upon-Hull West	3,965	1,115	5,080	Hyndburn	1,433	462	1,895
				Lancaster	1,735	608	2,343
North Yorkshire				Morecambe and Lunesdale	2,220	691	2,911
Harrogate	1,714	707	2,421	Pendle	1,732	549	2,281
Richmond	1,719	811	2,530	Preston	3,564	893	4,457
Ryedale	1,568	657	2,225	Ribble Valley	906	322	1,228
Scarborough	2,773	885	3,658	Rossendale and Darwen	1,694	545	2,239
Selby	1,961	728	2,689	South Ribble	1,526	549	2,075
Skipton and Ripon	1,271	541	1,812	West Lancashire	2,750	898	3,648
York	3,408	970	4,378	Wyre	1,642	442	2,084
				Merseyside			
South Yorkshire				Birkenhead	4,717	1,201	5,918
Barnsley Central	2,482	622	3,104	Bootle	4,999	1,210	6,209
Barnsley East	2,456	577	3,033	Crosby	2,427	853	3,280
Barnsley West and Penistone	2,310	671	2,981	Knowsley North	3,502	950	4,452
Don Valley	3,429	912	4,341	Knowsley South	3,994	1,019	5,013
Doncaster Central	4,092	1,151	5,243	Liverpool Broadgreen	4,352	1,165	5,517
Doncaster North	3,972	964	4,936	Liverpool Garston	3,208	857	4,065
Rother Valley	2,935	832	3,767	Liverpool Mossley Hill	3,554	1,109	4,663
Rotherham	3,489	808	4,297	Liverpool Riverside	4,811	1,270	6,081
Sheffield Central	5,167	1,384	6,551	Liverpool Walton	5,054	1,370	6,424
Sheffield Attercliffe	2,903	833	3,736	Liverpool West Derby	4,023	1,028	5,051
Sheffield Brightside	4,078	915	4,993	Southport	2,353	831	3,184
Sheffield Hallam	2,070	897	2,967	St Helens North	2,704	852	3,556
Sheffield Heeley	3,567	1,019	4,586	St Helens South	3,169	859	4,028
Sheffield Hillsborough	2,716	904	3,620	Wallasey	3,678	1,066	4,744
Wentworth	3,181	731	3,912	Wirral South	1,798	611	2,409
				Wirral West	2,008	688	2,696
West Yorkshire				NORTH			
Batley and Spen	2,715	741	3,456	Cleveland (Former county)			
Bradford North	3,945	996	4,941	Hartlepool	4,088	957	5,045
Bradford South	3,129	844	3,973	Langbaugh	4,014	1,069	5,083
Bradford West	4,578	1,240	5,818	Middlesbrough	5,292	1,159	6,451
Calder Valley	1,911	684	2,595	Redcar	3,985	853	4,838
Colne Valley	2,071	676	2,747	Stockton North	4,185	1,053	5,238
Dewsbury	2,292	669	2,961	Stockton South	3,810	1,100	4,910
Elmet	1,820	578	2,398	Cumbria			
Halifax	3,144	916	4,060	Barrow and Furness	3,243	773	4,016
Hemsworth	2,327	602	2,929	Carlisle	2,304	699	3,003
Huddersfield	3,254	983	4,237	Copeland	2,913	765	3,678
Keighley	2,005	765	2,770	Penrith and the Border	1,413	595	2,008
Leeds Central	4,659	1,189	5,848	Westmorland	1,141	422	1,563
Leeds East	3,986	996	4,982	Workington	2,754	735	3,489
Leeds North East	2,546	863	3,409	Durham			
Leeds North West	1,932	647	2,579	Bishop Auckland	2,695	676	3,371
Leeds West	3,168	829	3,997	City of Durham	2,053	689	2,742
Morley and Leeds South	2,324	729	3,053	Darlington	3,284	816	4,100
Normanton	1,888	689	2,577	Easington	2,551	585	3,136
Pontefract and Castleford	2,742	694	3,436	North Durham	2,799	738	3,537
Pudsey	1,337	493	1,830	North West Durham	2,390	599	2,989
Shipley	1,722	583	2,305	Sedgefield	1,874	515	2,389
Wakefield	2,914	938	3,852	Northumberland			
NORTH WEST				Berwick-upon-Tweed	2,005	573	2,578
Cheshire				Blyth Valley	2,694	810	3,504
City of Chester	2,278	619	2,897	Hexham	1,333	517	1,850
Congleton	1,312	515	1,827	Wansbeck	3,096	807	3,903
Crewe and Nantwich	2,287	727	3,014	Tyne and Wear			
Edisbury	1,883	584	2,467	Blaydon	2,585	746	3,331
Ellesmere Port and Neston	2,368	644	3,012	Gateshead East	3,168	726	3,894
Halton	3,626	964	4,590	Houghton and Washington	3,520	984	4,504
Macclesfield	1,425	413	1,838	Jarrow	3,402	803	4,205
Tatton	1,526	530	2,056	Newcastle upon Tyne Central	3,201	935	4,136
Warrington North	2,532	712	3,244	Newcastle upon Tyne East	3,885	1,089	4,974
Warrington South	2,346	747	3,093	Newcastle upon Tyne North	3,071	856	3,927
Greater Manchester				South Shields	3,810	1,002	4,812
Altrincham and Sale	1,484	524	2,008	Sunderland North	4,367	1,031	5,398
Ashton-under-Lyne	2,183	630	2,813	Sunderland South	4,470	1,137	5,607
Bolton North East	2,271	509	2,780	Tyne Bridge	4,764	953	5,717
Bolton South East	2,717	645	3,362	Tynemouth	3,566	1,045	4,611
Bolton West	1,942	536	2,478	Wallsend	3,842	1,095	4,937
Bury North	1,594	496	2,090				
Bury South	1,821	631	2,452				
Cheadle	1,145	390	1,535				
Davyhulme	1,824	536	2,360				
Denton and Reddish	2,477	697	3,174				
Eccles	2,349	583	2,932				
Hazel Grove	1,386	405	1,791				
Heywood and Middleton	2,653	734	3,387				
Leigh	2,438	633	3,071				

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10

Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at April 11 1996

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
WALES				Orkney and Shetland Islands	707	256	963
Aberavon	1,701	410	2,111	Paisley North	2,409	687	3,096
Alyn and Deeside	1,741	606	2,347	Paisley South	2,172	610	2,782
Blaenau Gwent	2,429	647	3,076	Perth and Kinross	1,955	686	2,641
Brecon and Radnor	1,217	521	1,738	Renfrew West and Inverclyde	1,345	437	1,782
Bridgend	1,793	546	2,339	Ross, Cromarty and Skye	2,588	857	3,445
Caernarfon	2,134	632	2,766	Roxburgh and Berwickshire	1,024	392	1,416
Caerphilly	3,032	762	3,794	Stirling	1,766	612	2,378
Cardiff Central	2,757	889	3,646	Strathkelvin and Bearsden	1,645	521	2,166
Cardiff North	1,355	389	1,744	Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale	804	293	1,097
Cardiff South and Penarth	3,600	827	4,427	Western Isles	982	288	1,270
Cardiff West	3,209	849	4,058				
Cardiff West	1,952	638	2,590	NORTHERN IRELAND			
Cardiff West	1,905	730	2,635	Belfast East	2,708	855	3,563
Ceredigion and Pembroke North	2,751	753	3,504	Belfast North	4,352	952	5,304
Clwyd North West	2,751	753	3,504	Belfast South	3,514	1,376	4,890
Clwyd South West	1,748	649	2,397	Belfast West	5,606	987	6,593
Conwy	2,396	710	3,106	East Antrim	3,041	1,084	4,125
Cynon Valley	2,379	604	2,983	East Londonderry	5,013	1,425	6,438
Delyn	1,875	576	2,451	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	4,600	1,173	5,773
Gower	1,560	490	2,050	Foyle	6,961	1,407	8,368
Islwyn	1,558	479	2,037	Lagan Valley	3,151	1,040	4,191
Llanelli	2,200	713	2,913	Mid-Ulster	4,779	1,147	5,926
Meirionnydd Nant Conwy	1,177	438	1,615	Newry and Armagh	5,076	1,152	6,228
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	2,835	672	3,507	North Antrim	3,506	1,084	4,590
Monmouth	1,502	546	2,048	North Down	2,524	1,041	3,565
Montgomery	719	327	1,046	South Antrim	2,583	950	3,533
Neath	1,832	459	2,291	South Down	4,147	1,343	5,490
Newport East	2,337	703	3,040	Strangford	2,391	852	3,243
Newport West	2,637	793	3,430	Upper Bann	2,878	849	3,727
Ogmore	1,760	446	2,206				
Pembroke	4,609	1,100	5,709				
Pontypridd	2,124	600	2,724				
Rhondda	2,306	557	2,863				
Swansea East	2,414	508	2,922				
Swansea West	2,530	732	3,262				
Torfaen	2,447	633	3,080				
Vale of Glamorgan	2,671	820	3,491				
Wrexham	2,035	751	2,786				
Ynys Mon	2,496	716	3,212				
				SCOTLAND			
				Aberdeen North	2,156	543	2,699

2.15 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Rates by age

UNITED KINGDOM	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60 and over	All ages *
MALE AND FEMALE								
1993 Apr	21.2	17.6	13.1	9.6	7.5	10.0	3.9	10.6
Jul	20.7	17.9	12.6	9.3	7.2	9.6	3.5	10.4
Oct	20.1	16.5	12.0	8.9	6.9	9.4	3.2	9.9
1994 Jan	21.6	18.0	12.7	9.3	7.3	9.7	3.2	10.3
Apr	20.1	16.5	11.9	8.9	7.0	9.5	2.8	9.8
Jul	20.0	17.2	11.4	8.5	6.6	8.7	2.3	9.4
Oct	18.7	15.3	10.6	8.0	6.2	8.3	2.1	8.8
1995 Jan	18.6	15.3	10.9	8.3	6.3	8.4	2.1	8.9
Apr	17.3	14.2	10.3	7.9	6.1	8.1	1.9	8.5
Jul	17.3	15.2	10.0	7.7	5.9	7.6	1.7	8.3
Oct	16.6	13.5	9.5	7.4	5.6	7.4	1.6	7.9
1996 Jan	16.8	13.7	10.0	7.8	6.0	7.8	1.8	8.3
Apr	15.7	12.7	9.5	7.6	5.9	7.8	1.7	7.9
MALE								
1993 Apr	25.7	23.0	17.4	13.5	10.6	13.6	6.0	14.4
Jul	24.9	22.9	16.8	13.0	10.2	13.0	5.5	13.9
Oct	24.0	21.2	16.0	12.6	9.9	12.7	5.0	13.3
1994 Jan	26.0	23.4	17.1	13.1	10.4	13.3	5.1	14.1
Apr	24.3	21.6	16.1	12.5	10.0	12.9	4.4	13.3
Jul	23.7	21.6	15.2	11.9	9.3	11.8	3.7	12.6
Oct	22.1	19.5	14.3	11.3	8.8	11.3	3.2	11.8
1995 Jan	22.3	19.8	14.7	11.7	9.0	11.5	3.2	12.1
Apr	20.8	18.4	13.8	11.2	8.7	11.0	2.9	11.5
Jul	20.5	18.9	13.4	10.8	8.2	10.2	2.6	11.1
Oct	19.5	17.2	12.7	10.4	8.0	10.0	2.6	10.6
1996 Jan	20.2	17.7	13.5	11.1	8.5	10.5	2.8	11.2
Apr	18.9	16.4	12.8	10.6	8.2	10.5	2.7	10.7
FEMALE								
1993 Apr	16.1	10.7	6.9	4.2	3.8	5.4	.1	5.7
Jul	15.9	11.6	6.7	4.1	3.7	5.3	.1	5.7
Oct	15.8	10.4	6.4	3.9	3.5	5.2	.1	5.4
1994 Jan	16.6	11.0	6.5	3.9	3.6	5.2	.1	5.5
Apr	15.3	10.1	6.1	3.8	3.5	5.1	.1	5.2
Jul	15.7	11.6	6.1	3.7	3.4	4.9	.1	5.3
Oct	14.9	9.9	5.6	3.4	3.1	4.6	.1	4.8
1995 Jan	14.5	9.6	5.6	3.4	3.2	4.6	.1	4.8
Apr	13.3	8.8	5.3	3.4	3.1	4.5	.1	4.6
Jul	13.7	10.4	5.3	3.4	3.1	4.3	.1	4.7
Oct	13.3	8.9	5.0	3.2	2.9	4.2	.1	4.4
1996 Jan	13.0	8.6	5.1	3.3	3.0	4.4	.1	4.5
Apr	12.0	7.8	4.9	3.3	3.1	4.5	.1	4.3

* Includes those aged under 18. These figures have been affected by the benefit regulations for under 18-year olds introduced in September 1988. See also note + to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

Notes: 1 Unemployment rates by age are expressed as a percentage of the estimated workforce in the corresponding age groups at mid-1994 for 1994, 1995 and 1996, and at the corresponding mid-year estimates for earlier years.

2 While the figures are presented to one decimal place, they should not be regarded as implying precision to that degree. The figures for those aged 18-19 are subject to the widest errors.

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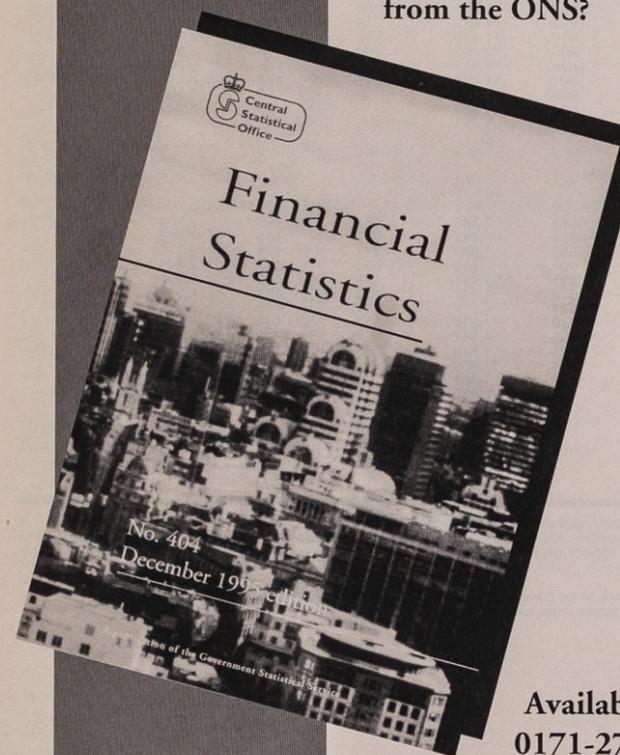
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2.18 UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

THOUSAND											
	EC average	Major 7 nations (G7)	United Kingdom *	Australia ##	Austria #	Belgium ++	Canada ##	Denmark ++	Finland ++	France ++	Germany # (FR)
OECD STANDARDISED RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)											
1992	9.4	6.9	9.9	10.7	..	8.0	11.2	..	13.0	10.4	4.6
1993	10.9	7.2	10.4	10.8	..	8.6	11.2	..	17.7	11.7	7.9
1994	11.3	7.0	9.5	9.7	..	9.6	10.3	..	18.2	12.3	8.4
1995	11.0	6.8	8.7	8.5	..	9.4	9.5	..	17.0	11.6	..
1995 Mar	11.1	6.7	8.8	8.7	..	9.8	9.6	..	16.2	11.8	8.1
Apr	11.1	6.8	8.8	8.3	..	9.8	9.4	..	17.5	11.7	8.1
May	11.0	6.8	8.8	8.5	..	9.8	9.5	..	18.0	11.6	8.1
Jun	11.0	6.8	8.8	8.2	..	9.3	9.5	..	17.1	11.6	8.2
Jul	11.0	6.8	8.8	8.2	..	9.4	9.7	..	17.4	11.5	8.2
Aug	11.0	6.8	8.7	8.3	..	9.5	9.5	..	16.8	11.5	8.3
Sep	11.0	6.8	8.7	8.4	..	9.5	9.2	..	16.4	11.6	8.4
Oct	11.0	6.7	8.7	8.6	..	9.6	9.4	..	16.8	11.6	8.5
Nov	11.0	6.8	8.6	8.4	..	9.6	9.4	..	16.8	11.7	8.6
Dec	11.3	6.9	8.5	8.1	..	9.6	9.4	..	16.9	11.7	8.6
1996 Jan	11.1	6.9	8.5	8.4	..	9.6	9.5	..	16.6	11.8	..
Feb	11.1	6.8	8.4	8.4	..	9.5	9.5	..	16.5	11.8	..
Mar	..	..	8.3	8.5	..	9.5	9.3	..	16.3	..	..
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED											
1992	2,765	935	..	472	1,556	315	362	2,911	1,822	..	..
1993	2,901	949	..	550	1,561	344	483	3,171	2,314	..	..
1994	2,620	855	..	589	1,540	338	492	3,330	2,560	..	..
1995	2,307	766	..	597	1,422	288	429	..	..	..	..
1995 Apr	2,328	754	213	592	1,409	283	467	2,987	..	..	..
May	2,317	768	215	591	1,424	284	469	2,959	..	..	..
Jun	2,314	750	215	591	1,429	288	470	2,936	3,594	..	..
Jul	2,313	747	216	592	1,449	295	469	2,912	3,589	..	..
Aug	2,292	755	220	595	1,422	288	467	2,839	3,612	..	..
Sep	2,265	763	215	604	1,372	275	463	2,952	3,662	..	..
Oct	2,265	780	217	610	1,415	266	459	2,962	3,671	..	..
Nov	2,245	776	223	609	1,403	261	456	2,991	3,723	..	..
Dec	2,236	738	225	606	1,411	261	456	3,005	3,792	..	..
1996 Jan	2,207	770	229	607	1,438	256	451	3,016	3,858	..	..
Feb	2,212	767	240	605	1,447	..	450	3,032	3,965	..	..
Mar	2,187	..	..	603	1,407	..	449	3,027	3,996	..	..
Apr	2,184	..	..	..	1,421	..	..	..	3,935	..	..
% rate:latest month	7.8	8.4	7.3	14.2	9.4	9.1	18.0	11.9	10.3	..	..
Latest 3 months:change on previous 3 months	-0.1	-0.2	+0.4	-0.1	-0.1	-0.6	-0.2	+0.2	+0.4	..	..
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED											
1995 Apr	2,375	743	212	567	1,463	298	459	2,934	3,605	..	..
May	2,302	754	193	555	1,449	277	448	2,838	3,461	..	..
Jun	2,254	725	175	555	1,380	271	475	2,773	3,457	..	..
Jul	2,336	710	175	608	1,509	283	487	2,819	3,591	..	..
Aug	2,350	722	180	631	1,441	289	462	2,901	3,578	..	..
Sep	2,292	763	182	629	1,231	264	452	2,979	3,521	..	..
Oct	2,212	739	204	624	1,277	257	448	3,019	3,526	..	..
Nov	2,196	737	232	610	1,314	252	449	3,044	3,579	..	..
Dec	2,228	749	267	597	1,357	251	478	3,100	3,791	..	..
1996 Jan	2,310	832	296	621	1,542	285	472	3,162	4,159	..	..
Feb	2,303	857	294	604	1,539	..	463	3,127	4,270	..	..
Mar	2,231	..	..	584	1,551	..	452	..	4,141	..	..
Apr	2,224	..	..	..	1,460	..	..	..	3,997	..	..
% rate:latest month	7.9	9.4	9.0	13.8	9.8	10.1	18.6	12.2	10.4	..	..
Latest month:change on a year ago	-0.6	-0.5	+1.0	+0.2	-0.2	-1.9	-0.6	N/C	+1.0	..	..

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

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.18 Selected countries

THOUSAND												
	Greece +	Irish Republic +	Italy **	Japan **	Luxembourg #	Netherlands ++	Norway ++	Portugal #	Spain +	Sweden ##	Switzerland ++	United States ##
OECD STANDARDISED RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)												
1992	..	15.5	10.5	2.2	..	5.6	5.9	4.1	18.1	4.8	2.9	7.3
1993	..	15.6	10.2	2.5	..	6.2	6.0	5.5	22.4	9.5	3.8	6.7
1994	..	14.3	11.1	2.9	..	6.8	5.4	6.8	23.8	9.8	3.6	6.0
1995	..	12.9	..	3.1	..	6.5	..	7.1	..	9.2	..	5.5
1995 Mar	..	12.8	..	3.0	..	6.7	..	..	..	9.6	..	5.4
Apr	..	12.8	12.2	3.1	..	6.5	..	..	..	9.2	..	5.6
May	..	12.7	..	..	..	6.3	5.2	7.2	22.5	9.1	..	5.6
Jun	..	12.8	..	3.2	..	6.3	..	..	..	9.1	..	5.6
Jul	..	12.8	12.1	3.2	..	6.4	..	..	..	8.8	..	5.6
Aug	..	12.8	..	3.2	..	6.4	4.6	7.0	22.8	8.7	..	5.6
Sep	..	12.9	..	3.2	..	6.3	..	..	..	9.1	..	5.6
Oct	..	13.1	..	3.2	..	6.3	..	..	..	9.2	..	5.4
Nov	..	12.9	..	3.4	..	6.5	4.3	7.1	22.5	9.3	..	5.5
Dec	..	13.1	..	3.4	..	6.5	..	..	..	9.6	..	5.5
1996 Jan	..	13.0	..	3.4	..	6.6	..	..	..	9.2	..	5.7
Feb	..	13.0	..	3.4	..	6.6	..	..	..	..	..	5.5
Mar	..	12.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.6
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED												
1992	185	283	2,799	1,420	2.7	303	114	317	2,260	..	82.4	9,384
1993	174	294	2,363	1,656	3.5	399	118	350	2,539	..	164.6	8,727
1994	180	283	2,567	1,919	4.6	..	110	..	2,647	..	170.2	7,970
1995	184	278	..	2,110	5.1	..	102	..	2,449	..	..	7,414
1995 Apr	171	276	2,782	2,100	5.1	..	100	..	2,460	..	153.0	7,665
May	176	275	..	2,040	5.1	..	104	..	2,477	..	152.8	7,492
Jun	173	278	..	2,120	5.3	..	106	..	2,467	..	153.5	7,384
Jul	174	277	2,734	2,110	5.0	..	103	..	2,453	..	152.8	7,559
Aug	178	278	..	2,150	5.1	..	103	..	2,452	..	154.2	7,431
Sep	196	279	..	2,160	5.1	..	104	..	2,438	..	152.5	7,465
Oct	205	282	2,652	2,140	5.2	..	99	..	2,399	..	154.1	7,229
Nov	200	280	..	2,240	5.3	..	97	..	2,389	..	153.9	7,409
Dec	193	282	..	2,250	5.2	..	90	..	2,347	..	154.1	7,371
1996 Jan	188	281	2,753	2,300	5.3	..	..	..	2,357	..	155.4	7,677
Feb	179	282	..	2,200	5.4	..	..	..	2,356	..	156.0	7,355
Mar	..	279	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,347	..	..	..
Apr	..	282	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
% rate:latest month	N/A	N/A	12.1	3.3	N/A	..	4.1	..	14.9	..	4.4	5.5
Latest 3 months:change on previous 3 month	N/A	N/A	+0.2	+0.1	N/A	..	-0.4	..	-0.2	..	+0.1	+0.1
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED												
1995 Apr	173	276	2,715	2,140	5.0	465	100	430	2,499	317	156.7	7,378
May	151	269	..	2,080	4.8	446	95	424	2,460	320	152.0	7,185
Jun	155	276	..	2,020	4.7	445	109	419	2,430	413	146.3	7,727
Jul	155	280	2,673	2,020	4.6	453	115	421	2,364	458	146.1	7,892
Aug	155	281	..	2,160	4.7	453	111	421	2,346	428	145.7	7,457
Sep	165	276	..	2,190	5.1	450	96	425	2,384	371	143.5	7,167
Oct	187	276	2,769	2,140	5.3	451	89	437	2,399	344	146.4	6,884
Nov	214	275	..	2,180	5.6	459	87	447	2,419	330	152.1	7,024
Dec	220	285	..	2,110	5.4	463	89	452	2,377	365	157.1	6,872
1996 Jan	226	288	2,756	2,300	5.9	468	..	472	2,422	350	164.7	8,270
Feb	221	287	..	2,240	5.9	469	..					

2.19 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

Flows: standardised, not seasonally adjusted *

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM		INFLOW +						
Month ending		Male and Female		Male		Female		Married
		All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	
1995	Apr 13	305.6	-15.7	214.2	-10.8	91.3	-4.9	30.6
	May 11	252.0	-41.1	178.9	-30.2	73.1	-10.9	22.2
	Jun 8	265.3	-17.2	187.2	-11.7	78.1	-5.5	23.0
	Jul 13	378.8	-23.0	247.0	-15.4	131.8	-7.6	29.5
	Aug 10	336.2	-12.6	219.2	-10.3	117.0	-2.3	33.9
	Sep 14	319.1	-8.9	215.8	-6.2	103.3	-2.7	27.0
	Oct 12	320.8	-19.1	223.8	-11.8	96.9	-7.2	25.4
	Nov 9	311.8	-14.9	219.0	-9.8	92.9	-5.1	27.0
	Dec 14	288.3	-12.1	212.8	-7.1	75.5	-5.0	21.4
1996	Jan 11	322.3	+0.0	223.6	-1.4	98.7	+1.4	30.6
	Feb 8	309.2	+0.8	219.7	+3.0	89.5	-2.2	24.7
	Mar 14	269.5	-13.7	190.1	-10.8	79.4	-2.9	24.2
	Apr 11	291.4	-14.2	200.6	-13.7	90.8	-0.6	31.7

UNITED KINGDOM		OUTFLOW +						
Month ending		Male and Female		Male		Female		Married
		All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	
1995	Apr 13	325.5	-33.1	234.4	-21.1	91.1	-12.0	27.8
	May 11	331.1	-50.6	232.4	-40.8	98.7	-9.8	32.8
	Jun 8	317.1	-38.0	227.6	-29.1	89.6	-8.9	27.8
	Jul 13	308.0	-44.0	221.2	-33.2	86.8	-10.8	24.0
	Aug 10	321.1	-33.0	224.5	-25.4	96.6	-7.6	24.2
	Sep 14	369.3	-21.3	241.6	-14.8	127.7	-6.5	38.2
	Oct 12	407.3	-41.2	275.4	-28.9	131.9	-12.3	31.6
	Nov 9	329.4	-32.0	225.2	-24.4	104.2	-7.6	29.5
	Dec 14	260.5	-46.3	181.1	-32.9	79.4	-13.4	21.2
1996	Jan 11	233.1	-14.3	159.5	-10.1	73.7	-4.2	23.2
	Feb 8	317.4	-39.2	225.5	-30.1	91.8	-9.1	26.5
	Mar 14	332.0	-16.7	236.8	-11.2	95.2	-5.5	28.2
	Apr 11	298.8	-26.7	213.3	-21.1	85.5	-5.6	24.5

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

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.20

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

THOUSAND

INFLOW		Age group									
Month ending		Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages
MALE	1995 Nov 9	3.9	19.1	46.7	35.6	27.3	36.4	29.9	10.8	4.1	213.7
	Dec 14	3.8	17.7	43.6	35.3	28.0	36.5	28.9	10.3	3.6	207.8
1996	Jan 11	3.9	17.7	46.0	36.2	28.4	38.3	32.6	11.0	4.2	218.2
	Feb 8	5.5	19.5	44.9	35.8	28.0	37.2	29.5	10.4	3.6	214.4
	Mar 14	4.4	16.5	37.8	30.8	24.2	32.6	26.5	9.3	3.4	185.5
	Apr 11	3.6	15.3	37.1	31.0	24.9	34.2	33.3	11.9	4.4	195.7
FEMALE	1995 Nov 9	2.8	11.6	22.5	13.4	8.5	13.4	14.0	4.0	0.0	90.2
	Dec 14	2.6	9.6	17.5	11.2	7.2	10.9	11.4	3.2	0.0	73.6
1996	Jan 11	2.8	11.8	23.4	14.2	9.4	14.8	15.0	4.1	0.0	95.5
	Feb 8	3.9	12.4	20.8	12.9	8.6	12.6	12.5	3.4	0.0	87.1
	Mar 14	3.1	10.1	17.1	11.4	7.6	12.1	12.3	3.4	0.0	77.1
	Apr 11	2.7	9.1	17.5	12.5	8.8	15.4	16.9	4.8	0.0	87.8
Changes on a year earlier											
MALE	1995 Nov 9	0.1	-0.5	-2.0	-1.8	-1.2	-2.1	-1.4	-0.8	-0.4	-10.0
	Dec 14	0.2	-1.4	-2.4	-1.0	-0.4	-1.4	-0.5	0.0	-0.4	-7.4
1996	Jan 11	0.3	-0.6	-1.8	-0.7	-0.3	0.2	1.3	0.0	-0.1	-1.7
	Feb 8	0.3	-0.5	-1.4	0.5	0.8	0.8	1.5	0.8	-0.1	2.8
	Mar 14	0.0	-1.1	-3.4	-1.8	-1.3	-2.0	-0.7	-0.1	-0.2	-10.7
	Apr 11	-0.7	-1.5	-4.3	-3.0	-1.8	-2.4	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-13.9
FEMALE	1995 Nov 9	0.1	-1.2	-1.6	-1.4	-0.6	-0.5	-0.1	0.1	0.0	-5.1
	Dec 14	0.0	-1.3	-1.9	-1.1	-0.7	-0.6	0.3	0.2	0.0	-5.1
1996	Jan 11	0.2	-0.4	-0.7	-0.3	0.3	0.6	1.1	0.3	0.0	1.0
	Feb 8	0.1	-0.5	-1.1	-0.8	-0.1	-0.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	-2.2
	Mar 14	-0.1	-0.6	-1.4	-0.6	-0.4	-0.4	0.4	0.2	0.0	-3.0
	Apr 11	-0.3	-1.2	-1.5	-0.5	-0.3	-0.5	1.7	0.7	0.0	-0.9

OUTFLOW		Age group									
Month ending		Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54 +	55-59 +	60 and over +	All ages
MALE	1995 Nov 9	2.9	17.5	51.6	36.8	28.1	36.5	29.0	10.8	4.7	217.8
	Dec 14	2.0	13.1	40.1	29.3	22.5	30.0	24.7	9.4	4.0	175.1
1996	Jan 11	2.5	10.6	32.5	26.2	20.7	27.6	22.3	8.4	3.7	154.6
	Feb 8	3.1	14.8	46.1	37.9	29.9	39.6	30.9	11.1	5.2	218.5
	Mar 14	3.6	16.2	49.1	40.0	31.5	40.7	31.8	11.5	5.2	229.6
	Apr 11	3.1	14.5	43.4	35.1	27.8	36.4	28.9	12.2	4.9	206.2
FEMALE	1995 Nov 9	2.3	12.3	28.3	14.8	9.3	14.0	14.2	4.3	0.2	99.7
	Dec 14	1.6	9.4	21.8	11.8	7.2	10.3	10.4	3.3	0.2	76.1
1996	Jan 11	2.0	7.1	17.3	11.1	7.3	10.9	11.2	3.4	0.2	70.6
	Feb 8	2.5	10.0	22.9	14.0	9.1	12.8	12.8	3.9	0.2	88.3
	Mar 14	2.7	10.5	23.2	14.1	9.3	13.7	13.8	4.2	0.2	91.7
	Apr 11	2.4	9.6	20.8	13.0	8.0	11.6	12.4	4.3	0.2	82.3
Changes on a year earlier											
MALE	1995 Nov 9	0.2	-1.1	-4.4	-3.7	-2.7	-4.3	-3.5	-2.1	-1.4	-23.0
	Dec 14	0.0	-2.1	-6.5	-5.3	-3.8	-6.0	-4.7	-2.0	-1.4	-31.8
1996	Jan 11	0.4	-0.4	-2.4	-1.5	-0.8	-1.7	-1.4	-0.9	-0.8	-9.5
	Feb 8	0.0	-1.6	-6.2	-4.7	-3.8	-5.4	-3.9	-2.1	-1.1	-29.0
	Mar 14	0.6	-0.5	-3.3	-1.3	-1.0	-2.1	-1.8	-0.9	-0.3	-10.6
	Apr 11	0.2	-1.2	-4.7	-3.0	-1.9	-3.3	-2.8	-2.6	-0.8	-20.4
FEMALE	1995 Nov 9	0.1	-1.0	-1.7	-1.5	-0.9	-1.0	-0.7	-0.4	0.0	-7.1
	Dec 14	0.0	-1.8	-3.3	-2.2	-1.2	-1.9	-1.6	-0.5	0.0	-12.5
1996	Jan 11	0.2	-0.9	-1.5	-0.9	-0.5	-0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	-3.9
	Feb 8	0.1	-1.3	-2.2	-1.8	-0.8	-1.6	-0.8	-0.4	0.0	-8.8
	Mar 14	0.3	-0.9	-1.6	-1.2	-0.4	-0.7	-0.5	-0.2	0.0	-5.3
	Apr 11	0.2	-0.7	-1.7	-0.8	-0.8	-0.7	-0.2	-0.4	0.0	-5.2

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

2.23 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

Claim history: interval between claims

Claims starting during the quarter ending January 1996 by the interval between the latest and previous claim

Interval (weeks)	Onflows (per cent)			Onflows (thousands)		
	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All
4 or less	9	12	11	22.5	75.6	98.1
Over 4 and up to 13	16	19	19	40	118.7	158.7
Over 13 and up to 26	11	15	14	27	89.1	116.1
Over 26 and up to 39	7	9	9	18.1	57.4	75.5
Over 39 and up to 52	5	6	5	11.5	34.4	45.9
Over 52 and up to 104	8	10	9	19.7	60.5	80.2
Over 104	14	12	13	35.5	72.9	108.4
No previous Claims	29	16	20	72.7	100.5	173.2
Total	100	100	100	247	609.1	856.1

Interval (weeks)	REGIONS										
	South East	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Humberside	North West	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
PER CENT											
4 or less	10	11	11	10	11	13	12	15	13	12	11
Over 4 and up to 13	17	18	17	19	20	20	19	21	18	19	19
Over 13 and up to 26	13	15	13	13	14	13	14	15	14	14	14
Over 26 and up to 39	8	9	10	8	9	9	9	9	10	9	9
Over 39 and up to 52	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	5	5	5
Over 52 and up to 104	10	9	10	10	9	9	9	8	9	9	9
Over 104	13	12	13	13	13	13	12	10	13	13	13
No previous Claims	23	21	21	21	19	19	19	15	18	19	20
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
THOUSANDS											
4 or less	24.9	3.5	8	7.5	6.2	10.7	12.5	8.3	5.8	10.6	98
Over 4 and up to 13	41.1	5.8	12.5	14	11.7	17.3	19.3	11.5	8.3	17.2	158.7
Over 13 and up to 26	31.4	4.8	10	9.2	7.9	11.2	14.1	8.1	6.7	12.7	116.1
Over 26 and up to 39	18.9	2.7	7.4	6.2	5.4	7.2	9.3	5.2	4.5	8.7	75.5
Over 39 and up to 52	12.2	1.6	4	3.7	3.1	4.2	5.4	3.6	2.3	5.8	45.9
Over 52 and up to 104	24.3	2.8	7.2	7.2	5.1	7.5	9.4	4.5	4.1	8.1	80.2
Over 104	31.6	3.8	9.5	9.5	7.3	10.8	12.4	5.8	6.1	11.6	108.4
No previous Claims	55	6.6	15.5	15.5	10.9	15.7	19.7	8.6	8.4	17.3	173.2
Total	239.4	31.6	74.1	72.8	57.6	84.6	102.1	55.6	46.2	92	856

Note 1: JUVOS cohort is a 5% sample of computerised claims.
 Note 2: 'Latest' claims in this table started between 12 October 1995 and 11 January 1996 inclusive.
 Note 3: 'Previous' claims in this table must have started after 10 October 1985.
 Note 4: The widest 95% Confidence Interval for the regional percentages is +/- 2.0 percentage points (East Anglia).
 Note 5: The widest 95% Confidence Interval for the male/female percentages is +/- 1.0 percentage points.
 Note 6: All claims have been grossed by a factor of 20 to represent the population.

2.24 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

By sought and usual occupation

United Kingdom as at April 11 1996

Description	SOC Sub-major groups	Usual occupation						Sought occupation					
		Men		Women		All		Men		Women		All	
		Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent
Corporate managers and administrators	10-15&19	56.7	3.4	13.7	2.6	70.4	3.2	57.2	3.4	14.1	2.7	71.3	3.2
Managers/proprietors in agriculture and services	16-17	29.2	1.7	9.0	1.7	38.2	1.7	26.6	1.6	8.1	1.5	34.6	1.6
Science and engineering professionals	20-21	20.6	1.2	2.1	0.4	22.7	1	22.5	1.3	2.9	0.6	25.5	1.2
Health professionals	22	0.7	0	0.4	0.1	1.1	0	0.7	0	0.5	0.1	1.2	0.1
Teaching professionals	23	14.9	0.9	14.3	2.7	29.2	1.3	16.0	0.9	14.9	2.8	31.0	1.4
Other professional occupations	24-29	13.6	0.8	4.5	0.8	18.1	0.8	15.5	0.9	5.7	1.1	21.3	1
Science and engineering associate professionals	30-32	18.7	1.1	2.6	0.5	21.3	1	22.1	1.3	2.8	0.5	24.9	1.1
Health associate professionals	34	1.9	0.1	4.8	0.9	6.8	0.3	2.1	0.1	4.8	0.9	6.8	0.3
Other associate professional occupations	33&35-39	51.1	3	22.4	4.3	73.6	3.3	63.7	3.8	29.5	5.6	93.2	4.2
Clerical occupations	40-44&49	142.2	8.4	98.5	18.8	240.7	10.9	185.2	11	120.6	23	305.8	13.8
Secretarial occupations	45-46	2.3	0.1	28.8	5.5	31.1	1.4	2.3	0.1	30.7	5.9	33.0	1.5
Skilled construction trades	50	125.7	7.4	0.8	0.1	126.5	5.7	126.2	7.5	0.9	0.2	127.1	5.7
Skilled engineering trades	51-52	66.7	4	0.9	0.2	67.6	3.1	65.7	3.9	0.9	0.2	66.5	3
Other skilled trades	53-59	173.6	10.3	14.1	2.7	187.7	8.5	171.2	10.1	12.2	2.3	183.5	8.3
Protective service occupations	60-61	24.6	1.5	1.1	0.2	25.7	1.2	21.9	1.3	1.1	0.2	23.0	1
Personal service occupations	62-69	66.7	3.9	72.4	13.8	139.1	6.3	67.7	4	78.7	15	146.4	6.6
Buyers, brokers and sales representatives	70-71	22.5	1.3	3.9	0.7	26.4	1.2	23.2	1.4	3.8	0.7	27.0	1.2
Other sales occupations	72-73&79	65.0	3.8	73.9	14.1	138.9	6.3	75.3	4.5	96.7	18.4	171.9	7.8
Industrial plant and machine operators, assemblers	80-86&89	77.4	4.6	24.2	4.6	101.6	4.6	70.7	4.2	20.9	4	91.6	4.1
Drivers and mobile machine operators	87-88	128.7	7.6	3.3	0.6	132.0	6	161.4	9.6	4.5	0.9	165.9	7.5
Other occupations in agriculture, forestry & fishing	90	20.0	1.2	3.7	0.7	23.6	1.1	19.9	1.2	4.2	0.8	24.1	1.1
Other elementary occupations	91-99	445.3	26.4	65.4	12.5	510.6	23.1	468.6	27.8	65.7	12.5	534.3	24.2
No previous occupation/sought occupation unknown		119.9	7.1	59.7	11.4	179.7	8.1	2.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	2.6	0.1
Total		1,688.0		524.5		2,212.5		1,688.0		524.5		2,212.5	

Note: Excludes clerically operated claims.
 Not seasonally adjusted.

REDUNDANCIES IN GREAT BRITAIN

THOUSANDS

	1993 Spring	1993 Summer	1993 Autumn	1993 Winter	1994 Spring	1994 Summer	1994 Autumn	1994 Winter	1995 Spring	1995 Summer	1995 Autumn
Now in employment (found new job since redundancy)	59	55	45	62	50	49	61	53	87	80	82
Not in employment	204	184	163	167	156	145	129	66	133	130	131
All people	262	239	207	228	205	194	190	119	220	210	213
Men	170	163	140	149	142	132	129	80	137	132	135
Women	92	76	67	80	63	62	61	39	82	78	78

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

REDUNDANCIES BY REGION

	Great Britain	Northern	Yorkshire and Humberside	East Midlands	East Anglia	South East	South East excluding Greater London	Greater London	South West	West Midlands	North West	Wales	Scotland
Redundancies (thousands)													
All	190	13	16	20	*	52	32	20	14	17	23	*	17
Autumn 1994	119	*	11	12	*	41	29	12	*	*	13	*	*
Winter 1994	220	11	19	19	11	61	36	25	17	23	26	15	18
Spring 1995	210	17	18	19	*	66	36	30	14	20	23	10	16
Summer 1995	213	15	16	18	*	70	45	25	14	20	21	11	20
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)													
All	8.8	11.6	8.5	12.6	*	7.5	7.2	8.0	7.9	8.3	9.7	*	8.6
Autumn 1994	5.5	5.6	5.6	7.4	*	5.9	6.7	4.6	4.6	5.4	5.4	*	5.4
Winter 1994	10.2	9.8	10.1	11.5	13.7	8.8	8.2	9.9	9.6	11.1	10.9	14.7	9.2
Spring 1995	9.7	15.4	9.2	11.6	*	9.5	8.1	11.7	7.6	9.6	9.8	10.1	8.0
Summer 1995	9.7	13.0	8.4	10.9	*	9.9	10.2	9.5	7.7	9.6	9.0	11.2	10.0

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

REDUNDANCIES BY AGE

Ages	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 and over	All ages
Redundancies (thousands)						
Autumn 1994	42	50	39	33	24	190
Winter 1994	24	33	25	25	13	119
Spring 1995	50	57	43	47	23	220
Summer 1995	44	59	46	40	21	210
Autumn 1995	47	46	53	42	25	213
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)						
Autumn 1994	11.6	8.4	7.8	7.3	10.2	8.8
Winter 1994	6.7	5.4	5.0	5.4	5.2	5.5
Spring 1995	14.4	9.4	8.4	10.3	9.7	10.2
Summer 1995	12.7	9.7	9.0	8.5	8.8	9.7
Autumn 1995	12.8	7.5	10.3	9.1	10.2	9.7

Note: Refer to note 2 of Table 2.32.

REDUNDANCIES BY INDUSTRY

SIC 1992 #	Agriculture & fishing (A,B)	Energy and water (C,E)	Manufacturing (D)	Construction (F)	Distribution, hotels & restaurants (G,H)	Transport (I)	Banking, finance & insurance (J,K)	Public admin, education & health (L,M,N)	Other services (O,P,Q)
Redundancies (thousands)									
Autumn 1994	*	*	54	17	44	17	27	15	*
Winter 1994	*	*	32	*	28	*	21	*	*
Spring 1995	*	*	55	20	55	17	31	22	14
Summer 1995	*	*	54	20	45	19	37	22	*
Autumn 1995	*	*	63	18	46	16	28	26	*
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)									
Autumn 1994	*	*	11.8	16.1	10.2	11.8	9.3	2.7	*
Winter 1994	*	*	7.0	*	6.5	*	7.0	*	*
Spring 1995	*	*	12.2	20.2	12.6	12.1	10.2	3.8	12.1
Summer 1995	*	*	12.0	21.3	10.4	13.3	12.2	3.8	*
Autumn 1995	*	*	13.6	18.9	10.5	11.0	9.1	4.5	*

Note 1: Refer

3.1 VACANCIES UK vacancies at jobcentres:* seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	THOUSAND									
	UNFILLED VACANCIES			INFLOW		OUTFLOW		of which PLACINGS		
	Level	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	
1992)	117.1			169.0		168.8		124.2		
1993) Annual	127.8			185.6		183.7		138.1		
1994) averages	158.0			211.4		208.1		160.6		
1995)	182.8			223.5		222.5		170.9		
1994 Apr	146.2	2.8	1.9	203.7	1.5	202.3	1.8	156.6	2.4	
May	149.1	2.9	2.1	205.2	1.9	203.4	2.2	157.7	2.4	
Jun	154.9	5.8	3.8	212.2	4.4	205.8	2.5	161.9	3.5	
Jul	158.8	3.9	4.2	208.3	1.5	202.8	0.2	157.7	0.4	
Aug	165.0	6.2	5.3	223.6	6.1	217.1	4.5	169.6	4.0	
Sep	165.4	0.4	3.5	216.6	1.5	214.8	3.0	166.4	1.5	
Oct	175.3	9.9	5.5	219.1	3.6	210.8	2.7	162.3	1.5	
Nov	176.9	1.6	4.0	223.1	-0.2	221.6	1.5	170.3	0.2	
Dec	177.6	0.7	4.1	226.8	3.4	227.0	4.1	173.2	2.3	
1995 Jan	175.2	-2.4	0.0	218.2	-0.3	219.0	2.7	166.2	1.3	
Feb	174.3	-0.9	-0.9	219.5	-1.2	220.6	-0.3	169.1	-0.4	
Mar	174.6	0.3	-1.0	218.0	-2.9	218.0	-3.0	167.8	-1.8	
Apr	182.0	7.4	2.3	217.9	-0.1	216.6	-0.8	165.9	-0.1	
May	179.9	-2.1	1.9	219.6	0.0	217.9	-0.9	167.1	-0.7	
Jun	180.1	0.2	1.8	219.7	0.6	219.4	0.5	170.9	1.0	
Jul	180.8	0.7	-0.4	223.9	2.0	222.5	2.0	172.9	2.3	
Aug	183.0	2.2	1.0	229.8	3.4	227.7	3.3	176.1	3.1	
Sep	193.1	10.1	4.3	228.0	2.8	221.2	0.6	170.0	-0.4	
Oct	190.7	-2.4	3.3	231.2	2.4	231.9	3.1	179.7	2.0	
Nov	192.0	1.3	3.0	235.1	1.8	234.0	2.1	178.9	0.7	
Dec	188.3	-3.7	-1.6	221.4	-2.2	221.4	0.1	167.3	-0.8	
1996 Jan	187.3	-1.0	-1.1	217.1	-4.7	219.3	-4.2	167.0	-4.2	
Feb	187.9	0.6	-1.4	225.7	-3.1	225.4	-2.9	166.8	-3.9	
Mar R	195.1	7.2	2.3	224.7	1.1	219.7	-0.6	158.5	-2.9	
Apr P	196.5	1.4	3.1	218.0	1.2	210.9	-2.8	146.9	-6.7	

Note: Vacancies notified to and placings made by jobcentres do not represent the total number of vacancies/engagements in the economy. Latest estimates suggest that about a third of all vacancies nationally are notified to jobcentres; and about a quarter of all engagements are made through jobcentres. Inflow, outflow and placings figures are collected for four or five week periods between count dates; the figures in this table are converted to a standard 4 1/3 week month.

* Excluding vacancies on government programmes (except vacancies on Enterprise Ulster and Action for Community Employment (ACE) which are included in the seasonally adjusted figures for Northern Ireland). Figures on the current basis are available back to 1980. For further details, see *Employment Gazette*, p 143, October 1985.

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

R Revised.

VACANCIES 3.3 Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at jobcentres and careers offices

THOUSAND	South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
	Vacancies at Jobcentres: total +													
1992)	29.2	8.3	3.5	9.0	7.6	7.3	7.9	14.9	6.0	8.5	18.9	112.8	3.2	116.0
1993) Annual	31.4	10.0	4.2	9.6	8.9	8.8	9.9	15.7	6.1	9.6	18.5	122.7	4.0	126.6
1994) averages	41.1	13.1	5.4	12.4	12.2	10.8	11.8	19.0	6.8	11.2	19.8	150.3	5.0	155.4
1995)	47.6	16.5	6.5	14.4	15.3	12.8	13.5	21.3	7.8	13.3	23.2	175.6	5.8	181.2
1995 Apr	48.7	16.6	6.4	14.6	15.4	12.9	13.5	20.5	8.0	13.6	23.3	176.9	5.7	182.6
May	49.1	16.4	6.7	14.8	15.4	12.8	13.0	21.2	8.1	13.7	23.5	178.4	5.6	184.0
Jun	49.3	16.2	7.2	15.6	15.4	13.4	13.4	22.0	8.0	14.1	24.5	182.7	5.8	188.5
Jul	46.2	15.3	6.7	15.0	14.9	12.9	13.7	21.0	7.9	13.5	23.7	175.5	5.7	181.2
Aug	44.6	14.6	6.9	14.7	14.7	12.9	13.5	21.5	7.8	13.5	24.2	174.2	5.6	179.8
Sep	51.2	17.2	7.7	16.6	17.5	14.1	15.1	24.5	8.7	15.0	26.0	196.4	6.5	202.9
Oct	54.2	19.8	7.7	17.1	18.6	15.1	15.8	25.6	9.1	14.9	26.0	204.2	6.5	210.7
Nov	52.8	19.3	7.2	16.1	17.8	14.0	14.6	24.1	8.5	14.3	24.8	194.2	6.0	200.2
Dec	48.4	18.7	5.6	14.0	15.1	11.9	12.7	20.3	7.2	12.2	22.6	170.0	5.7	175.7
1996 Jan	44.5	17.1	5.0	12.6	14.5	11.0	12.2	19.2	7.0	11.9	20.6	158.4	5.4	163.8
Feb	46.2	18.3	5.2	13.2	14.6	11.3	12.3	18.9	7.1	11.9	21.2	162.1	5.2	167.2
Mar	50.8	20.8	6.0	15.8	15.8	12.1	13.5	20.6	7.7	13.0	22.0	177.2	5.4	182.6
Apr	55.9	21.5	6.6	17.8	16.5	13.1	15.1	21.8	8.1	13.7	23.0	191.7	5.5	197.2
Vacancies at careers offices														
1992)	2.7	1.6	0.3	0.4	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.5	6.7	0.3	7.0
1993) Annual	2.8	1.7	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.5	6.6	0.6	7.2
1994) averages	2.8	1.4	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.6	6.5	0.8	7.2
1995)	3.1	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.6	6.8	0.7	7.5
1995 Apr	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.6	3.8	0.8	4.6
May	2.6	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.5	6.6	0.8	7.4
Jun	3.6	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.7	8.5	0.7	9.2
Jul	4.1	1.1	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.8	9.5	0.6	10.2
Aug	3.5	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.7	8.5	0.6	9.2
Sep	3.9	1.3	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.7	8.9	0.8	9.6
Oct	3.6	1.2	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.6	8.6	0.7	9.3
Nov	2.1	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.6	5.5	0.7	6.2
Dec	2.7	0.9	0.2	0.6	1.2	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.5	7.0	0.7	7.7
1996 Jan	2.6	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.4	5.8	0.6	6.4
Feb	2.6	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	5.4	0.6	6.0
Mar	2.8	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.4	5.9	0.6	6.5
Apr	2.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.5	6.1	0.7	6.9

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

* Included in South East.

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

3.2 VACANCIES Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at jobcentres:* seasonally adjusted

THOUSAND	South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
	1994 Apr	36.2	11.3	5.2	11.8	11.2	10.2	11.2	18.4	6.6	10.7	18.6	140.1	6.1	146.2
May	37.0	11.7	5.3	11.9	11.7	10.4	11.3	18.5	6.5	10.7	19.5	142.9	6.2	149.1
Jun	39.3	12.6	5.4	12.5	11.9	10.7	12.2	19.0	6.5	10.9	20.1	148.5	6.4	154.9
Jul	42.0	13.5	5.7	12.8	12.2	10.7	11.6	19.2	6.7	11.2	20.2	152.3	6.5	158.8
Aug	44.9	14.2	5.6	13.2	12.9	11.0	12.3	19.4	6.8	11.5	20.8	158.4	6.6	165.0
Sep	44.9	14.0	5.5	13.1	12.9	10.6	12.2	19.4	7.1	11.6	21.0	158.5	6.9	165.4
Oct	48.9	15.2	5.9	13.4	14.1	12.6	12.7	20.1	7.4	12.1	20.9	168.1	7.2	175.3
Nov	49.6	15.8	5.8	13.6	14.1	12.9	12.8	20.3	7.4	12.4	20.7	169.5	7.4	176.9
Dec	48.1	15.6	5.9	13.4	14.2	12.9	13.1	20.9	7.7	12.5	21.4	170.0	7.6	177.6
1995 Jan	47.0	15.8	5.7	13.5	13.7	12.4	12.8	20.6	7.6	12.6	21.8	167.6	7.6	175.2
Feb	46.6	15.5	5.9	13.3	14.0	12.1	12.8	20.2	7.6	12.8	21.7	166.9	7.4	174.3
Mar	46.3	15.2	6.0	13.4	14.3	12.1	12.7	19.9	7.6	12.6	22.4	167.2	7.4	174.6
Apr	48.5	16.4	6.3	13.7	15.4	12.7	13.5	20.6	7.9	13.1	22.9	174.6	7.4	182.0
May	48.2	16.3	6.4	13.4	15.0	12.7	12.9	20.8	7.8	12.9	22.6	172.7	7.2	179.9
Jun	47.3	16.0	6.6	13.7	14.9	12.9	12.6	21.3	7.5	13.1	23.1	172.9	7.2	180.1
Jul	45.7	15.7	6.5	14.3	14.9	12.8	13.5	21.4	7.6	13.1	23.6	173.5	7.3	180.8
Aug	45.4	15.5	6.8	14.4	15.1	13.2	13.5	21.9	7.8	13.5	24.0	175.6	7.4	183.0
Sep	48.5	16.9	7.2	15.4	16.6	13.4	14.2	23.0	8.1	14.3	24.4	185.0	8	

4.1 LABOUR DISPUTES Stoppages of work

Stoppages in progress: industry

United Kingdom	12 months to March 1995			12 months to March 1996		
	Stop-pages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stop-pages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	1	100	100
Mining and quarrying	3	300	800	3	500	600
Manufacturing of:						
food, beverages and tobacco;	5	1,700	7,500	14	2,200	10,500
textiles and textile products;	4	1,300	1,500	6	7,500	2,700
leather and leather products;	1	500	900	-	-	-
wood and wood products;	1	300	500	-	-	-
pulp, paper and paper products; printing and publishing;	2	200	1,000	2	400	1,200
coke, refined petroleum products, nuclear fuels;	-	-	-	1	500	7,400
chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres;	-	-	-	2	1,700	4,700
rubber and plastics; other non-metallic mineral products;	1	+	#	1	100	500
basic metals and fabricated metal products;	2	800	1,300	1	100	400
machinery and equipment nec; electrical and optical equipment;	14	2,100	5,400	12	2,000	7,900
transport equipment; manufacturing nec.	9	2,900	4,400	8	1,600	8,500
Electricity, gas and water supply	10	3,400	7,300	9	3,400	3,900
Construction	19	10,200	26,900	15	12,600	24,400
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	2	300	3,700	1	300	100
Hotels and restaurants	6	1400	9,900	13	3,500	10,400
Transport, storage and communication	4	200	400	1	+	200
Financial intermediation	1	100	300	6	900	10,000
Real estate, renting and business activities	63	49,200	124,300	54	46,700	116,200
Public administration and defence	2	3,600	3,600	3	7,200	6,700
Education	3	200	900	7	1,100	1,400
Health and social work	26	9,200	12,400	24	27,700	149,400
Other community, social and personal service activities	21	40,500	101,200	20	17,000	36,900
All industries and services	6	1,800	4,300	18	4,200	16,800
All industries and services	14	10,000	15,400	19	2,200	18,300
All industries and services	214*	140,100	339,900	239*	145,400	440,300

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

Stoppages: March 1996

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	25	4,800	13,600
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month	15	4,000*	10,700
Continuing from earlier months	10	900	2,900

* All directly involved.

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

Stoppages in progress: cause

United Kingdom	12 months to March 1996		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels	69	52,800	155,100
extra wage and fringe benefits	22	22,300	90,600
Duration and pattern of hours worked	11	12,000	30,900
Redundancy questions	45	28,700	57,800
Trade union matters	11	1,100	5,700
Working conditions and supervision	5	2,400	14,200
Manning and work allocation	41	16,900	73,000
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	35	9,300	13,100
All causes	239	145,400	440,300

LABOUR DISPUTES * 4.2 Stoppages of work: summary

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages		Number of workers (000)		Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period (000)	
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	All involvement in period	All industries and services	All manufacturing industries
1994	203	205	87	107	278	58
1995	232	235	169	174	415	65
1994						
Jan	10	12	1.8	1.9	2.5	0.9
Feb	7	9	3.2	3.5	4.2	1.3
Mar	19	22	5.2	8.0	15.1	2.7
Apr	19	22	4.5	5.0	33.4	13.0
May	25	33	18.1	19.0	70.5	10.0
Jun	29	36	29.0	42.4	31.7	8.1
Jul	22	28	8.1	14.6	15.1	8.3
Aug	12	18	10.9	15.1	19.6	2.6
Sep	12	19	5.4	9.9	14.5	1.1
Oct	16	19	6.9	6.9	17.0	3.8
Nov	17	19	5.5	6.9	22.6	4.8
Dec	15	21	8.4	10.4	24.3	4.5
1995						
Jan	12	15	14.7	17.9	18.0	0.3
Feb	16	19	20.9	22.1	28.3	1.3
Mar	16	17	7.0	19.0	33.9	5.4
Apr	22	26	18.1	20.4	51.3	11.1
May	24	29	26.1	29.8	16.0	5.4
Jun	16	23	2.5	4.3	32.2	1.6
Jul	25	29	16.5	16.9	18.5	3.0
Aug	24	31	9.9	10.5	24.5	1.6
Sep	24	35	4.7	13.4	30.8	7.3
Oct	13	25	4.0	10.4	77.2	13.5
Nov	21	34	21.7	30.4	59.6	9.9
Dec	19	32	24.4	29.0	47.2	1.7
1996						
Jan	9	23	5.5	17.0	35.4	2.3
Feb	23	33	5.8	9.3	13.6	9.2
Mar	15	25	4.0	4.8		

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

United Kingdom	Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	Manufacturing	Construction	Wholesale & retail trade; repairs; hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage & communication	Finance, real estate, renting & business activities	Public administration and defence	Education	Health and social work	Other community, social and personal service activities O,P,Q
SIC 1992	A,B	C,E	D	F	G,H	I	J,K	L	M	N	O,P,Q
1994	-	1	58	5	1	110	7	11	70	5	11
1995	-	1	65	10	6	120	10	95	67	16	23
1994											
Jan	-	-	0.9	-	-	-	0.1	0.6	0.5	-	0.4
Feb	-	-	1.3	-	0.1	-	2.4	-	0.4	-	-
Mar	-	-	1.3	-	0.7	-	2.4	-	0.6	0.5	1.4
Apr	-	-	2.7	0.2	-	8.7	0.7	0.2	0.5	-	2
May	-	-	13.0	0.1	-	13.0	-	-	4.0	1.3	2.1
Jun	-	-	10.0	4.3	0.7	27.9	0.1	0.8	23.9	0.4	2.3
Jul	-	-	8.1	-	-	15.9	-	2.3	4.4	-	0.9
Aug	-	-	8.3	-	-	18.2	-	6.2	4.6	1.6	-
Sep	-	-	2.6	-	-	13.0	1.1	0.3	1.8	0.1	0.6
Oct	-	-	1.1	0.3	-	3.5	-	-	9.5	-	0.1
Nov	-	0.3	3.8	-	-	1.4	-	0.1	9.8	0.5	1
Dec	-	0.3	4.8	-	-	6.4	-	0.5	10.2	0.4	-
1995											
Jan	-	-	4.5	-	-	13.6	-	1.0	5.3	-	-
Feb	-	0.1	0.3	-	-	1.0	2.5	0.9	6.9	-	6.2
Mar	-	0.1	1.3	5.0	-	1.7	-	-	20.1	-	0.2
Apr	-	-	5.4	0.9	0.2	11.8	-	0.6	13.9	0.3	0.8
May	-	1	11.1	0.2	0.1	24.0	6.5	2.8	4.5	0.9	0.1
Jun	-	-	5.4	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.1	1.1	0.6	0.8	6.4
Jul	-	-	1.6	0.1	-	18.5	0.7	0.6	1.5	0.1	9.1
Aug	-	0.2	3.0	-	-	4.9	-	7.7	-	2.6	0.1
Sep	-	0.1	1.6	0.3	-	4.4	0.1	-	5.5	-	4.4
Oct	-	-	7.3	-	-	7.8	0.1	-	9.0	1.6	3.7
Nov	-	-	13.5	2.4	2.2	27.9	-	26.4	4.3	0.1	0.4
Dec	-	-	9.9	0.5	2.0	4.1	-	36.7	2.8	3.4	0.1
1996											
Jan	-	-	1.7	-	2.2	9.2	-	33.0	0.9	-	0.2
Feb	-	-	2.3	5.2	2.2	2.7	0.4	21.6	0.4	0.1	0.6
Mar	0.1	0.3	9.2	-	-	0.2	0.2	1.8	0.8	0.5	0.5

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

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Average earnings index: all employees: main industrial sectors **EARNINGS 5.1**

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Whole economy (Divisions 01-93)		Manufacturing industries (Divisions 15-37)				Production industries (Divisions 10-41)				Service industries (Divisions 50-93)					
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Per cent change over previous 12 months		Per cent change over previous 12 months		Per cent change over previous 12 months		Per cent change over previous 12 months		Per cent change over previous 12 months					
			Under-lying *	Under-lying *	Under-lying *	Under-lying *	Under-lying *	Under-lying *								
1990=100																
1993)	118.5				120.5			121.0			117.5					
1994) Annual	123.2				126.2			126.9			121.7					
1995) averages	127.4				131.9			132.4			125.1					
1993 Jan	116.1	116.8	4.5	4 3/4	117.1	118.1	4.9	5 1/4	117.6	118.6	4.9	5 1/4	115.6	116.2	4.4	4 1/2
Feb	116.7	116.9	4.2	4 1/2	118.3	118.6	5.0	5	118.7	119.2	5.0	5	116.1	116.2	3.9	4 1/4
Mar	119.6	116.8	3.3	4	121.9	118.3	4.1	5	122.1	119.1	4.2	5	118.5	115.6	2.8	3 3/4
Apr	117.5	117.8	4.0	4	119.0	119.4	5.3	5	119.7	120.0	5.2	5	116.5	116.8	3.3	3 1/4
May	118.0	117.8	3.5	3 3/4	120.4	120.2	5.0	5	120.8	120.1	4.7	5	116.9	116.9	3.0	3
Jun	118.5	118.3	3.5	3 3/4	120.9	120.6	4.8	5	121.3	120.7	4.7	5	117.0	117.3	2.9	2 3/4
Jul	119.5	118.8	3.8	3 1/2	121.8	121.1	4.8	4 3/4	122.4	121.5	5.0	4 3/4	118.3	117.6	3.3	2 3/4
Aug	118.2	119.0	3.1	3 1/4	119.5	121.3	3.7	4 1/2	119.9	121.7	3.8	4 1/2	117.3	118.0	2.7	2 3/4
Sep	118.0	119.3	2.8	3	120.1	121.8	4.5	4 1/4	120.6	122.4	4.6	4 1/2	116.8	118.1	2.2	2 1/4
Oct	118.4	119.7	2.1	3	121.3	122.0	3.8	4 1/4	121.7	122.6	3.9	4 1/4	116.9	118.6	1.4	2 1/4
Nov	120.0	120.4	3.2	3	122.4	122.5	4.1	4	123.1	123.3	4.3	4 1/4	118.7	119.0	2.5	2 1/2
Dec	121.6	120.4	3.1	3 1/4	123.5	122.6	3.9	4 1/4	124.1	123.2	4.1	4 1/4	120.8	119.4	2.9	2 3/4
1994 Jan	120.3	121.1	3.7	3 3/4	122.6	123.6	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	4.5	3 3/4	123.5	123.7	4.3	4 3/4	123.9	124.4	4.4	4 3/4	121.7	121.7	4.7	3 1/2
Mar	124.9	121.9	4.4	4	128.4	124.6	5.3	4 3/4	128.4	125.1	5.0	4 3/4	123.6	120.5	4.2	4
Apr	121.6	122.0	3.6	3 3/4	124.6	124.9	4.6	4 3/4	125.1	125.4	4.5	4 3/4	120.3	120.7	3.3	3 1/2
May	123.5	123.2	4.6	4	125.6	125.5	4.4	4 1/2	129.3	128.3	6.8	4 1/2	121.0	120.9	3.4	3 3/4
Jun	123.0	122.9	3.9	3 3/4	126.2	125.9	4.4	4 1/4	126.4	125.9	4.3	4 1/4	121.3	121.7	3.8	3 1/2
Jul	124.0	123.2	3.7	3 3/4	126.9	126.2	4.2	4 1/4	127.3	126.4	4.0	4 1/4	122.5	121.8	3.6	3 1/2
Aug	122.8	123.7	3.9	3 3/4	126.9	126.9	4.6	4 1/2	125.5	127.5	4.8	4 1/4	121.4	122.1	3.5	3 1/2
Sep	122.7	124.1	4.0	3 3/4	125.6	127.3	4.5	4 3/4	126.1	127.9	4.5	4 1/2	121.0	122.4	3.6	3 1/2
Oct	122.9	124.4	3.9	3 3/4	127.2	128.0	4.9	4 3/4	127.5	128.6	4.9	4 1/2	120.9	122.7	3.5	3 1/4
Nov	124.0	124.6	3.5	3 3/4	128.5	128.6	5.0	5	128.7	129.1	4.7	4 3/4	121.8	122.2	2.7	3
Dec	127.0	125.7	4.4	3 3/4	130.8	129.8	5.9	5	131.2	130.0	5.5	5	125.5	124.0	3.9	2 3/4
1995 Jan	124.8	125.7	3.8	3 3/4	128.4	129.5	4.8	5 1/4	129.2	130.2	4.7	5 1/4	123.1	123.7	3.3	2 3/4
Feb	125.9	126.0	3.1	3 1/2	130.4	130.6	5.6	5	131.1	131.6	5.8	5	123.8	123.8	1.7	2 3/4
Mar	130.3	127.1	4.3	3 1/2	134.5	130.5	4.7	5 1/4	134.6	131.1	4.8	5 1/4	128.9	125.5	4.1	2 3/4
Apr	126.2	126.7	3.9	3 3/4	131.1	131.2	5.0	4 3/4	131.4	131.7	5.0	4 3/4	123.8	124.3	3.0	3
May	127.0	126.6	2.8	3 1/2	131.1	131.1	4.5	4 3/4	131.6	130.5	1.7	4 3/4	125.0	124.6	3.1	2 3/4
Jun	126.8	126.7	3.1	3 1/2	131.8	131.6	4.5	4 1/2	132.6	132.1	4.9	4 3/4	123.9	124.4	2.2	2 3/4
Jul	127.9	127.0	3.1	3 1/4	133.2	132.4	4.9	4 1/2	133.6	132.7	5.0	4 3/4	125.3	124.5	2.2	2 1/2
Aug	126.6	127.6	3.2	3 1/4	130.2	132.3	4.3	4 1/4	130.8	132.9	4.3	4 1/2	124.5	125.3	2.6	2 1/2
Sep	126.6	128.0	3.1	3 1/4	130.5	132.2	3.9	4	131.3	133.2	4.1	4 1/2	124.0	125.5	2.5	2 1/2
Oct	127.2	128.9	3.6	3 1/4	132.3	133.2	4.1	4	132.9	134.2	4.4	4 1/4	124.4	126.3	2.9	2 3/4
Nov	128.3	129.2	3.7	3 1/4	133.2	133.3	3.7	4	133.7	134.2	4.0	4	125.9	126.4	3.4	2 3/4
Dec	130.6	129.2	2.8	3 1/4	136.1	135.0	4.0	4	136.2	134.9	3.7	4	128.3	126.8	2.2	3
1996 Jan	128.9	129.8	3.3	3 1/2	133.6	134.7	4.0	4 1/4	134.1	135.0	3.7	4	126.9	127.4	3.0	3
Feb	130.8	130.8	3.9	3 3/4	136.4	136.5	4.5	4 1/4	136.8	137.3	4.4	4	128.2	128.1	3.5	3 1/4
Mar P	135.3	131.9	3.8	3 3/4	140.3	136.1	4.3	4 1/4	140.5	136.8	4.4	4 1/4	133.4	129.8	3.4	3 1/4

Notes:
 1 Updated seasonal adjustments, from January 1992, were published in *Labour Market Trends*, November 1995.
 2 Figures for years 1984-89 on a 1985=100 basis were published in *Employment Gazette*, October 1989; the 1985=100 series was discontinued after July 1989.
 3 Figures on a 1988=100 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette*, September 1993.
 4 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.
 5 For enquiries, see telephone numbers on final pink page.
 * The underlying rate of change is provisional for the latest two months. For a note on the underlying rate of change see Statistical Update, *Employment Gazette*, pp 291, July 1995.

5.3 EARNINGS

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

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Agriculture and forestry (E&W)	Mining and quarries	Food products and tobacco	Textiles	Clothing leather and footwear	Wood, wood products and other manu'ng n.e.c. (20,23,36,37)	Pulp, paper products printing and publishing (21,22)	Chemicals and chemical products	Rubber and plastic products	Other non-metallic mineral products	Basic metals	Fabric'd metal products (excl) machinery	Machinery and equipment n.e.c.
1990=100	(01,02)	(10-14)	(15,16)	(17)	(18,19)	(20,23,36,37)	(21,22)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
1993) annual	117.7	126.1	125.0	123.2	117.7	114.5	118.9	121.2	122.6	115.3	115.6	119.2	122.7
1994) averages	121.5	136.2	130.6	128.7	123.6	120.0	123.6	125.6	128.4	120.6	123.7	127.4	128.2
1995)	126.4	139.0	136.2	132.7	129.3	123.9	128.5	131.7	133.7	124.8	131.8	133.4	134.3
1993 Jan	109.7	122.5	120.4	119.0	115.2	110.7	114.5	119.4	118.1	112.2	117.8	114.9	120.3
1993 Feb	108.9	122.2	123.9	119.3	117.1	114.0	115.4	119.2	120.8	114.3	108.9	115.6	121.5
1993 Mar	113.0	125.9	129.2	121.2	116.0	114.9	118.8	130.4	124.1	114.1	111.0	118.3	124.5
1993 Apr	114.4	126.3	123.3	121.5	116.9	112.2	117.3	118.6	120.2	114.2	116.0	120.3	121.0
1993 May	114.7	125.0	125.9	123.4	117.1	116.6	118.5	118.9	122.5	114.8	113.5	120.1	121.5
1993 June	118.6	126.1	123.7	125.8	118.7	114.2	119.5	120.9	123.8	117.4	112.4	120.4	123.5
1993 July	124.1	128.1	123.9	123.8	120.5	115.5	119.0	120.2	124.0	115.9	123.8	120.3	124.0
1993 Aug	134.7	123.2	123.5	124.0	117.4	113.2	119.4	118.5	120.9	115.9	110.5	119.1	121.1
1993 Sep	126.0	125.3	123.2	124.4	118.8	114.4	120.8	118.6	123.3	115.8	114.8	118.9	122.6
1993 Oct	121.2	126.8	123.6	125.4	118.0	114.2	120.6	119.2	123.4	115.3	124.4	120.0	123.6
1993 Nov	117.8	128.5	129.0	125.3	117.5	116.1	121.1	124.4	123.3	116.0	113.8	120.9	124.9
1993 Dec	108.7	133.5	130.3	125.4	119.1	118.3	122.1	126.5	126.2	118.1	117.8	121.1	124.4
1994 Jan	112.6	131.5	126.0	124.8	119.6	114.9	120.2	123.2	124.4	116.9	122.4	121.4	125.2
1994 Feb	112.5	129.4	126.2	125.4	122.9	120.4	119.9	124.1	125.0	118.4	114.8	125.3	126.7
1994 Mar	121.6	132.2	137.4	129.0	125.4	118.9	124.5	134.4	129.4	120.2	118.9	126.5	130.3
1994 Apr	117.1	132.9	127.8	127.1	123.8	116.6	120.8	123.1	126.4	120.6	126.8	124.0	127.7
1994 May	119.4	189.4	129.6	127.8	123.1	121.1	123.4	123.0	130.2	121.2	119.4	126.9	128.3
1994 June	121.3	131.1	129.3	130.7	123.5	118.4	125.0	126.4	128.9	122.5	118.2	128.3	127.1
1994 July	127.7	133.2	129.9	130.9	121.8	119.5	122.9	123.8	129.8	123.1	138.7	127.3	127.9
1994 Aug	134.9	126.9	130.1	128.1	122.3	120.2	123.3	122.0	126.6	119.5	120.5	126.3	126.3
1994 Sep	130.6	129.4	129.1	128.2	123.3	119.5	125.2	123.7	128.6	120.0	121.2	129.0	127.8
1994 Oct	124.7	129.6	129.7	130.2	124.9	119.7	124.8	123.7	129.3	120.4	133.1	130.3	129.0
1994 Nov	119.4	131.1	135.7	130.3	124.7	123.9	125.9	126.7	130.7	121.3	122.6	131.1	130.3
1994 Dec	115.9	137.5	136.5	132.2	128.0	127.1	127.1	133.6	131.6	123.6	128.1	132.4	131.2
1995 Jan	118.1	139.7	132.7	129.3	126.8	119.1	124.7	128.5	130.3	121.5	133.8	128.4	129.9
1995 Feb	114.7	142.2	132.4	131.0	128.2	124.5	125.8	134.0	132.2	124.3	124.7	132.3	131.7
1995 Mar	122.4	141.0	142.7	134.0	130.9	122.7	129.3	141.8	135.0	125.0	128.0	137.0	135.2
1995 Apr	129.5	135.7	133.3	130.7	128.0	121.6	128.6	129.4	132.8	124.6	139.9	132.4	131.7
1995 May	124.9	137.6	135.4	133.6	129.5	124.6	127.9	129.0	134.5	124.6	126.6	133.6	133.0
1995 June	120.7	144.3	134.3	134.1	128.8	122.4	131.4	131.5	133.5	125.6	127.2	133.6	134.8
1995 July	123.0	134.5	136.1	133.4	127.8	123.7	128.9	129.7	135.4	127.5	148.7	134.0	136.2
1995 Aug	141.0	135.8	135.8	132.3	128.6	122.8	127.5	127.2	132.4	123.0	124.4	131.4	133.0
1995 Sep	143.5	138.2	133.8	131.5	129.5	123.0	129.5	128.0	133.4	124.0	125.3	133.6	134.6
1995 Oct	135.1	140.9	134.0	132.6	129.7	123.9	129.2	128.2	133.5	124.7	143.2	134.1	136.5
1995 Nov	122.9	141.0	140.6	134.1	130.9	125.9	128.8	131.1	134.6	124.9	126.7	135.8	136.6
1995 Dec	121.2	137.1	142.7	135.2	132.3	132.1	129.8	141.9	136.8	127.5	133.4	135.0	138.8
1996 Jan	116.0	142.1	136.5	132.5	131.6	126.8	129.8	133.2	133.5	125.1	137.2	134.7	136.2
1996 Feb	123.1	144.8	137.0	133.9	134.8	132.4	131.3	134.5	137.8	126.9	133.1	137.3	140.6
1996 Mar P	127.2	148.9	145.4	137.0	134.3	130.0	136.2	149.0	139.2	129.2	132.4	141.9	142.6

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

EARNINGS 5.3

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

Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	Electricity, gas and water supply	Construction	Wholesale trade	Retail trade and repairs	Hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication	Financial intermediation	Real estate renting and business activ-	Public administration services	Education health and social work	Other services	GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992
(30-33)	(34,35)	(40,41)	(45)	(51)	(50,52)	(55)	(60-64)	(65-67)	(70-74)	(75)	(80-85)	(90-93)	1990=100
121.7	119.2	123.1	116.5	114.9	112.3	118.0	119.9	119.1	113.2	119.3	120.2	117.3	1993) Annual
127.2	126.4	127.1	120.0	119.1	115.9	119.9	124.3	128.1	115.8	123.5	122.9	122.5	1994) Averages
132.9	133.2	133.6	123.5	124.4	118.3	122.3	128.2	133.4	119.3	126.0	124.6	129.5	1995)
117.8	114.9	120.5	114.9	113.5	110.9	115.7	119.1	113.8	111.0	117.2	118.7	118.6	1993 Jan
119.1	117.3	121.1	114.6	114.3	110.4	117.4	116.7	119.1	111.2	118.4	118.5	118.1	1993 Feb
122.7	120.4	121.9	119.0	117.4	113.8	117.7	118.7	127.6	116.6	117.8	118.7	117.8	1993 Mar
120.1	117.7	122.9	116.5	115.9	111.6	116.8	117.5	117.5	114.6	117.6	118.5	118.5	1993 Apr
123.4	118.4	121.7	115.9	113.3	111.2	118.1	119.2	118.3	112.7	119.5	119.3	118.1	1993 May
122.2	120.7	121.5	119.0	112.8	113.8	118.1	120.6	116.5	111.2	120.1	119.7	114.3	1993 June
122.8	122.1	125.2	116.5	119.6	113.2	117.3	120.9	118.5	112.8	119.5	122.3	114.4	1993 July
120.9	118.8	122.7	115.2	113.6	111.3	117.2	118.2	116.5	112.3	120.3	124.4	114.1	1993 Aug
120.5	118.6	122.5	114.9	111.5	112.3	119.6	118.7	117.3	110.8	119.5	121.8	114.9	1993 Sept
122.5	119.9	124.1	115.3	113.4	111.8	116.4	119.3	117.5	112.6	120.2	120.2	115.8	1993 Oct
123.7	120.5	127.3	117.3	115.2	111.6	116.8	122.1	124.0	113.7	121.1	120.4	119.5	1993 Nov
124.1	121.2	125.2	118.8	117.8	115.5	124.4	127.2	123.1	118.5	120.4	119.9	123.9	1993 Dec
124.2	121.6	124.4	116.9	115.4	115.1	116.1	123.5	123.5	113.9	120.6	120.1	121.5	1994 Jan
124.6	122.5	124.9	117.9	118.5	115.1	117.4	120.7	143.8	114.2	123.1	119.7	119.7	1994 Feb
130.1	126.7	125.0	120.6	124.2	117.7	119.6	124.3	144.8	115.5	123.3	120.2	121.6	1994 Mar
124.9	124.6	125.6	118.2	119.9	116.5	118.8	123.1	123.9	115.6	121.5	120.8	119.3	1994 Apr
127.1	125.2	124.4	119.0	119.0	115.8	120.9	122.7	126.6	115.5	123.2	121.8	121.4	1994 May
127.9	127.3	125.3	122.2	117.7	118.1	119.5	122.0	126.2	116.1	122.9	123.6	121.7	1994 June
128.0	127.6	126.3	121.5	120.3	116.7	120.0	128.1	125.3	116.9	122.9	125.4	122.0	1994 July
126.7	125.4	131.9	119.2	118.2	115.9	119.2	122.8	122.0	116.2	124.3	126.2	122.0	1994 Aug
126.1	125.4	129.7	119.9	117.5	115.5	119.2	124.1	120.8	114.7	124.5	124.9	121.6	1994 Sept
127.4	129.1	128.9	119.3	118.1	113.7	119.0	124.9	123.0	115.2	123.5	123.3	124.2	1994 Oct
128.8	129.5	128.5	122.1	118.3	113.8	122.2	125.2	127.3	115.4	125.9	121.7	126.8	1994 Nov
131.0	131.9	130.5	122.8	122.2	117.1	127.0	130.6	129.7	120.7	126.8	127.1	128.3	1994 Dec
129.6	129.7	129.8											

5.8 UNIT WAGE COSTS*

All employees: index for main industrial sectors

UNITED KINGDOM	Manufacturing	Energy and water supply	Production industries	Construction	Whole economy		
SIC 1992 1990=100	Per cent change from a year earlier				Per cent change from a year earlier		
1981	71.8	8.1	76.9	65.7	61.1	57.5	9.6
1982	75.1	4.6	80.1	67.7	60.0	60.5	5.2
1983	76.0	1.2	76.3	67.1	61.1	62.7	3.8
1984	78.3	3.0	94.5	66.2	63.9	66.8	6.5
1985	82.3	5.1	80.9	72.5	67.3	70.4	5.4
1986	85.5	4.0	76.2	75.0	70.2	73.7	4.6
1987	87.5	2.3	84.9	79.4	71.7	77.4	7.1
1988	89.8	2.7	95.2	84.6	77.6	82.9	6.9
1989	93.7	4.4	96.2	93.7	90.7	91.1	0.4
1990	100.0	6.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
1991	105.7	5.7	111.3	101.3	107.7	107.1	7.1
1992	106.5	0.8	113.0	105.2	104.1	111.3	3.9
1993	106.3	-0.2	105.6	103.8	99.2	111.3	0.0
1994	106.2	-0.1	97.8	100.6	98.9	110.9	-0.4
1995	109.7	3.3	...	...	...	112.1	1.1
1991 Q2	106.5	7.8	...	...	...	106.7	7.9
1991 Q3	106.0	5.1	...	...	...	108.0	6.4
1991 Q4	106.1	3.2	...	...	...	108.8	5.5
1992 Q1	106.8	2.6	...	...	...	110.8	5.6
1992 Q2	106.6	0.1	...	...	...	111.8	4.8
1992 Q3	106.8	0.7	...	...	...	111.1	2.9
1992 Q4	105.9	-0.2	...	...	...	111.4	2.4
1993 Q1	104.8	-1.9	...	...	...	111.4	0.6
1993 Q2	106.0	-0.5	...	...	...	111.3	-0.5
1993 Q3	107.0	0.3	...	...	...	111.0	-0.1
1993 Q4	107.2	1.3	...	...	...	111.5	0.1
1994 Q1	106.3	1.4	...	...	...	111.1	-0.2
1994 Q2	105.9	-0.1	...	...	...	110.6	-0.6
1994 Q3	105.9	-1.1	...	...	...	110.8	-0.2
1994 Q4	106.8	-0.4	...	...	...	111.1	-0.4
1995 Q1	108.6	2.2	...	...	...	111.8	0.6
1995 Q2	109.1	3.0	...	...	...	111.9	1.2
1995 Q3	109.5	3.5	...	...	...	111.9	1.0
1995 Q4	111.7	4.5	...	...	...	112.7	1.4
Mar	106.9	1.7	...	...	...	...	...
Apr	106.1	0.7	...	...	...	...	...
May	105.4	0.4	...	...	...	...	...
Jun	106.3	-1.4	...	...	...	...	...
Jul	105.8	-1.2	...	...	...	...	...
Aug	105.7	-1.6	...	...	...	...	...
Sep	106.1	-0.6	...	...	...	...	...
Oct	106.2	-1.9	...	...	...	...	...
Nov	106.3	-1.3	...	...	...	...	...
Dec	108.0	2.1	...	...	...	...	...
1995 Jan	108.6	2.3	...	...	...	...	...
1995 Feb	108.7	2.7	...	...	...	...	...
1995 Mar	108.5	1.5	...	...	...	...	...
1995 Apr	109.0	2.7	...	...	...	...	...
1995 May	108.9	3.4	...	...	...	...	...
1995 Jun	109.3	2.8	...	...	...	...	...
1995 Jul	110.0	4.0	...	...	...	...	...
1995 Aug	109.1	3.2	...	...	...	...	...
1995 Sep	109.5	3.2	...	...	...	...	...
1995 Oct	110.6	4.2	...	...	...	...	...
1995 Nov	111.0	4.4	...	...	...	...	...
1995 Dec	113.4	5.0	...	...	...	...	...
1996 Jan	112.3	3.3	...	...	...	...	...
1996 Feb	113.7	4.6	...	...	...	...	...
1996 Mar	113.1	4.2	...	...	...	...	...
Three months ending: 1994 Mar	106.3	1.4	...	...	...	...	...
1994 Apr	106.3	1.5	...	...	...	...	...
1994 May	106.1	0.9	...	...	...	...	...
1994 Jun	105.9	-0.1	...	...	...	...	...
1994 Jul	105.8	-0.7	...	...	...	...	...
1994 Aug	105.9	-1.4	...	...	...	...	...
1994 Sep	105.9	-1.1	...	...	...	...	...
1994 Oct	106.0	-1.4	...	...	...	...	...
1994 Nov	106.2	-1.3	...	...	...	...	...
1994 Dec	106.8	-0.4	...	...	...	...	...
1995 Jan	107.6	1.0	...	...	...	...	...
1995 Feb	108.5	2.4	...	...	...	...	...
1995 Mar	108.6	2.2	...	...	...	...	...
1995 Apr	108.7	2.3	...	...	...	...	...
1995 May	108.8	2.5	...	...	...	...	...
1995 Jun	109.1	3.0	...	...	...	...	...
1995 Jul	109.4	3.4	...	...	...	...	...
1995 Aug	109.5	3.3	...	...	...	...	...
1995 Sep	109.5	3.5	...	...	...	...	...
1995 Oct	109.7	3.5	...	...	...	...	...
1995 Nov	110.4	3.9	...	...	...	...	...
1995 Dec	111.7	4.5	...	...	...	...	...
1996 Jan	112.2	4.3	...	...	...	...	...
1996 Feb	113.1	4.3	...	...	...	...	...
1996 Mar	113.0	4.1	...	...	...	...	...

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

EARNINGS 5.9

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

1990=100	Great Britain (1,2)	Belgium (7,8)	Canada (8)	Denmark (6,8)	France (4)	Germany (FR) (8)	Greece (8)	Irish Republic (8)	Italy (4)	Japan (2,5)	Netherlands (4)	Spain (2,8,9)	Sweden (6,8)	United States (8,10)
Annual averages														
1987	77.5	90	86.9	85.6	89.4	87.8	59	86	82.9	85.8	95.0	80.5	77.0	91.0
1988	84.1	91	90.2	91.2	92.2	91.9	70	90	87.9	89.8	95.0	85.7	83.1	94.0
1989	91.4	96	95.1	95.4	95.7	95.1	84	95	93.2	94.9	97.0	92.0	91.4	96.0
1990	100.0	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1991	108.2	105	104.8	104.5	104.6	106.6	117	105	109.8	103.5	104.0	108.2	105.5	103.0
1992	115.3	110	108.4	107.9	108.7	114.2	133	110	115.7	104.6	108.0	116.5	110.3	106.0
1993	120.5	112	110.6	110.6	111.1	120.4	147	117	120.0	104.7	112.0	124.4	113.9	108.0
1994	126.2	115	112.4	113.2	113.8	123.9	166	118	124.0	106.8	114.0	130.0	118.6	111.0
1995	131.9	...	114.1	...	116.1	128.0	...	...	127.8	110.2	115.0	...	124.4	114.0
Quarterly averages														
1993 Q4	122.4	115.0	110.8	112.1	112.1	122.0	155.0	117.0	121.0	105.1	113.0	126.9	115.1	110.0
1994 Q1	124.0	112.0	112.9	112.1	112.5	122.6	159.0	116.0	123.3	106.6	114.0	128.1	116.4	111.0
1994 Q2	125.4	115.0	112.4	114.5	113.1	123.1	162.0	117.0	123.9	109.7	114.0	129.4	118.7	111.0
1994 Q3	126.8	115.0	111.4	113.0	113.8	124.9	168.0	117.0	124.3	104.1	114.0	130.3	118.7	111.0
1994 Q4	128.8	117.0	113.0	113.3	114.4	124.9	174.0	118.0	124.6	108.3	114.0	131.8	120.5	112.0
1995 Q1	130.2	...	113.4	115.5	114.9	125.2	179.0	119.0	126.4	110.8	115.0	133.4	121.2	113.0
1995 Q2	131.3	...	113.5	118.6	115.7	126.3	186.0	119.0	126.7	112.5	115.0	135.4	124.5	114.0
1995 Q3	132.3	...	114.0	117.6	116.8	129.3	190.0	...	128.7	107.3	116.0	136.5	124.1	114.0
1995 Q4	133.8	...	115.3	...	117.0	131.4	...	...	129.5	111.3	115.0	...	127.6	115.0
Monthly														
1994 Jan	123.6	...	112.1	112.1	112.5	122.6	...	...	123.0	106.3	114.0	...	115.7	110.0
1994 Feb	123.7	...	113.0	112.1	...	...	...	...	123.4	106.9	114.0	...	115.1	111.0
1994 Mar	124.6	112.0	113.5	112.9	...	...	...	116.0	123.6	107.2	114.0	...	116.2	111.0
1994 Apr	124.9	...	112.6	113.7	113.1	123.1	...	...	123.8	107.3	114.0	...	118.1	111.0
1994 May	125.5	...	112.1	114.5	...	...	...	...	123.8	106.8	114.0	...	119.7	111.0
1994 Jun	125.9	115.0	112.5	...	...	...	...	117.0	124.0	115.1	114.0	...	117.7	111.0
1994 Jul	126.2	...	111.8	...	113.8	124.9	...	...	124.2	98.6	114.0	...	120.1	111.0
1994 Aug	126.9	...	110.6	113.0	...	...	...	...	124.3	104.9	114.0	...	117.3	111.0
1994 Sep	127.3	115.0	111.8	...	...	...	...	117.0	124.3	108.9	114.0	...	118.7	112.0
1994 Oct	128.0	...	112.1	...	114.4	124.9	...	...	124.5	109.3	114.0	...	120.1	112.0
1994 Nov	128.6	...	113.0	113.3	...	...	...	...	124.6	109.8	114.0	...	119.9	112.0
1994 Dec	129.8	117.0	113.8	...	...	...	...	118.0	124.6	105.7	114.0	...	121.5	113.0
1995 Jan	129.5	...	113.5	...	114.9	125.2	...	...	126.4	111.0	115.0	...	121.1	113.0
1995 Feb	130.6	...	113.6	115.5	...	...	...	...	126.4	110.6	115.0	...	121.2	113.0
1995 Mar	130.5	...	113.2	...	...	...	...	119.0	126.5	110.9	115.0	...	121.4	113.0
1995 Apr	131.2	...	113.4	...	115.7	126.3	...	...	126.6	111.1	115.0	...	124.4	113.0
1995 May	131.1	...	113.5	118.6	...	...	...	...	126.7	110.5	115.0	...	122.2	113.0
1995 Jun	131.6	...	113.5	...	...	...	...	119.0	126.7	116.0	115.0	...	125.7	114.0
1995 Jul	132.4	...	113.0	...	116.8	129.3	...	...	128.5	105.0	116.0	...	124.9	114.0
1995 Aug	132.3	...	114.3	117.6	...	...	...	...	128.5	105.3	116.0	...	121.9	114.0
1995 Sep	132.2	...	114.7	...	...	...	...	...	129.2	111.5	116.0	...	125.5	115.0
1995 Oct	133.2	...	114.8	...	117.0	131.4	...	...	129.4	112.6	116.0	...	126.3	115.0
1995 Nov	133.3	...	114.9	...	...	...	...	...	129.5	111.1	115.0	...	126.8	115.0
1995 Dec	135.0	...	116.3	...	...	...	...	...	129.5	110.3	116.0	...	129.7	116.0
1996 Jan	134.7	...	115.5	...	...	...	...	...	130.5	111.9	116.0	...	...	117.0
1996 Feb	136.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116.0
1996 Mar	136.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Increases on a year earlier														
Annual averages														
1988	9	1	4	7	3	5	18	4	6	5	0	6	8	3
1989	9	6	5	5	4	4	21	5	6	5	2	7	10	2
1990	9	5	5	5	4	5	19	6	7	5	3	9	9	4
1991	8	5	5	4	5	7</								

6.1 RETAIL PRICES Summary of recent movements

		All items (RPI)		All items excluding		Mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIX)		Mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY)		Housing	
		Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months
1995	Apr	149.0	3.3	147.7	2.6	144.2	2.1	145.0	2.4		
	May	149.6	3.4	148.4	2.7	145.0	2.2	145.8	2.6		
	Jun	149.8	3.5	148.5	2.8	145.1	2.3	145.8	2.6		
	Jul	149.1	3.5	147.7	2.8	144.3	2.3	145.0	2.7		
	Aug	149.9	3.6	148.6	2.9	145.2	2.5	145.9	2.7		
	Sep	150.6	3.9	149.2	3.1	145.9	2.6	146.7	3.1		
	Oct	149.8	3.2	148.7	2.9	145.3	2.4	146.2	2.9		
	Nov	149.8	3.1	148.8	2.9	145.3	2.4	146.2	2.8		
	Dec	150.7	3.2	149.6	3.0	145.6	2.5	147.2	3.0		
1996	Jan	150.2	2.9	149.3	2.8	145.3	2.5	146.8	2.7		
	Feb	150.9	2.7	150.2	2.9	146.2	2.5	147.6	2.7		
	Mar	151.5	2.7	150.9	2.9	146.9	2.6	148.4	2.7		
	Apr	152.6	2.4	152.0	2.9	147.9	2.6	149.0	2.8		

6.2 RETAIL PRICES Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for April 16 1996

	Index Jan 1987=100	Percentage change over		Index Jan 1987=100	Percentage change over	
		1 month	12 months		1 month	12 months
ALL ITEMS	152.6	0.7	2.4			
Food and catering	149.2	0.1	4.6			
Alcohol and tobacco	174.8	0.5	4.0			
Housing and household expenditure	153.3	0.9	1.1			
Personal expenditure	135.4	1.0	1.1			
Travel and leisure	151.8	0.8	2.4			
Consumer durables	117.5	0.1	0.9			
Seasonal food	132.3	-1.9	1.5			
Food excluding seasonal	143.8	0.3	5.4			
All items excluding seasonal food	153.0	0.7	2.4			
All items excluding food	154.6	0.8	2.0			
Other indices						
All items excluding:						
mortgage interest payments (RPIX)	152.0	0.7	2.9			
housing	149.0	0.4	2.8			
mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY)[1]	147.9	0.7	2.6			
mortgage interest payments and council tax	152.1	0.5	2.8			
mortgage interest payments and depreciation	152.1	0.8	2.9			
Food	142.3	0.0	4.8			
Bread	138.9		3			
Cereals	142.9		4			
Biscuits and cakes	150.0		5			
Beef	134.8		3			
Lamb	149.8		14			
of which, home-killed lamb	172.9		20			
Pork	157.4		26			
Bacon	148.7		11			
Poultry	113.9		12			
Other meat	131.3		5			
Fish	121.1		-2			
of which, fresh fish	122.8		14			
Butter	165.5		5			
Oil and fats	134.5		10			
Cheese	162.3		12			
Eggs	149.7		2			
Milk fresh	153.6		0			
Milk products	146.9		4			
Tea	151.3		0			
Coffee and other hot drinks	124.1		7			
Soft drinks	173.2		8			
Sugar and preserves	158.6		4			
Sweets and chocolates	140.2		-6			
Potatoes	160.1		-20			
of which, unprocessed potatoes	164.0		11			
Vegetables	135.7		10			
of which, other fresh vegetables	128.9		1			
Fruit	124.8		0			
of which, fresh fruit	121.9		5			
Other foods	144.0					
Catering	174.0	0.4	3.7			
Restaurant meals	171.9		4			
Canteen meals	187.1		5			
Take-aways and snacks	171.5		3			
Alcoholic drink	168.0	0.4	2.9			
Beer	176.5		4			
on sales	180.1		3			
off sales	150.1		4			
Wines and spirits	156.4		2			
on sales	171.8		3			
off sales	147.2		2			
Tobacco	190.6	0.8	6.4			
Cigarettes	192.6		7			
Tobacco	175.3		4			
Housing	169.6	2.0	0.9			
Rent	209.6		4			
Depreciation (Jan 1987 = 100)	162.3		-9			
Community charge and rates/council tax	104.5		5			
Water and other payments	144.5		7			
Repairs and maintenance charges	247.3		5			
Do-it yourself materials	161.1		5			
Dwelling insurance & ground rent	150.2		3			
	180.8		-10			
Fuel and Light	135.1	0.1	0.3			
Coal and solid fuels	128.8		1			
Electricity	147.4		0			
Gas	124.4		0			
Oil and other fuels	123.3		10			
Household goods	137.1	-0.5	3.8			
Furniture	138.9		4			
Furnishings	139.5		9			
Electrical appliances	104.8		-3			
Other household equipment	138.6		2			
Household consumables	158.2		3			
Pet care	138.8		4			
Household services	141.3	-0.4	-1.1			
Postage	146.3		0			
Telephones, telemessages, etc	108.0		-3			
Domestic services	173.1		4			
Fees and subscriptions	157.8		-2			
Clothing and footwear	120.3	1.0	-1.2			
Men's outerwear	118.6		-2			
Women's outerwear	104.7		-3			
Children's outerwear	122.7		2			
Other clothing	148.2		2			
Footwear	125.6		-2			
Personal goods and services	163.8	1.0	4.5			
Personal articles	120.0		2			
Chemists goods	171.2		5			
Personal services	208.8		6			
Motoring expenditure	155.3	0.8	1.6			
Purchase of motor vehicles	137.8		2			
Maintenance of motor vehicles	175.2		4			
Petrol and oil	161.0		2			
Vehicles tax and insurance	184.7		-4			
Fares and other travel costs	163.5	1.3	2.9			
Rail fares	183.1		3			
Bus and coach fares	176.2		3			
Other travel costs	143.7		2			
Leisure goods	124.1	0.4	2.1			
Audio-visual equipment	69.9		-5			
Tapes and discs	118.4		2			
Toys, photographic and sport goods	121.8		0			
Books and newspapers	175.9		9			
Gardening products	144.4		1			
Leisure services	172.7	0.8	4.0			
Television licences and rentals	122.6		1			
Entertainment and other recreation	209.5		4			
Foreign holidays (Jan 1993 = 100)	110.0		6			
UK holidays (Jan 1994 = 100)	104.1		2			

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

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

RETAIL PRICES 6.3 Average retail prices of selected items

Average retail prices on April 16 for a number of important items derived from prices collected by the Office for National Statistics for the purpose of the General Index of Retail Prices in more than 180 areas in the United Kingdom are given below.

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

Average prices on April 16 1996

Item	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)	Item	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)
FOOD ITEMS				Margarine			
Beef: home-killed, per kg				Margarine/Low fat spread, per 500g	329	71	41- 93
Best beef mince	536	338	253- 498	Cheese, per kg			
Topside	581	549	509- 716	Cheddar type	328	453	309- 615
Brisket (without bone)	523	401	389- 509	Eggs			
Rump steak *	635	756	722- 946	Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	296	159	118- 184
Stewing steak	617	417	395- 628	Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	267	138	102- 178
Lamb: home-killed, per kg				Milk			
Loin (with bone)	570	789	658-1019	Pasteurised, per pint +	368	36	29- 32
Shoulder (with bone)	549	388	308- 571	Tea			
Lamb: imported (frozen), per kg				Loose, per 125g	292	63	46- 77
Loin (with bone)	241	372	299- 542	Tea bags, per 250g	337	135	94- 165
Leg (with bone)	168	388	353- 417	Coffee			
Pork: home-killed, per kg				Pure, instant, per 100g	334	195	184- 227
Leg (foot off)	532	358	299- 516	Ground(filter fine), 227g/per 8oz	319	199	124- 283
Loin (with bone)	609	445	437- 595	Sugar			
Bacon, per kg				Granulated, per kg	331	76	64- 79
Streaky *	384	315	258- 645	Fresh vegetables			
Gammon *	463	443	351- 637	Potatoes, old loose, 454g/per lb	643	31	15- 42
Back *	437	556	460- 756	Potatoes, new loose, 454g/per lb	637	34	22- 39
Ham				Tomatoes, 454g/per lb	721	68	58- 79
Ham (not shoulder), 113g/per 4oz	518	85	65- 105	Cabbage, hearted, 454g/per lb	693	42	22- 60
Sausages, 454g/per lb				Cauliflower, each	702	81	69- 99
Pork	537	133	99- 164	Brussels sprouts, 454g/per lb	-	-	-
Canned meats				Carrots, 454g/per lb	729	28	25- 35
Corned beef, 340g	339	96	73- 119	Onions, 454g/per lb	732	27	20- 30
Chicken: roasting, oven ready, per kg				Mushrooms, 113g/per 4oz	718	39	29- 40
Frozen	272	159	100- 190	Cucumber, each	726	55	39- 75
Fresh or chilled	633	191	196- 275	Lettuce - iceberg, each	715	96	79- 119
Fresh and smoked fish, per kg				Leeks, 454g/per lb	696	79	59- 89
Cod fillets	509	439	295- 659	Fresh fruit			
Rainbow trout	474	358	188- 527	Apples, cooking, 454g/per lb	716	46	38- 49
Canned fish				Apples, dessert, 454g/per lb	618	47	38- 59
Red salmon, 213g	330	131	99- 169	Pears, dessert, 454g/per lb	710	51	44- 59
Bread				Oranges, each	709	22	16- 30
White loaf, sliced, 800g	357	54	32- 81	Bananas, 454g/per lb			

6.4 RETAIL PRICES

General index of retail prices

UNITED KINGDOM		ALL ITEMS	All items except food	All items except seasonal food +	All items except housing	All items except mortgage interest	Nationalised industries**	Consumer durables	Food			Catering	Alcoholic drink
January 13, 1987 = 100									All	Seasonal +	Non-seasonal + food		
1987	Weights	1,000	833	974	843	956	57	139	187	26	141	46	76
1988		1,000	837	975	840	958	54	141	163	25	138	50	78
1989		1,000	846	977	825	940	46	135	154	23	131	49	83
1990		1,000	842	976	815	925	—	132	158	24	134	47	77
1991		1,000	849	976	808	924	—	128	151	24	127	47	77
1992		1,000	848	978	828	936	—	127	152	22	130	47	80
1993		1,000	856	979	836	952	—	127	144	21	123	45	78
1994		1,000	858	980	842	956	—	127	142	20	122	45	76
1995		1,000	861	978	813	958	—	123	139	22	117	45	77
1996		1,000	857	978	810	958	—	116	143	22	121	48	78
1987	Annual averages	101.9	102.0	101.9	101.6	101.9	100.9	101.2	101.1	101.6	102.8	101.7	
1988		106.9	107.3	107.0	105.8	106.6	106.7	103.7	104.6	102.4	105.0	106.9	
1989		115.2	116.1	115.5	111.5	112.9	—	107.2	110.5	105.0	111.6	116.5	112.9
1990		126.1	127.4	126.4	119.2	122.1	—	111.3	119.4	116.4	119.9	126.4	123.8
1991		133.5	135.1	133.8	128.3	130.3	—	114.8	125.6	121.6	126.3	139.1	139.2
1992		138.5	140.5	139.1	134.3	136.4	—	115.5	128.3	114.7	130.6	147.9	148.1
1993		140.7	142.6	141.4	138.4	140.5	—	115.9	130.6	111.4	134.0	155.6	154.7
1994		144.1	146.5	144.8	141.6	143.8	—	115.5	131.9	117.7	134.3	162.1	158.5
1995		149.1	151.4	149.6	145.4	147.9	—	116.2	137.0	127.2	138.5	169.0	164.5
1987	Jan 13	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1988	Jan 12	103.3	103.4	103.3	103.2	103.7	102.8	102.9	103.7	102.7	106.4	106.4	103.7
1989	Jan 17	111.0	111.7	111.2	108.5	109.4	110.9	104.5	107.4	103.2	113.1	109.9	103.7
1990	Jan 16	119.5	120.2	119.6	114.6	116.1	—	108.0	116.0	116.3	121.2	116.3	116.3
1991	Jan 15	130.2	131.6	130.4	122.7	126.0	—	110.7	122.9	123.1	132.2	129.7	129.7
1992	Jan 14	135.6	137.1	135.9	131.6	133.1	—	113.2	128.4	125.2	144.3	143.9	143.9
1993	Jan 12	137.9	139.7	138.6	135.0	137.4	—	112.8	128.8	112.2	151.7	151.0	151.0
1994	Jan 18	141.3	143.5	142.1	139.3	141.3	—	113.0	130.0	110.3	133.5	159.1	156.9
1994	Apr 19	144.2	146.5	144.9	141.6	143.9	—	116.0	131.9	115.3	134.8	160.8	157.6
1994	May 17	144.7	146.9	145.2	142.1	144.5	—	116.2	133.2	123.2	134.8	161.3	157.8
1994	Jun 14	144.7	147.0	145.3	142.1	144.4	—	115.9	133.1	122.6	134.8	161.7	158.5
1994	Jul 19	144.0	146.2	144.6	141.2	143.7	—	112.3	132.3	119.5	134.4	162.2	159.1
1994	Aug 16	144.7	147.0	145.3	142.0	144.4	—	114.4	132.7	120.8	134.7	162.8	159.3
1994	Sep 13	145.0	147.6	145.7	142.3	144.7	—	116.3	131.6	116.4	134.2	163.4	159.7
1994	Oct 18	145.2	147.8	145.9	142.1	144.5	—	116.1	131.4	117.3	133.8	164.2	159.8
1994	Nov 15	145.3	147.9	146.0	142.2	144.6	—	116.9	131.8	117.6	134.3	164.6	159.4
1994	Dec 13	146.0	148.5	146.6	142.9	145.3	—	117.4	132.7	122.0	134.5	165.1	158.9
1995	Jan 17	146.0	148.3	146.5	142.9	145.2	—	113.2	134.1	126.3	135.3	165.7	161.3
1995	Feb 14	146.9	149.2	147.3	143.7	146.0	—	114.8	135.0	128.5	135.9	166.4	162.4
1995	Mar 14	147.5	149.8	146.0	144.5	146.6	—	116.2	135.9	130.0	136.7	167.1	163.1
1995	Apr 11	149.0	151.5	149.4	145.0	147.7	—	116.5	135.8	130.3	136.4	167.8	163.2
1995	May 16	149.6	151.8	150.0	145.8	148.4	—	117.2	138.1	135.6	138.2	168.5	164.1
1995	Jun 13	149.8	152.2	150.4	145.8	148.5	—	116.9	137.0	125.2	139.0	168.8	164.8
1995	Jul 18	149.1	151.6	149.9	145.0	147.7	—	113.4	135.9	116.9	139.3	169.2	165.6
1995	Aug 15	149.9	152.1	150.3	145.9	148.6	—	114.9	138.7	132.2	139.6	169.8	165.6
1995	Sep 12	150.6	152.8	151.0	146.7	149.2	—	117.5	139.1	140.1	140.1	170.4	166.0
1995	Oct 17	149.8	152.1	150.5	146.2	148.7	—	117.2	137.5	122.0	140.2	171.0	166.8
1995	Nov 14	149.8	152.2	150.5	146.2	148.8	—	118.1	137.6	122.0	140.5	171.5	165.9
1995	Dec 12	150.7	152.9	151.3	147.2	149.6	—	119.0	138.8	126.2	140.9	171.9	164.6
1996	Jan 16	150.2	152.3	150.7	146.8	149.3	—	113.8	139.6	128.5	141.4	172.5	166.0
1996	Feb 13	150.9	152.8	151.3	147.6	150.2	—	115.5	141.1	131.8	142.5	172.9	167.1
1996	Mar 12	151.5	153.3	151.9	148.4	150.9	—	117.4	142.3	134.9	143.3	173.3	167.4
1996	Apr 16	152.6	154.6	153.0	149.0	152.0	—	117.5	142.3	132.3	143.8	174.0	168.0

+ For the February, March and April 1988 indices the weights used for seasonal and non-seasonal food were 24 and 139 respectively. Thereafter the weight for home-killed lamb (a seasonal item) was increased by 1 and that for imported lamb (a non-seasonal item) correspondingly reduced by 1, in the light of new information about the relative shares of household expenditure.

** The Nationalised Industries index is no longer published from December 1989, see also General Notes under table 6.3.

6.4 RETAIL PRICES

General index of retail prices

Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expenditure	Fares and other travel	Leisure goods	Leisure services	Weights
38	157	61	73	44	74	38	127	22	47	30	1987
36	160	55	74	41	72	37	132	23	50	29	1988
34	175	54	71	41	73	37	128	23	47	29	1989
34	185	50	71	40	69	39	131	21	48	30	1990
32	192	46	70	45	63	38	141	20	48	30	1991
36	172	47	77	48	59	40	143	20	47	32	1992
35	164	46	79	47	58	39	136	21	46	32	1993
35	158	45	76	47	58	37	142	20	48	31	1994
34	187	45	77	47	54	39	125	19	46	30	1995
35	190	43	78	48	54	38	124	17	45	30	1996
100.1	103.3	99.1	102.1	101.9	101.1	101.9	103.4	101.5	101.6	101.6	1987
103.4	112.5	101.6	105.9	106.8	104.4	106.8	108.1	107.5	104.2	108.1	1988
106.4	135.3	107.3	110.1	112.5	109.9	114.1	114.0	115.2	107.4	115.1	1989
113.6	163.7	115.9	115.4	119.6	115.0	122.7	120.9	123.4	112.4	124.5	1990
129.9	160.8	125.1	122.5	129.5	118.5	133.4	129.9	135.5	117.7	138.8	1991
144.2	159.6	127.8	137.0	148.8	142.2	142.2	138.7	143.9	120.8	150.0	1992
156.4	151.0	126.2	128.0	141.9	119.8	147.9	144.7	151.4	122.5	156.7	1993
168.2	156.0	131.7	128.4	142.0	120.4	153.3	149.7	155.4	122.5	162.5	1994
179.5	166.4	134.5	133.1	141.6	120.6	158.2	152.4	159.3	121.7	167.7	1995
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1987
101.4	103.9	98.3	103.3	105.0	101.1	104.3	105.1	105.1	102.8	103.6	1988
105.6	124.6	104.2	107.5	110.3	105.9	110.4	110.6	112.9	105.1	112.1	1989
108.3	145.8	110.6	112.0	116.3	110.8	118.6	115.0	117.5	110.1	119.6	1990
118.2	170.6	121.6	116.7	125.5	114.2	127.2	122.8	130.8	114.9	130.7	1991
137.4	156.0	127.7	123.9	135.3	115.7	138.4	134.0	140.9	119.3	145.5	1992
150.0	151.6	127.1	125.8	139.8	114.9	144.7	137.9	148.6	121.3	153.6	1993
166.5	150.2	125.4	126.1	142.4	116.2	149.5	147.5	154.0	122.3	160.1	1994
167.7	156.2	134.3	128.0	142.2	121.3	151.5	149.8	154.7	122.6	161.8	1994
168.4	156.4	133.8	128.5	142.3	121.4	154.6	150.4	155.2	122.7	162.2	1994
168.5	156.6	133.7	128.5	142.4	121.1	154.4	150.4	155.8	122.4	162.5	1994
168.5	156.8	133.9	126.3	142.3	116.0	152.4	150.0	155.6	120.7	16	

6.8 RETAIL PRICES Selected countries

1985=100	European Comm (15)	European Comm (12)	United Kingdom	Belgium	Denmark	Germany (West)	Greece	Spain	France	Irish Republic	Italy
Annual averages											
1987	..	106.9	107.7	102.9	107.8	100.1	143.2	114.5	105.9	107.1	110.9
1988	..	110.7	113.0	104.1	112.7	101.4	162.6	120.0	108.7	109.4	116.5
1989	..	116.3	121.8	107.3	118.1	104.2	184.9	128.2	112.7	113.9	123.8
1990	..	122.9	133.3	111.0	121.2	107.0	222.6	136.8	116.5	117.6	131.8
1991	..	129.1	141.1	114.6	124.1	110.7	266.0	145.0	120.2	121.3	140.0
1992	..	135.1	146.4	117.4	126.7	115.3	308.1	153.5	123.0	125.1	147.3
1993	..	139.7	148.7	120.6	128.3	119.9	352.6	160.6	125.6	126.9	153.8
1994	..	143.4	152.4	123.4	130.9	122.7	391.1	168.1	127.8	129.8	160.0
1995	148.5	..	157.6	125.3	133.6	125.0	427.4	176.0	129.9	133.2	168.3
Monthly											
1995 Feb	146.9	146.4	155.3	124.8	132.7	124.4	408.5	173.7	129.1	131.8	164.7
Mar	147.4	..	155.9	124.7	133.1	124.4	420.2	174.8	129.5	..	165.8
Apr	148.1	..	157.5	124.9	133.5	124.7	425.2	175.7	129.6	..	166.6
May	148.3	..	158.1	124.9	134.0	124.7	428.1	175.7	129.8	133.1	167.5
Jun	148.7	..	158.3	125.0	133.8	125.2	431.9	176.0	129.8	..	168.7
Jul	148.6	..	157.6	125.7	133.2	125.4	421.8	176.0	129.6	..	169.0
Aug	149.1	..	158.5	126.0	133.4	125.5	422.1	176.4	130.2	133.8	169.5
Sep	149.5	..	159.2	125.7	134.2	125.4	434.8	177.2	130.7	..	169.9
Oct	149.5	..	158.3	125.4	134.2	125.3	439.7	177.5	130.8	..	170.5
Nov	149.7	..	158.3	125.7	134.5	125.3	440.7	178.0	130.9	..	171.6
Dec	150.0	..	159.3	125.8	134.4	125.6	445.2	178.4	131.0	..	171.9
1996 Jan	150.3 P	..	158.8	126.8	134.3	125.7	444.7	179.6	131.2	..	172.3 P
Feb	150.8 P	..	159.5	127.2	135.0	126.4	443.3	180.1	131.7	134.4	172.8 P
Mar	151.4 P	..	160.1	127.3	135.8	126.5	458.4	180.7	132.5	..	173.3 P
Increases on a year earlier											
Annual averages											Per cent
1987	..	3.3	4.2	1.6	4.1	0.2	16.4	5.2	3.1	3.2	4.8
1988	..	3.6	4.9	1.2	4.5	1.3	13.5	4.8	2.6	2.1	5.0
1989	..	5.1	7.8	3.1	4.8	2.8	13.7	6.8	3.7	4.1	6.3
1990	..	5.7	9.4	3.4	2.6	2.7	20.4	6.7	3.4	3.2	6.5
1991	..	5.0	5.9	3.2	2.4	3.5	19.5	6.0	3.2	3.1	6.2
1992	..	4.6	3.8	2.4	2.1	4.2	15.8	5.9	2.3	3.1	5.2
1993	..	3.4	1.6	2.7	1.3	4.0	14.4	4.6	2.1	1.4	4.4
1994	..	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.3	10.9	4.7	1.8	2.3	4.0
1995	..	..	3.4	1.5	2.1	1.9	9.3	4.7	1.6	2.6	5.2
Monthly											
1995 Feb	3.1	3.1	3.4	1.8	2.3	2.0	10.4	4.8	1.7	2.6	4.3
Mar	3.2	..	3.5	1.7	2.5	1.9	10.3	5.2	1.8	..	4.7
Apr	3.2	..	3.3	1.7	2.4	2.0	9.9	5.2	1.6	..	5.0
May	3.1	..	3.4	1.4	2.3	1.8	9.8	5.0	1.6	2.7	5.1
Jun	3.2	..	3.5	1.3	2.1	1.9	9.7	5.1	1.6	..	5.6
Jul	3.1	..	3.5	1.2	1.8	1.8	8.9	4.7	1.5	..	5.5
Aug	3.1	..	3.6	1.3	1.7	1.7	8.7	4.2	1.9	2.5	5.7
Sep	3.2	..	3.9	1.2	2.1	1.8	8.4	4.4	2.0	..	5.6
Oct	3.0	..	3.2	1.2	1.9	1.8	8.3	4.4	1.8	..	5.5
Nov	3.0	..	3.1	1.5	1.9	1.7	8.2	4.5	1.9	2.4	5.7
Dec	3.0	..	3.2	1.5	1.8	1.8	8.1	4.3	2.1	..	5.6
1996 Jan	2.8 P	..	2.9	2.0	1.7	1.5	8.4	3.9	2.0	..	5.4 P
Feb	2.7 P	..	2.7	1.9	1.8	1.6	8.5	3.7	2.0	2.0	4.9 P
Mar	2.7 P	..	2.7	2.0	2.1	1.7	9.1	3.4	2.3	..	4.5 P

Source: Office for National Statistics/Eurostat

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

RETAIL PRICES 6.8 Selected countries

1985=100	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Austria	Finland	Sweden	Norway	Switzerland	United States	Japan	Canada
Annual averages											
1987	100.2	99.8	122.2	103.1	107.1	108.6	116.5	102.2	105.7	100.7	108.7
1988	101.7	100.7	133.9	105.1	112.6	114.9	124.3	104.2	110.0	101.4	113.1
1989	105.1	101.7	151.0	107.8	120.0	122.3	130.0	107.4	115.3	103.7	118.7
1990	109.0	104.3	170.9	111.3	127.3	135.1	135.4	113.2	121.5	106.9	124.4
1991	112.4	108.4	189.6	115.1	132.8	147.8	140.0	119.8	126.6	110.4	131.4
1992	115.9	111.7	206.7	119.7	136.7	151.1	143.3	124.6	130.5	112.3	133.4
1993	120.1	114.6	220.0	124.0	139.7	158.2	146.5	128.7	134.3	113.8	135.8
1994	122.7	117.8	231.5	127.7	141.2	161.6	148.6	129.8	137.8	114.6	136.1
1995	125.1	120.1	241.1	130.6	142.6	165.7	152.2	132.2	141.7	114.4	139.0
Monthly											
1995 Feb	124.7	119.4	239.2	129.7	142.4	164.1	151.0	132.0	140.3	114.2	138.2
Mar	124.8	120.0	240.4	130.1	142.4	164.7	151.9	132.0	140.8	114.1	138.5
Apr	124.8	120.2	241.3	130.2	142.5	165.9	152.0	132.2	141.3	114.5	138.9
May	124.9	120.0	241.1	130.2	142.6	166.0	152.2	131.9	141.5	114.9	139.2
Jun	125.1	119.8	240.4	130.7	143.1	165.9	152.6	132.2	141.8	114.8	139.2
Jul	125.2	119.8	240.4	131.6	143.0	165.7	152.5	132.1	141.8	114.0	139.5
Aug	125.1	120.0	241.6	132.3	142.8	165.5	152.2	132.5	142.2	114.2	139.3
Sep	125.3	121.0	242.1	131.1	142.9	166.6	153.0	132.7	142.5	115.0	139.4
Oct	125.5	120.9	243.0	130.7	142.9	167.1	153.0	132.5	142.9	114.5	139.3
Nov	125.5	120.9	243.2	130.6	142.5	167.0	152.9	132.4	142.8	114.2	139.6
Dec	125.6	120.5	242.7	130.5	142.4	166.5	152.9	132.4	142.7	114.3	139.4
1996 Jan	125.9	121.1	243.4	131.2	142.6	166.2	152.2	132.8	143.6	114.2	139.7
Feb	126.0	121.5	245.1	131.6 P	143.1	166.4	152.3	133.1	144.0	114.0	140.0
Mar	126.3	122.5	246.1	..	143.3	167.2	153.0	133.3	144.8	114.2	140.5
Increases on a year earlier											
Annual averages											Per cent
1987	-0.1	-0.4	9.4	1.4	3.4	4.2	8.7	1.4	3.7	0.1	4.4
1988	1.5	0.9	9.6	1.9	5.1	5.8	6.7	2.0	4.1	0.7	4.0
1989	3.3	1.0	12.8	2.6	6.6	6.4	4.6	3.1	4.8	2.3	5.0
1990	3.7	2.6	13.2	3.2	6.1	10.5	4.2	5.4	5.4	3.1	4.8
1991	3.1	3.9	10.9	3.4	4.3	9.4	3.4	5.8	4.2	3.3	5.6
1992	3.1	3.0	9.0	4.0	2.9	2.2	2.4	4.0	3.1	1.7	1.5
1993	3.6	2.6	6.4	3.6	2.2	4.7	2.2	3.3	2.9	1.3	1.8
1994	2.2	2.8	5.2	3.0	1.1	2.1	1.4	0.9	2.6	0.7	0.2
1995	2.0	2.0	4.1	2.3	1.0	2.5	2.4	1.8	..	-0.2	2.1
Monthly											
1995 Feb	2.2	2.4	4.5	2.4	1.8	2.9	2.6	1.5	2.9	0.2	1.8
Mar	2.3	2.3	4.8	2.4	1.6	3.0	2.7	1.5	2.9	-0.4	2.2
Apr	2.2	2.3	4.6	2.6	1.5	3.3	2.6	1.6	3.1	-0.2	2.5
May	2.2	2.1	4.3	2.4	1.5	3.2	2.7	2.0	3.2	0.0	2.9
Jun	2.3	2.1	3.8	2.6	1.0	3.0	2.7	2.1	3.0	0.3	2.7
Jul	1.9	1.8	3.7	2.2	0.8	2.9	2.4	2.0	2.8	0.1	2.5
Aug	1.8	1.5	4.0	2.1	0.4	2.7	2.2	1.9	2.6	-0.2	2.3
Sep	1.6	1.5	4.0	2.0	0.4	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.5	0.2	2.3
Oct	1.6	1.3	4.0	1.9	0.3	2.7	2.3	1.9	2.8	-0.6	2.4
Nov	1.3	1.6	3.9	1.9	0.3	2.7	2.1	1.9	2.6	-0.7	2.1
Dec	1.3	1.7	3.4	1.8	0.3	2.6	2.2	1.9	2.5	-0.3	1.7
1996 Jan	1.1	1.9	2.5	1.9	0.5	2.0	1.2	1.5	2.7	-0.4	1.6
Feb	1.0	1.8	2.5	1.5	0.5	1.7	0.9	0.8	2.7	-0.1	1.3
Mar	1.2	2.1	2.4	..	0.6	1.7	0.7	1.0	2.8	0.1	1.4

Source: Office for National Statistics/Eurostat

6.9 RETAIL PRICES

Selected countries: all items excluding housing costs

1990=100	European Comm (15)	European Comm (12)	United Kingdom	Belgium	Denmark	Germany (West)	Greece	Spain	France	Irish Republic	Italy
Annual averages											
1993	113.4	113.6	116.1	108.2	104.5	111.0	158.4	117.4	107.5	107.9	116.7
1994	116.8	117.0	118.8	110.5	106.3	113.9	173.9	122.9	109.2	111.1	121.4
1995	120.2 P	120.5 P	122.0	112.0	108.5	115.7 P	190.7 P	128.7	111.1	113.6	127.7
Monthly											
1995 Jan	118.4	118.7	119.9	111.4	107.2	115.1	183.1	126.4	110.0		124.0
Feb	119.0	119.2	120.6	111.7	107.8	115.4	182.0	127.0	110.4	112.7	125.0
Mar	119.5	119.8	121.2	111.5	108.2	115.5	187.7	127.8	110.7		125.8
Apr	119.9	120.2	121.6	111.7	108.6	115.8	190.0	128.4	110.8		126.4
May	120.2 P	120.5	122.3	111.7	108.8	116.0	189.7	128.4	111.0	113.5	127.1
Jun	120.5 P	120.7 P	122.3	111.8	108.6	116.4	192.5 P	128.7	110.9		128.0
Jul	120.2 P	120.5 P	121.6	112.4	108.0	116.3	187.2 P	128.7	110.7		128.2
Aug	120.4 P	120.6 P	122.4	112.7	108.2	115.4 P	187.3 P	128.9	111.2	114.0	128.6
Sep	120.8 P	121.1 P	123.1	112.4	109.0	115.4 P	193.7 P	129.5	111.6		128.9
Oct	120.9 P	121.2 P	122.7	112.1	109.1	115.4 P	196.8 P	129.8	111.7		129.4
Nov	121.1 P	121.4 P	122.7	112.4	109.2	115.4 P	197.6 P	130.1	111.8	114.2	130.2
Dec	121.4 P	121.7 P	123.5	112.4	109.2	115.6 P	199.9 P	130.4	111.9		130.4
1996 Jan	121.6 P	122.0 P	123.2	113.5	109.0	116.2 P	199.2 P	131.3	112.1		130.7 P
Feb	122.0 P	..	123.8	113.7	109.8	116.4 P	198.2 P	131.7	112.5	114.9	131.1 P
Mar	122.9 P	..	124.5	113.7	110.5	116.7 P	205.6 P	132.1	113.2		131.5 P
Increases on a year earlier											Per cent
Annual averages											
1993	3.7	3.6	3.0	2.6	0.8	3.6	14.5	4.6	2.2	2.0	4.4
1994	3.0	3.1	2.3	2.2	1.7	2.6	10.9	4.7	1.6	2.9	4.0
1995	2.9 P	3.0 P	2.7	1.4	2.1	1.6 P	9.7 P	4.7	1.7	2.3	5.2
Monthly											
1995 Feb	2.9	2.9	2.5	1.7	2.3	1.8	10.8	4.9	1.8	2.6	4.3
Mar	3.0	3.1	2.8	1.6	2.6	1.8	10.5	5.2	1.7		4.7
Apr	3.0	3.1	2.4	1.6	2.4	1.8	10.3	5.2	1.6		5.0
May	3.0	3.1	2.6	1.3	2.4	1.8	10.2 P	5.0	1.6	2.4	5.1
Jun	3.2 P	3.2 P	2.6	1.1	2.0	2.1	10.1 P	5.1	1.6		5.6
Jul	3.0 P	3.1 P	2.7	1.1	1.7	1.9	9.3 P	4.8	1.4		5.6
Aug	2.8 P	2.8 P	2.7	1.1	1.5	1.1 P	9.1 P	4.2	1.8	2.0	5.7
Sep	2.9 P	3.0 P	3.1	1.1	2.1	1.1 P	8.8 P	4.5	1.9		5.6
Oct	2.8 P	2.9 P	2.9	1.1	1.9	1.1 P	8.7 P	4.4	1.7		5.4
Nov	2.9 P	3.0 P	2.8	1.4	1.9	1.0 P	8.6 P	4.5	1.8	2.1	5.7
Dec	2.9 P	3.0 P	3.0	1.3	1.9	1.0 P	8.5 P	4.2	2.0		5.6
1996 Jan	2.7 P	2.8 P	2.7	1.9	1.7	0.9 P	8.8 P	3.9	1.9		5.4 P
Feb	2.5 P	..	2.7	1.8	1.8	0.9 P	8.9 P	3.7	1.9	1.9	4.9 P
Mar	2.6 P	..	2.7	2.0	2.1	1.0 P	9.5 P	3.4	2.3		4.5 P

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

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

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Selected countries: all items excluding housing costs

1990=100	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Austria	Finland	Sweden	Norway	United States	Japan	Canada
Annual averages										
1993	109.1	107.5	128.7	110.6	112.2	110.4	107.5	110.3	105.9	109.5
1994	111.2	109.8	135.5	113.4	113.9	113.0	109.1	112.9	106.3	109.6
1995	113.0	111.0	141.1	115.3	114.9	115.8	111.9	115.9	105.8	112.5
Monthly										
1995 Jan	112.5	110.0	139.0	114.1	114.3	113.8	110.6	114.5	106.2	111.0
Feb	112.7	111.0	140.0	114.7	114.7	114.5	111.0	114.8	105.7	111.6
Mar	112.8	112.0	140.7	115.0	114.8	115.1	111.7	115.2	105.6	111.9
Apr	112.7	112.0	141.2	115.0	114.9	115.8	111.7	115.7	106.0	112.5
May	112.9	112.0	141.1	115.0	114.9	116.0	111.9	115.9	106.3	112.7
Jun	113.0	111.0	140.7	115.5	115.2	115.8	112.2	116.1	106.2	112.7
Jul	113.1	110.0	140.7	116.3	115.1	115.6	112.1	115.9	105.3	113.0
Aug	113.0	110.0	141.4	117.0	114.9	115.6	111.9	116.1	105.5	112.7
Sep	113.1	111.0	141.7	115.7	115.0	116.9	112.4	116.5	106.3	113.0
Oct	113.3	111.0	142.2	115.2	115.1	117.0	112.4	116.8	105.9	112.8
Nov	113.3	111.0	142.3	115.0	114.8	117.0	112.3	116.8	105.5	113.1
Dec	113.4	111.0	142.0	114.9	114.7	116.6	112.3	116.7	105.6	112.8
1996 Jan	113.6	112.0	142.4	115.4	115.0	114.5	111.6	117.2	105.4	113.2
Feb	113.7	112.0	143.4	115.8	115.6	114.7	111.7	117.6	105.2	113.4
Mar	113.9	113.0 P	144.0	..	115.8	115.6	112.1	118.3	105.4	114.0
Increases on a year earlier										
Annual averages										
1993	3.1	1.4	6.4	3.4	3.4	4.2	2.1	3.0	1.0	2.0
1994	1.9	2.1	5.3	2.6	1.5	2.4	1.4	2.4	0.4	0.2
1995	1.6	1.1	4.1	1.7	0.9	2.5	2.6	2.6	-0.5	2.6
Monthly										
1995 Feb	1.9	1.8	4.5	1.9	1.5	2.6	2.8	2.8	-0.2	2.4
Mar	2.0	1.8	4.8	1.9	1.4	2.6	2.8	2.8	-0.8	2.6
Apr	1.9	1.8	4.7	2.0	1.2	2.7	2.7	3.0	-0.7	3.0
May	1.8	1.8	4.3	1.9	1.2	2.7	2.8	3.1	-0.4	3.6
Jun	1.9	0.9	3.8	2.3	0.9	2.5	3.0	2.9	0.0	3.2
Jul	1.6	0.9	3.7	1.7	0.7	2.4	2.5	2.6	-0.3	3.0
Aug	1.4	0.0	4.0	1.4	0.3	2.5	2.4	2.3	-0.7	2.7
Sep	1.1	0.0	4.0	1.4	0.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	-0.2	2.9
Oct	1.2	0.0	4.0	1.3	0.3	2.4	2.3	2.5	-1.0	3.1
Nov	1.1	0.9	3.9	1.2	0.3	2.5	2.1	2.3	-1.0	2.6
Dec	1.0	0.9	3.4	1.1	0.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	-0.6	2.1
1996 Jan	1.0	1.8	2.5	1.1	0.6	0.6	1.0	2.4	-0.8	2.0
Feb	0.9	0.9	2.5	1.0	0.8	0.2	0.7	2.4	-0.5	1.6
Mar	1.0	0.9 P	2.4	..	0.9	0.4	0.3	2.6	-0.2	1.9

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

7.1 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

Economic activity †, seasonally adjusted §§

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	In employment #					ILO unemployed	Total economically active	Economically inactive	All aged 16 and over
	Employees	Self-employed	Govt-supported training and employment programmes §	Unpaid family workers **	All ++				
ALL									
Spr 1979	22,600	1,769	..	..	24,369	1,466 X	25,836 X	15,310 X	41,146
Spr 1981	21,574	2,191	..	..	23,765	2,521 X	26,286 X	15,854 X	41,940
Spr 1983	20,446	2,292	366	..	23,103	2,891 X	25,994 X	16,399 X	42,394
Spr 1984	20,673	2,606	321	..	23,626	2,964 X	26,590 X	16,130 X	42,720
Spr 1985	20,890	2,703	321	..	23,626	3,143	26,768	15,951	42,720
Spr 1986	20,982	2,718	414	..	23,995	3,026	27,021	15,990	43,011
Spr 1987	21,010	2,957	513	..	24,117	3,031	27,148	16,100	43,246
Spr 1988	21,708	3,136	541	..	24,489	2,946	27,435	16,053	43,487
Spr 1989	22,269	3,429	490	..	25,389	2,424	27,813	15,852	43,665
Spr 1990	22,488	3,471	458	..	26,195	2,021	28,216	15,823	43,839
Spr 1991	22,132	3,318	418	..	25,883	2,361	28,243	15,635	44,078
Spr 1992	21,586	3,140	356	176	25,258	2,737	27,995	16,164	44,159
Sum 1992	21,473	3,147	351	175	25,146	2,778	27,923	16,253	44,176
Aut 1992	21,441	3,088	343	176	25,048	2,859	27,907	16,283	44,190
Win 1992/3	21,385	3,084	326	152	24,947	2,957	27,905	16,299	44,203
Spr 1993	21,382	3,101	333	145	24,960	2,903	27,863	16,353	44,217
Sum 1993	21,380	3,113	323	151	24,953	2,876	27,828	16,402	44,230
Aut 1993	21,402	3,143	323	140	25,009	2,855	27,864	16,382	44,246
Win 1993/4	21,425	3,193	324	135	25,077	2,786	27,863	16,399	44,262
Spr 1994	21,486	3,208	315	140	25,149	2,712	27,861	16,417	44,277
Sum 1994	21,545	3,224	298	138	25,206	2,669	27,875	16,419	44,293
Aut 1994	21,593	3,269	290	142	25,294	2,532	27,826	16,496	44,322
Win 1994/5	21,675	3,289	278	128	25,371	2,436	27,806	16,545	44,352
Spr 1995	21,748	3,260	265	133	25,407	2,439	27,839	16,542	44,381
Sum 1995	21,874	3,249	257	125	25,505	2,416	27,921	16,489	44,410
Aut 1995	21,939	3,247	245	131	25,562	2,396	27,959	16,489	44,447
Win 1995/6 P	22,106	3,219	237	118	25,680	2,302	27,982	16,503	44,485
Changes									
Aut 95 - Win 95/6	167	-27	-9	-13	118	-94	23	14	37
Per cent	0.8	-0.8	-3.5	-9.8	0.5	-3.9	0.1	0.1	0.1
MEN									
Spr 1979	13,381	1,449	..	..	14,830	787 X	15,617 X	4,067 X	19,684
Spr 1981	12,427	1,753	..	..	14,180	1,583 X	15,763 X	4,324 X	20,087
Spr 1983	11,672	1,759	221	..	13,651	1,838 X	15,490 X	4,842 X	20,332
Spr 1984	11,643	1,988	201	..	13,845	1,802 X	15,647 X	4,872 X	20,519
Spr 1985	11,643	1,988	201	..	13,845	1,861	15,707	4,813	20,519
Spr 1986	11,683	2,059	255	..	13,977	1,818	15,795	4,886	20,681
Spr 1987	11,833	2,059	278	..	13,920	1,817	15,736	5,071	20,806
Spr 1988	11,487	2,231	329	..	14,052	1,755	15,807	5,138	20,945
Spr 1989	11,836	2,375	339	..	14,552	1,425	15,978	5,074	21,052
Spr 1990	11,984	2,626	313	..	14,928	1,173	16,101	5,058	21,158
Spr 1991	12,082	2,647	296	..	15,029	1,122	16,150	5,099	21,249
Spr 1992	11,803	2,535	252	54	14,598	1,470	15,068	5,251	21,318
Sum 1992	11,707	2,371	234	54	14,037	1,827	15,864	5,505	21,369
Aut 1992	11,302	2,367	231	54	13,953	1,851	15,804	5,578	21,382
Win 1992/3	11,244	2,320	221	55	13,841	1,919	15,760	5,635	21,395
Spr 1993	11,186	2,330	206	46	13,768	1,981	15,750	5,658	21,407
Sum 1993	11,168	2,316	219	47	13,744	1,948	15,692	5,728	21,420
Aut 1993	11,146	2,331	219	41	13,742	1,904	15,647	5,786	21,432
Win 1993/4	11,173	2,349	215	42	13,779	1,885	15,663	5,785	21,448
Spr 1994	11,199	2,384	217	47	13,837	1,831	15,676	5,796	21,464
Sum 1994	11,223	2,406	207	49	13,837	1,790	15,673	5,806	21,479
Aut 1994	11,246	2,427	195	44	14,004	1,775	15,691	5,804	21,495
Win 1994/5	11,333	2,480	186	41	14,039	1,597	15,636	5,901	21,537
Spr 1995	11,393	2,470	173	40	14,076	1,577	15,653	5,906	21,559
Sum 1995	11,436	2,450	163	44	14,092	1,572	15,665	5,915	21,580
Aut 1995	11,462	2,454	157	42	14,115	1,552	15,667	5,937	21,604
Win 1995/6 P	11,547	2,421	147	35	14,150	1,515	15,665	5,964	21,629
Changes									
Aut 95 - Win 95/6	85	-33	-10	-7	35	-37	-2	27	25
Per cent	0.7	-1.3	-6.4	-16.9	0.2	-2.4	0.0	0.5	0.1
WOMEN									
Spr 1979	9,220	319	..	..	9,539	679 X	10,218 X	11,243 X	21,462
Spr 1981	9,147	438	..	..	9,585	937 X	10,522 X	11,330 X	21,852
Spr 1983	8,774	533	145	..	9,452	1,053 X	10,505 X	11,557 X	22,062
Spr 1984	9,030	619	120	..	9,780	1,162 X	10,943 X	11,258 X	22,200
Spr 1985	9,030	619	120	..	9,780	1,282	11,062	11,138	22,200
Spr 1986	9,207	664	147	..	10,018	1,208	11,226	11,104	22,330
Spr 1987	9,399	661	136	..	10,197	1,214	11,411	11,029	22,440
Spr 1988	9,522	727	185	..	10,437	1,191	11,628	10,915	22,543
Spr 1989	9,872	761	202	..	10,836	999	11,835	10,778	22,613
Spr 1990	10,285	803	177	..	11,267	848	12,116	10,565	22,681
Spr 1991	10,406	824	162	..	11,393	803	12,196	10,517	22,713
Spr 1992	10,208	784	166	..	11,285	891	12,176	10,584	22,760
Sum 1992	10,171	780	122	122	11,221	910	12,131	10,659	22,790
Aut 1992	10,197	768	121	121	11,192	927	12,119	10,675	22,794
Win 1992/3	10,199	754	120	105	11,179	939	12,147	10,648	22,795
Spr 1993	10,214	784	114	104	11,216	976	12,155	10,641	22,796
Sum 1993	10,214	782	110	104	11,210	972	12,171	10,625	22,797
Aut 1993	10,229	795	108	98	11,230	971	12,201	10,597	22,798
Win 1993/4	10,263	809	107	98	11,240	955	12,196	10,602	22,798
Spr 1994	10,300	802	108	93	11,266	921	12,187	10,611	22,798
Sum 1994	10,300	798	103	89	11,290	894	12,184	10,614	22,798
Aut 1994	10,286	807	99	88	11,291	862	12,153	10,653	22,806
Win 1994/5	10,342	809	93	88	11,332	838	12,170	10,644	22,814
Spr 1995	10,355	791	92	93	11,331	856	12,187	10,636	22,814
Sum 1995	10,438	800	94	92	11,413	844	12,257	10,574	22,830
Aut 1995	10,478	793	89	88	11,447	844	12,291	10,552	22,843
Win 1995/6 P	10,559	798	90	83	11,530	787	12,317	10,539	22,856
Changes									
Aut 95 - Win 95/6	82	5	1	-6	83	-57	26	-13	13
Per cent	0.8	0.7	1.7	-6.4	0.7	-6.8	0.2	-0.1	0.1

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

7.2 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

Economic activity †, not seasonally adjusted

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	In employment #					ILO unemployed	Total economically active	Economically inactive	All aged 16 and over
	Employees	Self-employed	Govt-supported training and employment programmes §	Unpaid family workers**	All ++				
ALL									
Spr 1979	22,432	1,778	..	..	24,210	1,428 X	25,638 X	15,507 X	41,146
Spr 1981	21,405	2,201	..	..	23,606	2,483 X	26,089 X	15,851 X	41,940
Spr 1983	20,288	2,301	355	..	22,944	2,853 X	25,797 X	16,596 X	42,394
Spr 1984	20,515	2,616	311	..	23,467	2,926 X	26,393 X	16,327 X	42,720
Spr 1985	20,746	2,713	390	..	23,467	3,105	26,571	16,148	42,720
Spr 1986	20,852	2,729	400	..	23,984	2,996	26,979	16,171	43,011
Spr 1987	20,892	2,969	498	..	24,368	2,912	27,280	16,208	43,487
Spr 1988	21,601	3,148	527	..	25,279	2,392	27,671	15,994	43,665
S									

7.3 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Economic activity* by age

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED							THOUSAND		
	All aged 16 and over			Age groups									
	All	Men	Women	All	16-17	16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (Men)	65 & over (M)	50-59 (Women)	65 & over (W)
In employment*													
Spr 1984	23 626	13 845	9 780	23 467	819	1 956	2 942	5 189	7 878	4 780	722		
Spr 1985	23 955	13 977	10 018	23 850	854	2 023	3 099	5 318	8 043	4 693	674		
Spr 1986	24 117	13 920	10 197	23 984	848	1 984	3 124	5 467	8 159	4 606	644		
Spr 1987	24 489	14 052	10 437	24 368	841	2 025	3 218	5 675	8 257	4 550	642		
Spr 1988	25 389	14 552	10 836	25 279	825	2 122	3 291	6 043	8 571	4 583	670		
Spr 1989	26 195	14 928	11 157	26 093	903	2 128	3 366	6 359	8 795	4 678	767		
Spr 1990	26 421	15 029	11 393	26 324	801	1 972	3 287	6 617	8 968	4 713	767		
Spr 1991	26 883	14 598	11 221	26 792	734	1 772	3 036	6 616	8 998	4 618	762		
Spr 1992	26 258	14 037	11 221	26 206	633	1 510	2 930	6 555	8 797	4 536	797		
Sum 1992	26 048	13 841	11 192	26 076	649	1 554	2 869	6 574	8 971	4 517	790		
Aut 1992	26 048	13 841	11 207	26 114	622	1 445	2 829	6 584	9 018	4 476	763		
Win 1992/3	26 947	13 768	11 179	26 799	580	1 366	2 737	6 537	8 957	4 464	739		
Spr 1993	26 960	13 742	11 210	26 813	570	1 303	2 714	6 642	9 014	4 478	755		
Spr 1994	26 953	13 742	11 210	26 885	566	1 380	2 771	6 681	9 022	4 481	750		
Aut 1994	26 009	13 779	11 230	26 075	579	1 339	2 709	6 709	9 055	4 510	754		
Win 1994/5	26 077	13 837	11 240	26 028	577	1 308	2 630	6 678	9 051	4 509	751		
Spr 1995	26 437	13 883	11 266	26 393	547	1 278	2 612	6 740	9 116	4 582	765		
Spr 1996	26 206	13 816	11 290	26 093	574	1 374	2 657	6 801	9 113	4 641	756		
Aut 1996	26 294	14 004	11 291	26 359	574	1 313	2 609	6 833	9 158	4 678	769		
Win 1996/7	26 371	14 039	11 332	26 322	580	1 308	2 513	6 810	9 175	4 645	770		
Spr 1997	26 477	14 103	11 331	26 422	587	1 308	2 513	6 810	9 175	4 645	770		
Spr 1998	26 505	14 092	11 413	26 454	619	1 404	2 538	6 887	9 221	4 723	771		
Spr 1999	26 562	14 115	11 447	26 525	646	1 369	2 560	6 871	9 313	4 745	766		
Win 1999/0	26 680	14 150	11 530	26 631	646	1 358	2 491	6 830	9 358	4 748	746		
ILO unemployed*													
Spr 1984	3 143	1 861	1 282	3 105	227	551	630	723	691	450	59		
Spr 1985	3 026	1 818	1 208	2 990	217	495	590	736	706	414	49		
Spr 1986	3 026	1 818	1 208	2 990	217	495	590	736	706	414	49		
Spr 1987	3 026	1 818	1 208	2 990	217	495	590	736	706	414	49		
Spr 1988	3 026	1 818	1 208	2 990	217	495	590	736	706	414	49		
Spr 1989	3 026	1 818	1 208	2 990	217	495	590	736	706	414	49		
Spr 1990	3 026	1 818	1 208	2 990	217	495	590	736	706	414	49		
Spr 1991	3 026	1 818	1 208	2 990	217	495	590	736	706	414	49		
Spr 1992	3 026	1 818	1 208	2 990	217	495	590	736	706	414	49		
Sum 1992	3 026	1 818	1 208	2 990	217	495	590	736	706	414	49		
Aut 1992	3 026	1 818	1 208	2 990	217	495	590	736	706	414	49		
Win 1992/3	3 026	1 818	1 208	2 990	217	495	590	736	706	414	49		
Spr 1993	3 026	1 818	1 208	2 990	217	495	590	736	706	414	49		
Spr 1994	3 026	1 818	1 208	2 990	217	495	590	736	706	414	49		
Aut 1994	3 026	1 818	1 208	2 990	217	495	590	736	706	414	49		
Win 1994/5	3 026	1 818	1 208	2 990	217	495	590	736	706	414	49		
Spr 1995	3 026	1 818	1 208	2 990	217	495	590	736	706	414	49		
Spr 1996	3 026	1 818	1 208	2 990	217	495	590	736	706	414	49		
Aut 1996	3 026	1 818	1 208	2 990	217	495	590	736	706	414	49		
Win 1996/7	3 026	1 818	1 208	2 990	217	495	590	736	706	414	49		
Economically inactive													
Spr 1984	15 951	4 813	11 138	16 148	708	1 078	813	1 586	1 656	2 247	8 768		
Spr 1985	15 990	4 886	11 104	16 171	649	1 001	807	1 541	1 632	2 269	8 922		
Spr 1986	16 100	5 071	11 029	16 267	615	971	811	1 521	1 666	2 283	9 024		
Spr 1987	16 053	5 138	11 015	16 208	618	924	806	1 486	1 655	2 290	9 087		
Spr 1988	15 852	5 108	10 744	15 994	649	860	784	1 441	1 655	2 306	9 188		
Spr 1989	15 656	5 058	10 598	15 827	627	827	721	1 426	1 565	2 318	9 300		
Spr 1990	15 616	5 099	10 515	15 745	532	841	737	1 420	1 514	2 187	9 030		
Spr 1991	15 835	5 251	10 584	15 957	511	840	807	1 481	1 560	2 172	9 098		
Spr 1992	16 164	5 505	10 659	16 059	505	809	896	1 541	1 598	2 154	9 100		
Sum 1992	16 243	5 578	10 664	16 144	524	795	877	1 541	1 611	2 221	9 100		
Aut 1992	16 283	5 635	10 648	16 228	546	842	813	1 529	1 571	2 246	9 125		
Win 1992/3	16 299	5 658	10 641	16 437	587	1 014	860	1 561	1 618	2 246	9 155		
Spr 1993	16 353	5 728	10 625	16 461	632	1 059	865	1 557	1 618	2 246	9 155		
Spr 1994	16 382	5 785	10 597	16 330	647	1 033	812	1 503	1 638	2 204	9 142		
Aut 1994	16 399	5 796	10 602	16 544	559	1 000	890	1 541	1 670	2 295	9 148		
Win 1994/5	16 417	5 806	10 612	16 528	586	1 023	896	1 541	1 670	2 295	9 148		
Spr 1995	16 496	5 843	10 653	16 599	611	1 052	914	1 541	1 670	2 295	9 148		
Spr 1996	16 545	5 901	10 644	16 695	581	1 007	834	1 500	1 731	2 311	9 148		
Spr 1997	16 542	5 906	10 636	16 559	609	1 025	897	1 541	1 670	2 295	9 148		
Spr 1998	16 574	5 916	10 644	16 655	614	1 025	897	1 541	1 670	2 295	9 148		
Spr 1999	16 489	5 937	10 552	16 440	533	909	787	1 488	1 746	2 360	9 151		
Win 1999/0	16 503	5 964	10 539	16 655	585	985	817	1 547	1 739	2 387	9 180		
Economic activity rate + per cent													
Spr 1984	62.7	76.5	49.8	62.2	59.6	69.9	81.5	78.8	83.8	69.9	8.2		
Spr 1985	62.8	76.4	50.3	62.4	62.3	71.6	82.0	79.7	84.3	69.2	7.1		
Spr 1986	62.8	76.5	50.9	62.4	63.5	71.8	82.3	80.4	84.2	68.9	7.0		
Spr 1987	63.1	76.9	52.3	63.4	66.2	74.0	82.6	82.2	85.3	69.0	7.2		
Spr 1988	64.4	76.1	53.4	64.1	66.0	74.1	83.8	82.9	85.5	69.7	8.3		
Spr 1989	64.5	76.0	53.4	64.2	62.9	72.6	83.0	82.9	85.0	69.6	8.1		
Spr 1990	64.1	75.8	53.2	63.7	64.1	71.3	81.3	82.6	86.2	69.3	8.3		
Spr 1991	63.2	73.9	53.2	63.7	64.1	71.3	81.3	82.6	86.2	69.3	8.3		
Spr 1992	63.2	73.9	53.2	63.7	64.1	71.3	81.3	82.6	86.2	69.3	8.3		
Sum 1992	63.2	73.9	53.2	63.7	64.1	71.3	81.3	82.6	86.2	69.3	8.3		
Aut 1992	63.2	73.9	53.2	63.7	64.1	71.3	81.3	82.6	86.2	69.3	8.3		
Win 1992/3	63.2	73.9	53.2	63.7	64.1	71.3	81.3	82.6	86.2	69.3	8.3		
Spr 1993	63.0	73.8	53.0	63.5	65.5	79.0	82.9	82.9	85.8	68.7	7.9		
Spr 1994	63.0	73.8	53.0	63.5	65.5	79.0	82.9	82.9	85.8	68.7	7.9		
Aut 1994	63.0	73.8	53.0	63.5	65.5	79.0							

7.5 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Alternative measures of unemployment

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	ILO unemployment measure				Claimant unemployment measure +				
	Seasonally adjusted				Not ILO unemployed				
	Claimants	Non claimants	Total	Difference	Total #	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	In employment	Total
ALL									
Spr 1984			3,143	369	2,774				
Spr 1985			3,026	115	2,911				
Spr 1986			3,031	38	2,993				
Spr 1987			2,946	147	2,799				
Spr 1988			2,424	154	2,270				
Spr 1989			2,021	279	1,742				
Spr 1990			1,925	422	1,502				
Spr 1991			2,361	294	2,067				
Spr 1992	1,804	933	2,737	149	2,588	1,804	492	292	784
Sum 1992	1,826	952	2,778	118	2,659	1,826	569	264	833
Aut 1992	1,877	981	2,859	95	2,763	1,877	547	339	886
Win 1992/3	1,937	1,021	2,957	96	2,861	1,937	585	339	924
Spr 1993	1,915	989	2,903	66	2,837	1,915	570	352	923
Sum 1993	1,861	1,015	2,876	69	2,807	1,861	634	312	946
Aut 1993	1,815	1,041	2,855	108	2,747	1,815	588	345	932
Win 1993/4	1,757	1,029	2,786	111	2,675	1,757	586	332	918
Spr 1994	1,702	1,010	2,712	115	2,597	1,702	557	339	895
Sum 1994	1,657	1,012	2,669	151	2,518	1,657	544	316	860
Aut 1994	1,646	986	2,532	114	2,417	1,546	540	332	872
Win 1994/5	1,471	964	2,435	128	2,307	1,471	549	287	836
Spr 1995	1,445	987	2,432	186	2,246	1,445	498	302	800
Sum 1995	1,405	1,012	2,416	199	2,217	1,405	516	297	812
Aut 1995	1,406	991	2,396	225	2,171	1,406	498	287	766
Win 1995/6 P	1,364	938	2,302	170	2,132	1,364	483	285	768
Changes									
Aut 95 - Win 95/6	-41	-53	-94		-39	-41	-15	17	2
Win 94/5 - Win 95/6	-106	-27	-133		-106	-106	-66	-2	-69
MEN									
Spr 1984			1,861	-95	1,956				
Spr 1985			1,818	-208	2,026				
Spr 1986			1,817	-251	2,067				
Spr 1987			1,755	-188	1,943				
Spr 1988			1,425	-150	1,575				
Spr 1989			1,173	-62	1,234				
Spr 1990			1,122	22	1,100				
Spr 1991			1,470	-92	1,562				
Spr 1992	1,413	414	1,827	-154	1,981	1,413	352	216	568
Sum 1992	1,437	413	1,851	-187	2,038	1,437	404	197	600
Aut 1992	1,479	440	1,919	-201	2,120	1,479	381	260	641
Win 1992/3	1,516	465	1,981	-214	2,195	1,516	420	259	679
Spr 1993	1,484	464	1,948	-229	2,176	1,484	414	278	692
Sum 1993	1,444	460	1,904	-250	2,154	1,444	468	242	710
Aut 1993	1,401	484	1,885	-222	2,106	1,401	435	270	705
Win 1993/4	1,361	469	1,831	-223	2,053	1,361	433	260	692
Spr 1994	1,321	469	1,790	-200	1,990	1,321	395	274	669
Sum 1994	1,290	485	1,775	-148	1,923	1,290	383	250	633
Aut 1994	1,214	455	1,670	-176	1,846	1,214	374	258	631
Win 1994/5	1,142	455	1,597	-164	1,761	1,142	396	223	619
Spr 1995	1,129	447	1,577	-136	1,712	1,129	345	238	583
Sum 1995	1,090	482	1,572	-115	1,687	1,090	365	233	598
Aut 1995	1,088	464	1,552	-100	1,653	1,088	359	206	564
Win 1995/6 P	1,075	440	1,515	-109	1,624	1,075	336	213	549
Changes									
Aut 95 - Win 95/6	-13	-24	-37		-29	-13	-23	7	-16
Win 94/5 - Win 95/6	-66	-16	-82		-137	-66	-60	-10	-70
WOMEN									
Spr 1984			1,282	464	817				
Spr 1985			1,208	323	885				
Spr 1986			1,214	288	926				
Spr 1987			1,191	335	856				
Spr 1988			999	304	695				
Spr 1989			848	340	508				
Spr 1990			803	401	402				
Spr 1991			891	386	505				
Spr 1992	391	519	910	303	607	391	141	75	216
Sum 1992	389	538	927	305	622	389	166	67	233
Aut 1992	398	541	939	296	643	398	166	79	245
Win 1992/3	421	555	976	310	665	421	164	80	245
Spr 1993	430	525	955	294	661	430	157	74	231
Sum 1993	417	555	972	319	653	417	166	70	236
Aut 1993	414	557	971	330	641	414	152	75	227
Win 1993/4	396	559	955	334	621	396	153	72	225
Spr 1994	380	541	921	315	607	380	161	65	226
Sum 1994	368	526	894	300	595	368	161	66	227
Aut 1994	331	531	862	290	572	331	166	74	240
Win 1994/5	329	509	838	292	547	329	153	64	217
Spr 1995	316	539	856	322	533	316	153	64	217
Sum 1995	315	529	844	315	529	315	151	64	215
Aut 1995	317	527	844	325	519	317	140	62	201
Win 1995/6 P	289	498	787	278	509	289	147	72	219
Changes									
Aut 95 - Win 95/6	-28	-29	-57		-10	-28	8	10	18
Win 94/5 - Win 95/6	-40	-11	-51		-38	-40	-6	8	2

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

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Alternative measures of unemployment 7.6

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	ILO unemployment measure				Claimant unemployment measure +				
	Not seasonally adjusted				Not ILO unemployed				
	Claimants	Non claimants	Total	Difference	Total #	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	In employment	Total
ALL									
Spr 1984	2,233	872	3,105	114	2,991	2,233	574	184	758
Spr 1985	2,164	826	2,990	-149	3,139	2,164	778	197	975
Spr 1986	2,202	794	2,996	-186	3,181	2,202	783	196	980
Spr 1987	2,096	815	2,912	-10	2,952	2,096	673	183	856
Spr 1988	1,655	737	2,392	-10	2,401	1,655	568	178	746
Spr 1989	1,143	846	1,989	214	1,775	1,143	423	209	632
Spr 1990	1,034	860	1,894	373	1,520	1,034	300	186	486
Spr 1991	1,447	883	2,329	243	2,086	1,447	390	250	640
Spr 1992	1,790	894	2,684	71	2,613	1,790	517	306	823
Sum 1992	1,828	1,018	2,846	189	2,657	1,828	567	263	829
Aut 1992	1,861	987	2,847	113	2,735	1,861	540	335	874
Win 1992/3	1,970	997	2,967	45	2,922	1,970	602	350	952
Spr 1993	1,901	948	2,849	-18	2,867	1,901	598	368	966
Sum 1993	1,862	1,080	2,942	131	2,811	1,862	636	313	949
Aut 1993	1,797	1,045	2,842	120	2,721	1,797	583	342	924
Win 1993/4	1,791	999	2,790	53	2,737	1,791	604	342	946
Spr 1994	1,689	967	2,656	32	2,624	1,689	582	353	935
Sum 1994	1,526	1,077	2,603	212	2,523	1,526	547	318	865
Aut 1994	1,526	991	2,517	125	2,392	1,526	567	329	866
Win 1994/5	1,505	930	2,435	66	2,369	1,505	567	296	864
Spr 1995	1,434	942	2,376	105	2,271	1,434	521	315	837
Sum 1995	1,402	1,077	2,479	255	2,224	1,402	522	300	822
Aut 1995	1,385	998	2,382	235	2,147	1,385	496	266	762
Win 1995/6 P	1,400	899	2,299	104	2,195	1,400	500	295	795
MEN									
Spr 1984	1,607	231	1,838	-257	2,094	1,607	367	121	488
Spr 1985	1,567	229	1,796	-377	2,173	1,567	487	118	605
Spr 1986	1,571	225	1,796	-392	2,188	1,571	492	125	617
Spr 1987	1,490	246	1,736	-311	2,047	1,490	435	122	557
Spr 1988	1,176	231	1,408	-260	1,667	1,176	373	118	491
Spr 1989	834	322	1,156	-114	1,270	834	294	142	436
Spr 1990	777	329	1,106	-14	1,120	777	206	137	344
Spr 1991	1,111	343	1,454	-129	1,583	1,111	278	194	472
Spr 1992	1,415	390	1,804	-202	2,006	1,415	366	225	591
Sum 1992	1,430								

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GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING Number of people participating in the programmes

8.1
THOUSAND

Period ending	Training For Work			Youth Training (including Youth Credits)			Modern Apprenticeships		
	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain
1993 Apr	133.5	15.6	149.0	240.5	34.1	274.6			
May	131.0	15.2	146.2	238.1	33.0	271.2			
Jun	128.6	14.5	143.1	237.2	33.9	271.1			
Jul	122.6	13.9	136.6	245.6	33.9	279.5			
Aug	119.0	13.7	132.7	246.5	33.5	280.0			
Sep	119.3	13.9	133.1	244.5	33.5	278.1			
Oct	130.2	14.0	144.2	255.0	33.7	288.7			
Nov	133.7	14.1	147.8	257.7	33.7	291.4			
Dec	134.4	14.1	148.5	259.0	33.1	292.1			
1994 Jan	134.9	14.4	149.2	260.2	34.1	294.3			
Feb	138.9	15.0	153.9	258.5	34.1	292.6			
Mar	133.1	14.7	147.8	250.2	33.4	283.6			
Apr	123.4	14.4	137.8	239.3	32.8	272.1			
May	119.9	14.3	134.2	235.7	31.8	267.5			
Jun	116.2	14.2	130.3	231.3	32.5	263.7			
Jul	108.2	13.7	121.9	241.8	32.1	273.9			
Aug	104.0	13.8	117.8	242.1	32.3	274.5			
Sep	103.2	14.1	117.3	242.4	33.0	275.4			
Oct	113.7	14.3	128.0	252.4	33.2	285.6			
Nov	116.6	14.7	131.3	254.4	33.3	287.7			
Dec	118.1	14.2	132.3	255.7	33.0	288.7			
1995 Jan	115.8	14.4	130.2	253.2	34.0	287.2			
Feb	117.0	14.6	131.6	252.7	34.3	287.0			
Mar	103.4	14.4	117.8	239.5	33.6	273.1			
Apr	83.2	14.0	97.1	231.4	31.7	263.1	1.6	1.6	
May	80.7	13.7	94.4	227.7	31.1	258.8	1.7	1.7	
Jun	77.4	13.6	91.0	227.2	31.5	258.7	1.8	0.0	1.8
Jul	70.7	13.1	83.9	237.6	31.3	268.9	2.3	0.0	2.4
Aug	66.9	12.8	79.7	240.6	31.8	272.4	3.1	0.0	3.1
Sep	65.1	13.0	78.1	241.5	32.9	274.4	5.9	0.0	5.9
Oct	68.2	13.0	81.3	247.8	31.9	279.7	10.8	0.0	10.8
Nov	70.7	13.1	83.7	248.6	32.7	281.2	13.7	0.0	13.7
Dec	72.3	12.8	85.1	246.7	34.4	281.1	16.4	0.1	16.5
1996 Jan	71.6	12.7	84.4	240.6	34.6	275.2	20.4	0.1	20.5
Feb	75.1	13.4	88.5	237.3	35.6	272.9	23.5	0.1	23.6

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

GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING Number of starts on the programmes

8.2
THOUSAND

Period ending +	Training For Work			Youth Training (including Youth Credits)			Modern Apprenticeships		
	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain
1993 25/30 Apr	19.4	2.6	22.1	11.3	1.9	13.3			
23/28 May	21.5	2.1	23.6	10.6	1.3	11.9			
20 Jun/2	20.0	3.0	22.4	17.8	4.9	21.8			
18/30 Jul	22.2	1.8	24.2	35.7	2.8	38.7			
15/27 Aug	20.9	2.6	23.4	23.7	4.3	27.6			
12 Sep/1	23.1	3.7	25.9	27.9	4.2	31.5			
10/29 Oct	36.8	2.7	39.6	36.1	2.5	39.0			
7/26 Nov	26.4	2.7	29.1	20.3	2.0	22.6			
5/31 Dec	24.4	2.2	26.6	17.7	1.3	19.2			
1994 2 Jan	12.1	n/a	14.1	11.4	n/a	13.1			
31/28 Jan	30.8	2.7	33.6	16.0	3.4	19.2			
27/25 Feb	28.4	3.2	29.5	14.7	2.6	17.1			
27/31 Mar	23.7	3.1	24.6	13.1	2.8	15.3			
24/29 Apr	20.1	2.6	22.7	13.8	1.9	15.7			
22/27 May	20.8	2.5	23.3	11.3	1.5	12.7			
19 Jun/1	20.3	3.0	22.7	15.4	4.4	18.9			
17/29 Jul	21.8	1.9	23.8	38.5	2.3	41.1			
14/26 Aug	20.0	2.8	22.5	26.1	4.3	29.9			
11/30 Sep	21.6	3.8	24.6	29.8	4.4	33.5			
9/28 Oct	35.4	2.8	38.3	36.8	3.0	40.1			
6/25 Nov	25.7	2.9	28.6	20.6	2.5	23.3			
4/30 Dec	24.6	2.0	26.9	19.3	1.8	21.3			
1995 1 Jan	12.3	n/a	14.2	9.6	n/a	11.5			
30/27 Jan	26.0	2.6	28.7	17.0	3.5	20.3			
26/24 Feb	23.9	2.9	25.3	16.3	2.8	18.9			
26/31 Mar	16.7	3.3	18.5	14.0	2.9	16.3			
23/28 Apr	12.1	2.2	14.3	13.2	2.5	15.7	0.2	0.2	
21/26 May	15.8	2.6	17.9	13.5	1.7	14.9	0.1	0.1	
18/30 Jun	15.5	2.8	18.1	15.3	3.9	18.6	0.2	0.0	0.2
16/28 Jul	16.3	1.7	18.2	38.1	2.4	40.8	0.6	0.0	0.6
13/25 Aug	14.8	2.3	16.6	28.0	4.4	31.3	0.8	0.0	0.8
10/29 Sep	15.3	3.3	17.9	29.6	4.8	33.8	2.9	0.0	2.9
8/27 Oct	22.0	2.6	24.9	36.5	3.2	40.5	5.0	0.0	5.0
5/24 Nov	19.6	2.4	21.8	22.1	2.3	24.6	3.0	0.0	3.0
3/22 Dec	19.6	1.8	21.4	19.3	1.9	21.1	3.0	0.0	3.0
31 Dec	10.8	n/a	12.2	11.3	n/a	12.9	2.3	n/a	2.3
1996 28/22 Jan	18.6	2.1	20.7	17.3	2.9	20.2	2.5	0.0	2.5
25/19 Feb	21.3	2.7	23.0	17.8	2.6	20.4	3.5	0.0	3.5

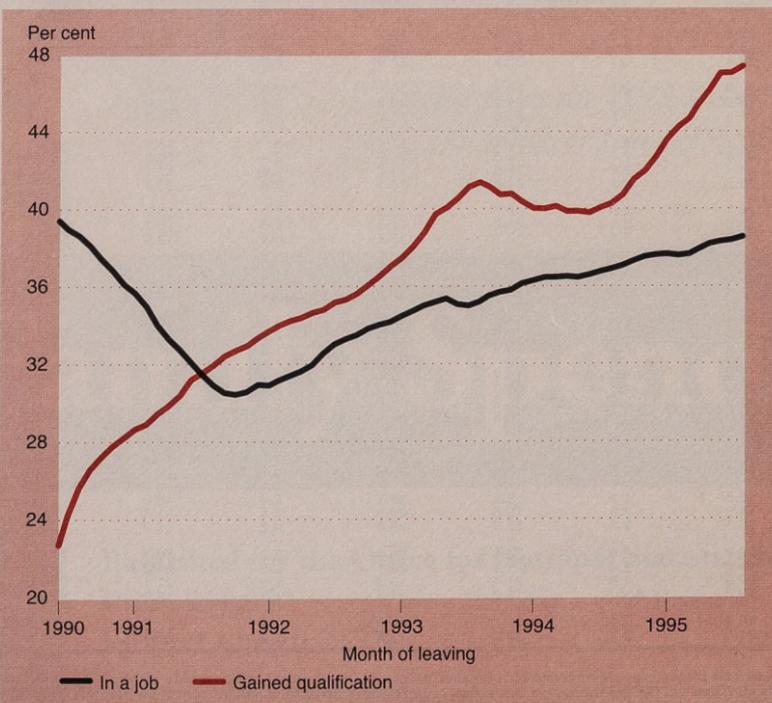
Note: See table 8.1 note.
* Because of the different way in which the programmes are administered in England, Wales and Scotland, the Scotland figures, which are provided by the Scottish Office are shown separately. The first date shown is for England, Wales and GB, but the second date shown is for Scotland.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

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

ENGLAND and WALES		Percentage of survey respondents who were:			Percentage of survey respondents who:		
Month of survey*	Month of leaving TFW/ET##	In a Job ⁺	In a positive outcome [#]	Unemployed §	Completed their agreed course of training**	Studied for a qualification	Gained a qualification or credit towards one
Oct 89-Jun 90	(Jul 89-Mar 90)	39	42	52	45	40	22
Jul 90-Sep 91	(Apr 90-Mar 91)	34	37	55	49	47	29
Oct 91-Sep 92	(Apr 91-Mar 92)	31	37	55	55	51	34
Oct 92-Sep 93	(Apr 92-Mar 93)	35	41	52	60	55	39
Oct 93-Sep 94	(Apr 93-Mar 94)	36	43	48	61	58	41
Oct 94-Sep 95	(Apr 94-Mar 95)	38	42	48	66	61	45
1993 Sep	(Mar 93)	36	41	51	64	57	42
Oct	(Apr 93)	37	43	48	63	62	45
Nov	(May 93)	38	44	47	60	59	41
Dec	(Jun 93)	34	43	48	64	64	48
1994 Jan	(Jul 93)	34	44	47	67	66	50
Feb	(Aug 93)	36	43	49	61	58	41
Mar	(Sep 93)	35	46	48	56	56	39
Apr	(Oct 93)	37	42	51	54	49	31
May	(Nov 93)	36	39	52	55	37	29
Jun	(Dec 93)	40	44	48	63	50	34
Jul	(Jan 94)	37	42	48	54	53	35
Aug	(Feb 94)	38	44	46	60	55	38
Sep	(Mar 94)	36	43	47	65	59	44
Oct	(Apr 94)	37	43	47	64	56	41
Nov	(May 94)	37	42	48	62	57	41
Dec	(Jun 94)	36	43	47	66	62	47
1995 Jan	(Jul 94)	36	45	45	71	65	53
Feb	(Aug 94)	37	43	48	66	59	44
Mar	(Sep 94)	38	44	46	65	61	44
Apr	(Oct 94)	40	43	48	61	58	40
May	(Nov 94)	39	41	50	62	59	42
Jun	(Dec 94)	41	43	48	69	59	43
Jul	(Jan 95)	37	40	51	63	63	45
Aug	(Feb 95)	37	40	50	65	63	46
Sep	(Mar 95)	37	41	49	70	64	49
Oct	(Apr 95)	40	44	46	68	65	50
Nov	(May 95)	41	45	46	69	66	50
Dec	(Jun 95)	37	45	46	72	71	57
1996 Jan	(Jul 95)	37	44	47	72	67	53
Feb	(Aug 95)	39	45	46	69	64	48
Current and previous year to date							
Oct 94-Feb 94	(Apr 94-Aug 94)	37	43	47	66	61	46
Oct 95-Feb 96	(Apr 95-Aug 95)	39	45	46	70	67	53

Note: There have been minor revisions to incorporate all the data that is now available.
 * Leavers to December 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers from January 1991 surveyed six months after leaving. For further details, see pp S7-8 of the December 1993 *Employment Gazette*.
 + According to respondents' own classification.
 # In a positive outcome = In a job, full-time education or other government-supported training.
 § Those whose response to the question, 'What are you mainly doing now?' was, 'unemployed'.
 ** Those who responded positively to the question, 'When you left the Training Programme, had you completed the training that was agreed between you and the organiser of your training?'.
 ## Training For Work (TFW) superseded Employment Training (ET) and Employment Action in April 1993. The figures in this table for leavers from April 1993 onwards include all those who joined Employment Action before 29th March 1993, and left after that date. This will have the effect of reducing the proportions going into a job or gaining qualifications for leavers from April 1993 onwards.

ET/TFW leavers in jobs, gaining qualifications – smoothed

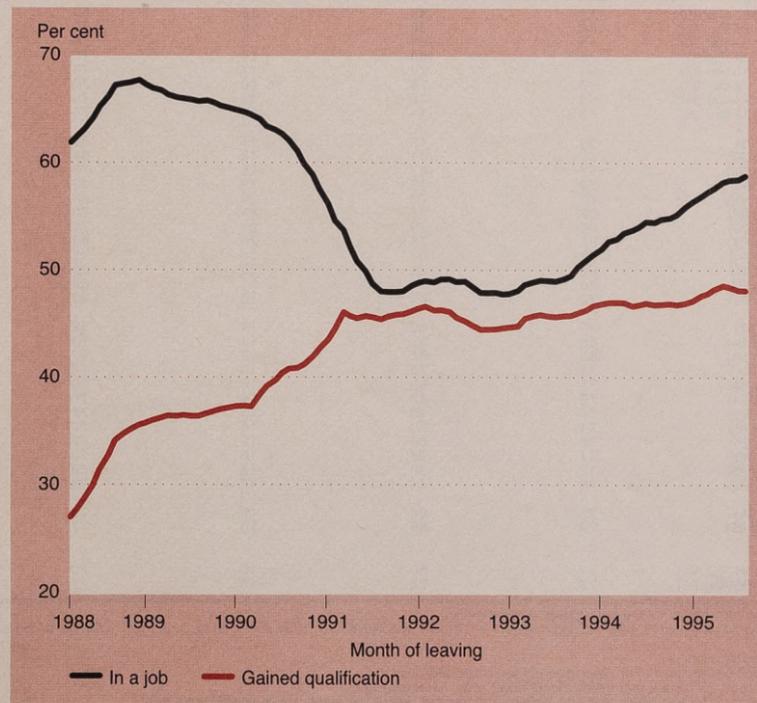


GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING 8.4 Destinations and qualifications of Youth Training leavers

ENGLAND and WALES		Percentage of survey respondents who were:			Percentage of survey respondents who:		
Month of survey*	Month of leaving YT	In a job ⁺	In a positive outcome [#]	Unemployed §	Completed their agreed course of training**	Studied for a qualification	Gained a qualification or credit towards one
Jul 87-Jun 88	(Apr 87-Mar 88)	61	77	20	22	41	29
Jul 88-Jun 89	(Apr 88-Mar 89)	69	84	13	34	52	42
Jul 89-Jun 90	(Apr 89-Mar 90)	68	82	14	37	56	45
Jul 90-Sep 91	(Apr 90-Mar 91)	58	74	20	37	54	51
Oct 91-Sep 92	(Apr 91-Mar 92)	52	68	25	44	58	51
Oct 92-Sep 93	(Apr 92-Mar 93)	50	67	28	43	62	48
Oct 93-Sep 94	(Apr 93-Mar 94)	53	70	25	46	64	50
Oct 94-Sep 95	(Apr 94-Mar 95)	58	72	22	46	65	49
1993 Sep	(Mar 93)	56	69	26	45	63	50
Oct	(Apr 93)	48	63	31	34	60	44
Nov	(May 93)	50	64	30	37	63	48
Dec	(Jun 93)	59	71	24	57	70	59
1994 Jan	(Jul 93)	55	72	23	53	68	57
Feb	(Aug 93)	53	73	21	48	66	53
Mar	(Sep 93)	50	75	20	48	64	49
Apr	(Oct 93)	52	70	26	37	58	39
May	(Nov 93)	52	65	29	34	60	39
Jun	(Dec 93)	52	63	32	42	62	44
Jul	(Jan 94)	52	64	30	36	61	41
Aug	(Feb 94)	53	66	28	36	59	40
Sep	(Mar 94)	59	72	23	45	66	50
Oct	(Apr 94)	54	67	27	35	62	43
Nov	(May 94)	53	66	28	36	63	44
Dec	(Jun 94)	63	74	21	58	73	61
1995 Jan	(Jul 94)	60	75	20	56	72	59
Feb	(Aug 94)	53	74	21	47	66	51
Mar	(Sep 94)	54	76	17	48	64	49
Apr	(Oct 94)	55	69	25	36	60	40
May	(Nov 94)	56	68	25	36	58	38
Jun	(Dec 94)	60	71	23	45	62	46
Jul	(Jan 95)	57	68	26	39	61	43
Aug	(Feb 95)	59	70	23	43	62	46
Sep	(Mar 95)	64	75	20	51	66	53
Oct	(Apr 95)	59	71	22	43	65	48
Nov	(May 95)	60	72	22	42	65	48
Dec	(Jun 95)	65	76	19	58	71	59
1996 Jan	(Jul 95)	61	76	18	55	70	56
Feb	(Aug 95)	57	76	17	50	66	51
Current and previous year to date							
Oct 94-Feb 95	(Apr 94-Aug 94)	59	72	23	50	69	55
Oct 95-Feb 96	(Apr 95-Aug 95)	62	75	20	52	69	54

Note 1: There have been minor revisions to incorporate all the data that is now available.
 Note 2: From April 1995 the definition of YT leavers changed, no longer counting those making planned transfers from one training provider to another as leavers. Many of these transferring trainees will not have gained a job or qualification or completed their training. Therefore the change in definition will increase slightly the proportions with jobs and qualification and completing their training. An analysis of the effect of the change will be prepared when more data are available.
 This does not affect the data for completers (table 8.6), or Training for Work (tables 8.3, 8.5).
 * Leavers to September 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers in October and November 1990 surveyed in June 1991. Leavers from December 1990 surveyed six months after leaving.
 For further details, see pp S7-8 of the December 1993 *Employment Gazette*.
 + According to respondents' own classification.
 # In a positive outcome = In a job, full-time education or other government-supported training.
 § Those whose response to the question, 'What are you mainly doing now?' was, 'unemployed'.
 ** Those whose response to the question, 'Did you leave your last Training Programme before you were due to finish?' was, 'No'.

YT leavers in jobs, gaining qualifications – smoothed



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

ENGLAND and WALES		Percentage of survey respondents who were:			Percentage of survey respondents who:	
Month of survey†	Month of leaving TFW/ET##	In a job†	In a positive outcome‡	Unemployed §	Studied for a qualification	Gained a qualification or credit towards one
Oct 89-Jun 90	(Jul 89-Mar 90)	43	45	48	48	35
Jul 90-Sep 91	(Apr 90-Mar 91)	37	41	51	55	44
Oct 91-Sep 92	(Apr 91-Mar 92)	35	41	51	56	48
Oct 92-Sep 93	(Apr 92-Mar 93)	38	44	48	60	53
Oct 93-Sep 94	(Apr 93-Mar 94)	40	47	45	64	57
Oct 94-Sep 95	(Apr 94-Mar 95)	40	45	46	64	58
1994 Jan	(Jul 93)	37	48	43	73	65
Feb	(Aug 93)	40	47	45	64	57
Mar	(Sep 93)	39	50	44	63	56
Apr	(Oct 93)	40	45	48	53	45
May	(Nov 93)	42	45	47	62	56
Jun	(Dec 93)	43	46	46	53	47
Jul	(Jan 94)	43	48	43	57	51
Aug	(Feb 94)	42	48	42	59	53
Sep	(Mar 94)	39	45	45	64	58
Oct	(Apr 94)	39	45	45	60	54
Nov	(May 94)	40	45	46	60	54
Dec	(Jun 94)	37	45	46	67	60
1995 Jan	(Jul 94)	38	47	43	70	65
Feb	(Aug 94)	40	46	45	63	57
Mar	(Sep 94)	40	46	45	65	59
Apr	(Oct 94)	43	47	45	61	55
May	(Nov 94)	42	45	47	62	57
Jun	(Dec 94)	44	46	46	60	54
Jul	(Jan 95)	40	43	49	66	60
Aug	(Feb 95)	40	42	48	66	60
Sep	(Mar 95)	39	43	48	66	61
Oct	(Apr 95)	42	46	45	68	62
Nov	(May 95)	42	46	45	68	61
Dec	(Jun 95)	38	46	44	75	69
1996 Jan	(Jul 95)	38	46	44	75	69
Feb	(Aug 95)	39	46	45	71	65
Current and previous year to date						
Oct 94-Feb 95	(Apr 94-Aug 94)	38	46	45	65	59
Oct 95-Feb 96	(Apr 95-Aug 95)	40	46	45	71	65

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

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

† According to respondents' own classification.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

* Leavers to September 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers in October and November 1990 surveyed in June 1991. Leavers from December 1990 surveyed six months after leaving.

† According to respondents' own classification.

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

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

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

OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES A.1 Jobseekers with disabilities: registrations and placement into employment

Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service, 9 March 1996 - 5 April 1996 +
Registered as disabled on 17 April 1995 #

5,487
381,409

+ Not including placings through displayed vacancies.

Registration as a disabled person under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts 1944 and 1958 is voluntary. People eligible to register are those who, because of injury, disease or congenital deformity, are substantially handicapped in obtaining or keeping employment of a kind otherwise suited to their age, experience and qualifications.

DEFINITIONS

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYED

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

EARNINGS

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

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE

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

ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE

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

EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

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

FULL-TIME WORKERS

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

GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

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

HM FORCES

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

ILO UNEMPLOYED

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

LABOUR DISPUTES

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

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

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

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

MANUAL WORKERS (OPERATIVES)

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

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

SIC 1992 Section D.

NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

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

OVERTIME

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

CONVENTIONS

The following standard symbols are used:

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

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

PART-TIME WORKERS

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

PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES

SIC 1992 Sections C-E.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Adjusted for regular seasonal variations.

SELF-EMPLOYED PEOPLE

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

SERVICE INDUSTRIES

SIC 1992 Sections G-Q.

SHORT-TIME WORKING

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

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC)

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

TAX AND PRICE INDEX

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

TEMPORARILY STOPPED

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

VACANCY

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

WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

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

WORKFORCE

Workforce in employment plus the claimant unemployed as defined above.

WORKFORCE IN EMPLOYMENT

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

WORK-RELATED GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING PROGRAMMES

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

REGULARLY PUBLISHED statistics

	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page		Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page
SUMMARY TABLES				LABOUR COSTS			
Labour Force Survey: UK	M	Jun 96	0.1	Survey results 1992 Quadrennial		Sep 94	313
Workforce: UK	M	Jun 96	0.2	Annual update	A	Feb 96	5.7
Labour Force Survey: GB	M	Jun 96	0.3	RETAIL PRICES			
Workforce: GB	M	Jun 96	0.4	General index (RPI)			
BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS				Latest figures: detailed indices	M	Jun 96	6.2
EMPLOYMENT AND WORKFORCE				: percentage changes	M	Jun 96	6.2
Workforce: UK and GB				Recent movements and the index			
Quarterly series	M(Q)	Jun 96	1.1	excluding seasonal foods	M	Jun 96	6.1
Labour force estimates, projections		Apr 93	139	Main components: time series and weights	M	Jun 96	6.4
Employees in employment industry: GB				Changes on a year earlier: time series	M	Jun 96	6.5
All industries: by division, class or group	Q	May 96	1.4	Food prices	M	Jun 96	6.3
: time series, by order group	M	Jun 96	1.2	International comparisons	M	Jun 96	6.8
Manufacturing: by division, class or group	M	Jun 96	1.3	All items excluding housing costs	M	Jun 96	6.9
Administrative, technical and clerical in manufacturing	A	Dec 94	1.10	LABOUR FORCE SURVEY			
Local authorities manpower	D	Jan 94	1.7	Economic activity: seasonally adjusted	M	Jun 96	7.1
Employees in employment by region and sector	B(Q)	May 96	1.5	Economic activity: not seasonally adjusted	M	Jun 96	7.2
Census of Employment				Economic activity by age: not seasonally adjusted	M	Jun 96	7.3
UK and regions by industry (Sept 1993)		Oct 95	369	Full-time and part-time workers	M	Jun 96	7.4
GB and regions by industry (Sept 1993)		Oct 95	369	Alternative measures of unemployment (seasonally adjusted)	M	Jun 96	7.5
International comparisons	Q	May 96	1.9	Alternative measures of unemployment (not seasonally adjusted)	M	Jun 96	7.6
Registered disabled in the public sector	A	Aug 94	291	Occupations (employees and self-employed)	A	Dec 95	7.6
Trade union membership	A	Jun 94	189	Industry Sectors (employees and self-employed)	A	Dec 95	7.7
Tourism-related industries in Great Britain	Q	May 96	1.14	Self-employed (occupations and industry sectors)	A	Dec 95	7.8
CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES				Part-time workers (occupations and industry sectors)	A	Dec 95	7.9
Claimant unemployment				Age groups numbers and rates (employment)	A	Dec 95	7.10
Summary: UK	M	Jun 96	2.1	Job-related training (received by employees)	A	Dec 95	7.11
: GB	M	Jun 96	2.2	Average actual weekly hours of work			
Age and duration: UK	Q	Jun 96	2.5	(full-time, part-time and second jobs)	A	Dec 95	7.12
Broad category: UK	M	Jun 96	2.1	Average actual weekly hours of work (by industry sector)	A	Dec 95	7.13
Detailed category: GB	M	Jun 96	2.2	Temporary employees (all and part-time)	A	Dec 95	7.14
Region: summary	Q	Jun 96	2.6	Previous occupations (ILO unemployment rates)	A	Dec 95	7.15
Age: time series UK	Q	Jun 96	2.7	Previous industry sectors (ILO unemployment rates)	A	Dec 95	7.16
: estimated rates	Q	Jun 96	2.15	Age groups numbers and rates (ILO unemployment rates)	A	Dec 95	7.17
Duration: time series UK	Q	Jun 96	2.8	Duration of ILO unemployment	A	Dec 95	7.18
Region and area				People made redundant (in 3 months prior to interview)	A	Dec 95	7.19
Time series summary: by region	M	Jun 96	2.3	Economically active (numbers and rates by age group)	A	Dec 95	7.20
: assisted areas, travel-to work areas	M	Jun 96	2.4	Economically inactive (by age group)	A	Dec 95	7.21
: counties, local areas	M	Jun 96	2.9	Economically inactive			
: parliamentary constituencies	M	Jun 96	2.10	(by reason including discouraged workers)	A	Dec 95	7.22
Age and duration: summary	Q	Jun 96	2.6	Ethnic group (by economic activity)	A	Dec 95	7.23
Flows				Labour market and educational status of young people	A	Mar 96	7.24
UK, time series	M	Jun 96	2.19	LABOUR DISPUTES: STOPPAGES OF WORK			
Age time series	M	Jun 96	2.20	Summary: latest figures	M	Jun 96	4.1
Mean duration	Q	Apr 96	2.21	: time series	M	Jun 96	4.2
Claim history: number of previous claims	Q	Jun 96	2.22	Latest year and annual series	A	Jun 94	199
Claim history: interval between claims	Q	Jun 96	2.23	Industry			
By sought and usual occupation	M	Jun 96	2.24	Monthly: broad sector time series	M	Jun 96	4.1
Students: by region	D	Mar 93	2.13	Annual: detailed	A	Jun 94	199
Disabled jobseekers: GB	M	Jun 96	A1	: prominent stoppages	A	Jun 94	199
International comparisons	M	Jun 96	2.18	Main causes of stoppage			
Ethnic origin	M	May 94	147	Cumulative	M	Jun 96	4.1
Temporarily stopped				Latest year for main industries	A	Jun 94	199
Latest figures: by UK region	D	Nov 93	2.14	Size of stoppages	A	Jun 94	199
Vacancies				Days lost per 1,000 employees in recent years by industry	A	Jun 94	199
Unfilled, inflow, outflow and placements seasonally adjusted	M	Jun 96	3.1	International comparisons	A	Dec 94	545
Unfilled seasonally adjusted by region	M	Jun 96	3.2	GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING			
Unfilled unadjusted by region	M	Jun 96	3.3	Participants in the programmes	M	Jun 96	8.1
REDUNDANCIES				New starts on the programmes	M	Jun 96	8.2
In Great Britain	M	Jun 96	2.32	Destinations and qualifications			
by region	M	Jun 96	2.33	TFW/ET leavers	M	Jun 96	8.3
by age	M	Jun 96	2.34	YT leavers	M	Jun 96	8.4
by industry	M	Jun 96	2.35	TFW/ET leavers completing agreed training	M	Jun 96	8.5
by occupation	M	Jun 96	2.36	YT leavers completing agreed training	M	Jun 96	8.6
EARNINGS AND HOURS				Characteristics of TFW/ET starts for England and Wales	Q	Apr 96	8.7
Average earnings (index)				Characteristics of young people leaving YT for England and Wales	Q	Apr 96	8.8
Whole economy	M	Jun 96	5.1	Destinations and qualifications of TFW/ET by their characteristics for England and Wales	Q	Apr 96	8.9
Main industrial sectors	M	Jun 96	5.3	Destinations and qualifications of YT leavers by their characteristics for England and Wales	Q	Apr 96	8.10
Industries	M	Jun 96	5.3	DISABLED JOB SEEKERS			
Underlying trends	Q	Jul 95	291	Registrations and placements into employment	M	Jun 96	A1
Levels of earnings and hours for main industrial sectors and industries				REGIONAL AID			
Manual employees	Q(A)	May 96	5.4	Selective Assistance by region	Q	Apr 96	A2
Non manual employees	Q(A)	May 96	5.5	Selective Assistance by region and company	Q	Apr 96	A3
All employees	Q(A)	May 96	5.6	Development Grants by region	Q	May 96	A4
Quarterly estimates of levels	Q(A)	Feb 95	298	Development Grants by region and company	Q	May 96	A5
International comparisons (index)				*Frequency of publication, frequency of compilation shown in brackets (if different). A Annual. S Six monthly. Q Quarterly. M Monthly. B Bi-monthly. D Discontinued.			
Manufacturing	M	Jun 96	5.9				
Overtime and short-time: manufacturing							
Latest figures: industry	M	Jun 96	1.11				
Regions: summary	Q	Jun 96	1.13				
Hours of work: manufacturing	D	Sep 95	1.12				
OUTPUT PER HEAD							
Output per head: quarterly and annual indices	M(Q)	Jun 96	1.8				
Wages and salaries per unit of output							
Manufacturing index, time series	M	Jun 96	5.8				
Quarterly and annual indices	M	Jun 96	5.8				

STATISTICAL ENQUIRY *points*

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

FOR STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON:

Earnings (Tables 5.1-5.9)

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

Basic wage rates and hours for manual workers with a collective agreement **01928 792442**

New Earnings Survey (annual): levels of earnings and hours worked for groups of workers (males and females, industries, occupations, part-time and full-time); distribution of earnings; composition of earnings; hours worked **01928 792077/8**

Unit wage costs, productivity, international comparisons of earnings and labour costs **01928 792442**

Employment (Tables 1.1-1.5 and 1.9-1.13)

Census of Employment **01928 792690**

Employment and hours **01928 792563**

Workforce in employment **01928 792563**

Labour disputes (Tables 4.1-4.2)

01928 792825

Labour Force Survey (Tables 7.1-7.24)

0171 273 5585

Qualifications

0114 259 3787

Redundancy statistics (Tables 2.32-2.36)

0171 273 5530

Retail Prices Index (Tables 6.1-6.9)

Ansafone service **0171 217 4905**

Enquiries **0171 217 4310**

Skill needs surveys and research into skill shortages

0114 259 4308

Small Firms (DTI)

0114 259 7538

Trade union membership **01928 792825**

Trade unions (density only) **0171 215 5999**

Training (Tables 8.1-8.10)

'Training for work', 'Youth Training' and 'Modern Apprenticeships' **0114 259 4027**

Workforce training **0114 259 3489**

Travel-to-Work Areas (TTWAs), composition and review of

0171 273 5530

Unemployment (Tables 2.1-2.24)

(claimant count) **0171 273 5532**

Vacancies (Tables 3.1-3.3)

notified to Jobcentres **0171 273 5532**

Youth Cohort Study **0114 259 4215**

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

FOR ADVICE ON:

Sources of labour market statistics **0171 273 5524**

FOR ACCESS TO DETAILED INFORMATION, INCLUDING ON-LINE:

Nomis (the Office for National Statistics' on-line labour market statistics database) **0191 374 2468**

Quantime Ltd (on-line and other access of Labour Force Survey data) **0171 625 7111**

Skills and Enterprise Network **0114 259 4075**

STATFAX SERVICE FOR LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

ONS STATFAX gives anyone with a fax machine instant access to the latest Labour Market statistics. The first two pages of the latest monthly LMS National Press Notice are available within moments of the official release time of 9.30am.

The number to ring is **0336 416036**. Calls for the service are charged at 36p per minute cheap rate and at 48p per minute at all other times. Contact ONS on 0171 270 6363 if you have any problems.

LFS FIRST RELEASE

The LFS Rapid Release (LFSRR) provides early access to key results from each quarter's survey. Just six weeks after each survey period, it presents the following series:-

- Employment & self employment
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- Second jobs
- Alternative measures of unemployment
- Employment by age & sex
- ILO unemployment by age & sex
- Economic activity by age & sex
- Occupations & Industry sectors
- Regional economic activity
- Average actual weekly hours of work (by industry sector)
- Economic inactivity by age & sex
- Economic inactivity by reason inc. discouraged workers
- Temporary employees
- Labour market and educational status of young people

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The full colour, 52 page LFS Quarterly Bulletin (LFSQB), uses easy to follow text, charts and tables, to present full results of each quarter's LFS. In addition to all the results shown in the LFSFR, it covers the following additional subjects:-

- Part-time and self-employed by occupation & industry
- Job-related training
- Average actual weekly hours of work
- ILO unemployment by occupation & industry
- Duration of ILO unemployment
- Redundancies
- Average gross earnings by occupation, industry sector & region
- Ethnic group economic activity
- Household population by age & sex
- Economic activity for countries and larger LADs
- Long-term unemployed by occupation and industry sector
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For further information about the LFS, contact the **LFS HELPLINE Tel 0171 273 5585**

LFS HISTORICAL SERIES

For historical time series of LFS data, see section 7 of the labour market data section of *Labour Market Trends*.

RESEARCH USE OF LFS

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

RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS

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

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

Information on the first three reports in the new series, which are currently available, is given below.

RS1 Homeworkers in Britain £25.95

This project was commissioned in order to provide better information about current levels of homeworking in manufacturing and lower-level service sector work, and to explore the characteristics of these types of homeworkers and their jobs. It included an analysis of 1991 Census data, a doorstep survey of home-located work conducted in four localities and in-depth interviews with a sample of homeworkers in each. The four research localities were selected in order to focus on ethnic minorities and inner cities and to compare 'typical' and 'untypical' homeworking areas. This is the largest study of homeworkers that has been conducted since the National Homeworking Survey of 1981. It provides detailed information about the characteristics of a sample of 338 homeworkers in total, most of whom had not had contact with homeworking groups or campaigns.

RS2 Evaluation of TEC Quality Assurance: Supplier Management (TQA:SM) £9.95

In September 1995 CRG were commissioned by the Department for Employment and Education (DfEE) to undertake an evaluation of TEC Quality Assurance: Supplier Management (TQA:SM). Information about practical experiences, perceptions and suggestions for further development was collected from staff at nine government offices, 26 TECs and 22 training

providers, together with views of DfEE Head Office staff and a small number of 'other players'.

TQA:SM has been fully operational since April 1994 and the report concludes that results so far have been very good, particularly in view of this short time frame. TQA:SM has integrated well with TECs' and providers' own Quality Management Systems, with ISO 9000 and Investors in People approaches. There were difficulties in the early stages of TQA:SM implementation but these have largely been overcome.

RS3 The Net Costs of Training to Employers £9.95

This report presents the results from a research project entitled 'The Net Costs of Training to Employers', a study of the economic costs and benefits to employers of providing training to intermediate level in selected core occupations both through Youth Training (YT) and Youth Credit (YC) and through alternatives. It is concerned solely with the provision of initial training to young people, broadly in the age group 16-24, to a standard equivalent to National Vocational Qualification (NVQ) Level 3. The particular strength of the study lies in its combination of quantitative cost/benefit data of training activity with more qualitative data on training and human resource practices.

Both priced and unpriced publications are available from HMSO Publications Centre, PO Box 276, London SW8 5DT, tel 0171 873 9090.

Four-page Research Briefs that provides summaries of each report are available free. To be added to the mailing list for automatic receipt of all Briefs, or to request individual back copies, please contact: Christine Ward, DfEE Head Office, Room E415, Moorfoot, Sheffield S18 6ND, tel 0114 2593444.



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ISBN 0-11-620781-7



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