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Labour Market Trends

incorporating Employment GAZETTE

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Ad rtising Nigel Stephens Tel: 01162 753333 Fax: 01162 750522 Š Stationery _Office subscription from:

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December 1996 5545 ANATIONAL STATISTICS Labour Market Trends ig **Employment** GAZETTE



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ONS news

New London HQ for ONS | LFS historical data launched on Quantime

ALL LONDON operations of the Office for National Statistics are to be relocated to a new site Pim ico, London SW1 with effect from January 2 next year. The new office will draw gether the parts of ONS mendy based at four central ondog Offices: Great George Street, Millbank Tower, Caxton House and St Catherine's House. It will include a library which will be open to the public by appoir ment. From 2 January 1997 the new ondon address will be: 1 Drummond Gate London SW1V 200 Main switchboard 0171 233 9233. For the new statistics Helpline elephone and fax numbers, see page S80 of the Pink Pages. The ONS in London will be closed for the two days December 30-31 to allow for the office

transfer, but a public enquiry service will be staffed on 0171 270 6363.

At the same time the ONS divisions responsible for labour market statistics will be reorganised to improve the coherence of data collection and presentation. Responsibility for producing and presenting an assessment of labour market conditions based on all ONS sources, including the Claimant Count and Labour Force Survey, will lie with the new Labour Market Statistics Division. Labour market data collection and primary analysis will be conducted by a separate Socio-Economic Division. Both of the new divisions will form part of the existing Socio-Economic Statistics and Analysis Group, one of the six subject groupings making up the ONS structure.

DATA FROM the 1979, 1981 and 1983 Labour Force Surveys (LFS) will be available from the Quantime online bureau service with effect from 1 December this year. The LFS was conducted biennially to check for inconsistencies in in 1983 was closer to that used for 1984. The best-known difference between the biennial surveys and the

surveys from 1984 onwards is the adoption of the ILO measure of unemployment in 1984. Prior to that the 'LFS measure of unemployment' used a one week job-search period instead of the four weeks criterion in

from its launch in 1973 until 1983. minor differences). From 1983 to 1991 it became annual, changing to a quarterly survey in spring 1992. Data prior to 1979 is not of comparable quality to that for 1979 onwards and is not held by the Office for National Statistics or by Quantime. before 1983. However, many When carrying out comparisons variables - for example the actual with later years, ONS statisticians emphasise that care should be taken hours worked by employees in their main job - are available on a virtually definitions or question coverage. Many questions which were standard from 1984 onwards were different (or not included) in 1979 and 1981, although the questionnaire employed

the ILO definition (among other The 1984 LFS allows both unemployment measures to be calculated as a means of bridging the gap. People on government employment and training schemes were not classified as in employment

consistent basis over all years. Further information about the Labour Force Surveys for 1979, 1981 and 1983 is available from the LFS helpline on 0171 273 5585 (0171 533 6180 from 2 January 1997) or from Quantime on 0171 625 7111.

United Kingdom bank and public holidays: 1997-1999

THE EXPECTED dates of bank and public holidays in the United Kingdom for the years 1997-1999 inclusive have been announced by the Department of Trade and Industry.

Certain of these days, including substitute days for holidays falling at weekends, are subject to Royal Proclamation or Proclamation by the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland) as indicated in the footnotes.

1997	1998	1999		1997	1998	1999
			Northern Ireland			
1 Jan	*1 Jan	*1 Jan	New Year's Day	1 Jan	*1 Jan	*1 Jan
28 Mar	10 Apr	2 Apr	St Patrick's Day	17 Mar	17 Mar	17 Mar
31 Mar	13 Apr	5 Apr	Good Friday	28 Mar	10 Apr	2 Apr
5 May	*4 May	*3 May	Easter Monday	31 Mar	13 Apr	5 Apr
26 May	25 May	31 May	Early May Bank Holiday	5 May	*4 May	*3 May
25 Aug	31 Aug	30 Aug	Spring Bank Holiday	26 May	25 May	31 May
25 Dec	25 Dec	*28 Dec	Battle of the Boyne (Orangemen's Day	y)		
26 Dec	*28 Dec	27 Dec	(or in lieu)	**14 Jul	**13 Jul	**12 Jul
			Summer Bank Holiday	25 Aug	31 Aug	30 Aug
			Christmas Day (or in lieu of 25th)	25 Dec	25 Dec	*28 Dec
			Boxing Day (or in lieu of 26th)	26 Dec	*28 Dec	27 Dec
			Notes: # These bank bolidays are distinct from	the various tra	ditional local r	oublic
1.lan	1.lan	1 Jan	holidays in Scotland which are deter	mined by local	authorities. In	addition,
2 Jan	2 Jan	*4 Jan	the Scottish banks are now unifying	their arrangeme	ents with the r	est of the
28 Mar	10 Apr	2 Apr	UK so that they close on the same ba	ank holidays. Tl	ne dates show	vn
5 May	4 May	3 May	nevertheless represent the statutory	bank holiday p	osition in Sco	tiand.
26 May	*25 May	*31 May	** Subject to proclamation by the Secr	etany of State fo	or Northern Ire	land.
4 Aug	3 Aug	2 Aug	Subject to proclamation by the occur	t Department	of Trado and l	oduetn
25 Dec	25 Dec	*28 Dec	 For further mormation please contact Industrial Relations Division 3c. 2'B'4 	14 1 Victoria St	reet. London S	SW1HOET
*26 Dec	*28 Dec	*27 Dec	Tel: 0171-215-3853	,		
	1997 1 Jan 28 Mar 31 Mar 5 May 26 May 25 Dec 26 Dec 26 Dec 1 Jan 2 Jan 28 Mar 5 May 26 May 26 May 25 Dec *26 Dec	1997 1998 1 Jan '1 Jan 28 Mar 10 Apr 31 Mar 13 Apr 5 May '4 May 26 May 25 May 25 Aug 31 Aug 25 Dec 25 Dec 26 Dec '28 Dec 26 Dec '28 Dec 1 Jan 1 Jan 2 Jan 2 Jan 28 Mar 10 Apr 5 May 4 May 26 May '25 May 28 Mar 10 Apr 5 May 4 May 26 May '25 May 4 Aug 3 Aug 25 Dec 25 Dec 25 Dec 25 Dec 25 Dec '26 Dec	1997 1998 1999 1 Jan *1 Jan *1 Jan 28 Mar 10 Apr 2 Apr 31 Mar 13 Apr 5 Apr 5 May *4 May *3 May 26 May 25 May 31 May 25 Aug 31 Aug 30 Aug 25 Dec 25 Dec *28 Dec 26 Dec *28 Dec 27 Dec 26 Dec *28 Dec 27 Dec	1997199819991 Jan*1 Jan*1 Jan1 Jan*1 Jan*1 Jan28 Mar10 Apr2 Apr31 Mar13 Apr5 Apr5 May*4 May*3 May26 May25 May31 May26 May25 May31 May25 Dec25 Dec*28 Dec26 Dec*28 Dec27 Dec27 Dec(or in lieu)Summer Bank Holiday26 Dec*28 Dec27 Dec(or in lieu)Summer Bank HolidayChristmas Day (or in lieu of 25th)Boxing Day (or in lieu of 26th)Notes:#1 Jan1 Jan1 Jan1 Jan2 Jan2 Jan2 Jan2 Apr5 May4 May26 May*25 May*31 May25 Dec25 Dec25 Dec*28 Dec*26 Dec*28 Dec*27 DecTei: (171-215-3853	1997199819991997Northern IrelandNorthern Ireland1 Jan*1 JanNew Year's Day1 Jan28 Mar10 Apr2 AprSt Patrick's Day17 Mar31 Mar13 Apr5 AprGood Friday28 Mar5 May*4 May*3 MayEaster Monday31 Mar26 May25 May31 MayEarly May Bank Holiday5 May25 Aug31 Aug30 AugSpring Bank Holiday26 May25 Dec25 Dec*28 Dec27 DecBattle of the Boyne (Orangemen's Day)26 Dec*28 Dec27 Dec(or in lieu)**14 JulSummer Bank Holiday25 AugChristmas Day (or in lieu of 25th)25 Dec26 Dec*28 Dec27 DecNotes:#1 Jan1 Jan1 Jan1 Jan1 Jan2 Jan2 Jan*4 JanUK so that they close on the same bank holidays. The exercise represent the statutory bank holidays. The exercise repre	199719981999199719981 Jan*1 Jan*1 JanNorthern Ireland1 Jan*1 Jan*1 JanNew Year's Day1 Jan*1 Jan28 Mar10 Apr2 AprSt Patrick's Day17 Mar17 Mar31 Mar13 Apr5 AprGood Friday28 Mar10 Apr26 May25 May31 MayEaster Monday31 Mar13 Apr26 May25 May31 MayEarly May Bank Holiday5 May*4 May25 Aug31 Aug30 AugSpring Bank Holiday26 May25 May25 Dec25 Dec*28 Dec27 Dec(or in lieu)**14 Jul**13 Jul26 Dec*28 Dec27 Dec(or in lieu)**14 Jul**13 JulSummer Bank Holiday25 Aug31 AugChristmas Day (or in lieu of 25th)25 Dec25 Dec26 Dec*28 Dec27 Dec*Notes:#These bank holidays are distinct from the various traditional local pholidays in Scotland which are determined by local authorities. In the Scottish banks are now unifying their arrangements with the r UK so that they close on the same bank holidays. The dates shov nevertheless represent the statutory bank holiday position in Sco5 May4 May3 May*Subject to Royal Proclamation.26 May*25 May*31 May*Subject to proclamation by the Secretary of State for Northern Ire subject to proclamation by the Secretary of State for Northern Ire subject to proclamation by the Secretary of State for Northern Ire for further information please contact: Dep

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A selection of recent Parliamentary Questions concerning labour market statistics. Some were answered by the Economic Secretary to the Treasury, Angela Knight, and others in letters from Dr Tim Holt, Director General of the Office for National Statistics. The date on which the answer was given is at the end of each PQ.

Hourly pay

ARCHY KIRKWOOD (Roxborough and Berwickshire) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer if he will list the numbers of people by gender and under the age of 25 years who earn less than (a) £2.50, (b) £3.00, (c) £3.50, (d) £4.00 and (e) £4.50 per hour; and if he will make a statement.

TIM HOLT: The latest information, from the Labour Force Survey, is shown in the table below. I will also arrange for a copy of this letter to be placed in the House of Commons Library.

			mousanus
No of employees earning less than	All aged under 25 years	All males	All females
£2.50	439	354	549
£3.00	847	663	1,074
£3.50	1,306	1,095	2,153
£4.00	1,739	1,688	3,275
£4.50	2,176	2,410	435

Source: Labour Force Survey; spring 1996; Great Britain (21 November)

Working hours

JOYCE QUIN (Gateshead East) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what estimate he has made of the number of employees working more than 48 hours per week in each year since 1979.

TIM HOLT: The available information is given in the table below:

Employees usually working more than 48 hours per week;^a Great Britain; spring of each year^b

			Thousanus
1984	2,740	1991	3,414
1985	2.763	1992	3,263
1986	2.968	1993	3,360
1987	3.126	1994	3,518
1988	3.512	1995	3,690
1989	3.598	1996	3,793
1990	3,606		

unpaid overtime and excluding meal breaks Data for 1979 to 1983 either not available or not consistent

with later years. Source: Labour Force Survey (12 November)

Sickness, disability and retirement

PETER HAIN (Neath) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what percentage of economically active (a) men and (b) women of working age are classified as (i) sick; (ii) disabled and (iii) voluntary retirees.

TIM HOLT: The available information is shown in the table below.

Economically inactive people of working age ^a by gender and reason for inactivity; great Britain, sp 1996				
All	Reason for inactivity			
economically	(as percentage of all inactive)			

inactive (=100%) (000s)		Temporarily sick or injured	Long-term sick or disabled	Retired	Othe	
All	7,491	2.9	26.2	5.9	65.1	
Men	2.765	3.8	40.7	11	44.5	
Wome	n 4,727	2.3	17.7	2.9	77.1	

Source: Labour Force Survey

(14 November)

Lone parents

women

HARRIET HARMAN (Peckham) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what proportion of lone parents are economically active, by English region. ANGELA KNIGHT: The information is given in the

table below

Economic activity rate lone parents as a percentage of all lone parents of working age^a

	By region, spring 19
Great Britain	53
North	44
Yorkshire and Humberside	54
East Midlands	56
East Anglia	50
Greater London	52
Rest of South East	56
South West	60
West Midlands	48
North West	51
England	53
Wales	53
Scotland	54

a Working age is defined as 16-59 for women and 16-64 for men. Source: Labour Force Survey

(17 October)

HARRIET HARMAN (Peckham) asked the **Chancellor of the Exchequer what proportion** of single lone mothers, widowed lone mothers and lone fathers are in (a) part-time work, (b) full-time work and (c) all paid work. ANGELA KNIGHT: The information is given in the table below:

one parents by whe Great Britain; spring	ther work 1996	ing full/part Pe	-time; ercentages
and the second	All paid work	Full-time ^a	Part-time ^b
one fathers	57	50	7
Single ^b lone mothers	30	12	17
Kidawad lana mathora	52	22	30

Note: Percentages are based on all lone parents in each category. People whose main job is full-time or part-time. b Never married.

Source: Labour Force Survey

(17 October)

LABOUR MARKET UPDATE

124,000 over the quarter, but self-

economy (4.1 per cent), manufacturing

Notifications of new vacancies to UK

Jobcentres (seasonally adjusted) fell to

over the month The stock of unfilled

The number of working days lost to

labour disputes in September was

a level of 130,600.

the same at 230.

204 400 in October a decrease of 16 200

vacancies increased by 9.300 in October

to 262.900 - a rise of 72.200 over the year

Placings fell by 13,200 over the month to

provisionally set at 123,000 (as a result of 27

stoppages of work). This figure was lower

the same time in 1995. In the year to

than for August but five times higher than for

September, the number of working days

lost was estimated to be 1,244,000, over

four times the figure for the 12 months to

September 1995. However, the number of

stoppages in September 1995 and 1996 was

industries (4½ per cent) services (3% per

cent) and production industries (41/ per cent)

were all unchanged from the August rates.

LABOUR MARKET OVERVIEW

The latest set of statistics show a continued fall in claimant unemployment, with an average reduction over the month to abo er However, special factors relating Octo to the introduction of the Jobseeker's ance four days before the count date we boosted the monthly fall. As in will h mber, the underlying downward trend ssessed to be between 15 and 20 thousand a month.

- In October, claimant unemployment in the asonally adjusted) fell by 40.800 to UK (2.03 000 - the largest monthly fall since mber 1994 and the lowest level since ary 1991. This contributed to an
- vel of unemployment was down in all is, and for both sexes - a fall of 30,500 les and 10,300 for females. There vere also (unadjusted) falls in all major duration categories and age groups.

K claimant unemployment rate was The 72 n r cent in October, down 0.2 points on onth and 0.9 points on the year. This the e lowest rate for five and a half years.

- inflows to the claimant count fell by 12 200 in October, while outflows rose by 12,100.
- At October, the average monthly fall in claimant unemployment over the year was 19.600, over the past six months was , and over the past three months was 25.40 32 00 As in September, the underlying downward trend was assessed to be in the 15,000 to 20,000 range.
- n the UK in October, an 11th successive unad usted) quarterly fall of 36,600 in long- erm claimant unemployment took the level to 742,400 - an annual decrease of 83.300, and the lowest level since October 1991. Long-term unemployment comprised 38 per cent of the total count, up wo percentage points over the quarter and one point over the year.



ECONOMIC ACTIVITY Figure 1. The estimate of the workforce in

Tables 7.1-7.3

The economic activity rate in GB from the summer 1996 LFS (seasonally adjusted) remained unchanged since spring 1996 at 62.8 per cent, but was slightly lower than in summer 1995 when it stood at 62.9 per cent. (Table 7.3)

Prepared by

Statistical Servic

The Office for National Statistics overview and update of trends in the

abour Market, drawn from the Labour

Market Data section's detailed tables

- ◆ The summer LFS recorded 72.2 per cent of men as economically active (not seasonally adjusted), compared with 53.8 per cent of women. These rates have moved slightly closer together since summer 1995 when they stood at 72.6 per cent and 53.7 per cent respectively. (Table 7.3)
- The LFS in summer 1996 shows that the net increase in the number in employment of 210,000 over the year to summer 1996 was balanced by a decrease in the ILO unemployed of 154,000, an increase in the number economically inactive of 93,000, and an increase in the total population (aged over 16) of 150,000 (all seasonally adjusted)
- In an analysis by age band, the LES shows that the highest economic activity rate for men continues to be that for those aged 25 to 34, and for women aged 35 to 49 (at 93.7 per cent and 76.8 per cent respectively in summer 1996)
- > The seasonally adjusted number of economically inactive women of working age according to the LFS has barely changed from summer 1995 to summer 1996, standing at 4,687,000; the number of economically inactive men has meanwhile increased by 64,000 over the same period to 2 711 000

HOURS OF WORK

- The LFS estimate of the seasonally adjusted total number of actual hours per week of work was 856 million during summer 1996, up 0.8 per cent on spring 1996. This compares with a rise over the quarter in total employment of 0.3 per cent; the difference between these two being due to a 0.5 per cent rise in the average number of hours worked per week
- The Workforce in Employment estimates showed that overtime hours worked by manufacturing operatives over the month to September was up 0.2 million to 8.7 million hours per week, while short-time working fell 48,000 to 214,000 hours per week. The index of average hours (1985=100), now stands at 99.8 (up 0.1) and 70.4 for total hours (up 0.4). (Table 1.11)

509

DECEMBER 1996

LABOUR MARKET TRENDS



Number of people in Great Britain who have experienced at least one spell of unemployment since January 1992, by number of spells experienced

Jobless households

(b) each region.

United Kingdom

Greater London

Rest of South Fast

Great Britain

South East

East Anglia

South West

West Midlands

East Midlands

North West

North

Wales

Scotland

Northern Ireland

Yorkshire and Humberside

England

PETER HAIN (Neath) asked the Chancellor of

the Exchequer if he will list the number and

percentage of households which have nobody

TIM HOLT: The available information for the

United Kingdom is shown in the table below

Non-pensioner households^a with nobody in

employment by region; spring 1996

in employment for (a) the United Kingdom and

(000s)

3.256

3.163

2,697

958 544 414

95

210 289 193

282

409

209

184

334

93

a Excludes one-person pensioner households and

JUDITH CHURCH (Dagenham) asked the

Chancellor of the Exchequer how many

people have experienced two, three, four and

five spells of unemployment, since 1992 in the

TIM HOLT: The available data are shown in the

following table. Data are only available for Great

one person was over pension age

Multiple spells of

unemployment

United Kingdom, by age.

Britain

households of two adults without children where at least

Percentage of

households

all su

18.3

18.2 18.1

17

22.8 12.7

14.9

15 18.

15.

18.

21.

22

21

20

Source: Labour Larce Surve

(25 November)

Age band (years)	One	Two	Three	Four	Five or more	Tota
16-24	1 680 7	960.6	555.0	302.7	314.0	3,8
25-34	1,320.7	627.8	317.8	156.8	165.6	2,5
35-44	927.5	403.8	190.3	86.3	92.7	1,7
45-54	872.3	332.8	138.1	62.6	66.8	1,4
55-64	541.8	124.8	38.9	15.2	14.5	1
65 & over	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
All ages	5,343.7	2,449.9	1,240.1	623.6	653.7	10,
All ages	5,343.7	2,449.9	1,240.1	623.0	norcont	-
We are no	t able to	calculate	proportio	ns as a	o not kni	DW

employment in the UK was 25,908,000 in June a rise of 87 000 over the quarter and 124,000 over the year. The number of employees in employment increased by

employment fell by 21,000. The number of employees in the manufacturing industries in Great Britain (seasonally adjusted) rose by 13 000 in September to 3 948 000 with an annual increase of 29,000. Manufacturing jobs held by women fell by 4 000, while those held by men increased by 32 000 In September the underlying annual decrease of 234.600, or 10 per cent. increases in average earnings for the whole

LABOUR MARKET UPDATE

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

Tables 0.5, 6.1-6.5

- ◆ Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the third guarter of 1996 was 0.8 per cent higher than the previous guarter and 2.3 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and gas, GDP in the third guarter of 1996 was 0.8 per cent higher than the previous guarter and 2.3. per cent higher than a year earlier
- Retail Sales volumes in the three months to September were 0.8 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 3.4 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Manufacturing output in the three months to September was 0.7 per cent higher than in the previous three months but remained the same as a year earlier.
- Construction output in the second quarter of 1996 was 0.1 per cent higher than the previous guarter and 0.2 per cent higher than a vear earlier.
- Manufacturing Investment in the second guarter of 1996 was 5 per cent lower than the previous guarter and 7 per cent lower than a year earlier.
- Government consumption in the second guarter of 1996 was 0.2 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 0.7 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- The balance of trade in goods in the three months to August was in deficit by £2.9 billion. This compares to a deficit of £3.4 billion in the previous three months and £3.2 billion a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics, export volumes in the three months to August were up 1.8 per cent on the previous three months and 6.8 per cent higher than a year earlier.

Thousands

50

-10

-20

510

03

1993

Figure 2 Quarterly changes in manufacturing employees; Great Britain; 1993-1996

- Excluding oil and erratics, import volumes in the three months to August were 2.1 per cent up on the previous three months and 8.0 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- The increase over the 12 months to October in the 'all items' Retail Price Index (RPI) was 2.7 per cent, up from 2.1 per cent in September The rise in the 12-month rate was largely attributable to housing and motoring costs, though there were also smaller upward effects from food prices and charges for leisure services. Slight downward effects on the 12-month rate came from price changes for alcoholic drink, household goods and leisure goods.
- Between September and October the 'all items' RPI remained unchanged which was in contrast to a fall of 0.5 per cent between September and October last year
- Excluding mortgage interest payments (RPIX), the 12-month rate of price increases was 3.3 per cent for October, up from 2.9 per cent for September.
- The index for all items excluding mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (also known as RPIY) showed an increase over the latest 12 months of 3.0 per cent, up from 2.5 per cent for September.
- ♦ The 12 month rate of increase in the output price index for home sales of manufactured products is provisionally estimated at 2.3 per cent for October, compared with a 2.2 per cent (provisional) increase for September. The input price index for materials and fuels purchased by the manufacturing industry provisionally decreased by 2.0 per cent over the year to October, compared with a provisional decrease of 3.1 per cent for September.

Seasonally adjusted

03

1996

Q3

1995

EMPLOYMENT

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

- ◆ The latest results from The Labour Force Survey (LFS) for Great Britain, carried out in summer 1996, showed that total employment (seasonally adjusted) stood at 25.715,000; a rise of 70,000 since spring (Mar to May) 1996 and a rise of 210,000 since summer 1995. These increases are due in broadly equal part to the sexes; the number of men in employment was up ov the guarter by 37,000, and over the year t 91,000, to 14,183,000 and the number women in employment has risen by 32.00 over the quarter, and 119,000 over the year to 11 532 000
- The UK Workforce in Employment^a (from figures published last month) 87,000 in the guarter to June to 25.9 following a quarterly fall of 121,000 Marc and a quarterly rise of 166,000 in De (This was previously reported as a n 35,000 to 25,819,000). The increase June quarter consisted of a rise of in employees, partly offset by a fall among the self-employed, and in HM For (down 1 000) and participants in wo related government-supported train schemes (down 15,000). (Table 1.
- ◆ Jobs in manufacturing rose by 13.0 the month to September to 3,948 (seasonally adjusted) - a rise of 11 the guarter and 29,000 (0.7 per cer the year. The rise over the quarter September follows a fall of 13.000 lune and a fall of 12 000 in March
- According to the LFS, the number employees in GB has risen by 210,000 to 22,084,000 (seasonally adjusted) summer 1995 to summer 1996, w e the number of self-employed has rise 41,000 to 3,290,000 over the same period Since spring 1996 the number of a plove of se has fallen by 18,000 and the number employed has risen by 92,000 in 1996 (Tables 0.3 & 7.1)
- The LFS also showed that the numbers in both full-time and part-time employ rose over the quarter (15,000 and 54,000) and the year (15,000 and 199,000 summer 1996. The total now star 19,278,000 for full-time and 6,434,000 for part-time
- shows that the numbers in employment in both the manufacturing and the service ual industries have grown at broadly e rates at 1.0 per cent and 1.2 per higher respectively. The changes sex are rather different; there were 2.0 per cent more men in employment in the manufacturing industries and 1.0 per cent more in the service industries, compared with 1.7 per cent fewer women in the manufacturing industries and 1.4 per cent more in the service industries.
- From the Workforce in Employment estimates, jobs in manufacturing industries in Great Britain were revised up by 103,00 on the previous published level for July and stood at 3,934,000 in August. There was little movement over the month and year Jobs in mining, energy and water supply were revised down 17,000 in July, falling 3,000 in August and 32,000 (14.3 per cent over the year. (Table 1.2)

03

1994

Unadjusted long-term (over one year) claimant unemployment fell by 36,600 over the guarter ending October 1996 to 742,400.

(Tables 2.6 & 2.8) Unadjusted UK youth (18-24 years old) claimant unemployment also fell by 70,900 over the guarter ending October 1996 to 508,400. (Tables 2.5 & 2.6)

LABOUR MARKET UPDATE

UNEMPLOYMENT

0.1-0.4, 2.1-2.24, (except 2.18), 7.1-7.6

The UK seasonally adjusted level of claimant

unemployment fell by 40,800 in October 1996

The unemployment level was 436,100 (27 per

cent) higher than in April 1990 when claimant

1992 when unemployment last reached a

The sasonally adjusted rate of claimant

work prce, was down 0.2 per cent on the

The memployment rate was 0.9 per cent

lowe than 12 months ago and, over the year,

woman (apart from Northern Ireland, where

Between September and October the

The K unadjusted level of claimant

work orce). (Table 2.1)

total evel of seasonally adjusted claimant

regional percentage falls were in Northern

unemployment fell in every region. The largest

Ireland, the North, South East and East Anglia.

Over the month the rate of seasonally adjusted

uner ployment fell in every region. (Table 2.3)

uner ployment fell by 235,101 (0.8 per cent)

over the year to 1,977,235 (7.1 per cent of the

igure 3 Claimant unemployment by age; United Kingdom; October 1995 and October 1996

llen in every region for both men and

male unemployment rate remained the

previous month. This was the lowest rate since

uner ployment, at 7.2 per cent of the

Febr ary 1991. (Table 2.1)

sam . (Tables 2.1 & 2.3)

ployment reached its last trough, but

00 (32 per cent) lower than in December

to stand at 2,030,000 (the lowest level since

February 1991). (Table 2.1)

iner

051

neal

has

the f

(Table 2.3)

- On the ILO basis, seasonally adjusted unemployment in Great Britain (summer 1996) stood at 2.26 million (or 8.1 per cent), which is 221,000 higher then the GB claimant count for the same period.
- The LFS recorded that the seasonally adjusted ILO unemployment rate fell over both the quarter and the year to summer 1996 by 0.2 and 0.6 per cent respectively to 8.1 per cent. The quarterly and yearly percentage point falls equate to 50,000 and 154,000 people respectively.
- ◆ The LFS recorded 779,000 ILO unemployed young people (those aged under 25) in summer 1996, 42,000 fewer than in summer 1995. The youth ILO unemployment rate fell by 0.5 per cent over the year.
- The LFS reports a fall in the number of longterm (over one year) ILO unemployed over the year to summer 1996 both in total (by 129,000 to 871,000) and as a proportion of all ILO unemployed (by 2.9 per cent to 37.4 per cent)

Aged 40-49

Arred 60 & ove

Oct

Aged 50-59

JOBCENTRE VACANCIES

Figure 4. Tables 3.1-3.3

- The number of vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres (UK seasonally adjusted) increased by 9.300 to 262,900. (Table 3.1)
- The seasonally adjusted number of new vacancies notified to Jobcentres fell by 16,200 to 204,400. (Table 3.1)
- On a seasonally adjusted basis, the number of people placed into jobs by the Employment Service fell by 13,200 to 130,600. (Table 3.1)

AVERAGE EARNINGS

Figure 5. Tables 5.1.5.3

- The underlying rate of increase in average earnings for the whole economy in the year to September 1996 was provisionally estimated to be 4 per cent. This was unchanged from the August figure. (Table 5.1)
- The actual increase in whole economy average earnings was 4.1 per cent. (Table 5.1)
- ✤ In the manufacturing industries, the underlying increase was 4% per cent - the same as the August figure. (Table 5.1)
- These together with the September to December 1995 and November 1993 rates are the lowest since 1967
- The production industries increase in average earnings was 4¼ per cent which remains the same as the August figure. (Table 5.1)
- ♦ In the service industries the increase was 3¾ per cent. This was unchanged from the August figure. (Table 5.1)



DECEMBER 1996 LABOUR MARKET TRENDS



LABOUR MARKET UPDATE

PRODUCTIVITY AND UNIT WAGE COSTS

Figure 6. Tables 1.8, 5.8

- Manufacturing output was unchanged in the three months ending September 1996, compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)
- Manufacturing productivity in terms of output per head fell by 0.7 per cent in the three months ending September 1996. compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)
- Manufacturing unit wage costs rose by 5.2 per cent in the three months ending September 1996, compared with a year earlier. (Table 5.8)
- ♦ Whole economy output per head was 2.0 per cent higher in the second quarter of 1996, compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)
- Whole economy unit wage costs were 1.0 per cent higher in the second quarter of 1996, compared with a year earlier. (Table 5.8)



TRAINING Tables 8.1-8.11

- ♦ According to the spring LFS, three million (13.9 per cent) employees of working age (seasonally adjusted) received job-related training in the four weeks prior to interview a slight increase on winter 1995/96.
- The number participating in Training for Work (TFW) decreased between July and August 1996. The number of participants was down 2 per cent from the number participating in August 1995. (Table 8.1)
- ◆ The proportion of leavers from TFW between April 1995 and January 1996 who were in a job six months after leaving, was higher than the equivalent figure for leavers between April 1994 and February 1995. This proportion continues to show an upward trend. The proportion who gained a qualification in the same period was also greater than the equivalent for leavers a year earlier, but the trend is currently more or less flat. (Table 8.3)
- The number of Youth Training (YT) participants rose between July and August 1996, but was 3 per cent lower than in August 1995. (Table 8.1)
- ◆ The proportion of YT leavers between April 1995 and February 1996 who were in a job six months after leaving was higher than for leavers between April 1994 and February 1995. This proportion continues to show an upward trend. (Table 8.4)
- The proportion of YT leavers between April 1995 and February 1996 who gained a qualification while on the programme was 2 per cent higher than the corresponding figure for the same period in 1995. (Table 8.4)
- The number of people on Modern Apprenticeships in Great Britain was 41,800 in July 1996. (Table 8.1)

- INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS Tables 2 18 59 68-69
- 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)
- However, the UK ILO rate is still higher than in the Netherlands and Portugal while OECD figures for Denmark, Greece, Luxembourg and Austria are not available (Table 2 18)
- ◆ The UK rate is below the EU average using the latest available SOEC data (8.1 per cent for the UK in September 1996, compared to 10.8 per cent for the EU as a whole
- ◆ The UK unemployment rate is also below the EU average using the latest available figures from the OECD (8.0 per cent for the UK in August 1996 compared to 11.2 per cent in July 1996 for the EU average excluding Denmark, Greece, Luxemanurg and Austria), (Table 2.18)
- The manufacturing average earning increase was higher for GB than in FCD countries. (Table 5.9)
- In EU countries there was an average rise in consumer prices of 2.3 per (provisional) over the 12 months to September, compared with an increase of 2.1 per cent in the UK. Over the come period consumer prices rose in France by 1.6 per cent and in West Germany 14 per cent. Outside the EU, consume prices rose by 3.0 per cent in USA, by 1.5 er cen in Canada and fell by 0.4 per cent dapan. (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 diff between countries).

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

HELP-LINE 0171 273 5585



(As from January 2, 1997 0171 533 6180)

> whe Labour Force Survey (LFS), 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 DECEMBER 1996 - PRESENTING RESULTS FROM SPRING (MARCH TO MAY) 1996 LFS

- Regional mobility of people in employment
- People in employment who live in Greater London and the South West are most likely to have moved house.
- Economic activity of heads of households by number of children.
- The head of household is less likely to be ILO unemployed if there are two dependent children in the household.
- Shift patterns
- Over 4 million people usually work shifts, the most popular being the 'two shift' system.

Figure 1 Percentages of people in employment in each

standard region who changed address between spring

1995 and spring 1996 (Great Britain, not seasonally adjusted)

- People working more than 30 hours a week are most likely to have been with their current employer for five or more years.
- 5 Population under school leaving age by ethnic origin

4 Length of time with employer by hours worked

• A larger proportion of young people (under school age 16) than the population as a whole are of an ethnic minority.

REGIONAL MOBILITY OF PEOPLE IN EMPLOYMENT

As well as asking information of people in employment resident about current circumstances, the LFS asks about circumstances 12 months before; this is a useful way of examining changes over time. Figure 1 shows the proportions employment who have moved

in each standard region in spring 1996 who changed address over the previous 12 months. Figure 2 shows, out of those people in

house, the proportions of people who were living in a different region 12 months before. The figures show that people in employment in Greater London and the South West are most

likely to have moved house, while, it is those who live in Greater London and East Anglia who are most likely to have moved from outside the region.

Figure 2 People in employment moving into a new region as a percentage of all those in that new region changing address between spring 1995 and spring 1996 (Great Britain, not seasonally adjusted)



LABOUR DISPUTES

LABOUR MARKET TRENDS

Figure 7. Tables 4.1-4.2

- It was provisionally estimated that 123,000 working days were lost due to stoppages of work in September 1996. This was 72 per cent lower than the revised figure for August 1996 (442 000), but was the highest September figure since September 1988 (1.115.000).
- The number of working days lost in the 12 months to September 1996 was provisionally estimated to be 1,244,000 - equivalent to 57 days lost per 1,000 employees. The latest estimate is almost four times higher than the
- corresponding period a year ago (301,000), but lower than the average over the ten year period 1986 to 1995 of 1.8 million days lost.
- Seventy three per cent of the 1,244,000 days were lost in the transport, storage and communication group
- ♦ A provisional total of 27 stoppages were recorded as being in progress in September 1996. The 12 month to September total of 230 was equal to the number for the corresponding period last year.

If you have any comments or suggestions on the Labour Market Update please ring Steve Hickman at the Office for National Statistics. Tel: 0171 273 5521 (As from January 2, 1997 0171 533 6113)

FOR DETAILED FIGURES SEE THE LABOUR MARKET DATA SECTION



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HELP-LINE

2 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN

The LFS permits analysis of data at (i) person, (ii) family and (iii) household levels; this means that we can analyse, for example; (i) the number of unemployed people; (ii) the proportion of one parent families where that parent is unemployed and (iii) the unemployment rate of the heads of households.

As an example of analysis at the household level, the following figures 3 to 5 show the different labour market statuses of the head of household broken down by the size of the household (in terms of the number of dependent children). Figure 3 shows the employment rate of heads of households separately for households with either 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4 or more dependent children. Similarly, figure 4 shows the ILO unemployment rate, and to complete the picture of the labour market, figure 5 shows the economic inactivity rate (note that the sums of the three different rates for each size of household do not add up to 100 per cent - see red box for details)

It is doubtful that there is a direct link between the number of dependent children and the employment status of the head of household; it is interesting to note that heads of households with two dependent children are least likely to be unemployed and most likely to be employed, and the converse is true where there are four or more dependent children in the household.

The head of household is defined as the member of the household who was, in order of precedence, the husband of the person or the person who either owned the household's accommodation or was legally responsible for the rent or had the responsibility for the occupation of the accommodation If the accommodation was jointly owned or rented by a man or woman, the man was taken as the head of household: if it was jointly owned or rented by people of the

Head of household in the LFS Definitions of rates used Employment rate The percentage of people of working age who do paid work in the reference week **ILO** unemployment rate The percentage of economically active people of working age who are unemployed on the ILO measure Economic inactivity rate The percentage of people of working age who are neither in employment nor ILO unemployed. These three rates do not sum to 100 per cent due to the use of differing denominators (see italicised parts of the same sex, the head of household three rates above). was defined to be the elder. Figure 3 Employment rate of head of household of working age by the number of



Figure 4 ILO unemployed rate of head of household of working age by the number of dependent children under 19 (Great Britain, spring 1996, not seasonally adjusted)



Figure 5 Economic inactivity rate of head of household of working age by the number of dependent children under 19 (Great Britain, spring 1996, not seasonally adjusted) 30 Per cent



dependent children under 19 (Great Britain, spring 1996, not seasonally adjusted)



SHIFT PATTERNS

The LFS can be used to look at a shift system in their main job. In spring 1996, 4.3 million people different working patterns of people in employment in Great usually worked shifts, the most frequent shift pattern for both Britain. Table 1 shows the types of shift patterns for men and men and women being the women in employment who work 'two-shift' system.

Table 1 Types of shift pattern for men and women in employment who usually work shifts in their main job (Great Britain, spring 1996, not seasonally adjusted)

		a second prove the star	and the second	cype of entre passes and
			Thousands	Three-shift working: the day is
	All	Men	Women	divided into three working periods - morning, afternoon and night. This kind of shiftwork usually, but not
All shifts	4,273	2,654	1,619	always, involves one or more weeks of mornings, followed by one or
Three-shift working	674	452	222	more weeks of afternoons, followed
Continental shifts	157	139	18	by one or more weeks of nights.
Two-shift system	1,272	741	530	continuous three-shift system that
Sometimes night or day shifts	580	422	159	then two afternoons, then two
Split shifts	190	109	81	between shift changes.
Morning shifts	73	37	36	Two shift system with earlies and lates or double day shifts: this is
Evening or twilight shifts	174	68	106	normally two shifts of eight hours
Night shifts	374	226	147	Shifts are usually altered weekly or
Weekend shifts	25	12	13	over longer intervals.
Other type of shiftwork	752	445	307	divided into two distinct parts with
				a gap of several hours in between. Used in industries where peak

Figure 6 Occupation of men who work a shift pattern in their main job (Great Britain, spring 1996, not seasonally adjusted)



and over a third of women

shiftworkers are in the personal and protective occupations i.e. security, catering, childcare and domestic staff.

Types of shift pattern

demands are met at different times All persons in employment who usually work shifts are asked the of the day e.g. catering, passenger transport and service industries. ype of shift pattern that they work:

> Morning shift: if this is full-time, most commonly 0600-1400. This code is used if the morning shift is the only shift worked or worked part-time during the morning.

Evening shift: if this is full-time, most commonly 1500-2400. Also used for a part-time shift 1700-2100 or 1800-2200. Part-time evening shifts are usually called twilight shifts

Night shift: if this is full-time, most commonly 1800-0600, and usually continuing after midnight. This code is used only for permanent night work

Weekend shift: this code is used for work during Fridays, Saturdays, Sundays (0600-1800), when there is no other work.

Other type of shiftwork - this code is only used when none of the above apply.

Figure 7 Occupation of women who work a shift pattern in their main job (Great Britain, spring 1996, not seasonally adjusted)



Plant and machine operatives sonal & protective Craft & related nagers and administrator ofessional & technical Clerical & secretaria 30 35 25 15 20 Percentages

HELP-LINE

LENGTH OF TIME WITH EMPLOYER BY HOURS WORKED

Figure 8 shows the proportion of women working for 30 hours or employer for five or more years; women are much more likely to people in employment in spring less a week or for more than 30 there is no great difference between have been with their employer for 1996 by length of time spent with hours a week. More than half the the sexes. For those working for 30 five years or more: just under 40 their current employer. There are people working more than 30 hours or less a week, there is a per cent compared with just under four separate charts for men and hours a week have been with their difference between the sexes; 30 per cent for men.

Figure 8a Length of time with current employer as a percentage of all men or women usually working 30 hours a week or less (Great Britain, spring 1996, not seasonally adjusted)







12-15

91.1

8.9

5 POPULATION UNDER SCHOOL LEAVING AGE BY ETHNIC ORIGIN

The LFS is an important source of minority population. information on ethnic population between the 10 yearly censuses. children under school leaving age belonging to ethnic minorities. A larger proportion of young people of an ethnic minority, reflecting of child-bearing age in the ethnic of children in this age band than in

All ages

94.1

5.9

adjusted)

White

Ethnic groups

Figure 9 shows for each ethnic group separately, the numbers in Table 2 shows the percentages of each age band as a percentage of all those below school leaving age. There is a higher proportion, at around a third, of Black 0-3 years than the population as a whole are than any other ethnic group. All groups, with the exception of the greater proportion of women Indian, have a higher proportion

8-11

90.4

9.4

any other age band. This is mainly group is artificially boosted due to the use of academic age; the number of children since this is the age of the child at between August 31 and the the preceding August 31, the of the survey. proportion of children in the 0-3

Figure 9 Distribution of school age population, by ethnic group (Great Britain, spring 1996, not seasonally adjusted)



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What impact do large-scale redundancies have on unemployment within the local labour markets affected, both directly and indirectly? This article presents the findings of a 1994 research project which used five case-studies involving UK employers in the textiles, coal, steel and aerospace sectors.

By Barry Moore and David O'Neill, PACEC Ltd

The impact of redundancies on local labour markets

IN FEBRUARY 1994 the then Department of Employment and the Scottish Office commissioned PACEC Ltd to conduct a study investigating the effect of largescale redundancies on local economies. The report's aims were to provide information on the following:

- (a) the likelihood of redundant workers to becoming unemployed in the relevant travel to work area (TTWA):
- (b) the reabsorption rate of redundant workers from unemployment into local TTWA employment, and the 'final destination' of other redundant workers:
- (c) the extent to which this reabsorption into employment displaces other workers who would otherwise have been employed in the TTWA;
- (d) differential impacts in (a) to (c) caused by: age, sex, skill level and position in the economic cycle;
- (e) the indirect effect of the redundancy on the local economy of the TTWA via the impact on local suppliers of the reduced orders from the company making the redundancies;
- (f) the induced effect from the reduction in disposable income, and hence spending of the redundant workers;
- (g) using (e) and (f) to derive the overall local employment multiplier. Five case studies were undertaken, as
- follows: (a) British Aerospace (Hatfield, Dynamics
- Division), Hertford and Harlow TTWA ('Hertford'),
- (b) British Aerospace (Strand Road Preston, Military Aircraft Division), Preston TTWA:
- (c) British Coal (Rufford, Shirebrook and Clipstone collieries), Mansfield TTWA;
- (d) ICI Fibres, Harrogate TTWA; (e) Ravenscraig Steelworks, Lanarkshire
- TTWA

The methodological approach consisted of surveys of redundant workers, supplier companies and local employers, all of which took place between July 1994 and June 1995. These were supplemented with analysis of official statistics, a review of existing literature and discussions with a number of key players involved in local economic development.

The destination of redundant workers

What happens to people when they are made redundant? Looking at their experiences in all five case study areas shows that 22 per cent found other jobs immediately after the redundancy, while

29 per cent entered either training or outplacement and 34 per cent entered unemployment. Fifteen per cent of people became economically inactive and tended to remain so, with 79 per cent of this group being inactive at the time they were surveyed (on average 23 months later).

By the time the surveys were conducted reabsorption back into employment had risen to 59 per cent and the unemployment rate had dropped to 20 per cent. Of those who had entered unemployment immediately following the redundancy, only 32 per cent were still unemployed while 52 per cent were in work. Of those who had entered either training or outplacement, 68 per cent were in employment and 22 per cent were unemployed.

The likelihood of entering unemployment immediately following redundancy varied considerably between areas. It was relatively low in Lanarkshire (12 per cent) and Mansfield (25 per cent) because of the attractiveness of the training/outplacement components of the redundancy package in these areas. It was also relatively low in Harrogate (29 per cent) with the high skill level of the workforce an important determining factor. The chances of a redundant worker entering unemployment immediately after redundancy were higher in Preston (46 per cent) and Hertford (53 per cent).

At the time of the surveys, the propensities to unemployment of the case study samples had converged somewhat. Harrogate remained considerably below average at 11 per cent. The propensity to unemployment of respondents to the Preston survey was also relatively low at 14 per cent, in part due to the age profile of the workforce: 78 per cent of redundant workers in the Preston sample were aged over 50, with a resulting high propensity to become economically inactive. In Hertford, Mansfield and Lanarkshire, the chance of being unemployed at the time of the surveys was 19, 20 and 25 per cent respectively.

The propensity to unemployment

A combination of individual characteristics (for example, age), policy factors (such as assistance received postredundancy) and the state of the local labour market will affect individuals' chances of being employed, unemployed or inactive.

Immediately after redundancy women were marginally more likely than men to become unemployed. However, at the time

Table 2 Population by ethnic origin for those under

school leaving age (Great Britain, spring 1996, not seasonally

0-3

90.3

9.6

Academic age in years

4-7

90.6

9.4

of the survey women were significantly less likely to be unemployed (12 per cent compared to 20 per cent), due to a significantly higher proportion of women being re-absorbed into employment.

Immediately following the redundancies, the 25-39 year old age group was significantly less likely than other cohorts to become unemployed, while the 50-59 year old age group was significantly more likely to. At the time the surveys were undertaken the relative employability of younger workers was more pronounced, with a positive relationship between age and the propensity to unemployment emerging, except for the 60+ age group due to its high propensity to become economically inactive.

Immediately following the redundancies, those in managerial occupations had a relatively low propensity to enter unemployment (29 per cent) while skilled manual workers had a relatively high propensity to do so (37 per cent). At the time the surveys were conducted, skilled, and semi/unskilled manual workers had a significantly higher propensity to unemployment (23 and 24 per cent respectively). Those in service and professional occupations, by contrast, had low propensities (10 and 6 per cent respectively).

The link between the state of the local labour market and the immediate propensity to unemployment seems to be weak. The areas with the highest unemployment rates, Mansfield and Lanarkshire, had the lowest propensities to enter unemployment. However, the outplacement/training packages offered to redundant workers in Mansfield and Lanarkshire are the likely cause of this. At the time of the survey the expected positive relationship between the overall unemployment rate and the propensity to enter unemployment emerges.

Reabsorption into employment

Both immediately following redundancy and at the time of the survey, women are significantly more likely than men to enter employment. The chances of being employed decline with age at both points in time. Professional and clerical, secretarial and sales occupational groups had a significantly higher reabsorption rate than other groups. Semi and unskilled manual workers had a significantly lower reabsorption rate than other groups in both time periods.

Immediately following the redundancy, the reabsorption rate tended to be higher in areas with relatively low unemployment. Preston is a notable exception, although the area's low immediate reabsorption rate is largely due to the large proportion of redundant workers aged over 50 and the resulting high propensity to become economically inactive following redundancy. No particularly clear pattern emerges between local economic conditions and the reabsorption rate at the time of the surveys. This suggests that

employment was also reviewed. Men were more likely than women to become selfemployed. Those aged 18-24 years were significantly less likely than other groups

employment.

significantly less likely than other groups to become self-employed. The propensity to self-employment peaks between the ages of 40 and 49, after which it steadily declines. Those in managerial and professional occupations are more likely to enter self-employment. Clerical, secretarial and sales staff are significantly less likely to enter self-employment, probably because these jobs are predominantly female and, as discussed above, women are significantly less likely than men to opt for self-employment.

differences in the characteristics of the

differences in the propensity to enter

The rate of reabsorption into self-

samples are more important in explaining

No apparent pattern between selfemployment and economic conditions in the case study areas emerges, suggesting that individual attributes are more important in determining propensities to enter self employment.

Displacement

In assessing how local labour markets adjust to large-scale redundancies, it is important to look at the rate of reabsorption net of displacement. Displacement occurs where a firm employs a redundant worker instead of another unemployed individual. In this instance, the (net) displacement rate is defined as the proportion of jobs filled by ex-employees of the firms making redundancies which would otherwise have been filled by local school leavers and unemployed people. Thus a net displacement rate of 50 per cent would mean that, for every two exemployees of the firms making redundancies who are subsequently taken on by local firms, one local person who would, in the absence of the redundancies, have been employed will remain unemployed.

The overall net displacement rate for the case studies was 42 per cent. Displacement varied more between occupational groups than across areas within such groups. For example, net displacement of semi/unskilled manual workers ranged narrowly from 61 to 64 per cent in the different areas. By contrast, the overall displacement rate for this group of 62 per cent compared to only 9 per cent for those in professional, managerial and technical jobs.

Linkage and multiplier effects

A large-scale redundancy is usually associated with a corresponding curtailment or cessation of activity at the site in question, so reducing demand for inputs from local suppliers. Supplier companies respond to a reduction in demand by cutting jobs, thereby creating the so-called linkage effect.

A proportion of those made redundant find work. However, these new jobs may

be at a wage less than that which was paid previously. The remaining proportion of those made redundant do not find work at least initially and experience a decline in income.

Taken together, these two effects cause an overall decline in local income leading to a reduction in local demand. Local firms may respond by shedding employees, so creating the income multiplier effect. The initial large-scale redundancy, combined with the linkage and multiplier effects, represent the total employment impact of large-scale redundancies on local labour markets.

The existence and size of the linkage effect varied between case studies. In Preston, the effect was non-existent as the work (and contracts) specific to this site were transferred to other BAe sites in the local area. In Lanarkshire, by contrast, the linkage effect was very high, increasing job losses by 62 per cent of the losses directly caused by redundancy. This was because in the period running up to the redundancies the company had been contracting out increasingly large amounts of work in the local area. Consequently, when the company was forced to reduce output this had a large 'knock-on' effect on the local economy. In the other three areas, the linkage effect ranged from 3 to 8 per cent of the direct job losses. In the five areas together, the linkage effect averaged 19 per cent, while excluding Lanarkshire reduces the overall effect to 4 per cent.

Since there is little variation across areas in the income multiplier, the total multiplier effect varies considerably due to the size of the linkage effect. Including Lanarkshire, the total overall multiplier is 22 per cent of the direct redundancies, while excluding Lanarkshire reduces this figure to 8 per cent.

Labour market analysis

An evaluation of the impact of the redundancies using trends in claimant unemployment for the relevant TTWAs was undertaken. It is extremely difficult to specify the existence or extent of the impact of the case study redundancies on TTWA claimant unemployment: a variety of other factors may have created spurious relationships between the redundancies and TTWA unemployment, or, alternatively, swamped genuine relationships.

These important caveats aside, the following conclusions can be drawn. In Preston and Mansfield, the redundancies have had a significant negative impact on trends in local unemployment. In Lanarkshire the impact has also been negative but decidedly short-lived, while in Hertford the impact has been negligible. However, it is not clear what is driving these differences in local labour market responsiveness, as the average unemployment rate and redundant workers as a percentage of the TTWA employees in employment show no consistent correlation with the impact of the redundancies on the local labour markets. Jobmatch is a pilot programme designed to help long-term unemployed people find work. It helps those eligible to increase both the range and number of job vacancies they can realistically consider by paying them a weekly allowance when they take a part-time job. This brief reports on an evaluation of the first year of Jobmatch pilot schemes in four areas of England.

By **Rick Loyd** and **David Hussey**, SIA Limited.

Jobmatch – an evaluation of the pilot schemes

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Introduction

Jobmatch is being delivered through four pilot areas: two Training and Enterprise Councils (Lincolnshire and North London) and two Employment Service (ES) regions comprising seven districts: four in the Greater London region and three in the North West. It is an extension of a TEC challenge initiative pioneered by Lincolnshire TEC during 1993-94 and will operate for three years, from 3 April 1995.

Participants in the scheme receive an allowance of £50 per week for six months when they take a part-time job of at least 16, but less than 30 hours per week. Additionally, two £50 'bonus payments' are offered to those still working at both six and 12 weeks after the six-month allowance period has finished. Participants are also entitled to training vouchers worth up to £300.

To be eligible for Jobmatch, participants must be 18 years or over and have been continuously signing as unemployed for two years or more. Time spent on certain 'qualifying' benefits may be included as part of the two-year period, as can certain periods where people are not working (i.e. in prison or on a training course). Indirect benefit recipients may also be eligible.

Monitoring Jobmatch

SIA, an independent research consultancy, was commissioned by the Department for Education and Employment (DfEE) and the Employment Service to keep a database recording information on all Jobmatch participants during the first year of the scheme. Their database consisted of records of information for individual participants.

The Jobmatch year is split into 13 fourweek periods, often called Jobmatch (or JM) periods. The database contains records on all starters in the first 11 periods plus some, but not all, of the participants starting in periods 12 and 13.

A branch within the DfEE also collated information on the numbers of Jobmatch starters. The information they received was more timely but less detailed than the main database.

Jobmatch starters

The total number of starters in the pilot year was 3,361 - 12 per cent more than the target of 3,000. The target of 3,000 starters was fixed by the budget for the pilot year: £5 million in total and about £4.23m for the payments on the scheme.

Starters and annual opportunities by region

All pilot regions, apart from Lincolnshire, exceeded their targets. Despite failing to achieve its target for starters, Lincolnshire was the region where Jobmatch had the biggest impact. In part this may be due to the scheme having operated in the region during 1993-94, producing some local familiarity. Clearly Greater London has the greatest level of participation partly because it has the most long-term unemployed and the most parttime vacancies to fill.

The number of starters in Lincolnshire represented about 7 per cent of the eligible population. In both London pilot areas the corresponding figures were 5 per cent and in the North West 4 per cent.

Jobmatch would be expected to have most impact where the incidence of parttime vacancies is relatively high and that of full-time vacancies relatively low.

In Lincolnshire the incidence of parttime vacancies was much higher than in any other region – approximately 66 notified in a typical month in 1995-96 for every 100 claimants in the eligible population. The number of full-time vacancies was also much higher.

Overall, the labour market in Lincolnshire was perhaps more favourable for attracting Jobmatch participants than in other regions.

In North London, the number of both part-time and full time vacancies notified was lowest. Furthermore, the proportion of vacancies that were part-time was lower than in any region apart from Greater London.

When measured in relation to these conditions, Jobmatch appears to have been a success in North London.

Payments

Training vouchers

Some 343,000 training vouchers were issued to 1,143 participants. Of these, 30 per cent were supplied to participants in North London where vouchers were automatically issued upon starting. This did not happen routinely in the other pilots. Almost 157,000 training vouchers have been spent so far – 29 per cent of the value of those issued. The proportion spent varied between regions – from 19 per cent in North London to 57 per cent in the North West.

Bonus payments

By the end of the Jobmatch year 664 bonus first or second payments had been

made. At least 332 participants (10 per cent of all starters) had therefore received the 32-week bonus payment at the time of this report. More than half of all bonus payments had been made in North London, where the ratio of bonus payments to participants was highest. The lowest ratio of bonus payments to participants was in Greater London, where only 163 were recorded

Summary of starter profiles

Much of the interest in the information collected on Jobmatch has centred on participants' characteristics.

Gender

The proportion of males on the Jobmatch scheme overall was 70 per cent. This figure varied marginally between pilots.

In all regions, the proportion of males on Jobmatch is lower than the proportion in the eligible population, the largest difference -18 percentage points – being in Lincolnshire. However, of those whose main job was part-time in winter 1995/96, the proportion of males was only 18 per cent.

Age

Of all participants, 36 per cent were aged between 25 and 34. This was the largest age group in all pilots apart from Lincolnshire, where participants had the highest average age, 38, and 20 per cent of participants were 51 or over. The pilot with the youngest participants on average was the North West, where the average age was 32, and only seven per cent were 51 or over. The average age of all participants was 34 and the same for males and females.

Ethnicity

Overall, the proportion of white people was 71 per cent, but this varied widely between pilots. In Lincolnshire and the North West nearly all participants were white. In North London 56 per cent were white, with 24 per cent classified as 'other', while in Greater London twothirds were white and the largest minority ethnic group was black people.

Duration of unemployment

Of all participants, 97 per cent were eligible due to having been continuously unemployed for two years or more. Most of the remaining participants were eligible as a result of time spent on other qualifying benefits, and very few participants were known to have been eligible as recipients of indirect benefits. Not all of those starting Jobmatch were without work - the eligible group included those already working and signing as unemployed.

Benefits received

Of all participants, 90 per cent were receiving Income Support before Jobmatch, 11 per cent housing benefit and 2 per cent Unemployment Benefit. A minority, two per cent, were receiving other benefits including Council Tax relief/benefit and Family Credit.

Dependants

Across the four regions 72 per cent of participants had no dependants. This figure was highest in Lincolnshire at 78 per cent and lowest in North London at 70 per cent. The proportion of participants with one or two dependants was 17 per cent overall and did not vary substantially between regions.

Qualifications

In North London 42 per cent of starters had no qualifications compared with 25 per cent in the North West; overall the figure was 33 per cent. The best qualified participants came from Greater London, where 20 per cent had A levels or a degree. The level of qualifications varied

substantially across age and ethnic groups. Older participants were less qualified in general – 44 per cent of those 35 and over had no qualifications compared with 24 per cent of the under 35s. The best qualified ethnic group was Black participants, of whom only 17 percent had no qualifications.

Average hours worked and wages

Nearly 80 per cent of all participants began the scheme working between 16 and 25 hours per week. This proportion was similar in all four regions, as were the average hours worked per week at 20.

Excluding the Jobmatch allowance, around 65 per cent of all participants were earning between £50 and £300 per week. Around 90 per cent of this group were working between 16 and 25 hours. Participants in Lincolnshire were the lowest paid, earning on average 64 per week. Unsurprisingly, wages in the two London pilots (over £50 per week in both regions) were much higher on average than in other pilots.

Early leavers

Participants' reasons for leaving the Jobmatch scheme early varied according to both personal and employment circumstances in their area.

Incidence

The proportion of early leavers overall was 13 per cent across the three pilots excluding North London, for which no early leaving information was available. This varied substantially between regions, along with the average number of weeks spent on the scheme before participants left. Lincolnshire has the highest proportion of participants leaving early; this may reflect the high proportion of fulltime vacancies in this region.

Participants in the North West were the least likely to leave early and those who did stayed for the longest, on average, of the three pilots. Again this may, in part, reflect the employment conditions in the region.

Nearly two-thirds of early leavers left within 11 weeks of starting; the longer a participant stayed, the less likely they were to leave before completing 26 weeks.

Reasons for leaving

Of the early leavers, approximately 60 pe cent had stated reasons for leaving the scheme. By far the most frequent reasons for leaving were the job itself ending (due to the work being seasonal or temporary) or the participant being laid off by the employer. Some had left due to health problems and fo others the allowance was stopped as their working hours had fallen below 16 per week. Few participants had left of their own accord - only ten of those for whom a reason was given had left voluntarily.

Completers

Completers were identified automatically when participants who had not left early had reached the 26-week stage.

Changes in circumstances

One of the objectives of Jobmatch as set out in the Definitive Statement of Policy was to encourage participants to:

"... increase their earnings to full-time work levels by securing full-time work with the first employer; increasing the hours they work with the first employer: finding one or more additional part-time jobs; finding full-time work with a second employer; or retaining the first job and becoming self-employed on a part-time basis "

There is little evidence that a substantia number of completers had been able to increase their working hours after they started. The proportion of completers identified as working more hours after 26 weeks than at the start of the scheme was just 4 per cent. A smaller proportion of participants were working fewer hours at the end of scheme.

On some starter forms the number of hours worked was recorded imprecisely. Another, more accurate, assessment of changes in hours/jobs during the scheme can be made from information on participants reaching the 32-week stage. Using these details, overall, 27 out of 85 (32 per cent) had changed hours since the beginning of the scheme: 23 (27 per cent) of these had increased their hours. This compares favourably with the estimate of per cent (who increased their hours) for participants at the 26-week stage.

Profile of early leavers and completers

The characteristics of early leavers and completers were very similar. The average age of early leavers was 34 - the same as that for completers. Similarly the proportion of males among early leavers was only one percentage point above the proportion among completers. However, there were marked differences in ethnicit Early leavers were more likely to be Black and less likely to be Asian than were completers. The hours worked and wages earned by early leavers and completers were broadly the same.

The full report, Evaluation of Jobmatch, is available from The Stationery Office, price £25.95, ISBN 0 11 270967 2.

special feature Special featur

Parental employment in the European Union, 1985-1993

The reconciliation of employment and family responsibilities has been an area of interest for the European Union (EU) for a number of years. This article examines parental employment in the EU, focusing on women and men with children aged under 10. It looks at the EU as a whole, as well as making comparisons between member states.

By Peter Moss, senior research officer, Thomas Coram Research Unit, Institute of Education, University of London and formerly Coordinator, European Commission Network on Childcare and Other Measures to Reconcile Employment and Family Responsibilities.



Photo: Guido Brakema/Telegraph Colour Libran

Key findings

Averaged across the EU12 in 1993, 50 per cent of women with a child aged under 10 were employed but with substantial national variations, from 35 per cent in Ireland and Spain to 74 per cent in Denmark. The UK, with an employment rate of 53 per cent, was just above the EU12 average. The average unemployment rate across the EU12 was 14 per cent.

Two-fifths of employed mothers have part-time jobs. The UK and rates of part-time employment and the lowest average working hours for part-time workers; Southern levels of part-time employment. actual hours of paid work, is lowest among mothers in the Netherlands,

Ireland, Spain and UK, and highest among mothers in Portugal, followed by Denmark and France.

- Across the EU12, lone mothers and mothers in two parent families have similar employment rates. At a national level, lone mothers are more likely to be employed, except for Ireland, the Netherlands and the UK.
- Between 1985 and 1993, employment among women with children aged under 10 grew, and at a faster rate than for all women, in all countries except in Denmark. The largest increases were in Ireland, the Netherlands and the UK.
- Averaged across the EU12 in 1993, 90 per cent of men with a co-resident child aged under 10 were employed, only 2 per cent part-time, and the unemployment rate was 7 per cent. Between 1985 and 1993,

employment among fathers fell or changed very little, except in the Netherlands where a small increase was entirely due to growth in parttime employment.

- Fathers in full-time employment worked on average 44 hours a week. Fathers in the UK worked the longest hours in the EU12, averaging 48 hours a week.
- Although the employment gap between mothers and fathers is closing, it still remains large. Employed mothers are ten times as likely as employed fathers to have part-time jobs; fathers with fulltime jobs work more than 4 hours a week longer than full-time employed mothers; and the volume of paid work undertaken by fathers is more than two and half times that for mothers.

the Netherlands have the highest European countries have the lowest The volume of paid work, based on

THE EUROPEAN Union (EU) has shown a consistent and growing interest in the reconciliation of employment and family responsibilities, especially those arising from the upbringing of children. This interest has been expressed in several ways: a number of specific initiatives have been taken including the adoption of Directives setting minimum standards for Maternity Leave (1992), Parental Leave (1996), and of a Council Recommendation on Childcare (1992); the establishment by the European Commission of two expert networks; and the specific attention that has been paid to reconciliation in the European Commission's Social Policy White Paper and the EU's Equal Opportunity Programmes.

The overt reason for this interest is the EU's commitment to promoting gender equality in the labour market, and an appreciation that reconciliation of employment and childcare is an essential condition to the achievement of this objective. But underlying this, increasing parental employment is putting the issue on the agenda, not only of the EU itself but also of politicians and employers throughout the EU.

This article examines in more detail the reality of parental employment in the EU, focusing on women and men with children aged under 10; unless otherwise stated, therefore, the information presented refers to men and women with younger dependent children. It looks at the EU as a whole, as well as making comparisons between member states. Much of the information presented is drawn from a number of reports prepared by the European Commission Network on Childcare and Other Measures to Reconcile Employment and Family Responsibilities (EC Childcare Network), an expert group established in 1986 by the European Commission Equal Opportunities Unit within Directorate-General V (that part of the Commission which has responsibility for Employment, Industrial Relations and Social Affairs). Operating within the framework of the EU's Second and Third Equal Opportunity Programmes, the task of the Network has been to: 'monitor developments, evaluate policy options, collect and disseminate information and establish criteria for the definition of quality in childcare services'. While its main areas of work have concerned childcare services, leave arrangements for parents and measures to encourage more participation by men in the care of children, the Network has sought to inform its work by regular examination of parental employment in the EU1

This examination of parental employment has been based on secondary analyses of the European Labour Force Survey (ELFS) conducted for the EC Childcare Network by the Statistical Office of the European Communities (EUROSTAT) (for more information on the LFS, see the technical note at the end of the article). While this article mainly draws on secondary

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analysis of the 1993 ELFS, reference is also be made to analyses made for earlier years - 1985, 1988, 1990 and 1991. Spain and Portugal were not included in the analysis for 1985, while the former East Germany was only included for the 1993 analysis. None of the analyses include Austria, Finland and Sweden, which did not join the EU until 1995 (although limited and not comparable, information is provided for these countries from other sources, see technical note). The ELFS analysis for 1993 therefore covers the 12 countries that were then members in the EU (EU12). Finally, it should be noted, that Luxembourg has not been included in cross-national comparisons because of the small sample size in that country.

Employment among women with children

In 1993, half of women with a child aged under 10 in the EU12 were employed. The overall figure hides substantial variations. Employment rates were below 40 per cent in two countries, Ireland and Spain, and over 60 per cent in three countries, Belgium, Denmark and Portugal. The UK was in a group of six countries falling between these two extremes, with an employment rate of 53 per cent, just above the EU12 average. The available information suggests that the employment rates for women with children in Austria, Finland and Sweden were substantially higher than the EU12 average, at between two-thirds and three-quarters (figure 1).

The 1993 German figure of 51 per cent was made up of a West German rate which was slightly below the EU12 average (46 per cent) and an East German rate that wa well above (69 per cent). This large differ ence in maternal employment within the same country arises from circumstance unique to Germany, the unification of two states with very different social and eco nomic systems. Indeed, in 1991, immed ately after unification, the difference was even larger, with 83 per cent of mother employed in East Germany, compared to 46 per cent in the West. Analysis of the 1990 LFS data, for the

eight largest member states (i.e. the EU12 less Ireland, Denmark, Luxembourg and Portugal), shows that regional difference in maternal employment were modest in Greece, Spain, Netherlands and the UK. In the UK, for example, employment rates for women with young children varied only from 47 per cent (Northern Ireland and the North) to 55 per cent (East Anglia). Regional variations were larger in Belgium (from 49 per cent in Antwerpen to 67 pe cent in Oost and West-Vlanderen), West Germany (from 34 per cent in Saarland to 56 per cent in Bayern) and France (from 47 per cent in Nord-Pas-de-Calais to 65 per cent in Ile de France). By far the largest regional variations occurred in Italy, with strong North-South gradient from just 21 per cent of mothers employed in Sicilia to 67 per cent in Emilia-Romagna.

Countries also vary markedly in the part-time/full-time make-up of overall



employment rates. Across the EU12, most employed mothers (60 per cent) in 1993 had full-time jobs. However, in the UK and the Netherlands, two-thirds or more of employed mothers were working part-time, compared to less than a fifth in the four southern European countries; indeed the highest level of full-time employment in Furope occurs in Portugal, where nearly two-thirds of all mothers or 90 per cent of all employed mothers have full-time jobs. Half of employed mothers in Germany work part-time, but there is again a strong ontrast between West and East: only a marter of employed mothers have partime jobs in the East compared to nearly two-thirds in the West. Within the new member states there is also an interesting ontrast between Sweden, where just over half of employed mothers work part-time, and neighbouring Finland, where only 12 per cent do; in the third Nordic member state, Denmark, the proportion comes in hetween, at 34 per cent. For a further discussion of variations in part-time employment in the Nordic countries, see

Nätti (1995). These part-time data are based on the self-definition of respondents in the LFS. rather than the application of a standard criter on based on hours worked. Considered in terms of hours usually worked per week, 'part-time' employment, at least among mothers, has rather different meaning in different countries. The UK and the Netherlands not only have the highest rates of part-time maternal employment, but mothers employed part-time in these two countries have the lowest average hours of work - 16-17 hours per week. The average for the EU12 is 19 hours a week, while the highest average 'part-time' working week is 26 hours in Denmark; in ther words, the average part-time worker

Member state	Employme	nt rate (per cent)	Usual working week (average hours)						
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	All employed	Volume ^a			
Belgium	38.2	24.0	38.4	21.0	31.3	19.5			
Denmark	49.2	25.0	38.1	26.1	34.0	25.2			
Finland	56.6	7.8	-	-	-	-			
France	40.4	18.6	39.1	23.6	34.2	20.2			
Germany	26.3	24.8	40.6	19.2	30.2	15.4			
East	55.1	14.2							
West	18.3	27.8							
Greece	40.5	3.3	40.8	24.3	39.6	17.3			
Ireland	24.4	10.4	37.7	18.4	32.0	11.2			
Italy	36.4	6.3	36.0	23.3	34.2	14.7			
Netherlands	5.5	41.0	41.1	16.1	19.1	8.9			
Portugal	63.5	7.0	41.4	24.4	39.8	28.0			
Spain	28.9	5.6	40.3	18.5	36.8	12.7			
Sweden ^b	35.0	40.0		-	-	-			
United Kingdom	17.7	34.8	40.2	16.5	24.5	12.9			
EU12	30.3	20.2	39.2	19.2	31.2	15.8			

plume is the total hours of paid work undertaken by women with a child aged under 10 divided by all women with a child ed under 10, whether employed or not. ormation is for women with a child aged under 7 years old.

in Denmark is working more than 50 per cent longer than her British or Dutch counterparts. The working week for full-time employed mothers averages 39 hours, and national variations are much less than for part-time employment, from 36 hours in

Taking into account the level of parttime employment and hours worked reveals a rather different ordering of EU countries than if employment rates alone are considered. If the total number of hours worked per week by women with children is divided by the total number of women with children, whether employed or not, this provides an indicator of the volume of paid work undertaken by mothers. The EU12 average is 15.8 hours per week per mother. The Netherlands has the lowest volume of paid work, at just under nine hours per mother, the product of below average overall employment, very little full-time employment and short part-time working hours. Next comes Ireland (11 hours), then Spain and the UK (both 13), with Spain's lower overall employment rate offset by UK's higher level of parttime employment and relatively short parttime working hours. The highest level is Portugal, where the volume of paid work averages 28 hours per mother, followed by Denmark (25) and France (20) (table 1).

Across the EU12, employment is lower among women with very young children, that is under three years old, 45 per cent compared to 54 per cent for women with a youngest child aged over three years. But this difference is not uniform, and is mainly accounted for by three countries where the age of the youngest child has a particularly strong impact on women's employment - France, Germany and the UK. In all three cases there is more than a 10 point difference in employment rates, while

Full-time and part-time employment and hours usually worked per week for women with a child aged under 10 years; 1993; EU member states

In four countries – Belgium, Germany
rance and the Netherlands - growth in
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creased part-time employment, while
Ill-time employment accounted for mos
f the employment growth in Greece
pain, Ireland and Portugal. Growth in th
K and Italy was split equally between
ill-time and part-time employment
though overall growth in the UK wa
such faster than in Italy. Finally
enmark's overall employment fall wa
e result of a substantial growth in full
me employment failing to make good a
ven more substantial fall in part-tim
mployment.

Unemployment among women with children

In addition to the 50 per cent with a job, 8 per cent of all mothers were unemployed in the EU12 in 1993. The highest proportion of unemployed mothers was in Spain,

Italy to 41.4 hours in Portugal (table 1).

ing parental employment over a period which began with record employment growth, between 1985 and 1990, followed by three years of record job losses so that 'around 60 per cent of the 10 million or so extra jobs created between 1985 and 1990 were effectively lost in the three years 1991 to 1994' (European Commission, 1995: 31). The Childcare Network has comparable data over the period from 1985 to 1993 for nine member states of the EU12, plus the former West Germany (although for reasons mentioned above, Luxembourg is excluded from the analysis that follows). Employment among women with children grew in all of these countries, with the exception of Denmark where there was a small decrease from a very high level. The largest increases were in Ireland, the Netherlands and the UK, although in all three cases, employment rates were growing from relatively low levels. In addition, Spain and Portugal both show substantial increases between 1988 and 1993 (figure 2).

elsewhere the difference is eight points or

less (indeed, in Ireland, women with a

that, taken across the EU12, lone mothers and mothers in two parent families have similar employment rates - 48 per cent versus 47 per cent. At a national level, lone mothers were more likely to be employed. with three exceptions - Ireland, the Netherlands and the UK. The difference was greatest for the UK, where in 1990 only 33 per cent of lone mothers were employed compared to 54 per cent of mothers living with partners (for further discussion of the reasons for these differences, see Bradshaw et al. 1996).

Changes in employment among women with children 1985-1994 The Childcare Network has been track-

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rate varied from 81 per cent in Ireland to 95

per cent in Portugal. Very few employed

fathers worked part-time, 2 per cent

throughout the EU12 (only the Netherlands,

with 7 per cent employed fathers in part-

time jobs showed any noticeable diver-

Fathers in full-time employment aver-

aged 44 hours a week with fathers in the

UK and Ireland working the longest hours,

48 and 47 hours a week respectively,

gence) (figure 3 and table 2).

14 per cent, but 10 per cent or more were also unemployed in Denmark and France. The lowest levels of unemployment, 5 per cent of all mothers, were in the Netherlands and Portugal. As with employment, Germany had a very contrasting experience; 19 per cent of all mothers in the East were unemployed, compared to just 4 per cent in the West (*figure 1*).

The unemployment rate for mothers was, however, usually substantially higher than the proportion of all mothers unemployed. The unemployment rate is the number unemployed as a proportion of the economically active population, that is the number employed plus the number unemployed. The more economically inactive people there are in a group, the bigger the difference will be between the proportion of the total group unemployed and the unemployment rate for that group – and in the case of women with children, many are still economically inactive, just over two in five of all mothers in the EU12.

The unemployment rate among mothers in the EU12 in 1993 was 14 per cent, considerably higher than the 8 per cent of all mothers who were unemployed. The unemployment rate was 10 per cent or more in all countries except Portugal, rising in the extreme case of Spain to 29 per cent.

Employment and unemployment among men with children

In 1993, 90 per cent of men with a child aged under 10 in the EU12 were employed. The available information suggests that the employment rate for fathers was lower in both Sweden and Finland. No information is available for Austria. The employment

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compared at the other extreme to 41 hours a week in Denmark and Belgium (*table 2*). Data from the 1990 LFS showed little difference in employment between fathers with children aged under three and fathers with a youngest child aged over three.

Between 1985 and 1993, employment among fathers fell or changed very little in all countries except the Netherlands, where a small increase was entirely due to growth in part-time employment. Overall, the most common pattern was for a fall in full-time employment and a small increase in parttime employment (*figure 4*).

Because so few fathers are economically inactive, 4 per cent in the EU12 with Ireland having the highest level at 7 per cent, there was little difference in 1993 between the proportion of fathers who were unemployed and the unemployment rate for fathers. Both were 7 per cent in the EU12 overall, with highest rates at 11 per cent or over in Spain, Ireland and the UK. Among the new member states, Finland also had a high unemployment rate (figure 3).

Comparing the employment position of mothers and fathers

The gap between employment rates for mothers and fathers is closing in some respects, as maternal employment increases and paternal employment remains unchanged or falls back slowly. Currently, in the EU, the paternal employment rate is now less than twice the maternal employment rate. The gap is smallest in Denmark, where there was only a 15 point difference in 1993 between the employment rates of women and men with young children, and

ber state	Employme	nt rate (per cent)	Usual working week (average hours)							
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	All employed	Volume ^a				
Im	90.9	1.1	40.9	22.7	40.1	37.4				

Full-time and part-time employment and hours usually worked per week

86.3 1.7 41.3 19.0 40.8 35.9 penmar 77.0 2.7 Finland 88.2 1.6 42.4 24.4 42.0 37.8 France 90.8 1.4 41.7 20.6 41.4 38.2 German 89.5 0.6 East 91.2 1.6 West 93.5 45.5 1.2 30.1 45.3 429 reece 78.1 2.5 46.6 22.0 46.0 37.0 reland 91 4 1.4 41.6 33.4 41.4 38.4 85.2 6.6 42.0 26.9 40.9 37.6 Netherla nds 93.4 45.4 1.4 33.6 45.2 42.9 Portuga 83.9 0.9 42.7 21.4 42.5 36.1 Snain 82.0 3.0 sweder 82.3 1.8 47.6 19.2 United Kingdom 47.0 39.6 88.0 1.7 43.6 24.6 42.7 38.3

Volume is the total hours of paid work undertaken by men with a child aged under 10 divided by all men with a child aged under 0, whether employed or not.

Portugal, with a 25 point difference. It was widest in Spain, Greece and Italy, where the difference was around 50 points (foures l and 2).

However, the employment rate, by itself, is a limited measure of difference in the extent of labour market participation. Employed mothers are ten times as likely semployed fathers to have part-time jobs. Fathers with full-time jobs work on average more than four hours a week longer han mothers with full-time jobs. The average hours per week worked per father dividing total hours worked per country by all fathers by the total number of

fathers, whether employed or not) are two and a half times the average number of hours worked per week per mother -38.3compared to 15.8 – indicating the much larger volume of paid work undertaken by men with children compared to women. The unemployment rate for mothers is twice that for fathers (only in the UK is the unemployment rate for mothers actually lower than for fathers).

Unfortunately, the EC Childcare Network's analyses do not extend to employment at the household level; there is no information, for example, on what proportion of households with young



children have two, one or no parents with employment or, in two earner households, what proportion have both parents in fulltime jobs as opposed to one parent employed full-time and the other part-time. We can only surmise from the data on individual parents that the proportion of dual earner families is likely to be increasing, and that this is likely to be the most numerous family type in most member states. The data also suggest that parents in Portugal carry the heaviest workload, with 93 per cent of fathers and 63 per cent of mothers in full-time employment, working on average 45 and 41 hours a week respectively.

Conclusions

Between 1985 and 1993, there were some reductions in parental employment differences, both between member states and between mothers and fathers. But large differences remain in both cases, especially when full account is taken not only of employment rates but also of levels of part-time working and hours worked per week. Overall, however, there is an increase in parental employment, both in terms of the numbers of parents employed and the volume of paid work they do, with increases in maternal employment more than compensating for any decline in paternal employment.

The increase in the employment rate for women with children in the EU12 between 1985 and 1993 was greater than the increase in employment for all women (except for Denmark, where there was a similar decrease for both mothers and all women); while in most countries employment rates for fathers fell less (or increased more) than employment rates for all men². This reflects an important process, in which employment is being increasingly concentrated on parents, as part of a wider process of concentration on workers in their middle years (25-49): 'between 1960 and 1990, the proportion of [the EU's labour forcel in the prime age group of 25-49 rose from 51 per cent to 62 per cent...[and] is projected to be higher in 2010'3. While recent trends in parental employment raise pressing questions about how best to support working parents, they raise more fundamental questions about the concentration of work - both unpaid caring work and paid employment - and the implications of this concentration and growing workload for parents and children.

Footnotes

1 For further information on parental employment, see EC Childcare Network 1988, 1993, 1996, below.

2 See Annex of European Commission 1995 for employment trends for men and women in all 15 member states.

3 European Commission: 'Employment in Europe 1992', 1992, p 10-11.

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Figure 3 Employment and unemployment among men with a child aged under 10; 1993 United Kingdom Sweden Finland Portugal Netherlands Italy Ireland France Spain Greece Germany Germany (East) Germany (West) Denmark Belgium EU12 80 40 60 20 0 Percentage employed and unemployed Note: Sweden = men with a child under 7. 📕 Full-time 🔜 Part-time 🗾 Unemployed

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Technical note

The Labour Force Survey

The LFS is a survey conducted annually

throughout all member states of the EU. It is the main source of data on employ-

ment, unemployment and related vari-

ables which is comparable and

complete for all member states, using

common coding and methodology and

applying common definitions and

methods of classification. This common

data collected across the EU is supplied

by member states to EUROSTAT to form

the European Labour Force Survey

of the European Communities, Luxembourg, 1992.

European Commission: 'Employment in Europe 1995'. Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, Luxembourg, 1995

European Commission Childcare Network: 'Childcare and Equality of Opportunity'. EC Equal Opportunities Unit (DGV), Brussels, 1988.

the ELFS.

(ELFS). In the case of the UK, since 1992

the LFS has been conducted quarterly;

the spring quarter of the UK LFS is part of

Finland and Sweden are not strictly com-

parable; in the former case it comes from

a national micro-census, while in the lat-

ter two cases it comes from national

labour force surveys. The Austrian data

refers to parents with children aged under

15 and the Swedish data to parents with

children aged under seven.

The limited data included for Austria,

European Commission Childcare Network: " Review of Services for Young Children in th European Union, 1990-1995'. EC Equa Opportunities Unit (DGV), Brussels, 1996.

for women?'. Labour, 9(2), 1995, pp 343-35

European Commission Childcare Network: 'Mothers Fathers and Employment, 1985-1991'. EC Equa Opportunities Unit (DGV), Brussels, 1993.

Nätti J: 'Part-time work in the Nordic countries: a trap

Revised estimates of employment

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Photo: Barry Lewis/Network

Background

ees in employment in Great tain' were issued in Labour Market ands, November 1996. Since then, the gures have been adjusted following an provement to the methodology (see chnical note at the end of this article).

Key findings

In June 1996 there were 21,631,000 employees in employment in Great Britain, 98,000 more than was estimated when the figures were first published in September 1996.

The revisions apply equally to men and women, but the upward revision to the number of full-time jobs has been partly offset by a downward revision to part-timers. Both these factors bring the Workforce in Employment closer to Labour Force Survey estimates.

The revisions are the net effect of three routine adjustments to the series:

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Short-term estimates of employees in the Workforce in Employment series are based on returns from a

panel of employers selected from

ccasional larger surveys. The panel

was updated earlier this year, to

reflect the industrial composition

employment and meet changing

demands for industry detail. The

estimates have been calibrated to

employment shown in the 1995

Annual Employment Survey, reported in Labour Market Trends.

November 1996, pp 487-495.

accord with the levels of

shown in the 1993 census of

- A new panel was selected earlier this year, using information about the structure of the labour market from the 1993 Census of Employment, in order that the series could track movements in employment more accurately.
- Revisions caused by the new panel were held back one period to coincide with those arising from calibration to the levels shown in the 1995 Annual Employment Survey.
- The resulting series was seasonally adjusted using an updated seasonal adjustment package, and the new seasonal factors applied.

This article highlights the effects of the revisions. Methodology is explained in the technical note. The figures have been revised twice - the main revisions, to the industry series, were issued in October; revisions arising from improved regional estimates were introduced in November. The revisions highlighted in this article will be the net effect of both sets of revisions.

Revisions to the figures Which figures have been revised?

The revisions affect the Great Britain employee figures only, back to October 1993 (production sector) and December 1993 (other sectors).

What effect have the revisions had? By sex and full-and part-time status

Table 1 shows the original and revised seasonally adjusted series by sex and by full- and part-time status. This shows an upward revision of 67,000 (0.3 per cent) in employees at September 1995, and of 98,000 at June 1996. The revisions generally increase over time, but the largest is an increase of 146,000 (0.7 per cent) to the estimate for December 1995. The new figures show increases for both men and women, but the revisions to males is larger than that for females in all quarters. While the number of full-time jobs has been revised up, the new estimate of part-time jobs is lower than before.

REVISED FIGURES for employ-

Table 1 Employees in employment, Great Britain, seasonally adjusted

	1.1.1.1	Total			Male			Female			Full-time			Part-time		
		Revised	Before revisions	Revision	Revised	Before revisions	Revision	Revised	Before revisions	Revision	Revised	Before revisions	Revision	Revised	Before revisions	Revision
1003	Son	21 110	21 110	0	10,683	10,683	0	10,427	10,427	0	15,278	15,278	0	5,832	5,832	0
1993	Dec	21,106	21,092	13	10,675	10,668	7	10,431	10,424	7	15,280	15,257	23	5,826	5,835	(9)
1004	Mar	21 099	21 069	30	10.663	10,646	17	10,436	10,424	13	15,270	15,204	66	5,829	5,865	(36)
1994	lun	21,000	21 081	22	10.660	10.642	18	10,443	10,439	4	15,274	15,183	91	5,829	5,898	(69)
	Son	21,100	21,001	40	10.752	10,730	22	10,512	10,494	18	15,357	15,235	121	5,908	5,989	(81)
	Dec	21,203	21,245	58	10,755	10,721	34	10,549	10,524	24	15,385	15,247	139	5,918	5,998	(81)
1005	Mar	21 353	21 277	75	10.794	10,749	46	10,558	10,528	30	15,428	15,236	193	5,924	6,041	(117)
1995	IVIAI	21,000	21 3/4	67	10.827	10.774	53	10,583	10,570	13	15,436	15,219	217	5,974	6,125	(151)
	Jun	21,410	01 255	67	10,822	10,781	41	10,600	10,574	26	15,464	15,224	240	5,958	6,132	(173)
	Sep Dec	21,422 21,582	21,355	146	10,922	10,843	79	10,661	10,593	68	15,521	15,266	255	6,061	6,170	(109)
1996	Mar	21,505	21.413	92	10,867	10,812	56	10,637	10,601	36	15,424	15,211	213	6,081	6,202	(121)
1000	Jun	21.630	21,533	98	10,942	10,870	72	10,689	10,662	26	15,461	15,301	160	6,169	6,231	. (62)

Table 2 Employees in employment, by region, seasonally adjusted

		South Ea	ist		Greater L (included	ondon I in South E	ast)	East Ang	lia		South W	est		West Mid	llands		East Mid	lands	
		Revised	Before revisions	Revision	Revised	Before revisions	Revision	Revised	Before revisions	Revision	Revised	Before revisions	Revision	Revised	Before revisions	Revision	Revised	Before revisions	Revision
		7.010	7.016	0	3 100	3 109	0	785	785	0	1,705	1,705	0	1,963	1,963	0	1,496	1,496	0
1993 S	iep)ec	7,016	7,010	5	3,124	3,125	(1)	786	790	(4)	1,710	1,710	0	1,963	1,957	6	1,498	1,496	2
					0.405	0.407	(4)	706	70/	(8)	1 701	1,705	(4)	1,958	1,946	12	1,508	1,504	4
1994 N	Nar	7,020	7,009	11	3,135	3,137	(1)	/00	794	(0)	1,00	1 710	(11)	1 967	1.947	20	1,517	1,515	2
J	lun	7,007	6,998	9	3,129	3,140	(10)	785	799	(14)	1,099	1,710	(10)	2 001	1 974	26	1,539	1.534	5
5	Sep	7,044	7,035	9	3,155	3,168	(14)	800	816	(16)	1,/13	1,723	(10)	2,001	1,014	20	1 535	1 529	6
[Dec	7,084	7,064	20	3,186	3,197	(10)	792	813	(21)	1,712	1,722	(9)	2,023	1,991	52	1,000	1,020	U
		7 400	7.070	00	2 195	3 105	(10)	792	816	(25)	1,719	1,732	(13)	2,034	1,998	36	1,540	1,531	9
1995 N	Mar	7,108	7,078	29	0,100	0,100	(7)	70/	823	(29)	1.732	1,749	(18)	2,018	1,982	37	1,553	1,535	18
·	Jun	7,135	7,107	28	3,193	3,200	(1)	704	826	(31)	1 733	1.754	(21)	2,021	1,977	44	1,543	1,535	7
5	Sep	7,164	7,139	25	3,205	3,225	(20)	194	020	(01)	1 751	1 767	(16)	2.041	1.991	50	1,572	1,553	19
[Dec	7,190	7,143	47	3,218	3,221	(3)	800	831	(31)	1,701	1,707	(10)	2,011					
1000		7 150	7 126	97	3 188	3.207	(19)	801	835	(34)	1,753	1,774	(21)	2,038	1,995	43	1,559	1,536	23
1996 1	Mar	7,155	7 158	31	3.215	3,243	(28)	799	833	(34)	1,766	1,787	(21)	2,073	2,029	44	1,561	1,551	11

		N 1 1		hamida	North W	lact	and the	North			Wales			Scotland	I		Great Bri	tain	
		Revised	Before revisions	Revision	Revised	Before	Revision	Revised	Before revisions	Revision	Revised	Before revisions	Revision	Revised	Before revisions	Revision	Revised	Before revisions	Revision
						0.000	0	1.068	1 068	0	957	957	0	1,966	1,966	0	21,110	21,110	0
1993	Sep	1,833	1,833	0	2,320	2,320	0	1,000	1,000	(3)	960	963	(3)	1.967	1,960	7	21,106	21,092	13
	Dec	1,837	1,832	5	2,303	2,304	(1)	1,063	1,000	(0)	500	000	(-)						
									1.005	(10)	049	955	(8)	1.969	1.956	13	21,099	21,069	30
1994	Mar	1,845	1,833	12	2,311	2,303	7	1,054	1,065	(10)	940	064	(12)	1 977	1 957	20	21,103	21,081	22
	Jun	1,849	1,832	17	2,300	2,292	9	1,050	1,068	(17)	952	904	(12)	1 083	1 959	25	21.265	21,224	40
	Sep	1,870	1,846	24	2,307	2,293	14	1,050	1,070	(20)	959	975	(10)	1,300	1,000	34	21 303	21.245	58
	Dec	1,860	1,833	27	2,316	2,306	10	1,051	1,074	(23)	953	9/1	(18)	1,977	1,940	04	21,000		
								4.050	4 000	(20)	040	972	(23)	1.988	1,948	40	21,353	21,277	75
1995	Mar	1,865	1,832	33	2,307	2,288	19	1,052	1,082	(30)	949	076	(24)	1 981	1,939	42	21,410	21,344	67
	Jun	1,874	1,850	24	2,320	2,291	28	1,061	1,091	(30)	943	970	(04)	1 086	1 937	49	21.422	21,355	67
	Sep	1.873	1,831	43	2,321	2,297	23	1,045	1,086	(40)	942	974	(31)	1,900	1,007	10	21 582	21.436	146
	Dec	1,888	1,845	43	2,344	2,296	49	1,061	1,097	(36)	950	976	(26)	1,980	1,930	41	21,002	2.1, **	
							in laster		1 000	(00)	051	070	(28)	1,974	1.935	38	21,505	21,413	92
1996	Mar	1,883	1,840	43	2,328	2,295	33	1,064	1,096	(32)	901	0.05	(21)	1 982	1 922	60	21,630	21,533	98
	Jun	1,890	1,853	37	2,335	2,303	32	1,073	1,113	(40)	963	960	(21)	1,502	,,022				

Figure 1 Differences between the Workforce in Employment and LFS; employees; Great Britain; June/summer 1996; seasonally adjusted



By region

Thousands

Table 2 shows the original and revised regional figures. Upward revisions are shown for six regions, and the remaining five have been revised down. The largest revisions are again in the more recent quarters; the new figure for Scotland at June 1996 is 60,000 (3 per cent) bigger than originally published, and in both East Anglia and the North, there has been a downward revision of 4 per cent (down 34,000 and 40,000 respectively).

By industry sector

Table 3 shows the revised series broken down by industry. The number of jobs in agriculture, forestry and fishing have been revised down, due to known duplication in this sector in the 1993 Census of Employment The manufacturing sector has been revised up, partly because of earlier incorrect coding of some large units to the distribution sector. Despite this, the wholesale and retail sector has been revised up. For more detail, see 'Results of the 1995 Annual

Employment Survey', Labour Market Trends, November 1996, pp 487-495.

Effect of revisions on trends

While the revisions by their nature have more effect on levels than on movements, the growth in employment between September 1993 and June 1996 is now estimated to be 520,000, 98,000 more than was published before the revisions.

Comparison with LFS

An alternative source of information about employees in Great Britain is the Labour Force Survey (LFS), which is a household survey of about 60,000 households each quarter. There are coverage differences between the two surveys, and articles which address these and the numerical differences between the series have appeared in *Employment Gazette*, October 1993, pp 465-470, and in *Labour Market Trends*, January 1996, pp 19-27. Following the revisions to the Workforce in Employment measure the difference

between this measure of employees, and that from the LFS is reduced by 98,000 to 454,000 at June 1996. *Figure 1* shows that the difference between the two sources has reduced most for females in both full- and part-time jobs.

Which other series are affected? Hours worked

The experimental series of total hours worked (the last update to which was published in *Labour Market Trends*, October 1996, pp 439-441) uses the employees in employment measure multiplied by average hours worked from the LFS. Because employment numbers have been revised up, the employee part of the total hours figure will also be revised up in the next publication, due January 1997. This series is in the final stages of development and is expected to be launched as an official series in the spring.

Estimates of overtime and short-time worked by operatives in manufacturing industry have been revised back to October 1993, as a result of the revisions to the employee figures on which they are based. This series is to be discontinued from December 1996, following consultation with users. Alternative data on hours worked by industry and occupation are available from the LFS.

Unemployment rates

Unemployment rates will be revised to take on the revisions to the workforce in employment, which is used as the denominator. The figures will be published in May 1997.

Productivity

Estimates of productivity also use the workforce of employment as a denominator and have been revised accordingly.

Footnote

1 The estimates of the workforce in employment in Northern Ireland, produced by the Northern Ireland Department of Economic Development, have not been revised.

Further information: Contact Jenny Myall, Office for National Statistics, Employment Information Branch, Room 249, East Lane, Runcorn WA7 2DN. Tel: 01925 792490.

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Table 3 Employees in employment GB, by sector, seasonally adjusted

	Agriculture	Agriculture, hunting, forestry, fishing			arrying; supply gas, water	of	Manufacturing		
	Revised	Before revisions	Revision	Revised	Before revisions	Revision	Revised	Before revisions	Revision
1993 Sep	305	305	0	283	283	0	3,798	3,798	0 4
Dec	293	299	(7)	274	274	0	3,799	3,795	
1994 Mar	285	297	(12)	267	267	0	3,807	3,789	18
Jun	281	297	(16)	258	259	(1)	3,827	3,793	33
Sep	273	297	(24)	247	250	(3)	3,846	3,808	38
Dec	263	293	(31)	240	243	(2)	3,875	3,829	46
995 Mar	256	291	(36)	236	238	(2)	3,912	3,850	62
Jun	253	293	(40)	233	236	(3)	3,922	3,845	77
Sep	255	302	(47)	227	232	(5)	3,919	3,836	83
Dec	259	299	(41)	221	226	(5)	3,962	3,863	99
996 Mar	261	300	(39)	.197 191	220	(23)	3,950	3,835	116

	Constructio	on		Wholesale,	retail trade; rep	pairs	Hotels and restaurants			
	Revised	Before revisions	Revision	Revised	Before revisions	Revision	Revised	Before revisions	Revision	
1993 Sep Dec	837 836	837 839	0 (3)	3,537 3,551	3,537 3,547	0 5	1,153 1,162	1,153 1,156	0 5	
1994 Mar Jun Sep Dec	846 844 847 834	850 852 859 847	(4) (8) (11) (14)	3,569 3,583 3,613 3,619	3,552 3,563 3,575 3,583	17 20 37 36	1,140 1,143 1,171 1,177	1,145 1,162 1,184 1,183	(5) (19) (13) (6)	
1995 Mar Jun Sep Dec	813 818 802 804	827 822 822 822 822	(14) (4) (20) (18)	3,624 3,631 3,621 3,661	3,575 3,578 3,553 3,587	49 52 68 73	1,206 1,204 1,202 1,205	1,221 1,234 1,227 1,219	(15) (30) (25) (14)	
1996 Mar	801 805	817 823	(15)	3,657 3,686	3,588 3,619	69 67	1,217 1,257	1,234	(17)	

	Transport,	storage, comm	unication	Financial in	termediation		Real estate, renting, business activities			
	Revised	Before revisions	Revision	Revised	Before revisions	Revision	Revised	Before revisions	Revision	
1993 Sep	1,294	1,294	0 1	956	956	0	2,468	2,468	0	
Dec	1,284	1,284		964	957	7	2,466	2,466	(1)	
1994 Mar	1,285	1,280	5	966	951	15	2,457	2,466	(9)	
Jun	1,288	1,283	5	967	942	25	2,458	2,474	(15)	
Sep	1,285	1,279	6	979	949	30	2,541	2,554	(13)	
Dec	1,280	1,272	8	978	942	36	2,570	2,584	(14)	
1995 Mar	1,280	1,266	14	980	935	45	2,587	2,611	(23)	
Jun	1,279	1,268	11	985	929	56	2,608	2,640	(33)	
Sep	1,273	1,259	14	985	923	62	2,660	2,684	(24)	
Dec	1,273	1,259	14	1,001	940	62	2,722	2,706	17	
1996 Mar	1,239	1,257	(18)	988 1.001	927 921	61 80	2,753 2,805	2,713 2,765	40 40	

	Public adm compulsor	nin., defence y social securit	y	Education			Health and social work			
	Revised	Before revisions	Revision	Revised	Before revisions	Revision	Revised	Before revisions	Revision	
1993 Sep	1,397	1,397	0 1	1,764	1,764	0	2,376	2,376	0	
Dec	1,394	1,393		1,760	1,754	6	2,385	2,386	(1)	
1994 Mar	1,390	1,384	7	1,756	1,748	7	2,395	2,393	1	
Jun	1,384	1,374	11	1,772	1,763	9	2,381	2,384	(3)	
Sep	1,377	1,361	16	1,776	1,768	9	2,398	2,404	(6)	
Dec	1,370	1,355	15	1,776	1,759	17	2,397	2,401	(4)	
1995 Mar	1,362	1,340	21	1,766	1,755	11	2,406	2,407	(1)	
Jun	1,347	1,324	23	1,781	1,777	4	2,421	2,429	(7)	
Sep	1,345	1,319	26	1,774	1,785	(11)	2,437	2,443	(6)	
Dec	1,339	1,313	26	1,773	1,790	(17)	2,440	2,447	(7)	
1996 Mar	1,337	1,312	25	1,769	1,792	(23)	2,442	2,446	(4)	
Jun	1,334	1,311	23	1,764	1,795	(32)	2,448	2,455	(7)	

Other community	cooial and	norconal	convices
Other community.	SUCIAI AITU	personal	301 11003

	Revised	Before revisions	Revision	
1993 Sep	943	943	0	
Dec	936	942	(5)	
1994 Mar	936	946	(11)	
Jun	917	936	(19)	
Sep	913	937	(25)	
Dec	925	954	(29)	
1995 Mar	926	960	(35)	
Jun	928	968	(40)	
Sep	922	971	(49)	
Dec	922	965	(43)	
1996 Mar	892	971	(79)	
Jun	890	966	(76)	

Technical note

Definitions

The employees in employment estimate provides a count of jobs held by employees whose employer runs a PAYE scheme (whether the employee pays PAYE or not). People holding two jobs with different employers will be counted twice in the figures. The series is split by sex, and by full- and part-time status (part-time is defined as jobs where the employee usually works 30 hours per week or less). Businesses operating on more than one site, and with diverse activities, are analysed according to the characteristics of each workplace.

New panel

About 69 per cent of the employee estimates in the Workforce of Employment are derived from a sample, or 'panel' of employers updated every quarter to reflect the opening of new businesses. The remaining 31 per cent comes from consolidated returns for industry areas where all or most of the employment is found in a single organisation, or another organisation collects suitable data (for instance local and national government and the British Bankers Association).

The panel is a sample of about 30,000 workplaces. At the 1993 Census of En ployment these industries accounted for 1.1 million workplaces and 14.5 million employees, comprising 4.0 million in production and 10.5 million in services, as shown in *table A*.

An article in *Employment Gazette*, April 1992, pp 199-201, described how the first panel was selected from the 1989 Census of Employment. A later article in *Employment Gazette*, May 1994, pp 161-169, described the reselection based on the 1991 Census of Employment. In order to provide the most accurate estimate of the changes in employment at regional and industry level, the panel has not only to reflect the structure of the labour market, but also to sample most heavily those areas which show the most

Table A Number and percentage of employees by size of workplace; September 1993

ize of workplace number of employees)	Production (industries cov	vered by panel)	Services (industries cov	vered by panel)	
	Total no. of employees (000s)	Per cent	Total no. of employees (000s)	Per cent	
-24	736	18	4,575	44	
5-249	1,732	43	4,121	39	
50+	1,582	39	1,790	17	
Il sizes	4,049	100	10,487	100	

variation and which contribute most to changes in employment. Since both the structure and variability can change over time, the panel is reviewed each time more information becomes available from larger and more authoritative sources.

Before selecting the panel, users were consulted to establish which broad industry sectors require more subsector detail. The number of industry groups has been increased from 83 to 99, without increasing the sample size. The sample was then allocated using standard statistical methods to ensure acceptable accuracy in all areas. The sample covers businesses of all sizes, with smaller businesses sampled less intensively than larger ones in the same industry sector.

Table B shows the allocation of the sample for production and services, and by size of workplace, and compares the new panel to that selected from the 1991 census. The allocation has reduced the number of small workplaces in the panel, in favour of larger workplaces which cover more of the employees.

While the panel has been described as a static sample, it is designed to take account of the dynamics of the labour market. Therefore a sample of new workplaces, as reported to the Inland Revenue as new PAYE schemes, are added each quarter. This does not mean that the overall sample increases much above 30,000, because some workplaces close over the life of the sample.

Taking on the new panel and AES 1995 Estimates of employment before the revisions took account of movements in the old panel till March 1996, and in the new panel thereafter. The publication of the 1995 AES gave more accurate information about the level of employment at September 1995, and the revised figures use movements from the old panel and then the new panel against this benchmark. Estimates between September 1993 and September 1995 were recalibrated to take account of the level from AES 1995.

Future changes

From early next year, the separate survey of employers is likely to be discontinued, and questions about employment will be added to existing business surveys about sales and output. This will reduce the burden placed on businesses by official surveys, and will give greater coherence between series, for example giving a better basis for productivity estimates. The new arrangements will collect data at enterprise level, rather than for individual workplaces. These will be used to provide estimates at national level classified according to the main business of each enterprise; regional figures, which reflect the industry classification of individual workplaces, will be derived by spreading the enterprise totals across relevant workplaces.

Table B Coverage of 1991-based (old) and 1993-based (new) panels by sector and size of workplace

Sector/size of workplace	Old panel	oanel				New panel			
	Workplaces		Employees		Workplaces		Employees		
	(000s)	Per cent	(000s)	Per cent	(000s)	Per cent	(000s)	Per cent	
Sector									
Production	6	5	2,070	44	7	5	1,767	44	
Services	24	3	1,775	19	23	3	2,209	21	
Size of workplace									
(number of employees)									
1-5	11	2	33	2	8	1	22	1	
6-24	9	3	107	3	9	3	108	3	
25-249	4	4	411	7	6	7	540	9	
250+	6	100	3,296	100	6	100	3,306	100	
All	30	3	3,846	27	30	3	3,976	27	



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Labour market recoveries in the UK and other OECD countries

This article reports the main findings of a recently completed study of international comparisons of labour markets in recovery¹. It examines the behaviour of the UK labour market in the most recent recovery and makes comparisons with the previous recovery of the early 1980s and with the experiences of other countries. The motivation for this work is to make an assessment of whether the ecent benign developments in the UK stem from structural change in the labour market or from other factors.

By **Julian Morgan**², National Institute of Economic and Social Research.



Photo: Christopher Pillitz/Networ

Key findings

The UK embarked on a major programme of labour market reforms in the 1980s. Labour market regulation tends to be much weaker in the US. Despite reforms in France and Italy, regulation is generally stricter in continental Europe.

UK unemployment has fallen much earlier in the 1990s recovery that it did in the 1980s. This has not been accompanied by an upsurge in pay as real wages have grown more slowly. Recent developments in the UK appear to be consistent with increased labour market flexibility. However, there are also a number of other factors, such as changing labour force participation and the regional pattern of the recovery, which may have contributed to the improved performance.

The development of UK unemployment in the 1990s is better mainly due to an improved performance of employment. However, UK employment growth in the 1990s remains slower than in most other countries. A decline in labour force participation has contributed to the fall in the unemployment rate in the UK. Also the age structure of the labour force has changed with lower participation among younger (16-24) and older (50+) workers. This has also helped to lower the unemployment rate as these workers are more likely to be unemployed than prime-age (25-49) workers.

Real wage growth has been slower in the UK in the 1990s that it was in the 1980s. Wages have also grown slowly by international standards. This may be indicative of a rise in labour market flexibility in the UK but it may also be a consequence of the regional pattern of the latest upturn. The recent recession and recovery in the UK are far less regionally biased than in the 1980s. This is likely to have helped constrain wage pressures as no regions encountered capacity constraints in the early stages of the upturn.

• During the 1980s the UK experienced a large rise in the dispersion of earnings. This trend has continued in the recent recovery.

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Introduction

THE ECONOMIC recovery is now over four years old. The recent upturn has been unusual in that unemployment began to fall much earlier than expected given past experience. At the same time wage growth has remained at historically very low levels. These developments have led people to question whether the British economy has changed. Beatson (1995) undertook a comprehensive review of the labour market and concluded that it had become more flexible. Minford & Riley (1994) suggested that the supply side reforms of the 1980s and 1990s had transformed the way in which the UK labour market operates. However, while the recent data point to a more benign outcome in the UK labour market in the 1990s they do not show whether this is the result of labour market reform or other factors peculiar to the recent recovery. This article examines whether there has been any change in UK labour market behaviour between the recoveries of the early 1980s and early 1990s.

The UK experienced significant reforms of labour market institutions in the 1980s and 1990s. These reforms focused on trade union activity, social security, employment rights and minimum wage protection. The aim of the reforms was to achieve a more flexible labour market which could allow for a better matching of employment and output and a more favourable trade-off between unemployment and wage inflation. By reforming trade union rights and employment protection legislation it was hoped that firms would become more willing to hire workers as demand increased, rather than opt for more overtime from their existing employees. By reducing the scope and generosity of the social security system and abolishing the wages councils it was hoped that unemployed people would become more active participants in the labour market. This might mean that unemployment could fall to a lower level without igniting wage inflation.

In order to judge whether the recent developments are consistent with the increased flexibility hypothesis we look for developments in the demand for labour and wage formation. If the British labour market has become more flexible we would expect that both employment and wages would have become more sensitive to economic conditions. In particular, employment growth should have become more highly correlated with output growth and high levels of unemployment should exert a greater downward pressure on the growth of wages.

Our analysis compares the recent recovery of the 1990s with the previous upturn a decade earlier3. However, we also make use of international comparisons and look at developments in three other Anglo-Saxon economies (US, Canada and Australia) and three continental European

economies (Germany, France and Italy). These countries encompass a wide variety of labour markets, ranging from the US where firms face little regulation or opposition from trade unions to continental Europe where labour market institutions tend to be much more influential.

This article begins with some background on the UK labour market reforms of the 1980s and makes international comparisons. The nature of the last two recessions and recoveries in terms of output growth are briefly examined before analying labour market developments in terms of what might loosely be described as 'prices' and 'quantities'. The latter are considered in an analysis of developments in terms of employment, unemployment and labour force participation. The former are assessed in a look at developments in real wages. Finally, consideration is given to developments at a regional level as these can provide part of the explanation for the change in labour market performance in the UK⁴.

Background

Labour markets and the reforms in the 1980s

Following the election of a Conservative Government in 1979 the UK embarked on a comprehensive series of reforms of labour market institutions. These reforms focused on trade union activity, social security, employment rights and minimum wage protection. The influence of trade unions was steadily eroded throughout the 1980s. There were five major acts of parliament, the Employment Acts of 1980, 1982, 1988 and 1990 and the Trade Union Act of 1984. Measures were introduced which limited picketing rights, substantially weakened closed shop rules, reduced union immunities and required pre-strike ballots. Union density fell dramatically in the UK in the 1980s. The fall was the largest recorded among the seven countries shown in table 1.

Throughout the 1980s the coverage and generosity of social security benefits were reduced. Eligibility criteria for benefits were consistently tightened and the unemployed

Table 1 Institutional comparisons

Country	Replacement ratio ^a OECD 1995 Per cent	Strength of employment protection ^b – OECD 1995 Rank 1-21	Change in union ^c density in the 1980s Per cent
	18	7	-13.6
US	11	1	-6.9
Canada	28	3	-0.9
Australia	26	4	-10.0
Gormany	28	15	-1.6
Erance	37	14	-8.4
Italy	3	21	-0.5

Replacement rates: OECD data are average benefit entitlement before tax as a percentage of average earnings before tax. OECD Jobs Study, Part II, table 8.1, p175, last column. Employment protection: Rank out of 21 countries rising from 1 (least strict) to 21 (most strict). (Source: OECD Jobs Study,

Union density: Employed union membership as a percentage of total employment - 1980-1990 in UK, Canada and US. 1982-1992 in Australia. 1980-1989 in all other countries. *Source:* US Bureau of Labour Statistics Monthly Labour Review.

were put under greater pressure to find work. Table 1 gives details of the replacement ratio across the seven countries. This gives a measure of the value of benefits compared with average earnings and shows that these are now relatively low compared with most other countries, except the US and Italy. The data provided are average replacement rates. Social security reform was combined with active labour market programmes' which aimed to encourage the unemployed back into the jobs market Minimum wage protection has traditionally been limited in the UK. However, the wages councils did set wages for some workers in some industries but, with the exception of the Agricultural Wages Board, these have now been abolished. There was some reduction in employ-

ment protection with a lengthening in the tenure required to claim unfair dismissal Table 1 gives some international comparisons of the severity of employment protection legislation using a ranking system from the OECD Jobs Study. It shows that protection is stronger in the UK than in the other Anglo-Saxon countries but is weaker than in continental Europe.

Labour market regulation has tended to be much weaker in the US than in the UK. Firms in the US have considerable freedom to hire and fire and have little interference from trade unions, while the unemployed are offered little in terms of long-term social security. The labour markets of Germany, France and Italy tend to be much more regulated with influential trade unions and significant legislation affecting firms' ability to shed workers. In France the value of the minimum wage rose significantly during the 1980s. However, Italy and France have taken some steps to introduce greater flexibility in their labour markets in the 1980s and 1990s. Canada occupies something of an intermediate position with influential trade unions and an active social security system but a low degree of employment protection. Australia is similar to Canada in these respects but it has also seen a significant increase in the influence of trade unions via a corporatist agreement known as 'The Accord'.

Macroeconomic developments The recession of the 1990s was not as severe as its predecessor in the early

1980s. Output fell by 6 per cent in the 1980s compared with 3.6 per cent in the 1990s, although in both cases the downturn was more severe in the UK than in the other countries. However, the two recent recoveries have been more similar. Figure 1 gives details of the recovery in output in the four years following the trough in the last wo recoveries. Both upturns were remarkably similar and after three years output had risen by about 81/2 per cent in each case. This suggests that differences in labour market performance between the two recoveries cannot merely be attributed to differences in output growth.

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The labour market in recovery

Our first stage in analysing the two recoveries is to compare changes in labour market states, using an accounting framework for the structure of the total populaon of working age. The population is ivided into three groups: the employed, he unemployed and those who do not parcipate in the labour market. Hence we can dentify whether unemployment is lower ecause employment is higher or because nore people have opted out of the labour orce. By focusing on the changes in the share of working age population we emove the effects which stem from popution growth. Population growth has tendd to be more rapid in North America and Australia which should lead to faster rowth in the numbers employed, unemoyed and inactive.

Table 2 compares changes in employent, unemployment and non-participation s a share of the total working age populaon in the early stages of the upturn. The

Decomposition of changes in the labour market status in the recoveries: Table 2 average annual change in share of working age population

					Per cent	of population	
	Employm	ient	Unemplo	yment	Non-participation		
	1980s	1990s	1980s	1990s	1980s	1990s	
	-0.79	-0.14	0.64	-0.24	0.15	0.38	
	0.98	0.39	-0.63	0.04	-0.35	-0.43	
nada	1.47	-0.29	-0.50	0.16	-0.97	0.13	
tralia	1.10	0.00	-0.39	0.05	-0.70	-0.05	
many	-0.42	-0.50	0.33	0.38	0.09	0.12	
nce	-0.57	0.25	0.40	0.29	0.18	-0.54	
1	-0.37	-0.10	0.15	0.44	0.22	-0.33	
						and the second sec	

Sources: Labour Market Trends, US Department of Labor, Statistics Canada, OECD Employment Outlook & Labour Force Statistics, INSEE and Bundesbank. Note: First three years of the upturn apart from Germany, Italy and France in 1990s, where data refer to the first two years of the upturn

data refer to the first three years of the | a larger fall in unemployment because there upturn for all countries except Germany, France and Italy in the 1990s where there are only two years of data available. The numbers sum to zero horizontally.

In the UK the share of unemployment in the working population fell by 0.24 percentage points per annum in the first three years of the latest upswing compared with a rise of 0.64 percentage points per annum in the 1980s, a net improvement of 0.88 per cent. Employment fell in both recoveries but fell much less in the 1990s (-0.14 per cent as against -0.79 per cent, a net gain of 0.65 per cent) while non-participation rose more quickly (0.38 per cent against 0.15 per cent). In other words, of the net improvement in unemployment performance of 0.88 per cent per annum, 0.65 per cent came from a smaller fall in employment and 0.23 per cent from a larger rise in non-participation.

Of the other countries in table 2 only France has shown any improvement in unemployment performance over the two recoveries. France generated an even larger improvement in its employment performance than the UK but this did not lead to was a corresponding rise in labour force participation. There was a notable worsening of the unemployment performance of the US, Canada, Australia and Italy and little change in Germany. In the three Anglo-Saxon countries this was primarily due to a worsening in employment growth. However, in Italy the chief cause of the worsening unemployment performance was the decline in non-participation.

Despite improving significantly between the two recoveries, the UK employment performance does not appear particularly impressive by international standards. Employment still fell in the first three years of the upturn compared with the US and France where it rose and Australia where it remained unchanged. Only in Canada and Germany was the employment performance clearly worse than in the UK. However, the data show that on balance, labour market outcomes in recovery have been more favourable for the UK in the 1990s compared with the 1980s and have improved relative to some other countries. What they do not show is what actually caused the improvement in behaviour. It is necessary



Photo: Roger Hutchings/Network

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to look in detail at how participation, employment and unemployment have changed in order to address this question.

Labour force participation

We have shown that lower unemployment in the UK is due in part to a rise in the number of people opting out of the jobs market. The Labour Force Surveys provide some evidence for Great Britain based on respondent's assessments of why they are not participating in the labour force. Figure 2 shows that a little over half the rise in non-participation which took place in Great-Britain between 1992-94 can be attributed to an increase in the number of people who do not want a job. This is partly due to the rise in the number of students over this period. It also shows how the composition of those wanting a job but not actively seeking one has changed. The largest increase among those not actively seeking work has come from those classified as being long-term sick or disabled. Although the numbers of discouraged workers have risen, this has made little contribution to the overall rise in nonparticipation.

However, these data may underestimate the true numbers of discouraged workers as changes in the administration of unemployment benefits, with increasingly stringent eligibility requirements, may have led to a change in registration behaviour. This has been an ongoing process with, for example, the introduction of 'Restart' interviews in 1986 and the more recent 'Job Seekers Allowance'. Also some people who have a health problem which affects their ability to find work and who were previously classified as unemployed, may have shifted to claim Sickness Benefit which does not carry onerous conditions to look for work. The government has been concerned about

and Invalidity Benefit and in April 1995 it replaced these benefits with Incapacity Benefit (IB). To be eligible for IB claimants must undergo a new medical examination and it is expected that the new scheme will classify some people as being fit for work who would previously have received benefit. This should lead to a rise in labour force participation and to some additional unemployment but the full impact of this measure is not expected to be felt until 1998.

Overall labour force participation has also been affected by a changing age structure. *Figure 3* gives details of the activity

rates by age in Great Britain for the third year of the recovery in the 1980s and 1990s. In the 1990s labour force participation was higher for prime-aged workers (25-49) and lower for younger and older workers. Prime-aged workers tend to enjoy lower unemployment rates than younger or older workers so this change in composition of the labour force is likely to reduce the overall unemployment rate. Morgan (1996a) estimates that this factor alone can account for ½ per cent difference in the unemployment rate between 1984 and 1995.

Figures 4 and 5 give some international comparisons of the changing age structure of the labour force. Figure 4 plots the change in labour force participation by age for the English-speaking countries in the first three years of the 1990s recovery. Male participation fell in all age groups in Great Britain while female participation rose for those aged 25-34 and 50-59. The most striking difference between the countries is that labour force participation rose, or fell more slowly than in Great Britain, for workers aged 45-64 in the US, Canada and Australia. The largest falls in labour force participation in Great Britain occurred among young workers which can be linked in part to the expansion of the numbers entering higher education over this period6.

Figure 5 shows the equivalent data for Italy and France compared to Great Britain. In France participation has risen more quickly (or fallen less) than in the UK, across all age groups but particularly among women aged 45-59. Italy has generally seen larger falls in participation, particularly among men aged 49-59 due to a large increase in early retirement.

Employment

If the reforms of the last 15 years have eased firms' ability to hire and fire then we would expect to see an increase in the responsiveness of employment to economic conditions. There is some evidence that employment has responded more to changes in output in the 1980s and 1990s than it did previously, particularly in manufacturing. Some estimates suggest that across the whole economy this responsiveness has increased fourfold since the 1960s and 1970s7. It might also be expected that employment would respond more quickly to changes in output and this has been found in at least one study⁸. Beatson (1995) reviews the evidence on the relationship between employment and output and suggests that there has been a rise in responsiveness to cyclical conditions.

Figure 6 describes the trend in UK employment in the years following the trough in output in the 1980s and 1990s. It is important to look at both employees in employment and total employment as the evolution of self-employment can be quite different⁹. The trends in both charts are

Figure 4 Economic activity by age in Great Britain, US, Canada and Australia; average annual change in participation rate in the recovery

Source: GB: as above. France: INSEE Première - Premiers Résultants de l' enquête sur l' emploi Mars 1995. Italy: OECD Labour Force Statistics 1973-1993, annex country tables. Data for great Britain refer to the first three years of recovery, for France the first two years and for Italy the first year.

Figure 6 Employment growth in the UK

similar and in both recoveries employment falls in first year of the upturn. However, in the 1990s employment levels off from the second year and then begins to rise. This contrasts with the 1980s when employment carried on falling in the second year of the

recovery and did not begin to rise until the start of the third. The difference after three years is about 2 per cent for employees and 1 per cent for total employment. It is noticeable that for total employment the gap between the 1980s and 1990s had been

virtually closed by the middle of the fourth year. Given that the behaviour of output is similar over the two recoveries, these data could be a sign that employment in the 1990s has responded more quickly to the improving economic conditions¹⁰.

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Figure 7 puts the UK experience in per- | they have chosen to employ around a third spective¹¹. In the 1980s the UK experienced by far the largest decline in employment in the recovery. The other English speaking countries recorded strong employment growth. The continental European countries experienced a slight fall in employment in the early stages of the recovery and then a slight rise in the latter stages. Unlike its unemployment performance, UK employment growth in the 1990s has still been worse than most of the other countries but not to anything like the same extent. Employment growth has been much slower in the 1990s in the US. Canada, Australia and Germany. Data are limited for France and Italy, but there are signs that French employment growth has thus far been more rapid.

Other forms of employment

Employment which is not permanent, full-time or for an organisation is sometimes described as non-standard or atypical. Part-time employment can allow firms to increase intensive flexibility by allowing them to tailor the time worked and length of employment to suit particular business needs. However, a high use of other forms of atypical employment can be a sign of a lack of more general extensive flexibility (i.e. firms have difficulties in hiring and firing). Spain is a good example in this respect, where firms face great difficulties in making permanent workers redundant so

of their workforce on temporary contracts¹². Self-employment and temporary contracts can be a way of circumventing employment protection legislation. The use of part-time employment allows firms to match more closely working time with business needs. However, in the UK it also enables them to take advantage of the lower level of employment protection afforded to part-timers¹³. Part-time employment remains a predominantly female activity and it has increased steadily in Great Britain from 3.3 million in 1971 to 5.9 million in 1994¹⁴. However, the development of part-time employment is rather different in this recovery compared with the last one. In the early 1980s the share of part-time employment in total employment rose by around 11/2 per cent per annum. However, in the 1990s the rise in share was only ½ per cent per annum. This is likely to be due to the different industrial composition of the recovery. The 1980s upswing was more biased towards the service sector which employs a larger number of parttime workers. All the countries in table 3 bar Canada, experienced a more rapid rise in the share of employment taken up by part-time workers in the 1990s.

Temporary contracts are used by firms to overcome business uncertainty and

Dercont

Table 3 Relative importance of part-time working in the recovery; share of part-time in total employment

	1980s		1990s			
	Part-time share at trough	Average annual change in share	Part-time share at trough	Average annual change in share		
JK	15.7	1.4	22.1	0.4		
JS	18.4	-0.5	17.4	0.5		
Canada	15.4	0.0	16.4	0.2		
ustralia	17.5	0.3	22.6	0.6		
Germany	12.6	0.1	15.1	0.7		
rance	9.6	0.6	13.9	1.0		
alv	4.2	0.4	5.6	0.6		

Trough years are the years containing the low point in GDP except for Germany and Italy in the 1980s which are 1983 Notes: 1 2 Average annual change in share calculated on available data.

lemand variability particularly where it is difficult to lay off workers due to legislation or trade union influence. It is difficult to make comparisons of the incidence of temporary employment across countries as se definitions vary (for example most data for the US refer only to the personnel supply industry while those for Europe include workers on fixed-term contracts). What can be said is that temporary yment has risen in the UK but the as been comparatively small – from er cent of employment in 1985 to 6.3 ent in 1994. The US has traditionally per (low rate of temporary employment had is has begun to pick up somewhat in recent years, particularly through growth in he personnel supply industry¹⁵. Temporary mployment has risen quite sharply in ome continental European countries and in Germany and France it now accounts for ver 10 per cent of all jobs¹⁶.

Unenployment

The evidence of signs of an increased espensiveness of employment to output does not imply that the average level of ployment has fallen, merely that it come more variable. As yet there is little definitive evidence in the economic literature that the sustainable rate of unemloyment has fallen; indeed many studies it to be significantly higher in the than in the 1970s¹⁷. However, some work by the OECD offers tentative support notion that equilibrium unemployment may have now fallen¹⁸. Moreover, unemployment has now reached a level at which, if there had been no change in the labour market, we would expect to have seen upward pressure on real earnings¹⁹. Figure 8 plots UK unemployment in the ast two recoveries. The picture is fairly

similar in the first year of the recovery but

thereafter the performance in the 1990s

appears to be considerably improved. In

the second year of the recovery unemploy-

ment began to fall significantly, three years

earlier than it had in the 1980s recovery.

Three years after the low point in output

the rate of unemployment was around 81/2

per cent, 21/2 per cent below the level per-

taining at the equivalent point in the last

across the economic cycle have tended to

be larger in the Anglo-Saxon countries

than in Germany, France and Italy²⁰

Recent work has found that the sustainable

rate of unemployment is lower in the US

than in Canada or Europe²¹. Figure 9 gives

some international comparisons of the

unemployment performance in the

recoveries. In the 1980s the UK perfor-

mance was significantly worse than the

other Anglo-Saxon countries. At the trough

in GDP the UK enjoyed the lowest rate of

unemployment, but three years later it had

the highest. Compared to the other

European countries the UK had the highest

rate of unemployment, but the trends were

very similar. In the 1990s the UK per-

formed significantly better than it had in

the 1980s. Unemployment was lower and

fell faster than in Australia and Canada but

remained 2½ per cent above the level in the

US. On the available data the UK also

appeared to be performing better against

The behaviour of aggregate wages pro-

vides one of the most interesting tests of

the changes in the UK labour market.

the other European countries.

Developments in the recovery

Wages

Variations in the unemployment rate

cvcle

Given the development of unemployment it might have been expected that there would have been a significant pick up in wages in this recovery. However, if wages have not risen significantly then this could be a sign that the sustainable level of unemployment has fallen to a lower level.

The responsiveness of real wages to the economic cycle varies significantly across countries. In those countries which see little variation in employment or hours due to labour hoarding by firms it is likely that much of the cyclical adjustment takes place in wages. Japan and to a somewhat lesser extent, Germany and France, tend to have the highest cyclical variation in wages while variation is much lower in the Anglo-Saxon countries which experience large shifts in employment. Real wages are not strongly cyclical in Italy where hours adjust instead of either wages or employment²². Figure 10 compares the development of real consumer wages across countries in the two upturns. In the 1980s consumer wages grew relatively quickly in the UK, particularly in the third and fourth years of the recovery. By the end of the fourth year, real wage growth had been faster in the UK than in all the other six countries except Germany. In the 1990s wage growth in the UK has been about the same as in Canada and France and slower than in Australia, US and Germany, while in Italy real consumer wages have fallen significantly²³.

The distribution of earnings

One effect of the labour market reforms of the 1980s may well have been to widen the distribution of earnings. In the 1980s, wage inequality increased more quickly in the UK than in any of the other countries

Germany

Australia

Canada

United

Kingdom

United

States

Women

France

Source: OECD Employment Outlook (1993), table 5.2, p159-161

Italy

at sample. Figure 11 snows the change | Table 4 Earnings of the lowest decile relative to the median in UK

the second state of the second state	and the second state of th		the stand the second in the second	and the state of the second	The second s	
	1985	1992	1993	1994	1995	
Men	60.8	57.5	57.4	57.5	56.3	19.10
Women	65.8	61.1	60.5	60.6	59.5	

Sources: New Earnings Survey 1995, Part A, table 15, p A15.1.

workers and competition from low-wage

in the current recovery. Between 1985 and 1992 the relative earnings of the lowest paid 10 per cent of men fell from 60.8 per cent of the median to 57.5 per cent. The corresponding figures for female employees fell further from 65.8 per cent to 61.1 per cent. Male wage inequality appeared to stagnate between 1992-1994 but there was then a large rise in 1995. Female wage inequality has risen more quickly in the 1990s.

Regional variations

It is of interest to look at the regional pattern of the recovery because in the

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1990s there has been less regional variation in unemployment. It has been suggested that this is because the recent upturn has been less biased against the manufacturing sector which tends to be concentrated in certain regions. One important consequence of this is that it would make it easier to achieve coincident falls in aggregate unemployment and moderate wage growth as there would be a more effective matching of workers and vacancies. Figure 13 plots the regional variation of UK unemployment rates around the national average for the trough years of 1981 and 1992. The regional dispersion of unemployment in Great Britain was much lower in 1992 than it had been in 1981, while Northern Irish unemployment remained significantly higher in both years.

Figure 14 shows how unemployment rates changed in the early years of the recovery. In the 1980s unemployment rose in all regions, but the smallest rises were in the areas of lowest unemployment (East

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Table 5 Indicators of regional dispersion of unemployment for the UK, US Germany, Italy and France

Country	Average population in regions (Millions)	Spread ^a of unemployment rates (Per cent)	Standard deviation of unemployment rates (Per cent)
UK - 1983	5.1	8.0	2.7
UK - 1994	5.3	5.7	1.5
US - 1994	5.1	6.0	1.3
Canada ^b - 1994	5.0	6.9	2.8
Germany (pan) - 1994	5.8	10.0	3.8
Germany (west) - 1994	7.9	4.5	1.8
France - 1994	7.2	7.2	2.7
Italy - 1994	5.1	16.7	6.6

Sources: Regional Trends (1990-1995), Bundesbank Monthly Report, European Labour Force Survey Regional Results for S 1994, Eurostat Statistics in Focus: Regions 1995:3. Monthly Labour Review (US) and The Labour Force (Can

Difference in percentage points between highest and lowest rate.
Canadian provinces of Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick combined to form North-East region.

Anglia, East Midlands, South East and South West). This tended to exacerbate the regional imbalances. However, in the 1990s unemployment has fallen in all regions (except Northern) and particularly strongly in regions with above average unemployment (West Midlands, North West, Wales and Northern Ireland). Thus the recovery of the 1990s has tended to narrow the regional dispersions.

Table 5 gives an international comparison of the regional dispersion of unemployment in 1994. UK data for 1983 are also included for comparison. International comparisons of regional data are difficult because regional definitions can be very different. However, the regions in the countries shown in the table are at least of a similar average size in terms of mean populations (around 5-7 million). The second column in the table gives the spread of unemployment rates from the highest to the lowest region and the final column gives the standard deviation of unemployment rates. Both the spread and standard deviation fell significantly between the two recoveries in the UK. In 1994 the regional dispersion of unemployment was similar in the UK to the US and the western Länder of Germany (excluding Berlin). Regional imbalances were much higher across the whole of Germany and in Canada, France and Italy. Comparable data for Australia are unavailable but the recent recovery has favoured the north and west of the country compared with the southern states of South Australia, Victoria and Tasmania²⁸.

Conclusions

The approach taken by this article in analysing trends in key labour market indicators does not allow us to claim that we have statistical proof of changing labour markets. However, it is possible to judge whether the recent data are consistent with the view that the reforms of the 1980s have led to increased flexibility in the UK labour market.

The behaviour of employment appears in the earnings' distribution.

to be consistent with increased flexibility. The UK has performed better in the 1990s upturn than it did in the 1980s, although its performance does not seem remarkable by international standards. The behaviour of wages is also consistent with an improvement in the functioning of the laboar market. Real wage growth has been slower in the 1990s upturn than it was in the previous decade and compares well internationally. At the same time unemployment has fallen significantly and, among the seven countries studied, only the US nov enjoys a lower level than the UK.

However, there are also a number of other factors which may have contribute to this more benign outcome. The improved performance of unemployment is partly explained by changing participation in the labour force. More people have opted out of the workforce, particularly into higher education or early retiremen and this could account for a quarter of the improvement in unemployment performance in the 1990s when compared with the 1980s. As a result of these develop ments the age structure of the labour force has changed as there has been the fall in participation among younger and older workers in the UK. These workers tend to have higher rates of unemployment so this development may well have contributed to a further fall in the overall unemployment rate²⁹. Another special factor has been the reduced regional bias in the recession and recovery. This is likely to have been one of the reasons why it has been easier to contain wage pressures in the 1990s. In the 1980s, labour markets in the south and east of the UK began to 'overheat' much earlied while those in the north retained significant unemployment³⁰.

Despite the existence of other factors which have served to improve the performance of the UK labour market it does seem likely that the reforms of the 1980s have led to some increase in flexibility. However, it also appears that these reforms have contributed to a significant widening in the earnings' distribution.

Employment (DfEE) for comments on earlier drafts of this study. However, the views expressed are those of the author alone and do t necessarily reflect those of the DfEE. We define recoveries as begining when the level GDP begins to rise following the cyclical nugh. For the UK the recovery in the 1980s egan in the first quarter of 1981 while in the 1990s it began in the first quarter of 1992. See Barrell and Morgan (1996) for a discussion of the tions of recessions and recoveries. this article we do not look at employment by ender or by sector, hours worked or vacancies. e developments are considered in detail in Barrell and Morgan (1996). See Anderton and Soteri (1996) for a discussion of active labour market programmes in the UK. This is discussed in Mason (1996). However, the absolute impact of this change is much smaller that the fall in participation by the much larger aro o of prime aged males.

See Elmeskov (1993). However, Golden (1990) found the opposite result for the whole economy. Both studies found a significant rise in employment responsiveness in manufacturing. Anderton ans Soteri (1995) found an asymmetric change with an increase in the speed of response during downturns.

8 See Abraham and Houseman (1993).

For example in the UK in the 1980s self-employment rose very much more rapidly than employees in employment.
There is one caveat to these data which are taken from the Workforce in Employment Series. It is worth noting that the other main source of employment data, the Labour Force Survey, has yielded significantly different data for the latest upturn. These data suggest that employment fell less sharply in the first year of the recovery and rose more quickly thereafter. A recent article by Perry (1996) discusses the reasons why these differences have emerged.

1 The trends in these data can be somewhat different to the data given in table 2 due to the effects of changes in the working age population. Employment growth will tend to be faster in high population growth countries such as the USA, Canada and Australia – see Barrell et al (1996).
2 See Morgan (1996).

12 UK

¹³ UK workers employed for less than 16 hours per week have to work considerably longer before being covered by employment protection legislation or being eligible for statutory redundancy payments.

¹⁴ Source:Beatson (1995), p 7. Part-time defined as working less than 30 hours per week.

See Segal and Sullivan (1995).
 ⁶ Data for the UK, Germany, France and Italy come

from Employment in Europe 1995, the European Commission, Annex country tables. 7 See Barrell, Morgan and Pain (1995). 8 See OECD (1995)

See Young (1996).

20 See Elmeskov and Pichelmann (1993), table 1, p 12 Freeman R B and Katz L F: 'Rising wage inequality: the United States vs. other advanced

- 21 See Barrell, Morgan and Pain (1995). Earlier work finds a similar pattern except that Germany also enjoyed a low sustainable rate of unemployment eg. Layard et al (1991), Adams et al (1987).
- 22 See Elmeskov and Pichelmann (1993), table 1, p 12.
- 23 On factor behind the slower wage growth in the UK in the 1990s may have been active labour market programmes. Anderton and Soteri (1996) find some evidence that these measures have led to slower wage growth for manual workers.
- 24 For example, Gregg and Machin (1994), Katz, Loveman and Blanchflower (1995), Freeman & Katz (1995) and Green et al (1994).
- 25 See Barrell et al 1995) for a summary of the alternative explanations.
- 26 Bell and Pitt (1995) estimate that the 20 per cent of the rise in the standard deviation of the log male wage since 1982 has been due to declining union density.
- 27 See Green et al (1994).
 - 28 See Wooden, Fan and Sloan (1994) for an outline of regional developments in the recovery.
- 29 Morgan (1996a) estimates that this factor may have lowered the unemployment rate by 0.5 per cent.
- 30 Anderton and Soteri (1996) also suggest that the south east may now be exerting substantial downward pressure on wage settlements in the UK.

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NOTES ON SUMMARY TABLES

The Office for National Statistics publishes two regular and complementary measures of both employment and unemployment. One series is based on results from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) which is a sample survey of households in the United Kingdom; the other uses employment information collected from employers information on unemployment from the and court of people claiming unemployment related benefits. The quarterly series of IFS data has been available for Great Britain since spring 1992; prior to this an annual IFS was conducted in the spring of each year Quarterly information for the United Kincdom 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 employmen 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 for 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 workelated Government training schemes are btained from administrative sources. Additionally, the LFS is based on an average over 13 weeks, while the WiE is a point-inime estimate.

GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT

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

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

STRENGTHS

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

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

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

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

Claimant unemployment: The claimant count is a timely and regular indicator of the number claiming unemployment related benefits. It is particularly useful as an up-todate indicator of latest unemployment trends and is therefore a valuable economic indicator. Since it covers all those claiming benefits (as opposed to the LFS which is only a representative sample) it is also able to provide unemployment figures for very small areas. The disadvantages of the claimant count are that: first, being an administrative by-product the coverage of the count can change whenever there is a change to the benefit system upon which it is based and compensating adjustments are necessary whenever the change is significant and relevant; 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

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

	In employment								
	Employees	Self- employed	Government- supported training programmes	Unpaid family workers	Total	ILO unemployed	Total econ. active	Econ. inactive	All aged 16 & over
All 1992 Spr 1993 Spr 1994 Spr	22,082 21,875 21,970	3,216 3,174 3,290	376 354 333	181 151 146	25,855 25,554 25,740	2,832 2,999 2,799	28,687 28,552 28,539	16,622 16,847 16,926	45,310 45,400 45,465
1995 Spr 1995 Sum 1995 Aut 1995/96 Win 1996 Spr	22,260 22,405 22,458 22,648 22,637	3,350 3,326 3,335 3,301 3,279	279 278 263 261 245	140 130 135 122 127	26,030 26,138 26,189 26,333 26,289	2,511 2,491 2,477 2,371 2,383	28,541 28,629 28,666 28,704 28,671	17,033 16,977 16,980 16,981 17,053	45,574 45,606 45,645 45,685 45,72 5
Changes Spr95-Spr96	377	-71	-34	-13	259	-128	130	20	151
Males 1992 Spr 1993 Spr 1994 Spr	11,637 11,430 11,477	2,436 2,382 2,478	245 232 219	55 43 49	14,374 14,087 14,224	1,891 2,012 1,851	16,265 16,099 16,075	5,659 5,886 5,975	21,924 21,985 22,050
1995 Spr 1995 Sum 1995 Aut 1995/96 Win 1996 Spr	11,660 11,709 11,722 11,822 11,842	2,545 2,518 2,530 2,490 2,463	182 174 169 161 155	43 47 43 36 41	14,429 14,447 14,464 14,509 14,503	1,632 1,627 1,608 1,566 1,566	16,061 16,074 16,073 16,076 16,069	6,071 6,081 6,107 6,130 6,163	22,132 22,154 22,180 22,206 22,23 2
Changes Spr95-Spr96	182	-82	-27	-2	74	-66	8	92	100
Females 1992 Spr 1993 Spr 1994 Spr	10,445 10,445 10,493	780 792 811	130 123 115	126 108 97	11,481 11,467 11,516	941 986 948	12,422 12,453 12,464	10,963 10,961 10,951	23,386 23,415 23,410
1995 Spr 1995 Sum 1995 Aut 1995/96 Win 1996 Spr	10,600 10,696 10,736 10,826 10,794	806 807 805 811 816	98 104 94 100 90	97 84 91 86 85	11,601 11,691 11,726 11,823 11,786	879 865 867 805 816	12,480 12,555 12,593 12,628 12,602	10,962 10,896 10,872 10,851 10,890	23,442 23,45 22,465 23,479 23,4 93
Changes	194	10	-8	-12	185	-63	122	-72	51

THOUSANDS

TH USANDS

In employment

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

	Employees	Self- employed	supported training programmes	Unpaid family workers	Total	ILO unemployed	Total econ. active	Econ. inactive	All aged 16 & over
Sum Aut Win Spr Sum	21,874 21,939 22,106 22,102 22,084	3,249 3,247 3,219 3,199 3,290	257 245 237 222 227	125 131 118 122 114	25,505 25,562 25,680 25,646 25,715	2,416 2,396 2,302 2,313 2,263	27,921 27,959 27,982 27,959 27,978	16,489 16,489 16,503 16,564 16,582	44,410 44,447 44,485 44,522 44,560
um 96	-18	92	5	-9	70	-50	19	18	37
Sum 96	210	41	-29	-11	210	-154	56	93	150
Sum Aut Win Spr Sum	11,436 11,462 11,547 11,571 11,538	2,450 2,454 2,421 2,394 2,465	163 157 147 141 144	44 42 35 40 37	14,092 14,115 14,150 14,146 14,183	1,572 1,552 1,515 1,514 1,478	15,665 15,667 15,665 15,660 15,662	5,915 5,937 5,964 5,993 6,017	21,580 21,604 21,629 21,654 21,678
um 96	-33	72	3	-4	37	-36	1	23	25
Sum 96	102	15	-19	-7	91	-94	-3	102	99
Sum Aut Win Spr Sum	10,438 10,478 10,559 10,531 10,546	800 793 798 805 825	94 89 90 81 83	81 88 83 82 77	11,413 11,447 11,530 11,500 11,532	844 844 787 799 784	12,257 12,291 12,317 12,298 12,316	10,574 10,552 10,539 10,570 10,565	22,830 22,843 22,856 22,869 22,881
um 96	15	20	2	-5	32	-15	. 18	-5	13
Sum 96	108	26	-11	-4	119	-60	59	-8	51
	Sum Aut Spr Sum 96 Sum 96 Sum Aut Win Spr Sum 96 Sum 96 Sum Aut Win Spr Sum Min Spr Sum Min Spr Sum 96 Sum Sum 96	Employees Sum 21,874 Aut 21,939 Win 22,106 Spr 22,102 Sum 22,084 um 96 -18 Sum 11,436 Aut 11,436 Aut 11,436 Aut 11,436 Min 11,547 Sum 11,571 Sum 11,538 um 96 -33 sum 96 102 Sum 10,438 Aut 10,478 Min 10,559 Spr 10,531 Sum 10,546 um 96 15 Sum 96 108	Employees Self- employed Sum 21,874 3,249 Aut 21,939 3,247 Win 22,106 3,199 Sum 22,084 3,290 um 96 -18 92 sum 96 210 41 Sum 11,436 2,450 Aut 11,452 2,454 Win 11,571 2,394 Sum 11,573 2,394 Sum 11,573 2,394 Sum 11,573 2,394 Sum 10,438 800 Aut 10,478 793 Sum 10,559 798 Spr 10,531 805 Sum 10,546 825 um 96 15 20 Sum 96 108 26	Employees Self- employed Training programmes Sum 21,874 3,249 257 Aut 21,939 3,247 245 Win 22,106 3,219 237 Spr 22,102 3,199 222 Sum 21,084 3,290 227 um 96 -18 92 5 Sum 210 41 -29 Sum 11,436 2,450 163 Aut 11,462 2,454 157 Sum 11,517 2,394 141 Sum 11,538 2,465 144 um 96 -33 72 3 sum 10,478 793 90 Sum 10,438 800 94 Aut 10,478 793 90 Spr 10,531 805 81 Sum 10,546 825 83 um 96 15 20 2 Sum<	Employees Self. employed Training programmes Tamily workers Sum 21,874 3,249 257 125 Aut 21,939 3,247 245 131 Spr 22,102 3,199 222 122 Sum 22,084 3,290 227 114 um 96 -18 92 5 -9 Sum 21,084 3,290 227 114 um 96 -18 92 5 -9 Sum 11,436 2,450 163 44 Aut 11,462 2,454 157 42 Win 11,517 2,421 147 35 Spr 11,571 2,394 144 37 um 96 -33 72 3 -4 Sum 10,438 800 94 81 Aut 10,478 798 90 83 Spr 10,531 805 81 82	Employees Self- employed Deprint employed Total Sum 21,874 3,249 257 125 25,505 Aut 21,939 3,247 245 131 25,562 Win 22,106 3,219 237 118 25,662 Sum 22,064 3,290 227 114 25,715 um 96 -18 92 5 -9 70 Sum 11,436 2,450 163 44 14,092 Aut 11,436 2,450 163 44 14,092 Aut 11,436 2,450 163 44 14,092 Aut 11,452 2,454 157 42 14,115 Sum 11,517 2,394 144 37 14,183 um 96 -33 72 3 -4 37 Sum 10,438 800 94 81 11,413 Mut 10,478 798 90 <	Employees Self. employed Total LO unemployed Sum 21,874 3,249 257 125 25,505 2,416 Aut 21,939 3,247 245 131 25,562 2,396 Sum 22,106 3,219 237 118 25,660 2,302 Spr 22,084 3,290 227 114 25,715 2,263 um 96 -18 92 5 -9 70 -50 sum 11,436 2,450 163 44 14,092 1,572 Aut 11,436 2,450 163 44 14,092 1,572 Aut 11,462 2,454 157 42 14,115 1,552 Sum 11,571 2,394 144 37 14,183 1,478 um 96 -33 72 3 -4 37 -36 sum 10,438 800 94 81 11,413 844	Employees Self- employed training programmes family workers Total ILO unemployed for active Sum 21.874 3.249 257 125 25.505 2.416 27.921 Aut 21.939 3.247 237 131 25.562 2.390 27.939 Spr 22.102 3.219 237 118 25.646 2.302 27.982 Spr 22.084 3.290 227 114 25.646 2.302 27.982 sum 96 -18 92 5 -9 70 -50 19 sum 96 210 41 -29 -11 210 -154 56 Sum 11.462 2.450 163 44 14.092 1.572 15.665 Sum 11.647 2.421 147 35 14.115 1.552 15.665 Sum 11.538 2.465 144 37 14.183 1.478 15.665 Sum 10	Employees Self- employed training programmes family workers Total LO unemployed Total active Econ. inactive Sum 21,874 3,249 257 125 25,505 2,416 27,921 16,489 Win 22,106 3,219 237 118 25,680 2,302 27,982 16,503 Sum 22,084 3,290 2227 114 25,715 2,263 27,978 16,562 m 96 -18 92 5 -9 70 -50 19 18 Sum 21,432 2,544 3,290 227 114 25,715 2,263 27,978 16,562 sum 96 -18 92 5 -9 70 -50 19 18 sum 96 210 41 -29 -11 210 -154 56 5937 Sum 11,462 2,454 157 42 14,105 1,514 15,665 5,964 S

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

	Workforce in emp	loyment				-	
	Employees in Employment	Self- employed	Work-related Government- supported training	HM forces	Total	Claimant unemployed	Workforce
All 1993 Jun 1994 Jun 1995 Jun	21,588 21,661 21,984	3,181 3,290 3,343	311 302 227	271 250 230	25,351 25,503 25,784	2,919 2,644 2,313	28,27 28,147 28,09
1995 Dec 1996 Mar 1996 Jun	22,158 22,081 22,205	3,330 3,302 3,282	228 216 200	226 222 221	25,942 25,821 25,908	2,236 2,187 2,150	28,177 28,008 28,0 55
Changes Mar 96 - Jun 96	124	-21	-15	-1	87	-36	51
Jun 95 - Jun 96	221	-62	-26	-9	124	-163	-39
Males 1993 Jun 1994 Jun	10,951 10,939 11,113	2,386 2,478 2,540	195 191 148	252 232 214	13,784 13,840 14,016	2,242 2,024 1,764	16,028 15,864 15,779
1995 Dec 1996 Mar 1996 Jun	11,208 11,153 11,227	2,525 2,492 2,464	146 136 123	210 207 206	14,088 13,988 14,020	1,704 1,666 1,631	15,792 15,655 15,651
Changes	73	-28	-13	-1	31	-35	
Jun 95 - Jun 96	114	-76	-25	-8	4	-132	-128
Females 1993 Jun 1994 Jun	10,636 10,722 10,871	795 812 803	117 111 78	19 18 16	11,567 11,663 11,768	677 620 549	12,245 12,283 12,318
1995 Jun 1995 Dec 1996 Mar	10,950 10,927 10,978	805 810 817	82 79 77	16 16 16	11,854 11,832 11,888	531 520 519	12,385 12,353 12,407
Changes	51	7	-2	0	56	-2	54
Jun 95 - Jun 96	107	15	-1	-1	120	-31	89

SUMMARY TABLE The Workforce in Great Britain: seasonally adjusted

LE 0.4 THOUSANDS

	<u>v</u>	Vorkforce in empl	loyment						
	E ii E	Employees n Employment	Self- employed	Work-related Government- supported training	HM forces	Total	Claimant unemployed	Workforce	
II 1995 II S	ar un ep ec	21,353 21,410 21,422 21,582	3,289 3,260 3,249 3,247	252 210 205 211	233 230 228 226	25,127 25,111 25,104 25,266	2,262 2,226 2,178 2,149	27,389 27,336 27,282 27,416	
1996	lar un	21,505 21,630	3,219 3,199	199 184	222 221	25,145 25,235	2,101 2,064	27,246 27,298	
lar 96	Jun 96	126	-21	-15	-1	90	-38	52	
lun 95	- Jun 96	220	-62	-26	-9	124	-162	-38	
ales 1995	dar Jun Bep Dec	10,794 10,827 10,822 10,922	2,480 2,470 2,450 2,454	154 137 132 135	217 214 212 210	13,646 13,648 13,616 13,721	1,727 1,695 1,660 1,637	15,373 15,344 15,276 15,358	
1996 N	Aar Jun	10,867 10,942	2,421 2,394	126 113	207 206	13,621 13,654	1,600 1,565	15,221 15,219	
Mar 96	- Jun 96	74	-28	-12	-1	33	-35	-2	
lun 95	- Jun 96	114	-76	-24	-8	6	-131	-125	
emales 1995 M	Mar Jun Sep Dec	10,558 10,583 10,600 10,661	809 791 800 793	97 72 72 76	17 16 16 16	11,481 11,462 11,488 11,545	535 530 518 512	12,016 11,992 12,006 12,058	
996 M	Mar Iun Is	10,637 10,689	798 805	73 71	16 16	11,524 11,581	502 499	12,025 12,080	
I	lar 96 - Jun 96	5 51	7	-2	0	57	-3	54	
lun 95	- Jun 96	106	15	-1	-1	118	-31 >	87	

Share

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THE SHARE REGISTER SURVEY

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

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

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

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

Share Ownership

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

-		Output											Income			
		GDP			GDP 1990 prices		Index of ou	tput UK			Index of		Real persona	I	Gross tradin	g
							Production industries	1,2	Manufacturing industries ^{1,3})	OECD countries ¹		income		companies 4	
		1990=10	0		£ billion	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	%
1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995		100, 98, 97, 99, 103, 105 ,	0 0 5 5 4 9		478.9 468.9 466.5 476.8 495.7 507.9	0.6 -2.1 -0.5 2.2 4.0 2.5	100.0 96.3 96.2 98.3 103.2 105.9	-0.3 -3.7 -0.1 2.2 5.0 2.6	100.0 94.6 94.0 95.3 99.3 101.5	-0.2 -5.4 -0.6 1.4 4.2 2.2	100.0 99.6 99.3 R 98.8 103.5 106.6	-0.4 -0.3 -0.5 4.8 3.0	100.0 100.0 r 102.0 103.8 105.1 108.2	1.9 2.0 1.8 1.3 2.9	68.2 68.0 67.7 75.2 85.4 88.8	0.6 -0.4 -0.4 11.0 13.6 4.0
1995 Q	23	106. 106.	2 5		127.4 127.9	2.2 1.7	106.4 106.4	1.8 1.9	102.0 101.8	1.8 0.9	106.7 107.0	2.1 1.0	107.9 110.4	2.2 4.1	22.5 22.4	3.9 2.7
1996 Q Q Q	21	107. 107.	2 8		128.7 129.3	2.0 2.2	106.5 106.7 107.0	1.2 1.0 R 0.6	101.6 101.3 101.9 R	0.9 -0.2 -0.1	107.3 108.3	0.8 1.9	111.0 R 111.0 	3.7 3.3	23.2 23.4	7.5 5.0
1996 M	Nar						107.1	r 1.2	101.7 r	0.8	107.1	0.9				
A M Ji	pr May Un				··· ···	··· ···	106.3 107.3 106.4	1.0 1.1 1.0	101.3 101.3 101.2	0.4 0.2 -0.2	107.5 108.8 108.5	1.0 1.3 1.8	··· ··	· · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Ji A S	u: uj iep				··· ··		107.0 106.7 107.2	1.1 0.7 0.5	102.0 101.7 102.1	-0.1 -0.3 0.0	110.0 109.6	2.6 2.7	··· ···			•••
		Expendit	ure										Bas	se	Effective	
		Consumer	er ure		Retail sales volumes ¹		Fixed inves	stments 5			General government		Stock rate changes	es + 8	rate + 1,9	
		1990 pri	ces				All industries 1990 prices	s 6	Manufacturing industries 1990 prices ³	g 1,6	consumption at 1990 prices		1990 prices ⁷			
		£ billion		%	1990=100	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	1990=100	%
1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995		347. 340. 339. 348. 356. 364 .	5 0 7 0 9 0	0.6 -2.2 -0.1 2.5 2.6 2.0	100.0 98.7 99.4 102.4 106.2 107.5	0.7 -1.3 0.7 3.0 3.7 1.2	81.9 75.4 74.1 73.1 75.1 75.6	-0.1 -7.9 -1.8 -1.2 2.7 0.7	14.2 12.8 11.8 11.2 12.0 12.6	-5.1 -10.0 -7.6 -5.1 6.8 5.3	112.9 115.8 115.7 115.6 117.6 118.8	2.5 2.6 -0.1 -0.1 1.7 1.0	-2.52 -4.21 -0.97 -0.88 3.13 2.80	14.00 10.50 7.00 5.50 6.30 6.80	100.0 100.7 96.9 88.9 89.2 84.8	0.7 -3.8 -8.3 0.3 -4.9
1995 Q Q	26	91. 91.	0 6	1.8 1.6	107.4 108.3	0.5 1.2	18.8 18.9	-0.6 -1.8	3.3 3.2	9.7 0.0	29.7 29.8	1.0 0.8	1.26 0.82	6.75 6.70	84.3 83.5	-4.2 -6.3
1996 Q Q Q	21 22 23	92. 93.	52	2.3 2.4	108.7 110.2 111.1	2.2 2.8 3.4	19.1 19.8	0.6 4.5	3.0 2.9	0.5 -7.2	29.9 29.9 	0.9 0.7	0.91 -0.09 	6.23 5.92 5.75	83.5 84.8 85.5	-4.2 0.6 1.5
M	Act	1. A.			109.1	2.1			••	•••	00		· · ·	6.30	83.5	-4.2
A M Ji	ips Nay Un			· · · · ·	109.6 109.6 111.2	2.2 2.3 2.8	··· ··· ··	 	···	··· ···	··· ···	··· ··· ···	··· ···	6.00 6.00 5.75	83.8 84.6 86.0	-2.5 -1.0 0.6
Ju A S	ul lug leg			··· ···	110.5 111.5 R 111.2	2.8 3.4 3.4	··· ··	··· ··	· · · ·					5.75 5.75 5.75	85.7 84.7 86.1	1.7 1.7 1.5
		Visible tr	ade				Balance of	payments		and the second	Prices		Let 1	and server the	1	
		Export v	olume ¹	1,11	Import volume	9 1,11	Visible ¹¹	Current ¹¹			Tax and price		Producer pri	ce index	+ 1,3,10	
							Dalance	balance					Materials an	d fuels	Home sales	1
		1990=10	0	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	£ billion	Matter and		Jan 1987=100	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%
1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995		100. 101. 103. 107. 118. 127.	0 2 7 4 5 1	6.2 1.2 2.5 3.6 10.3 7.3	100.0 94.7 100.9 104.8 109.2 113.8	0.1 -5.3 6.5 3.9 4.2 4.2	-18.8 -10.3 -13.1 -13.5 -10.8 -11.6	-18.7 -8.0 -10.1 -10.8 -2.4 -2.9			119.7 126.2 129.8 131.4 135.2 140.4	8.2 5.4 2.9 1.2 2.9 3.8	100.0 97.9 97.4 101.8 104.4 114.4	-0.7 -2.1 -0.5 4.5 2.6 9.6	100.0 105.4 108.7 112.9 115.8 120.6	6.3 5.4 3.1 3.9 2.6 4.1
1995 Q	23	128 128	9 8	8.7 4.1	115.9 115.8	7.8 2.0	-3.5 -3.2	-1.1 -1.2			141.2 141.5	4.1 3.5	114.3 115.5	9.2 6.4	121.1 121.9	4.4 4.4
1996 Q Q Q	01 02 03	132 135	4 9	4.7 9.3	120.3 123.2	8.7 9.2	-3.7 -3.6	-0.8 0.5			142.3 141.9 142.2	3.1 0.8 0.7	116.1 114.8 111.2 P	3.0 -2.7	123.4 123.9 123.7	3.6 2.9 2.1
1996 F	eb Iar	131. 133.	7 6	4.9 4.7	121.6 119.1	6.0 8.6	-1.4 -0.9				142.3 143.0	3.2 3.1	115.8 115.7	4.0 3.0	123.4 123.6	4.0 3.6
A M Ju	ipr lay un	134. 136. 136.	8 7 2	6.6 8.2 9.4	123.4 123.2 122.9	8.7 8.6 9.2	-1.4 -1.1 -1.1	 			141.7 142.0 142.1	2.3 1.6 0.8	116.6 115.2 112.7	2.4	124.0 123.9 123.7	3.4 3.1 2.9
Ju	ul ug	136. 137 .	7 R 8	8.1 7.3	125.5 R 121.9	9.3 7.7	-1.2 -0.6				141.5 142.2	0.7 0.7	111.6 110.9	-1.5 -2.5	123.5 123.6	2.5 2.3
=		Provisional							1 The	norconto	an abando sorias	for the	monthly data i	the new	antono abang	hatuaa

BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS

UNITED KINGDOM

onally adjusted

Revised Series revised from indicated entry onwards. nost indicators two series are given, representing the series itself in the units stated he percentage change in the series on the same period a year earlier. Heaponally, adjusted

The becoming of the second of the monthly and the same period a year earlier. Production industries: SIC divisions 1 to 4. Manufacturing industries: SIC divisions 2 to 4. Industrial and commercial companies (excluding North Sea oil companies) net of stoc

- estic fixed capital formation, excluding fixed investment in dwellings, the sts of land and existing buildings and the national accounts statistical

Value of physical increase in stocks and work in progress. Value of physical increase in stocks and work in progress. Base lending rate of the London clearing banks on the last Friday of the period shown. Average of daily rates. Annual and quarterly figures are average of monthly indices. March 1996 published figures are the first to be released using export price indices (EPI's) and import price indices (IPI's) based on price data collected directly from businesses. These deflators replace the trade-based price indicators used previously. This had led to revisions to the constant price estimates for 1995 and the first two months of 1996.

S7

1.2

EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment in Great Britain

		Employees	in employment				Self-employe	ed HM Forces #	Work-related	Workforce in employment #	Workfo
		Male		Female	•	AII	(with or with employees)	out	supported training	suproyment #	.#
-		All	Part-time +	_ <u>All</u>	Part-time +				programmes -	++	
UNITE Unadju	D KINGDOM Isted for seasonal	variation		10 519		21.580	3.234	284	317	25,415	28 262
1992	Dec	10,995	1,120	10,595	4,806	21,590	3,192	280	356	25,416	28,400
1993	Mar Jun	10,916 10,952	1,083 1,093	10,552 10,660	4,766 4,827	21,468 21,613 21,656	3,141 3,189 3,196	275 271 267	354 311 306	25,238 25,384 25,424	28,235
	Dec R	10,993	1,104	10,762	4,926	21,733	3,245	258	329	25,564	28,336
1994	Mar R Jun R	10,883 10,945	1,108 1,127	10,668	4,851 4,895	21,551 21,698	3,246 3,298	254 250 246	323 302 289	25,374 25,548 25,676	28,152
	Sep R Dec R	11,077	1,148 1,162	10,758	4,856 4,989	21,855	3,371	237	296	25,857	28,256
1995	Mar R Jun R	11,011 11,121	1,153 1,192	10,793 10,903	4,906 4,987	21,804 22,024	3,341 3,351	233 230	270 227 220	25,648 25,832 25,788	28,047
	Dec R	11,232	1,252	11,014	5,048	22,245	3,348	226	228	26,048	28,276
1996	Mar R Jun R	11,082 11,236	1,243 1,323	10,872 11,012	4,977 5,059	21,955 22,248	3,270 3,288	222 221	216 200	25,663 25,958	27,894 28,054
UNITE	D KINGDOM ed for seasonal va	riation									
1992	Sep Dec	11,031 10,979	1,100	10,559 10,542	4,754	21,590 21,521	3,230 3,171	284 280	317 356	25,421 25,327	28,252 28,308
1993	Mar Jun	10,970	1,089 1,086	10,589 10,636	4,780 4,809	21,559 21,588	3,167 3,181	275 271	354 311	25,356 25,351	28,299
	Sep Dec R	10,960 10,953	1,122 1,115	10,700 10,706	4,864 4,871	21,660 21,658	3,193 3,224	267 258	306 329	25,426 25,469	28,314 28,253
1994	Mar R Jun R	10,942 10,939	1,119 1,124	10,713 10,722	4,870 4,867	21,655 21,661	3,274 3,290	254 250	323 302	25,506 25,503	28,23 28,14
	Sep R Dec R	11,032 11,038	1,159 1,153	10,792 10,833	4,911 4,936	21,824 21,871	3,307 3,352	246 237	289 296	25,664 25,755	28,220 28,179
1995	Mar R Jun R	11,077 11,113	1,165 1,189	10,843 10,871	4,927 4,956	21,920 21,984	3,371 3,343	233 230	270 227	25,794 25,784	28,140
	Sep R Dec R	11,108 11,208	1,188 1,245	10,889 10,950	4,942 4,995	21,996 22,158	3,332 3,330	228 226	220 228	25,942	28,040
1996	Mar R Jun R	11,153 11,227	1,257 1,319	10,927 10,978	5,000 5,028	22,081 22,205	3,302 3,282	222 221	216 200	25,821 25,908	28,00 28,05
GREA	BRITAIN	variation									
1992	Sep Dec	10,784 10,719	1,018 1,083	10,250 10,324	4,583 4,692	21,035 21,043	3,151 3,108	284 280	297 337	24,767 24,768	27,50 27,64
1993	Mar Jun	10,642	1,046 1,054	10,280 10,390	4,653 4,713	20,922 21,066	3,058 3,108	275 271	336 295	24,591 24,740	27,48 27,50
	Sep Dec R	10,715 10,693	1,065 1,087	10,390 10,484	4,693 4,805	21,105 21,177	3,115 3,164	267 258	288 311	24,774 24,910	27,57 27,59
1994	Mar R Jun R	10,605	1,068 1,086	10,392 10,475	4,732 4,774	20,997 21,141	3,165 3,216	254 250	305 286	24,722 24,893	27,40 27,38
	Sep R Dec R	10,797 10,775	1,107 1,119	10,479 10,607	4,736 4,861	21,276 21,382	3,224 3,289	246 237	270 278	25,016 25,186	27,49 27,51
1995	Mar R Jun B	10,730	1,110 1,148	10,508 10,616	4,780 4,859	21,238 21,452	3,259 3,269	233 230	252 210	24,982 25,161	27,29 27,33
	Sep R Dec R	10,870 10,945	1,135 1,206	10,567 10,722	4,766 4,914	21,437 21,666	3,247 3,266	228 226	205 211	25,117 25,369	27,31 27,51
1996	Mar R Jun R	10,797 10,952	1,198 1,278	10,583 10,723	4,845 4,928	21,381 21,674	3,188 3,205	222 221	199 184	24,989 25,285	27,13
GREAT	BRITAIN	riation									
1992	Sep Dec	10,755 10,704	1,042 1,063	10,290 10,273	4,642 4,640	21,045 20,977	3,147 3,088	284 280	297 337	24,773 24,681	27,49 27,55
1993	Mar	10,695	1,052	10,318	4,666	21,013	3,084 3,101	275 271	336 295	24,707 24,706	27,54
	Sep Dec R	10,683 10,675	1,083 1,075	10,427 10,431	4,749 4,751	21,110 21,106	3,113 3,143	267 258	288 311	24,777 24,818	27,56 27,50
1994	Mar R	10,663	1,079	10,436	4,751	21,099	3,193 3,208	254 250	305 286	24,852 24,847	27,48 27,39
	Sep R Dec R	10,752 10,755	1,118 1,110	10,512 10,549	4,790 4,808	21,265 21,303	3,224 3,269	246 237	270 278	25,005 25,087	27,46 27,41
1995	Mar R	10,794	1,123	10,558	4,801	21,353	3,289 3,260	233 230	252 210	25,127 25,111	27,38
	Sep R Dec R	10,822 10,922	1,144 1,199	10,600 10,661	4,814 4,862	21,422 21,582	3,249 3,247	228 226	205 211	25,104 25,266	27,28 27,41
1996	Mar R	10,867	1,212	10,637	4,868	21,505	3,219	222	199	25,145	27,24

REA	REAT BRITAIN	All industries and A-Q	d services	Manufacturing in D	dustries	Production indus C-E	stries	Production and c industries C-F	onstruction	
ectio	992 on, action, group	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	
982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 990 991 992 992	Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun	20,916 20,572 20,741 20,826 21,080 21,080 21,740 22,134 22,382 21,728 21,728 21,728 21,387 21,066	20,904 20,562 20,735 20,909 20,874 21,071 21,736 22,133 22,370 21,707 21,359 21,039	5,341 5,034 4,928 4,763 4,697 4,735 4,735 4,723 4,605 4,196 3,983 3,808	5,358 5,052 4,946 4,895 4,777 4,713 4,754 4,747 4,628 4,215 3,995 3,814	5,986 5,644 5,504 5,431 5,262 5,157 5,170 5,140 5,000 4,566 4,316 4,097	6,005 5,664 5,524 5,446 5,277 5,174 5,192 5,166 5,026 4,588 4,331 4,106	7,048 6,685 6,542 6,457 6,263 6,179 6,233 6,242 6,114 5,592 5,242 5,242 4,937	7,067 6,706 6,564 6,474 6,280 6,197 6,254 6,267 6,142 5,616 5,260 4,950	「 二 二 二 二 二 二 二 二 二 二 二 二 二 二 二 二 二 二 二
1994	Apr R May R Jun R	21,141	21,103	3,793 3,801 3,823	3,820 3,824 3,827	4,056 4,059 4,078	4,084 4,085 4,084	4,917	4,928	
	Jul R Aug R Sep R	21,276	21,265	3,836 3,867 3,872	3,827 3,847 3,846	4,090 4,120 4,120	4,083 4,100 4,092	4,974	4,940	
	Oct R Nov R Dec R	21,382	21,303	3,859 3,879 3,891	3,842 3,856 3,875	4,104 4,122 4,133	4,085 4,098 4,115	4,973	4,949	
995	Jan R Feb R Mar R	21,238	21,353	3,873 3,889 3,893	3,892 3,908 3,912	4,110 4,126 4,129	4,128 4,142 4,148	4,932	4,961	
	Apr R May R Jun R	21,452	21,410	3,881 3,898 3,918	3,909 3,922 3,922	4,113 4,129 4,149	4,142 4,157 4,155	4,963	4,973	
	Jul R Aug R Sep R	21,437	21,422	3,930 3,943 3,945	3,922 3,924 3,919	4,159 4,171 4,173	4,153 4,152 4,146	4,982	4,948	
	Oct R Nov R Dec R	21,666	21,582	3,955 3,965 3,981	3,938 3,942 3,962	4,180 4,188 4,204	4,161 4,163 4,184	5,014	4,987	
1996	Jan R Feb R Mar R	21,381	21,505	3,915 3,918 3,932	3,934 3,936 3,950	4,133 4,135 4,128	4,150 4,151 4,148	4,919	4,949	
	Apr R May R Jun R	21,674	21,630	3,902 3,900 3,932	3,929 3,924 3,937	4,093 4,089 4,121	4,123 4,117 4,128	4,923	4,933	
	Jul R Aug R Sep			3,948 3,953 3,973	3,941 3,935 3,948	4,133 4,137 4,160	4,128 4,119 4,133			

GRE₽	BRITAIN			SEASONALLY	ADJUSTED					90. 9.
		Service Industri G-Q	es	Agriculture, hunting,	Mining and quarrying,	Food products beverages	Manufacture of clothing,	Wood and wood	Paper, pulp, printing,	Chemicals, chemical
SIC 1 Sections	92 n ction, group	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	A,B 01-05	electricity, gas and water C,E 10-12,40-41	DA 15-16	and leather products DB/DC 17-19	DD 20	& recording media DE 21-22	man-made fibres DG 24
1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993	Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun	13,513 13,541 13,863 14,126 14,297 14,584 15,198 15,596 15,974 15,849 15,849 15,855 15,822	$\begin{array}{c} 13,475\\ 13,502\\ 13,825\\ 14,089\\ 14,261\\ 14,549\\ 15,166\\ 5,563\\ 15,931\\ 15,802\\ 15,808\\ 15,783\\ \end{array}$	363 355 346 344 325 317 303 297 289 291 307	645 610 577 550 461 437 419 398 373 373 336 292	582 546 531 525 508 504 495 479 485 479 481 455 442	579 550 549 552 546 549 519 476 404 388 382	78 78 78 80 83 85 89 92 91 80 78 84	471 459 455 458 448 454 457 466 467 456 447 439	347 327 326 322 313 306 311 317 305 276 268 255
1994	Apr R May R Jun R	15,944	15,894	281	264 261 258	431 432 432	376 373 373	86 85 86	454 456 453	251 249 244
	Jul R Aug R Sep R	16,006	16,053	273	256 253 247	431 435 431	372 371 372	84 83 82	453 456 455	246 246 244
	Oct R Nov R Dec R	16,158	16,092	263	244 242 240	428 430 429	372 370 371	80 80 80	446 447 454	247 248 247
1995	Jan R Feb R Mar R	16,063	16,136	256	235 234 236	432 435 428	369 368 367	78 79 77	454 454 456	253 256 251
	Apr R May R Jun R	16,236	16,184	253	234 234 233	434 433 431	362 363 358	76 77 77	455 454 459	252 253 252
	Jul R Aug R Sep R	16,175	16,219	255	231 229 227	437 436 432	358 357 354	77 77 77	453 453 450	253 254 253
	Oct R Nov R Dec R	16,405	16,336	259	223 221 221	438 440 442	351 351 353	78 78 86	454 455 454	253 252 252
1996	Jan R Feb R Mar R	16,213	16,295	261	216 215 197	434 436 438	352 350 349	76 75 88	449 450 450	250 249 251
	Apr R May R Jun R	16,493	16,437	260	194 193 191	438 438 439	352 352 350	84 85 87	446 446 447	250 251 253
	Jul R Aug R Sep				187 185 185	439 439 441	354 353 351	87 88 91	451 446 440	251 247 250

- - FMPLOYMENT

HM Forces in onport push parameters 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.
 ** Estimates of the self-employed are based on the results of the Labour Force Survey. The Northern Ireland estimates are not seasonally adjusted.
 ** Includes all participants on government-supported training and employment programmes who are receiving some work experience on their placement but who do not have a contract of employment (those with a contract are included in the employees in employment series). The numbers are not subject to seasonal adjustment. There is a discontinuity between March 1995 and the following series.
 ## Employees in employment, the self-employed, HM Forces and participants in work-related government-supported training programmes. See Employment Gazette, p S6, August 1988.
 + Estimates of part-time employees in the United Kingdom are only available on a quarterly basis since December 1992. The Northern Ireland component is not seasonally adjusted.

1.2 EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment in Great Britain: seasonally adjusted

GRE	AT BRITAIN	Rubber and plastic products	Non-metallic mineral products, metal & meta	Machinery and equipmen nec	Electric and opt equipme	al Tra cal equ ent	ansport uipment	Coke, n fuel and other manufa	uclear d cturing	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade, and repairs	Hotels and restaurants
SIC 1 Sections	992 on, ection, group	DH 25	products DI/DJ 26-28	DK 29	DL 30-33	DN 34-	1 -35	nec DF,DN 23,36-3	7	F 45	G 50-52	H 55
1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993	Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun	203 196 201 202 203 208 218 222 216 190 185 188	1050 954 925 911 866 844 854 850 856 765 722 681	547 504 491 492 480 475 485 489 488 488 488 457 422 381	639 617 615 613 596 588 586 588 586 582 550 488 447 425		619 583 540 523 506 485 482 474 474 474 470 425 398 353	225 220 217 219 223 226 232 238 238 209 203 203		1,062 1,042 1,040 1,029 1,002 1,063 1,101 1,116 1,028 929 844	3,205 3,189 3,268 3,287 3,291 3,395 3,530 3,597 3,532 3,552 3,552 3,5521 3,500	929 917 959 989 988 993 1,068 1,158 1,216 1,188 1,174 1,139
1994	Apr R May R Jun R	195 196 198	686 688 690	375 377 377	436 436 440		327 327 328	203 204 207		844	3,583	1,143
	Jul R Aug R Sep R	200 204 207	688 687 684	380 380 382	439 446 447		330 329 328	204 211 212		847	3,613	1,171
1005	Oct R Nov R Dec R	208 210 213	685 686 691	383 383 385	449 453 458		331 332 333	213 215 214 218		834	3,619	1,177
1995	Feb R Mar R	210 217 219	695 696	386 389	450 459 471		339 340	221 221 218		813	3,624	1,206
	Apr R May R Jun R	218 220 218	693 693 690	391 393 391	465 468 477		343 347 348	219 222 220		818	3,631	1,204
	Aug R Sep R	220 219 220	688 691	395 395 395	474 476 481		352 353 354	217 214 215		802	3,621	1,202
1006	Nov R Dec R	222 222 221	694 693 691	399 400	482 485 485		356 359 360	211 218 212		804	3,661	1,205
1990	Feb R Mar R	220 220 222	695 690 689	405 401 400	486 493 490		359 357 354	211 215 204		801	3,657	1,217
	May R Jun R	221 230	687 683	399 401	492 489		352 357	201 203		805	3,686	1,257
	Jul R Aug R Sep	218 221 230	689 689 686	399 399 401	495 495 496		355 356 357	203 200 205				
GREA	T BRITAIN	Transport & storage	Post and F telecomm- in unication	inancial Rea Itermediation	al estate	Renting, research, computer & other busine activities	Public administ and defe ess compuls social se	E tration nce; ory ecurity	ducation	Health activities	Social work activities	Other community social & personal activities
Sectio	on, ction, group	60-63	<u>64</u>	5-67 <mark>K</mark> 70	· · · · ·	71-74	L + 75	N	0	N 851-852	853	O-Q * 90-93
1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993	Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun	910 881 876 868 846 832 849 878 910 897 887 887 873	451 446 447 435 435 453 463 463 462 455 446 420	786 811 837 858 881 920 996 1,038 1,047 1,024 991 959	141 140 147 152 157 165 176 183 190 186 205 237	1,506 1,562 1,643 1,719 1,777 1,846 1,964 2,083 2,202 2,167 2,158 2,209	1,471 1,468 1,453 1,424 1,418 1,436 1,419 1,341 1,383 1,403 1,406 1,401		1,515 1,522 1,544 1,570 1,617 1,680 1,742 1,784 1,805 1,791 1,774 1,752	1,257 1,247 1,250 1,296 1,307 1,332 1,381 1,409 1,445 1,493 1,513 1,470	532 568 613 654 707 767 848 812 794 800 846 899	771 751 787 831 841 852 874 884 884 880 865 894 923
1994	Apr May Jun R	867	422	967	250	2,209	1,384		1,772	1,481	900	917
	Jul Aug Sep R	862	423	979	252	2,289	1,377		1,776	1,484	914	913
1005	Nov Dec R	860	420	978	258	2,312	1,370		1,776	1,493	904	925
1993	Feb Mar R	860	420	980	259	2,328	1,362		1,766	1,501	905	926
	May Jun R Jul	856	423	985	260	2,348	1,347		1,781	1,519	903	928
	Aug Sep R Oct	850	424	985	267	2,392	1,345		1,774	1,534	903	922
1996	Nov Dec R Jan	847	426	1,001	259	2,464	1,339		1,773	1,534	906	922
	Heb Mar R Apr	846	393	988	265	2,488	1,337		1,769	1,538	904	892
	May Jun R Jul Aug Sep	857	396	1,001	267	2,538	1,334		1,764	1,539	909	890

Note: Estimates for groups of industry classes are now seasonally adjusted from sure 1976 for quartery data and non-depletion root of the industry classes are now seasonally adjusted from sure 1976 for quartery data and non-depletion root of the industry classes are now seasonally adjusted from sure 1976 for quartery data and non-depletion root of the industry classes are now seasonally adjusted from sure 1976 for quartery data and non-depletion root of the industry classes are excluded. + 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.

S10 DECEMBER 1996 LABOUR MARKET TRENDS

EMPLOYMENT T Employees in employment: industry: production industries

GREA

PROD MININ

and Collec Wat 1.3

Image: state in the	BRITAIN	Section,	Sep 1995	R		Jul 1996	R		Aug 1996	R		Sep 1996		HOUSANDS
Control Contro <thcontrol< th=""> <thcontro< th=""> <thcon< th=""><th>92</th><th>sub- section or group</th><th>Male</th><th>Female</th><th>All</th><th>Male</th><th>Female</th><th>All</th><th>Male</th><th>Female</th><th>All</th><th>Male</th><th>Female</th><th>All</th></thcon<></thcontro<></thcontrol<>	92	sub- section or group	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
concernmentcbb <th< td=""><td>ICTION INDUSTRIES</td><td>C-E</td><td>2,983.3</td><td>1,190.1</td><td>4,173.4</td><td>2,950.7</td><td>1,182.1</td><td>4,132.8</td><td>2,953.8</td><td>1,183.5</td><td>4,137.4</td><td>2,982.6</td><td>1,177.1</td><td>4,159.7</td></th<>	ICTION INDUSTRIES	C-E	2,983.3	1,190.1	4,173.4	2,950.7	1,182.1	4,132.8	2,953.8	1,183.5	4,137.4	2,982.6	1,177.1	4,159.7
and another in the second se	AND QUARRYING	С	58.2	7.9	66.2	53.9	7.9	61.8	53.7	7.9	61.6	55.0	8.6	63.7
Bar Bar Short Control 1 211 421 422 53 101 400 224 100 410 200 213 420 213 544 200 2100 2	and quarrying of energy ing materials	CA (10-12)	31.4 10.3	4.8	36.2 10.9	28.6 10.2	4.4	33.1 10.7	29.1 10.2	4.6 0.5	33.6 10.7	31.1 9.9	4.8 0.4	35.9 10.3
Control Open Open Dist Dist <thdist< th=""> Dist Dist <</thdist<>	atural gas extraction cidental services	11	21.1	4.2	25.3	18.4	4.0	22.4	18.9	4.1	23.0	21.3	4.4	25.6
prime p tand t	and quarrying except of producing materials	CB (13/14)	26.8	3.2	29.9	- 25.3	3.4	28.7	24.7	3.3	28.0	23.9	3.9	27.8
ar of contract. DA DA <thda< th=""> DA DA</thda<>	ACTURING	D	2,800.2	1,144.5	3,944.7	2,801.8	1,146.3	3,948.0	2,805.7	1,147.7	3,953.4	2,832.4	1,140.6	3,973.0
	cure of food products, ges and tobacco od everages & tobacco	DA 15.1-15.8 15.9/16	271.2 229.5 41.7	166.1 150.0 16.1	437.3 379.4 57.8	276.3 236.6 39.7	166.5 150.5 16.0	442.9 387.1 55.8	277.8 237.6 40.1	167.6 151.5 16.1	445.4 389.2 56.2	278.0 238.4 39.6	168.1 151.6 16.5	446.1 390.0 56.1
a model	cture of textiles & roducts xilles	DB 17	134.6 98.6	184.1 76.7	318.7 175.3	132.4 93.7	186.5 79.3	318.9 173.0	132.7 93.7	186.6 79.2	319.4 172.9	133.0 94.0	186.9 78.5	319.9 172.4
And matched particle particle match of M Br. J J <td>ade-up textile articles,</td> <td>17.4</td> <td>14.3</td> <td>18.8</td> <td>33.1</td> <td>13.9</td> <td>23.8</td> <td>37.8</td> <td>13.9</td> <td>23.7</td> <td>37.6</td> <td>13.7</td> <td>21.4</td> <td>35.2</td>	ade-up textile articles,	17.4	14.3	18.8	33.1	13.9	23.8	37.8	13.9	23.7	37.6	13.7	21.4	35.2
a A graph Total Sector 10/.4 12.4 43.5 00/.4 12.4 00.4 12.5 13.5 00.4 14.5 00.4 14.5 00.4 14.5 00.4 14.5 00.4 14.5 00.4 14.5 00.4 14.5 00.4 14.5 00.4 14.5 00.4 14.5 00.4 14.5 00.4 14.5 00.4 14.5 00.4 14.5 00.4 14.5 00.4 14.5 00.4 14.5 00.4 14.5 00.4 14.5 00.4 00.4 00.4 00.4 14.5 00.4<	xiles, excluding made-up textiles earing apparel;	Rest of 17	84.3	57.9	142.3	79.8	55.5	135.3	79.8	55.6	135.4	80.2	57.0	137.3
and status Dis 1 Dis 1 <thdis 1<="" th=""></thdis>	sing & dyeing of fur	18	36.0	107.4	143.4	38.7	107.2	145.9	39.1	107.4	146.4	39.0	108.4	147.5
no 4 word 4 word D(0) 6.0 1.5 7.7 6.1 0.2 8.1 6.2 0.60 8.2 0.47 0.50 0.45 r of plane A prior Plane A spectrom 2.1 1 1 1.2 4.16 0.00 1.11 4.18 0.00 0.11 4.18 0.00 0.11 4.18 0.00 0.11 4.18 0.00 0.11 4.18 0.00 0.11 4.18 0.00 0.11 4.18 0.00 0.11 4.18 0.00 0.11 4.18 0.00 0.11 4.18 0.00 0.10 4.10 0.00 1.10 0.00 0.10	cure of learner & poducts including footwear aher and learther goods covear	DC 19.1/19.2 19.3	20.4 8.1 12.3	17.7 5.6 12.1	38.1 13.6 24.4	19.8 8.1 11.7	15.6 4.7 10.9	35.5 12.8 22.6	19.9 8.1 11.8	15.3 4.3 11.0	35.2 12.4 22.8	19.5 7.8 11.7	14.5 4.0 10.5	34.0 11.8 22.2
or of charms perform perform </td <td>Gure of wood & wood</td> <td>DD (20)</td> <td>64.0</td> <td>13.5</td> <td>77.5</td> <td>61.9</td> <td>26.2</td> <td>88.1</td> <td>62.2</td> <td>26.0</td> <td>88.2</td> <td>64.7</td> <td>26.9</td> <td>91.6</td>	Gure of wood & wood	DD (20)	64.0	13.5	77.5	61.9	26.2	88.1	62.2	26.0	88.2	64.7	26.9	91.6
a b algo, actures, boxes, bare, with apper and control. 21.21 1.1 30.6 11.2 41.8 30.8 11.1 41.8 30.7 10.9 41.5 a b part, and apper and control. Pest of 21 51.8 24.0 75.8 51.6 24.2 75.7 50.9 24.2 75.1 a print and apper and apper and control. Pest of 21 108.1 62.2 200.3 108.4 62.1 108.4 62.6 70.2 63.6 63.2 67.6 108.0 a b serve active frind control Pest of 21 17.6 12.2 102.4 33.1 199.1 132.0 33.1 200.2 127.1 108.7 a b serve active frind control Pest of 21 108.4 0.2 108.4	cure of pulp, paper & paper publishing & printing paper & paper products pugated paper & paperboard,	DE 21	286.7 85.0	167.4 35.0	454.1 120.0	283.1 82.5	167.6 35.1	450.7 117.6	281.4 82.3	167.2 35.2	448.6 117.5	281.7 81.5	162.2 35.1	443.9 116.6
condy Paint of 21 51.8 24.0 76.8 51.6 24.2 75.7 50.9 24.2 75.1	ecks & bags, cartons, boxes, eses and other containers in paper, sanitary goods,	21.21	··· .			30.6	11.2	41.8	30.8	11.1	41.8	30.7	10.9	41.5
and many according meaning meanicording according meaning according meaning meaning meaning accor	otionery, wallpaper and oper products nec	Rest of 21	·			51.8	24.0	75.8	51.6	24.2	75.7	50.9	24.2	75.1
$ \begin{array}{c} constant outbound based of the constant outboun$	oduction of recorded media	22	201.6	132.5	334.1	200.7	132.4	333.1	199.1	132.0	331.0	200.2	127.1	327.3
and def media Peet of 22 62.6 70.2 132.8 62.7 69.9 132.6 63.2 67.8 130.9 are d code, refined are products DF (21) 32.2 14.4 5.2 176 14.0 3.0 17.0 13.0 17.1 13.0 14.1 3.0 17.1 14.0 2.9 14.4 2.9 14.9 14.1 3.0 17.1 14.0 2.9 14.1 17.6 25.0 17.1 17.8 25.0 17.1 17.8 0.6.6 2.9 12.7 17.8 0.6.6 2.1.7 17.8 0.6.6 2.9 12.7 13.6 2.9 12.7 13.6 2.9 12.7 13.8 10.2 2.9 12.7 13.6 2.7 13.2 14.7 12.8 15.5 14.4 12.4 12.4 12.2 15.5 14.4 12.4 12.4 12.4 12.4 12.4 12.4 12.4 12.4 12.4 12.4 12.4 12.4 12.4 12.	printing	22.2		• ••		138.1	62.2	200.3	136.4	62.1	198.4	137.0	59.4	196.4
und or doke, refined ap periodus 5, molecular and or downeds, molecular 5, main made fibres DF (23) 23.2 24.7 1.4.4 5.2 3.00 7.3 1.4.0 4.9 1.4.0 28.8 3.0 23.9 1.7.0 4.9 1.4.1 28.8 1.4.1 23.9 1.4.1 4.9 1.4.0 28.8 1.4.1 23.9 1.7.1 7.6.3 4.8.0 25.0 2.0.0 17.3 1.7.1 7.6.3 7.7.0 25.0 2.0.0 17.8 1.6.9 7.4.2 7.7.0 25.2 24.9.0 a or downeds culus DH (25) 164.3 5.6.5 220.8 164.6 5.3.7 218.3 166.9 54.8 221.7 17.0 5.5.6 221.6 a or downeds culus DH (25) 164.3 5.6.5 220.8 164.6 5.3.7 218.3 166.9 54.8 221.7 17.0 5.5.6 24.9.0 a or downeds culus DH (25) 164.3 56.5 24.8.1 15.5 14.6 153.1 154.5 144.6 153.0 166.9 144.6 153.0 166.5 163.0 165.5 163.0 165.5 163.0 165.5 163.0 165.5 163.0 165.5 163.0 165.5 163.0 165.5 165.5 165.5 <t< td=""><td>orded media</td><td>Rest of 22</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>62.6</td><td>70.2</td><td>132.8</td><td>62.7</td><td>69.9</td><td>132.6</td><td>63.2</td><td>67.8</td><td>130.9</td></t<>	orded media	Rest of 22				62.6	70.2	132.8	62.7	69.9	132.6	63.2	67.8	130.9
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	clure of coke, refined im products & nuclear fuel fined petroleum products	DF (23) 23.2	24.7 14.4	5.2 3.2	30.0 17.6	23.9 14.0	4.9 3.0	28.8 17.0	23.9 14.1	4.9 3.0	28.8 17.1	23.9 14.0	4.8 2.9	28.6 16.9
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	oure of chemicals, chemical	DG (24)	174.5	77.6	252.1	174.1	76.8	250.9	173.7	76.3	250.0	173.8	75.2	249.0
Under Nort-Metaline roducts DI (26) 111.9 32.8 144.7 104.5 30.4 134.9 103.8 30.5 134.3 102.8 29.9 132.7 une of basic metals and inclaid modules DJ 462.3 87.1 549.5 468.9 87.3 556.2 471.1 88.1 559.2 469.2 86.3 555.6 ic metals of metal products, ic metals 28 344.1 72.5 416.6 353.4 72.7 426.1 355.7 73.5 429.2 354.2 72.0 426.2 une of electrical equipment contractine products DL 323.7 163.0 496.7 330.9 163.9 494.8 331.8 165.9 495.7 356.8 15.1 50.9 iset of electrical equipment contract and machinery satus nee 31 112.6 55.6 168.1 120.1 57.0 177.1 120.5 56.7 177.2 123.8 58.6 182.4 outcat machinery satus nee 31.4.31.3 67.2 32.6 99.8 71.8 33.6 105.4 72.2 33.4 105.6 75.9 34.7 1	clure of rubber and moducts	DH (25)	164.3	56.5	220.8	164.6	53.7	218.3	166.9	54.8	221.7	178.0	53.6	231.6
and attraction and only and attraction of the second se	products	DI (26)	111.9	32.8	144.7	104.5	30.4	134.9	103.8	30.5	134.3	102.8	29.9	132.7
$ \begin{array}{c} 11.133 \\ 12.1 \\ 132.5 \\ 14.0 \\ 132.5 \\ 14.0 \\ 132.5 \\ 14.0 \\ 152.5 \\ 14.0 \\ 14.0 \\ 152.5 \\ 14.0 \\ 1$	ed metal products	DJ	462.3	87.1	549.5	468.9	87.3	556.2	471.1	88.1	559.2	469.2	86.3	555.6
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	bricated metal products,	28	344.1	72.5	132.0	353 4	72 7	426.1	355.7	73.5	429.2	354.2	72.0	426.2
and on modeline (a) (a) (b) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c	dure of machinery & east nec	DK (29)	320.5	75.0	395.6	324.8	74.4	399.1	325.5	74.5	400.0	326.9	74.4	401.2
Ise machinery & computers 30 36.4 15.3 51.8 35.8 15.1 50.9 35.6 15.0 50.7 35.8 15.1 50.9 earatus nec 31 112.6 55.6 168.1 120.1 57.0 177.1 120.5 56.7 177.2 123.8 58.6 182.4 paratus & insulated cable 31.1-31.3 67.2 32.6 99.8 71.8 33.6 105.4 72.2 33.4 105.6 75.9 34.7 110.7 includes grintray cells, control 31.4-31.6 45.4 23.0 68.4 48.3 23.3 71.7 48.3 23.3 71.6 47.9 23.9 71.8 includesion 32.7 71.1 44.8 122.0 77.1 44.9 122.1 76.9 45.0 121.9 77.7 45.1 122.8 30.0 20.1 53.0 60.8 43.8 25.6 69.4 44.1 25.6 69.7 44.8 25.0 69.8 icital asport 32.2-32.3 43.1 24.8 67.8 43.8 25.6 6	clure of electrical	DL	323.7	163.0	486.7	330.9	163.9	494.8	331.8	163.9	495.7	336.9	165.5	502.4
aratus nec 31 112.6 55.6 168.1 120.1 57.0 177.1 120.5 56.7 177.2 123.8 58.6 182.4 Daratus & insulated cable 31.1-31.3 67.2 32.6 99.8 71.8 33.6 105.4 72.2 33.4 105.6 75.9 34.7 110.7 and lighting eqpt, lamps 31.4-31.6 45.4 23.0 68.4 48.3 23.3 71.7 48.3 23.3 71.6 47.9 23.9 71.8 idio, television 32.1 34.0 20.1 54.1 33.3 19.3 52.7 32.8 19.4 52.2 33.0 20.1 53.0 idio, television 32.1 34.0 20.1 54.1 33.3 19.3 52.7 32.8 19.4 52.2 33.0 20.1 53.0 idio, television 32.2.32.3 33.1 24.8 67.8 43.8 25.6 69.4 44.1 25.6 69.7 44.8 25.0 69.8 idical, procision optical expt: 33 97.6 47.2 144.8 <td>ce machinery & computers</td> <td>30</td> <td>36.4</td> <td>15.3</td> <td>51.8</td> <td>35.8</td> <td>15.1</td> <td>50.9</td> <td>35.6</td> <td>15.0</td> <td>50.7</td> <td>35.8</td> <td>15.1</td> <td>50.9</td>	ce machinery & computers	30	36.4	15.3	51.8	35.8	15.1	50.9	35.6	15.0	50.7	35.8	15.1	50.9
paratus & insulated cable 31.1-31.3 67.2 32.6 99.8 71.8 33.6 105.4 72.2 33.4 105.6 75.9 34.7 110.7 comulators, primary cells, energy lighting eqpt, lamps cells,	ectric motors, etc; control	31	112.6	55.6	168.1	120.1	57.0	177.1	120.5	56.7	177.2	123.8	58.6	182.4
Anda daph field OTA 01,0 Control 40,14 20,0 0,0,4 10,0 10,0 11,0 10,0 11,0 10,0 11,0	poaratus & insulated cable counulators, primary cells, eries, lighting eqpt., lamps	31.1-31.3	67.2 45.4	32.6	99.8 68.4	/1.8	33.6	105.4	72.2 48.3	33.4 23.3	71.6	75.9 47 9	34.7 23.9	71.8
extronic components 32.1 34.0 20.1 54.1 33.3 19.3 52.7 32.8 19.4 52.2 33.0 20.1 53.0 dio & TV and telephone apparatus; und & video recorders etc. 32.2-32.3 43.1 24.8 67.8 43.8 25.6 69.4 44.1 25.6 69.7 44.8 25.0 69.8 edical, precision & optical eqpt; 33 97.6 47.2 144.8 97.8 46.9 144.7 98.7 47.2 145.9 99.6 46.7 146.3 clure of transport ont ont 31.5 17.5 151.0 130.4 43.8 354.1 310.7 43.6 354.3 314.9 43.7 358.6 otor vehicles, trailers 34 176.8 26.7 203.4 179.8 27.0 206.8 177.1 26.6 203.6 178.9 26.4 205.3 16.8 147.4 133.6 17.0 150.6 136.0 17.3 153.3 11.6 95.2 33.7 11.4 95.1 83.6 11.6 95.2 148.7 177.8 </td <td>dio, television</td> <td>32</td> <td>77.1</td> <td>44.8</td> <td>122.0</td> <td>77.1</td> <td>44.9</td> <td>122.1</td> <td>76.9</td> <td>45.0</td> <td>121.9</td> <td>77.7</td> <td>45.1</td> <td>122.8</td>	dio, television	32	77.1	44.8	122.0	77.1	44.9	122.1	76.9	45.0	121.9	77.7	45.1	122.8
ound & video recorders etc. 32.2-32.3 43.1 24.8 67.8 43.8 25.6 69.4 44.1 25.6 69.7 44.8 25.0 69.8 edical, precision & optical eqpt; ratches 33 97.6 47.2 144.8 97.8 46.9 144.7 98.7 47.2 145.9 99.6 46.7 146.3 clure of transport ent DM 310.2 44.2 354.5 310.4 43.8 354.1 310.7 43.6 354.3 314.9 43.7 356.4 ofor vehicles, trailers 34 176.8 26.7 203.4 179.8 27.0 206.8 177.1 26.6 203.6 178.9 264.2 205.3 her transport equipment 35 133.5 17.5 151.0 130.5 16.8 147.4 133.6 17.0 150.6 136.0 17.3 153.3 transport equipment except 35.3 47.6 5.5 53.1 50.0 5.6 55.6 52.4 5.7 58.1 cluring nec DN 131.4 54.1	ectronic components dio & TV and telephone apparate	32.1	34.0	20.1	54.1	33.3	19.3	52.7	32.8	19.4	52.2	33.0	20.1	53.0
ratches 33 97.6 47.2 144.8 97.8 46.9 144.7 98.7 47.2 145.9 99.6 46.7 146.3 cture of transport ent DM 310.2 44.2 354.5 310.4 43.8 354.1 310.7 43.6 354.3 314.9 43.7 358.6 of vehicles, trailers 34 176.8 26.7 203.4 179.8 27.0 206.8 177.1 26.6 203.6 178.9 264.2 205.3 153.3 151.0 130.5 16.8 147.4 133.6 17.0 150.6 136.0 17.3 153.3 orraft and spacecraft 35.3 47.6 5.5 53.1 50.0 5.6 55.6 52.4 5.7 58.1 retransport equipment except Rest of 35 47.6 5.5 53.1 50.0 5.6 55.6 52.4 5.7 58.1 retransport equipment except 36.1 83.4 24.3 107.7 81.0 25.6 106.5 80.2 25.3 105.5	ound & video recorders etc.	32.2-32.3	43.1	24.8	67.8	43.8	25.6	69.4	44.1	25.6	69.7	44.8	25.0	69.8
Construction DM 310.2 44.2 354.5 310.4 43.8 354.1 310.7 43.6 354.3 314.9 43.7 358.6 ofor vehicles, trailers 34 176.8 26.7 203.4 179.8 27.0 206.8 177.1 26.6 203.6 178.9 26.4 205.3 ofor vehicles, trailers 35 133.5 17.5 151.0 130.5 16.8 147.4 133.6 17.0 150.6 136.0 17.3 153.5 oraft and spacecraft 35.3 82.9 11.3 94.2 83.7 11.4 95.1 83.6 11.6 95.2 itransport equipment except Rest of 35 47.6 5.5 53.1 50.0 5.6 55.6 52.4 5.7 58.1 cturing nec DN 131.4 54.1 185.4 126.4 48.6 175.0 124.3 48.4 172.7 129.1 48.7 177.8 Richtry, GAS E 124.8 37.7 162.5 95.0 28.0 <th< td=""><td>/atches</td><td>33</td><td>97.6</td><td>47.2</td><td>144.8</td><td>97.8</td><td>46.9</td><td>144.7</td><td>98.7</td><td>47.2</td><td>145.9</td><td>99.6</td><td>46.7</td><td>146.3</td></th<>	/atches	33	97.6	47.2	144.8	97.8	46.9	144.7	98.7	47.2	145.9	99.6	46.7	146.3
Intervent & spacecraft Rest of 35 47.6 5.5 53.1 50.0 5.6 55.6 52.4 5.7 58.1 cturing nec miture DN 131.4 54.1 185.4 126.4 48.6 175.0 124.3 48.4 172.7 129.1 48.7 177.8 RICHY, GAS ATER SUPPLY E 124.8 37.7 162.5 95.0 28.0 123.0 94.4 27.9 122.3 95.2 27.8 123.1 1/y, gas, steam hot water supply an, putification and distribution of t 40 91.7 26.1 117.8 64.3 17.3 81.6 64.0 17.1 81.1 65.0 17.1 82.1 and unfiftediation and distribution of t 41 33.2 11.6 44.7 30.7 10.7 41.4 30.4 10.8 41.3 30.2 10.8 41.0	one of transport ent otor vehicles, trailers her transport equipment her transport equipment except	DM 34 35 35.3	310.2 176.8 133.5 	44.2 26.7 17.5	354.5 203.4 151.0	310.4 179.8 130.5 82.9	43.8 27.0 16.8 11.3	354.1 206.8 147.4 94.2	310.7 177.1 133.6 83.7	43.6 26.6 17.0 11.4	354.3 203.6 150.6 95.1	314.9 178.9 136.0 83.6	43.7 26.4 17.3 11.6	358.6 205.3 153.3 95.2
DN 131.4 54.1 185.4 126.4 48.6 175.0 124.3 48.4 172.7 129.1 48.7 177.8 Miture 36.1 83.4 24.3 107.7 81.0 25.6 106.5 80.2 25.3 105.5 83.7 25.9 109.7 RICITY, GAS ATER SUPPLY E 124.8 37.7 162.5 95.0 28.0 123.0 94.4 27.9 122.3 95.2 27.8 123.1 y, gas, steam bit water supply 40 91.7 26.1 117.8 64.3 17.3 81.6 64.0 17.1 81.1 65.0 17.1 82.1 an, putification and distribution of r 41 33.2 11.6 44.7 30.7 10.7 41.4 30.4 10.8 41.3 30.2 10.8 41.0	ircraft & spacecraft	Rest of 35				47.6	5.5	53.1	50.0	5.6	55.6	52.4	5.7	58.1
RICITY, GAS ATER SUPPLY E 124.8 37.7 162.5 95.0 28.0 123.0 94.4 27.9 122.3 95.2 27.8 123.1 ¹ /y, gas, steam how water supply 40 91.7 26.1 117.8 64.3 17.3 81.6 64.0 17.1 81.1 65.0 17.1 82.1 ⁿ , purification and distribution of r 41 33.2 11.6 44.7 30.7 10.7 41.4 30.4 10.8 41.3 30.2 10.8 41.0	acturing nec imiture	DN 36.1	131.4 83.4	54.1 24.3	185.4 107.7	126.4 81.0	48.6 25.6	175.0 106.5	124.3 80.2	48.4 25.3	172.7 105.5	129.1 83.7	48.7 25.9	177.8 109.7
y, gas, steam hot water supply 40 91.7 26.1 117.8 64.3 17.3 81.6 64.0 17.1 81.1 65.0 17.1 82.1 on, purification and distribution of 41 33.2 11.6 44.7 .30.7 10.7 41.4 30.4 10.8 41.3 30.2 10.8 41.0	RICITY, GAS ATER SUPPLY	E	124.8	37.7	162.5	95.0	28.0	123.0	94.4	27.9	122.3	95.2	27.8	123.1
41 35.2 11.0 44.7 .30.7 10.7 41.4 30.4 10.8 41.3 30.2 10.8 41.0	iy, gas, steam hot water supply ion, purification and distribution of ar	40 f	91.7	26.1	117.8	64.3	17.3	81.6	. 64.0	17.1	81.1	65.0	17.1	82.1
	visional	41	33.2	11.0	44.7	.30.7	10.7	41.4	30.4	10.8	41.3	30.2	10.8	41.0

EMPLOYMENT 1.5 Employees in employment by region*

Part time

Male

Full time

3,148

Female

Full time

2,018

Part time

1,513

Total

7,122

Standard region

SIC 1992

South East 1996 Mar R

	Ben popul			THOUSANDS						Employ	ees in er	EMI nployment	by regi	on* 1.5
Production and construction industries	Production industries	Manufactur- ing	Service industries	Agriculture forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Manufacture of food, drink and tobacco	Manufacture of electrical & optical equipment	Electricity gas and water supply	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade and repairs	Sale, maint- enance & repair of motor vehicles	Wholesale & commission trade except of motor	Standard region
C-F	C-E	D	G - Q	A,B		D	DA	DL	E	F	G	50	51	SIC 1992
1,137 1,137	928 928	889 889	5,937 6,017	49 54	11 12	889 889	70 69	155 156	28 27	209 208	1,249 1,260	147 147	345 347	South East 1996 Mar R Jun R
373 369	287 285	274 273	2,805 2,846	33	65	274 273	23 24	32 33	7 7	86 84	508 511	44 44	141 142	Greater London (Included in South Eas 1996 Mar R Jun R
193 188	164 162	155 154	582 589	22 23	3	155 154	28 29	19 18	65	29 26	133 134	20 20	35 36	East Anglia 1996 Mar R Jun R
				Same and										South West

89

2,534 2,534

63

1,858

See footnotes to table 1.1.

1,398 1,391

Greater London											12
(Included in South East) 1996 Mar R Jun R	1,443 1,457	184 191	998 1,012	555 558	3,180 3,217	373 369	287 285	274 273	2,805 2,846	33	65
East Anglia 1996 Mar R Jun R	370 369	52 53	195 197	180 181	797 800	193 188	164 162	155 154	582 589	22 23	20
South West 1996 Mar R Jun R	759 769	103 113	452 460	419 436	1,734 1,778	377 375	322 326	301 307	1,325 1,370	33 33	E
West Midlands 1996 Mar R Jun R	963 966	101 126	518 519	451 456	2,034 2,067	633 631	554 550	537 533	1,380 1,413	21 22	9.6
East Midlands 1996 Mar R Jun R	692 692	90 89	400 403	368 376	1,549 1,560	463 458	413 406	398 391	1,065 1,080	22 22	E
Yorkshire and Humbers 1996 Mar R Jun R	ide 860 875	94 96	471 479	445 446	1,872 1,897	505 510	418 417	401 401	1,346 1,366	20 21	Ę
North West 1996 Mar R Jun R	1,040 1,039	124 129	622 615	533 550	2,319 2,332	599 590	511 504	495 489	1,705 1,727	15 16	
North 1996 Mar R Jun R	464 471	61 64	274 278	258 263	1,057 1,076	294 299	248 250	234 236	753 767	10 10	
Wales 1996 Mar R Jun R	426 437	46 47	250 256	222 227	944 968	254 260	220 220	208 208	671 688	19 19	
Scotland 1996 Mar R Jun R	877 885	84 98	538 544	454 461	1,953 1,988	466 475	350 357	314 323	1,449 1,475	38 38	16 17
Great Britain 1996 Mar R Jun R	9,599 9,674	1,198 1,278	5,738 5,795	4,845 4,928	21,381 21,674	4,919 4,923	4,128 4,121	3,932 3,932	16,213 16,493	249 259	6
Northern Ireland 1996 Mar Jun	239 239	45 45	157 157	132 132	574 574	132 132	109 109	102 102	423 423	19 19	
United Kingdom 1996 Mar R Jun R	9,839 9,913	1,243 1,323	5,895 5,952	4,977 5,059	21,955 22,248	5,051 5,054	4,237 4,229	4,034 4,034	16,636 16,916	268 278	65 65
Oten dead	Retail excent	Hotels and	Transport	Land transport	Air	Post & tele-	Financial	Financial	Real estate	Other	Public
region	of motor vehicles & repair of household goods	restaurants	storage & communic- ation	& transport via pipelines	transport	comunications	intermediation	intermediation except insurance & pension funding	renting and business activities	busines activitie	admin & defence; compolsory social secur
Standard region SIC 1992 South East	of motor vehicles & repair of household goods 52	restaurants	storage & communic- ation	& transport via pipelines	transport	comunications	J	intermediation except insurance & pension funding <u>65</u>	renting and business activities K	busines: activitie: 74	admir & defence; compulsory social secur
Sic 1992 South East 1996 Mar R Jun R Greater London	of motor vehicles & repair of household goods 52 757 766	H 406 430	storage & communic- ation <u>1</u> 495 512	& transport via pipelines 60 138 142	62 43 44	comunications64161168168168168168168168168168168168168168168168168168168168	J 463 457	intermediation except insurance & pension funding 65 276 273	K 1,232 1,265	busines activities 74 906 936	admir. & defentue; compulsory social secur L 449 445
Sic 1992 South East 1996 Mar R Jun R Greater London (Included in South East) 1996 Mar R Jun R	of motor vehicles & repair of household goods 52 757 766 322 325	restaurants <u>H</u> 406 430 200 206	storage & communic- ation - 1	& transport via pipelines 60 138 142 67 68	62 43 44 27 28	64 161 168 78 80	10000000000000000000000000000000000000	intermediation except insurance & pension funding 65 276 273 188 184	K 1,232 1,265 653 684	business activities 906 936 504 530	ddmir & defen :e; comp-ilsory social secur L 449 445 227 225
Sic 1992 South East 1996 Mar R Jun R Greater London (Included in South East) 1996 Mar R Jun R East Anglia 1996 Mar R Jun R	roum, except of motor vehicles & repair of household goods 52 757 766 322 325 78 79	restaurants <u>H</u> 406 430 200 206 42 49	storage & communic- ation 	& transport via pipelines <u>60</u> 138 142 67 68 19 19	62 43 44 27 28 1 1	comunications 64 161 168 78 80 17 18	Intermediation <u>J</u> 463 457 290 285 32 30	intermediation except insurance & pension tunding <u>65</u> 276 273 188 184 184 184 14	renting and business activities K 1.232 1.265 653 684 86 88	business activities 906 936 504 530 56 56	admir. & defen:e; comp.ilsory social secur 44.3 44.5 22.7 22.5 44 44
Sic 1992 South East 1996 Mar R Jun R Greater London (Included in South East) 1996 Mar R Jun R East Anglia 1996 Mar R Jun R South West 1996 Mar R Jun R	757 766 322 325 78 79 185 189	restaurants <u>H</u> 406 430 200 206 42 49 109 134	storage & communic- ation 	& transport via pipelines <u>60</u> 138 142 67 68 19 19 19 19 31 34	62 43 44 27 28 1 1 1 1	comunications 64 161 168 78 80 17 18 31 31	Intermediation <u>J</u> 463 457 290 285 32 30 95 94	Intermediation except insurance & pension tunding <u>65</u> 276 273 188 184 184 14 14 14 46 46	renting and business activities <u>K</u> 1.232 1.265 653 684 86 88 88 193 196	business activities 906 936 504 530 56 56 56 139 139	449 449 445 445 445 445 445 445 44 44 118 118
Sic 1992 South East 1996 Mar R Jun R Greater London (Included in South East) 1996 Mar R Jun R Bast Anglia 1996 Mar R Jun R South West 1996 Mar R Jun R West Midlands 1996 Mar R Jun R	100 m tor of motor vehicles & repair of household goods 52 757 766 322 325 78 79 185 189 180 184	H 406 430 200 206 42 49 109 134 109 117	storage & communic- ation 	& transport via pipelines <u>60</u> 138 142 67 68 19 19 19 31 34 42 42	transport <u>62</u> 43 44 27 28 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	comunications 64 161 168 78 80 17 18 31 31 33 33	Intermediation <u>J</u> 463 457 290 285 32 30 95 94 72 90	Intermediation except insurance & pension tunding <u>65</u> 276 273 188 184 184 14 14 14 14 46 46 46 46	renting and business activities 1.232 1.265 653 684 86 88 193 196 217 224	business activities 906 936 504 530 56 56 56 139 139 139 139 139	449 449 445 445 445 445 445 445 445 444 118 118 118 116 107 106
Sic 1992 South East 1996 Mar R Jun R Greater London (Included in South East) 1996 Mar R Jun R Bast Anglia 1996 Mar R Jun R South West 1996 Mar R Jun R West Midlands 1996 Mar R Jun R East Midlands 1996 Mar R Jun R	757 766 322 325 78 79 185 189 180 184 147 152	restaurants <u>H</u> 406 430 200 206 42 49 109 134 109 117 71 78	storage & communic- ation 495 512 251 256 53 54 82 85 92 93 76 77	& transport via pipelines 60 138 142 67 68 19 19 19 31 34 42 42 42 37 36	transport <u>62</u> <u>43</u> 44 <u>27</u> 28 1 1 1 1 <u>2</u> 2	comunications <u>64</u> 161 168 78 80 17 18 31 31 33 33 21 21	Intermediation 463 457 290 285 32 30 95 94 72 90 36 36	Intermediation except insurance & pension tunding <u>65</u> 276 273 188 184 14 14 14 14 46 46 46 46 46 46 27 27	renting and business activities 1.232 1.265 653 684 86 88 193 196 217 224 161 163	business activities 906 936 504 530 56 56 139 139 139 139 139 139 139 139 139	449 449 445 445 445 445 445 445 445 444 118 118 118 107 106 80 80
Sinc 1992 South East 1996 Mar R Jun R Greater London (Included In South East) 1996 Mar R Jun R Bast Anglia 1996 Mar R Jun R South West 1996 Mar R Jun R West Midlands 1996 Mar R Jun R Page Mar R Jun R Yorkshire and Humbersi 1996 Mar R Jun R	757 766 322 325 78 79 185 189 180 184 147 152 de 205 208	restaurants <u>H</u> 406 430 200 206 42 49 109 134 109 117 71 78 100 107	storage & communic- ation 495 512 251 256 53 54 82 85 92 93 76 77 104 108	& transport via pipelines 60 138 142 67 68 19 19 19 31 34 42 42 42 37 36 49 49	transport <u>62</u> <u>43</u> 44 <u>27</u> 28 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 1 0	comunications <u>64</u> 161 168 78 80 17 18 31 31 33 21 21 30 31	Intermediation 463 457 290 285 32 30 95 94 72 90 36 36 36 73 74	Intermediation except insurance & pension tunding <u>65</u> 276 273 188 184 14 14 14 14 46 46 46 46 46 27 27 27 50 51	renting and business activities 1.232 1.265 653 684 86 88 193 196 217 224 161 163 184 190	business activities 906 936 504 530 56 56 139 139 139 139 139 139 139 139 139 139	449 449 445 445 445 445 445 445 445 444 118 118 116 107 106 80 80 80 1111 110
Sinc 1992 South East 1996 Mar R Jun R Greater London (Included In South East) 1996 Mar R Jun R Bast Anglia 1996 Mar R Jun R South West 1996 Mar R Jun R West Midlands 1996 Mar R Jun R Yorkshire and Humbersi 1996 Mar R Jun R Yorkshire and Humbersi 1996 Mar R Jun R South West 1996 Mar R Jun R	757 766 322 325 78 79 185 189 180 184 147 152 de 205 208 241 246	restaurants H 406 430 200 206 42 49 109 134 109 117 71 71 71 71 71 71 114	storage & communic- ation <u>495</u> 512 <u>251</u> 256 53 54 82 85 92 93 76 77 104 108 132 134	& transport via pipelines 60 138 142 67 68 19 19 19 31 34 42 42 42 37 36 49 49 49 55	transport <u>62</u> <u>43</u> 43 44 27 28 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 0 3 3	comunications <u>64</u> 161 168 78 80 17 18 31 31 33 21 21 30 31 39 39 39 39	Intermediation 463 457 290 285 32 30 95 94 72 90 36 36 73 74 89 90	Intermediation except insurance & pension tunding <u>65</u> 276 273 188 184 14 14 14 14 46 46 46 46 46 27 27 27 50 51 50 50	renting and business activities 1.232 1.265 653 684 86 88 193 196 217 224 161 163 184 190 273 281	business activities 906 936 504 530 56 56 139 139 139 139 139 139 139 139 139 139	449 449 449 445 445 445 445 445 445 445
Sin C 1992 South East 1996 Mar R Jun R Greater London (Included In South East) 1996 Mar R Jun R East Anglia 1996 Mar R Jun R South West 1996 Mar R Jun R West Midlands 1996 Mar R Jun R Yorkshire and Humbersi 1996 Mar R Jun R Yorkshire Anglia 1996 Mar R Jun R South West 1996 Mar R Jun R South West 1996 Mar R Jun R South West 1996 Mar R Jun R	757 766 322 325 78 79 185 189 180 184 147 152 de 205 208 241 246 109 112	restaurants H 406 430 200 206 42 49 109 134 109 117 71 71 71 71 71 71 59 66	storage & communic- ation 495 512 251 256 53 54 82 85 92 93 76 77 104 108 132 134 49 50	& transport via pipelines 60 138 142 67 68 19 19 19 31 34 42 42 42 37 36 49 49 55 55 22 22	transport 62 43 44 27 28 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 0 3 3 1 1	comunications <u>64</u> 161 168 78 80 17 18 31 31 33 21 21 30 31 39 39 13 14 Comunications	Intermediation 463 457 290 285 32 30 95 94 72 90 36 36 73 74 89 90 25 24	Intermediation except insurance & pension funding <u>65</u> 276 273 188 184 14 14 14 14 46 46 46 46 46 46 27 27 27 50 51 50 50 50 16 16	renting and business activities 1.232 1.265 653 684 86 88 193 196 217 224 161 163 184 190 273 281 99 100	business activities 906 936 504 530 56 139 164 170 117 140 143 204 213 74	449 449 449 445 445 445 445 445 445 445
Sic 1992 South East 1996 Mar R Jun R Greater London (Included In South East) Jun R East Anglia Jun R East Anglia Jun R South West 1996 Mar R Jun R South West 1996 Mar R Jun R Yorkshire and Humbersi 1996 Mar R Jun R Yorkshire and Humbersi 1996 Mar R Jun R North West 1996 Mar R Jun R Yorkshire and Humbersi Jun R South West 1996 Mar R Jun R South West Jun R	767 766 757 766 322 325 78 79 185 189 180 184 147 152 208 205 208 241 246 109 112 92 94 94	restaurants H 406 430 200 206 42 49 109 134 109 117 71 71 71 78 100 107 111 114 59 66 50 62	storage & communic- ation 495 512 251 256 53 54 82 85 92 93 76 77 104 108 132 134 49 50 40 40	& transport via pipelines 60 138 142 67 68 19 19 31 34 42 42 42 37 36 49 49 49 55 55 22 22 22 19 19	transport	comunications <u>64</u> 161 168 78 80 17 18 31 31 33 21 21 30 31 39 39 13 14 13 13 14 13 13 14 13 13	Intermediation J 463 457 290 285 32 30 95 94 72 90 36 36 36 73 74 89 90 25 24 25 25	Intermediation except insurance & pension tunding <u>65</u> 276 273 188 184 14 14 14 14 46 46 46 46 48 66 27 27 27 50 51 50 50 50 16 16 16	renting and business activities 1.232 1.265 653 684 86 88 193 196 217 224 161 163 184 190 273 281 99 100 84 85	business activities 906 936 906 936 504 556 556 139 139 164 170 117 117 140 143 204 213 74 74 59 60	44 9 444 9 445 445 445 445 445 445 445 445 445 44
Sic 1992 South East 1996 Mar R Jun R Greater London (included in South East) 1996 Mar R Jun R East Anglia 1996 Mar R Jun R South West 1996 Mar R Jun R West Midlands 1996 Mar R Jun R Yorkshire and Humbersi 1996 Mar R Jun R Yorkshire and Humbersi 1996 Mar R Jun R North West 1996 Mar R Jun R Sociland 1996 Mar R Jun R Sociland 1996 Mar R Jun R	100 motor vehicles & of motor vehicles & repair of household goods 52 756 322 325 78 79 185 189 180 184 147 152 208 241 246 109 112 92 94 202 204	restaurants H 406 430 200 206 42 49 109 134 109 117 71 71 71 78 100 107 111 114 59 66 50 62 117 133	storage & communic- ation 495 512 251 256 53 54 82 85 92 93 76 77 104 108 132 134 49 50 40 40 105 107	& transport via pipelines 60 138 142 67 68 19 19 31 34 42 42 42 37 36 49 49 49 55 55 22 22 22 19 19	transport	comunications <u>64</u> 161 168 78 80 17 18 31 31 33 21 21 30 31 39 39 13 14 13 31 31 31 31 31	Intermediation J 463 457 290 285 32 30 95 94 72 90 36 36 73 74 89 90 25 24 25 80 88 80 88 88 88 88 88 88 88	Intermediation except insurance & pension funding <u>65</u> 276 273 188 184 14 14 14 14 46 46 46 46 48 66 27 27 27 50 51 50 50 50 16 16 16 16 16 17 18 47 46	renting and business activities 1.232 1.265 653 684 86 88 193 196 217 224 161 163 184 190 273 281 99 100 84 85 208 210	business activities 906 936 906 936 504 530 56 139 164 170 117 140 143 204 213 74 59 60 155	44 9 444 9 445 227 225 44 44 116 116 107 106 80 80 80 111 110 143 143 143 79 78 76 75 135
Sic 1992 South East 1996 Mar R Jun R Greater London (included in South East) 1996 Mar R Jun R East Anglia 1996 Mar R Jun R South West 1996 Mar R Jun R West Midlands 1996 Mar R Jun R Yorkshire and Humbersi 1996 Mar R Jun R Yorkshire and Humbersi 1996 Mar R Jun R York Mest 1996 Mar R Jun R South West 1996 Mar R Jun R South West 1996 Mar R Jun R South 1996 Mar R Jun R Scotland 1996 Mar R Jun R	Total Status of motor vehicles & repair of household goods 52 756 322 325 78 79 185 189 180 184 147 152 208 241 246 109 112 92 94 202 204 2,197 2,233	restaurants H 406 430 200 206 42 49 109 134 109 117 71 78 100 107 111 114 59 66 50 62 117 133 1,174 1,290	storage & communic- ation 495 512 251 256 53 54 82 85 92 93 76 77 104 108 132 134 49 50 40 40 105 107 1,228 1,260	& transport via pipelines <u>60</u> 138 142 67 68 19 19 19 31 34 42 42 37 36 49 49 55 22 22 19 19 19 45 45 45 464	transport 62 43 44 27 28 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 0 3 3 1 1 0 0 3 3 1 1 0 0 3 3 5 5 6	comunications 64 161 168 78 80 17 18 31 31 33 21 21 30 31 39 39 13 14 13 31 31 31 33 31 31	Intermediation J 463 457 290 285 32 30 95 94 72 90 36 36 73 74 89 90 25 24 25 25 80 78 988 998	Intermediation except insurance & pension funding <u>65</u> 276 273 188 184 14 14 14 46 46 46 46 48 66 27 27 27 50 51 50 50 50 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 591 606	renting and business activities K 1.232 1.265 653 684 86 88 193 196 217 224 161 163 184 190 273 281 99 100 84 85 208 210 2,737 2,802	business activities 74 906 936 504 530 56 139 164 170 117 140 143 204 213 74 59 60 155 2,005	admir. & defen.e; complsory secur 44.9 44.5 22.7 22.6 44 116 116 106 80 111 106 80 111 112 143 143 143 79 78 76 75 135 1,339 1,332

1,002 1,012

405

615

2,768 2,834

2,040 2,090

See footnotes to table 1

United Kingo 1996 Mar R Jun R

1,203 1,319

2,254 2,290

1,249 1,281

473

56

DECEMBER 1996

27

26

930

83

3,270 3,288

16

200

673

25,441 25,736

Northern Ireland 1996 Mar Jun

United Kingdom 1996 Mar R Jun R

1.8 EMPLOYMENT Indices of output, employment and productivity

					and the second		Sector Street	Seasonally a	djusted	90=100
UNITED KINGDOM	Whole econo	omy		Production i	ndustries	Andrea State	Manufacturi	ng industries		
SIC 1992	Output *	Employed labour force +	Output per person employed	Output	Employed labour force +	Output per person employed	Output	Employed labour force +	Outpur perso emplo	per sd
1988	97.3	96.6	100.7	98.2	103.0	95.3	95.9	102.4	93	
1989	99.4	99.4	100.0	100.3	102.9	97.5	100.2	102.7	97	
1990	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	
1991	97.9	97.1	100.8	96.3	92.5	104.2	94.6	92.3	102	
1992	97.4	94.6	102.9	96.2	86.8	111.0	94.0	86.8	108	
1993	99.6	93.6	106.3	98.3	83.1	118.3	95.3	83.8	113	
1994	103.5	94.3	109.8	103.2	82.2	125.7	99.3	83.4	119	
1995	106.1	95.0	111.6	105.9	82.3	128.6	101.5	84.1	120	
1988 Q2	96.5	96.2	100.3	97.2	103.0	94.4	94.3	102.4	92	-
Q3	97.9	97.0	100.9	99.4	103.0	96.5	97.3	102.6	94	
Q4	98.6	97.8	100.9	99.6	103.1	96.6	98.3	102.6	95	
1989 Q1	99.1	98.7	100.4	99.9	103.2	96.9	100.2	102.8	97	62.22
Q2	99.3	99.3	100.0	99.9	103.0	96.9	99.9	102.8	97	
Q3	99.5	99.6	99.9	100.5	102.9	97.7	100.2	102.8	97	
Q4	99.8	100.0	99.9	100.8	102.4	98.5	100.4	102.3	98	
1990 Q1	100.4	100.1	100.2	100.3	101.6	98.7	100.6	101.5	99.	0532
Q2	100.7	100.3	100.5	101.6	100.7	100.9	101.1	100.6	100.	
Q3	99.8	100.1	99.7	99.8	99.7	100.1	100.1	99.8	100.	
Q4	99.1	99.5	99.6	98.3	98.0	100.4	98.3	98.0	100.	
1991 Q1	98.4	98.5	99.8	97.6	95.6	102.1	96.6	95.6	101	0000
Q2	98.0	97.4	100.6	96.1	93.2	103.1	94.3	93.1	101	
Q3	97.6	96.6	101.1	95.4	91.3	104.6	93.6	91.0	102	
Q4	97.6	95.9	101.8	96.2	89.8	107.1	93.9	89.6	104	
1992 Q1	96.9	95.7	101.3	95.9	88.7	108.1	93.7	88.6	105.	8
Q2	97.1	95.2	102.0	95.6	87.7	109.0	94.0	87.6	107	3
Q3	97.6	94.2	103.7	96.4	86.2	111.8	94.0	86.3	109.	0
Q4	98.0	93.5	104.7	97.2	84.5	115.0	94.2	84.6	111	3
1993 Q1	98.5	93.5	105.4	97.0	83.7	115.9	95.1	84.0	113.	2
Q2	99.0	93.5	105.9	97.5	83.3	117.0	95.1	83.8	113.	5
Q3	100.0	93.7	106.7	98.8	82.9	119.2	95.3	83.8	113.	7
Q4	100.7	93.8	107.3	100.0	82.5	121.2	95.8	83.7	114.	5
1994 Q1	101.8	94.0	108.4	100.9	82.3	122.6	97.3	83.3	116.	8
Q2	103.1	94.0	109.7	103.1	82.1	125.6	98.9	83.4	118.	6
Q3	104.1	94.4	110.4	104.5	82.1	127.3	100.2	83.5	120.	0
Q4	105.0	94.8	110.8	104.4	82.1	127.1	100.9	83.5	120.	8
1995 Q1	105.3	95.0	110.9	105.2	82.2	128.0	, 100.7	83.9	120.	0
Q2	105.7	95.0	111.3	105.6	82.3	128.3	101.5	84.0	120.	8
Q3	106.4	95.0	112.0	106.4	82.2	129.5	102.0	84.0	121.	3
Q4	106.8	95.2	112.2	106.4	82.6	128.7	101.8	84.6	120.	4
1996 Q1 Q2	107.5 108.1	95.1 95.2	113.0 113.5	106.5	82.3 81.9	129.4 130.2	101.6 101.3	84.3 84.2	120. 120.	535

* 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 300, in common with other economic series. Figures on a 1988=100 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette*.

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NATIONAL

STATISTICS

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1.11 EMPLOYMENT Overtime and short-time operatives in manufacturing industries

GREAT BRITAIN	OVERTIN	/IE				SHORT-	TIME								
	Opera- tives	Percent- age of all	Hours of	overtime	worked	Stood of whole w	f for reek	Working	part of we	ek	Stood of	f for whole	or part of	week	
	working overtime (000)	opera- tives	Average per operative working over- time	Actual (million)	Season- ally adjusted	Opera- tives (000)	Hours lost (000)	Opera- tives (000)	Hours lo (000)	st Average per operative working	Opera- tives (000)	Percent- age of all opera- tives	Hours lo Actual (000)	st Season- ally adjusted	Average per opera- tive on
										the week	- 10				short- time
1993 1994 1995 R	852 855 922	 	9.6 9.6 9.5	8.19 8.25 8.79		2 1 1	74 60 76	11 12 11	86 90 111	7.8 7.5 10.2	13 13 12	 	159 149 188		12.5 11.3 15.9
Week ended 1994 Nov 11 R	982 970		9.6	9.44 9.20	8.97 8.59	1	62 113	16 16	107 130	6.7 8.1	17 18	::	168 244	166 196	9.9
1995 Jan 13 R Feb 10 R	849 890	 	9.5 9.3	8.06 8.24	8.64 8.58	2	128 72 70	12 13	106 142 120	8.9 11.0 8.8	14 14 15		234 214 190	179 138 150	16.9
Apr 7 R May 12 R	920 918 909	 	9.4 9.2	8.66 8.38	8.80 8.63	2	114	19 14	155 134	8.4 9.3	21 15	::	270 178 274	210 216 207	13.1
Jun 9 R Jul 14 R Aug 11 R	968 923 842		9.4 9.6 9.6	9.10 8.85 8.04	8.95 8.69 8.70	2	73 61	4 7	43 77	10.3 11.3	5		116 138	178 161	20.7
Sep 15 R Oct 13 R	941 965	 	9.7 9.7	9.13 9.32	8.81 8.86	1	63 44	9 12	103 90	11.8 11.3 10.7	10 9 13	·· ·	166 134 195	190 131 201	17.1
Nov 10 R Dec 15 R	971 974 863		9.4 10.0 9.3	9.16 9.78 8.07	9.07 8.65	02	25 132	12	118 168	10.1	12 21		143 300	114 227	12.2
Feb 9 R Mar 15 R	889 931	 	9.4 9.4	8.37 8.75	8.70 8.64	44	247 147 116	22 22 17	230 184 139	10.3 8.4 8.2	26 26 20		331 255	260 213	18.1
Apr 19 H May 17 R Jun 14 R	914 894	 	9.3 9.4 9.4	8.63 8.41	8.78 8.40	13	52 117	12	97 70	8.3 9.1	13 11		149 187	190 177	11.7
Jul 12 R Aug 9 R Sep 13	930 817 930	 	9.4 9.4 9.7	8.78 7.65 9.03	8.69 8.48 8.67	1 4 1	46 140 45	10 9 11	85 93 89	8.7 10.3 8.1	11 13 12	 	233 134	208 262 214	12.1 17.9 11.2
SIC 1992 Week ended 13 September	1996		e												
Manufacture of food product beverages & tobacco (DA) of food (15.1 - 15.8)	s, 99.9 87.7		20.7 9.7	0.99 0.85		0.1 0.1	4.9 4.9	1.0 1.0	11.2 11.2	10.7 10.7	1.2 1.2	 	16.1 16.1		13.7 13.7
of beverages & tobacco (15.9/16) Manufacture of textiles & tex products (DB)	tile 62 1	niere in	.11.0 25.4	0.13		0.2	- 8.7	- 2.8	- 23.4	- 8.3	- 3.0	 	32.0		10.6
of textiles (17) of made-up textile articles, expt. apparel (17,4)	45.1 8.2		19.4 10.4	0.42 0.09		0.1	2.0 0.3	2.2	21.3	9.5	2.3	 	23.3 0.3		38.2
of textiles, excluding made-up textiles (Rest of 17) of wearing apparel; dressir	36.8		9.0	0.33		-	1.7	2.2	21.3	9.5	2.3		23.0		10.1
& dyeing of fur (18) Manufacture of leather & leather products inc.	⁹ 17.0	36 ÿ	6.0	0.10		0.2	6.7	0.6	3.2	3.7 5.8	0.7	÷	3.2		5.8
of leather & leather goods (19.1/19.2) of footwear (19.3)	3.4 4.6	 	9.6 5.5	0.03		:	0096	0.6	3.2	5.8	0.6	• ::	3.2		5.8
Manufacture of wood & wood products (DD) Manufacture of pulp, paper &	d 24.8		9.4	0.23		0.1	3.7	1.5	21.7	14.5	1.6		25.4		16.0
printing (DE) of pulp, paper & paper, products (21)	91.2 32.7	 	22.1 11.4	1.00 0.37		0.1 0.1	3.1 3.0	1.3 0.1	5.0 0.3	4.0 4.8	1.3 0.1		8.1 3.3		22.9
reproduction of recorded media (22) Manufacture of coke, refined	58.5		10.7	0.63		-	0.1	1.2	4.7	3.9	1.2		4.8		4.0
petroleum products & nuclea fuel (DF) of refined petroleum	r 1.8			-		-		-	-	-	-		-		
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products & man-made fibres (DG)	33.8		10.6	0.36			- 10	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.1		0.1		1.2
Manufacture of rubber & plas products (DH) Manufacture of other non-	52.3		9.9	0.52		- 0.1	- 36	0.4	1.6 2.0	3.8 8.5	0.4		1.6 5.6		3.8 17.1
Manufacture of basic metals fabricated metal products (D, of basic metals (27)	& J) 196.4 49.8		20.6 10.8	1.98 0.54		0.2 0.1	9.4 3.4	0.3	2.8	10.6	0.5 0.1	::	12.2 3.4		23.8 38.2
of fabricated metal product except machinery (28) Manufacture of machinery &	^{S,} 146.6		9.8 9.9	1.44		0.2	6.0 4.4	0.3 0.5	2.8 4.6	10.6 8.7	0.4 0.6	 	8.8 9.0		20.8 13.9
Manufacture of electrical & optical eqpt. (DL) of office machinery &	74.1		54.2	0.65		0.1	3.6	0.6	3.0	5.4	0.7		6.7		10.2
computers (30) of electrical machinery & apparatus nec (31)	3.3 29.4	 	10.9 17.4	0.04 0.26		-	-	0.3	1.7	5.8	0.3	 	1.7		5.0
apparatus,& insulated cable (31.1-31.3) of accumulators, primary	20.1		8.6	0.17		-	-	0.3	1.7	5.8	0.3	· · ·	1.7		5.8
cells, batteries, lighting eqpt., lamps & electrical eqpt nec (31.4-31.6)	9.3		8.8	0.08		-		-		-					
communication, equipment (32) of electronic components	18.8		17.4	0.16		-	•	0.3	1.3	5.0	0.3		1.3		5.
(32.1) of radio & TV and telephor apparatus; sound and video recorders	10.6 ne		9.3	0.10				0.3	1.3	5.0	0.3		1.3		
etc. (32.2-32.3) of medical, precision & optical eqpt &	8.2		8.1	0.07			-	-		-	- 0.1		3.6		38.
watches (33) Manufacture of transport eqpt. (DM)	22.5 94.0	 	8.6 18.5	0.19		0.1	3.6	0.3	1.2	4.3	0.1		5.1		13.
trailers (34) of other transport eqpt (35)	45.2 48.9	 	9.5 9.0	0.43		0.1	3.8	0.3	1.2	4.3	0.4	 	5.1 8 7		11.
Manufacturing nec (DN) of furniture (36.1)	39.4 30.9		17.5	0.35		10		0.8	4.7	18.8	0.3		4.7		18. 11.

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

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

10.13	Overtime				Short-tim	е							
		Trans.	Hours of a worked	overtime	Stood off week	for whole	Working	part of week		Stood off or part of	for whole we week	ek	
								Hours los	st			Hours los	it
week ended September 13 1996	Operatives (000)	Percent- age of all operatives	Average per operative working overtime	(000)	Opera- tives (000)	Hours lost (000)	Opera- tives (000)	(000)	Average per operative working part of the work	Opera- tives (000)	Percent- age of all opera- tives	(000)	Average per operative on short time
Analysis by region						and the second second				1			
South East	177.1		9.9	1,749.2	0.2	8.5	2.3	16.2	7.0	2.5		24.7	9.9
Greater London *	41.3		10.6	437.6	0.0	0.1	1.4	5.8	4.1	1.4		5.9	4.2
East Anglia	32.7		9.8	321.6	0.0	0.4	0.2	1.5	8.7	0.2		1.9	9.5
South West	80.1	· · · ·	9.5	759.1	0.1	3.7	0.8	7.5	9.8	0.9		11.1	12.3
West Midlands	146.0		9.4	1,379.2	0.3	10.7	1.2	5.4	4.6	1.5		16.1	10.7
East Midlands	107.7		9.6	1,033.9	0.1	4.5	2.5	20.9	8.5	2.6		25.3	9.7
Yorkshire and Humberside	112.9		10.5	1,188.8	0.1	2.2	1.5	17.2	11.8	1.6		19.4	12.1
North West	102.2		9.2	943.5	0.0	0.0	0.9	8.9	9.5	0.9		8.9	9.9
North	54.3		10.3	560.8	0.1	2.1	0.3	2.1	8.2	0.4		4.2	10.5
Wales	45.7		9.8	449.6	0.2	6.0	0.1	0.7	7.7	0.3		6.6	22.0
Scotland	71.2		9.0	644.0	0.2	7.2	0.6	8.2	12.8	0.8		15.4	19.3

Included in the South East

*** PLEASE NOTE *** Tables 1.11 and 1.13 will no longer be published after this issue, as mentioned in the February 1996 edition of Labour Market Trends. 1.13

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.1 **UK Summary**

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	UNEMPLOYI	ED	SEASONAL	LY ADJUSTED #			UNEMPLOY	ED BY DURATION		UNEMPLOYE	D	SEASONALL	Y ADJUSTED #		D	SEASONALL	Y ADJUSTED #	MARRIED	
	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	
992) 993) Annual 994) averages	2,778.6 2,919.2 2,636.5 2,325.6	9.8 10.3 9.4 8.3	2,765.0 2,900.6 2,619.3 2,308.2	9.7 10.3 9.3 8.2	-					2,126.0 2,236.1 2,014.4 1,770.0	13.1 14.0 12.7 11.3	2,118.6 2,225.7 2,004.8 1,760.2	13.1 13.9 12.7 11.1	652.6 683.1 622.1 555.6	5.3 5.6 5.1 4.5	646.4 674.9 614.6 548.1	5.3 5.5 5.0 4.4		1992) 1993) Annual 1994) averages 1995)
994 Oct 13	2,455.0	8.7	2,508.7	8.9	-46.4	-37.1	264	2,167	24	1,868.2	11.8	1,917.3	12.1	586.9	4.8	591.4	4.8	158.2	1994 Oct 13
Nov 10	2,423.0	8.6	2,471.7	8.8	-37.0	-36.6	258	2,142	23	1,848.9	11.7	1,886.9	11.9	574.1	4.7	584.8	4.8	154.6	Nov 10
Dec 8	2,417.0	8.6	2,423.8	8.6	-47.9	-43.8	243	2,150	23	1,854.3	11.7	1,851.0	11.7	562.7	4.6	572.8	4.7	151.6	Dec 8
995 Jan 12	2,503.4	8.9	2,401.3	8.6	-22.5	-35.8	261	2,219	23	1,918.2	12.2	1,834.0	11.7	585.1	4.7	567.3	4.6	157.4	1995 Jan 12
Feb 9	2,458.8	8.8	2,370.9	8.5	-30.4	-33.6	243	2,193	23	1,882.3	12.0	1,810.6	11.5	576.5	4.7	560.3	4.5	153.6	Feb 9
Mar 9	2,398.3	8.6	2,351.8	8.4	-19.1	-24.0	222	2,154	23	1,838.8	11.7	1,797.1	11.4	559.5	4.5	554.7	4.5	147.8	Mar 9
Apr 13	2,375.3	8.5	2,331.8	8.3	-20.0	-23.2	259	2,095	23	1,815.5	11.6	1,778.3	11.3	559.8	4.5	553.5	4.5	150.9	Apr 13
May 11	2,302.3	8.2	2,320.3	8.3	-11.5	-16.9	199	2,081	23	1,766.1	11.3	1,769.4	11.3	536.2	4.4	550.9	4.5	141.1	May 11
Jun 8	2,254.5	8.0	2,313.1	8.3	-7.2	-12.9	208	2,026	21	1,728.9	11.0	1,763.7	11.2	525.6	4.3	549.4	4.5	136.7	Jun 8
Jul 13	2,336.2	8.3	2,311.0	8.2	-2.1	-6.9	325	1,991	21	1,758.6	11.2	1,759.6	11.2	577.5	4.7	551.4	4.5	143.1	Jul 13
Aug 10	2,350.2	8.4	2,290.0	8.2	-21.0	-10.1	263	2,068	20	1,753.7	11.2	1,744.4	11.1	596.4	4.8	545.6	4.4	152.1	Aug 10
Sep 14	2,292.2	8.2	2,264.0	8.1	-26.0	-16.4	256	2,017	20	1,724.0	11.0	1,727.0	11.0	568.2	4.6	537.0	4.4	139.2	Sep 14
Oct 12	2,212.3	7.9	2,264.6	8.1	0.6	-15.5	251	1,942	19	1,676.4	10.7	1,724.6	11.0	535.9	4.3	540.0	4.4	133.4	Oct 12
Nov 9	2,196.1	7.8	2,244.6	8.0	-20.0	-15.1	242	1,935	19	1,670.7	10.6	1,708.9	10.9	525.5	4.3	535.7	4.3	131.1	Nov 9
Dec 14	2,228.2	8.0	2,235.5	8.0	-9.1	-9.5	236	1,972	19	1,707.2	10.9	1,704.2	10.9	521.0	4.2	531.3	4.3	131.4	Dec 14
996 Jan 11	2,310.5	8.2	2,206.8	7.9	-28.7	-19.3	252	2,037	20	1,766.4	11.3	1,680.9	10.7	544.1	4.4	525.9	4.3	138.2	1996 Jan 11
Feb 8	2,303.0	8.2	2,212.3	7.9	5.5	-10.8	243	2,039	21	1,761.0	11.1	1,687.2	10.7	541.9	4.4	525.1	4.3	136.6	Feb 8
Mar 14	2,230.8	8.0	2,186.7	7.8	-25.6	-16.3	206	2,005	20	1,707.2	10:9	1,666.3	10.6	523.6	4.2	520.4	4.2	132.0	Mar 14
Apr 11	2,223.9	7.9	2,182.4	7.8	-4.3	-8.1	236	1,968	20	1,695.5	10.8	1,659.9	10.6	528.5	4.3	522.5	4.2	138.7	Apr 11
May 9	2,147.4	7.7	2,166.3	7.7	-16.1	-15.3	196	1,931	20	1,643.9	10.5	1,647.5	10.5	503.5	4.1	518.8	4.2	128.4	May 9
Jun 13	2,096.3	7.5	2,150.3	7.7	-16.0	-12.1	203	1,874	19	1,599.5	10.2	1,631.4	10.4	496.8	4.0	518.9	4.2	125.0	Jun 13
Jul 11	2,158.1	7.7	2,126.0	7.6	-24.3	-18.8	299	1,841	19	1,616.5	10.3	1,613.5	10.3	541.6	4.4	512.5	4.2	133.1	Jul 11
Aug 8	2,176.4	7.8	2,108.7	7.5	-17.3	-19.2	244	1,914	19	1,614.1	10.3	1,600.0	10.2	562.4	4.6	508.7	4.1	142.9	Aug 8
Sep 12 R	2,103.7	7.5	2,070.8	7.4	-37.9	-26.5	226	1,860	18	1,572.4	10.0	1,572.0	10.0	531.4	4.3	498.8	4.0	128.5	Sep 12 R
Oct 10 P	1,977.2	7.1	2,030.0	7.2	-40.8	-32.0	213	1,747	17	1,492.8	9.5	1,541.5	9.8	484.6	3.9	488.5	4.0	116.5	Oct 10 P
2.2	CLAIMANT U GB Summary		OYMENT	Г 												CLA	IMANT U	NEMPLO GB S	Summary 2.2
992) 993) Annual 994) averages	2,672.4 2,814.1 2,539.2 2,237.4	9.6 10.2 9.3 8.2	2,660.3 2,796.9 2,522.3 2,220.1	9.6 10.2 9.2 8.1	ine volumente					2,044.6 2,155.4 1,939.1 1,701.4	13.0 13.9 12.6 11.2	2,037.9 2,145.7 1,929.5 1,691.5	12.9 13.8 12.6 11.1	627.8 658.8 600.1 536.1	5.3 5.5 5.0 4.5	622.4 651.2 592.8 528.6	5.2 5.5 4.9 4.4		1992) 1993) Annual 1994) averages 1995)
994 Oct 13	2,361.6	8.6	2,414.4	8.8	-45.3	-35.9	257	2,081	24	1,795.8	11.7	1,844.1	12.0	565.8	4.7	570.3	4.8	152.0	1994 Oct 13
Nov 10	2,331.6	8.5	2,378.1	8.7	-36.3	-35.6	252	2,057	23	1,777.5	11.6	1,814.3	11.8	554.0	4.6	563.8	4.7	148.7	Nov 10
Dec 8	2,327.0	8.5	2,331.6	8.5	-46.5	-42.7	238	2,066	23	1,783.4	11.6	1,779.3	11.6	543.5	4.5	552.3	4.6	145.9	Dec 8
995 Jan 12	2,411.5	8.9	2,309.9	8.5	-21.7	-34.8	254	2,134	24	1,845.9	12.1	1,762.8	11.6	565.6	4.7	547.1	4.6	151.6	1995 Jan 12
Feb 9	2,368.3	8.7	2,280.2	8.4	-29.7	-32.6	237	2,109	23	1,810.8	11.9	1,740.0	11.4	557.4	4.6	540.2	4.5	147.9	Feb 9
Mar 9	2,309.3	8.5	2,262.1	8.3	-18.1	-23.2	216	2,071	22	1,768.5	11.6	1,727.1	11.3	540.8	4.5	535.0	4.5	142.2	Mar 9
Apr 13	2,287.2	8.4	2,243.1	8.2	-19.0	-22.3	252	2,014	21	1,746.5	11.5	1,709.3	11.2	540.8	4.5	533.8	4.4	145.0	Apr 13
May 11	2,216.6	8.1	2,232.0	8.2	-11.1	-16.1	194	2,001	21	1,698.4	11.1	1,700.6	11.2	518.2	4.3	531.4	4.4	135.8	May 11
Jun 8	2,169.0	8.0	2,225.5	8.2	-6.5	-12.2	201	1,947	20	1,661.8	10.9	1,695.3	11.1	507.2	4.2	530.2	4.4	131.4	Jun 8
Jul 13	2,244.3	8.2	2,222.7	8.2	-2.8	-6.8	315	1,909	19	1,689.4	11.1	1,691.3	11.1	554.9	4.6	531.4	4.4	136.5	Jul 13
Aug 10	2,258.2	8.3	2,202.9	8.1	-19.8	-9.7	256	1,983	19	1,684.7	11.0	1,676.7	11.0	573.5	4.8	526.2	4.4	145.2	Aug 10
Sep 14	2,202.1	8.1	2,177.5	8.0	-25.4	-16.0	248	1,936	19	1,655.2	10.9	1,659.6	10.9	546.9	4.6	517.9	4.3	133.5	Sep 14
Oct 12	2,126.8	7.8	2,178.2	8.0	0.7	-14.8	244	1,864	19	1,609.8	10.6	1,657.1	10.9	517.0	4.3	521.1	, 4.3	128.1	Oct 12
Nov 9	2,111.9	7.8	2,158.2	7.9	-20.0	-14.9	236	1,857	18	1,604.5	10.5	1,641.5	10.8	507.4	4.2	516.7	4.3	125.9	Nov 9
Dec 14	2,144.1	7.9	2,149.2	7.9	-9.0	-9.4	231	1,894	19	1,640.7	10.8	1,636.9	10.7	503.4	4.2	512.3	4.3	126.2	Dec 14
996 Jan 11	2,224.2	8.2	2,121.0	7.8	-28.2	-19.1	246	1,958	20	1,698.4	11.1	1,614.0	10.6	525.9	4.4	507.0	4.2	132.9	1996 Jan 11
Feb 8	2,217.2	8.1	2,126.5	7.8	5.5	-10.6	237	1,960	20	1,693.3	11.0	1,620.3	10.5	524.0	4.4	506.2	4.3	131.3	Feb 8
Mar 14	2,146.4	7.9	2,101.4	7.7	-25.1	-15.9	200	1,926	20	1,640.5	10.8	1,599.9	10.5	505.8	4.2	501.5	4.2	126.7	Mar 14
Apr 11	2,138.4	7.8	2,096.4	7.7	-5.0	-8.2	230	1,889	19	1,628.6	10.7	1,593.3	10.4	509.7	4.2	503.1	4.2	132.6	Apr 11
May 9	2,064.7	7.6	2,080.6	7.6	-15.8	-15.3	191	1,854	19	1,578.7	10.4	1,581.0	10.4	486.0	4.1	499.6	4.2	123.1	May 9
Jun 13	2,011.7	7.4	2,063.6	7.6	-17.0	-12.6	195	1,799	19	1,534.0	10.1	1,564.6	10.3	477.7	4.0	499.0	4.2	119.6	Jun 13
Jul 11	2,067.3	7.6	2,039.3	7.5	-24.3	-19.0	288	1,762	18	1,549.0	10.2	1,547.0	10.1	518.3	4.3	492.3	4.1	125.9	Jul 11
Aug 8	2,083.9	7.6	2,021.3	7.4	-18.0	-19.8	238	1,828	18	1,545.8	10.1	1,533.2	10.1	538.1	4.5	488.1	4.1	135.3	Aug 8
Sep 12 R	2,014.1	7.4	1,985.0	7.3	-36.3	-26.2	218	1,778	17	1,505.0	9.9	1,506.1	9.9	509.1	4.2	478.9	4.0	122.2	Sep 12 R
Oct 10 P	1,895.7	7.0	1,947.5	7.1	-37.5	-30.6	207	1,672	16	1,429.8	9.4	1,477.9	9.7	465.8	3.9	469.6	3.9	111.1	Oct 10 P
The latest nat	tional and regional seasonally	y adjusted unempl	oyment figures a	re provisional and su	bject to revision,	mainly in the followi	ng month.			# The se	asonally adjusted a discontinuities take	series takes acco n into account, ar	nd p S16 of the Apri	il 1994 issue). To	maintain a consis	tent assessment,	the seasonally adju	isted series relate	es only to claimants aged 18 and

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

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.1

2.3 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

THOUSANDS THOUSANDS PER CENT WORKFORCE * SEASONALLY ADJUSTED # NUMBER UNEMPLOYED NUMBER UNEMPLOYED PER CENT WORKFORCE * SEASONALLY ADJUSTED # Change since Average change over 3 All Male Average change over 3 months ended All Male Female Male Female Number Per cent Female All Male Female All Male Female Number Change since previou month Per cent workforce Male Female workforce previous month months ended WEST MIDLANDS SOUTH EAST 643.8 698.0 619.9 539.7 851.0 925.6 824.1 720.9 9.2 10.2 9.0 7.9 645.4 700.3 622.2 542.0 208.7 229.6 206.1 183.1 9.3 10.2 9.0 7.9 12.3 13.5 12.1 10.6 5.2 5.8 5.1 4.5 207.2 227.6 204.2 181.1 206.3 215.6 186.8 158.6 269.6 280.6 244.8 209.0 205.9 214.9 186.0 158.0 1992 1993 1994 1995 64.1 66.3 59.4 51.7 10.4 10.9 9.9 8.4 13.6 14.6 13.3 11.2 5.9 6.1 5.5 4.8 10.3 10.8 9.9 8.4 63.7 65.8 58.8 51.1 270.5 281.9 246.2 210.3 Annual 929.9 Annual averages 828.3 725.2 averages 1995 Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 14 697.9 687.4 693.7 517.8 512.0 520.3 180.1 175.4 173.4 4.5 4.4 4.3 708.5 700.3 695.5 7.8 7.7 7.6 -5.1 -5.4 -4.7 529.6 523.3 520.1 178.9 177.0 175.4 995 Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 14 199.3 196.0 198.4 149.6 147.6 150.3 7.6 7.5 7.6 -1.0 -8.2 -4.8 49.8 48.3 48.1 203.6 201.8 200.7 153.7 152.2 151.3 10.1 10.0 10.2 8.0 7.9 8.0 10.5 10.4 10.6 4.7 4.5 4.5 8.2 8.1 8.1 49.9 49.6 49.4 0.0 -1.8 -1.1 -1.9 -1.5 -1.0 174.1 172.8 170.7 177.3 176.1 170.8 685.8 683.1 674.5 -7.6 -5.7 -7.0 511.7 510.3 503.8 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 14 1996 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 14 707.2 703.8 684.7 529.9 527.7 513.9 7.7 7.7 7.5 10.4 10.3 10.1 4.4 4.4 4.2 7.5 7.5 7.4 -9.7 -2.7 -8.6 204.5 204.4 198.1 154.9 155.0 150.3 49.7 49.4 47.7 8.2 8.2 8.0 10.9 10.9 10.6 4.6 4.6 4.5 197.4 198.2 195.7 7.9 8.0 7.9 -3.3 0.8 -2.5 148.6 149.6 147.6 48.8 48.6 48.1 -2.1 -1.2 -1.7 4.2 4.1 4.0 668.3 663.3 657.7 498.8 494.6 489.0 Apr 11 May 9 Jun 13 Apr 11 May 9 Jun 13 508.3 494.6 481.9 171.1 165.3 163.0 7.4 7.2 7.1 7.3 7.3 7.2 -6.2 -5.0 -5.6 -5.8 -6.6 -5.6 48.3 46.1 45.6 679.4 660.0 644.9 10.0 9.7 9.4 169.5 168.7 168.7 197.7 191.7 188.1 149.4 145.6 142.5 7.9 7.7 7.6 10.5 10.3 10.0 4.5 4.3 4.3 195.2 194.1 192.5 7.8 7.8 7.7 -0.5 -1.1 -1.6 -0.7 -1.4 -1.1 48.0 47.6 47.5 147.2 146.5 145.0 483.6 478.8 469.9 483.2 483.3 471.8 171.4 177.8 173.0 4.3 4.4 4.3 650.0 643.5 632.1 193.1 194.7 188.6 Jul 11 654.6 7.2 7.2 7.1 9.5 9.5 9.3 7.1 7.0 6.9 -7.7 -6.5 -11.4 -6.1 -6.6 -8.5 166.4 164.7 162.2 Jul 11 143.8 143.6 139.8 49.3 51.2 48.8 7.8 7.8 7.6 10.1 10.1 9.8 4.6 4.8 4.6 7.6 7.5 7.4 -3.3 -2.5 -3.4 -2.0 -2.5 -3.1 46.6 46.0 45.1 189.2 142 6 Aug 8 Sep 12 R 661.1 644.8 Aug 8 Sep 12 R 186.7 183.3 140.7 447.7 159.5 6.7 8.8 4.0 617.6 6.8 -14.5 -10.8 459.2 158.4 Oct 10 P 175.9 131.8 44.1 Oct 10 P 607.2 7.1 9.3 4.1 180.0 7.2 -3.3 -3.1 135.7 44.3 **GREATER LONDON** (included AST MIDLANDS in South East) 319.6 347.8 321.8 291.2 429.2 467.9 432.8 392.8 10.5 11.6 10.7 9.7 320.1 348.6 322.7 292.1 110.2 121.0 111.9 102.6 132.7 140.1 128.0 111.9 10.5 11.6 10.7 9.7 6.4 7.1 6.3 5.8 109.6 120.2 111.0 101.7 133.2 140.8 128.7 112.5 174.0 182.5 167.6 147.2 1992 1993 1994 1995 430.3 13.5 14.9 41.6 43.0 40.1 35.7 9.0 9.6 8.8 7.8 12.0 13.0 11.7 10.5 5.0 5.1 4.9 4.2 9.0 9.5 8.7 7.7 174 9 41.2 42.4 39.6 35.3 183.8 168.8 148.3 Annual 469.6 Annual 434.6 394.7 14.1 12.7 averages averages 286.4 284.4 282.8 Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 14 1995 Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 14 385.6 379.4 380.6 283.4 280.0 282.1 102 2 9.5 9.3 9.4 12.3 12.2 12.3 5.8 5.6 5.6 387.3 384.4 382.3 9.5 9.5 9.4 -0.7 -2.9 -2.1 -2.2 -2.1 -1.9 100. 100. 99 138.7 137.7 141.4 104.5 104.3 108.1 34.2 33.4 33.4 7.3 7.2 7.4 144.0 143.0 142.6 9.8 9.7 10.1 4.1 4.0 4.0 109.2 108.4 108.3 7.5 7.5 7.5 -1.0 -0.8 -0.2 34.8 34.6 34.3 0.8 -1.0 -.4 99.4 98.5 379.7 377.4 372.5 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 14 283.6 282.6 277.4 5.6 5.6 5.5 9.3 9.3 9.2 -2.6 -2.3 -4.9 -2.5 -2.3 -3.3 382.8 381.2 373.8 99.2 98.6 96.3 9.4 9.4 9.2 12.4 12.3 12.1 280 5 99.2 98.3 97.1 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 14 148.6 149.1 143.6 113.4 113.9 109.6 35.2 35.2 33.9 7.8 7.8 7.5 10.6 10.6 10.2 140.8 141.5 139.1 106.8 107.5 105.5 1996 4.2 4.2 4.0 7.4 7.4 7.3 -1.8 0.7 -2.4 -1.1 -0.5 -1.2 34.0 34.0 33.6 279.1 275.4 272.2 270.0 268.0 372.7 364.7 360.9 275.8 270.4 267.0 96.9 94.2 93.9 9.2 9.0 8.9 12.0 11.8 11.6 5.5 5.3 5.3 368.7 365.7 363.8 9.1 9.0 9.0 -3.8 -3.0 -1.9 -3.7 -3.9 -2.9 Apr 11 May 9 Jun 13 142.1 136.5 131.3 Apr 11 May 9 Jun 13 108.1 104.2 100.0 138.6 137.0 135.0 105.0 103.9 102.2 34.0 32.3 31.3 7.4 7.1 6.9 10.1 9.7 9.3 4.0 3.8 3.7 7.3 7.2 7.1 -0.5 -1.6 -2.0 -0.7 -1.5 -1.4 33.6 33.1 32.8 -3.2 -2.1 -5.1 265.6 264.1 260.1 360.6 358.5 353.4 -2.7 -2.4 -3.5 5.5 5.7 5.6 8.9 8.8 8.7 Jul 11 Aug 8 Sep 12 R 267.3 267.8 263.5 97.6 101.0 99.3 9.0 9.1 8.9 11.6 11.7 11.5 95.0 94.4 93.3 134.8 135.7 130.7 100.5 100.2 97.1 133.4 132.0 129.5 364.9 368.9 Jul 11 34.3 35.5 33.6 7.1 7.1 6.8 9.4 9.4 9.1 4.1 4.2 4.0 7.0 6.9 6.8 -1.6 -1.4 -2.5 -1.7 -1.7 -1.8 32.4 32.1 31.5 101.0 Aug 8 Sep 12 R 99.9 98.0 362.8 8.5 -7.7 -5.0 254.7 5.2 345.7 91.0 Oct 10 P 343.7 251.5 92.2 8.5 11.0 Oct 10 P 121.4 91.0 30.4 8.5 6.4 3.6 126.9 6.6 -2.6 -2.2 95.9 31.0 EAST ANGLIA RKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE 58.3 63.1 55.3 48.7 19.4 20.9 18.9 17.2 7.6 8.2 7.1 6.2 9.9 10.7 9.5 8.4 4.5 4.7 4.1 3.6 77.3 83.4 73.6 65.4 7.6 8.1 7.1 6.4 58.1 62.8 55.0 48.4 19 20. 18. 17 236.6 245.6 226.4 207.9 183.1 190.8 175.2 160.6 1992 1993 1994 1995 9.9 10.4 9.7 8.8 77.7 84.0 74.2 65.9 53.5 54.8 51.2 47.3 182.5 189.9 174.3 159.6 13.6 14.3 13.5 12.2 5.2 5.3 5.0 4.6 9.9 10.2 9.6 8.8 53.0 54.1 50.5 46.5 235.5 244.0 Annual Annual averages averages 224.8 206.1 48.0 47.6 47.7 61.6 61.9 63.6 45.1 45.7 47.5 16.5 16.2 16.1 5.8 5.9 6.0 7.8 7.9 8.2 3.4 3.4 3.4 64.9 64.2 64.0 6.1 6.1 6.1 0.0 -0.7 -0.2 -0.3 -0.4 -0.3 16.9 16.6 16.3 1995 Oct 12 Oct 12 197.7 152.3 152.4 156.5 45.4 44.4 44.3 4.4 4.3 4.3 202.8 201.4 201.0 8.4 8.4 8.5 11.5 11.5 11.9 8.6 8.6 8.5 -1.4 -1.4 -0.6 156.9 155.8 155.8 45.9 45.6 45.2 -0.1 -1.4 -0.4 Nov 9 Dec 14 Nov 9 Dec 14 196.8 200.8 3.6 3.6 3.4 -1.2 -0.1 -1.0 -0.7 -0.5 -0.8 46.6 46.6 45.9 1996 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 14 67.4 67.2 64.9 50.3 50.1 48.6 17.1 17.1 16.3 6.4 6.4 6.2 8.7 8.7 8.4 62.8 62.7 61.7 6.0 5.9 5.8 16.1 16.1 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 14 46.5 46.5 44.5 199.0 200.0 196.7 209.2 162 7 8.9 8.9 8.6 12.3 12.3 11.9 4.5 4.5 4.3 -2.0 1.0 -3.3 -1.3 -0.5 -1.4 154.2 155.1 152.6 8.5 8.5 8.4 44.8 44.9 44.1 209.4 201.5 162.9 157.1 3.4 3.3 3.1 -0.2 0.0 -0.5 -0.4 -0.4 -0.2 45.8 45.7 45.4 Apr 11 May 9 Jun 13 47.9 46.0 44.0 16.2 15.6 14.9 8.3 8.0 7.6 61.5 61.5 61.0 Apr 11 May 9 Jun 13 64.1 61.6 58.9 6.1 5.8 5.6 5.8 202.0 193.1 188.8 156.2 150.2 146.3 45.7 42.9 42.5 8.6 8.2 8.0 11.8 11.4 11.1 4.4 4.2 4.1 196.9 194.5 193.4 0.2 -2.4 -1.1 -0.7 -1.8 -1.1 152.1 150.3 149.2 8.4 8.3 8.2 44.8 44.2 44.2 5.8 5.8 Jul 11 Aug 8 Sep 12 R 60.7 60.7 59.8 -0.3 -0.3 -0.3 -0.4 45.1 45.0 44.3 15.6 15.7 15.5 147.3 146.7 143.4 60.1 60.9 59.2 44.2 44.2 43.2 15.9 16.7 16.0 5.7 5.8 5.6 7.7 7.7 7.5 3.3 3.5 3.4 5.8 193.2 45.9 11.2 11.1 10.9 4.4 4.7 4.4 191.1 190.1 186.1 8.1 8.1 7.9 -2.3 -1.0 -4.0 -1.9 -1.5 -2.4 147.6 146.7 143.8 43.5 43.4 42.3 8.2 5.8 Aug 8 Sep 12 R 195.7 188.8 49.0 45.5 8.3 8.0 -0.9 15.0 3.1 58.5 5.5 -1.3 -0.7 43.5 40.7 14.6 5.2 7.0 Oct 10 P Oct 10 P 55.3 178.1 136.6 41.4 7.6 10.4 4.0 183.2 7.8 -2.9 -2.6 141.4 41.8 ORTH WEST SOUTH WEST 158.1 163.8 143.2 123.3 49.7 52.6 47.2 41.6 207.8 216.4 190.4 164.9 1992 1993 1994 1995 50.2 53.2 47.8 42.3 9.2 9.5 8.1 7.0 323.7 324.3 290.9 254.0 9.2 9.5 8.2 7.0 12.4 12.7 10.9 9.4 5.2 5.5 4.6 4.0 251.6 252.7 226.2 197.0 10.7 10.8 10.0 8.9 322.0 321.8 288.6 251.7 208 158 7 72.1 71.5 64.7 57.1 14.7 15.0 13.9 12.4 5.5 5.4 5.1 4.5 10.6 10.7 10.0 8.8 250.6 251.3 224.9 195.6 71.4 70.5 63.8 56.1 164.6 143.9 124.1 Annual averages 217.8 Annual 191.7 166.3 averages 120.9 119.2 118.0 41.0 40.6 40.1 Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 14 40.5 40.8 40.7 3.8 3.9 3.9 161.9 159.8 158.1 6.8 6.7 6.7 95 Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 14 238.8 237.3 240.4 157.0 158.0 160.8 116.5 117.2 120.1 6.6 6.7 6.8 8.9 8.9 9.1 0.1 -2.1 -1.7 -0.9 -1.2 -1.2 184.6 184.0 188.1 1995 54.2 53.2 52.3 8.4 8.3 8.4 190.5 189.2 189.0 11.6 11.5 11.8 4.3 4.2 4.2 8.6 8.5 8.5 245.6 1.3 -1.6 -1.1 -1.9 -1.4 -0.5 55.1 54.8 53.9 244.0 242.9 116.1 116.6 114.5 39.5 39.3 38.9 1996 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 14 168.0 167.1 159.7 125.2 124.7 119.3 42.8 42.4 40.4 7.1 7.1 6.7 9.5 9.5 9.1 4.1 4.0 3.8 155.6 155.9 153.4 6.6 6.6 6.5 -2.5 0.3 -2.5 -2.1 -1.3 -1.6 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 14 252.1 252.1 245.0 196.5 196.7 191.5 240.1 242.4 240.1 55.7 55.4 53.5 8.8 8.8 8.6 12.3 12.3 12.0 4.4 4.4 4.2 186.7 188.9 187.1 8.4 8.5 8.4 -2.8 2.3 -2.3 53.4 53.5 53.0 -1.8 -0.5 -0.9 -0.8 -1.2 -1.0 114.2 113.6 111.9 156.5 149.6 142.9 3.7 3.5 3.4 153.3 152.4 150.5 6.5 6.4 6.4 -0.1 -0.9 -1.9 39.1 38.8 38.6 245.0 237.1 232.1 Apr 11 May 9 Jun 13 117.2 112.4 107.4 39.3 37.1 35.6 6.6 6.3 6.0 8.9 8.6 8.2 Apr 11 May 9 Jun 13 190.7 54.2 51.5 50.9 8.6 8.3 8.1 12.0 11.6 11.4 4.3 4.1 4.0 239.2 238.0 236.7 8.4 8.3 8.3 186.0 185.0 183.8 -0.9 -1.2 -1.3 -0.3 -1.5 -1.1 53.2 53.0 52.9 185.6 110.6 109.4 106.9 38.2 37.4 36.5 108.3 108.3 105.6 -1.5 -1.9 -2.4 Jul 11 Aug 8 Sep 12 R 146.4 147.8 143.5 8.2 8.2 8.0 3.6 3.7 3.6 6.3 6.2 6.1 -1.7 -2.0 -3.4 239.0 241.2 233.7 183.5 183.2 178.9 38.2 39.5 37.9 6.2 6.2 6.1 148.8 55.5 58.0 54.7 Jul 11 11.5 11.5 11.2 4.4 4.6 4.3 234.1 232.7 229.3 8.2 8.2 8.0 -2.6 -1.4 -3.4 -1.7 -1.8 -2.5 182.1 180.9 178.4 52.0 51.8 50.9 146.8 Aug 8 Sep 12 R 8.5 8.2 35.6 35.2 5.7 7.6 3.3 140.2 5.9 -3.2 -2.9 104.6 Oct 10 P 135.5 100.3 Oct 10 P 218.5 169.0 7.7 49.4 10.6 3.9 225.8 7.9 -3.5 -2.8 175.6 50.2

footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

2.3

Regions

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Regions 2.3

123	N	UMBER U	NEMPLOYED		PER CENT	WORKFORCE	*	SEASONAL	LY ADJUSTED	#			
	Ā	1 23	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
NORT	н											100 5	
1992 1993 1994 1995) Annual averages	157.8 169.3 160.4 148.2	123.9 134.9 128.0 118.1	34.0 34.4 32.4 30.1	11.1 12.0 11.6 10.7	15.2 16.7 16.5 15.0	5.6 5.7 5.4 5.0	157.1 168.3 159.3 147.0	11.1 11.9 11.6 10.6			123.5 134.4 127.4 117.4	33.6 33.9 31.9 29.6
1995	Oct 12	141.7	112.5	29.2	10.2	14.3	4.9	144.7	10.4	0.2	-0.8	115.3	29.4
	Nov 9	142.2	113.4	28.8	10.2	14.4	4.8	143.3	10.3	-1.4	-1.2	114.2	29.1
	Dec 14	143.3	115.1	28.1	10.3	14.6	4.7	142.5	10.3	-0.8	-0.7	113.8	28.7
1996	Jan 11	149.0	119.1	30.0	10.7	15.1	5.0	141.1	10.2	-1.4	-1.2	112.5	28.6
	Feb 8	147.7	117.5	30.2	10.6	14.9	5.0	141.9	10.2	0.8	-0.5	113.0	28.9
	Mar 14	142.9	113.7	29.2	10.3	14.4	4.9	140.5	10.1	-1.4	-0.7	111.7	28.8
	Apr 11	143.5	113.6	29.9	10.3	14.4	5.0	140.5	10.1	0.0	-0.2	111.2	29.3
	May 9	137.8	109.7	28.1	9.9	13.9	4.7	138.6	10.0	-1.9	-1.1	109.7	28.9
	Jun 13	133.3	105.9	27.4	9.6	13.4	4.6	136.6	9.8	-2.0	-1.3	108.0	28.6
	Jul 11	135.8	106.3	29.6	9.8	13.5	4.9	134.7	9.7	-1.9	-1.9	106.6	28.1
	Aug 8	135.0	104.6	30.4	9.7	13.3	5.1	132.9	9.6	-1.8	-1.9	105.2	27.7
	Sep 12 R	131.2	102.1	29.0	9.5	13.0	4.8	129.9	9.4	-3.0	-2.2	102.7	27.2
	Oct 10 P	123.7	97.2	26.5	8.9	12.3	4.4	126.9	9.1	-3.0	-2.6	100.2	26.7
WALE	S	107.0	105.0	07.0	10.0	10.0	E O	126.6	10.0			99.9	28.7
1992 1993 1994 1995) Annual) averages	127.2 131.1 120.7 107.8	100.2 103.2 94.1 83.4	27.0 28.0 26.6 24.4	10.0 10.4 9.4 8.5	13.8 14.4 12.7 11.7	5.0 5.1 4.9 4.4	130.3 119.9 106.9	10.3 9.3 8.3			102.7 93.6 82.9	27.6 26.3 24.0
1995	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	28.5
1996	Jan 11	111.2	86.5	24.7	8.8	12.2	4.5	104.1	8.2	-1.0	-0.8	80.8	23.3
	Feb 8	110.9	86.2	24.7	8.8	12.1	4.5	105.6	8.4	1.5	0.1	81.9	23.7
	Mar 14	106.8	83.0	23.8	8.5	11.7	4.3	104.7	8.3	-0.9	-0.1	81.1	23.6
	Apr 11	106.8	82.6	24.2	8.5	11.6	4.4	105.5	8.4	0.8	0.5	81.5	24.0
	May 9	102.5	79.7	22.8	8.1	11.2	4.1	104.6	8.3	-0.9	-0.3	80.7	23.9
	Jun 13	99.6	77.2	22.4	7.9	10.9	4.1	103.8	8.2	-0.8	-0.3	79.8	24.0
	Jul 11	104.1	79.1	25.0	8.3	11.1	4.5	102.8	8.1	-1.0	-0.9	79.2	23.6
	Aug 8	105.3	79.1	26.2	8.3	11.1	4.7	102.0	8.1	-0.8	-0.9	78.5	23.5
	Sep 12 R	102.5	77.8	24.7	8.1	11.0	4.5	100.5	8.0	-1.5	-1.1	77.6	22.9
	Oct 10 P	96.6	74.3	22.3	7.7	10.5	4.0	99.4	7.9	-1.1	-1.1	76.8	22.0
SCOT	LAND		400.0	57.0	0.5	10.0	5.2	238.8	9.4			182.5	56.3
1992 1993 1994 1995) Annual) averages)	241.0 246.4 231.5 203.5	183.8 189.5 178.6 156.3	57.3 56.9 52.8 47.2	9.5 9.9 9.4 8.4	13.7 13.0 11.5	5.2 5.1 4.8 4.4	243.3 228.4 200.3	9.7 9.3 8.2			187.7 176.8 154.5	55.6 51.5 45.9
1995	Oct 12	190.2	146.7	43.5	7.8	10.8	4.0	195.5	8.0	-0.2	-1.1	150.3	45.2
	Nov 9	191.1	147.5	43.6	7.9	10.9	4.0	195.0	8.0	-0.5	-0.8	150.0	45.0
	Dec 14	195.6	151.8	43.8	8.0	11.2	4.1	195.6	8.0	0.6	0.0	150.9	44.7
1996	Jan 11	206.8	160.0	46.8	8.5	11.8	4.3	193.6	8.0	-2.0	-0.6	149.5	44.1
	Feb 8	205.6	158.6	47.0	8.5	11.7	4.4	195.3	8.0	1.7	0.1	151.0	44.3
	Mar 14	199.2	153.5	45.7	8.2	11.3	4.2	195.0	8.0	-0.3	-0.2	150.2	44.8
	Apr 11	201.3	154.6	46.7	8.3	11.4	4.3	197.4	8.1	2.4	1.3	151.6	45.8
	May 9	194.7	150.5	44.2	8.0	11.1	4.1	196.6	8.1	-0.8	0.4	150.9	45.7
	Jun 13	191.7	147.6	44.1	7.9	10.9	4.1	196.4	8.1	-0.2	0.5	150.3	46.1
	Jul 11	206.1	152.8	53.3	8.5	11.3	4.9	194.7	8.0	-1.7	-0.9	148.7	45.0
	Aug 8	206.4	152.5	53.9	8.5	11.3	5.0	194.0	8.0	-0.7	-0.9	148.2	45.8
	Sep 12 R	191.1	145.3	45.8	7.9	10.7	4.2	191.3	7.9	-2.7	-1.7	146.4	44.9
	Oct 10 P	183.4	141.2	42.2	7.5	10.4	3.9	189.0	7.8	-2.3	-1.9	145.1	43.9
NORT	HERNIRELA	ND			11.0	10.0	7.0	104 7	13.8			80.7	24.0
1992 1993 1994 1995) Annual) averages)	106.1 105.1 97.3 88.2	81.4 80.7 75.3 68.7	24.8 24.5 21.9 19.5	14.0 14.1 12.7 11.4	18.2 18.6 16.6 15.3	7.9 7.8 6.9 6.0	104.7 103.7 97.1 88.1	13.8 12.6 11.4			80.1 75.2 68.6	23.6 21.8 19.5
1995	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	0.0	-0.2	66.9	18.9
	Mar 14	84.4	66.7	17.8	10.9	14.8	5.5	85.3	11.0	-0.5	-0.3	66.4	18.9
	Apr 11	85.5	66.8	18.7	11.1	14.9	5.8	86.0	11.1	0.7	0.1	66.6	19.4
	May 9	82.7	65.2	17.5	10.7	14.5	5.4	85.7	11.1	-0.3	0.0	66.5	19.2
	Jun 13	84.7	65.5	19.2	11.0	14.6	5.9	86.7	11.2	0.9	0.5	66.8	19.9
	Jul 11	90.8	67.5	23.3	11.8	15.0	7.2	86.7	11.2	0.1	0.2	66.5	20.2
	Aug 8	92.6	68.3	24.3	12.0	15.2	7.5	87.4	11.3	0.7	0.6	66.8	20.6
	Sep 12 R	89.7	67.4	22.3	11.6	15.0	6.9	85.8	11.1	-1.6	-0.3	65.9	19.9
	Oct 10 P	81.6	62.8	18.8	10.6	14.0	5.8	82.5	10.7	-3.3	-1.4	63.6	18.9

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.4

	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
TRAVEL-TO-WORK AREAS					A CONTRACTOR	Hastings Haverhill Heathrow Helston Hereford and Leominster	4,278 580 30,459 611 2,247	1,348 228 11,304 271 927	5,626 808 41,763 882 3 174	11.2 6.4 6.1 12.5 6.8	8.8 5.3 5.2 8.6 5.4
Accrington and Rossendale Alfreton and Ashfield Almwick and Amble Andover Ashford	1,928 3,476 980 522 1,845	566 978 309 269 555	2,494 4,454 1,289 791 2,400	5.2 7.4 10.8 2.5 6.9	4.5 6.7 8.6 2.1 5.7	Hertford and Harlow Hexham Hitchin and Letchworth Honiton and Axminster	8,479 729 2,347 706	3,296 308 978 247 275	11,775 1,037 3,325 953	5.4 6.6 6.1 5.0	4.6 5.0 5.2 3.5
Aylesbury and Wycombe Banbury Barnsley Barnstaple and Ilfracombe Barrow-in-Furness	5,209 1,070 5,566 1,614 2,631	1,805 417 1,466 535 689	7,014 1,487 7,032 2,149 3,320	4.2 4.9 10.2 7.6 8.9	3.5 4.1 8.9 5.8 7.7	Huddersfield Hull Huntingdon and St Neots Ipswich	5,129 14,054 1,787 4,951	1,766 4,128 815 1,636	6,895 18,182 2,602 6,587	8.0 9.7 5.0 6.0	6.9 8.7 4.2 5.3
Basingstoke and Alton Bath Beccles and Halesworth Bedford Berwick-on-Tweed	1,976 3,303 896 3,244 426	761 1,302 357 1,238 129	2,737 4,605 1,253 4,482 555	3.3 6.2 7.6 6.2 5.3	2.9 5.4 5.8 5.4 4.4	Keighley Kendal Keswick Kettering & Market Harboroug	1,619 701 131 h 1,545	605 251 34 567	2,224 952 165 2,112	7.8 4.1 4.4 5.1	6.6 3.2 3.0 4.4
Bicestor Bideford Birmingh am Bishop Auckland Biackburn	520 857 49,747 2,989 3,574	218 309 16,307 699 894	738 1,166 66,054 3,688 4,468	3.9 11.7 9.6 9.4 7.6	3.1 8.7 8.6 8.2 6.6	King's Lynn and Hunstanton Lancaster & Morecambe Launceston Leeds	2,115 3,444 437 19,234	713 737 1,037 176 5,796	2,633 2,852 4,481 613 25,030	6.7 9.5 8.4 7.3	5.6 5.5 8.1 5.3 6.6
glackpool Blandford Bodmin and Liskeard Bolton and Bury Boston	6,233 283 1,741 9,538 1,032	1,588 114 641 2,645 351	7,821 397 2,382 12,183 1,383	6.9 4.0 9.5 7.4 5.7	5.7 3.0 6.9 6.5 4.6	Leek Leicester Lincoln Liverpool London	393 12,895 4,331 41,699 232,089	4,338 1,411 11,831 84,906	517 17,233 5,742 53,530 316,995	4.2 6.8 8.7 13.5 9.9	3.5 6.0 7.4 12.1 8.7
Bournemouth Bradford Bridgwater Bridlington and Driffield Bridport	6,364 13,667 1,932 1,714 538	1,988 3,820 715 527 204	8,352 17,487 2,647 2,241 742	7.9 8.4 8.3 11.0 8.7	6.2 7.5 6.6 8.8 6.0	Lougnborougn & Coalville Louth & Mablethorpe Loudow Macclesfield	2,539 1,103 2,573 556 1,672	965 347 877 204 542	3,504 1,450 3,450 760 2,214	5.1 10.8 10.9 6.6 3.8	4.5 8.1 9.2 4.6 3.2
Brighton Bristol Bude Burnley Burton-o n-Trent	13,225 16,812 582 1,369 3,184	4,903 5,737 240 371 1,042	18,128 22,549 822 1,740 4,226	11.3 6.6 11.6 4.6 7.1	9.4 5.9 7.8 4.1 6.3	Malvern & Ledbury Manchester Mansfield Matlock	989 42,489 4,524 558	361 12,416 1,259 211	1,350 54,905 5,783 769	4.1 6.3 7.9 11.3 4.4	4.8 7.1 9.9 3.6
Bury St Edmunds Burton Calderdale Cambridge Canterbu ry	1,038 786 4,502 4,447 3,065	414 281 1,414 1,773 921	1,452 1,067 5,916 6,220 3,986	-3.8 5.3 7.2 4.2 8.1	3.3 4.1 6.3 3.6 6.7	Melton Mowbray Middlesbrough Milton Keynes Minehead	650 12,360 3,939 631	4,408 270 3,226 1,401 222	920 15,586 5,340 853	8.3 3.8 12.9 5.1 9.2	3.2 11.7 4.6 6.7
Carlisle Castleford and Pontefract Chard Chelmsford and Braintree Cheltenham	2,512 3,907 398 4,471 2,950	827 1,065 165 1,825 1,017	3,339 4,972 563 6,296 3,967	6.1 8.8 11.0 6.4 5.1	5.3 7.9 7.4 5.3 4.3	Newark Newbury Newcastle upon Tyne Newmarket	1,204 1,075 27,038 1,059	458 391 7,466 429	1,662 1,466 34,504 1,488	7.2 3.4 9.6 5.3	6.0 2.9 8.8 4.3
Chesterfield Chichester Chippenham Chiderford and Ross-on-Wye Direncester	4,985 2,128 1,249 1,519 395	1,516 745 503 596 133	6,501 2,873 1,752 2,115 528	9.8 4.9 5.6 8.2 3.7	8.6 4.0 4.2 6.4 3.0	Newton Abbot Northallerton Northampton Northwich	1,494 487 4,637 2,203	529 239 1,653 833	2,023 726 6,290 3,036	7.4 3.9 5.5 5.7	5.8 3.2 4.9 5.0
Clacton Ditheroe Solchester Sorby Soventry and Hinckley	2,170 242 3,623 1,314 12,642	619 103 1,307 416 4,145	2,789 345 4,930 1,730 16,787	14.8 3.4 6.3 5.8 7.6	11.1 2.9 5.2 5.3 6.8	Nottingham Okehampton Oldham Oswestry	21,864 282 5,028 706	6,815 105 1,477 317	28,679 387 6,505 1,023	8.9 7.2 8.6 7.3	7.9 4.8 7.5 5.8
Drawley Drewe Dromer and North Walsham Dartington Dartmouth and Kingsbridge	4,948 2,301 1,192 3,333 449	1,761 750 415 912 154	6,709 3,051 1,607 4,245 603	3.4 6.9 7.7 8.6 7.3	2.9 6.1 6.0 7.5 4.6	Pendle Penrith Penzance & St.lves Peterborough Biokoria & Halmalay	1,402 400 1,649 5,157	368 205 572 1,859	1,770 605 2,221 7,016	5.8 3.8 12.4 6.7	5.0 2.8 8.9 5.9
Derby Devizes Diss Doncaster Dorchester and Weymouth	8,707 500 630 9,220 2,080	2,796 204 278 2,503 651	11,503 704 908 11,723 2,731	7.9 5.6 5.7 12.2 6.9	7.0 4.3 4.3 10.7 5.7	Plymouth Poole Portsmouth Preston Reading	10,311 3,063 9,319 7,034	3,664 925 2,871 2,213	13,975 3,988 12,190 9,247	10.5 6.1 8.3 6.0	8.9 4.9 6.9 5.3
over and Deal Judley and Sandwell Jurham astbourne ivesham	2,827 17,264 3,540 2,760 960	779 5,816 1,001 978 454	3,606 23,080 4,541 3,738 1,414	8.5 9.0 7.5 6.6 4.6	7.3 8.1 6.8 5.4 3.5	Redruth & Camborne Retford Richmondshire Ripon Rochdale	2,229 1,212 450 375	607 479 277 235	2,836 1,691 727 610	13.5 8.3 5.8 6.1	10.5 7.1 4.2 4.3
xeter akenham almouth olkesto ne aansborough	4,154 636 1,083 2,995 843	1,411 201 387 733 301	5,565 837 1,470 3,728 1,144	5.3 7.3 12.5 11.3 8.9	4.4 5.4 9.5 9.4 7.3	Rotherham & Mexborough Rugby & Daventry Salisbury Scarborough & Filey	9,735 1,801 1,514 2,128	2,408 815 529 703	12,143 2,616 2,043 2,831	9.5 13.6 4.8 4.7 8.4	8.2 12.1 4.1 3.7 6.7
Boucester oole and Selby osport and Fareham prantham areat Yarmouth	3,283 1,977 2,567 961 3,325	1,098 763 977 415 1,073	4,381 2,740 3,544 1,376 4,398	6.2 8.5 6.2 5.7 10.4	5.5 7.3 5.2 4.7 8.5	Settle Shaftesbury Sheffield Shrewsbury	3,373 188 575 20,010 1,642	6,299 576	4,479 270 807 26,309 2,218	6.9 4.7 5.0 10.3 4.7	6.1 3.0 3.5 9.2 3.9
irinsby uildford and Aldershot arrogate artlepool arwich	5,744 4,885 1,428 3,896 642	Tod,704 378,773 690 884 180	017,448 6,658 2,118 4,780 822	9.8 3.5 5.0 13.4 11.7	8.6 2.9 4.0 12.1 9.8	Skegness Skepton Sleaford Slough	3,272 885 299 451 6,302	1,049 297 110 215 2,151	4,321 1,182 409 666 8,453	10.8 9.7 3.2 5.6 4.7	9.2 7.5 2.5 4.4 4.0

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.5 THOUSANDS

393.71,118.7377.31,014.1352.11,033.9345.2984.7

 363.6
 1,072.9

 363.0
 972.1

 336.4
 960.6

 321.2 868.1

304.4 290.0 268.5 263.5

278.2 276.0 253.5 **242.1**

88.8

89.3 87.4 83.6 81.7

85.4 87.0 82.9 **79.1**

Over 52 All weeks

183.5 176.5 165.9 161.9

161.8 162.2 152.1 **147.6**

144.0 138.5 130.2 126.8

127.0 127.4 119.2 **115.3**

40.7

39.5 38.0 35.7 35.1

34.7 34.9 32.9 **32.3**

All ages *

188.1 388.7 1,057.7 440.9 956.5 2,455.0

147.3 299.9 749.0 330.3 788.8 1,868.2

811.3 733.6 721.8 696.1

779.8 702.1 665.0 **610.6**

308.7

307.5 280.6 312.1 288.7

293.1 270.0 295.6 **257.6**

Up to Over 26 Over 52 All 26 and up weeks to 52 weeks

457.5 474.4 440.0 401.9

421.6 445.5 418.5 **366.6**

340.5 350.6 327.7 302.4

314.8 329.9 312.6 **274.1**

117.0 123.8 112.3 99.5

106.8 115.6 105.9 **92.6**

927.1 2,503.4 886.7 2,375.3 862.3 2,336.2 825.7 2,212.3

816.02,310.5806.32,223.9779.02,158.1742.41,977.2

766.41,918.2731.41,815.5709.21,758.6678.01,676.4

671.91,766.4663.51,695.5638.91,616.5607.91,492.6

585.1 559.8 577.5 535.9

544.1 528.5 541.6 **484.6**

110.5 167.6 586.9

160.6 155.4 153.1 147.7

144.2 142.8 140.1 **134.5**

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.4 CLAIMANT UNE Area statistics Unemployment by Travel-to-Work Areas+ as at October 10 1996

	Male	Female	All	Rate #			Male	Female	All	Rates #		UNITED	18-24		ala degen		25-49				50 and c	ver
				per cent employees and unem- ployed	per cent workforce	And a second sec				per cent employees and unem- ployed	per cent workforce	KINGDOM	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 2 and up to 52 weeks
South Tyneside Southampton Southend Spalding & Holbeach St.Austell	6,003 9,731 17,740 797 1,693	1,655 2,881 6,113 350 612	7,658 12,612 23,853 1,147 2,305	14.5 7.4 9.8 4.7 9.6	13.1 6.2 8.1 3.6 7.3	South Pembrokeshire Swansea Welshpool Wrexham	1,495 7,056 281 2,830	431 2,040 126 963	1,926 9,096 407 3,793	15.0 9.1 5.2 7.4	11.4 8.1 3.7 6.4	MALE AND F 1994 Oct 1995 Jan Apr	EMALE 375.9 371.3 316.8 368.2	119.5 135.4 150.3 132.4	175.7 165.8 155.2	671.1 672.6 622.3	540.0 591.5 545.1	246.9 251.7 257.9	592.4 577.5 554.8	1,379.3 1,420.7 1,357.9	127.5 141.2 136.3	73.1 68.9 64.6
Stafford Stamford Stockton-on-Tees Stoke Stroud	2,310 634 6,326 8,962 1,624	853 306 1,818 2,871 692	3,163 940 8,144 11,833 2,316	5.2 5.4 10.4 6.7 6.2	4.4 4.3 9.6 5.9 4.8	Scotland .						1996 Jan Apr July	345.6 346.0 292.4 331.3	107.6 120.6 135.9 120.7	141.5 135.6 130.0 127.3	594.7 602.1 558.3 579.4	571.9 525.3 489.9	236.6 2345.4 234.8	542.8 522.0 518.4 513.9 499.3	1,255.8 1,226.9 1,284.6 1,224.1	139.0 138.3 122.9	62.2 64.1 62.9 62.4 61.4
Sudbury Sunderland Swindon Taunton Telford & Bridgnorth	817 14,136 3,747 2,091 3,222	287 3,584 1,387 730 1,080	1,104 17,720 5,134 2,821 4,302	7.1 11.4 4.7 5.5 5.4	5.4 10.3 3.9 4.6 4.7	Aberdeen Alloa Annan Arbroath Ayr	5,502 1,558 439 834 3,015	1,935 464 166 353 1,024	7,437 2,022 605 1,187 4,039	3.7 11.8 6.7 13.1 8.9	3.3 10.4 5.6 10.7 7.8	MALE 1994 Oct 1995 Jan	245.9 250.5	94.0 84.8 94.4	134.3 127.1	465.1 472.0	446.0 398.8 444.8	188.6 192.6	476.3 507.0 495.2	1,131.2 1,094.4 1,132.6	96.5 107.6	62.4 56.1 52.7
Thanet Thetford Thirsk Tiverton Torbay	4,703 1,035 183 489 3,954	1,306 405 94 168 1,153	6,009 1,440 277 657 5,107	15.5 6.1 3.2 5.9 10.9	12.3 5.1 2.6 4.4 8.1	Badenoch Banff Bathgate Berwickshire Blairgowrie and Pitlochry	264 376 3,217 271 553	103 142 928 102 206	367 518 4,145 373 759	8.4 4.9 8.2 7.1 7.1	6.6 3.9 7.5 5.2 5.4	Apr Jul Oct 1996 Jan Apr	216.1 237.4 226.7 235.5 200.7	103.8 92.7 76.9 84.7 94.6	118.3 115.4 106.1 102.1 98.0	438.2 445.4 409.7 422.3 393.3	405.6 383.7 372.7 430.9 389.7	197.0 187.1 176.3 182.2 188.0	474.5 463.5 444.9 442.6 438.0	1,077.1 1,034.4 993.9 1,055.6 1,015.7	102.7 91.4 88.3 104.2 102.3	48.8 47.0 48.4 47.0 46.3
Torrington Totnes Trowbridge & Frome Truro Tunbridge Wells	293 482 2,013 1,419 3,342	120 202 807 485 1,125	413 684 2,820 1,904 4,467	8.2 8.3 5.7 7.4 4.8	5.3 5.8 4.6 5.8 3.8	Brechin and Montrose Buckie Campbeltown Crieff Cumnock and Sanquhar	837 303 322 213 1,865	335 91 118 86 410	1,172 394 440 299 2,275	8.4 8.7 12.6 6.7 19.4	6.8 7.3 9.0 5.4 15.9	July Oct FEMALE 1994 Oct	213.3 195.0 130.0	85.6 67.4 34.7	94.8 88.1 41.4	393.8 350.5 206.1	353.6 326.6 141.2	180.5 159.8 58.3	424.7 404.4 85.4	958.8 890.8 284.9	88.7 80.7 31.1	45.5 46.1 17.0
Uttoxeter & Ashbourne Wakefield & Dewsbury Walsall Wareham & Swanage Warminster	392 7,379 10,122 493 326	184 2,158 3,167 169 113	576 9,537 13,289 662 439	4.1 8.6 9.3 5.9 6.5	3.5 7.7 8.3 4.6 4.8	Dumbarton Dumfries Dundee Dunfermline Dunoon and Bute	2,528 1,388 6,654 3,638 776	823 485 2,022 1,082 242	3,351 1,873 8,676 4,720 1,018	11.6 8.2 10.3 10.0 12.5	10.3 7.1 5.2 8.7 9.1	1995 Jan Apr Jul Oct	120.8 100.7 130.8 118.9	41.0 46.5 39.7 30.7	38.7 36.9 38.0 35.4	200.6 184.0 208.4 185.0	146.7 139.5 141.6 132.3	59.1 60.8 56.8 52.5	82.3 80.4 79.3 77.1	288.1 280.7 277.7 261.9	33.6 33.6 32.7 30.9	16.2 15.7 15.2 15.8
Warrington Warwick Watford & Luton Wellingborough & Rushden Wells	3,366 2,440 13,754 1,975 1,269	1,179 971 4,633 751 569	4,545 3,411 18,387 2,726 1,838	5.3 4.2 6.0 5.6 7.2	4.9 3.6 5.1 4.8 5.6	Edinburgh Elgin Falkirk Forfar Forres	14,381 863 4,073 462 373	4,311 361 1,251 233 101	18,692 1,224 5,324 695 474	6.3 6.9 9.8 7.2 13.8	5.7 8.0 8.7 5.9 11.2	Apr July Oct See footnotes	91.7 118.0 101.2 to <i>tables 2.</i> ome aged un	41.3 35.1 26.6 (and <i>2.2</i> . der 18.	32.0 32.5 30.1	165.0 185.6 157.9	135.6 136.4 119.3	57.5 54.3 49.2	75.9 74.6 71.9	268.9 265.2 240.5	36.1 34.2 30.5	16.1 15.8 16.3
Weston-super-Mare Whitby Whitchurch & Market Drayton Whitehaven Widnes & Runcorn	2,684 627 550 2,252 4,395	962 190 216 656 1,307	3,646 817 766 2,908 5,702	8.3 11.1 5.0 9.2 10.4	6.8 7.6 3.7 8.3 9.7	Fraserburgh Galashiels Girvan Glasgow Greenock	241 479 352 41,285 2,390	71 162 130 11,225 603	312 641 482 52,510 2,993	4.9 3.9 15.5 9.6 7.7	3.8 3.3 14.8 9.6 6.9		J. I.									
Wigan & St.Helens Winchester & Eastleigh Windermere Wirral & Chester Wisbech	12,228 1,708 172 15,108 1,155	3,611 567 71 4,538 398	15,839 2,275 243 19,646 1,553	10.2 2.9 2.9 10.2 8.9	9.0 2.4 2.1 9.1 6.9	Haddington Hawick Huntly Invergordon and Dingwall Inverness	545 361 216 1,380 2,682	167 110 100 344 765	712 471 316 1,724 3,447	5.9 5.8 7.6 13.6 9.1	5.0 5.1 6.0 11.8 7.9		•									
Wolverhampton Woodbridge & Leiston Worcester Workington Worksop	9,609 1,013 2,699 2,470 1,770	3,089 357 1,022 672 470	12,698 1,370 3,721 3,142 2,240	10.3 5.8 5.7 12.2 9.2	9.2 4.7 5.0 10.1 8.4	Irvine Islay/Mid Argyll Keith Kelso and Jedburgh Kilmarnock	4,425 330 243 150 2,601	1,399 97 84 73 862	5,824 427 327 223 3,463	12.5 9.0 5.9 4.2 11.9	11.0 7.4 4.8 9.4 10.4					•						
Worthing Yeovil York	3,190 1,635 4,077	997 650 1,423	4,187 2,285 5,500	5.7 4.8 5.4	4.7 3.9 4.6	Kirkcaldy Lanarkshire Lochaber Lockerbie Newton Stewart	5,210 12,401 395 273 329	1,770 3,153 146 110 117	6,980 15,554 541 383 446	12.2 11.6 6.9 9.9 15.9	10.3 10.2 5.6 7.5 10.7											
Wales						North East Fife Oban Orkney Islands Peebles Perth	950 383 280 207 1,452	405 167 102 86 484	1,355 550 382 293 1,936	8.0 6.8 5.0 6.6 6.1	6.4 5.2 4.4 5.5 5.3											
Aberdare Aberystwyth Bangor & Caernarfon Blaenau,Gwent & Abergaven Brecon	1,777 646 2,725 2,759 322	427 246 784 737 155	2,204 892 3,509 3,496 477	15.3 7.7 11.8 11.2 5.3	12.9 6.1 10.1 9.6 4.0	Peterhead Shetland Islands Skye and Wester Ross Stewartry Stirling	617 313 486 478 1,860	207 104 172 177 608	824 417 658 655 2,468	5.6 4.0 9.6 9.3 7.2	4.8 3.5 7.5 6.8 6.2											
Bridgend Cardiff Cardigan Carmarthen Conwy & Colwyn	3,016 13,277 669 900 2,531	947 3,846 272 321 754	3,963 17,123 941 1,221 3,285	7.2 8.2 11.7 6.5 10.2	6.3 7.3 7.7 5.1 8.1	Stranraer Sutherland Thurso Western Isles Wick	562 460 437 1,276 439	182 156 122 271 103	744 616 559 1,547 542	9.8 14.0 10.6 14.3 12.1	8.0 10.8 8.6 12.6 9.5											
Denbigh Dolgellau & Barmouth Fishguard Haverfordwest Holyhead	665 387 304 1,722 1,955	246 147 80 491 586	911 534 384 2,213 2,541	8.8 11.5 13.2 12.1 16.1	6.3 8.6 7.9 9.7 12.9	Northern Ireland																
Lampeter & Aberaeron Llandeilo Llanddrindod Wells Llanelli Machynlleth	496 228 420 2,633 305	176 110 212 880 125	672 338 632 3,513 430	11.8 10.0 6.6 11.5 12.4	7.8 6.1 4.7 9.9 8.3	Ballymena Belfast Coleraine Cookstown Craigavon	1,583 29,987 3,810 1,324 4,897	623 9,672 1,128 411 1,591	2,206 39,659 4,938 1,735 6,488	8.5 10.8 14.5 19.0 10.5	7.1 9.4 12.1 15.2 8.9											
Merthyr & Rhymney Monmouth Neath & Port Talbot Newport Newrown	4,525 262 2,782 5,087 228	1,101 81 755 1,620 78	5,626 343 3,537 6,707 306	12.4 8.1 8.6 7.9 3.0	10.9 5.8 7.9 7.2 2.3	Dungannon Enniskillen Londonderry Magherafelt Newry	2,047 2,321 7,145 1,432 4,198	608 634 1,683 400 1,078	2,655 2,955 8,828 1,832 5,276	15.9 14.7 17.3 14.1 18.2	13.0 11.8 14.8 11.5 15.0											
Pontypool & Cwmbran Pontypridd & Rhondda Porthmadoc & Ffestiniog Pwllheli	2,267 4,296 499 476	680 1,118 165 163	2,947 5,414 664 639	7.6 8.8 9.1 8.6	6.8 7.9 7.3 6.6	Omagh Strabane	2,046 1,963	607 376	2,653 2,339	15.2 21.0	12.2 17.1											

2,267 4,296 499 476 4,458 680 1,118 165 163 1,482

6.8 7.9 7.3 6.6 6.1

7.6 8.8 9.1 8.6 7.0

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

Shotton, Flint & Rhyl

2,947 5,414 664 639 5,940

2.6 UNEMPLOYMENT Age and duration: October 10 1996 Regions

Duration of		Male	100			Female	No. No.			Male	and a state of the			Female	1. 21.20		-
in weeks	ent	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
		SOUTH	EAST	0.004	01 500	0.000		1 104	10.050	YORKSH	IRE AND	HUMBERS	SIDE 9 170	1 1 2 0	1 000		
2 or less Over 2and 4	d up to 4 8	5,767 10,101	10,156 18,167	2,154 4,163	21,598 18,363 32,853	3,930 3,430 6,267	5,233 4,220 7,899	1,184 879 1,773	8,786 16,344	2,542 2,191 3,837	4,259 3,427 5,929	789 1,469	6,556 11,476	1,103 1,950	1,132 1,995	327 217 519	2,931 2,589 4,656
8 13 26	13 26 52	10,038 18,062 17,515	19,400 37,857 50,240	4,459 8,923 13,400	34,200 65,234 81,333	6,060 10,083 8,043	7,699 14,578 17,089	1,892 3,780 5,135	15,969 28,791 30,405	3,595 6,998 6,526	5,926 11,112 14,411	1,412 2,897 4,247	11,098 21,205 25,278	1,670 3,321 2,488	2,019 3,580 4,094	542 1,027 1,336	4,357 8,079 7,978
52 104 156 208 Over 260 All	104 156 208 260	15,467 5,157 2,424 1,236 841 92,899	53,964 26,398 16,232 13,065 24,380 281,598	12,405 6,250 4,348 3,822 8,079 71,227	81,869 37,805 23,004 18,123 33,300 447,682	6,977 2,088 780 321 180 48,159	13,862 5,695 2,940 1,891 3,168 84,274	4,444 2,157 1,247 926 1,880 25,297	25,320 9,940 4,967 3,138 5,228 159,547	5,365 1,520 708 392 373 34,047	13,721 5,832 3,291 2,761 8,610 79,279	3,375 1,626 1,065 823 3,379 22,276	22,480 8,978 5,064 3,976 12,362 136,643	1,855 456 178 96 64 14,310	2,699 951 455 384 999 19,647	1,050 445 248 216 733 6,660	5,618 1,852 881 696 1,796 41,433
2 or less	Star Star	GREATE	R LONDO	N (Include	ed in South	1.961	2.712	502	5.303	NORTH \	NEST 4,933	1.373	9.712	1.509	1.678	407	2.75
Over 2and 4	d up to 4 8	2,838 5,056	5,206 9,826	924 1,823	9,098 16,891	1,798 3,466	2,374 4,303	393 827	4,675 8,767	2,733 4,979	4,044 7,102	829 1,615	7,800 13,980	1,350 2,533	1,335 2,406	285 635	3,755 3,080 5,787
8 13 26	13 26 52	5,033 9,391 9,434	10,385 21,196 28,778	1,951 3,975 6,173	17,512 34,747 44,454	3,333 5,576 4,739	4,464 8,431 10,020	889 1,807 2,613	8,836 16,004 17,442	4,852 9,254 8,752	7,291 14,942 18,865	1,666 3,305 4,715	14,018 27,725 32,421	2,145 4,200 3,128	2,370 4,408 4,537	641 1,155 1,513	5,300 9,917 9,244
52 104 156 208 Over 260 All	104 156 208 260	9,188 3,356 1,617 781 531 50,134	32,437 17,222 10,790 8,404 15,927 165,768	6,035 3,451 2,384 2,079 4,745 34,766	47,673 24,029 14,791 11,264 21,203 251,515	4,525 1,498 544 203 120 27,763	9,015 3,946 2,006 1,259 2,060 50,590	2,311 1,249 711 542 1,116 12,960	15,874 6,693 3,261 2,004 3,296 92,155	6,846 1,917 935 558 473 44,471	16,645 6,760 4,039 3,444 10,951 99,016	3,575 1,515 1,084 903 3,696 24,276	27,089 10,192 6,058 4,905 15,120 169,020	2,321 601 208 117 73 18,185	3,169 1,073 567 421 1,152 23,116	1,023 437 243 211 714 7,264	8,528 2,111 1,018 749 1,939 49,428
2 or less	Lup to 1	EAST AN 891	I,533	532	3,005	462	596	160	1,252	NORTH 1,728	2,824	715	5,431	732	831	218	1,866
4	8	1,074	1,858	558	3,534	653	829	227	1,747	2,714	3,866	949	7,687	1,394	1,138	337	1,575 2,980
8 13 26	13 26 52	1,079 1,883 1,844	1,811 3,327 4,346	490 1,069 1,689	3,416 6,320 7,889	574 978 777	1,345 1,492	234 410 553	1,545 2,757 2,825	2,365 4,612 4,903	3,351 7,101 9,612	1,788 2,831	6,718 13,619 17,384	2,101 1,632	2,163 2,751	297 574 994	2,406 4,927 5,407
52 104 156 208 Over 260 All	104 156 208 260	1,404 369 153 89 74 9,573	3,926 1,553 953 800 1,743 22,932	1,208 574 404 363 770 7,998	6,538 2,496 1,510 1,252 2,587 40,711	517 130 44 22 19 4,573	903 319 188 139 242 7,193	409 160 120 101 186 2,674	1,831 609 352 262 447 14,610	4,186 1,312 621 359 273 24,556	9,926 4,745 2,977 2,524 7,195 56,367	2,515 1,338 869 702 2,461 15,561	16,635 7,395 4,467 3,585 9,929 97,215	1,219 329 133 49 47 9,290	1,811 704 354 277 664 12,421	708 272 189 130 448 4,312	3,742 1,305 676 456 1,159 25,499
2 or loss		SOUTH V	VEST	1.027	6 680	1 131	1 4 2 2	300	3 062	WALES	2 389	630	4 653	702	803	184	1 755
Over 2 and 4	up to 4 8	1,758 2,814	2,659 4,646	674 1,269	5,186 8,889	942 1,605	1,030 1,967	271 511	2,328 4,210	1,313 2,294	1,883 3,094	456 760	3,731 6,242	667 1,164	619 1,106	142 302	1,486 2,642
8 13 26	13 26 52	2,725 4,523 4,137	4,671 8,766 10,577	1,195 2,363 3,646	8,697 15,769 18,406	1,325 2,296 1,701	1,763 3,179 3,460	452 929 1,284	3,612 6,476 6,474	2,029 4,047 3,668	3,206 6,286 7,958	773 1,556 2,425	6,097 11,993 14,092	830 1,848 1,275	1,113 1,928 2,172	273 560 854	2,294 4,417 4,326
52 104 156 208 Over 260 All	104 156 208 260	3,383 876 381 225 178 23,031	10,228 4,211 2,356 2,037 4,679 58,350	3,093 1,448 928 782 1,846 18,271	16,721 6,535 3,665 3,044 6,703 100,295	1,231 296 109 66 45 10,747	2,634 839 440 310 658 17,702	1,079 438 253 204 459 6,279	4,953 1,573 802 580 1,162 35,232	3,135 808 349 202 142 19,545	7,846 2,847 1,687 1,512 4,075 42,783	1,810 742 528 428 1,353 11,461	12,798 4,397 2,564 2,142 5,570 74,279	953 205 69 36 27 7,776	1,428 484 248 208 428 10,537	559 234 138 109 290 3,645	2,949 923 455 353 745 22,345
2 or less Over 2and	up to 4	WEST MI 2,067 1,825	DLANDS 3,312 2,760	939 638	6,417 5,336	1,129 1,034	1,264 969	317 212	2,797 2,302	SCOTLA 2,722 2,386	ND 4,985 4,066	1,322 868	9,308 7,531	1,155 975	1,654 1,303	412 273	3.396 2,730
4 8 13	8 13 26	3,397 3,316 6,682	4,892 5,023 10,722	1,341 1,381 2,771	9,777 9,831 20,277	1,941 1,711 3,419	1,941 2,007 3,682	567 531 1,106	4,557 4,337 8,291	3,898 3,575 7,631	6,716 6,358 13,297	1,602 1,470 3,131	12,580 11,675 24,406	1,787 1,478 3,314	2,284 2,042 4,258	543 543 1,171	4,857 4,250 8,968
26 52	52 104	6,375 5,052	13,844	4,091	24,348	2,723	4,443	1,453	8,655 6,416	6,969 4,965	15,122	4,618	26,885	2,260	4,403	1,644	8,421
104 156 208 Over 260 All	156 208 260	1,609 788 523 418 32,052	5,837 3,757 3,605 10,095 76,982	1,607 1,122 1,182 3,664 22,108	9,053 5,667 5,310 14,177 131,755	629 270 127 118 15,249	1,097 633 538 1,294 20,883	532 381 322 850 7,517	2,258 1,284 987 2,262 44,146	1,267 582 305 236 34,536	5,423 3,199 2,646 7,389 82,005	1,519 1,046 914 3,341 22,960	8,209 4,827 3,865 10,966 141,191	296 118 54 41 12,880	860 423 332 833 20,918	418 263 216 745 7,267	1,574 804 602 1,619 42,207
2 or less	1. 1. P.	EAST MIL	2.675	879	5,261	957	997	263	2,307	NORTHE 894	RN IRELA	ND 252	2,160	564	443	95	1,108
Over 2and 4	up to 4 8	1,483 2,354	2,230 3,643	543 1,058	4,347 7,148	811 1,367	819 1,523	171 433	1,874 3,425	827 1,444	943 1,467	161 342	1,938 3,267	540 1,099	405 777	68 194	1,020 2,078
8 13 26	13 26 52	2,353 4,520 4,302	3,863 7,170 9,834	953 2,006 3,268	7,268 13,789 17,439	1,235 2,316 1,696	1,403 2,781 3,177	399 747 1,087	3,105 5,912 5,975	1,110 2,840 2,416	1,391 3,697 5,002	289 732 1,157	2,801 7,279 8,580	579 1,675 873	624 1,575 1,572	127 318 433	1,349 3,582 2,881
52 104 156 208 Over 260 All	104 156 208 260	3,496 953 442 265 232 22,017	8,995 3,929 2,347 2,155 5,652 52,493	2,445 1,207 771 708 2,182 16,020	14,944 6,089 3,560 3,128 8,066 91,039	1,302 278 102 56 44 10,164	1,994 653 379 290 721 14,737	849 315 193 144 464 5,065	4,149 1,246 674 490 1,229 30,386	2,290 957 499 280 235 13,792	5,779 3,407 2,717 2,378 11,191 38,972	1,155 724 657 592 3,867 9,928	9,224 5,088 3,873 3,250 15,293 62,753	769 283 124 58 51 6,615	1,259 591 396 306 1,084 9,032	424 304 212 176 756 3,107	2,452 1,178 732 540 1,891 18,811

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

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.6

GREA	TBRITAIN		AGE GROU	PS											
Durati unem in wes	on of ployment eks	i	Under 18	18	19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages
MALE One o Over	r less 1and up 2 4	to 2 4 6	860 752 1,358 1,271	1,929 2,057 3,904 5,028	1,511 1,667 3,014 3,119	8,151 9,304 14,734 14,343	6,035 7,469 11,335 10,938	4,331 5,342 8,188 7,999	3,146 3,932 5,923 6,016	2,414 3,295 4,777 4,752	2,381 3,824 4,330 4,670	2,204 3,857 3,918 4,787	1,773 2,489 2,949 3,239	537 975 949 1,054	35,272 44,963 65,379 67,216
	6 8 13 26	8 13 26 39	736 1,523 1,736 560	2,405 5,304 9,383 5,356	2,193 5,130 9,028 5,270	10,374 25,493 49,801 26,596	8,324 19,624 37,997 25,419	6,220 14,736 29,184 21,210	4,370 10,542 21,151 16,106	3,431 8,192 16,446 12,722	3,193 7,806 15,802 12,316	2,842 7,259 14,802 13,404	2,191 5,582 11,346 10,016	671 1,827 3,661 3,430	46,950 113,018 220,337 152,405
	39 52 65 78	52 65 78 104	185 119 28 12	2,819 582 249 167	4,167 5,089 2,580 2,697	20,783 17,255 11,388 13,292	20,072 16,669 11,303 16,321	16,647 13,592 9,500 14,500	12,202 9,779 7,100 10,794	9,262 7,757 5,454 8,596	8,853 7,152 4,857 7,816	8,855 6,809 4,552 7,663	6,772 5,576 3,947 6,612	2,453 1,096 311 361	113,070 91,475 61,269 88,831
Over	104 156 208 260	156 208 260	0 0 0 0	44 0 0 0	386 20 0 0	15,358 7,363 4,154 3,240	18,206 10,362 7,701 14,989	17,193 10,032 8,364 20,093	12,568 7,951 6,943 17,940	10,095 6,510 5,869 15,747	9,473 5,983 5,672 16,000	8,890 5,712 5,150 14,211	8,615 6,213 5,253 15,891	321 240 224 669	101,149 60,386 49,330 118,780
All			9,140	39,227	45,871	251,629	242,764	207,131	156,463	125,319	120,128	114,915	98,464	18,779	1,429,830
FEM A One o Over	LE r less 1 and up 2 4	to 2 4 6	630 626 1,095 1,010	1,303 1,345 2,637 3,961	848 1,010 1,690 1,985	3,819 4,511 7,082 7,267	2,167 3,027 4,211 4,451	1,359 1,856 2,530 2,894	993 1,392 1,914 2,209	955 1,334 1,829 2,287	1,113 1,621 2,036 2,540	876 1,394 1,664 2,298	689 906 1,036 1,486	0 6 9 6	14,752 19,028 27,733 32,394
	6 8 13 26	8 13 26 39	599 1,198 1,298 385	1,486 3,254 5,456 3,017	1,220 3,140 5,370 2,848	4,742 11,588 23,050 9,674	2,927 7,002 13,139 8,107	1,729 4,587 8,779 6,159	1,282 3,359 6,385 4,538	1,275 3,395 6,271 4,642	1,494 3,848 7,328 5,387	1,198 3,435 6,613 5,430	854 2,358 4,806 4,138	5 11 40 41	18,811 47,175 88,535 54,366
	39 52 65 78	52 65 78 104	131 85 25 10	1,463 327 129 93	2,095 2,640 1,233 1,170	6,626 6,126 4,053 4,154	5,608 4,199 2,543 3,086	4,021 2,902 1,655 2,222	2,892 2,176 1,233 1,613	2,884 2,256 1,451 1,857	3,380 2,697 1,688 2,463	3,488 2,624 1,599 2,480	2,729 2,134 1,411 2,117	27 21 9 11	35,344 28,187 17,029 21,276
Over	104 156 208 260	156 208 260	0 0 0 0	29 0 0 0	173 14 0 0	5,106 1,997 944 658	3,713 1,806 1,139 2,159	2,450 1,315 934 2,166	1,794 915 721 1,615	2,029 1,064 857 1,737	2,689 1,527 1,139 2,482	2,731 1,556 1,302 2,907	2,654 1,702 1,266 3,816	23 17 11 46	23,391 11,913 8,313 17,586
All			7,092	24,500	25,436	101,397	69,284	47,558	35,031	36,123	43,432	41,595	34,102	283	465,833
							Section of the sectio			and the second		and the second			and the second
-		100 million (17)	105 000		and lease of the second	1		and the second		T 225. 1 M .			Month and the		
UNIT	D KINGDO	M	AGE GROU	IPS	10	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 and	All ages
UNIT Durat unem in we	D KINGDO on of ployment eks	M	AGE GROU Under 18	18	19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages
UNIT Durat unen in we MALL One Over	D KINGDO on of ployment eks or less 1 and up 2 4	o to 2 4 6	AGE GROU Under 18 868 758 1,365 1,280	18 1,995 2,147 4,076 5,314	19 1,563 1,739 3,172 3,290	20-24 8,425 9,644 15,231 14,835	25-29 6,205 7,681 11,685 11,268	30-34 4,457 5,450 8,393 8,194	35-39 3,217 4,030 6,079 6,163	40-44 2,451 3,362 4,907 4,861	45-49 2,433 3,883 4,432 4,752	50-54 2,242 3,932 4,001 4,900	55-59 1,825 2,543 3,007 3,327	60 and over 549 996 969 1,088	All ages 36,230 46,165 67,317 69,272
UNIT Durat unem in we MAL One Over	D KINGDO on of ployment eks r less 1 and up 2 4 6 8 13 26	o to 2 4 6 8 13 26 39	AGE GROU Under 18 868 758 1,365 1,280 741 1,534 1,746 564	PS 18 1,995 2,147 4,076 5,314 2,484 5,488 9,747 5,520	19 1,563 1,739 3,172 3,290 2,293 5,316 9,465 5,490	20-24 8,425 9,644 15,231 14,835 10,690 26,233 51,840 27,593	25-29 6,205 7,681 11,685 11,268 8,534 20,127 39,242 26,323	30-34 4,457 5,450 8,393 8,194 6,358 15,045 30,108 21,924	35-39 3,217 4,030 6,079 6,163 4,493 10,790 21,834 16,601	40-44 2,451 3,362 4,907 4,861 3,495 8,377 16,893 13,084	45-49 2,433 3,883 4,432 4,752 3,262 7,952 16,200 12,655	50-54 2,242 3,932 4,001 4,900 2,891 7,397 15,182 13,724	55-59 1,825 2,543 3,007 3,327 2,234 5,704 11,624 10,273	60 and over 549 996 1,088 686 1,856 3,735 3,518	All ages 36,230 46,165 67,317 69,272 48,161 115,819 227,616 157,269
UNIT Durat unem in we MAL One Over	D KINGDC ion of ployment oks ir less 1 and up 2 4 6 8 13 26 39 52 65 78	o to 2 4 6 8 13 26 39 52 65 78 104	AGE GROU Under 18 868 758 1,365 1,280 741 1,534 1,746 564 119 28 12	PS 18 1.995 2.147 4.076 5.314 2.484 5.488 9.747 5.520 2.909 589 2500 167	19 1,563 1,739 3,172 3,290 2,293 5,316 9,465 5,490 4,338 5,289 2,711 2,787	20-24 8,425 9,644 15,231 14,835 10,690 26,233 26,233 21,557 17,968 11,899 13,929	25-29 6,205 7,681 11,685 11,268 8,534 20,127 39,242 26,323 20,852 17,324 11,742 11,742 11,7031	30-34 4,457 5,450 8,393 8,194 6,358 15,045 30,108 21,924 17,183 14,067 9,876 15,122	35-39 3,217 4,030 6,079 6,163 4,493 10,790 21,834 16,601 12,594 10,127 7,380 11,249	40-44 2,451 3,362 4,907 4,861 3,495 8,377 16,893 13,084 9,521 8,007 5,633 8,953	45-49 2,433 3,883 4,432 4,752 3,262 7,952 16,200 12,655 9,074 7,363 5,015 8,080	50-54 2,242 3,932 4,001 4,900 2,891 7,397 15,182 13,724 9,095 7,001 4,673 7,898	55-59 1,825 2,543 3,007 3,327 2,234 5,704 11,624 10,273 6,953 5,756 4,059 6,845	60 and over 549 996 969 1,088 686 1,856 3,735 3,518 2,524 1,129 327 394	All ages 36,230 46,165 46,165 46,165 115,819 227,616 157,269 116,786 94,739 963,593 92,467
UNIT Durat uner in we MALL One Over	D KINGDC ion of aloyment ks ir less 1 and up 2 4 6 8 13 226 39 52 65 778 104 156 208 208	o to 2 4 6 8 13 26 39 52 65 78 104 156 208 260	AGE GROU Under 18 868 758 1,365 1,280 741 1,534 1,746 119 288 12 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	PS 18 1,995 2,147 4,076 5,314 2,484 5,488 9,747 5,520 2,909 589 250 167 45 0 0 0	19 1,563 1,739 3,172 3,293 5,316 9,465 5,490 4,338 5,289 2,711 2,787 386 200 0 0 0	20-24 8,425 9,644 15,231 14,835 10,690 26,233 51,840 27,593 21,557 17,968 21,557 17,968 13,929 16,314 7,862 4,434 3,475	25-29 6,205 7,681 11,685 11,268 8,534 20,127 39,242 26,323 20,852 17,324 11,7,031 19,176 11,019 8,245 16,236	30-34 4,457 5,450 8,393 8,194 6,358 15,045 30,108 21,924 17,183 14,067 15,122 18,108 10,711 8,946 22,406	35-39 3,217 4,030 6,079 6,163 10,790 21,834 10,601 12,594 10,127 7,380 11,249 13,203 8,536 7,445 20,537	40-44 2,451 3,362 4,907 4,861 3,495 8,377 16,893 13,084 9,521 8,007 5,633 8,953 10,567 6,920 6,279 18,240	45-49 2,433 3,883 4,432 4,752 3,262 7,952 16,200 12,655 9,074 7,363 5,015 8,080 9,888 6,369 9,888 6,361 18,541	50-54 2,242 3,932 4,001 4,900 2,891 7,397 15,182 13,724 9,095 7,001 4,673 7,898 9,242 6,044 5,449 16,299	55-59 1,825 2,543 3,007 3,327 2,234 5,704 11,624 10,273 6,953 5,756 4,059 6,845 8,961 6,509 5,521 17,579	60 and over 549 996 969 1,088 686 1,856 3,735 3,518 2,524 1,129 394 347 269 249 760	All ages 36,230 46,165 67,317 69,272 48,161 115,819 227,616 157,269 116,786 94,739 63,593 92,467 106,237 64,259 52,580 134,073
UNIT Durat unent in we MALL One e Over	D KINGDC on of aloyment ks r less 1 and up 2 4 6 6 8 13 22 6 5 5 2 6 5 7 8 104 156 208 260	o to 2 4 6 8 13 26 5 78 104 156 208 260	AGE GROU Under 18 868 758 1,280 741 1,534 1,746 564 186 119 28 28 12 0 0 0 0 0 9,201	PS 18 1.995 2.147 4.076 5.314 2.484 5.488 9.747 5.520 2.909 589 2500 167 45 0 0 0 40,731	19 1,563 1,739 3,172 3,290 2,293 5,316 9,465 5,490 4,338 5,289 2,711 2,787 386 20 0 0 0 47,859	20-24 8,425 9,644 15,231 14,835 10,690 26,233 26,233 21,557 17,968 11,899 13,929 16,314 7,862 4,434 3,475 261,929	25-29 6,205 7,681 11,685 11,268 8,534 20,127 39,242 26,323 20,852 17,324 11,742 17,031 19,176 11,019 8,245 16,236 252,690	30-34 4,457 5,450 8,393 8,194 6,358 15,045 30,108 21,924 17,183 14,067 9,876 15,122 18,108 10,711 8,946 22,406 216,348	35-39 3,217 4,030 6,079 6,163 4,493 10,790 21,834 16,601 12,594 10,127 7,380 11,249 13,203 8,536 7,445 20,537 164,278	40-44 2,451 3,362 4,907 4,861 3,495 8,377 16,893 13,084 9,521 8,007 5,633 8,953 10,567 6,920 6,279 18,240 131,550	45-49 2,433 3,883 4,432 4,752 3,262 7,952 16,200 12,655 9,074 7,363 5,015 8,080 9,888 6,369 6,012 18,541 125,911	50-54 2,242 3,932 2,891 7,397 15,182 13,724 9,095 7,001 4,673 7,898 9,242 9,242 4,673 7,898 9,242 9,242 14,900 14,900 119,970	55-59 1,825 2,543 3,007 3,327 2,234 5,704 11,624 10,273 6,953 5,756 4,059 6,845 8,961 8,961 17,579 102,720	60 and over 549 996 969 1,088 686 1,856 3,735 3,518 2,524 1,129 327 394 327 394 327 394 347 249 760 19,396	All ages 36,230 46,165 46,165 46,165 115,819 227,616 157,269 116,786 94,739 92,467 106,237 106,237 104,259 52,580 134,073 1,492,583
UNIT Unit In we MALL Over	D KINGDC ion of ployment ks ir less 1 and up 2 4 6 8 13 26 39 52 65 78 65 78 104 156 208 260 208 260	0 to 2 4 6 8 13 26 55 52 65 57 8 104 156 208 208 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	AGE GROU Under 18 868 758 1,365 1,280 741 1,534 1,746 564 186 119 28 12 0 0 0 0 9,201 633 629 1,102 1,013	PS 18 1.995 2.147 4.076 5.314 2.484 5.488 9.747 5.520 2.909 589 250 167 45 0 0 0 40,731 1.348 1.405 2.769 4.263	19 1,563 1,739 3,172 3,290 2,293 5,316 9,465 5,490 4,338 5,289 2,711 2,787 386 20 0 0 47,859 885 1,065 1,791 2,172	20-24 8,425 9,644 15,231 14,835 10,690 26,233 51,840 27,593 21,557 17,968 11,899 13,929 16,314 7,862 4,434 3,475 261,929 3,961 4,736 7,389 7,569	25-29 6,205 7,681 11,685 11,268 8,534 20,127 39,242 26,323 20,852 17,324 17,324 17,324 17,031 19,176 11,019 8,245 16,236 252,690 2,239 3,118 4,353 4,613	30-34 4,457 5,450 5,393 8,393 8,194 6,358 15,045 30,108 21,924 17,183 14,067 9,876 9,876 15,122 18,108 10,711 8,946 22,406 216,348 1,926	35-39 3,217 4,030 6,079 6,163 4,493 10,790 21,834 16,601 12,594 10,127 7,380 11,249 13,203 8,536 7,445 20,537 164,278 1,028 1,432 1,978 2,287	40-44 2,451 3,362 8,377 4,861 3,495 8,377 16,893 13,084 9,521 8,007 5,633 8,953 10,567 6,920 6,279 18,240 131,550 985 1,359 1,892 2,353	45-49 2,433 3,883 4,432 4,752 3,262 7,952 16,200 12,655 9,074 9,074 9,074 9,075 9,074 9,074 9,075 9,074 9,074 9,074 9,074 9,074 9,074 9,074 9,074 9,074 9,074 9,074 9,074 9,074 9,074 9,074 9,074 9,075 9,074 9,074 9,075 9,074 9,075 9,074 9,075 9,074 9,075 9,074 9,075 9,074 9,075 9,074 9,075 9,074 9,075 9,074 9,075 9,074 9,075 9,074 9,075 9,074 9,075 9,074 9,075 9,074 9,075 9,074 9,075 9,074 9,075 9,074 9,074 9,075 9,074 9,074 9,075 9,074 9,074 9,074 9,075 9,074 9,074 9,075 9,074 9,074 9,075 9,074 9,074 9,075 9,074 9,074 9,075 9,074 9,074 9,075 9,074 9,074 9,074 9,075 9,074 9,075	50-54 2,242 3,932 4,001 4,900 2,891 7,397 15,182 13,724 9,095 7,001 4,673 7,898 9,242 6,044 5,449 16,299 119,970 897 1,429 119,970	55-59 1,825 2,543 3,007 3,327 2,234 5,704 11,624 10,273 6,953 6,845 8,961 6,845 8,961 17,579 102,720 706 928 1,066 1,540	60 and over 549 996 969 1,088 686 1,856 3,735 3,518 2,524 3,518 2,524 3,518 2,524 3,27 3,94 3,27 3,94 3,27 3,94 3,27 3,94 9,269 2,49 7,60 19,396	All ages 36,230 46,165 67,317 69,272 48,161 115,819 227,616 157,269 116,786 63,593 92,467 106,237 64,259 52,580 134,073 1,492,583 1,492,583 15,212 19,676 28,753 33,809
Over All FEMA	D KINGDC on of aloyment ks ir less 1 and up 2 4 6 8 39 52 65 78 104 156 208 260 156 208 260 156 208 260 156 208 260 156 208 260 1156 208 260 200 1156 208 260 260 260 260 260 260 260 260 260 260	M to 2 4 6 8 13 26 52 65 52 65 78 104 156 208 260 208 260 208 260 208 260 208 260 209 200 200 200 200 200 200 20	AGE GROU Under 18 868 758 1,280 741 1,534 1,746 564 186 119 28 12 0 0 0 0 9,201 633 629 1,102 0 0 9,201 633 629 1,102 1,013 633 629 1,102 1,012 8,000 8,012 8,012 8,012 8,012 8,012 8,012 8,012 8,012 8,012 8,012 8,012 8,012 8,012 8,012 9,012 8,010,	PS 18 - - - - - - - - - - - - -	19 1,563 1,739 3,172 3,290 2,293 5,316 9,465 9,465 5,490 4,338 5,289 2,711 2,787 386 20 0 0 47,859 885 1,065 1,791 2,172 1,300 3,259 5,644 2,941	20-24 8,425 9,644 15,231 14,835 10,690 26,233 51,840 27,593 21,557 17,968 11,899 13,929 16,314 7,862 4,434 3,475 261,929 3,961 4,736 7,389 7,569 4,927 11,955 24,261 10,014	25-29 6.205 7,681 11,685 11,268 8,534 20,127 29,242 26,323 20,852 17,324 11,742 17,031 19,176 16,236 252,690 2,239 3,118 4,353 4,613 3,045 7,203 13,655 8,406	30-34 4,457 5,450 6,358 15,045 30,108 21,924 17,183 14,067 9,876 15,122 18,108 22,406 216,348 1,946 22,406 216,348 1,996 1,785 4,737 9,122 6,355	35-39 3,217 4,030 6,079 6,163 4,493 10,790 21,834 16,601 12,594 10,127 7,380 11,249 13,203 13,203 13,203 13,203 14,452 20,537 164,278 1,028 1,432 1,978 2,287 1,338 3,484 6,664 4,700	40-44 2,451 3,362 4,907 4,861 3,495 8,377 16,893 13,084 9,521 8,007 5,633 8,953 10,567 6,229 18,240 131,550 985 1,359 1,892 2,353 1,312 3,461 6,492 4,786	45-49 2,433 3,883 4,432 4,752 3,262 7,952 16,200 12,655 9,074 7,363 5,015 8,080 9,888 6,369 6,012 18,541 125,911 1,129 1,643 2,091 2,608 1,528 3,9300 7,544 5,510	50-54 2,242 3,932 2,891 7,397 15,182 13,724 9,095 7,001 4,673 7,898 9,242 6,044 5,449 16,299 119,970 119,970 897 1,429 119,970 2,389 1,223 3,516 6,801 5,555	55-59 1,825 2,543 3,007 3,327 2,234 5,704 11,624 10,273 6,953 5,756 4,059 6,845 8,961 17,579 102,720 706 928 1,066 1,540 878 2,404 4,935 4,255	60 and over 549 996 969 1,088 686 1,856 3,735 3,518 2,524 1,129 327 394 3,518 2,524 1,129 327 394 1,129 327 394 1,9396 0 6 6 5 5 11 141 43	All ages 36,230 46,165 46,165 9,272 48,161 115,819 227,616 157,269 116,786 94,739 63,593 92,467 106,237 106,237 106,237 14,259 52,580 134,073 1,492,583 1,492,583 15,212 19,676 19,676 19,676 19,676 19,675 33,809 19,474 48,524 92,117 56,054
Over All FEM/	D KINGDC on of aloyment ks ir less 1 and up 2 4 6 8 13 226 39 52 265 78 104 156 208 260 155 208 260 156 208 260 14 156 208 260 156 208 260 13 228 260 13 228 260 260 78 13 226 265 78	M to 2 4 6 8 13 26 57 57 104 156 208 265 208 265 208 265 208 266 8 13 266 8 13 26 208 266 8 13 266 8 104 156 267 104 156 104 156 104 156 104 156 104 156 104 156 104 156 104 156 104 104 156 104 104 104 104 104 104 104 104	AGE GROU Under 18 8668 758 1,280 1,280 741 1,534 1,746 564 186 119 28 28 12 0 0 0 0 9,201 633 629 1,012 1,013 633 629 1,012 1,	PS 18 1,995 2,147 4,076 5,314 2,484 5,488 9,747 5,520 2,909 589 2500 167 45 0 0 0 40,731 1,348 1,405 2,769 3,347 5,646 3,102 1,487 3,29 131 93	19 1,563 1,739 3,172 3,290 2,293 5,316 9,465 5,490 4,338 5,289 2,711 2,787 3866 20 0 0 47,859 8855 1,791 2,172 1,300 3,259 5,644 2,941 2,177 2,756 1,285 1,285 1,194	20-24 8,425 9,644 15,231 14,835 10,690 26,233 21,557 17,968 11,899 13,929 16,314 7,862 4,434 3,475 261,929 3,961 4,736 7,389 7,569 4,927 11,955 24,261 10,014 6,875 6,369 9,4,220 4,317	25-29 6,205 7,681 11,685 11,268 8,534 20,127 39,242 26,323 20,852 17,324 11,742 17,031 19,176 11,019 8,245 16,236 252,690 2,239 3,118 4,353 4,613 3,045 7,203 13,655 8,406 5,819 4,329 2,636 3,210	30-34 4,457 5,450 8,393 8,194 6,358 15,045 30,108 21,924 17,183 14,067 9,876 15,122 18,108 10,711 8,946 22,406 216,348 1,401 1,926 2,611 1,926 2,615 1,785 4,737 9,122 6,355 4,156 3,005	35-39 3,217 4,030 6,079 6,163 4,493 10,790 21,834 16,601 12,594 10,127 7,380 11,249 13,203 8,536 7,445 20,537 164,278 1,978 1,978 3,484 6,664 4,700 3,001 2,277 1,283 1,672	40-44 2,451 3,362 4,907 4,861 3,495 8,377 16,893 13,084 9,521 8,007 5,633 8,953 10,567 6,920 6,279 18,240 131,550 985 1,359 1,892 2,353 1,312 3,461 6,492 4,786 2,980 2,324 1,508	45-49 2,433 3,883 4,432 4,752 3,262 7,952 16,200 12,655 9,074 7,363 5,015 8,080 9,888 6,369 6,012 18,541 125,911 1,129 1,643 2,098 1,528 3,930 7,544 5,510 3,477 2,795 2,668	50-54 2,242 3,932 2,891 7,397 15,182 13,724 9,095 7,001 4,673 7,898 9,242 9,095 14,673 7,898 9,242 9,095 7,001 4,673 7,898 9,242 13,724 9,095 7,001 4,673 7,898 9,242 9,095 7,001 4,673 7,898 9,242 9,095 7,001 4,673 7,898 9,242 9,095 7,001 4,673 7,898 9,242 9,095 7,001 4,673 7,898 9,242 9,095 7,001 4,673 7,898 9,242 9,095 7,001 4,673 7,898 9,242 9,095 7,001 4,673 7,898 9,242 9,245 9,242 9,095 7,001 4,673 7,898 9,242 9,242 9,242 9,242 9,095 7,001 4,673 7,898 9,242 9,242 9,242 9,242 9,245 9,242 9,245 9,242 9,245 9,242 9,242 9,245 9,242 9,245 9,242 9,245 9,245 9,245 9,245 9,245 9,245 9,245 9,245 9,245 9,245 9,245 9,245 9,245 9,245 9,245 9,245 9,245 9,245 9,245 1,429 1,702 2,389 1,223 3,516 6,6801 5,555 3,578 2,692 1,648 2,571 1,648 2,571 1,648 2,571 1,648 2,571	55-59 1,825 2,543 3,007 3,327 2,234 5,704 11,624 10,273 6,953 5,756 4,059 6,845 8,961 17,579 102,720 706 928 1,066 1,540 8,965 1,540 8,965 1,540 8,965 1,540 8,965 1,540 8,965 1,540 8,965 1,540 8,965 2,827 2,213 1,459 2,206	60 and over 549 996 969 1,088 686 1,856 3,735 3,518 2,524 1,129 249 760 19,396 19,396 0 6 5 11 141 43 28 29 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 11	All ages 36,230 46,165 7,317 69,272 48,161 115,819 227,616 157,269 116,786 94,739 92,467 106,237 10,6237 764,259 52,580 134,073 1,492,583 1,492,583 1,492,583 1,492,563 3,3,809 19,474 48,524 9,676 28,753 3,3,809 19,474 48,524 9,675 29,197 19,676 28,753 3,809 19,474 48,524 9,675 29,197 10,6554 10,7660 22,087
Over All FEM, Over	D KINGDC on of aloyment ks r less 1 and up 2 4 6 8 13 22 6 5 7 8 104 156 208 260 ALE 0 1 less 1 and up 2 4 6 5 5 2 6 5 7 8 104 156 208 260 7 8 104 156 208 208 200 208 200 208 200 208 200 200	M to 2 4 6 8 13 26 5 52 65 57 8 104 156 208 260 260 265 57 8 104 156 208 260 265 57 8 104 13 266 57 8 104 156 208 266 208 266 266 208 266 266 208 266 208 266 266 208 266 266 266 208 266 266 208 266 266 266 266 208 266 266 266 266 266 266 266 26	AGE GROU Under 18 8668 758 1,280 741 1,534 1,754 1,746 564 186 119 28 28 28 12 0 0 0 0 9,201 633 629 1,102 1,012 1,012 1,312 3,604 1,217 1,312 3,604 1,217 1,312 3,604 1,217 1,312 3,604 1,217 1,312 3,604 1,217 1,312 1,312 1,014 1	PS 18 1.995 2.147 4.076 5.314 2.484 5.488 9.747 5.520 2.909 589 2500 167 45 0 0 0 40,731 1.348 1.405 2.769 4.263 1.529 3.347 5.646 3.102 1.487 3.347 5.646 3.102 1.487 3.347 5.646 3.102 1.487 3.99 1.31 9.3 2.90 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	19 1,563 1,739 3,172 3,290 2,293 5,316 9,465 5,490 4,338 5,289 2,717 2,787 386 200 0 0 47,859 885 1,065 1,791 2,172 1,300 3,259 5,644 2,941 2,177 2,756 1,285 1,194 174 174 174 174 174	20-24 8,425 9,644 15,231 14,835 10,690 26,233 21,557 17,968 11,899 13,929 16,314 7,862 4,434 3,475 261,929 3,961 4,736 7,389 7,569 4,927 11,955 24,261 10,014 6,875 6,369 4,220 4,317 5,388 2,121 1,002 709	25-29 6,205 7,681 11,685 11,268 8,534 20,127 39,242 26,323 20,852 17,324 11,742 17,031 19,176 11,019 8,245 16,236 252,690 2,239 3,118 4,353 4,613 3,045 7,203 13,655 8,406 5,819 4,329 2,636 3,210 3,860 1,890 1,890 3,860 1,891 3,860 1,891 3,860 1,891 3,860 1,891 3,860 1,897 2,336	30-34 4,457 5,450 8,393 8,194 6,358 15,045 30,108 21,924 17,183 14,067 9,876 15,122 18,108 10,711 8,946 22,406 216,348 1,401 1,926 2,611 2,996 1,785 4,737 9,122 6,355 4,156 3,005 1,714 2,304 2,545 1,388 972 2,400	35-39 3,217 4,030 6,079 6,163 4,493 10,790 21,834 16,601 12,594 10,127 7,380 11,249 13,203 8,536 7,445 20,537 164,278 1,978 2,287 1,978 2,287 1,338 3,484 6,664 4,700 3,001 2,287 1,283 1,672 1,895 977 7,733 1,810	40-44 2,451 3,362 4,907 4,861 3,495 8,377 16,893 13,084 9,521 8,007 5,633 8,953 10,567 6,920 6,279 18,240 131,550 985 1,359 1,892 2,353 1,312 3,461 6,492 4,786 2,980 2,324 1,508 1,931 2,144 1,134 918 1,940	45-49 2,433 3,883 4,432 4,752 3,262 7,952 16,200 12,655 9,074 7,363 5,015 8,080 9,888 6,369 6,012 18,541 125,911 1,129 1,643 2,091 1,528 3,930 7,544 5,510 3,477 2,568 2,822 1,634 1,216 2,568 2,822 1,634 1,216 2,568 2,822 1,634 1,216 2,558 2,822 1,634 1,216 2,558 2,822 1,634 1,216 2,558 2,822 1,634 1,216 2,558 2,822 1,634 1,216 2,558 2,822 1,634 1,216 2,558 2,568 2,822 1,634 1,216 2,558 2,568 2,822 1,558 2,822 1,634 1,216 2,558 2,568 2,822 1,634 1,216 2,558 2,568 2,822 1,634 1,216 2,558 2,51	50-54 2,242 3,932 4,001 4,900 2,891 7,397 15,182 13,724 9,095 7,001 4,673 7,898 9,242 6,044 5,449 16,299 119,970 119,970 897 1,429 1,702 2,389 1,223 3,516 6,801 5,555 3,578 2,692 2,692 2,692 1,648 2,571 2,858 1,873 2,874 2,87	55-59 1,825 2,543 3,007 3,327 2,234 5,704 11,624 10,273 6,953 5,756 4,059 6,845 8,961 17,579 102,720 7066 928 1,066 1,540 878 2,404 4,935 4,255 2,827 2,213 1,790 2,206 2,831 1,790 1,351 4,200	60 and over 549 996 969 1,088 686 1,856 1,856 1,856 3,735 3,518 2,524 1,129 249 760 19,396 0 6 9 9 249 760 19,396 5 111 413 28 25 24 760 19,396	All ages 36,230 46,165 36,230 46,165 115,317 69,272 48,161 115,819 227,616 157,269 116,786 94,739 92,467 106,237 106,237 106,237 134,073 1,492,583
Over All Over	D KINGDC on of aloyment ks ir less 1 and up 2 4 6 8 39 52 65 78 104 156 208 260 208 260 208 260 208 260 208 260 265 1 and up 4 6 8 13 26 52 65 78 10 4 6 8 13 26 208 260 20 1 2 1 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	M to 2 4 6 8 13 26 55 26 55 26 208 208 200 200 200 200 200 200	AGE GROU Under 18 868 758 1,365 1,280 741 1,534 1,740 564 119 28 12 0 0 0 0 9,201 633 629 1,102 1,013 604 1,217 1,013 604 1,217 1,013 85 285 200 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	PS 18 1.995 2.147 4.076 5.314 2.484 5.488 9.747 5.520 2.909 589 250 167 455 0 0 0 40.731 1.348 1.405 2.769 4.263 1.529 3.347 5.646 3.102 1.487 3299 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	19 1,563 1,739 3,172 3,290 2,293 5,316 9,465 9,465 9,465 5,490 4,338 5,289 2,711 2,787 386 20 0 0 47,859 885 1,065 1,791 2,172 1,300 3,259 5,644 2,941 2,177 2,756 1,285 1,194 1,74 1,285 1,194 1,74 1,285 1,194 1,74 1,74 1,791 2,172 1,300 3,259 5,644 2,941 2,172 1,300 3,259 5,644 2,941 2,172 1,300 3,259 5,644 2,941 2,172 1,300 3,259 5,644 2,941 2,172 1,300 3,259 5,644 2,941 2,172 1,300 3,259 5,644 2,941 2,172 1,300 3,259 5,644 2,941 2,172 1,300 3,259 5,644 2,941 2,777 2,757 1,995 5,644 2,941 2,777 2,756 1,995 5,644 2,941 2,777 2,756 1,995 5,644 2,941 2,777 2,756 1,995 5,644 2,941 2,777 2,756 1,995 5,644 2,941 2,777 2,756 1,995 5,644 2,941 2,777 2,756 1,990 2,559 5,644 2,941 2,777 2,756 1,995 5,644 2,941 2,777 2,756 1,997 2,757 1,997 2,757 1,997 2,757 1,997 2,756 1,997 2,756 1,997 2,756 1,994 2,756 1,997 2,756 1,994 2,756 1,994 2,756 1,994 2,756 1,994 2,756 1,994 1,994 2,756 1,994 1,994 1,994 2,756 1,994 1,994 1,285 1,994 1,994 1,285 1,994 1,994 1,285 1,994 1,994 1,994 1,285 1,994 1,994 1,285 1,994 1,994 1,285 1,994 1,	20-24 8,425 9,644 15,231 14,835 10,690 26,233 51,840 27,593 21,557 17,968 11,899 13,929 16,314 7,862 4,434 3,475 261,929 3,961 4,736 4,736 4,736 261,929 3,961 4,736 4,317 5,388 2,121 1,002 7,099 10,5,813 10,5,815 10,5,815 10,5,815 10,5,815 10,5,815 10,5,815 10	25-29 6,205 7,681 11,685 11,268 8,534 20,127 29,242 26,323 20,852 17,324 11,742 17,031 19,176 11,019 8,245 16,236 252,690 2,239 3,118 4,353 4,613 3,045 7,203 13,655 8,406 5,819 4,329 2,636 3,210 3,860 0,890 1,217 2,336 7,1,929	30-34 4,457 5,450 6,358 15,045 30,108 21,924 17,183 14,067 9,876 15,122 18,108 10,711 8,946 22,406 216,348 1,401 1,926 2,406 2,611 2,996 1,785 4,737 9,122 6,355 4,156 3,005 1,714 2,304 2,545 1,388 972 2,400 49,417	35-39 3,217 4,030 6,079 6,163 4,493 10,790 21,834 16,601 12,594 10,127 7,380 11,249 13,203 8,536 7,445 20,537 164,278 1,978 2,287 1,388 3,484 4,6664 4,700 3,001 2,277 1,283 1,672 1,875 1,672 1,875 1,875 1,672 1,875 1,875 1,875 1,875 1,875 1,672 1,875 1,875 1,672 1,875 1,672 1,875 1,672 1,875 1,672 1,875 1,672 1,875 1,672 1,875 1,672 1,875 1,672 1,875 1,672 1,875 1,672 1,875 1,672 1,875 1,672 1,875 1,672 1,875 1,672 1,875 1,672 1,672 1,875 1,672 1,875 1,672 1,875 1,672 1,875 1,672 1,672 1,773 1,672 1,875 1,672 1,672 1,675 1,675 1,775 1,775 1,775 1,675 1,775 1,675 1,775 1,775 1,775 1,675 1,675 1,775 1,675 1,875 1,875 1,675 1,875	40-44 2,451 3,362 8,377 16,893 13,084 9,521 8,007 5,633 8,953 10,567 10,567 10,567 10,567 10,567 131,550 985 1,359 1,359 1,359 1,359 1,359 1,359 1,312 3,461 1,349 2,353 1,312 3,461 1,492 2,353 1,312 3,461 1,492 2,353 1,312 3,461 1,492 2,353 1,312 3,461 1,492 2,353 1,312 3,461 1,492 2,353 1,312 3,461 1,492 2,353 1,312 3,461 1,492 2,353 1,312 3,461 1,492 2,353 1,312 3,461 1,492 2,353 1,312 3,461 1,492 2,353 1,312 3,461 1,492 2,354 1,312 3,461 1,492 2,354 1,312 3,461 1,492 2,353 1,312 3,461 1,492 2,353 1,312 3,461 1,492 2,353 1,312 3,461 1,507 2,980 2,354 1,312 3,461 1,507 2,985 1,359 2,353 1,312 3,461 1,508 2,980 2,354 1,312 3,461 1,508 2,980 2,354 1,312 3,461 1,508 2,980 2,354 1,312 3,461 1,508 2,980 2,354 1,312 3,461 1,350 2,354 1,312 3,461 1,350 2,354 1,312 3,461 1,358 1,359 2,354 1,359 2,354 1,357 1,357 1,	45-49 2,433 3,883 4,432 4,752 3,262 7,952 16,200 12,655 9,074 7,363 5,015 8,080 9,888 6,369 6,012 18,541 125,911 1,129 1,643 2,091 2,608 1,528 3,930 7,544 5,510 3,477 2,797 1,742 2,568 2,822 2,822 2,825 2,797 1,744 5,510 3,477 2,757 44,996	50-54 2,242 3,932 2,891 7,397 15,182 13,724 9,095 7,001 4,673 7,898 9,242 6,044 5,449 16,299 119,970 119,970 897 1,429 1,997 1,223 3,516 6,801 5,555 3,578 2,692 1,648 2,571 2,858 1,648 2,571 2,858 1,680 1,393 3,274	55-59 1,825 2,543 3,007 3,327 2,234 5,704 11,624 10,273 6,953 6,845 8,961 6,509 5,521 17,579 102,720 706 928 1,066 1,540 878 2,404 4,935 4,255 2,827 2,213 1,459 2,203 1,459 2,203 1,459 2,203 1,790 1,351 4,205	60 and over 549 996 969 1,088 686 1,856 3,735 3,518 2,524 1,129 327 394 1,129 327 394 1,129 327 760 19,396 0 6 6 9 9 6 6 5 111 41 43 28 217 11 1 51 9 292	All ages 36,230 46,165 9,272 48,161 115,819 227,616 157,269 116,786 94,739 63,593 92,467 106,237 106,237 10,6237 10,6237 10,6237 10,6237 14,259 52,580 134,073 1,492,583 1,492,583 13,407 13,675 13,675 13,675 13,675 13,6537 19,676 28,753 33,809 19,474 48,524 22,087 19,676 28,753 33,809 19,474 48,524 21,676 28,753 33,809 19,474 48,524 21,675 33,809 19,474 48,524 21,676 28,753 33,809 19,474 48,524 21,675 33,809 19,474 48,524 21,675 33,809 19,474 48,524 10,676 22,087 10,665 11,660 22,087 10,665 11,660 22,087 10,645 10,645 10,665 10,665 10,665 10,7660 24,664 10,7660 24,644 10,675 1

2.7 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Age

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 Oct	2,195.6	161.2	433.4	368.0	514.9	372.9	322.9	22.3	2,212.3
1996 Jan Apr July Oct	2,292.6 2,205.9 2,139.8 1,960.9	163.1 152.2 149.7 140.7	439.0 406.1 429.6 367.7	387.3 368.7 353.9 324.6	545.9 528.9 503.7 466.6	393.7 387.1 366.4 340.0	339.1 339.4 315.1 301.5	24.5 23.6 21.3 19.7	2,310.5 2,223.9 2,158.1 1,977.2
MALE 1995 Oct	1,667.1	101.3	308.4	287.6	422.2	284.2	241.5	22.0	1,676.4
1996 Jan Apr July Oct	1,756.2 1,685.0 1,606.1 1,483.4	104.5 97.9 94.8 88.6	317.8 295.4 299.0 261.9	304.7 289.4 274.6 252.7	449.6 432.9 408.9 380.6	301.3 293.4 275.3 257.5	254.1 252.7 232.5 222.7	24.2 23.2 20.9 19.4	1,766.4 1,695.5 1,616.5 1,492.6
FEMALE 1995 Oct	528.6	59.9	125.0	80.5	92.7	88.7	81.4	0.3	535.9
1996 Jan Apr July Oct	536.4 520.9 533.7 477.5	58.6 54.3 54.9 52.1	121.3 110.7 130.6 105.8	82.6 79.2 79.3 71.9	96.3 96.0 94.8 86.0	92.4 93.7 91.1 82.5	85.0 86.7 82.6 78.8	0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3	544.1 528.5 541.6 484.6

* Including some aged under 18.

2.8 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Duration

UNITI	ED 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								a second and the	Thousand
1995	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
	July	298.7	661.9	418.5	336.5	136.4	306.1	2,158.1	779.0
	Oct	213.4	654.8	366.6	319.7	130.8	291.9	1,977.2	742.4
		Propo	ortion of number un	employed					Per cent
1995	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
and the second	Apr	. 10.6	33.1	20.0	15.7	6.3	14.3	100.0	36.3
	July	13.8	30.7	19.4	15.6	6.3	14.2	100.0	36.1
	Oct	10.8	33.1	18.5	16.2	6.6	14.8	100.0	37.5
MALE	A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A								Thousand
1995	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
	July	189.9	475.1	312.6	264.2	111.2	263.5	1,616.5	638.9
	Oct	149.7	460.9	274.1	250.8	106.2	250.9	1,492.6	607.9
		Propo	ortion of number un	employed					Per cent
1995	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
	July	11.7	29.4	19.3	16.3	6.9	16.3	100.0	39.5
	Oct	10.0	30.9	18.4	16.8	7.1	16.8	100.0	40.7
FEMA	IF								Thousand
1995	Oct	74.7	213.9	99.5	75.1	26.6	46.0	535.9	147.7
1996	lan	75.4	217.8	106.8	73.4	25.6	45.2	544 1	144.2
1000	Anr	73.6	196.4	115.6	73.4	25.3	44 1	528.5	142.8
	July	108.8	186.8	105.9	72.3	25.2	42.6	541.6	140.1
	Oct	63.6	193.9	92.6	68.9	24.6	41.0	484.6	134.5
		Propo	rtion of number up	employed					Per cent
1995	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	47	8.3	100.0	26.5
	Apr	13.9	37.2	21.9	13.9	4.8	84	100.0	27.0
	July	20.1	34.5	19.6	13.3	47	7.9	100.0	25.9
	Oct	13.1	40.0	19.1	14.2	5.1	8.5	100.0	27.7

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.9

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts as at October 10 1996

-		Male	Female	All	Rate +		- 4992	Male	Female	All	Rate +	
					Per cent employees and unem- ployed	Per cent workforce					Per cent employees and unem- ployed	Per cent workforce
SOUTI	dshire	11,103 5,294	4,074 1,680	15,177 6,974	7.0	6.1	Three Rivers Watford Welwyn Hatfield	1,014 1,557 1,297	333 458 475	1,347 2,015 1,772		
	Mid Bedfordshire North Bedfordshire South Bedfordshire	1,298 2,934 1,577	613 1,122 659	1,911 4,056 2,236			Isle of Wight	3,626	1,186	4,812	10.4	8.8
Berksl	Ire Bracknell Newbury Reading Slough Windsor and Maidenhea Wokingham	11,555 1,172 1,457 3,157 2,960 d 1,682 1,127	3,812 408 554 916 920 607 407	15,367 1,580 2,011 4,073 3,880 2,289 1,534	4.2	3.7	Ashford Canterbury Dartford Dover Gillingham Gravesham Maidstone Rochester-upon-Medwa	1,911 3,065 1,956 2,827 2,193 2,625 2,378 y 3,967	568 921 638 779 802 853 817 1,383	2,479 3,986 2,594 3,606 2,995 3,478 3,195 5,350	0.0	7.1
Buckir	ghamshire Aylesbury Vale Chiltem Milton Keynes South Buckinghamshire Wvcombe	9,305 1,910 899 3,549 709 2,238	3,266 757 317 1,220 278 694	12,571 2,667 1,216 4,769 987 2,932	4.6	3.8	Sevenoaks Shepway Swale Thanet Tonbridge and Malling Tunbridge Wells	1,663 2,995 3,272 4,703 1,529 1,613	609 733 1,049 1,306 613 502	2,272 3,728 4,321 6,009 2,142 2,115		
East 9	Brighton Eastbourne Hastings Hove Lewes	19,758 7,423 1,803 2,934 3,147 1,646	7,040 2,814 573 872 1,192 519	26,798 10,237 2,376 3,806 4,339 2,165	10.6	8.8	Oxfordshire Cherwell Oxford South Oxfordshire Vale of White Horse West Oxfordshire	7,359 1,490 2,931 1,223 869 846	2,816 594 994 478 387 363	10,175 2,084 3,925 1,701 1,256 1,209	4.0	3.2
Essex	Rother Wealden Basildon Braintree Brentwood Castle Point Chelmsford Dolchester Epping Forest	1,429 1,376 32,944 3,867 2,152 962 1,809 2,479 2,479 2,717 2,129	508 562 11,730 1,372 817 360 665 1,049 964 814	1,937 1,938 44,674 5,239 2,969 1,322 2,474 3,528 3,681 2,943	8.5 .	6.9	Surrey Embnidge Epsom and Ewell Guidford Mole Valley Reigate and Banstead Runnymede Spelthorne Surrey Heath Tandridge Waverley	11,073 1,364 841 1,274 718 1,356 871 1,314 717 831 1,003	4,060 549 300 461 255 473 330 506 258 307 365	15,133 1,913 1,141 1,735 973 1,829 1,201 1,820 975 1,138 1,368	3.7	3.1
Greate	Haidow Maldon Rochford Southend-on-Sea Tendring Thurrock Uttlesford	1,719 1,047 1,354 5,622 3,148 3,265 674 251,515	667 367 499 1,784 946 1,126 300 92,155	2,386 1,414 1,853 7,406 4,094 4,391 974 343,670	9.6	8.5	Woking West Sussex Adur Arun Chichester Crawley Horsham Mid Sussex	784 9,582 866 2,026 1,138 1,595 984 1,368	256 3,274 319 638 436 537 387 486	1,040 12,856 1,185 2,664 1,574 2,132 1,371 1,854	4.5	3.8
	Barking and Dagenham Barnet Bexley	4,769 7,060 5,132	1,501 2,764 1,935	6,270 9,824 7,067			Worthing EAST ANGLIA	1,605	471	2,076		
	Brent Bromley Camden Dity of London City of Westminster Croydon Ealing Enfield	11,889 6,267 7,880 88 5,420 9,644 9,154 8,280	4,426 2,149 3,446 38 2,371 3,479 3,288 2,930 2,930	16,315 8,416 11,326 7,791 13,123 12,442 11,210			Cambridgeshire Cambridge East Cambridgeshire Fenland Huntingdon Peterborough South Cambridgeshire	11,811 2,256 758 1,628 1,908 3,996 1,265	4,533 846 317 606 862 1,356 546	16,344 3,102 1,075 2,234 2,770 5,352 1,811	5.4	4.6
	Hackney Hackney Haringey Haring Harow Havering Hillingdon Hounslow isington	13,523 n 6,868 12,285 3,995 4,423 4,542 5,960 9,815	4,765 2,876 4,551 1,688 1,495 1,656 2,161 4,037	11,302 18,288 9,744 16,836 5,683 5,918 6,198 8,121 13,852			Norfolk Breakland Great Yarmouth North Norfolk Norwich South Norfolk West Norfolk	16,332 1,809 1,360 3,075 1,599 4,429 1,595 2,465	5,645 702 595 973 529 1,350 640 856	21,977 2,511 1,955 4,048 2,128 5,779 2,235 3,321	7.1	5.9
	Kensington and Chelsea Kingston-upon-Thames Lambeth Lewisham Merton Newham Redbridge Richmond-upon-Thames Southwark Sutton Tower Hamlets	4,582 2,337 14,804 12,205 4,630 12,032 6,483 2,921 12,680 3,251 10,587	2,283 916 5,685 4,240 1,723 3,632 2,338 1,235 4,517 1,214 2,809	6,865 3,253 20,489 16,445 6,353 15,664 8,821 4,156 17,197 4,465 13,396			Suffolk Babergh Forest Heath Ipswich Mid Suffolk St Edmundsbury Suffolk Coastal Waveney SOUTH WEST	12,569 1,210 712 3,181 1,071 1,451 1,838 3,106	4,432 411 289 931 428 575 715 1,083	17,001 1,621 1,001 4,112 1,499 2,026 2,553 4,189	6.2	5.2
	Waltham Forest Wandsworth	9,446 9,632	3,263 3,693	12,709 13,325			Avon (Former county) Bath and N E Somerset	22,691	7,933	30,624	61	5.2
Hamps	hire Basingstoke and Deane East Hampshire Eastleigh	28,127 1,712 1,228 1,387	9,152 645 523 434	37,279 2,357 1,751 1,821	5.8	4.8	Bristol North Somerset South Gloucestershire	12,586 3,304 3,233	4,012 1,173 1,335	16,598 4,477 4,568	7.5 7.6 4.9	6.7 6.0 4.2
	Fareham Gosport Hart Havant New Forest Portsmouth Rushmoor Southampton Teet Valley	1,360 1,348 564 2,594 2,220 5,938 988 6,748	477 559 205 712 791 1,809 372 1,842	1,837 1,907 769 3,306 3,011 7,747 1,360 8,590			Cornwall Caradon Cariók Isles of Soilly Kerrier North Cornwall Penwith Restormel	13,030 1,619 2,339 14 2,640 1,832 2,057 2,529	4,577 649 794 3 831 652 719 929	17,607 2,268 3,133 17 3,471 2,484 2,776 3,458	10.9	8.3
Hertfor	rest vaney Winchester dshine Broxbourne Dacorum East Hertfordshine Hertsmere North Hertfordshine St Albans Stevenage	900 1,140 15,038 1,591 1,928 1,375 1,336 1,778 1,333 1,829	381 402 599 655 620 494 696 465 614	1,281 1,542 20,447 2,190 2,583 1,995 1,830 2,474 1,798 2,443	5.1	4.3	Devon East Devon Exeter Mid Devon North Devon Plymouth South Hams Teignbridge	24,644 1,602 2,499 920 1,867 8,549 1,320 2,044	8,461 570 787 376 638 2,938 552 719	33,105 2,172 3,286 1,296 2,505 11,487 1,872 2,763	8.1	6.4

Unemployment rates are calculated as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of employees in employment, unemployed claimants, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related government-training programmes) and as a percentage of estimates of employees in employment and the unemployed only. All the county rates shown are calculated using mid-1995 based denominators.

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2.9 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.9

Unemployment in	counties	and loc	al autho	rity distric	ts as at C	ctober 10 1996	Shine water	12518-1				Unemployment in	counties	and loca	al author	ity districts	s as at O	ctober 10 1996	engel kang		Real Property	ni merina	Sales -
A TANK A CANADA	Male	Female	All	Rate +		М	lale Fe	emale	All	Rate +			Male	Female	All	Rate +			Male	Female	All	Rate +	
				Per cent employees and unem- ployed	Per cent workforce					Per cent Pe employees we and unem- ployed	er cent orkforce					Per cent P employees w and unem- ployed	er cent vorkforce	,	4			Per cent employees and unem- ployed	Per cent workford
Torbay Torridge West Devon	3,833 1,209 801	1,112 460 309	4,945 1,669 1,110			Rutland Eincolnshire	255 11,891 964	89 4,425 327	344 16,316 1,291	7.3	5.9	Sefton St Helens Wirral	9,191 5,190 11,075	2,758 1,521 3,292	11,949 6,711 14,367			NORTHERN IRELAND Antrim Ards Armagh	62,753 1,210 1,791 1,885	18,811 424 650 618	81,564 1,634 2,441 2,503	12.4	10.6
Dorset Bournemouth Christchurch East Dorset North Dorset Poole Purbeck West Dorset Weymouth and Portlan	13,013 4,954 636 856 486 2,625 670 1,190 nd 1,596	4,129 1,453 224 340 200 754 229 453 476	17,142 6,407 860 1,196 686 3,379 899 1,643 2,072	6.9	5.4	East Lindsey Lincoln North Kesteven South Holland South Kesteven West Lindsey Northamptonshire Corby	2,592 3,292 1,139 829 1,624 1,451 10,089 1,217	901 933 541 370 738 615 3,669 382	3,493 4,225 1,680 1,199 2,362 2,066 13,758 1,599	5.5	4.8	NORTH Ceveland (Former County) Harlepool Middlesborough Redcar and Cleveland Stockton-on-Tees	22,071 3,652 6,707 5,386 6,326 11,360	5,746 818 1,728 1,382 1,818 3,442	27,817 4,470 8,435 6,768 8,144 14,802	13.3 12.5 13.7 10.4 7.3	12.0 11.7 12.4 9.4 6.2	Ballymona Ballymoney Banbridge Belfast Carrickfergus Castlereagh Coleraine Cookstown Craigavon	1,583 926 765 14,844 1,031 1,462 2,114 1,324 2,247 5,545	623 222 284 3,959 380 556 706 411 689 1 257	2,206 1,148 1,049 18,803 1,411 2,018 2,820 1,735 2,936 6,802		
Gloucestershire Cheltenham Cotswold Forest of Dean Gloucester Stroud Tewkesbury	9,627 2,339 685 1,381 2,634 1,595 993	3,498 755 292 539 831 671 410	13,125 3,094 977 1,920 3,465 2,266 1,403	5.8	4.8	Daventry East Northamptonshire Kettering Northampton South Northamptonshire Wellingborough Nottinghamshire	701 873 1,364 4,090 655 1,189 29,394	347 336 471 1,394 305 434 9,009	1,048 1,209 1,835 5,484 960 1,623 38,403	8.8	7.8	Allerdale Barrow-In-Furness Cartisle Copeland Eden South Lakeland	2,721 2,251 2,290 2,347 489 1,262 15,369	763 570 736 688 236 449 4,009	3,484 2,821 3,026 3,035 725 1,711 19,378	9.3	8.1	Down Dungannon Fermanagh Larne Limavady Lisburn Magherafelt	2,034 2,047 2,321 953 1,600 2,873 1,432 770	791 608 634 362 426 956 400 200	2,825 2,655 2,955 1,315 2,026 3,829 1,832 970		
Somerset Mendip Sedgemoor South Somerset Taunton Deane West Somerset	8,731 1,847 2,077 2,082 2,014 711	3,385 821 784 835 697 248	12,116 2,668 2,861 2,917 2,711 959	6.6	5.3	Ashfield Bassetlaw Broxtowe Geding Mansfield Newark Nottingham Rushcliffe	3,039 2,762 2,054 2,319 2,952 2,160 12,360 1,748	860 904 801 876 835 735 3,337 661	3,899 3,666 2,855 3,195 3,787 2,895 15,697 2,409			Chester-le-Street Darlington Derwentside Durham Easington Sedgefield Teesdale WearValley	1,304 3,075 2,464 1,859 2,367 1,940 418 1,942	352 811 628 596 557 492 145 428	3,886 3,092 2,455 2,924 2,432 563 2,370			Newry and Mourne Newtownabbey North Down Omagh Strabane	4,198 1,994 1,795 2,046 1,963	1,078 740 854 607 376	5,276 2,734 2,649 2,653 2,339		
Wiltshire Kennet North Wiltshire Salisbury Thamesdown WestWiltshire WEST MIDLANDS	8,559 845 1,554 1,431 3,047 1,682	3,249 390 632 501 1,072 654	11,808 1,235 2,186 1,932 4,119 2,336	5.0	3.9	YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE Humberside (Former county) East Riding of Yorkshire Kingston-upon-Hull North East Lincolnshire North Lincolnshire	25,953 6,025 11,043 5,389 3,496	7,868 2,239 2,928 1,569 1,132	33,821 8,264 13,971 6,958 4,628	7.7 11.3 10.2 6.8	6.6 10.5 9.3 5.9	Northumberland Alnwick Berwick-upon-Tweed Blyth Valley Castle Morpeth Tynedale Wansbeck	7,921 804 459 2,299 1,023 985 2,351	2,513 265 142 772 345 390 599	10,434 1,069 601 3,071 1,368 1,375 2,950	10.0	8.1						
Hereford and Worcester Bromsgrove Hereford Leominster Malvem Hills Reddich South Herefordshire Worcester Worcester	12,118 1,418 1,186 638 1,264 1,737 771 2,002 1,296	4,790 568 499 244 475 709 326 686 616	16,908 1,986 1,685 882 1,739 2,446 1,097 2,688 1,912	6.3	5.2	North Yorkshire Craven Hambleton Harrogate Richmondshire Ryedale Scarborough Selby	8,656 526 1,047 1,868 459 614 2,731 1,411	3,668 205 524 949 281 267 878 564	12,324 731 1,571 2,817 740 881 3,609 1,975	5.9	4.7	Tyne and Wear Gateshead Newcastle upon Tyne North Tyneside South Tyneside Sunderland WALES	40,494 6,345 11,347 6,112 6,003 10,687 74,279	10,789 1,598 2,999 1,841 1,655 2,696 22,345	51,283 7,943 14,346 7,953 7,658 13,383 96,624	10.5	9.7						
Wyre Forest Shropshire Bridgnorth North Shropshire Oswestry Shrewsbury and Atchan South Shropshire The Wrekin	1,806 6,569 622 683 612 m 1,432 554 2,666	667 2,354 258 270 276 485 203 862	2,473 8,923 880 953 888 1,917 757 3,528	5.4	4.4	South Yorkshire Bamsley Doncaster Rotherham Sheffield West Yorkshire Bradford Calderdale	43,571 1 6,300 10,373 8,430 18,468 55,030 1 13,681 4,502	12,324 1,640 2,760 2,159 5,765 16,454 3,904 1,414	55,895 7,940 13,133 10,589 24,233 71,484 17,585 5,916	11.3 7.9	9.9 7.0	Blaenau Gwent Bridgend Caerphilly Cardiff Carmarthenshire Ceredigion Conwy Denbighshire Flintshire	2,140 2,571 4,572 9,335 4,081 1,399 2,813 2,350 2,710 2,710	511 742 1,232 2,652 1,427 528 859 759 934	2,651 3,313 5,804 11,987 5,508 1,927 3,672 3,109 3,644 5,566	12.5 10.7 12.1 7.3 10.0 8.9 10.2 8.6 6.3 10.5	11.0 8.7 10.9 6.7 7.9 6.3 8.3 7.4 5.6 8.3						
Staffordshire Cannock Chase East Staffordshire Lichfield Newcastle-under-Lyme South Staffordshire Stafford Staffordshire Moorlands Stoke-on-Trent Tamworth	19,192 1,936 2,207 1,268 2,133 1,738 1,764 5,779 1,269	6,589 627 722 526 716 714 651 464 1,664 505	25,781 2,563 2,929 1,794 2,849 2,452 2,415 1,562 7,443 1,774	6.6	5.7	Lindees Leeds Wakefield York NORTH WEST Cheshire Chester Congleton Crewe and Nontwich	8,816 19,526 8,505 3,433 18,756 2,274 1,096 2,117	2,743 5,899 2,494 1,119 6,162 730 426 683	25,425 10,999 4,552 24,918 3,004 1,522 2 800	5.5 6.2	4.5 5.5	Sie of Anglesey Merthyr Tydfi Monmouthshire Neath Port Talbot Newport Pembrokeshire Powys Rhondda, Cynon, Taff Swansea The Vale of Glamorga Torfaen	2,383 1,872 1,417 3,308 4,112 3,689 1,710 f 6,124 6,213 n 2,854 2,184	1,137 732 454 543 921 1,220 1,066 738 1,554 1,790 975 630	3,115 2,326 1,960 4,229 5,332 4,755 2,448 7,678 8,003 3,829 2,814	15.9 12.0 6.7 9.8 8.1 13.1 5.6 10.1 8.6 7.1 8.3	13.3 10.0 6.0 8.9 7.3 9.5 4.3 8.8 7.8 6.4 6.8						
Warwickshire North Warwickshire Nuneaton and Bedwort Rugby Stratford-on-Avon Warwick	7,546 898 1,399 1,187 1,760	2,968 337 804 604 549 674	10,514 1,235 3,113 1,996 1,736 2,434	5.4	4.6	Elevene and real workshows Elevene Port and Neston Halton Macclesfield Vale Royal Warrington	2,117 1,803 4,148 1,883 2,069 3,366	542 1,213 636 753 1,179	2,345 5,361 2,519 2,822 4,545 86,259	8.1	7.3	Wrexham SCOTLAND Aberdeen, City of Aberdeenshire Angus	2,583 141,193 4,339 2,765 2,449	881 42,208 1,345 1,199 1.028	3,464 183,401 5,684 3,964 3,477	7.1 3.3 5.5 10.6	6.0 2.9 4.9 9.3						•
West Midlands Birmingham Coventry Dudley Sandwell Solihull Walsall Wolverhampton EAST MIDLANDS	86,330 39,497 9,063 7,166 10,215 3,990 7,920 8,479	27,445 12,224 2,817 2,559 3,287 1,529 2,399 2,630	113,775 51,721 11,880 9,725 13,502 5,519 10,319 11,109	9.8	8.8	Bolton Bury Manchester Oldham Rochdale Salford Stockport Tameside Trafford Wigan	5,915 3,011 19,599 5,497 5,338 6,005 4,878 5,077 4,277 7,277	1,535 1,016 5,525 1,630 1,558 1,558 1,527 1,447 1,629 1,360 2,158	7,450 4,027 25,124 7,127 6,896 7,532 6,325 6,706 5,637 9,435			Argyll & Bute Borders, The Scottish Clackmannanshire, Th Duriffries & Galloway Dundee, City of East Ayrshire East Dunbartonshire East Lothian East Renfrewshire Edinburgh, City of	2,386 1,468 1,433 3,694 6,016 4,364 1,995 1,704 1,424 11,771	825 533 413 1,305 1,743 1,237 689 474 533 3,605 1,474	3,211 2,001 1,846 4,999 7,759 5,601 2,684 2,178 1,957 15,376	9.6 5.1 11.6 9.1 9.7 14.0 9.8 9.3 12.5 5.9	8.4 4.4 10.1 7.9 8.5 12.3 8.7 8.2 11.0 5.2						
Derbyshire Amber Valley Bolsover Chesterfield Derby Derbyshire Dales Erewash High Peak North East Derbyshire South Derbyshire	22,218 1,964 2,044 2,957 7,209 790 2,330 1,458 2,247 1,219	7,146 705 527 898 2,213 335 795 469 736 468	29,364 2,669 2,571 3,855 9,422 1,125 3,125 1,927 2,983 1,687	8.1	7.2	Lancashire Blackburn Bunley Chorley Fylde Hyndburn Lancaster Pendle Preston	27,928 3,417 4,089 1,335 1,709 687 1,248 3,458 1,402 3,740	8,038 828 946 362 565 231 397 1,049 368 1,018	35,966 4,245 5,035 1,697 2,274 918 1,645 4,507 1,770 4,758	6.6	5.7	Fife Glasgow, City of Highland Inverclyde Midlothian Moray North Ayrshire Orkney Islands Perthshire & Kinross Perthshire & Kinross	3,887 9,930 25,681 6,543 2,258 1,451 1,782 4,427 9,919 280 2,381 5,027	1,174 3,331 6,531 1,911 550 399 637 1,420 2,587 102 836 1,424	3,061 13,261 32,212 8,454 2,808 1,850 2,419 5,847 12,506 382 3,217 6,461	10.9 9.3 9.9 7.7 8.6 7.7 12.6 11.9 5.0 6.5	0.7 9.6 8.2 8.7 6.8 7.6 6.8 11.1 10.4 4.4 5.7 7.1						
Leicestershire Blaby Charnwood Harborough Hinckley and Bosworth Leicester Melton North West Leicestershir Cadby and Wigston	17,448 989 2,228 575 969 9,901 512 re 1,341 678	6,137 394 915 270 412 3,081 223 477 276	23,585 1,383 3,143 845 1,381 12,982 735 1,818 954	5.8	5.2	Rossendale South Ribble West Lancashire Wyre Merseyside Knowsley Liverpool	430 840 1,407 2,508 1,630 55,463 6,820 23,187	231 524 838 486 15,845 1,777 6,497	653 1,071 1,931 3,346 2,116 71,308 8,597 29,684	13.4	12.0	Sheftand Islands South Ayrshire South Lanarkshire Stirling West Dunbartonshire West Lothian Western Isles	3,037 313 3,244 7,860 1,924 3,789 3,403 1,276	1,424 104 1,121 2,244 639 993 1,005 271	417 4,365 10,104 2,563 4,782 4,408 1,547	4.0 9.2 10.8 7.4 13.0 8.1 14.3	3.5 8.1 9.5 6.5 11.4 7.1 12.6						

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2 1 0 Dorli

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.10

Female

 $\begin{array}{c} 563\\ 755\\ 824\\ 711\\ 949\\ 1,610\\ 975\\ 1,191\\ 1,449\\ 1,073\\ 997\\ 703\\ 622\\ 1,027\\ 826\\ 703\\ 622\\ 1,027\\ 826\\ 703\\ 622\\ 951\\ 578\\ 826\\ 706\\ 701\\ 951\\ 826\\ 706\\ 771\\ 992\\ 903\\ 706\\ 771\\ 922\\ 903\\ 706\\ 771\\ 924\\ 841\\ 841\\ 965\\ \end{array}$

All

1,830 3,203 1,991 2,881 2,473

1,637 2,091 1,917 3,278

2,929 2,555 1,935 2,190 2,163 2,452 2,063 1,562 3,012 2,471 2,449

2,190 2,309 2,162 1,736 2,117

 $\begin{array}{c} 2,147\\ 2,918\\ 3,477\\ 4,204\\ 5,923\\ 3,069\\ 4,131\\ 4,097\\ 4,204\\ 5,923\\ 3,069\\ 4,131\\ 4,097\\ 2,345\\ 3,196\\ 2,242\\ 4,097\\ 4,097\\ 2,345\\ 3,196\\ 2,242\\ 4,144\\ 1,895\\ 1,947\\ 4,028\\ 4,144\\ 3,577\\ 2,991\\ 3,764\\ 3,763\\ 3,701\\ 3,723\\ 3,701\\ 3,685\\ \end{array}$

 $\begin{array}{c} 2,272\\ 2,973\\ 3,477\\ 3,510\\ 5,164\\ 3,016\\ 2,959\\ 2,435\\ 1,558\\ 1,558\\ 1,650\\ 1,497\\ 1,532\\ 3,588\\ 4,557\\ 2,310\\ 4,836\\ 4,557\\ 2,310\\ 2,068\\ 1,546\\ \end{array}$

3,212 2,347 2,510 1,838 4,647 1,762

2,185 1,528 2,027 2,981 2,791 2,246

as at October 10 1996 Un

100	Unemployment in	Parliamentary constituencies as at Oc	ctober 10 1996
	This is a second s		the second s

onemployment in raman	Mala	Famala	All		Malo	Fomalo	A.U.	Unempioyment in raman	cintary constit	acheres a	s at Octobe	110 1330	and the second second
		remale	All				AII			emale	All	and a state	
SOUTH EAST				Kensington Kingston-upon-Thames	2,805 1,319	1,323 514	4,128	West Sussex	1.742	549	2 291	Leominster Mid Worcestershire	1,310 2,251
Bedfordshire	2 404	1 026	4 520	Lewisham East	3,109	1,088	4,197	Chichester	1,138	436	1,574	South Worcestershire	1,419
Mid Bedfordshire	3,494 1,526	669	2,195	Lewisham Deptford	5,194	1,847	5,207 7,041	Horsham	984	387	1,371	Worcester Wyre Forest	2,125 1,806
North Bedfordshire	2,367 2 185	911 818	3,278 3,003	Leyton Mitcham and Morden	4,434 2,906	1,450 1.031	5,884	Mid Sussex Shoreham	1,261	421 408	1,682		
South West Bedfordshire	1,531	650	2,181	Newham North East	4,108	1,207	5,315	Worthing	1,605	471	2,076	Shropshire	
Berkshire				Newham South	3,912	1,194	5,206	FAST ANGLIA				Ludlow North Shropshire	1,176 1,471
East Berkshire	1,493	532	2,025	Norwood Old Bexley and Sidcup	4,871	1,865	6,736	photo and a shire				Shrewsbury and Atcham	1,432
Reading East	1,883	585	2,468	Orpington	1,254	390	1,606	Cambridge	2,052	752	2,804	THE WIEKIT	2,490
Reading West	1,757	520 920	2,277 3.880	Peckham Putnev	4,915 2,321	1,721 944	6,636	Huntingdon North East Cambridgeshire	1,610	707 750	2,317 2,759	Staffordshire Burton	2 207
Windsor and Maidenhead	1,361	483	1,844	Ravensbourne	1,238	417	1,655	Peterborough	3,572	1,174	4,746	Cannock and Burntwood	1,907
Wokingnam	919	335	1,204	Romford	1,354	419	2,005	South West Cambridgeshire	1,152	639	2,055	Newcastle-under-Lyme	1,411 1,662
Buckinghamshire	1 487	554	2 041	Ruislip-Northwood Southwark and Bermondsey	1,010 4 798	423	1,433	u-delk				South East Staffordshire	1,518
Beaconsfield	933	348	1,281	Streatham	4,246	1,733	5,979	Great Yarmouth	3,075	973	4,048	Stafford	1,510
Buckingham Chesham and Amersham	697 876	304 312	1,001	Surbiton Sutton and Cheam	1,389	402 562	1,420	Mid Nortolk North Norfolk	1,510	597 529	2,107 2,128	Staffordshire Moorlands Stoke-on-Trent Central	1,098
Milton Keynes N.E. CC	1,508	549	2,057	Tooting	3,700	1,354	5,054	North West Norfolk	1,952	639	2,591	Stoke-on-Trent North	1,909
Milton Keynes S.W. BC Wycombe	2,041	528	2,712 2,291	Twickenham	1,521	630	9,815 2,151	Norwich North	2,995	645 932	2,583 3,927	Stoke-on-Trent South	1,866
Fact Sugary				Upminster Uxbridge	1,586	521 561	2,107	South Norfolk	1,595	640	2,235	Warwickshire	1 590
Bexhill and Battle	1,251	465	1,716	Vauxhall	5,687	2,087	7,774	South West Notion	1,000	690	2,330	Nuneaton	1,569
Brighton Kemptown Brighton Pavilion	3,756	1,322	5,078 5,159	Walthamstow Wanstead and Woodford	3,138 1,577	1,117 658	4,255	Suffolk Bury St Edmunds	1.616	649	2 265	Rugby and Kenilworth	1,504
Eastbourne	1,934	628	2,562	Westminster North	3,362	1,469	4,831	Central Suffolk	1,688	613	2,301	Warwick and Learnington	1,545
Hastings and Rye	3,234 3,147	980 1,192	4,214 4,339	Wimbledon Woolwich	1,724 3.925	1,316	2,416	lpswich South Suffolk	2,564 1,757	746 626	3,310	West Midlands	
Lewes	1,699	545	2,244			191	OfF41	Suffolk Coastal	1,838	715	2,553	Aldridge-Brownhills	1,584
Wealden	1,070	416	1,486	Hampshire				Waveney	3,106	1,083	4,189	Birmingham Edgbaston Birmingham Erdington	2,163 2,653
Essex	0.004	000	2.500	Aldershot	1,233	464	1,697	SOUTH WEST				Birmingham Hall Green	2,452
Basildon Billericay	2,684 1,743	705	2,448	East Hampshire	1,268	513	1,731	Avon (Former county)				Birmingham Ladywood	3,433 5,067
Braintree	1,909	717	2,626	Eastleigh	1,937	590 539	2,527	Bath Bristol East	2,348	881	3,229	Birmingham Northfield	3,229
Castle Point	1,809	665	2,474	Gosport	1,493	612	2,105	Bristol North West	2,985 2,449	691	3,140	Birmingham Small Heath	5,201
Chelmsford	1,793	776	2,569	Havant New Forest	2,211	580 442	2,791	Bristol South Bristol West	3,121	865	3,986	Birmingham Sparkbrook	4,640
Harlow	1,937	785	2,722	North West Hampshire	690	328	1.018	Kingswood	1,971	680	2,651	Birmingham Selly Oak	3,058
Harwich North Colchester	2,812 1,892	799 711	3,611 2,603	Portsmouth North Portsmouth South	2,591 3,730	843 1,098	3,434 4,828	Northavon Wansdyke	1,422	620 601	2,042	Coventry North East Coventry North West	3,190 1,760
Rochford	1,793	673	2,466	Romsey and Waterside	1,436	528	1,964	Weston-super-Mare	2,335	805	3,140	Coventry South East	2,493
South Colchester and Maldon	2,208	499 767	2,975	Southampton Test	2,885	820	3,705	woodspring	1,270	523	1,793	Dudley East	1,620
Southend East	3,271	1,005	4,276	Winchester	1,136	410	1,546	Cornivall	0.021	050	2 790	Dudley West	2,135
Thurrock	2,351 2,705	887	3,592	Hertfordshire				North Cornwall	2,951	990	3,740	Meriden	2,673
Creater London				Broxbourne Hertford and Stortford	1,765	668 517	2,433	South East Cornwall	2,052	818	2,870	Solihull Sutton Coldfield	1,317
Barking	2,461	808	3,269	Hertsmere	1,434	522	1,956	Truro	2,542	895	3,437	Walsall North	3,114
Battersea	3,611	1,395	5,006 3,261	North Hertfordshire South West Hertfordshire	1,700 1,208	656 423	2,356	Devon				Walsall South Warley East	3,222
Bethnal Green and Stepney	5,417	1,429	6,846	St Albans	1,049	370	1,419	Exeter	2,499	787	3,286	Warley West	2,285
Bexleyheath Bow and Poplar	1,355 5,170	1,380	6,550	Watford	1,799	545	2,25	North Devon	1,342	471 669	1,813 2,597	West Bromwich Last West Bromwich West	2,403 2.853
Brent East	4,706	1,693	6,399	Welwyn Hatfield West Hertfordsbire	1,317	469	1,786	Plymouth Devonport	2,966	929	3,895	Wolverhampton North East	2,899
Brent South	4,688	1,670	6,358	West Helitordamic	1,012		21110	Plymouth Sutton	2,037	833	2,870	Wolverhampton South West	2,800 2,720
Brentford and Isleworth	2,620 1,862	1,002	3,622 2,514	Isle of Wight	3.626	1,186	4.812	South Hams Teignbridge	2,037	796 662	2,833 2,551	FAST MIDI ANDS	
Chelsea	1,777	960	2,737	Vent				Tiverton	1,295	509	1,804		
Chingtord Chipping Barnet	1,874 1,439	696 516	2,570	Ashford	1,911	568	2,479	Torridge and West Devon	3,095	860 769	3,955	Amber Vallev	1.692
Chislehurst	1,376	480	1,856	Canterbury	2,195	687 745	2,882	Derect				Bolsover	2,351
and Westminster South	2,146	940	3,086	Dover	2,632	715	3,347	Bournemouth East	3,063	915	3,978	Derby North	2,661
Croydon Central	2,252	754	3,006	Faversham Folkestone and Hythe	3,133	1,007	4,140 3.728	Bournemouth West	2,554	725	3,279	Derby South	3,997
Croydon North West	3,019	1,132	4,151	Gillingham	2,238	819	3,057	North Dorset	1,040	414	1,454	High Peak	1,500
Croydon South	1,256	444	1,700	Gravesham Maidstone	2,625	853 614	2,501	Poole South Dorset	1,962	567 661	2,529 2,827	North East Derbyshire South Derbyshire	2,236
Dulwich	2,967	1,198	4,165	Medway	2,321	840	3,161	West Dorset	1,136	439	1,575	West Derbyshire	1,103
Ealing North Faling Acton	2,971 2,915	1,066	4,037	North Thanet	3,288	889	4,177	Gloucestershire				Leicestershire	
Ealing Southall	3,268	1,071	4,339	Sevenoaks	1,371	502	1,873	Cheltenham	2,317	751	3,068	Blaby	1,167
Edmonton	3,429 2,287	734	3,021	Tonbridge and Malling	1,529	613	2,142	Gloucester	2,666	495 849	3,515	Harborough	1,050
Enfield North	2,628	848	3,476	Tunbridge Wells	1,613	502	2,115	Stroud West Gloucestershire	1,624	692 711	2,316	Leicester East	2,592
Erith and Crayford	2,225 2,611	929	3,540	Oxfordshire			4.000	incat cilouceateranine	1,750	/11	2,503	Leicester West	3,568
Feltham and Heston	3,340	1,159	4,499	Banbury Henley	1,368	528 303	1,690	Somerset	2 121	751	2 872	Loughborough North West Leicestershire	1,660
Fulham	2,863	1,289	4,152	Oxford East	2,228	742	2,970	Somerton and Frome	1,380	603	1,983	Rutland and Melton	1,082
Greenwich Hackney North and Stoke Newing	2,719 6,712	1,001	3,720	Oxford West and Abingdon Wantage	1,141 835	435 379	1,214	l aunton Wells	2,069	712 757	2,781	Lincolnshire	
Hackney South and Shoreditch	6,811	2,277	9,088	Witney	968	429	1,397	Yeovil	1,481	562	2,043	East Lindsey	2,389
Hammersmith Hampstead and Highgate	4,005	1,587 1.574	5,592 4.697	Surrey				Wiltshire				Gainsborough and Horncastle Grantham	1,654
Harrow East	2,315	970	3,285	Chertsey and Walton	1,230	453	1,683	Devizes	1,337	598	1,935	Holland with Boston	1,343
Harrow West Haves and Harlington	1,680 1,967	/18 672	2,398 2.639	Epsom and Ewell	1,138	406	1,544	Salisbury	1,554	632 485	2,186	Stamford and Spalding	3,587
Hendon North	1,972	711	2,683	Esher	770	336	1,106	Swindon	2,555	864	3,419	Northamatanabire	
Hendon South Holborn and St Pancras	4,757	1,872	6,629	Mole Valley	758	271	1,029	Westbury	1,738	870	2,408	Corby	1,644
Hornchurch	1,483	555	2,038	North West Surrey	1,066	389	1,455	WEST MIDLANDS				Daventry	1,036
Ilford North	4,892 1,875	663	2,538	South West Surrey	866	309	1,175	Hereford and Worcester				Northampton North	2,222
Ilford South	3,031	1,017	4,048	Spelthorne	1,314	506 324	1,820	Bromsgrove Hereford	1,418	568 755	1,986	Northampton South	2,058
Islington South and Finsbury	4,389	1,731	6,120	morany	557	UL4		Horotota	1,709	100	2,044	**emilgbolougn	. 1,035

2.10 CLAIMANT UNI Area statistics **CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT**

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10

enomproymont in ramame	entary const	ituencies a	as al Octobe	er 10 1996			No. C. State Distance	Unemployment in raman	ientary cons	stituencies a	s at octobe	1 10 1990			
	Male	Female	All	al and a second	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All		Male	Female	_ <u>All</u>
Nottinghamshire Ashfield Bassetlaw Broxtowe Gedling Mansfield Newark Nottingham East Nottingham South Nottingham South Rushcliffe Sherwood YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE	2,609 2,471 1,711 2,545 1,840 5,207 3,611 3,542 1,748 2,215	737 704 676 722 745 723 1,493 821 1,023 661 704	3,346 3,175 2,387 2,617 3,290 2,563 6,700 4,432 4,565 2,409 2,919	Littleborough and Saddleworth Makerfield Manchester Central Manchester Blackley Manchester Gorton Manchester Withington Manchester Withington Oldham Central and Royton Oldham West Rochdale Salford East Stalybridge and Hyde Stockport Stretford Wigan	1,337 1,920 4,462 2,842 4,248 3,500 2,820 2,745 1,952 2,721 2,704 2,185 1,615 3,175 3,175	506 613 1,059 711 1,288 1,241 688 699 585 767 635 674 476 993 792 792	1,843 2,533 5,551 3,553 5,536 4,741 3,508 3,444 2,537 3,488 3,339 2,859 2,031 4,188 3,539	WALES Alyn and Deeside Blaenau Gwent Brecon and Radnor Bridgend Caernarfon Caerphilly Cardiff Central Cardiff North Cardiff North Cardiff North Cardiff West Cardiff West Cardiff West Cardiff Outh and Penarth Cardiff West Cardiff Mest Cardiff Mest	1,576 1,599 2,140 1,068 1,507 1,981 2,569 2,569 1,167 3,077 2,922 1,889 1,827 2,447	422 525 511 481 479 566 678 853 398 740 781 701 659 737	1,998 2,124 2,651 1,549 1,986 2,547 3,227 3,422 1,565 3,817 3,703 2,590 2,486 3,184	Orkney and Shetland Islands Paisley North Perth and Kinross Renfrew West and Inverclyde Ross, Cromarty and Skye Roxburgh and Berwickshire Stirling Strathkelvin and Bearsden Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale Western Isles	593 2,174 1,952 1,675 1,198 2,568 782 1,660 1,510 686 1,276	206 612 532 578 393 744 285 564 564 520 248 271	79 2,78 2,25 1,55 3,31 1,06 2,22 2,00 9 1,54
Humberside (Former county) Beverley Booth Ferry Bridington Brigg and Cleethorpes Glanford and Scunthorpe Great Grimsby Kingston-upon-Hull East Kingston-upon-Hull North Kingston-upon-Hull West	1,640 1,956 2,801 2,645 2,318 3,550 3,482 4,277 3,284	675 758 923 936 734 914 887 1,120 921	2,315 2,714 3,724 3,581 3,052 4,464 4,369 5,397 4,205	Worsley Lancashire Blackborn Blackpool North Blackpool South Burnley Chorley Fylde Hyndburn Lancaster	1,816 2,854 2,145 1,944 1,348 1,809 800 1,248 1,596	632 509 437 365 616 268 397 539	2,321 3,486 2,654 2,381 1,713 2,425 1,068 1,645 2,135	Clivyd South West Clyno Valley Delyn Gower Islwyn Lanelli Meirionnydd Nant Conwy Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney Monmouth	1,561 2,268 2,053 1,582 1,512 1,378 2,192 1,121 2,517 1,334	549 657 480 558 561 447 726 421 561 561 505	2,110 2,925 2,533 2,140 2,073 1,825 2,918 1,542 3,078 1,839	Belfast East Belfast North Belfast South Belfast West East Antrim East Londonderry Fermanagh and South Tyrone Foyle Lagan Valley	2,579 3,959 3,364 5,178 2,863 4,851 4,368 6,501 2,935 4,672	793 858 1,500 894 989 1,453 1,242 1,431 986 1,200	3,37 4,81 4,86 6,07 3,85 6,30 5,66 7,90 3,90 3,90 3,90
North Yorkshire Harrogate Richmond Ryedale Scarborough Selby Skipton and Ripon York South Yorkshire	1,413 1,404 1,328 2,509 1,679 1,023 2,733	657 737 561 804 672 524 832	2,070 2,141 1,889 3,313 2,351 1,547 3,565	Morecambe and Lunesdale Pendle Preston Ribble Valley Rossendale and Darwen South Ribble West Lancashire Wyre Merseyside	2,021 1,402 3,267 805 1,403 1,407 2,408 1,471	577 368 849 324 427 524 787 787 419	2,598 1,770 4,116 1,129 1,830 1,961 3,135 1,890	Montgomery Neath Newport East Ogmore Pembroke Pontypridd Rhondda Swansea East Swansea West	614 1,732 2,354 1,403 3,261 1,870 2,021 2,254 2,447 2,447	245 499 622 695 361 935 547 507 722	859 2,231 2,614 3,049 1,764 4,196 2,417 2,522 2,761 3,169	Mid-Uister Newry and Armagh North Antrim South Antrim South Antrim South Down Strangford Upper Bann	4,672 4,715 3,279 2,432 2,325 3,728 2,318 2,686	1,299 1,248 1,045 1,040 917 1,349 904 863	5,9 5,9 4,32 3,47 3,24 5,07 3,22 3,54 3,54
South Yorkshire Barnsley Central Barnsley West and Penistone Don Valley Doncaster North Rother Valley Rotherham Sheffield Central Sheffield Attercliffe Sheffield Hailam Sheffield Hailam Sheffield Heeley Sheffield Hailsborough Wentworth West Yorkshire Batley and Spen Bradford North Bradford North Bradford West Calder Valley Colne Valley Colne Valley Dewsbury Elmet Hailfax Hernsworth Huddersfield Keighley Leeds Central Leeds North East Leeds North Kest Leeds North West Conde Valley Colne Valley Colne Valley Dewsbury Elmet Hailfax Hernsworth Huddersfield Keighley Leeds Central Leeds North Kest Leeds North West Consey Bipley Wakefield NORTH WEST Cheshire City of Chester Congleton Crewe and Nantwich Eddisbury Ellesmere Port and Neston Haiton Macclesfield Tatton Warrington North Warrington North Warrington South Creater Manchester Attrincham and Sale Asthon-under-Lyne Bolton North East Bolton North East Bolton North East Bolton North East Bolton North East Bolton North Bury North Bury North Bury North Bury North Bury North Bury North Bury North Bury South Cheadle Dawyhulme Denton and Reddish Eccles Hazel Grove Heywood and Middleton Leigh	2,169 2,161 1,970 3,039 3,783 3,551 2,539 3,158 4,853 2,501 3,641 1,964 3,138 2,371 2,733 2,314 3,585 2,714 4,208 1,738 1,688 1,936 1,591 2,764 2,082 2,899 1,673 4,193 3,545 2,714 4,208 2,899 1,673 4,193 3,545 2,347 1,511 2,764 2,082 2,899 1,673 4,193 3,545 2,347 1,711 2,764 2,082 2,899 1,673 4,193 3,545 2,347 1,511 2,664 1,896 1,138 2,075 1,612 1,628 2,164 2,164 2,164 2,164 2,164 1,827 2,358 1,675 1,612 1,974 3,337 1,215 1,332 2,164 2,164 1,587 3,587 1,215 1,587 2,164 2,164 2,164 1,587 2,164 2,164 2,164 1,587 2,358 1,670 1,424 1,587 2,358 1,670 1,424 1,587 2,358 1,670 1,424 1,587 2,167 1,581 2,100 1,124 2,000 2,085	516 506 618 854 1,041 865 729 765 1,324 793 862 930 970 886 665 618 889 708 1,155 634 644 547 537 780 580 903 635 1,054 949 829 681 722 591 578 578 584 462 578 578 584 452 591 578 578 578 584 452 591 578 578 584 452 577 846 588 589 903 829 829 681 722 591 578 578 578 578 578 580 903 835 1,054 578 578 578 578 580 903 835 1,054 578 578 578 578 578 578 580 903 829 681 722 591 578 578 578 578 578 578 578 578	2,685 2,667 2,588 3,893 4,824 4,416 3,268 3,923 6,177 3,294 4,503 2,894 4,108 3,257 3,398 2,932 4,474 3,422 5,363 2,372 2,312 2,514 2,5363 2,372 2,312 2,514 2,5363 2,308 5,247 4,494 3,176 2,295 2,308 5,247 4,494 3,176 2,295 1,533 2,018 3,510 2,480 1,589 2,733 2,192 2,583 4,326 7,733 2,192 2,583 4,326 1,589 2,733 2,192 2,583 4,326 1,589 2,733 2,192 2,583 4,326 1,589 2,733 2,192 2,583 4,326 1,589 2,733 2,192 2,583 4,326 1,589 2,733 2,192 2,583 4,326 1,589 2,733 2,192 2,583 4,326 1,589 2,733 2,192 2,583 4,326 1,589 2,736 2,746	Merseyside Birkenhead Bootle Crosby Knowsley North Knowsley South Liverpool Broadgreen Liverpool Weston Liverpool West Derby Southert Subrool West Derby Southort St Helens North St Helens North St Helens North St Helens South Wallasey Wiral South Wiral South Wiral West Combra Barrow and Furness Carlisle Copeland Penrith and the Border Workington Durham Bishop Auckland City of Durham Datington Barington South Workington Durham Berwick-upon-Tweed Byth Valley Hexham Wansbeck Marsbeck Monthuetand Southon and Washington Jarrow Newcastle upon Tyne Central Newcastle upon Tyne Central Newcastle upon Tyne Ce	4,253 4,820 2,199 3,176 3,644 4,063 2,933 3,342 4,490 4,647 3,712 2,172 2,423 2,767 3,413 1,602 1,807 3,652 3,391 4,632 3,479 3,644 3,273 2,588 1,896 2,347 1,244 983 2,302 2,363 1,859 2,302 2,363 1,859 2,290 1,500 1,609 2,299 1,159 2,774 2,185 2,563 2,2946 2,571 3,212 2,563 2,2946 2,571 3,224 3,302 2,5761 3,224 3,274	$1,055 \\ 1,152 \\ 825 \\ 826 \\ 804 \\ 913 \\ 1,097 \\ 807 \\ 1,100 \\ 1,257 \\ 1,229 \\ 1,207 \\ 781 \\ 786 \\ 1,011 \\ 579 \\ 647 \\ 818 \\ 1,040 \\ 1,091 \\ 802 \\ 964 \\ 1,031 \\ 1,031 \\ 668 \\ 568 \\ 688 \\ 533 \\ 373 \\ 615 \\ 574 \\ 596 \\ 655 \\ 648 \\ 554 \\ 390 \\ 537 \\ 772 \\ 482 \\ 722 \\ 632 \\ 632 \\ 633 \\ 820 \\ 863 \\ 820 \\ 863 \\ 820 \\ 863 \\ 820 \\ 863 \\ 820 \\ 863 \\ 820 \\ 863 \\ 820 \\ 863 \\ 820 \\ 855 \\ 882 \\ 951 \\ 864 \\ 906 \\ 935 \\ 835 \\ 844 \\ 906 \\ 935 \\ 845 \\ 846 \\ 906 \\ 935 \\ 845 \\ 845 \\ 846 \\ 906 \\ 935 \\ 845 $	5,308 5,372 3,024 4,640 4,557 5,160 3,740 4,442 5,747 5,178 3,158 3,553 3,553 4,444 2,181 2,454 4,470 4,431 5,254 2,454 4,470 4,431 5,256 2,461 3,035 1,277 1,356 2,917 2,455 3,050 2,591 3,171 2,674 1,890 2,226 3,071 1,356 2,917 2,455 3,050 2,591 3,171 2,674 1,890 2,226 3,071 1,356 2,917 2,455 3,000 2,591 3,171 2,674 1,890 2,226 3,071 1,356 2,917 2,455 3,000 2,591 3,171 2,674 1,890 2,226 3,071 1,356 2,917 2,455 3,000 2,591 3,171 2,674 1,890 2,592 3,593 3,592 3,592	Swansea West Trives Mam Yinys Mon SCOTLAND Aberdeen North Aberdeen South Angus East Argvil and Bute Ayr Bant and Butenan - Catrick Cumnock and Doon Valle Catrick State Chydesdale Cumbernauld and Kileyth Cunninghame North Cunninghame North Cunninghame South Dunder East Dundee East Dunder West East Kilbride East Lothian EastWood Catinburgh Central Edinburgh Central Edinburgh Central Edinburgh South Edinburgh South Edinburgh South Edinburgh South Edinburgh West Falkirk West Galloway and Upper Nithsdale Glasgow Govan Glasgow Govan Glasgow Mathrejien Glasgow Polock Glasgow Provan Glasgow Springburn Gordon Greenock and Port Glasgow Hamiton Inverness, Naim and Lochaber Kincardine and Deeside Kirkcaly Linithgow Livingston Monklands East Monklands East Monklands West Moray Mothervell South North East Fife North Tayside	2,447 2,033 2,295 1,784 2,383 1,963 1,987 1,333 2,412 1,234 1,336 1,900 2,179 2,000 1,513 2,073 2,354 2,528 1,900 2,179 2,000 1,513 2,073 2,354 2,528 1,928 3,163 2,453 2,452 1,928 1,938	722 571 783 629 732 480 579 795 578 803 420 381 693 420 381 693 420 381 693 420 381 693 420 381 693 420 381 693 420 381 693 420 683 694 864 665 755 823 694 864 665 627 497 661 474 453 862 468 862 468 819 879 553 553 563 564 553 562 578 563 564 864 479 655 578 862 468 819 879 555 578 803 420 864 479 553 553 563 564 862 468 819 849 555 578 864 479 553 562 577 578 803 804 805 805 805 805 805 805 805 805 805 805	3,169 2,604 3,078 2,413 3,115 2,403 2,248 2,782 2,311 3,215 1,654 1,717 3,288 3,272 2,474 2,683 2,583 2,001 2,788 3,109 3,351 2,622 4,042 3,717 2,755 2,157 1,957 3,186 2,178 3,215 2,178 3,109 3,351 2,622 4,042 3,717 2,755 2,157 3,186 2,188 3,578 2,175 2,178 1,957 3,186 2,178 3,287 2,178 3,186 2,178 3,287 2,178 3,186 2,178 3,287 2,178 3,186 2,178 3,186 2,178 3,186 2,178 3,287 2,178 3,186 2,178 3,186 2,178 3,186 2,178 3,186 2,178 3,186 2,178 3,186 2,178 3,186 2,178 3,186 2,178 3,186 2,178 3,186 2,178 3,186 3,578 2,357 2,357 2,357 2,357 3,186 3,578 2,357 2,357 3,186 3,578 2,357 2,357 2,357 2,357 3,186 3,578 2,357 3,186 3,578 2,357 3,186 3,578 2,357 3,186 3,578 2,357 2,357 3,186 3,578 2,357 2,357 3,186 3,578 2,357 2,357 3,186 3,578 2,357 2,357 3,186 3,578 2,357 2,357 3,186 3,578 2,357 2,357 3,186 3,578 2,357 2,357 3,186 3,578 2,357 2,357 3,186 3,578 2,357 2,357 3,186 3,578 2,357 2,357 3,186 3,588 2,908 2,908 2,908 2,908 2,760 4,062 3,344 3,344 3,344 3,344 3,344 3,344 3,344 3,344 3,344 3,344 3,344 3,344 3,344 3,344 3,344 3,344				

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 5 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 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
Jul	15.9	14.2	9.4	7.0	5.5	7.1	1.6	7.7
Oct	14.9	12.1	8.6	6.5	5.1	6.8	1.4	7.1
MALE 1993 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
Jul	19.4	17.6	12.6	9.8	7.8	9.6	2.4	10.3
Oct	18.1	15.4	11.6	9.1	7.3	9.2	2.2	9.5
FEMALE 1993 Oct	. 15.8	10.4	6.4	3.9	3.5	5.2	0.1	5.4
1994 Jan	16.6	11.0	6.5	3.9	3.6	5.2	0.1	5.5
Apr	15.3	10.1	6.1	3.8	3.5	5.1	0.1	5.2
Jul	15.7	11.6	6.1	3.7	3.4	4.9	0.1	5.3
Oct	14.9	9.9	5.6	3.4	3.1	4.6	0.1	4.8
1995 Jan	14.5	9.6	5.6	3.4	3.2	4.6	0.1	4.8
Apr	13.3	8.8	5.3	3.4	3.1	4.5	0.1	4.6
Jul	13.7	10.4	5.3	3.4	3.1	4.3	0.1	4.7
Oct	13.3	8.9	5.0	3.2	2.9	4.2	0.1	4.4
1996 Jan	13.0	8.6	5.1	3.3	3.0	4.4	0.1	4.5
Apr	12.0	7.8	4.9	3.3	3.1	4.5	0.1	4.3
Jul	12.1	9.8	5.0	3.1	3.0	4.2	0.1	4.4
Oct	11.5	8.0	4.5	2.8	2.7	4.0	0.1	3.9

des 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

 2.2.
 1 Unemployment rates by age are expressed as a percentage of the estimated workforce in the corresponding age groups at mid-1995 for 1995 and 1996, and at the correductive 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 wire ed 18-19 are subject to the wides

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2.18 UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.18 Selected countries **Selected countries**

Sweden ##

4.8 9.5 9.8 9.2

8.7 9.1 9.2 9.3 9.6 9.3 9.7 9.7

Switzer-land ++

2.9 3.8 3.6

THOUSANDS

United States ##

7.3 6.7 6.0 5.5

 $\begin{array}{c} 5.6\\ 5.6\\ 5.5\\ 5.5\\ 5.5\\ 5.5\\ 5.6\\ 5.4\\ 5.5\\ 5.4\\ 5.2\\ 5.4\\ 5.2\\ 5.4\\ 5.1\end{array}$

9,384 8,734 7,997 7,404

7,229 7,409 7,371 7,677 7,355 7,504 7,266 7,448 7,060 7,297 6,830

5.1

-0.3

6,884 7,024 6,872 8,270 7,858 7,700 7,124 7,166 7,377 7,693 6,868

5.1

-0.5

A THE LEWIS	EC average	Major 7 nations (G7)	United Kingdom *	Australia ##	Austria #	Belgium ++	Canada ##	Denmark ++	Finland ++	France ++	Germany (FR)
OECD STANDARDISED	RATE: SEASO	NALLY ADJUST	TED (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	10.2		18.2	12.2	7.9
1994	11.3	7.0	9.5	9.7		9.0	10.5		17.0	11.6	8.4
1995	11.0	0.0	0.7	0.0		3.4	0.0		17.0	11.0	8.2
1995 Aug	11.0	6.8	8.7	8.3		9.5	9.5		16.8	11.8	8.2
Sep	11.0	6.8	8.7	8.4		9.5	9.2		16.4	11.8	8.3
Oct	11.1	6.7	8.7	8.6		9.5	9.4		16.8	11.0	8.4
Nov	11.1	6.8	8.0	8.4		9.0	9.4		16.9	12.0	8.5
Dec	11.3	6.9	0.0	8.5		9.6	9.5		16.6	12.1	0.0
Feb	11.2	6.9	8.4	8.4		9.5	9.5		16.5	12.2	89
Mar	11.2	6.9	8.3	8.5		9.5	9.3		16.3	12.3	9.0
Apr	11.2	6.8	8.2	8.8		9.4	9.4		15.8	12.3	8.9
May	11.2	6.9	8.2	8.4		9.4	. 9.4		17.0	12.4	8.9
Jun	11.2	6.8	8.2	8.2		9.3	9.9	••	10.0	12.5	8.9
Jul	11.2	6.8	8.0	8.4		9.2	9.0		16.4	12.5	
Aug	and the second second		0.0			5.2		S. 22	10.1	12.0	
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYE	ED, NATIONAL	DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONAL	LY ADJUSTED				045	000	0.040	
1992			2,765	925	193	473	1,640	315	328	2,818	2,993
1993			2,901	939	222	550	1,049	345	444	3,094	3,426
1994			2,618	800 766	215	597	1 422	285	430	2,976	3,053
1995			2,300	700	210	557	1,722	200		2,070	0,022
1995 Oct			2,265	780	218	610	1,415	272	461	2,944	3,689
Nov			2,245	776	223	609	1,403	20/	458	2,974	3,723
Dec			2,236	/38	223	600	1,411	202	457	3,000	3,792
1996 Jan			2,207	767	225	605	1 447	256	453	3.032	3,985
Feb			2 187	771	243	603	1,407	254	453	3,027	3,996
Anr			2,182	805	237	599	1,421	250	453	3,012	3,933
May			2,166	774	232	593	1,418	247	453	3,043	3,926
Jun			2,150	757	232	589	1,510	244	452	3,066	3,925
Jul			2,126	773	230	587	1,488	252	449	3,046	3,925
Aug			2,109	807	232	584	1,432	249	445 111	3,000	3,952
Sep			2,071	799		001				0,110	4 040
Uci			2,000								1,040
% rate:latest month			7.2	8.7	7.0	13.6	9.4	8.9	17.6	12.5	16.6
Latest 3 months:change			-0.3	0.1	-0.3	-0.2	0.3	-0.0	-0.3	0.1	01
on previous 3 montais			-0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2					
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYE	ED, NATIONAL	DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASO	DNALLY ADJU	STED		4.077	057	440	2.010	0 500
1995 Oct			2,212	739	204	624	1,2//	257	440	3,019	3,020
Nov			2,196	737	232	597	1,314	252	478	3,100	3,791
1006 lap			2,220	832	296	621	1.542	285	472	3,162	4,159
Feb			2,303	857	294	604	1,539	275	463	3,127	4,270
Mar			2,231	811	264	584	1,551	271	452	3,049	4,141
Apr			2,224	793	237	574	1,460	257	444	2,957	3,967
May			2,147	758	208	555	1,444	233	432	2,910	3,818
Jun			2,096	731	189	545	1,467	225	459	2,8/9	3,785
Jul			2,158	732	18/	599	1,540	245	400	3,039	3 902
Aug			2,176	7/1	190	608	1,400	243	427	0,000	3.848
Sep			1 977	000		000					3,857
UCI			1,077	Constants 15	A State State						
% rate:latest month Latest month:change			7.1	8.7	5.7	14.2	9.3	8.9	17.5	N/A	10.1
on a year ago			-0.8	0.3	0.3	-0.6	-0.1	-1.4	-0.8	N/A	0.9

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*).
The Numbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as percentages of civilian labour force, except Greece, which excludes civil servants, professional people, and formational people.

A	pr		13.0		3.4		6.2				10.1	
M	lay		12.4		3.6		5.9	5.0			10.3	
JL	In		12.5		3.5		5.8				9.9	
JL	IL		12.5		3.4		6.1					
A	ug		12.5									
NUMBER	RS UNEMPLOYE	D, NATION	AL DEFINITIO	ONS (1) SEAS	ONALLY ADJ	USTED						
1992		185	283	2,549	1,421	2.7	337	114	317	2,260		92.3
1993		176	294	2,335	1,656	3.5	417	118	347	2,538		163.1
1994		180	282	2,561	1,920	4.6	485	110	396	2,647		171.0
1995		184	278	2,724	2,098	5.1	462	102	430	2,449		153.3
1995 O	ct	205	282	2,710	2,140	5.2	451			2,409		151
N	ov	200	280		2,240	5.3	460			2,394		152
D	ec	193	282		2.250	5.2	456			2,352		154
1006 .12	an	188	281	2.764	2.300	5.3	458			2,356		155
F	eb	179	282		2,200	5.4	449			2,356		156
M	lar	190	279		2 100	5.4	456			2.347		160
Δ	or		282	2 804	2 310	5.6	447	The state of the		2,302		162
M	av		282	2,001	2,350	57	435			2,274		164
In In	in		285		2 350	5.6	429	CONSTRUCTION OF		2 262		166
Ju Ju	ul d		286	2 755	2 310	5.6	439			2 254	1	167
1			284	2,755	2,010	5.6	400	98.200		2 239		172
A	ap		204			5.0				2,200		
0	ep		201									
0			2/4									
% rate:la	test month	N/A	N/A	12.0	3.4	N/A		4.4		14.2		4.7
Latest 3	months:change	N/A	N/A	-0.2	0.2	N/A		0.1		-0.4		0.2
unprom												
NUMBER	RS UNEMPLOYE	D, NATION	AL DEFINITIO	2 769	2 140	ADJUSTED	451		437	2 300	344	146
1990 U		214	275	2,700	2 180	5.6	450	and the second second	447	2 419	330	152
N	00	214	275	And I wanted	2,100	5.0	453	and the second second	452	2 377	365	157
1000 L		220	200	0 756	2,110	5.4	400	633.00	472	2,077	350	165
1996 Ja		220	200	2,750	2,300	5.9	400		4/2	2,422	330	166
E	eD	221	207	;	2,240	5.9	409		404	2,421	020	100
M	lar	210	281	0.010	2,290	5.7	405		487	2,400	309	100
A	pr		281	2,816	2,350	5.5	441		488	2,335	312	104
M	lay		275		2,400	5.3	418		4/8	2,268	324	162
Ju	un		283		2,260	5.1	415		465	2,235	420	160
Ju	ul		288	2,691	2,210	5.1	433		455	2,171	466	162
A	ug		288			5.1			453	2,144	431	164
S	ер		279								369	
0	let		268								349	

Japan *

2.2 2.5 2.9 3.1

3.2 3.2 3.2 3.4 3.3 3.4 3.3

Nether-lands ++

5.6 6.2 6.8 6.5

6.4 6.3 6.5 6.5 6.6 6.6 6.5

6.6

-0.1

4.3

-0.3

Luxem-bourg #

Portugal #

4.1 5.5 6.8 7.1

7.0

7.1

Spain +

18.1 22.4 23.8 22.7

22.7

22.4

22.2

13.6

-1.5

8.2

0.2

4.5

0.5

Norway ++

5.9 6.0 5.4 4.9

4.6

4.3 5.1

Numbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as percentages of total employees. Insured unemployed. Rates are calculated as percentages of total insured labour force. Labour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as a percentage of total labour force. Labour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as a percentage of the civilian labour force. No Change. Not Available.

11.7

-0.5

3.2

0.2

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/C N/A

% rate:latest month Lates! 3 months:change on previous 3 month

THOUSANDS

1995 Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec 1996 Jan Feb

Greece +

0ECD STANDARDISED RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2) 1992 ... 15.5 10.5 1993 ... 15.6 10.2 1994 ... 14.3 11.1

Irish Republic +

15.5 15.6 14.3 12.9

12.8 12.9 13.1 12.9 13.1 13.0 13.0 12.9

Italy *

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Flows: standardised, not seasonally adjusted * 2.19

UNITED KINGDOM	INFLOW +						
Month ending	Male and Fema	ale	Male		Female		
	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	Married
995 Oct 12	320.8	-19.1	223.8	-11.8	96.9	-7.2	25.4
Nov 9 Dec 14	311.8 288.3	-14.9 -12.1	219.0 212.8	-9.8 -7.1	92.9 75.5	-5.0	27.0 21.4
996 Jan 11	322.3	0.0	223.6	-1.4	98.7	+1.4	30.6
Feb 8 Mar 14	309.2 269.5	+0.8 -13.7	219.7 190.1	+3.0 -10.8	89.5 79.4	-2.2 -2.9	24.7 24.2
Apr 11	291.4	-14.2	200.6	-13.7	90.8	-0.6	31.7
May 9 Jun 13	253.1 255.5	+1.1 -9.8	179.3 177.6	+0.5 -9.6	73.7 78.0	+0.6 -0.1	21.7 22.0
Jul 11	364.4	-14.4	232.9	-14.0	. 131.4	-0.4	30.6
Aug 8 Sep 12	308.7 280.7	-27.5 -38.4	199.8 188.9	-19.3 -26.9	108.9 91.8	-8.1 -11.5	31.6 23.5
Oct 10	279.0	-41.7	194.7	-29.1	84.3	-12.6	21.1
INITED KINGDOM	OUTFLOW +					and the second	
Nonth ending	Male and Fema	ale	Male		Female		
	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	Married
995 Oct 12	407.3	-41.2	275.4	-28.9	131.9	-12.3	31.6
Nov 9 Dec 14	329.4 260.5	-32.0 -46.3	225.2 181.1	-24.4 -32.9	104.2 79.4	-7.6 -13.4	29.5 21.2
996 Jan 11	233.1	-14.3	159.5	-10.1	73.7	-4.2	23.2
Feb 8 Mar 14	317.4 332.0	-39.2 -16.7	225.5 236.8	-30.1 -11.2	91.8 95.2	-9.1 -5.5	26.5 28.2
Apr 11	298.8	-26.7	213.3	-21.1	85.5	-5.6	24.5
May 9 Jun 13	336.0 299.8	+4.9 -17.3	235.2 216.0	+2.8 -11.6	100.8 83.8	+2.1 -5.8	32.8 25.0
Jul 11	297.5	-10.5	214.5	-6.6	82.9	-3.9	21.8
Aug 8 Sep 12	288.8 343.7	-32.2 -25.6	202.5 225.1	-22.0 -16.5	86.3 118.6	-10.2 -9.1	21.0 36.0
Oct 10	416.0	18.8	281.1	+5.8	134.9	+3.0	34.1

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 41/₂ 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.

INFLOW	ding	Age group									
Month en	laing	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages
MALE 1996 Ma Jur	ay 9 n 13	4.1 3.6	15.5 15.0	35.9 38.1	28.9 29.2	22.8 22.0	30.4 29.6	25.0 23.2	9.0 8.2	3.3 2.8	174.9 171.8
Jul Au Se Oc	l 11 ig 8 ip 12 it 10	3.8 3.9 3.7 3.8	22.2 19.7 21.2 18.7	67.5 48.5 41.9 42.3	36.2 32.2 30.2 31.9	25.8 23.8 22.3 23.1	32.7 30.8 29.3 30.4	26.3 24.6 24.0 26.5	8.7 8.6 8.2 9.4	3.1 3.1 2.9 3.2	226.4 195.2 183.7 189.3
FEMALE 1996 Ma Jur	ay 9 n 13	3.2 2.8	9.0 8.8	15.7 18.6	10.9 10.8	7.2 7.1	11.0 11.4	11.2 11.7	3.2 3.2	0.0 0.0	71.5 74.3
Jul Au Se Oc	l 11 lg 8 ep 12 ct 10	2.9 3.1 2.9 3.0	15.4 13.1 14.6 11.9	46.3 29.2 22.7 20.7	16.4 14.1 12.6 12.2	9.8 9.3 7.8 7.6	15.5 16.5 11.9 11.1	14.6 16.2) 12.1 11.4	3.8 4.2 3.3 3.4	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	124.8 105.8 88.0 81.4
Changes	on a year e	earlier	•								
1996 Ma Jui	ay 9 n 13	0.1 -0.5	0.9 -1.0	-0.7 -1.4	-0.4 -1.8	0.0 -1.6	-0.1 -2.0	0.5 -1.4	0.1 -0.3	0.0 -0.4	0.2 -10.4
Jul Au Se Oc	l 11 ig 8 ip 12 it 10	-0.6 -0.6 -0.8 -0.4	-1.4 -1.8 -3.1 -2.6	-4.2 -6.4 -7.2 -7.5	-2.6 -2.8 -3.9 -4.2	-1.7 -2.1 -3.2 -3.6	-2.7 -2.6 -4.1 -5.2	-0.2 -1.7 -2.6 -3.3	-0.4 -0.7 -1.0 -1.1	-0.1 -0.4 -0.3 -0.5	-13.8 -19.0 -26.1 -28.5
FEMALE 1996 Ma Jui	ay 9 n 13	0.3 -0.2	0.2 -0.6	-0.6 0.2	0.0 -0.6	0.0 -0.3	0.0 0.1	0.5 0.4	0.1 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.5 -1.0
Jul Au Se	11 g 8 ep 12	-0.5 -0.4 -0.5	-0.9 -1.7 -2.7	-1.1 -3.7 -3.6	-0.4 -1.3 -1.3	0.0 -0.6 -0.9	0.5 -0.6 -1.5	1.2 0.0 -0.7	0.3 0.1 -0.1	0.0 0.0 0.0	-0.9 -8.0 -11.3

OUTFLOW	Age group									
Month ending	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54 +	55-59 +	60 and over +	All ages
MALE 1996 May 9 Jun 13	3.4 3.1	15.4 14.7	46.0 43.7	38.3 35.4	30.1 28.0	40.1 37.2	33.2 30.1	15.8 12.4	5.6 4.9	227.8 209.4
Jul 11 Aug 8 Sep 12 Oct 10	2.9 2.7 3.3 4.1	14.8 13.9 17.2 24.7	46.3 46.4 52.9 67.4	36.0 33.7 37.2 45.1	27.8 25.8 28.0 33.7	36.5 33.9 36.2 42.6	28.7 26.7 28.4 32.8	11.0 10.3 10.2 11.6	4.6 4.2 4.4 4.7	208.5 197.6 217.9 266.7
FEMALE 1996 May 9 Jun 13	2.6 2.3	9.8 8.8	22.4 19.1	14.5 12.2	9.6 8.1	15.3 12.6	16.3 13.1	5.7 4.3	0.3 0.3	96.5 80.9
Jul 11 Aug 8 Sep 12 Oct 10	2.3 2.2 2.6 3.3	8.8 9.3 11.5 17.1	21.7 26.2 32.2 37.7	12.4 12.3 16.1 18.4	8.0 7.8 10.3 11.6	11.3 11.1 17.6 16.4	11.6 11.0 17.4 16.1	3.7 3.5 4.7 4.8	0.2 0.2 0.2 0.3	80.0 83.7 112.7 125.7
Changes on a year	earlier									
MALE 1996 May 9 Jun 13	0.4 0.0	-0.4 -1.1	-1.4 -3.6	0.7 -2.1	1.2 -1.1	1.1 -2.0	2.0 -1.0	-0.8 0.1	-0.1 -0.4	2.8 -11.2
Jul 11 Aug 8 Sep 12 Oct 10	0.1 -0.3 -0.2 0.5	-0.5 -2.1 -2.0 -1.5	-2.3 -7.1 -6.3 -2.6	-0.8 -2.9 -2.2 0.6	-0.6 -1.9 -1.8 0.8	-1.0 -2.9 -2.1 1.0	-0.4 -1.8 -1.0 1.6	-0.4 -0.7 -0.5 0.4	-0.3 -0.3 -0.1 0.1	-6.3 -20.3 -16.2 1.0
FEMALE 1996 May 9 Jun 13	0.2 -0.1	0.2 -0.9	-0.5 -2.5	0.0 -1.2	0.1 -0.7	0.4 -0.3	1.7 0.3	0.2 0.0	0.0 0.0	1.8 -5.4
Jul 11 Aug 8 Sep 12	0.0 -0.3 -0.3	-0.7 -1.6 -1.7	-1.8 -4.0 -4.4	-0.7 -1.4 -1.6	-0.3 -0.8 -0.6	-0.2 -0.8 -0.9	0.1 -0.3 0.4	-0.1 -0.1 0.1	0.0 0.0 0.0	-3.6 -9.3 -8.9

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.

THOUSANDS

LABOUR MARKET TRENDS S40 DECEMBER 1996

+

REDUNDANCIES IN GREAT BRITAIN 2.32

Autumn Winter Spring Summer Spring Summer Autumn Winter Spring Autumn Winter Now in employment All (found new job since redundancy) All Not in employment All Men Wome 143 64 140 67 129 61 80 39 137 82 132 78 135 78 149 75 149 80 142 63 132 62 All people They differ from 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 can be 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 2.33

	Great Britain	Northern	Yorkshire and Hum- berside	East Midlands	East Anglia	South East	South East excluding Greater London	Greater London	South West	West Midlands	North West	Wales	Scotland
Redundancies (thousands)		•											and the second
All Spring 1995 Summer 1995 Autumn 1995 Winter 1995 Spring 1996	220 210 213 225 207	11 17 15 16 11	19 18 16 19 16	19 19 18 16 13	11 • 13	61 66 70 70 61	36 36 45 40 39	25 30 25 30 22	17 14 14 16 17	23 20 20 17 22	26 23 21 23 26	15 10 11 10 11	18 16 20 25 21
Redundancy rates (redunda	ncies per 1,	000 employe	es)										
All Spring 1995 Summer 1995 Autumn 1995 Winter 1995 Spring 1996	10.2 9.7 9.7 10.2 9.4	9.8 15.4 13.0 14.2 9.9	10.1 9.2 8.4 9.8 8.1	11.5 11.6 10.9 9.5 7.8	13.7 , 15.1	8.8 9.5 9.9 9.8 8.5	8.2 8.1 10.2 8.9 8.7	9.9 11.7 9.5 11.3 8.1	9.6 7.6 7.7 9.1 9.6	11.1 9.6 9.6 8.1 10.7	10.9 9.8 9.0 9.8 10.8	14.7 10.1 11.2 9.6 11.3	9.2 8.0 10.0 12.5 10.6
Note: Refer to note 2 of Table Less than 10,000 in cel	e 2.32. I: estimate n	ot shown.					RE	DUNI	DANC	IES BY	AGE	2	34

Ages	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 and over	All ages
Redundancies (thousands) Spring 1995 Summer 1995 Autumn 1995 Winter 1995 Spring 1996	50 44 47 56 41	57 59 46 59 49	43 46 53 43 46	47 40 42 33 44	23 21 25 34 27	220 210 213 225 207
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees Spring 1995 Summer 1995 Autumn 1995 Winter 1995 Spring 1996) 14.4 12.7 12.8 15.6 11.7	9.4 9.7 7.5 9.7 8.0	8.4 9.0 10.3 8.2 8.9	10.3 8.5 9.1 7.1 9.2	9.7 8.8 10.2 14.1 11.3	10.2 9.7 9.7 10.2 9.4

Note: Refer to note 2 of Table 2.32.

REDUNDANCIES BY INDUSTRY 2.35

SIC 1992 #		Agriculture & fishing	Energy and water	Manufactur- ing	Construction	Distribution, hotels & restaurants	Transport	Banking, finance & insurance	Public admin, education & health	services
		(A,B)	(C,E)	(D)	(F)	(G,H)	(I)	(J,K)	(L,M,N)	(O,P,Q)
Redundancies	(thousands)	and the second second		Internet and	a la contra la	A - ABRANTA	E BARTER .			
Winter 1994	All		•	32	*	28	*	21	*	
Spring 1995	All		•	55	20	55	17	31	22	14
Summer 1995	All		*	54	20	45	19	37	22	*
utumn 1995	All	1		63	18	46	16	28	26	*
Spring 1996	All	•	•	64	24	42	14	27	14	10
edundancy ra	tes (redunda	ncies per 1.000 emp	lovees)							
Spring 1995	All	* * *		12.2	20.2	12.6	12.1	10.2	3.8	12.
Summer 1995	All	*		12.0	21.3	10.4	13.3	12.2	3.8	*
utumn 1995	All	*	*	13.6	18.9	10.5	11.0	9.1	4.5	*
Vinter 1995	All		*	14.3	30.4	10.1	10.5	11.3	2.7	10.
Spring 1996	All	•		14.0	25.5	9.5	9.9	9.1	2.5	8.

 Note 1: Refer to note 2 of Table 2.32.

 Note 2: Table 2.35 assumes that people do not change industry when starting employment after having been made redundant.

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

 # From Winter 1993, LFS results by industry have moved to the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC).

REDUNDANCIES BY OCCUPATION 2.36

SOC	Managers and administrators	Professional	Associate professional and technical	Clerical and secretarial	Craft and related	Personal and protective services	Sales	Plant and machine operatives	Other
Redundancies (thousands)			-		and the second second				
Spring 1995	33	12	16	38	35	15	23	28	19
Summer 1995	28	12	18	29	36	10	22	35	20
Autumn 1995	31	12	14	38	31	17	19	31	19
Winter 1995	32	*	12	33	36	14	24	41	23
Spring 1996	27	15	10	33	30	16	20	30	23
Redundancy rates (redundan	cies per 1,000 em	ployees)							
Spring 1995	10.2	5.3	8.1	10.6	15.7	6.3	12.6	12.8	10.4
Summer 1995	8.6	5.2	8.8	8.0	16.3	4.0	12.2	16.1	10.6
Autumn 1995	9.5	5.3	7.1	10.4	14.0	6.6	9.9	13.9	10.0
Winter 1995	9.7	*	6.0	9.2	16.0	5.5	13.2	18.1	12.4
Spring 1996	8.3	6.5	5.1	9.2	13.8	6.4	10.7	13.5	12.1

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

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Claim history: interval between claims 2.23

	Onflows (pe	r cent)				Onflow	ws (thousand	is)			
Interval (weeks)	Female	Property and	Male	AI	l de la company	Femal	е	Male		All	
4 or less Over 4 and up to 13 Over 13 and up to 26 Over 26 and up to 39 Over 39 and up to 52 Over 52 and up to 104 Over 104 No previous Claims Total	7 11 8 6 6 8 18 37 37 100		13 17 11 7 6 10 14 21 100		11 15 10 7 6 9 15 26 100		17.9 28.5 20.6 14.8 15.7 19.9 45.3 93.7 256.4	1 5	70.5 93.4 63.2 39.8 31.6 54.8 79.4 17.7 50.4	88 121 83 54 47 74 124 211 806	.4 .9 .8 .6 .3 .7 .7 .7 .4 .8
ONFLOWS	REGIONS										
Interval (weeks)	South East	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Humberside	North West	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Great Britai
PER CENT								a de altre			
4 or less Over 4 and up to 13 Over 13 and up to 26 Over 26 and up to 39 Over 39 and up to 52 Over 52 and up to 104 Over 104 No previous Claims Total	9 15 10 7 5 10 16 28 100	11 14 11 7 5 8 16 28 100	11 17 11 5 9 15 24 100	10 14 11 7 6 9 16 28 100	12 15 9 6 6 9 17 27 100	12 16 11 7 6 8 16 24 100	12 15 11 7 5 9 16 25 100	13 17 11 5 8 14 24 100	11 14 10 6 11 16 27 100	11 14 10 7 10 9 14 23 100	11 15 10 7 6 9 15 26 100
THOUSANDS											
4 or less Dver 4 and up to 13 Dver 13 and up to 26 Dver 26 and up to 39 Dver 39 and up to 52 Dver 52 and up to 104 Dver 104 No previous Claims Total	21.2 33.2 22.6 15.5 10.9 22.3 35.5 63.7 224.9	3 3.6 2.9 1.8 1.4 2.1 4.2 7.5 26.5	7 10.6 6.9 4.1 3.3 5.8 9.6 15.3 62.6	7.1 10 7.6 4.8 4 6.4 11.3 20.1 71.3	6.3 7.8 4.9 3.1 3 4.7 9 14.3 53.1	9.6 12.7 8.3 5 4.5 6.5 12.1 18.5 77.2	11.8 15 11.4 6.7 5.4 8.8 15.6 25.5 100.2	6.7 8.8 5.6 3.5 2.4 4.3 6.8 12.2 50.3	4.9 6.4 4.2 2.9 2.5 4.7 7.2 11.9 44.7	10.8 13.9 9.3 7.1 9.8 9 13.5 22.5 95.9	88.4 122 83.7 54.5 47.2 74.6 124.8 211.5 807

JUVOS cohort is a 5% sample of computerised claims. 'Latest' claims in this table started between 11 April 1996 and 11 July 1996 inclusive. 'Previous' claims in this table must have started after 10 April 1986. The widest 95% Confidence Interval for the regional percentages is +/- 2.4 percentage points (East Anglia). The widest 95% Confidence Interval for the mele/female percentages is +/- 0.8 percentage points. All claims have been grossed by a factor of 20 to represent the population. Note 2: Note 3: Note 4: Note 5: Note 6:

2 21	CLAIMANT	UNEMPLO	DYMENT
2.24	By sought a	and usual	occupation
United Kingdon	n as at October 1	0 1996	A REAL PROPERTY AND

UNITED KINGDOM	SOC	Usual occu	pation					Sought occ	cupation		2.6.32		
	Sub- major	Men	a level and	Women		All		Men		Women		All	
Description	groups	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent
Corporate managers and administrators Managers/proprietors in agriculture	10-15&19	48.8	3.3	12.5	2.6	61.3	3.1	50.9	3.4	13.7	2.9	64.7	3.3
and services	16-17	24.3	1.6	7.4	1.6	31.8	1.6	23.0	1.6	7.2	1.5	30.2	1.5
Science and engineering professionals	20-21	17.8	1.2	2.2	0.5	20.0	1	21.4	1.4	3.6	0.7	24.9	1.3
Health professionals	22	0.7	0	0.4	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.7	0	0.5	0.1	1.3	0.1
Teaching professionals	23	14.7	1	14.1	2.9	28.8	1.5	16.2	1.1	15.7	3.3	32.0	1.6
Other professional occupations	24-29	12.2	0.8	4.4	0.9	16.6	0.8	15.0	1	6.4	1.3	21.4	1.1
associate professionals	30-32	16.9	1.1	2.3	0.5	19.2	1	21.4	1.4	2.9	0.6	24.3	1.2
Health associate professionals	34	1.7	0.1	4.4	0.9	6.1	0.3	1.9	0.1	4.7	1	6.6	0.3
occupations	33835-30	46.1	31	20.9	44	67.1	34	597	4	29.4	6.1	89.1	4.5
Clerical occupations	40-44849	128.4	87	87.0	18.2	215.4	11	168.1	11.3	107.8	22.5	275.9	14.1
Secretarial occupations	45-46	21	0.1	24.6	51	26.7	14	2.0	0.1	26.4	5.5	28.5	1.5
Skilled construction trades	50	98.5	67	0.7	01	99.2	51	100.0	6.8	0.8	0.2	100.8	5.1
Skilled engineering trades	51-52	54.6	37	0.8	0.2	55.4	28	55.1	3.7	0.9	0.2	56.0	2.9
Other skilled trades	53-59	143.0	97	12.1	25	155.2	7.9	143.0	9.7	10.8	2.3	153.8	7.9
Protective service occupations	60-61	217	15	11	02	22.9	1.2	19.9	1.3	1.1	0.2	21.0	1.1
Personal service occupations	62-69	59.5	4	63.4	13.3	123.0	6.3	60.5	4.1	71.4	14.9	132.0	6.7
Ruvere brokers and sales	02 00	00.0		00.1	10.0	LOID	010						
representatives	70-71	18.8	13	33	07	221	11	19.6	1.3	3.3	0.7	22.9	1.2
Other sales occupations	72-732.79	58.6	4	65.9	13.8	124.5	64	67.8	4.6	85.9	18	153.7	7.8
Industrial plant and machine operators	12 10010	00.0		00.0	10.0	TE 1.0	0.11					Philippine and the second	
accomblore	80-868.89	66.1	45	20.1	42	86.2	44	60.8	41	17.6	37	78.4	4
Drivers and mobile machine operators	87-88	108.4	73	29	0.6	111.3	57	137.4	93	4.0	0.8	141.4	7.2
Other occupations in agriculture	07 00	100.4	1.0	2.0	0.0	111.0	0.1	10/11	0.0		0.0		
forostry & fishing	00	16.5	11	30	0.6	19.5	1	16.8	11	36	0.8	20.4	1
Other elementany occupations	01.00	208.4	26.0	58.0	123	457.3	233	417.9	28.2	59.8	12.5	477 7	24.4
No previous occupation/	31-33	030.4	20.9	50.9	12.0	-57.5	20.0	417.5	20.2	00.0	12.0		
sought occupation unknown		123.4	8.3	65.8	13.8	189.3	9.7	2.2	0.1	0.5	0.1	2.7	0.1
Total		1,481.2		478.4		1,959.6		1,481.2		478.4		1,959.6	

Note: Excludes clerically operated claims. Not seasonally adjusted.

VACANCIES UK vacancies at jobcentres:* seasonally adjusted 3.1

UNITE	D	UNFILLED V	ACANCIES		INFLOW		OUTFLOW	in manifest	of which PL	ACINGS
KING	ом	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 1993 1994 1995) Annual averages	117.1 127.8 158.0 182.8	1		169.0 185.6 211.4 223.5		168.8 183.7 208.1 222.5		124.2 138.1 160.6 170.9	
1994	Oct	175.3	9.9	5.5	219.1	3.6	210.8	2.7	162.3	1.5
	Nov	176.9	1.6	4.0	223.1	-0.2	221.6	1.5	170.3	0.2
	Dec	177.6	0.7	4.1	226.8	3.4	227.0	4.1	173.2	2.3
1995	Jan	175.2	-2.4	0.0	218.2	-0.3	219.0	2.7	166.2	1.3
	Feb	174.3	-0.9	-0.9	219.5	-1.2	220.6	-0.3	169.1	-0.4
	Mar	174.6	0.3	-1.0	218.0	-2.9	218.0	-3.0	167.8	-1.8
	Apr	182.0	7.4	2.3	217.9	-0.1	216.6	-0.8	165.9	-0.1
	May	179.9	-2.1	1.9	219.6	0.0	217.9	-0.9	167.1	-0.7
	Jun	180.1	0.2	1.8	219.7	0.6	219.4	0.5	170.9	1.0
	Jul	180.8	0.7	-0.4	223.9	2.0	222.5	2.0	172.9	2.3
	Aug	183.0	2.2	1.0	229.8	3.4	227.7	3.3	176.1	3.1
	Sep	193.1	10.1	4.3	228.0	2.8	221.2	0.6	170.0	-0.4
	Oct	190.7	-2.4	3.3	231.2	2.4	231.9	3.1	179.7	2.0
	Nov	192.0	1.3	3.0	235.1	1.8	234.0	2.1	178.9	0.7
	Dec	188.3	-3.7	-1.6	221.4	-2.2	221.4	0.1	167.3	-0.8
1996	Jan	187.3	-1.0	-1.1	217.1	-4.7	219.3	-4.2	167.0	-4.2
	Feb	187.9	0.6	-1.4	225.7	-3.1	225.4	-2.9	166.8	-3.9
	Mar	195.1	7.2	2.3	224.7	1.1	219.7	-0.6	158.5	-2.9
	Apr	197.0	1.9	3.2	228.0	3.6	222.7	1.1	157.8	-3.1
	May	205.1	8.1	5.7	228.6	1.0	222.4	-1.0	157.3	-3.2
	Jun	218.8	13.7	7.9	218.1	-2.2	206.9	-4.3	145.3	-4.4
	Jul	230.1	11.3	11.0	223.1	-1.6	212.4	-3.4	147.7	-3.4
	Aug	237.0	6.9	10.6	218.7	-3.3	212.1	-3.4	147.3	-3.3
	Sep R	253.6	16.6	11.6	220.6	0.8	207.1	0.1	143.8	-0.5
	Oct P	262.9	9.3	10.9	204.4	-6.2	193.1	-6.4	130.6	-5.7

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 1/₄ 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.
 The latest national and regional seasonally adjusted vacancy figures are provisional and subject to revision, mainly in the following month.
 Revised.

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

	and and	South East	Greater London *	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Hum- berside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
Vacan 1992 1993 1994 1995)) Annual) averages	res: total + 29.2 31.4 41.1 47.6	8.3 10.0 13.1 16.5	3.5 4.2 5.4 6.5	9.0 9.6 12.4 14.4	7.6 8.9 12.2 15.3	7.3 8.8 10.8 12.8	7.9 9.9 11.8 13.5	14.9 15.7 19.0 21.3	6.0 6.1 6.8 7.8	8.5 9.6 11.2 13.3	18.9 18.5 19.8 23.2	112.8 122.7 150.3 175.6	3.2 4.0 5.0 5.8	116.0 126.6 155.4 181.2
1995	Oct	54.2	19.8	7.7	17.1	18.6	15.1	15.8	25.6	9.1	14.9	26.0	204.2	6.5	210.7
	Nov	52.8	19.3	7.2	16.1	17.8	14.0	14.6	24.1	8.5	14.3	24.8	194.2	6.0	200.2
	Dec	48.4	18.7	5.6	14.0	15.1	11.9	12.7	20.3	7.2	12.2	22.6	170.0	5.7	175.7
1996	Jan	44.5	17.1	5.0	12.6	14.5	11.0	12.2	19.2	7.0	11.9	20.6	158.4	5.4	163.8
	Feb	46.2	18.3	5.2	13.2	14.6	11.3	12.3	18.9	7.1	11.9	21.2	162.1	5.2	167.2
	Mar	50.8	20.8	6.0	15.8	15.8	12.1	13.5	20.6	7.7	13.0	22.0	177.2	5.4	182.6
	Apr	55.9	21.5	6.6	17.8	16.5	13.1	15.1	21.8	8.1	13.7	23.0	191.7	5.5	197.2
	May	59.8	25.1	8.0	18.3	17.7	13.1	15.3	23.1	9.0	13.9	24.0	202.3	5.3	207.5
	Jun	67.1	28.7	8.8	20.7	18.9	14.1	16.2	24.8	10.0	15.0	25.7	221.4	5.5	226.9
	Jul	69.1	29.8	8.5	20.3	19.4	14.5	16.8	25.5	10.8	15.0	26.1	226.0	5.3	231.3
	Aug	70.7	30.8	8.4	20.3	19.3	14.6	18.1	25.3	10.9	15.1	26.3	228.9	4.9	233.8
	Sep	80.5	35.0	9.7	23.2	21.7	17.5	20.5	29.3	12.8	16.7	29.8	261.7	5.8	267.4
	Oct	88.9	39.6	9.9	23.7	24.0	19.7	21.7	31.4	13.7	17.3	30.8	281.1	6.1	287.2
Vacan 1992 1993 1994 1995)) Annual) averages	offices 2.7 2.8 2.8 3.1	1.6 1.7 1.4 0.8	0.3 0.3 0.3 0.4	0.4 0.5 0.7 0.8	1.2 0.8 0.8 0.6	0.3 0.3 0.3 0.4	0.4 0.4 0.3 0.4	0.5 0.5 0.5 0.6	0.3 0.3 0.1 0.1	0.1 0.1 0.1 0.2	0.5 0.5 0.6 0.6	6.7 6.6 6.5 6.8	0.3 0.6 0.8 0.7	7.0 7.2 7.2 7.5
1995	Oct	3.6	1.2	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.6	8.6	0.7	9.3
	Nov	2.1	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.6	5.5	0.7	6.2
	Dec	2.7	0.9	0.2	0.6	1.2	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.5	7.0	0.7	7.7
1996	Jan	2.6	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.4	5.8	0.6	6.4
	Feb	2.6	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	5.4	0.6	6.0
	Mar	2.8	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.4	5.9	0.6	6.5
	Apr	2.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.5	6.2	0.7	6.9
	May	3.5	1.1	0.4	0.9	2.0	0.5	1.3	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.7	10.5	0.8	11.3
	Jun	5.7	2.6	0.8	1.1	6.1	0.6	1.6	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.8	18.7	0.8	19.5
	Jul	11.1	1.7	0.8	1.3	1.1	0.7	1.8	1.4	0.4	0.3	0.8	19.7	0.8	20.5
	Aug	6.3	2.9	0.7	1.4	1.1	0.6	1.5	1.8	0.3	0.5	0.8	15.0	0.8	15.8
	Sep	6.4	2.9	0.6	1.1	1.1	0.6	1.9	1.9	0.3	0.3	0.6	14.9	0.9	15.9
	Oct	6.5	3.4	0.7	1.1	13	0.6	2.2	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.8	14.8	1.0	15.8

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. Include in South East. + Excluding vacancies on government programmes. See note to table 3.1.

0	0	VACANCIES	
-	-	TACANOLLO	

J. *L* Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at jobcentres:* seasonally adjusted

		South East	Greater London +	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Hum- berside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdon
1994	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	8.1	193.1
	Oct	47.8	17.5	6.9	15.9	16.7	13.3	13.9	22.5	8.1	14.0	24.2	183.2	7.5	190.7
	Nov	49.4	18.1	6.9	16.1	16.7	13.0	13.7	22.5	8.2	14.1	23.9	184.6	7.4	192.0
	Dec	50.3	18.8	6.3	15.9	15.9	12.5	13.6	21.3	7.9	13.5	23.7	180.9	7.4	188.3
1996	Jan	50.0	18.4	6.2	15.5	16.0	12.5	13.8	21.3	7.9	13.4	23.5	180.1	7.2	187.3
	Feb	51.2	19.5	6.1	15.4	16.0	12.7	13.9	20.9	8.0	13.2	23.5	180.9	7.0	187.9
	Mar	54.3	21.0	6.4	16.6	16.5	13.0	14.6	21.9	8.1	13.5	23.1	187.9	7.2	195.1
	Apr	55.8	21.6	6.5	17.0	16.5	13.0	15.0	22.1	8.1	13.3	22.9	190.0	7.0	197.0
	May	59.4	25.1	7.5	17.3	17.4	13.1	15.3	22.9	8.7	13.4	23.4	198.3	6.8	205.1
	Jun	65.0	28.3	8.2	18.9	18.5	13.7	15.7	24.1	9.7	14.0	24.4	212.0	6.8	218.8
	Jul	68.7	30.1	8.1	19.4	19.5	14.4	16.6	25.7	10.5	14.6	25.8	223.4	6.7	230.1
	Aug	71.8	31.8	8.3	20.0	19.8	14.9	17.9	25.8	11.1	15.1	26.0	230.5	6.5	237.0
	Sep R	77.2	34.5	8.9	21.6	20.6	16.5	19.4	27.3	12.1	15.7	27.6	246.8	6.8	253.6
	Oct P	81.4	36.9	8.9	22.0	21.6	17.5	19.6	27.9	12.6	16.1	28.6	256.1	6.8	262.9

LABOUR DISPUTES * 4.2 Stoppages of work: summary

4.1 LABOUR DISPUTES Stoppages of work

United Kingdom 1	2 months	to Septem	ber 1995	12 months	to Septem	ber 1996
SIC 1992	Stop- bages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stop- pages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Agriculture, hunting,		1 - 3	a state of		100	100
forestry and fishing	5	500	1.000	1 4	100 400	1,400
Manufacturing of:						
food, beverages and		1 000	1 600	6	1 100	0 200
textiles and textile	0	1,200	1,000	0	1,100	0,200
products;	2	300	500	9	9,100	4,600
leather and leather						
wood and wood						
products;	1	300	500	-	-	-
pulp, paper and pape	r					
and publishing	2	400	1,200	1	100	4.500
coke, refined petroleu	m		.,	121110		
products, nuclear				0	0.500	0 400
tuels;		-		2	2,500	6,400
products and mar	7-					
made fibres;	1	200	200	3	1,700	4,900
rubber and plastics;	-	-	-	3	200	1,000
other non-metallic mineral products:	2	300	400	1	100	300
basic metals and	-					
fabricated metal		0.000	0.400	10	000	000
products;	11	2,300	3,400	10	900	6,800
equipment nec:	9	2.000	6,400	7	2,700	6,200
electrical and						
optical equipmen	t; 9	3,200	2,900	5	1,200	2,100
transport equipment;	10	300	20,900	2	600	9,900
Electricity, gas and						
water supply	1	2,000	1,000	-		10.000
Construction	9	1,500	7,500	10	3,200	10,900
trade: repairs	1	+	200	-	-	-
lotels and restaurants	2	400	200	4	500	9,800
ransport, storage and	60	52 700	02 000	70	150 900	904 200
inancial intermediation	62	9,600	92,000	10	100,500	100
Real estate, renting and	5	0,000	0,.00			
business activities	. 4	900	800	5	300	500
Public administration and	26	12 600	23 400	24	49 200	206.000
Education	28	34,000	88,000	26	3,600	18,400
lealth and social work	14	2,200	9,900	10	3,800	9,600
other community, social	and					
personal service	19	10 600	24.100	10	1.300	2,000
Il industries	13	10,000	21,100		.,050	_,
and services	230 *	144,400	301,200	230 *	253,200	1,244,100

nited Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
oppages in progress	27	120,600	122,500
which, stoppages:	16	5.000 *	5 900
Continuing from earlier months	11	115,600 **	116,60
Continuing from earlier months All directly involved	11	115,600 **	116,60
Continuing from earlier months All directly involved includes 300 involved for the first tim	11 ne in the month.	115,600 **	116,600
Continuing from earlier months All directly involved includes 300 involved for the first tim	11 ne in the month.	115,600 **	116,600
Continuing from earlier months All directly involved includes 300 involved for the first tim	11 ne in the month.	115,600 **	116,600
Continuing from earlier months All directly involved includes 300 involved for the first tim	11 ne in the month.	115,600 **	116,600

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 S	eptember 1996		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost	
Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels	62	147,400	919,400	
extra wage and fringe benefits	21	18,000	53,900	
Duration and pattern of hours worked	14	17,600	69,800	
Bedundancy questions	38	20,100	47,300	
Trade union matters	14	2,100	7.200	
Working conditions and supervision	11	18,300	66,700	
Manning and work allocation	39	17,400	63,900	
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	31	12,500	15,600	
All causes	230	253,200	1,244,100	

United Kingdom		Number of stoppages		Number of workers (000)		Working days lost in a period (000)	all stoppages in progess in
		Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	All involvement in period	All industries and services	All manufacturing industries
1994 1995	10000002500	203 232	205 235	87.0 169.0	107.0 174.0	278.0 415.0	58.0 65.0
1994	Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jun Jul Sep Oct Nov Dec	10 7 19 25 29 22 12 12 16 17 15	12 9 22 22 33 36 28 18 19 19 19 21	1.8 3.2 5.2 4.5 18.1 29.0 8.1 10.9 5.4 6.9 5.5 8.4	1.9 3.5 8.0 5.0 19.0 42.4 14.6 15.1 9.6 9.9 6.9 10.4	2.5 4.2 8.5 15.1 33.4 70.5 31.7 39.0 19.6 14.5 17.0 22.6	0.9 1.3 1.3 2.7 13.0 10.0 8.1 8.3 2.6 1.1 3.8 4.8
1995	Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	12 16 22 24 16 25 24 24 24 13 21 19	15 19 17 26 29 23 29 31 35 25 25 25 34 32	14.7 20.9 7.0 18.1 2.5 16.5 9.9 4.7 4.0 21.7 24.4	17.9 22.1 19.0 20.4 29.8 4.3 16.9 10.5 13.4 10.4 30.4 29.0	24.3 18.0 28.3 33.9 51.3 16.0 32.2 18.5 24.5 30.6 77.2 59.6	4.5 0.3 1.3 5.4 11.1 5.4 1.6 3.0 1.6 7.3 13.5 9.9
1996	Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jun Jul Aug Sep	9 25 15 18 32 14r 23r 16	23 35 25 27 22 43 28 31r 27	5.5 5.9 4.2 6.1 2.4 138.6r 6.5r 22.2r 5.4	17.0 9.5 5.0 8.3 4.0 140.4 127.2r 135.5r 120.6	51.2 35.5 14.9 13.2 7.4 241.0 148.6r 442.1r 122.5	5.8 2.3 9.3 3.5 0.5 8.7 7.6 3.4r 9.2

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

United Kingdo m	Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	Manufactur- ing	Construction	Wholesale & retail trade; repairs; hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage & commun- ication	Finance, real estate, renting & business activities	Public administrat- ion and defence	Education	Health and social work	Other community, social and personal service
SIC 1992	A,B	C,E	D	F	G,H	T	J,K	L	М	N	O,P,Q
1994 1995		1	58 65	5 10	1 6	110 120	7 10	11 95	70 67	5 16	11 23
1994 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec		- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	0.9 1.3 2.7 13.0 10.0 8.1 8.3 2.6 1.1 3.8 4.8	0.2 0.1 4.3 	0.1 0.7 0.7	- 1.6 8.7 13.0 27.9 15.9 18.2 13.0 3.5 1.4 6.4	0.1 2.4 2.4 0.7 0.1 1.1	0.6 0.2 0.8 2.3 6.2 0.3 0.1 0.5	0.5 0.4 0.5 4.0 23.9 4.4 4.6 1.8 9.5 9.8 10.2	0.5 1.3 0.4 1.6 0.1 0.5 0.4	0.4 1.4 2 2.1 2.3 0.9 0.6 0.1 1
1995 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec		0.1 0.1 1 0.2 0.1	4.5 0.3 1.3 5.4 1.6 7.3 1.6 7.3 13.5 9.9	5.0 0.9 0.7 0.1 0.3 2.4 0.5	0.2 0.1 0.1 - - 1.3 2.2 2.0	13.6 1.0 1.7 11.8 24.0 0.8 18.5 4.9 4.4 7.8 27.9 4.1	2.5 6.5 0.1 0.7 0.1 0.1	1.0 0.9 0.6 2.8 1.1 0.6 7.7 8.0 9.0 9.0 26.4 36.7	5.3 6.9 20.1 13.9 4.5 0.6 1.5 5.5 1.6 4.3 2.8	- 0.3 0.9 0.8 0.1 2.6 4.4 3.7 0.1 3.4	6.2 0.2 0.8 0.1 6.4 9.1 0.1 0.1 0.1
1996 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep	0.1	1.3	5.8 2.3 9.3 3.5 0.5 8.7 7.6 3.4r 9.2	5.2 2.5 0.1 0.2	2.2 2.2 - - -	9.2 2.8 0.2 1.8 0.9 221.0 135.7r 394.0r 98.8	0.2 0.2 - - -	33.0 21.8 1.8 3.7 3.9 8.1 4.0 44.6 13.0	0.9 0.4 1.0 1.1 2.9 1.1 .1	0.1 0.5 0.5 - - - -	0.2 0.5 0.5 - 0.2 0.2r

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

REA	T BRITAIN 992	Whole e	conomy ns 01-93)			Manufad (Divisio	cturing in ns 15-37)	dustries		Product (Divisio	ion indust ns 10-41)	ries		Service (Division	industrie ns 50-93)	S	
		Actual	Seasona	Illy adjust	ed	Actual	Season	ally adjuste	ed	Actual	Seasona	Illy adjuste	ed	Actual	Seasona	ally adjuste	ed
				Per cen over pr 12 mon	t change evious ths			Per cen over pr 12 mon	t change evious ths			Per cen over pro 12 mont	t change evious ths		ender-	Per cent over pro 12 mont	t change evious ths
990:	=100				Under- lying *				Under- lying *				Under- lying *				Under- lying *
993 994 995) Annual) averages	118.5 123.2 127.4	5.0			120.5 126.2 131.9				121.0 126.9 132.4				117.5 121.7 125.1			
993	Jan	116.1	116.8	4.4	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	4.5	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	3.5	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	3.8	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	3.8	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	3.3	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	3.9	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	3.0	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	2.9	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	1.8	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	2.8	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	3.2	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
994	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	125.0	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}
995	Jan	124.8	125.7	3.7	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
996	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	3.8	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 1/2
	Mar	135.5	132.1	3.9	3 ^{3/4}	140.7	136.5	4.6	4 1/4	140.9	137.2	4.6	4 1/4	133.3	129.7	3.3	3 1/2
	Apr	131.4	131.9	4.1	3 ³ / ₄	136.7	136.7	4.2	4 1/4	137.2	137.6	4.5	4 ¹ / ₄	128.9	129.5	4.2	3 1/2
	May	131.0	130.5	3.1	3 ³ / ₄	136.4	136.5	4.1	4 1/4	136.8	135.6	3.9	4	128.3	127.8	2.6	3 1/2
	Jun	131.6	131.6	3.9	3 ³ / ₄	137.5	137.2	4.3	4 1/4	137.7	137.2	3.8	4	128.7	129.3	4.0	3 1/2
	Jul Aug	133.1 131.3	132.2 132.4	4.1 3.7	4	139.0 136.1	138.2 138.3	4.4	4 ¹ / ₂ 4 ¹ / ₂	139.2 136.3	138.2 138.5	4.2	4 4 1/4	130.3 128.8	129.5 129.6	4.0	3 ³ / ₄ 3 ³ / ₄

989; the 1985=100 series was disc ued after July 1989

revenue seasonal adjustments, from January 1992, were published in *Labour Market Trends*, No igures for years 1984-89 on a 1985–100 basis were published in *Employment Gazette*, October igures on a 1988–100 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette*, September 1993. he Index has been reclassified from SIC 1980 to SIC 1992, in common with other economic serie imployment Gazette, May 1995. n the national accounts. Figures on a SIC 1980 basis were last published ir

enquiries, see telephone numbers on final pink page. underlying rate of change is provisional for the latest two months and is not seasonally adjusted. For a note on the underlying rate of change see Statistical Update, Employment zette, pp 291, July 1995.

5.3 EARNINGS

Apr May June

July Aug Sep P

134.1 151.4 **151.6**

139.3 134.4 **140.4**

142.9 140.3 **138.8**

140.3 138.3 **139.1**

Note 23 4

5

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

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

137.5 132.1 **131.6**

134.7 130.3 **133.4**

124.0 123.8 **121.5**

128.6 128.3 **129.7**

130.3 131.5 **130.6**

136.6 137.5 **139.3**

July Aug Sep P

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Agricul- ture and forestry (E&W)	Mining and quarrys	Food products; beverages and tobacco	Textiles	Clothing leather and footwear	Wood, wood products and other manu'ing	Pulp, paper products printing and publish-	Chemicals and chemical products	Rubber and plastic products	Other non- metallic mineral products	Basic metals	Fabric'd metal products (excl. machin- ery)	Machinery and equip- ment n.e.c.	Electr- ical and optical equip- ment	Trans- port equipmen	Elec- tricity, t gas and water supply	Constr- uction	Whole- sale trade	Retail trade and repairs	Hotels and rest- aurants	Trans- port, storage and communi- cation	Finan- cial inter- media- tion	Real estate renting and business activities	Public adminis- tration services	Education health and social work	Other services	GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992
1990=100	(01,02)	(10-14)	(15,16)	(17)	(18,19)	n.e.c. (20,23,36,3	ing 7) (21,22)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30-33)	(34,35)	(40,41)	(45)	(51)	(50,52)	(55)	(60-64)	(65-67)	(70-74)	(75)	(80-85)	(90-93)	1990=100
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	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
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	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
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	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)
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	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
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	119.1	117.3	121.1	114.6	114.3	110.4	117.4	116.7	119.1	111.2	118.4	118.5	118.1	Feb
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	122.7	120.4	121.9	119.0	117.4	113.8	117.7	118.7	127.6	116.6	117.8	118.7	117.8	Mar
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	120.1	117.7	122.9	116.5	115.9	111.6	116.8	117.5	117.5	114.6	117.6	118.5	118.5	Apr
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	123.4	118.4	121.7	115.9	113.3	111.2	118.1	119.2	118.3	112.7	119.5	119.3	118.1	May
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	122.2	120.7	121.5	119.0	112.8	113.8	118.1	120.6	116.5	111.2	120.1	119.7	114.3	June
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	122.8	122.1	125.2	116.5	119.6	113.2	117.3	120.9	118.5	112.8	119.5	122.3	114.4	July
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	120.9	118.8	122.7	115.2	113.6	111.3	117.2	118.2	116.5	112.3	120.3	124.4	114.1	Aug
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	120.5	118.6	122.5	114.9	111.5	112.3	119.6	118.7	117.3	110.8	119.5	121.8	114.9	Sept
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	122.5	119.9	124.1	115.3	113.4	111.8	116.4	119.3	117.5	112.6	120.2	120.2	115.8	Oct
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	123.7	120.5	127.3	117.3	115.2	111.6	116.8	122.1	124.0	113.7	121.1	120.4	119.5	Nov
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	124.1	121.2	125.2	118.8	117.8	115.5	124.4	127.2	123.1	118.5	120.4	119.9	123.9	Dec
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	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
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	124. 6	122.5	124.9	117.9	118.5	115.1	117.4	120.7	143.8	114.2	123.1	119.7	119.7	Feb
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	130.1	126.7	125.0	120.6	124.2	117.7	119.6	124.3	144.8	115.5	123.3	120.2	121.6	Mar
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	124.9	124.6	125.6	118.2	119.9	116.5	118.8	123.1	123.9	115.6	121.5	120.8	119.3	Apr
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	127.1	125.2	124.4	119.0	119.0	115.8	120.9	122.7	126.6	115.5	123.2	121.8	121.4	May
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	127.9	127.3	125.3	122.2	117.7	118.1	119.5	122.0	126.2	116.1	122.9	123.6	121.7	June
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	128.0	127.6.	126.3	121.5	120.3	116.7	120.0	128.1	125.3	116.9	122.9	125.4	122.0	July
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	126.7	125.4	131.9	119.2	118.2	115.9	119.2	122.8	122.0	116.2	124.3	126.2	122.0	Aug
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	126.1	125.4	129.7	119.9	117.5	115.5	119.2	124.1	120.8	114.7	124.5	124.9	121.6	Sept
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	127.4	129.1	128.9	119.3	118.1	113.7	119.0	124.9	123.0	115.2	123.5	123.3	124.2	Oct
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	128.8	129.5	128.5	122.1	118.3	113.8	122.2	125.2	127.3	115.4	125.9	121.7	126.8	Nov
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	131.0	131.9	130.5	122.8	122.2	117.1	127.0	130.6	129.7	120.7	126.8	127.1	128.3	Dec
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	129.6	129.7	129.8	120.7	119.2	117.5	121.0	126.3	131.4	117.7	125.3	121.8	126.7	1995 Jan
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	133.6	131.8	130.1	120.8	121.8	115.6	123.5	124.5	137.3	118.0	126.9	121.9	125.3	Feb
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	135.7	136.7	130.6	123.7	129.3	121.2	119.7	129.5	163.4	120.4	127.5	121.5	126.0	Mar
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	131.3	135.4	132.6	122.0	123.7	116.6	123.7	127.8	129.9	119.6	124.3	123.3	126.0	Apr
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	133.3	131.8	132.1	122.9	122.0	118.2	122.8	126.2	129.9	119.0	124.7	122.9	155.4	May
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	104.8	132.4	133.3	133.3	126.4	124.3	119.3	119.9	126.3	130.3	118.5	125.5	124.1	123.2	June
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	133.8	133.7	138.4	125.6	124.1	118.3	121.8	130.9	131.3	118.3	125.7	126.8	127.1	July
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	131.8	131.1	135.8	122.1	125.1	119.4	121.7	127.1	126.1	117.6	125.5	128.0	126.9	Aug
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	191.0	130.9	134.8	123.6	122.8	117.8	120.8	127.5	125.5	117.0	126.9	126.4	127.8	Sept
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	132.1	133.5	134.0	123.2	122.8	117.1	121.6	128.8	128.1	119.2	126.7	125.7	127.6	Oct
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	134.2	134.4	134.7	125.4	127.5	117.9	121.8	130.3	131.8	120.1	126.1	126.3	131.7	Nov
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	136.5	135.7	136.8	126.1	130.1	120.7	128.7	133.5	136.0	125.9	126.5	126.4	130.8	Dec
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	136.0	133.8	134.2	124.6	126.7	119.5	122.5	130.4	137.4	121.7	126.7	125.6	132.2	1996 Jan
Feb	123.1	144.8	137.0	133.9	134.8	132.4	131.3	134.5	137.8	126.9	133.1	137.4	140.6	141.9	136.5	134.6	125.8	129.8	119.1	124.6	129.2	141.5	124.3	127.8	127.4	131.8	Feb
Mar	133.1	148.9	145.9	136.9	134.3	129.7	135.9	149.2	139.1	129.3	132.8	142.3	142.1	140.6	149.2	135.4	129.7	134.8	125.7	123.8	132.5	172.9	125.3	129.0	125.5	131.1	Mar
Apr	129.6	144.2	138.0	135.7	132.9	128.9	132.0	135.8	136.9	129.8	146.0	137.8	138.8	138.5	139.2	137.3	126.4	127.8	122.3	122.8	131.3	143.1	125.1	127.6	126.9	134.5	Apr
May	133.8	140.5	139.6	137.9	133.3	131.5	132.6	134.4	137.1	128.8	132.5	136.6	139.0	139.3	138.2	139.2	126.1	128.7	122.2	124.8	130.9	133.9	123.5	128.4	128.5	135.8	May
June	126.8	136.5	139.0	144.1	134.9	131.1	136.7	136.7	138.0	128.6	132.8	138.6	139.5	138.7	140.4	140.6	128.5	129.6	125.5	123.7	131.4	135.2	124.6	127.1	128.5	132.9	June

141.4 141.2 **138.9**

Excluding sea transport. Excluding private domestic and personal services

141.9 139.4 **138.1**

140.1 138.9 13**8.3**

128.3 125.3 **128.4**

130.6 129.4 **127.4**

125.5 122.9 **123.6**

126.6 125.1 **123.3**

133.6 132.8 **135.0**

es: Figures for the years 1985 to 1989 on a 1985=100 basis were published in *Employment Gazette* in October 1989; the 1985=100 series was discontinued after July 1989. Figures on a 1988=100 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette* in September 1993. The Index has been reclassified from SIC 1980 to SIC 1992, in common with other economic series in the national accounts. Figures on an SIC 1980 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette*, May 1995. Industrial groupings which have not changed are:Agriculture and forestry, Chemical and man-made fibres (now called Chemicals and chemical products), Mechanical engineering (Machinery and equipment nes), Electrical, electronic and instrument engineering (Electrical and optical equipment), Food, drink and tobacco (Food products, beverages and tobacco), Paper products, printing and publishing (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). For enquiries, see telephone numbers on final pink page.

131.7 128.4 **130.7**

133.2 133.1 **134.6**

136.8 133.0 **134.2**

137.4 136.7 **137.1**

131.1 127.7 **128.3**

151.8 132.9 **133.4**

138.6 138.1 **140.0**

137.8

5.8 **UNIT WAGE COSTS *** All employees: index for main industrial sectors

EARNINGS	5	0
Selected countries: index of wages per head: manufacturing (manual workers)	Э.	3

Irish Republic

(8)

Italy

(4)

Nether-lands (4)

Spain

(2.8.9)

Japan

(2,5)

United States (8,10)

Sweden

(6.8)

Germany Greece (FR) (4) (8)

Great Britain (1,2)

1990=100

innual averages

Canada

(8)

Denmark France

(4)

(6,8)

Belgium

(7,8)

JNITED KINGDOM		Manufacturing	ing a state of	Energy and water supply	Production industries	Construction	Whole econor	ny
IC 1992 990=100	-		Per cent change from a year earlier					Per cent change from a year earlier
	1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995	71.6 74.9 75.7 78.4 82.3 85.5 87.5 89.8 93.7 100.0 105.7 106.5 106.0 106.0 109.4	9.2 4.5 1.1 3.6 5.0 4.0 2.3 2.7 4.4 6.7 5.7 0.8 -0.4 0.0 3.1	76.9 80.1 76.3 94.5 80.9 76.2 95.2 96.2 100.0 111.3 113.0 105.6 97.8	65.7 67.7 67.1 66.2 72.5 75.0 79.4 84.6 93.7 100.0 101.3 105.2 103.8 100.6	61.1 60.0 61.1 63.9 67.3 70.2 71.7 77.6 90.7 100.0 107.7 104.1 99.2 98.9	57.3 60.3 62.6 66.7 70.2 73.5 77.2 82.8 91.0 100.0 107.0 110.9 111.0 110.7 112.3	9.6 5.2 3.8 6.5 5.4 4.6 5.1 7.2 9.9 9.9 9.9 7.0 3.6 0.1 -0.3 1.4
	1991 Q3 Q4 1992 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q3 Q4 1993 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q3 Q4 1994 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 1995 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 1995 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 20 Q3 Q4 Q2 Q3 Q4 Q3 Q4 Q4 Q3 Q4 Q4 Q4 Q4 Q4 Q4 Q4 Q4 Q4 Q4 Q4 Q4 Q4	106.0 106.1 106.8 106.8 105.8 105.8 106.9 106.1 105.7 105.7 105.7 106.6 108.5 108.7 109.1 111.2 112.8 113.7 114.7	$\begin{array}{c} 5.1\\ 3.2\\ 2.6\\ 0.1\\ 0.7\\ -0.3\\ -2.1\\ -0.7\\ 0.1\\ 1.1\\ 1.5\\ -0.1\\ -1.1\\ -1.1\\ -1.3\\ 2.2\\ 2.8\\ 3.2\\ 4.3\\ 4.0\\ 4.6\\ 5.2\end{array}$				107.6 109.0 110.5 111.2 110.7 111.0 110.7 111.3 111.2 110.8 110.8 110.8 110.8 110.8 110.8 110.8 110.8 110.8 110.8 112.0 112.2 111.9 113.4 113.3 NA	6.0 5.6 5.1 4.5 2.9 1.8 0.2 0.1 0.4 -0.2 0.1 -0.8 -0.4 -0.0 1.1 1.6 1.0 2.0 1.3 1.0 NA
	1994 Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	106.1 105.7 105.3 106.0 105.9 106.0 107.9	-1.6 -0.9 -1.8 -0.5 -1.8 -1.1 2.2		··· ·· ·· ··		 	··· ··· ··· ···
	1995 Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	108.6 108.3 108.5 108.7 108.5 108.8 109.7 108.6 109.0 110.1 110.4 113.1	2.3 2.5 3.2 2.6 3.8 3.1 2.8 3.9 4.1 4.9		··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ···		··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ···	
	1996 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep	111.9 113.3 113.3 113.5 113.3 114.4 114.5 114.8 114.9	3.1 4.6 4.4 4.4 5.1 4.4 5.1 4.4 5.8 5.4				:: :: :: :: ::	··· ··· ··· ··· ···
hree months ending:	1994 Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	105.7 105.6 105.7 105.7 105.7 106.0 106.6	-0.1 -0.8 -1.4 -1.1 -1.4 -1.1 -0.3	··· ··· ··· ···	··· ··· ··· ···	··· ··· ··· ···	··· ·· ·· ·· ··	
	1995 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov	107.5 108.3 108.5 108.6 108.6 108.7 109.0 109.0 109.1 109.2 109.8 111.2	1.1 2.3 2.2 2.3 2.5 2.8 3.2 3.1 3.2 3.3 3.6 4.3	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ···	··· ··· ··· ··· ···		··· ··· ··· ··· ···	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ···
	1996 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep	111.8 112.8 112.8 113.3 113.3 113.7 114.1 114.6 114.7	4.0 4.2 4.0 4.4 4.4 4.6 4.6 5.1 5.2				··· ·· ·· ·· ··	

wages and salaries, employment and output. 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.

95.1 100.0 104.8 108.4 110.6 112.4 114.1 95.4 100.0 104.5 107.9 110.6 113.2 117.6 95.7 100.0 104.6 108.7 111.1 113.4 116.1 95.1 100.0 106.6 114.2 120.4 119.8 128.0 93.2 100.0 109.8 115.7 120.0 124.0 127.8 94.9 100.0 103.5 104.6 104.7 106.9 110.4 91.4 100.0 108.2 115.3 120.5 126.2 131.9 96 100 105 110 112 115 95 100 105 110 117 118 123 97.0 100.0 104.0 108.3 111.9 113.9 115.2 92.0 100.0 108.2 116.5 124.4 130.0 136.4 91.4 100.0 105.5 110.3 113.9 118.6 124.9 96.0 100.0 103.0 106.0 108.0 111.0 114.0 84 100 117 133 147 166 188 Quarterly 1994 Q2 Q3 Q4 112.4 111.4 113.0 114.5 113.0 113.3 117.0 117.0 118.0 123.9 124.3 124.6 109.7 104.5 108.1 113.9 114.0 114.1 129.4 130.3 131.8 118.7 118.7 120.5 111.0 111.0 113.0 125.4 126.8 128.8 115.0 115.0 117.0 112.8 113.5 114.0 123.1 124.9 124.9 162.0 168.0 174.0 1995 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 130.2 131.3 132.3 133.8 113.4 113.5 114.0 115.3 115.5 119.1 117.6 118.2 114.5 115.5 116.3 116.8 125.2 126.3 129.3 131.4 179.0 186.0 190.0 196.0 119.0 119.0 120.0 123.0 126.4 126.7 128.7 129.5 110.3 112.5 107.8 110.9 114.6 115.1 115.5 115.5 133.5 135.5 136.7 139.2 121.2 124.5 126.0 127.9 113.0 114.0 115.0 115.0 135.9 136.8 **138.3** 112.3 114.4 129.2 134.8 6 Q1 Q2 Q3 thly Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec 115.4 116.1 117.1 118.1 134.1 128.8 116.3 116.8 140.7 116.0 118.0 124.9 125.5 125.9 126.2 126.9 127.3 128.0 128.6 129.8 112.6 112.1 112.5 111.8 110.6 111.8 112.1 113.0 113.8 $123.8 \\ 123.8 \\ 124.0 \\ 124.2 \\ 124.3 \\ 124.3 \\ 124.5 \\ 124.6 \\ 124.$ 107.3 106.8 115.1 98.6 104.9 108.9 109.3 109.8 105.7 111.0 111.0 111.0 111.0 111.0 112.0 112.0 112.0 112.0 113.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 113.7 114.5 113.6 123.1 118.1 119.7 117.7 120.1 117.3 118.7 120.0 119.9 121.5 115.0 117.0 124.9 114.3 113.0 115.0 117.0 115.0 124.9 113.3 117.0 118.0 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec $129.5 \\ 130.6 \\ 130.5 \\ 131.2 \\ 131.1 \\ 131.6 \\ 132.4 \\ 132.3 \\ 132.2 \\ 133.2 \\ 133.2 \\ 133.3 \\ 135.0 \\$ $\begin{array}{c} 113.5\\ 113.6\\ 113.2\\ 113.4\\ 113.5\\ 113.5\\ 113.0\\ 114.3\\ 114.7\\ 114.8\\ 114.9\\ 116.3 \end{array}$ 115.3 125.2 126.4 126.5 126.6 126.7 126.7 128.5 128.5 129.2 129.4 129.5 129.5 111.0 110.6 110.9 111.1 110.5 116.8 106.1 106.2 111.0 111.4 110.8 110.5 115.0 115.0 115.1 115.1 115.1 115.5 115.5 115.5 115.5 115.4 115.5 121.1 121.2 121.4 124.4 122.2 125.1 127.2 123.8 126.8 126.8 126.8 127.1 129.7 113.0 113.0 113.0 113.0 113.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 115.0 115.0 115.0 116.0 115.5 119.0 115.7 126.3 118.6 119.0 116.3 129.3 117.6 120.0 116.8 131.4 118.2 123.0 Jan 13/ Feb 13 Mar 13 Apr 17 Jun 1 Jun 1 Jun 1 Aug Sep P Increases on a year / Annual averages 134.7 136.5 136.5 136.7 136.5 137.2 138.2 138.3 **138.3** 128.7 128.9 130.1 133.6 135.7 135.0 117.0 116.0 116.0 118.0 117.0 118.0 118.0 115.2 115.7 115.4 115.2 116.8 116.3 128.8 128.8 128.8 129.1 129.5 110.2 113.4 113.5 113.0 112.5 117.8 110.5 116.2 116.4 116.4 116.8 116.8 116.8 116.8 117.5 117.1 134.1 118.1 earlier 18 19 17 13 11 13 10 Quarterly 1994 Q2 Q3 Q4 averages 13 14 12 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 13 15 13 13 Q1 Q2 Q3 hly Apr Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec 20 2 2 3 3 3 2 2 2 2 2 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec 2 2 2 3 2 4 5 16 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug **Sep P** 2 2 11 Wages and salaries on a weekly basis (all employees).
 Seasonally adjusted.
 Males only.
 Hourly wage rates.
 Monthly earnings. Including mining.
 Including mining and transport.
 Hourly earnings.
 All industries.
 Production workers. Source: OECD - Main Economic Indicators DECEMBER 1996 LABOUR MARKET TRENDS

RETAIL PRICES 6.1 Summary of recent movements

E of the second	Entre Statistics	All items (RPI)		All items exclu	uding				all the second second
				Mortgage inter payments (RP	rest IX)	Mortgage inter and indirect ta	est payments xes (RPIY)	Housing	
		Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months
1995	Oct Nov Dec	149.8 149.8 150.7	3.2 3.1 3.2	148.7 148.8 149.6	2.9 2.9 3.0	145.3 145.3 145.6	2.4 2.4 2.5	146.2 146.2 147.2	2.9 2.8 3.0
1996	Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jun Aug Sep	150.2 150.9 151.5 152.6 152.9 153.0 152.4 153.1 153.8	2.9 2.7 2.4 2.2 2.1 2.2 2.1 2.1 2.1 2.1	149.3 150.2 150.9 152.0 152.5 152.6 151.9 152.8 153.6	2.8 2.9 2.9 2.8 2.8 2.8 2.8 2.8 2.8 2.8 2.8	145.3 146.2 146.9 147.9 148.4 148.5 147.7 148.7 148.7 149.6	2.5 2.5 2.6 2.6 2.3 2.3 2.3 2.4 2.4 2.5	146.8 147.6 148.4 149.0 149.5 149.7 148.8 149.7 150.5	2.7 2.7 2.8 2.5 2.7 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6

RETAIL PRICES 6.2

Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for October 15 1996

	Index	Percentage cha	ange over	Index Ian 198	7-100	Percentage cha	ange over
	Jan 1987=100	1 month	12 months		/=100	1 month	12 months
ALL ITEMS	153.8	0.0	2.7	Tobacco	192.7 194.7	0.1	7.1
				Cigarettes	177.0		Å
Food and catering	148.4	-0.6	2.5	TODACCO	177.0		4
Alcohol and tobacco	177.5	0.2	3.9			0.0	4.5
Housing and household expendit	ture 153.5	-0.1	1.4	Housing	169.5	0.2	1.5
Personal expenditure	137.5	0.2	1.5	Rent	211.7		4
Travel and loiguro	155 1	0.4	4.5	Mortgage interest payments	156.2		-10
Travel and leisure	100.1	0.4		Depreciation (Jan 1995 = 100)	105.8		7
	440.4	0.0	0.9	Community charge and rates/council tax	144.4		7
Consumer durables	118.1	-0.3	0.0	Motor and other payments	2473		5
				Water and other payments	167.0		6
Seasonal food	114.4	-4.0	-6.2	Repairs and maintenance charges	107.0		0
Food excluding seasonal	145.0	-0.3	3.4	Do-it yourself materials	150.7		2
All items excluding seasonal food	d 154.8	0.1	2.9	Dwelling insurance & ground rent	182.8		-1
All items excluding food	156.4	0.1	2.8			and a start of the	
All items excluding lood				Fuel and Light	134.8	-0.1	0.1
Other indiana				Coal and solid fuels	129.8		2
Other indices				Flectricity	145.8		-1
All items excluding:	450.0	0.0	22	Gas	124.3		0
mortgage interest payments(RPD)	K) 153.6	0.0	3.3	Oil and other fuels	140.9		26
housing	150.5	0.0	2.9	Oil and other rueis	140.0		
mortgage interest payments and					107.0	0.4	22
indirect taxes (RPIY)[1]	149.6	0.0	3.0	Household goods	137.0	-0.4	2.0
mortgage interest payments and				Furniture	139.4		3
council tax	153.7	0.0	3.2	Furnishings	139.5		4
mortgage interest navments and		State of the state of the state		Electrical appliances	104.2		-3
mongage interest payments and	152.6	0.0	32	Other household equipment	140.6		4
depreciation	155.0	0.0	U.L.	Household consumables	158.7		1
	1100	0.0	20	Pot care	141.3		3
Food	140.3	-0.8	2.0	reidale	11110		
Bread	138.1		0	Userschald somilare	1/10	-0.5	10
Cereals	140.9		-1	Household services	141.5	-0.0	1
Biscuits and cakes	152.4		3	Postage	152.0		4
Beef	132.6		-3	Telephones, telemessages, etc	104.7		-3
Lamb	149.9		18	Domestic services	176.5		4
Land at which home killed lamb	152.6		15	Fees and subscriptions	160.6		2
of which, nome-killed lamb	152.0		20				
Pork	109.9		12	Clothing and footwear	122.3	0.0	-0.1
Bacon	101.7		10	Mon's outonwoar	121.6		0
Poultry	116.1		13	Memoria autonuoor	107.8		-1
Other meat	133.6		5	Women's outerwear	101.0		1
Fish	120.5		-2	Children's outerwear	121.4		2
of which, fresh fish	120.2		-4	Other clothing	151.4		0
Butter	167.8		6	Footwear	124.7		-3
Oil and fate	137.4		3				
Chasse	161.9		2	Personal goods and services	166.3	0.7	3.6
Crieese	150.6		11	Personal articles	120.1		1
Eggs	150.0		1	Chemists goods	174.2		4
Milk fresh	153.7		2	Personal services	213.7		5
Milk products	149.2		2	Feisonal services	210.1		
Tea	151.7		4	All the store and an all the sec	160.7	0.6	6.4
Coffee and other hot drinks	118.8		-4	Motoring expenditure	140.6	0.0	6
Soft drinks	175.0		5	Purchase of motor vehicles	140.0		5
Sugar and preserves	157.8		3	Maintenance of motor vehicles	180.1		11
Sweets and chocolates	145.0		5	Petrol and oil	1/1.0		1
Potatoes	139.3		-21	Vehicles tax and insurance	189.7		
of which unprocessed notat	toes 1171		-43			and the ter the providence of	
of which, unprocessed polar	1063		-4	Fares and other travel costs	165.7	-0.1	3.8
vegetables	100.9		.9	Bail fares	183.6		4
of which, other fresh vegetal	Dies 91.3		-0.	Bus and coach fares	178.9		4
Fruit	128.5		0	Other travel costs	146.2		3
of which, fresh fruit	125.6		6	Other traver costs	140.2		
Other foods	144.4		4	1 - town and a	122 F	-0.2	1.1
				Leisure goods	123.5	-0.2	-4
Catering	177.9	0.2	4.0	Audio-visual equipment	08.2		2
Restaurant meals	175.5		4	Tapes and discs	119.6		4
Cantoon mosle	192.4		5	Toys, photographic and sport goods	121.0		
Take evene and appalie	175.9		4	Books and newspapers	175.2		4
Take-aways and snacks	1/5.3			Gardening products	144.2		2
			0.5	dardening producto	Sugar Bar		
Alcoholic drink	171.0	0.2	2.5	L claure condece	175.0	0.4	3.5
Beer	180.3		4	Leisure services	104.7		4
on sales	184.9		4	l elevision licences and rentals	124./		4
off sales	150.8		3	Entertainment and other recreation	215.1		4
Wines and spirits	158.2		1	Foreign holidays (Jan 1993 = 100)	111.5		4
on color	174.9		3	UK holidays (Jan 1994 = 100)	105.8		2
Unsales	114.0		0				

Note: Indices are given to one decimal place to provide as much information as is available although accuracy is reduced at lower levels of aggregation.
For this reason, annual percentage changes for individual sections are given rounded to the nearest whole number.
[1] The taxes excluded are council tax, VAT, duties, car purchase tax and vehicle excise duty, insurance tax and airport tax.

Average retail prices on October 15 for a number of important items derived from prices collected by the Office for National Statistics for the purpose of the General Index of Retail Prices in more than 180 areas in the United Kingdom are given below.

6.3 **RETAIL PRICES** Average retail prices of selected items

It is only possible to calculate a meaningful average price for fairly standard items; that is, those which do not vary between retail outlets.

The averages given are subject to uncertainty, an indica-tion of which is given in the ranges within which at least four-fifths of the recorded prices fell, given in the final

Average prices on C	lober 15	1330	And the second	column bolow.		Collection of the second second	
Item	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)	Item f	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)
FOOD ITEMS			and WEIDER	Margarine Margarine/Low fat spread,			
neet home-killed, per kg				per 500g	264	/4	41- 97
Best beef mince	534	329	207-516	Cheese, per kg			
Topside	515	538	437-729	Cheddar type	280	450	378- 635
Brisket (without bone)	458	403	373-509				
Stewing steak	528	393	299-659	Size 2 (65-70g) per dozen	263	159	125-198
				Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	261	140	96- 178
Lamb: home-killed, per kg	520	700	650-1020				
Con (with bone)	491	329	306-461	Milk Restaurised per pint i	312	36	28- 31
Shoulder (with borle)	401	0LU	000 101	Pasteunsed, per pint +	512	30	20- 01
Lamb: imported (frozen), per	kg		010 015	Теа			
Loin (with bone)	223	437	349-615	Loose, per 125g	258	63	46-79
Leg (with bone)	213	420	370-019	Tea bags, per 250g	278	136	94- 165
Pork: home-killed, per kg				Coffee			
Leg (foot off)	450	359	304-518	Pure, instant, per 100g	277	186	175-219
Lain (with bone)	530	456	437- 645	Ground(filter fine),227g/per 8c	oz 260	189	124-259
Record per ka				Sugar			
Streaky *	401	324	284- 652	Granulated, per kg	279	80	69-89
Gammon *	429	477	439-725	enancial per ng			
Back *	444	612	438-900	Fresh vegetables			10.05
Ham				Potatoes, old loose, 454g/per	ID 497	19	10-25
Ham (not shoulder).				Tomatoes 4540/per lb	581	46	35- 75
113g/per 4oz	436	92	59-119	Cabbage, hearted, 454g/per ll	b 571	27	18-40
				Cauliflower, each	562	52	44- 59
Sausages, 454g/per lb	119	135	99- 168	Brussels sprouts, 454g/per lb	524	51	39-59
POIK	440	100	33-100	Carrots, 454g/per lb	5//	19	15-25
Canned meats				Mushrooms, 113g/per 4oz	575	37	25- 42
Corned beef, 340g	281	95	65-119	Cucumber, each	569	51	36- 60
All-loss reacting over read	v nor ka			Lettuce - iceberg, each	562	49	41- 59
Chicken: roasting, oven read	248	166	130- 190	Leeks, 454g/per lb	556	63	49- 79
Fresh or chilled	455	186	209-276	Freeh fruit			
				Apples, cooking, 454g/per lb	553	49	38- 59
Fresh and smoked fish, per k	g	100	050 745	Apples, dessert, 454g/per lb	581	50	37- 59
Cod fillets	423	422	359-715	Pears, dessert, 454g/per lb	579	49	38- 69
Hainbow trout	421	300	210- 303	Oranges, each	5/1	20	14- 29
Canned fish				Grapes 4540/per lb	526	113	69-150
Red salmon, 213g	274	140	99- 179	Avocado pear, each	458	51	34- 69
				Grapefruit, each	567	32	25- 39
White lost sliced 800g	300	55	39- 80				
White loaf, unwrapped, 800	g 275	70	49-86	Items other than food			
Brown loaf, sliced, 400g	282	55	48- 67	Draught bitter, per pint	549	157	138- 184
Brown loaf, unsliced, 800g	273	75	49-90	Draught lager, per pint	549	175	160-200
Flaur				Whisky per nip	679	124	110-143
Self raising per 1 5kg	255	58	42-75	Gin, per nip Cigorottos 20 king size filter	5/8	274	235-293
our raising, por nong	200			Coal per 50kg	208	691	530-915
Butter				Smokeless fuel per 50kg	241	996	815-1260
Home produced, per 250g	271	82	78-89	4-star petrol, per litre	479	64	62- 66
imported, per 250g	249	69	82- 89	Derv per litre	496	60	58- 62
				Super upleaded petrol per litre	4/0	66 66	63- 69

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

General Notes - Retail Prices

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

Structure

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

Definitions

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

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

RETAIL PRICES General index of retail prices 6.4

UNITED KINGDOM	ALL	All items	All items	All items	All items	National-	Consumer	Food			Catering	Alcoholic
January 13, 1987 = 100	TEMS	food	seasonal food +	housing	mortgage interest	industries*	ullables	All	Seasonal +	Non- seasonal + food		arınk
1987 Weights 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1994 1995 1996	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	833 837 846 842 849 848 856 858 858 861 857	974 975 977 976 976 978 978 979 980 978 978	843 840 825 815 808 828 836 842 813 810	956 958 940 925 924 936 952 956 958 958	57 54 46 — — — — —	139 141 135 132 128 127 127 127 127 123 116	167 163 154 158 151 152 144 142 139 143	26 25 23 24 24 22 21 20 22 22	141 138 131 134 127 130 123 122 117 121	46 50 49 47 47 47 45 45 45 45 48	76 78 83 77 77 80 78 76 77 78
1987 Annual averages 1988 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995	101.9 106.9 115.2 126.1 133.5 138.5 140.7 144.1 149.1	102.0 107.3 116.1 127.4 135.1 140.5 142.6 146.5 151.4	101.9 107.0 115.5 126.4 133.8 139.1 141.4 144.8 149.6	101.6 105.8 111.5 119.2 128.3 134.3 138.4 141.6 145.4	101.9 106.6 112.9 122.1 130.3 136.4 140.5 143.8 147.9	100.9 106.7 — — — — — — — —	101.2 103.7 107.2 111.3 114.8 115.5 115.9 115.5 116.2	101.1 104.6 110.5 119.4 125.6 128.3 130.6 131.9 137.0	101.6 102.4 105.0 116.4 121.6 114.7 111.4 117.7 127.2	101.0 105.0 111.6 119.9 126.3 130.6 134.0 134.3 138.5	102.8 109.6 116.5 126.4 139.1 147.9 155.6 162.1 169.0	101.7 106.9 112.9 123.8 139.2 148.1 154.7 158.5 164.5
1987 Jan 13 1988 Jan 12 1989 Jan 17 1990 Jan 16 1991 Jan 15 1992 Jan 14 1993 Jan 12 1994 Jan 18	100.0 103.3 111.0 119.5 130.2 135.6 137.9 141.3	100.0 103.4 111.7 120.2 131.6 137.1 139.7 143.5	100.0 103.3 111.2 119.6 130.4 135.9 138.6 142.1	100.0 103.2 108.5 114.6 122.7 131.6 135.0 139.3	100.0 103.7 109.4 116.1 126.0 133.1 137.4 141.3	100.0 102.8 110.9 	100.0 101.2 104.5 108.0 110.7 113.2 112.8 113.0	100.0 102.9 107.4 116.0 122.9 128.4 128.8 130.0	100.0 103.7 103.2 116.3 121.2 125.2 112.2 110.3	100.0 102.7 108.2 116.0 123.1 129.0 131.7 133.5	100.0 106.4 113.1 121.2 132.2 144.3 151.7 159.1	100.0 103.7 109.9 116.3 129.7 143.9 151.0 156.9
1994 Oct 18	145.2	147.8	145.9	142.1	144.5	Ξ	116.1	131.4	117.3	133.8	164.2	159.8
Nov 15	145.3	147.9	146.0	142.2	144.6		116.9	131.8	117.6	134.3	164.6	159.4
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	Ξ	113.2	134.1	126.3	135.3	165.7	161.3
Feb 14	146.9	149.2	147.3	143.7	146.0		114.8	135.0	128.5	135.9	166.4	162.4
Mar 14	147.5	149.8	148.0	144.5	146.6		116.2	135.9	130.0	136.7	167.1	163.1
Apr 11	149.0	151.5	149.4	145.0	147.7	Ξ	116.5	135.8	130.3	136.4	167.8	163.2
May 16	149.6	151.8	150.0	145.8	148.4		117.2	138.1	135.6	138.2	168.5	164.1
Jun 13	149.8	152.2	150.4	145.8	148.5		116.9	137.0	125.2	139.0	168.8	164.8
Jul 18	149.1	151.6	149.9	145.0	147.7	Ξ	113.4	135.9	116.9	139.3	169.2	165.6
Aug 15	149.9	152.1	150.3	145.9	148.6		114.9	138.7	132.2	139.6	169.8	165.6
Sep 12	150.6	152.8	151.0	146.7	149.2		117.5	139.1	132.0	140.1	170.4	166.0
Oct 17	149.8	152.1	150.5	146.2	148.7	Ξ	117.2	137.5	122.0	140.2	171.0	166.8
Nov 14	149.8	152.2	150.5	146.2	148.8		118.1	137.6	121.2	140.5	171.5	165.9
Dec 12	150.7	152.9	151.3	147.2	149.6		119.0	138.8	126.2	140.9	171.9	164.6
1996 Jan 16	150.2	152.3	150.7	146.8	149.3	Ξ	113.8	139.6	128.5	141.4	172.5	166.0
Feb 13	150.9	152.8	151.3	147.6	150.2		115.5	141.1	131.8	142.5	172.9	167.1
Mar 12	151.5	153.3	151.9	148.4	150.9		117.4	142.3	134.9	143.3	173.3	167.4
Apr 16	152.6	154.6	153.0	149.0	152.0	Ξ	117.5	142.3	132.3	143.8	174.0	168.0
May 14	152.9	154.8	153.3	149.5	152.5		118.0	143.3	134.9	144.5	174.6	168.6
Jun 11	153.0	154.9	153.5	149.7	152.6		118.0	143.2	132.1	144.9	175.5	169.7
Jul 16	152.4	154.5	153.2	148.8	151.9	Ξ	114.1	141.3	120.1	145.0	176.3	170.5
Aug 13	153.1	155.1	153.7	149.7	152.8		115.6	142.9	126.5	145.8	176.9	170.5
Sep 10	153.8	156.2	154.7	150.5	153.6		118.5	141.4	119.2	145.5	177.5	170.7
Oct 15	153.8	156.4	154.8	150.5	153.6	_	118.1	140.3	114.4	145.0	177.9	171.0

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) correspondingly reduced 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*.

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					Ger	neral in	RET/ dex of r	AIL PRIC	CES ces	6.4
Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goodsand services	Motoring expendi- ture	Fares and other travel	Leisure goods	Leisure services		
61 55 54 50 46 47 46 45 45 43	73 74 71 71 70 77 79 76 77 72	44 41 40 45 48 47 47 47 47 48	74 72 73 69 63 59 58 58 58 58 58 54 54		127 132 128 131 141 143 136 142 125 124	22 23 23 21 20 20 21 20 21 20 21 20 19 17	47 50 47 48 48 47 46 48 46 45	- 30 29 29 30 32 62 71 66 65	1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996	Weights
99.1 101.6 107.3 115.9 125.1 127.8 126.2 131.7 134.5	102.1 105.9 110.1 115.4 122.5 126.5 128.0 128.4 133.1	101.9 106.8 112.5 119.6 129.5 137.0 141.9 142.0 141.6	101.1 104.4 109.9 115.0 118.5 118.8 119.8 120.4 120.6	101.9 106.8 114.1 122.7 133.4 142.2 147.9 153.3 158.2	103.4 108.1 114.0 120.9 138.7 144.7 149.7 152.4	101.5 107.5 115.2 123.4 135.5 143.9 151.4 155.4 155.3	101.6 104.2 107.4 112.4 117.7 120.8 122.5 121.8 121.7	101.6 108.1 115.1 124.5 138.8 150.0 156.7 162.5 167.7	1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995	Annual averages
100.0	· 100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1987	Jan 13
98.3	103.3	105.0	101.1	104.3	105.1	105.1	102.8	103.6	1988	Jan 12
104.2	107.5	110.3	105.9	110.4	110.6	112.9	105.1	112.1	1989	Jan 17
110.6	112.0	116.3	110.8	118.6	115.0	117.5	110.1	119.6	1990	Jan 16
121.6	116.7	125.5	114.2	127.2	122.8	130.8	114.9	130.7	1991	Jan 15
127.7	123.9	135.3	115.7	138.4	134.0	140.9	119.3	145.5	1992	Jan 14
127.1	125.8	139.8	114.9	144.7	137.9	148.6	121.3	153.6	1993	Jan 12
125.4	126.1	142.4	116.2	149.5	147.5	154.0	122.3	160.1	1994	Jan 18
134.0	129.0	141.0	122.1	154.3	149.7	156.0	121.1	164.4		Oct 18
133.8	130.3	140.9	122.7	154.4	149.1	156.1	121.2	164.5		Nov 15
133.8	131.1	141.2	122.8	156.6	150.5	156.1	121.4	164.7		Dec 13
134.1	128.3	141.9	117.1	154.9	150.9	157.5	121.2	165.0	1995	Jan 17
134.3	130.1	142.0	118.5	154.9	151.4	158.7	121.5	165.0		Feb 14
134.5	132.0	142.3	120.2	155.9	152.6	158.2	121.6	165.0		Mar 14
134.7	132.1	142.9	121.8	156.8	152.9	158.9	121.5	166.0		Apr 11
134.4	133.5	142.9	122.1	158.0	153.1	159.2	121.3	166.6		May 16
134.3	133.4	142.7	121.8	157.8	153.9	159.3	121.6	167.2		Jun 13

Jul 16 Aug 13 Sep 10 164.5 164.3 165.2 155.9 157.4 159.7 164.7 165.4 165.8 123.5 123.7 123.7 174.0 174.3 175.2 141.5 141.7 142.6 114.6 116.3 122.3 169.4 169.4 169.2 135.2 135.0 135.0 136.1 137.6 138.3 122.3 166.3 160.7 165.7 123.5 175.9 Oct 15 141.9 134.8 137.8 169.5 e: The structures of the published components of the index were recast in February 1987. (See General Notes under table 6.3).

158.3 159.1 160.0

160.5 160.9 161.1

159.9 161.6 162.1

163.8 164.0 163.9

116.2 118.0 122.6

122.4 123.0 123.2

116.3 117.4 119.1

120.3 120.6 120.5

General index of retail prices: percentage changes on a year earlier 6.5

153.9 153.4 153.0

151.0 149.8 153.0

154.0 153.8 154.0

155.3 155.7 155.8

159.9 160.2 160.0

159.7 159.8 159.7

161.1 161.4 161.4

163.5 164.7 164.7

121.3 121.6 121.8

122.1 122.1 122.7

122.4 123.1 123.6

124.1 124.0 123.8

167.9 168.7 170.1

169.9 170.2 170.5

171.0 171.1 171.4

172.7 173.4 173.6

Jul 18 Aug 15 Sep 12

Oct 17 Nov 14 Dec 12

Jan 16 Feb 13 Mar 12

Apr 16 May 14 Jun 11

1996

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

Housing

157 160 175 185 192 172 164 158 187 190 103.3 112.5 3 135.3 160.8 159.6 151.0 156.0 156.4

100.0 103.9 124.6 145.8 170.6 156.0 151.6 150.2

159.8 160.1 160.4

160.6 162.0 161.7

168.1 167.8 168.8

168.3 168.8 169.1

167.0 167.3 167.2

166.4 166.3 166.2

169.6 168.9 168.8

134.4 134.4 134.7

134.6 134.6 134.8

134.9 134.9 135.0

135.1 134.9 135.1

132.0 133.5 134.9

134.7 135.8 137.4

133.3 135.5 137.8

137.1 138.0 138.2

140.7 140.8 140.9

140.5 140.6 140.6

141.6 141.7 141.8

141.3 141.4 141.5

Tobacco

100.1 103.4 106.4 113.6 129.9 144.2 156.4 168.2 179.5

100.0 101.4 105.6 108.3 118.2 137.4 150.0 166.5

168.4 168.0 170.9

175.6 177.2 177.4

179.1 180.0 180.2

180.2 180.1 180.1

180.0 180.0 184.4

188.1 188.8 189.0

190.6 191.9 192.1

191.8 192.1 192.5

192.7

S57

6.8 **RETAIL PRICES Selected countries**

European Comm (15)	European Comm (12)	United Kingdom	Belgium	Denmark	Germany (West)	Greece	Spain	France	lrish Republic	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Austria	Finland	Sweden	Norway	Switzerland
··· ··· ··· ··· 148.5	106.9 110.7 116.3 122.9 129.1 135.1 139.7 143.4	107.7 113.0 121.8 133.3 141.1 146.4 148.7 152.4 157.6	102.9 104.1 107.3 111.0 114.6 117.4 120.6 123.4 125.3	107.8 112.7 118.1 121.2 124.1 126.7 128.3 130.9 133.6	100.1 101.4 104.2 107.0 110.7 115.3 119.9 122.7 125.0	143.2 162.6 184.9 222.6 266.0 308.1 352.6 391.1 427.4	114.5 120.0 128.2 136.8 145.0 153.5 160.6 168.1 176.0	105.9 108.7 112.7 116.5 120.2 123.0 125.6 127.8 129.9	107.1 109.4 113.9 117.6 121.3 125.1 126.9 129.8 133.2	110.9 116.5 123.8 131.8 140.0 147.3 153.8 160.0 168.3	100.2 101.7 105.1 109.0 112.4 115.9 120.1 122.7 125.1	99.8 100.7 101.7 104.3 108.4 111.7 114.6 117.8 120.1	122.2 133.9 151.0 170.9 189.6 206.7 220.0 231.5 241.1	103.1 105.1 107.8 111.3 115.1 119.7 124.0 127.7 130.6	107.1 112.6 120.0 127.3 132.8 136.7 139.7 141.2 142.6	108.6 114.9 122.3 135.1 147.8 151.1 158.2 161.6 165.7	116.5 124.3 130.0 135.4 140.0 143.3 146.5 148.6 152.2	102.2 104.2 107.4 113.2 119.8 124.6 128.7 129.8 132.2
149.1 149.5	.: .:	158.5 159.2	126.0 125.7	133.4 134.2	125.5 125.4	422.1 434.8	176.4 177.2	130.2 130.7	133.8	169.5 169.9	125. 1 125.3	120.0 121.0	241.6 242.1	132.3 131.1	142.8 142.9	165.5 166.6	152.2 153.0	132.5 132.7
149.5 149.7 150.0	 	158.3 158.3 159.3	125.4 125.7 125.8	134.2 134.5 134.4	125.3 125.3 125.6	439.7 440.7 445.2	177.5 178.0 178.4	130.8 130.9 131.0	133.9	170.5 171.6 171.9	125.5 125.5 125.6	120.9 120.9 120.5	243.0 243.2 242.7	130.7 130.6 130.5	142.9 142.5 142.4	167.1 167.0 166.5	153.0 152.9 152.9	132.5 132.4 132.4
150.3 P 150.8 P 151.4 P	 	158.8 159.5 160.1	126.8 127.2 127.3	134.3 135.0 135.8	125.7 126.4 126.5	444.7 443.3 458.4	179.6 180.1 180.7	131.2 131.7 132.5	134.4	172.3 P 172.8 P 173.3 P	125.9 126.0 126.3	121.1 121.5 122.5	243.4 245.1 246.1	131.2 131.8 132.4	142.6 143.1 143.3	166.2 166.4 167.2	152.2 152.3 153.0	132.8 133.1 133.3
152.0 P 152.3 P 152.4 P	 	161.3 161.6 161.7	127.5 127.3 127.3	136.1 136.6 136.5	126.6 126.8 126.9	464.2 467.2 469.9	181.8 182.4 182.2	132.8 133.0 132.9	135.0	174.2 P 174.9 P 175.3 P	126.6 126.7 126.7	122.6 122.4 121.9	248.3 249.5 249.2	132.3 132.1 132.8	143.5 143.8 143.8	167.5 167.3 166.7	153.5 153.7 153.9	133.4 132.9 133.2
152.3 P 152.4 P 152.9 P	:: ::	161.1 161.8 162.6	128.1 128.4 128.1	136.3 136.5 137.2	127.4 127.2 127.1	458.2 458.0 471.7	182.4 183.0 183.5	132.6 132.3 132.8	135.7	175.0 P 175.2 P 175.7 P	126.8 126.9 127.0	122.4 122.3 123.4	249.7 250.4 250.4	134.0 134.8 133.7 P	143.7 143.4 143.7	166.3 165.5 166.5	154.5 154.4 155.1	133.0 133.3 133.4
er										Percent	Per cent							
 	3.3 3.6 5.1 5.7 5.0 4.6 3.4 2.6	4.2 4.9 7.8 9.4 5.9 3.8 1.6 2.5 3.4	1.6 1.2 3.1 3.4 3.2 2.4 2.7 2.3 1.5	4.1 4.5 2.6 2.4 2.1 1.3 2.0 2.1	0.2 1.3 2.8 2.7 3.5 4.2 4.0 2.3 1.9	16.4 13.5 13.7 20.4 19.5 15.8 14.4 10.9 9.3	5.2 4.8 6.8 6.7 6.0 5.9 4.6 4.7 4.7	3.1 2.6 3.7 3.4 3.2 2.3 2.1 1.8 1.6	3.2 2.1 4.1 3.2 3.1 3.1 1.4 2.3 2.6	4 8 5.0 6.3 6.5 6.2 5.2 4.4 4.0 5.2	-0.1 1.5 3.3 3.7 3.1 3.1 3.1 3.6 2.2 2.0	-0.4 0.9 1.0 2.6 3.9 3.0 2.6 2.8 2.0	9.4 9.6 12.8 13.2 10.9 9.0 6.4 5.2 4.1	1.4 1.9 2.6 3.2 3.4 4.0 3.6 3.0 2.3	3.4 5.1 6.6 6.1 4.3 2.9 2.2 1.1 1.0	4.2 5.8 6.4 10.5 9.4 2.2 4.7 2.1 2.5	8.7 6.7 4.6 4.2 3.4 2.4 2.2 1.4 2.4	1.4 2.0 3.1 5.4 5.8 4.0 3.3 0.9 1.8
3.1 3.2		3.6 3.9	1.3 1.2	1.6 2.1	1.7 1.8	8.7 8.4	4.2 4.4	1.9 2.0	2.5	5.7 5.6	1.8 1.6	1.5 1.5	4.0 4.0	2.1 2.0	0.4 0.4	2.7 2.5	2.2 2.3	1.9 2.0
3.0 3.0 3.0		3.2 3.1 3.2	1.2 1.5 1.5	1.9 1.9 1.8	1.8 1.7 1.8	8.3 8.2 8.1	4.4 4.5 4.3	1.8 1.9 2.1	2.4	5.5 5.7 5.8	1.6 1.3 1.3	1.3 1.6 1.7	4.0 3.9 3.4	1.9 1.9 1.8	0.3 0.3 0.3	2.7 2.7 2.6	2.3 2.1 2.2	1.9 1.9 1.9
2.8 P 2.7 P 2.7 P		2.9 2.7 2.7	2.0 1.9 2.0	1.7 1.8 2.1	1.5 1.6 1.7	8.4 8.5 9.1	3.9 3.7 3.4	2.0 2.0 2.3	2.0	5.4 P 4.9 P 4.5 P	1.1 1.0 1.2	1.9 1.8 2.1	2.5 2.5 2.4	1.7 1.6 1.8	0.5 0.5 0.6	2.0 1.7 1.7	1.2 0.9 0.7	1.5 0.8 0.9
2.7 P 2.7 P 2.5 P		2.4 2.2 2.1	2.0 1.9 1.8	2.0 1.9 2.0	1.5 1.7 1.4	9.2 9.1 8.8	3.5 3.8 3.6	2.4 2.4 2.3	1.4	4.6 P 4.4 P 3.9 P	1.5 1.4 1.2	2.0 2.0 1.8	2.9 3.5 3.6	1.6 1.5 1.6	0.7 0.8 0.4	1.3 1.0 0.8	1.0 1.0 0.9	0.9 0.7 0.7
2.5 P 2.3 P 2.3 P		2.2 2.1 2.1	1.9 1.9 2.0	2.3 2.4 2.3	1.6 1.4 1.4	8.6 8.5 8.5	3.7 3.7 3.5	2.3 1.6 1.6	1.4	3.6 P 3.3 P 3.4 P	1.3 1.4 1.3	2.2 1.9 2.0	3.9 3.6 3.4	1.9 1.8 2.0 P	0.5 0.4 0.5	0.6 0.3 0.2	1.3 1.5 1.3	0.7 0.6 0.6
	European Comm (15) 148.5 149.1 149.5 149.5 149.5 149.7 150.0 150.3 P 150.8 P 150.8 P 150.8 P 150.8 P 152.4 P 152.3 P 152.4 P 152.3 P 152.4 P 152.9 P 2.7 P	European Comm (15) European Comm (12) 106.9 110.7 110.7 110.3 122.9 122.9 135.1 134.4 148.5 149.1 149.5 149.5 149.5 150.3 P 150.3 P 152.4 P 152.4 P 152.9 P 152.4 P 152.4 P 152.3 P 3.6 3.1 5.1 5.1 3.4 3.4 3.0 3.0 3.0	European Comm (15) European Comm (12) United Kingdom 1 106.9 110.7 113.0 113.0 1 110.7 113.0 1 116.3 121.8 1 122.9 133.3 1 121.8 121.8 1 139.7 146.7 1.3 139.7 146.7 1.3 139.7 146.7 1.48.5 157.6 149.1 158.5 149.5 159.2 149.5 159.2 149.5 158.3 150.0 158.3 150.8 159.5 151.4 152.4 P 161.3 152.3 P 161.7 152.4 P 161.7 152.3 P 161.7 152.4 P 161.7 152.4 P 161.3 <td>European Comm (15) European Comm (12) United Kingdom Belgium 106.9 107.7 102.9 110.7 113.0 104.1 122.9 133.3 111.0 122.9 133.3 111.0 122.1 141.1 114.4 133.7 146.4 174.4 148.5 157.6 125.3 149.1 158.5 126.0 149.5 159.2 125.7 149.5 159.3 125.8 150.0 159.3 125.7 149.7 158.3 125.7 149.7 158.3 125.7 150.8 159.3 127.2 151.4 P 159.3 127.2 151.4 P 158.8 126.8 152.9 161.1 128.1 <</td> <td>European Comm (15) European (12) United Kingdom Belgium Denmark 106.9 107.7 102.9 107.8 110.7 113.0 104.1 112.7 122.9 123.3 111.0 121.2 122.9 133.3 111.0 121.2 129.1 141.1 114.6 124.1 129.1 141.1 114.6 124.1 135.1 146.7 120.6 128.3 139.7 146.7 120.6 128.3 148.5 157.6 125.3 133.6 149.1 158.3 125.4 134.2 149.5 159.3 125.8 134.4 150.0 159.3 125.8 134.4 150.8 127.2 135.8 152.4 136.1 152.3 P 161.3 127.5 136.1 152</td> <td>European Comm (15) European Comm (12) United Kingdom Belgium Denmark Germany (West) 106.9 107.7 102.9 107.8 100.1 110.3 121.8 107.3 118.1 100.1 122.9 133.3 111.0 121.2 107.0 122.9 133.3 111.0 121.2 107.0 129.1 141.1 114.6 124.1 119.9 135.7 146.4 117.4 126.7 115.9 148.5 157.6 125.7 134.2 125.4 149.1 158.3 125.7 134.4 125.5 149.5 159.2 125.8 134.4 125.5 149.5 159.5 127.2 135.0 126.4 150.0 1152.8 134.3 125.7 136.6 126.8 152.0 P 161.3 127.5 136.1</td> <td>European Comm (15) European (15) United (ingdom) Belgium Denmark Germany (West) Greece 100.7 113.0 104.1 112.7 101.4 143.2 110.7 113.0 104.1 112.7 101.4 143.2 122.9 133.3 111.0 121.2 107.7 226.6 139.7 148.7 120.6 128.3 119.9 332.6 139.7 148.7 120.6 128.3 119.9 332.6 148.5 157.6 125.7 134.2 125.4 434.4 149.5 158.3 125.7 134.2 125.3 439.7 149.7 159.3 125.8 134.4 125.6 444.7 150.0 159.5 127.2 135.6 126.6 464.2 150.3 P 159.5 127.3 135.6 126.6 464.2 150.4 P</td> <td>Ecomm (15) Ecomm (12) Unided Belgium Denmark Germany Greece Spain 106.9 107.7 102.9 107.8 100.1 143.2 114.5 116.3 121.8 107.3 118.1 114.2 124.9 126.2 116.3 121.8 107.3 118.1 104.2 124.9 126.2 135.1 146.4 117.4 126.7 115.3 306.1 155.5 135.1 146.4 117.4 126.7 115.3 306.1 155.5 135.7 148.7 122.7 391.1 166.0 127.2 149.5 159.2 125.7 134.2 125.3 430.7 177.5 149.5 158.3 125.4 133.4 125.6 444.2 177.6 149.7 158.3 125.7 134.6 125.3 430.7 177.6 149.7</td> <td>European Comm (15) European Comm (15) United 106.9 Definition Denmark (West) Geneau (West) Graece Spain France 106.9 107.7 102.9 107.8 100.1 143.2 114.5 105.9 122.9 137.8 110.1 112.7 101.1 143.2 114.5 105.9 122.9 137.8 111.0 122.1 107.2 122.6 123.6 123.6 123.6 123.6 123.6 123.6 123.6 123.6 123.6 123.6 123.6 123.0 123.0 123.0 123.6 123.6 123.6 123.6 123.6 123.6 123.6 123.6 123.0 127.4 176.0 123.8 148.5 159.2 125.7 134.4 125.5 422.1 176.4 130.2 149.7 158.3 125.7 134.4 125.6 445.2 178.0 130.7 149.7 158.8 125.4 134.4 <</td> <td>Europens, Comm (12) Europens, (10) Europens, (10) United (10) Denmark (10) Gereace (10) Spain France Itels (10) 106.9 107.7 102.9 107.8 100.1 142.2 114.5 105.9 107.1 110.7 113.0 104.1 112.7 113.1 104.2 144.9 112.7 113.9 122.3 133.3 111.0 122.4 107.7 222.6 136.8 116.5 117.6 139.7 148.4 112.4 107.0 222.6 136.8 116.5 117.6 139.7 148.7 120.6 125.3 119.9 352.6 160.6 125.0 126.9 125.8 126.9 125.8 126.9 133.8 125.4 427.4 176.0 130.9 133.9 148.5 1 158.3 125.7 134.4 125.4 422.1 176.0 130.9 133.9 149.5 1 158.</td> <td>Europeans Comm (1) Europeans (1) Europeans (1) United (1) Dennark (1) Greece (west) Spain France Italy Italy Italy 100.7 110.0 107.7 110.0 102.9 107.4 102.6 120.4 112.2 114.5 106.7 110.4 112.5 101.4 122.6 112.0 102.4 112.6 120.4 112.2 110.4 122.6 112.0 110.3 112.5 110.5 110.5 110.5 110.5 110.5 110.5 120.2 112.5 110.5 120.2 112.5 120.2 112.5 120.2 112.5 120.2 112.5 120.2 112.5 120.2 110.5 120.2 110.5 120.2 110.5 120.2 110.5 120.2 110.5 120.2 110.5 120.2 110.5 120.2 110.5 120.2 110.5 120.2 110.5 120.2 120.2 120.2 120.5 120.5 120.5 120.5 120.5 120.5 120.5</td> <td>European Comm (12) European Entropean United Parameter Period Parameter France Irigh Parameter Intry Parameter Intry Param</td> <td>European Comm (1) European (1) United (1) Period (1) France Hab Republic (1) Nav (1) European (1) United (1) Period (1) Hab Republic (1) Nav (1) European (1) Nav (1) European (1) Nav (1) European (1) Nav (1) European (1) Nav (1) European (1) Nav (1) Period (1) Hab Republic (1) Hab Republic (1) Nav (1) European (1) Nav (1) European (1) Nav (1) Nav (1)<</td> <td>European Comm (1) Unled (1) Belgun (1) Parmatk (1) Grees (1) Spain (1) France (1) Helphale (1) Target (1) Particle (1) Particle (1) Helphale (1) Target (1) Particle (1) Helphale (1) Target (1) Particle (1) Particle (1) Helphale (1) Target (1) Particle (1) Helphale (1) Helphale (1) Target (1) Particle (1) Particle (</td> <td>European (s) United (s) Helpin (s) Dennik (s) Geneary (s) Prace Pane Hay (s) Lay (s) Pane Hay (s) Pane Hay (s) Lay (s) Pane Hay (s) Pane Hay (s) Hay (s) Pane Hay (s) Hay (s) Pane Hay (s) Hay (s) Pane Hay (s) Hay (s) Pane Hay (s) Hay (s) Pane Hay (s)</td> <td>European (smm) Unique main of the large in the large in</td> <td>Lumpen Lumpen <thlumen< th=""> <thlumen< th=""> Lumpen</thlumen<></thlumen<></td> <td>Europent Europent Milled Plane Inhol Nave Inhol Nave Plane Plane Inhol Nave Plane Plane Inhol Nave Plane Plane</td>	European Comm (15) European Comm (12) United Kingdom Belgium 106.9 107.7 102.9 110.7 113.0 104.1 122.9 133.3 111.0 122.9 133.3 111.0 122.1 141.1 114.4 133.7 146.4 174.4 148.5 157.6 125.3 149.1 158.5 126.0 149.5 159.2 125.7 149.5 159.3 125.8 150.0 159.3 125.7 149.7 158.3 125.7 149.7 158.3 125.7 150.8 159.3 127.2 151.4 P 159.3 127.2 151.4 P 158.8 126.8 152.9 161.1 128.1 <	European Comm (15) European (12) United Kingdom Belgium Denmark 106.9 107.7 102.9 107.8 110.7 113.0 104.1 112.7 122.9 123.3 111.0 121.2 122.9 133.3 111.0 121.2 129.1 141.1 114.6 124.1 129.1 141.1 114.6 124.1 135.1 146.7 120.6 128.3 139.7 146.7 120.6 128.3 148.5 157.6 125.3 133.6 149.1 158.3 125.4 134.2 149.5 159.3 125.8 134.4 150.0 159.3 125.8 134.4 150.8 127.2 135.8 152.4 136.1 152.3 P 161.3 127.5 136.1 152	European Comm (15) European Comm (12) United Kingdom Belgium Denmark Germany (West) 106.9 107.7 102.9 107.8 100.1 110.3 121.8 107.3 118.1 100.1 122.9 133.3 111.0 121.2 107.0 122.9 133.3 111.0 121.2 107.0 129.1 141.1 114.6 124.1 119.9 135.7 146.4 117.4 126.7 115.9 148.5 157.6 125.7 134.2 125.4 149.1 158.3 125.7 134.4 125.5 149.5 159.2 125.8 134.4 125.5 149.5 159.5 127.2 135.0 126.4 150.0 1152.8 134.3 125.7 136.6 126.8 152.0 P 161.3 127.5 136.1	European Comm (15) European (15) United (ingdom) Belgium Denmark Germany (West) Greece 100.7 113.0 104.1 112.7 101.4 143.2 110.7 113.0 104.1 112.7 101.4 143.2 122.9 133.3 111.0 121.2 107.7 226.6 139.7 148.7 120.6 128.3 119.9 332.6 139.7 148.7 120.6 128.3 119.9 332.6 148.5 157.6 125.7 134.2 125.4 434.4 149.5 158.3 125.7 134.2 125.3 439.7 149.7 159.3 125.8 134.4 125.6 444.7 150.0 159.5 127.2 135.6 126.6 464.2 150.3 P 159.5 127.3 135.6 126.6 464.2 150.4 P	Ecomm (15) Ecomm (12) Unided Belgium Denmark Germany Greece Spain 106.9 107.7 102.9 107.8 100.1 143.2 114.5 116.3 121.8 107.3 118.1 114.2 124.9 126.2 116.3 121.8 107.3 118.1 104.2 124.9 126.2 135.1 146.4 117.4 126.7 115.3 306.1 155.5 135.1 146.4 117.4 126.7 115.3 306.1 155.5 135.7 148.7 122.7 391.1 166.0 127.2 149.5 159.2 125.7 134.2 125.3 430.7 177.5 149.5 158.3 125.4 133.4 125.6 444.2 177.6 149.7 158.3 125.7 134.6 125.3 430.7 177.6 149.7	European Comm (15) European Comm (15) United 106.9 Definition Denmark (West) Geneau (West) Graece Spain France 106.9 107.7 102.9 107.8 100.1 143.2 114.5 105.9 122.9 137.8 110.1 112.7 101.1 143.2 114.5 105.9 122.9 137.8 111.0 122.1 107.2 122.6 123.6 123.6 123.6 123.6 123.6 123.6 123.6 123.6 123.6 123.6 123.6 123.0 123.0 123.0 123.6 123.6 123.6 123.6 123.6 123.6 123.6 123.6 123.0 127.4 176.0 123.8 148.5 159.2 125.7 134.4 125.5 422.1 176.4 130.2 149.7 158.3 125.7 134.4 125.6 445.2 178.0 130.7 149.7 158.8 125.4 134.4 <	Europens, Comm (12) Europens, (10) Europens, (10) United (10) Denmark (10) Gereace (10) Spain France Itels (10) 106.9 107.7 102.9 107.8 100.1 142.2 114.5 105.9 107.1 110.7 113.0 104.1 112.7 113.1 104.2 144.9 112.7 113.9 122.3 133.3 111.0 122.4 107.7 222.6 136.8 116.5 117.6 139.7 148.4 112.4 107.0 222.6 136.8 116.5 117.6 139.7 148.7 120.6 125.3 119.9 352.6 160.6 125.0 126.9 125.8 126.9 125.8 126.9 133.8 125.4 427.4 176.0 130.9 133.9 148.5 1 158.3 125.7 134.4 125.4 422.1 176.0 130.9 133.9 149.5 1 158.	Europeans Comm (1) Europeans (1) Europeans (1) United (1) Dennark (1) Greece (west) Spain France Italy Italy Italy 100.7 110.0 107.7 110.0 102.9 107.4 102.6 120.4 112.2 114.5 106.7 110.4 112.5 101.4 122.6 112.0 102.4 112.6 120.4 112.2 110.4 122.6 112.0 110.3 112.5 110.5 110.5 110.5 110.5 110.5 110.5 120.2 112.5 110.5 120.2 112.5 120.2 112.5 120.2 112.5 120.2 112.5 120.2 112.5 120.2 110.5 120.2 110.5 120.2 110.5 120.2 110.5 120.2 110.5 120.2 110.5 120.2 110.5 120.2 110.5 120.2 110.5 120.2 110.5 120.2 120.2 120.2 120.5 120.5 120.5 120.5 120.5 120.5 120.5	European Comm (12) European Entropean United Parameter Period Parameter France Irigh Parameter Intry Parameter Intry Param	European Comm (1) European (1) United (1) Period (1) France Hab Republic (1) Nav (1) European (1) United (1) Period (1) Hab Republic (1) Nav (1) European (1) Nav (1) European (1) Nav (1) European (1) Nav (1) European (1) Nav (1) European (1) Nav (1) Period (1) Hab Republic (1) Hab Republic (1) Nav (1) European (1) Nav (1) European (1) Nav (1) Nav (1)<	European Comm (1) Unled (1) Belgun (1) Parmatk (1) Grees (1) Spain (1) France (1) Helphale (1) Target (1) Particle (1) Particle (1) Helphale (1) Target (1) Particle (1) Helphale (1) Target (1) Particle (1) Particle (1) Helphale (1) Target (1) Particle (1) Helphale (1) Helphale (1) Target (1) Particle (1) Particle (European (s) United (s) Helpin (s) Dennik (s) Geneary (s) Prace Pane Hay (s) Lay (s) Pane Hay (s) Pane Hay (s) Lay (s) Pane Hay (s) Pane Hay (s) Hay (s) Pane Hay (s) Hay (s) Pane Hay (s) Hay (s) Pane Hay (s) Hay (s) Pane Hay (s) Hay (s) Pane Hay (s)	European (smm) Unique main of the large in the large in	Lumpen Lumpen <thlumen< th=""> <thlumen< th=""> Lumpen</thlumen<></thlumen<>	Europent Europent Milled Plane Inhol Nave Inhol Nave Plane Plane Inhol Nave Plane Plane Inhol Nave Plane Plane

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

6.8

1995 Aug Sep

1996 Jan Feb Mar

Oct Nov Dec

Apr May Jun

Jul Aug Sep

Monthly

Increases on a year earlier Annual averages

1995 Aug Sep

1996

Source: Office for National Statistics/Eurostat

Oct Nov Dec

Jan Feb Mar

Apr May Jun

Jul Aug Sep

1985=100

Monthly

RETAIL PRICES

Canada

108.7 113.1 118.7 124.4 131.4 133.4 135.8 136.1 139.0

139.3 139.4

139.3 139.6 139.4

139.7 140.0 140.5

140.9 141.3 141.2

141.2 141.3 141.5

4.4 4.0 5.0 4.8 5.6 1.5 1.8 0.2 2.1

2.3 2.3

2.4 2.1 1.7

1.6 1.3 1.4

1.4 1.5 1.4

1.2 1.4 1.5

Selected countries

Japan

100.7 101.4 103.7 106.9 110.4 112.3 113.8 114.6 114.4

114.2 115.0

114.5 114.2 114.3

114.2 114.0 114.2

114.9 115.1 114.5

114.7 114.4 114.6

0.1 0.7 2.3 3.1 3.3 1.7 1.3 0.7 -0.2

-0.2 0.2

-0.6 -0.7 -0.3

-0.4 -0.1 0.1

0.3 0.2 -0.2

0.6 0.1 -0.4

United States

105.7 110.0 115.3 121.5 126.6 130.5 134.3 137.8 141.7

142.2 142.5

142.9 142.8 142.7

143.6 144.0 144.8

145.3 145.6 145.7

146.0 146.3 146.7

3.74.14.85.44.23.12.92.6

2.6 2.5

2.8 2.6 2.5

2.7 2.7 2.8

2.9 2.9 2.8

3.0 2.9 3.0

RETAIL PRICES 6.9

RETAIL PRICES Selected countries: all items excluding housing costs 6.9

| European
Comm (15) | European
Comm (12) | United
Kingdom | Belgium | Denmark | Germany
(West) | Greece

 | Spain | France | lrish
Republic

 | Italy | Luxembourg | Netherlands | Portugal
 | Austria | Finland
 | Sweden | Norway
 | United
States | Japan | Canada | 1990=100 |
|-------------------------------|--|---|--|--|---
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--|---
---|--|---|---
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--|--|--|--
---|
| 113.4
116.8
120.2 P | 113.6
117.0
120.5 P | 116.1
118.8
122.0 | 108.2
110.5
112.0 | 104.5
106.3
108.5 | 111.0
113.9
115.7 P | 158.4
173.9
190.7 P

 | 117.4
122.9
128.7 | 107.5
109.2
111.1 | 107.9
111.1
113.6

 | 116.7
121.4
127.7 | 109.1
111.2
113.0 | 107.5
109.8
111.0 | 128.7
135.5
141.1
 | 110.6
113.4
115.3 | 112.2
113.9
114.9
 | 110.4
113.0
115.8 | 107.5
109.1
111.9
 | 110.3
112.9
115.9 | 105.9
106.3
105.8 | 109.5
109.6
112.5 | Annual averages
1993
1994
1995 |
| 120.4 P
120.8 P | 120.6 P
121.1 P | 122.4
123.1 | 112.7
112.4 | 108.2
109.0 | 115.4 P
115.4 P | 187.3 P
193.7 P

 | 128.9
129.5 | 111.2
111.6 | 114.0

 | 128.6
128.9 | 113.0
113.1 | 110.0
111.0 | 141.4
141.7
 | 117.0
115.7 | 114.9
115.0
 | 115.6
116.9 | 111.9
112.4
 | 116.1
116.5 | 105.5
106.3 | 112.7
113.0 | Monthly
1995 Aug
Sep |
| 120.9 P
121.1 P
121.4 P | 121.2 P
121.4 P
121.7 P | 122.7
122.7
123.5 | 112.1
112.4
112.4 | 109.1
109.2
109.2 | 115.4 P
115.4 P
115.6 P | 196.8 P
197.6 P
199.9 P

 | 129.8
130.1
130.4 | 111.7
111.8
111.9 | 114.2

 | 129.4
130.2
130.4 | 113.3
113.3
113.4 | 111.0
111.0
111.0 | 142.2
142.3
142.0
 | 115.2
115.0
114.9 | 115.1
114.8
114.7
 | 117.0
117.0
116.6 | 112.4
112.3
112.3
 | 116.8
116.8
116.7 | 105.9
105.5
105.6 | 112.8
113.1
112.8 | Oct
Nov
Dec |
| 121.6 P
122.0 P
122.6 P | 122.0 P

 | 123.2
123.8
124.5 | 113.5
113.7
113.7 | 109.0
109.8
110.5 | 116.2 P
116.4 P
116.7 P | 199.2 P
198.2 P
205.6 P

 | 131.3
131.7
132.1 | 112.1
112.5
113.2 | 114.9

 | 130.7 P
131.1 P
131.5 P | 113.6
113.7
113.9 | 112.0
112.0
113.0 | 142.4
143.4
144.0
 | 115.4
115.8
116.6 | 115.0
115.6
115.8
 | 114.5
114.7
115.6 | 111.6
111.7
112.1
 | 117.2
117.6
118.3 | 105.4
105.2
105.4 | 113.2
113.4
114.0 | 1996 Jan
Feb
Mar |
| 123.1 P
123.5 P
123.6 P |

 | 125.0
125.4
125.6 | 113.9
113.7
113.7 | 110.8
111.0
110.9 | 117.2 P
117.7 P
117.8 P | 208.5 P
207.7 P
210.8 P

 | 132.9
133.3
133.2 | 113.4
113.6
113.5 | 115.4

 | 132.2 P
132.7 P
133.0 P | 114.3
114.6
114.3 | 113.0
113.0
113.0 | 145.3
146.0
145.8
 | 116.3
116.3
116.8 | 116.0
116.3
116.2
 | 116.1
116.3
115.8 | 112.6
112.8
112.9
 | 118.9
119.2
119.2 | 106.2
106.4
105.9 | 114.6
115.0
114.9 | Apr
May
Jun |
| 123.3 P
123.3 P
123.6 P |

 | 124.8
125.6
126.3 | 114.5
114.8
114.5 | 110.7
111.0
111.7 | 117.8 P
117.1 P
117.1 P | 204.0 P
204.0 P
210.9 P

 | 133.3
133.8
134.1 | 113.3
113.0
113.0 P | 116.0

 | 132.8 P
132.9 P
133.3 P | 114.4
114.4
114.5 | 112.0
112.0
113.0 P | 146.1
146.5
146.5
 | 118.1
118.6
117.4 | 116.0
115.7
116.0
 | 115.5
115.0
115.8 | 113.5

 | 119.2
119.3
119.3 P | 105.6
105.5
105.9 | 114.9
115.0
115.2 | Jul
Aug
Sep |
| rlier
3.7
3.0
2.9 P | 3.6
3.1
3.0 P | 3.0
2.3
2.7 | 2.6
2.2
1.4 | 0.8
1.7
2.1 | 3.6
2.6
1.6 P | 14.5
10.9
9.7 P

 | 4.6
4.7
4.7 | 2.2
1.6
1.7 | 2.0
2.9
2.3

 | Per cent
4.4
4.0
5.2 | Per cent
3.1
1.9
1.6 | 1.4
2.1
1.1 | 6.4
5.3
4.1
 | 3.4
2.6
1.7 | 3.4
1.5
0.9
 | 4.2
2.4
2.5 | 2.1
1.4
2.6
 | 3.0
2.4
2.6 | 1.0
0.4
-0.5 | lr
2.0
0.2
2.6 | ncreases on a year earlie
Annual average
1993
1994
1995 |
| 2.8 P
2.9 P | 2.8 P
3.0 P | 2.7
3.1 | 1.1
1.1 | 1.5
2.1 | 1.1 P
1.1 P | 9.1 P
8.8 P

 | 4.2
4.5 | 1.8
1.9 | 2.0

 | 5.7
5.6 | 1.4
1.1 | 0.0
0.0 | 4.0
4.0
 | 1.4
1.4 | 0.3
0.3
 | 2.5
2.3 | 2.4
2.3
 | 2.3
2.3 | -0.7
-0.2 | 2.7 | Monthl
1995 Aug
Sep |
| 2.8 P
2.9 P
2.9 P | 2.9 P
3.0 P
3.0 P | 2.9
2.8
3.0 | 1.1
1.4
1.3 | 1.9
1.9
1.9 | 1.1 P
1.0 P
1.0 P | 8.7 P
8.6 P
8.5 P

 | 4.4
4.5
4.2 | 1.7
1.8
2.0 | 2.1

 | 5.4
5.7
5.6 | 1.2
1.1
1.0 | 0.0
0.9
0.9 | 4.0
3.9
3.4
 | 1.3
1.2
1.1 | 0.3
0.3
0.3
 | 2.4
2.5
2.3 | 2.3
2.1
2.2
 | 2.5
2.3
2.3 | -1.0
-1.0
-0.6 | 3.1
2.6
2.1 | Oct
Nov
Dec |
| 2.7 P
2.5 P
2.6 P | 2.8 P
 | 2.7
2.7
2.7 | 1.9
1.8
2.0 | 1.7
1.8
2.1 | 0.9 P
0.9 P
1.0 P | 8.8 P
8.9 P
9.5 P

 | 3.9
3.7
3.4 | 1.9
1.9
2.3 | 1.9

 | 5.4 P
4.9 P
4.5 P | 1.0
0.9
1.0 | 1.8
0.9
0.9 | 2.5
2.5
2.4
 | 1.1
1.0
1.4 | 0.6
0.8
0.9
 | 0.6
0.2
0.4 | 1.0
0.7
0.3
 | 2.4
2.4
2.6 | -0.8
-0.5
-0.2 | 2.0
1.6
1.9 | 1996 Jan
Feb
Mar |
| 2.7 P
2.7 P
2.6 P | · · ·
· · · | 2.8
2.5
2.7 | 2.0
1.8
1.7 | 2.1
2.0
2.1 | 1.2 P
1.5 P
1.2 P | 9.6 P
9.5 P
9.5 P

 | 3.5
3.8
3.5 | 2.3
2.3
2.3 | 1.7

 | 4.6 P
4.4 P
3.9 P | 1.4
1.6
1.1 | 0.9
0.9
1.8 | 2.9
3.5
3.7
 | 1.1
1.2
1.1 | 1.0
1.2
0.9
 | 0.3
0.3
0.0 | 0.8
0.8
0.6
 | 2.8
2.8
2.7 | 0.2
0.1
-0.3 | 1.9
2.0
1.9 | Apr
May
Jun |
| 2.6 P
2.4 P
2.3 P | · · ·
· · | 2.6
2.6
2.6 | 1.9
1.9
1.9 | 2.6
2.5
1.8 | 1.3 P
1.4 P
1.4 P | 9.0 P
8.9 P
8.9 P

 | 3.6
3.7
3.6 | 2.3
1.6
1.3 | 1.7

 | 3.6 P
3.4 P
3.4 P | 1.2
1.3
1.3 | 1.8
1.8
1.8 P | 3.9
3.6
3.4
 | 1.5
1.4
1.5 | 0.8
0.7
0.9
 | -0.1
-0.5
-0.9 | 1.2
 | 2.8
2.7
2.3 P | 0.3
0.0
-0.4 | 1.7
2.0
1.9 | Jul
Aug
Sep |
| r | Luropean
Comm (15)
113.4
116.8
120.2 P
120.4 P
120.8 P
120.9 P
121.1 P
121.4 P
121.6 P
122.6 P
123.5 P
123.6 P
123.3 P
123.6 P
123.3 P
123.6 P
123.3 P
123.6 P
123.3 P
123.6 P
123.9 P
2.9 P
2.9 P
2.9 P
2.9 P
2.9 P
2.9 P
2.6 P | European
Comm (15) European
Comm (12) 113.4
116.8
120.2 P 113.6
120.5 P 120.4 P
120.8 P 120.6 P
121.1 P 120.9 P
121.1 P 121.2 P 121.4 P 121.7 P 121.6 P 122.0 P 123.5 P 123.5 P 123.6 P 123.6 P 123.7 S 3.6
3.0 S 123.8 P 123.9 P 123.6 P 123.7 S 3.6
3.0 Q 2.9 P 3.0 P 2.9 P 3.0 P 2.8 P 2.8 P 2.9 P 3.0 P 2.7 P 2.8 P 2.6 P 2.7 P 2.6 P | European
Comm (15) European
Comm (12) United
Kingdom 113.4
113.4
116.8
120.2 P 113.6
120.5 P 116.1
118.8
120.0 P 120.4 P 120.6 P 122.4
120.8 P 120.9 P 121.1 P 122.7
121.1 P 120.6 P 122.7 121.1 P 121.4 P 122.0 P 121.6 P 122.0 P 123.5 P 123.6 P 123.7 2.9 P 3.0 P 2. | European
Comm (15) European
Comm (12) United
Kingdom Belgium 113.4 113.6 116.1 108.2 113.4 113.6 117.0 118.8 110.5 120.2 P 120.5 P 122.0 112.0 120.4 P 120.6 P 122.1 112.7 120.8 P 121.1 P 123.1 112.4 121.4 P 121.7 P 123.5 112.4 121.6 P 122.0 P 123.2 113.5 122.6 P 124.5 113.7 123.1 P 125.6 113.7 123.2 P 125.6 113.7 123.3 P 125.6 113.7 123.3 P 125.6 114.8 123.6 P 126.3 114.5 123.6 P 126.6 114.8 123.6 P 126.6 114.8 123.6 P 126.3 14.4 123.6 P 126.3 | European
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The construction of consume markets and methodologies. er costs varies, reflecting both differences in hous countries. In particular, the treat

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Economic activity +, not seasonally adjusted

7.2 ANDS 6 and

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY 71 Economic activity *, seasonally adjusted §§

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GREAT BRITAIN	In employmen	t #		Contract of	and the second	ILO unemployed	Total economically	Economically inactive	All aged 16 and over	GREAT BRITAIN	In employmen	t #	Cast assessed	Unneld femily	All	- ILO unemployed	Total economically	Economically inactive	All aged 16 over
	Employees	Self-employed	Govt-supported training and employment programmes §	Unpaid family workers **	All ++		active				Employees	Self-employed	Govt-supported training and employment programmes §	Workers**	All ++		active		
ALL Spr 1979 Spr 1983 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1992 Aut 1992 Win 1992/3 Spr 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Win 1993/4 Spr 1994 Sum 1994 Sum 1994 Spr 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Spr 1996 Spr 1995 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1995 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1995 Spr	22,600 21,574 20,673 20,673 20,890 21,708 22,488 22,1010 21,708 22,269 22,488 22,132 21,586 21,586 21,586 21,585 21,441 21,385 21,385 21,402 21,402 21,402 21,405 21,675 21,675 21,675 21,675 21,748 21,874 21,899 22,106 22,102 22,084	1,769 2,191 2,292 2,606 2,703 2,718 2,957 3,136 3,429 3,471 3,318 3,084 3,084 3,101 3,113 3,143 3,143 3,143 3,123 3,224 3,229 3,229 3,229 3,249 3,249 3,220	366 321 321 402 414 513 541 490 458 418 356 351 343 323 323 323 323 324 315 298 290 278 265 257 245 237 227		24,369 23,765 23,103 223,626 23,995 24,117 24,489 26,195 26,421 25,883 25,258 26,421 25,883 25,258 25,146 25,047 24,963 24,963 25,007 25,149 25,007 25,149 25,294 25,294 25,562 25,686 25,686 25,686	1,466 X 2,521 X 2,891 X 3,143 3,026 3,031 2,946 2,424 4,2021 1,925 2,361 2,737 2,737 2,737 2,737 2,737 2,737 2,737 2,737 2,859 2,859 2,903 2,857 2,903 2,857 2,903 2,876 2,455	25,836 X 26,286 X 26,500 X 26,500 X 27,148 27,148 27,435 27,813 28,346 28,346 28,246 28,243 27,995 27,905 27,905 27,905 27,863 27,865 27,875 27,959 27,959 27,959 27,959	$\begin{array}{c} 15,310 \ \text{X} \\ 15,654 \ \text{X} \\ 16,399 \ \text{X} \\ 15,951 \\ 15,951 \\ 15,950 \\ 16,100 \\ 16,053 \\ 15,852 \\ 15,616 \\ 15,835 \\ 16,164 \\ 16,283 \\ 16,283 \\ 16,283 \\ 16,283 \\ 16,353 \\ 16,402 \\ 16,382 \\ 16,389 \\ 16,417 \\ 16,419 \\ 16,449 \\ 16,542 \\ 16,542 \\ 16,542 \\ 16,564 \\ 16,582 \end{array}$	41,146 41,940 42,394 42,720 43,011 43,246 43,487 43,665 43,839 44,078 44,159 44,176 44,190 44,203 44,217 44,230 44,246 44,262 44,277 44,293 44,252 44,381 44,417 44,485 44,582 44,560	ALL Spr 1979 Spr 1983 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1987 Spr 1987 Spr 1988 Spr 1988 Spr 1989 Spr 1989 Spr 1989 Spr 1993 Aut 1992 Aut 1992 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 S	22,432 21,405 20,515 20,515 20,515 20,515 20,892 21,601 22,167 22,388 22,034 21,520 21,480 21,527 21,441 21,441 21,441 21,507 21,675 21,675 22,035 21,977 21,982 21,675 22,020 22,235	1,778 2,201 2,301 2,616 2,616 2,616 3,147 3,441 3,442 3,330 3,147 3,151 3,108 3,058 3,108 3,108 3,108 3,108 3,108 3,108 3,108 3,108 3,115 3,164 3,216 3,224 3,229 3,2247 3,226 3,225 3,295 3,295	355 311 311 390 400 498 527 478 448 412 364 412 364 412 364 335 331 331 331 331 331 332 2280 2280 2283 2273 2280 2283 2273 238 2251 238 2251 242 230 209	 	24,210 23,606 22,944 23,467 23,850 23,984 24,368 25,279 26,024 25,276 25,276 25,276 25,276 25,276 25,276 25,276 25,085 25	1,428 X 2,483 X 2,853 X 2,990 2,990 2,912 2,392 1,889 1,889 1,889 2,684 2,846 2,847 2,849 2,684 2,846 2,847 2,849 2,967 2,842 2,842 2,842 2,842 2,517 2,257 2,376 2,279 2,282 2,299 2,285 2,299 2,265 2,327	25,638 X 26,089 X 26,393 X 26,571 26,840 27,280 27,280 27,280 27,280 27,280 27,280 27,280 28,121 27,890 28,122 27,767 27,756 28,027 27,756 28,027 27,756 27,750 28,027 27,756 27,876 27,756 27,656 27,726 28,102 27,726 28,102 27,726 28,102 27,726 27,726 28,102 27,726 27,726 28,102 27,726 28,102 27,726 28,102 27,726 27,726 28,102 27,726 27,726 28,102 27,726 28,102 27,726 28,102 27,726 28,102 27,726 28,102 27,726 28,102 27,727 28,102 27,727 28,102 27,727 28,102 27,727 28,102 27,727 28,102 27,727 28,102 27,727 28,102 27,727 28,102 27,727 28,102 27,727 28,102 27,727 28,102 27,727 28,102 27,727 28,102 27,727 28,102 27,727 28,1027 28	$\begin{array}{c} 15,507 \mathrm{X} \\ 15,851 \mathrm{X} \\ 16,506 \mathrm{X} \\ 16,327 \mathrm{X} \\ 16,148 \\ 16,171 \\ 16,208 \\ 15,994 \\ 15,757 \\ 15,757 \\ 15,957 \\ 16,269 \\ 16,054 \\ 16,228 \\ 16,437 \\ 16,461 \\ 16,203 \\ 16,528 \\ 16,218 \\ 16,218 \\ 16,218 \\ 16,218 \\ 16,218 \\ 16,218 \\ 16,655 \\ 16,655 \\ 16,655 \\ 16,656 \\ 16,656 \\ 16,656 \\ 16,679 \\ 16,379 \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 41,146\\ 41,940\\ 42,394\\ 42,720\\ 42,720\\ 43,011\\ 43,246\\ 43,487\\ 43,665\\ 44,078\\ 44,159\\ 44,176\\ 44,199\\ 44,203\\ 44,210\\ 44,203\\ 44,222\\ 44,322\\ 44,322\\ 44,322\\ 44,352\\$
Changes Spr 96 - Sum 96 Per cent	-18 -0.1	92 2.9	5 2.2	-9 -7.1	70 0.3	-50 -2.2	19 0.1	18 0.1	37 0.1	Changes Spr S6 - Sum 96 P Per cent	215 1.0	90 2.8	-21 -9.3	-9 -7.1	275 1.1	62 2.7	338 1.2	-300 -1.8	37 0.1
MEN Spr 1979 Spr 1981 Spr 1983 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1988 Spr 1989 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Aut 1992 Aut 1992 Win 1992/3 Spr 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Win 1993/4 Spr 1994 Sum 1994 Aut 1994 Win 1994/5 Spr 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 96 P	$\begin{array}{c} 13,381\\ 12,427\\ 11,672\\ 11,643\\ 11,683\\ 11,683\\ 11,487\\ 11,836\\ 11,984\\ 12,082\\ 11,806\\ 11,984\\ 12,082\\ 11,803\\ 11,377\\ 11,307\\ 11,377\\ 11,307\\ 11,244\\ 11,146\\ 11,173\\ 11,244\\ 11,146\\ 11,173\\ 11,223\\ 11,246\\ 11,306\\ 11,393\\ 11,393\\ 11,393\\ 11,436\\ 11,671\\ 11,571\\ 11,578\\ \end{array}$	1,449 1,753 1,759 1,988 2,057 2,231 2,375 2,626 2,647 2,367 2,320 2,330 2,330 2,331 2,334 2,331 2,334 2,331 2,334 2,331 2,334 2,331 2,334 2,334 2,480 2,482 2,480 2,454 2,454 2,454 2,465	221 201 205 278 329 339 313 296 252 234 221 206 219 219 219 215 217 207 195 191 186 173 163 157 147 141 144	 	$\begin{array}{c} 14,830\\ 14,180\\ 13,651\\ 13,845\\ 13,977\\ 13,920\\ 14,052\\ 14,928\\ 14,928\\ 14,928\\ 14,037\\ 13,920\\ 14,037\\ 13,918\\ 13,744\\ 13,744\\ 13,744\\ 13,744\\ 13,779\\ 13,883\\ 13,916\\ 14,039\\ 14,039\\ 14,039\\ 14,039\\ 14,039\\ 14,039\\ 14,039\\ 14,039\\ 14,076\\ 14,039\\ 14,076\\ 14,155\\ 14,156\\ 14,183\\ 14,166\\ 14,183\\$	787 X 1,583 X 1,838 X 1,802 X 1,801 1,818 1,817 1,755 1,425 1,173 1,122 1,427 1,827 1,851 1,919 1,948 1,904 1,948 1,904 1,885 1,831 1,775 1,577 1,577 1,577 1,577 1,572 1,515 1,514 1,478	$\begin{array}{c} 15,617 \\ 15,763 \\ 15,407 \\ 15,707 \\ 15,775 \\ 15,786 \\ 15,807 \\ 16,786 \\ 16,101 \\ 16,150 \\ 16,068 \\ 15,864 \\ 15,804 \\ 15,804 \\ 15,662 \\ 15,667 \\ 15,673 \\ 15,663 \\ 15,665 \\ 15,6667 \\ 15,667 \\ 15,667 \\ 15,667 \\ 15,667 \\ 15$	4.067 X 4.324 X 4.842 X 4.813 4.886 5.071 5.138 5.074 5.099 5.201 5.505 5.5078 5.635 5.635 5.728 5.786 5.786 5.786 5.806 5.806 5.806 5.806 5.806 5.806 5.901 5.917 5.963 5.993 6.017	19.684 20.087 20.519 20.519 20.681 20.806 20.945 21.052 21.249 21.318 21.249 21.318 21.348 21.349 21.342 21.497 21.420 21.442 21.444 21.444 21.444 21.444 21.516 21.559 21.559 21.559 21.559 21.664 21.664 21.664 21.664 21.664	MEN Spr 1979 Spr 1983 Spr 1983 Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1989 Spr 1989 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Aut 1992 Aut 1992 Sum 1993 Sum 1993 Sum 1994/5 Spr 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1996 P	13.302 12.348 11.601 11.572 11.528 11.439 11.794 12.038 11.755 11.320 11.415 11.261 11.1098 11.112 11.261 11.1098 11.112 11.261 11.1098 11.1261 11.1364 11.324 11.324 11.358 11.478 11.457	1,442 1,745 1,751 1,980 2,032 2,050 2,224 2,369 2,621 2,641 2,528 2,370 2,338 2,311 2,316 2,332 2,369 2,338 2,311 2,316 2,369 2,332 2,364 2,364 2,407 2,448 2,447 2,448 2,447 2,449 2,447 2,392 2,392 2,392 2,468	212 192 192 245 245 326 302 288 249 239 224 223 224 209 223 210 218 210 211 186 195 195 190 177 152 160 151 145 145 145	 54 55 46 41 47 42 37 47 49 44 41 40 44 42 35 40 37	14,743 14,093 13,565 13,759 13,898 13,894 13,984 14,491 14,870 14,971 14,541 13,982 14,061 13,878 13,665 13,691 13,850 13,818 13,731 13,833 14,025 14,044 14,028 14,028 14,064 14,061 14,091 14,091	763 X 1,560 X 1,815 X 1,778 X 1,786 X 1,786 1,796 1,796 1,796 1,796 1,408 1,408 1,408 1,408 1,408 1,408 1,408 1,408 1,804 1,883 1,824 1,850 1,765 1,616 1,522 1,534 1,495 1,516	15,507 X 15,653 X 15,5379 X 15,5376 X 15,694 15,694 15,694 15,699 16,026 16,077 15,995 15,786 15,786 15,786 15,791 15,674 15,581 15,579 15,674 15,598 15,803 15,684 15,598 15,805 15,674 15,579 15,574 15,574 15,585 15,808	4,177 X 4,434 X 4,952 X 4,982 X 4,982 X 4,987 S 5,153 5,122 5,172 5,172 5,583 5,624 5,583 5,624 5,624 5,624 5,624 5,624 5,624 5,624 5,624 5,624 5,624 5,624 5,626 5,626 5,628 5,628 5,658 5,658 5,832 5,862	19,684 20,087 20,332 20,519 20,681 20,945 21,158 21,249 21,318 21,369 21,382 21,382 21,382 21,345 21,407 21,420 21,445 21,445 21,445 21,573 21,558 21,568 21,656 21,656 21,657 21,656 21,657 21,656 21,6577 21,6577 21,6577 21,6577 21,65777 21,65777777777777
Changes Spr 96-Sum 96 Per cent	-33 -0.3	72 3.0	3 1.9	-4 -9.0	37 0.3	-36 -2.4	1 0.0	23 0.4	25 0.1	Spr 96 - Sum 96 P Per cent	138 <i>1.2</i>	77 3.2	-10 -7.0	-4 -9.0	201 1.4	21 1.4	222 1.4	-198 <i>-3.3</i>	25 0.1
WOMEN Spr 1979 Spr 1981 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1988 Spr 1987 Spr 1987 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Win 1992/3 Spr 1993 Aut 1992 Win 1993/4 Spr 1994 Aut 1994 Aut 1994 Aut 1995 Sum 1995 Aut 1995 Sum 1995	$\begin{array}{r} 9.220\\ 9.147\\ 8.774\\ 8.774\\ 9.030\\ 9.030\\ 9.207\\ 9.399\\ 9.522\\ 9.872\\ 10.285\\ 10.406\\ 10.329\\ 10.2285\\ 10.406\\ 10.329\\ 10.224\\ 10.214\\ 10.214\\ 10.214\\ 10.226\\ 10.263\\ 10.263\\ 10.342\\ 10.355\\ 10.438\\ 10.478\\ 10.551\\ 10.531\\ 10.546\end{array}$	319 438 533 619 661 727 761 803 824 769 769 769 769 768 754 784 784 784 784 785 809 802 809 802 809 798 809 798 809 793 800 793 800 805 825	145 120 147 136 185 202 177 162 166 122 120 121 120 121 120 121 120 114 110 108 108 99 93 992 94 89 90 81 83		9,539 9,585 9,780 9,780 9,780 10,018 10,018 10,437 11,267 11,267 11,225 11,225 11,225 11,225 11,225 11,210 11,210 11,210 11,240 11,240 11,290 11,291 11,332 11,311 11,413 11,447 11,530 11,532	679 X 937 X 1.053 X 1.282 1.208 1.214 1.191 999 848 803 891 910 927 939 976 955 972 971 955 972 971 894 862 838 856 856 854 856 854 857 99 784	10,218 X 10,522 X 10,943 X 11,062 11,226 11,226 11,411 11,628 12,116 12,116 12,116 12,176 12,176 12,176 12,171 12,147 12,147 12,147 12,155 12,171 12,187 12,184 12,184 12,170 12,184 12,170 12,184 12,170 12,184 12,170 12,291 12,291 12,291 12,298 12,316	$\begin{array}{c} 11,243 \\ 11,330 \\ 11,357 \\ 11,256 \\ 11,258 \\ 11,138 \\ 11,104 \\ 11,029 \\ 10,915 \\ 10,515 \\ 10,565 \\ 10,567 \\ 10,584 \\ 10,655 \\ 10,616 \\ 10,675 \\ 10,616 \\ 10,697 \\ 10,616 \\ 10,697 \\ 10,616 \\ 10,611 \\ 10,614 \\ 10,653 \\ 10,614 \\ 10,654 \\ 10,552 \\ 10,574 \\ 10,552 \\ 10,570 \\ 10,565 \\ \end{array}$	21,462 22,062 22,200 22,200 22,330 22,440 22,543 22,613 22,613 22,713 22,760 22,774 22,795 22,796 22,796 22,796 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,826 22,830 22,844 22,856 22,856 22,866 22,869 22,869 22,866	Spr 1979 Spr 1987 Spr 1983 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1987 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Sum 1992 Aut 1992 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1995 Sum 1995 Spr 1996 Spr 1997 Spr 1995 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1997 Spr 19	9,130 9,057 8,687 8,943 9,126 9,324 9,453 9,807 10,225 10,350 10,279 10,201 10,219 10,219 10,261 10,246 10,250 10,248 10,335 10,307 10,334 10,347 10,307 10,525 10,507 10,584	337 455 636 636 682 678 745 745 745 745 746 746 746 792 777 783 797 801 809 797 801 798 798 798 798 798 798 798 791 798 791 798 813 827			9,467 9,512 9,379 9,708 9,952 10,138 10,384 11,224 11,251 11,257 11,237 11,237 11,237 11,237 11,237 11,237 11,237 11,237 11,237 11,237 11,237 11,237 11,237 11,237 11,237 11,237 11,244 11,315 11,290 11,321 11,441 11,469 11,487 11,562	665 X 9923 X 1,039 X 1,148 X 1,267 1,194 1,200 1,176 833 8787 875 875 880 958 954 964 925 1,001 986 940 891 8923 878 878 878 878 871 861 765 770 811	10,132 X 100,455 X 10,455 X 10,975 11,146 11,337 11,560 11,772 12,057 12,141 12,127 12,104 12,173 12,104 12,173 12,104 12,173 12,104 12,236 12,239 12,141 12,230 12,142 12,132 12,132 12,132 12,132 12,132 12,133 12,255 12,255 12,255 12,255 12,255 12,255	$\begin{array}{c} 11,300 \times \\ 11,3417 \times \\ 11,644 \times \\ 11,344 \times \\ 11,225 \\ 11,184 \\ 11,102 \\ 10,983 \\ 10,841 \\ 10,624 \\ 10,672 \\ 10,633 \\ 10,686 \\ 10,656 \\ 10,656 \\ 10,556 \\ 10,656 \\ 10,556 \\ 10,656 \\ 10,556 \\ 10,656 \\ 10,556 \\ 10,656 \\ 10,55$	21,462 21,852 22,200 22,200 22,201 22,201 22,201 22,201 22,201 22,201 22,701 22,709 22,799 22,80
Changes Spr 96-Sum 96 Per cent	15 0.1	20 2.5	2 2.6	-5 -6.1	32 0.3	-15 -1.8	18 <i>0.1</i>	-5 0.0	13 0.1	Spr 96 - Sum 96 P Per cent	77 0.7	14 1.7	-11 - <i>13.2</i>	-5 -6.1	74 0.6	41 5.3	115 <i>0.9</i>	-102 -1.0	1 0.

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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 some of those on government-supported training programmes may consider themselves to be employees or self-employeed and so appear in other categories. Full information on those on government-supported training programmes is in *table 8.1*. The Labour Force (LF) definition of unemployment and inactivity applies for these years. LF unemployment is based on a <u>one</u> week job search period, rather than <u>four</u> weeks with the iLO definition.

X

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.

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

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY 7.3Economic activity + by age

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

Men

All Part-time in main job +

Total

Women

7.4 THOUSANDS

Women

All persons with second job #

Total

Women

Men

GREAT BRITAIN	SEASONAL	LY ADJUSTED		NOT SEAS	ONALLY ADJUS	TED	1. 16 m		A Designed		THOUSANDS
	All aged 16 All	and over Men	Women	All	Age groups	16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (Men) 50-59 (Wome	65 & over (M)
In employment * Spr 1984 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1988 Spr 1980 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Aut 1992/3 Spr 1993 Aut 1993 Vin 1993 Sum 1994 Aut 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1995 Sum 1995 Spr 1995 Sum 1995 Spr 1996 P	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	13.845 13.977 13.920 14.052 14.052 14.552 14	9,780 9,780 10,018 10,197 10,437 10,836 11,267 11,267 11,267 11,267 11,210 11,210 11,210 11,210 11,210 11,220 11,220 11,230 11,230 11,230 11,332 11,332	23,467 233,860 233,860 234,860 224,3680 224,279 266,27926,279 266,279 266,279 266,279 266,27926,279 266,279 266,279 266,279 266,279 266,279 266,279 266,279 266,279 266,279 266,279 266,279 266,279 266,279270 266,279 266,279 266,279 266,279270 266,279 266,279 266,279270 266,279 270,270,270 270,270 270,270 270,270 270,270 270,270 270,270 270,270,	819 854 848 848 848 8441 925 801 802 538 557 557 557 557 557 557 557 557 557 55	1.956 2.023 2.984 2.0252 2.1228 1.9772 1.5.455 1.308 1.308 1.308 1.278 1.308 1.278 1.308 1.278 1.308 1.278 1.308 1.274 1.3138 1.293 1.293 1.3658 1.295 1.295 1.295 1.308 1.295 1.295 1.308 1.295 1.308 1.295 1.295 1.308 1.295 1.308 1.295 1.295 1.308 1.295 1.308 1.295 1.295 1.308 1.295 1.308 1.295 1.308 1.295 1.295 1.308 1.295 1.308 1.295 1.295 1.308 1.295 1.308 1.295 1.295 1.308 1.295 1.295 1.308 1.295 1.295 1.308 1.295 1.295 1.295 1.308 1.295 1.295 1.308 1.295 1.295 1.308 1.295 1.295 1.308 1.295 1.295 1.308 1.308 1.295 1.295 1.295 1.308 1.308 1.295 1.295 1.295 1.308 1.295 1.295 1.308 1.295 1.295 1.308 1.295 1.295 1.295 1.308 1.295 1.295 1.308 1.295 1.295 1.295 1.308 1.295 1.295 1.295 1.295 1.308 1.295	2,942 2,9099 3,124 3,3291 3,3282 3,3292 3,32	5,189 5,1318 5,5467 5,5604399 5,5604397 6,665647 6,6666461 6,666464 6,666464 6,6666666666	7.878 8.0439 8.159 7.878 8.8257 7.958 8.8257 7.958 8.8267 7.957 9.905510 9.9055100000000000000000000000000000000	4,66568783 4,465587838 4,465587838 4,465587838 4,465587838 4,46558783 4,46558783 4,465785 4,465785 4,465785 4,465785 4,465785 4,465785 4,465785 4,465785 4,465785 4,465785 4,4777483 3,4777483 4,477748 4,47777483 4,47777483 4,4777748 4,4777748 4,4777748 4,4777748 4,4777748 4,47777777777	722 674 644 642 670 767 7667 7667 7667 7667 7667 7667
ILO unemployed * Spr 1983 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1980 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1993 Sum 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Sum 1994 Sum 1995 Spr 1995 Sum 1995 Spr 1995 Sum 1995 Spr 1996 Spr 1995 Sum 1995 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1995 Spr 1996 Spr 1997 Spr 1996 Spr 1997 Spr	142611644 1003424215179573656205252604444990 20052620573656562052526623326602332 20052626262656265626225326602332 200526262625526623326602332 2005262625526265623326602332 200526262552625526562332 2005262552625526562332 2005262552625526562332 2005262552656562332 200526255265656562332 200526255265656562332 200526565656565656562332 2005265656565656565656565656565655555555	$\begin{array}{c} 1.861\\ 1.818\\ 1.755\\ 1.47525\\ 1.47525\\ 1.47525\\ 1.48279\\ 1.9848\\ 1.88310\\ 1.9848\\ 1.883105\\ 1.7552\\ 1.5552\\ 1.5515\\ 1.5$	1,282 1,208 1,214 1,991 848 909 848 909 975 975 975 975 975 975 955 977 955 971 955 971 856 856 856 856 856 856 856 857 857 857 857 857 857 857 857 857 857	3,105 9996 2,227 1,126 2,2998 1,2998 1,2998 1,2008 1,2008	227 217 203 1029 121 138 124 124 124 140 145 121 140 145 121 140 15 121 140 122 243	551 495 442 2256 302 412 300 415 300 410 300 410 300 410 300 410 300 410 300 410 300 410 300 410 300 410 300 410 300 410 300 410 300 410 300 40 300 40 300 40 300 40 300 40 300 40 300 40 300 40 300 40 300 40 300 40 300 40 300 40 300 40 300 40 300 40 300 40 300 30	630 590 5225 331 499 543 5524 445 5524 445 5524 445 5524 445 5524 445 5524 445 5524 445 5524 445 5524 445 5525 5525 445 455 5525 5555 5555 5555 5555 5555 5555 5555 5555	723 736 759 759 754 560 662 754 754 754 764 7741 774 680 660 660 660 660 663 639 641	691 706 6888 5564 447 763 763 7730 7730 7730 7730 7730 7730	450 414 4408 4405 3017 3017 3017 3017 3017 4485 4485 4485 4485 4485 4485 3077 3065 81 3058 3058 3058 3058 3058 3058 3058 3058	5996302050111833007/548217985996 544445050111833007/548217985996
Economically inac Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1987 Spr 1987 Spr 1987 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Aut 1993 Sur 1993 Sur 1993 Sur 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Sur 1994 Sur 1994 Sur 1994 Sur 1995 Spr 1995 Sur 1995 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Sur 1995 Spr 1996 Spr 1997 Spr 1996 Spr 1997 Spr	tive 15.950 16.0552 16.0552 16.0552 16.0552 16.0635 16.0635 16.0635 16.0635 16.0635 16.0635 16.0635 16.0635 16.0635 16.0635 16.0552 16.05562 16.05	4.813 4.88671 551,1384 555,0555555555555555555555555555555555	$\begin{array}{c} 11,138\\ 11,1029\\ 10,915\\ 10,778\\ 10,565\\ 10,565\\ 10,567\\ 10,564\\ 10,648\\ 10,648\\ 10,648\\ 10,648\\ 10,645\\ 10,6597\\ 10,6611\\ 10,643\\ 10,643\\ 10,659\\ 10,559\\ 10,559\\ 10,555\\ 10,5$	16,148 16,171 16,267 15,275 15,775 15,775 15,757 15,956 16,228 16,441 16,233 16,544 16,544 16,544 16,546 16,656 16,6569 16,679 16,379	708 649 615 5202 5546 5527 5546 5547 5546 5559 4552 5586 4533 55869 4533 55869 5538 5538 5538 5531 5535 5535 5535 5535	1,078 1,001 924 827 827 840 840 840 842 1,014 843 942 1,059 847 1,009 1,009 1,009 1,009 1,009 1,009 1,007 1,025 1,007 1,025 844 809 809 804	813 807 811 806 784 721 721 886 860 865 843 865 845 845 845 845 845 845 845 845 845 84	1,586 1,541 1,552 1,446 1,446 1,446 1,446 1,446 1,446 1,552 1,555 1,552 1,555	1,656 1,652 1,6556 1,6576 1,6574 1,554 1,554 1,554 1,664 1,668 1,774 1,786 1,774 1,774 1,774 1,786 1,774 1,774 1,774 1,774 1,774 1,786 1,774 1,774 1,774 1,774 1,786 1,774 1,774 1,774 1,774 1,786 1,774 1,774 1,786 1,774 1,774 1,786 1,774 1,774 1,786 1,774 1,774 1,786 1,774 1,786 1,774 1,774 1,786 1,786 1,774 1,774 1,786 1,786 1,786 1,774 1,774 1,786 1,786 1,786 1,786 1,774 1,786 1,786 1,786 1,774 1,786 1,786 1,786 1,786 1,774 1,774 1,786 1,786 1,786 1,786 1,786 1,774 1,774 1,786 1,7	247 246830 246830 2468508 2468508 2468508 247 244264 2446464 2446464 2446464 2446464646	8768 8922 90224 900876 9000088 9000088 9000088 90155 9015448 90155 9015448 90155 9015448 9015448 901355 9015448 901355 9015448 901355 90155 90055 90055 90055 90055 90055 90055 90055 90055 90055 90055 90
Economic activity Spr 1984 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1988 Spr 1980 Spr 1980 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1992 Spr 1992 Spr 1992 Spr 1993 Spr 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 Sum 1995 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 Spr 1996 Spr 1997 Spr	rate + per cen 62.7 62.8 62.8 63.7 64.5 64.5 64.5 64.5 64.5 64.5 64.5 64.5	t 76.5 76.4 75.6 75.6 75.6 75.7 75.7 75.7 75.7 75.7	803960347.50039344. 900-1.003333333344. 4505-5555555555555555555555555555555555	244774128243388416774945330655 66223388446633328841666332886663223 6632233886663328846663223 66322386666666666666666666666666	63582 923582 66609 66228.6 66228.6 5584.5 509.7 5533.1 4 7.1 7.1 8 8 6665 5 8 4.5 5 664.4 7.1 7 1 8 8 6665 5 8 2 8 6 6655 5 8 2 8 6 6 6 6 6 8 8 8 8 6 6 6 6 8 8 8 8	69.9 711.68 772.80 772.80 774.1.6 655.5 660.30 661.1.4 662.5.5 660.8.66 661.1.4 660.8.66 661.1.4 660.8.66 661.1.4 660.8.66 661.5 660.5 600.5 600.5 600.5 600.5 600	81.0 822.3 86.2 86.3 87.8 80.5 2 79.0 7 79.0 7 70.9 8 6 3 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 7 8 9 8 7 9 9 7 7 7 7	78.8 797.4 801.3 82.2 83.4 83.0 82.5 83.4 82.5 83.0 83.0 83.3 83.0 83.3 83.0 83.3 83.0 83.3 83.0 83.3 83.0 83.3 83.0 83.3 83.0 83.3 83.0 83.3 83.0 83.3 83.0 83.3 83.0 83.3 83.0 83.3 83.0 83.3 83.0 83.3 83.0 83.3 83.0 83.0	83.8 84.3 864.3 865.1 866.2 866.8 866.8 866.6 865.6 6 865.0 864.9 9.1 7 0 865.0 864.5 865.0 864.5 865.0 864.5 865.0 864.5 865.5 864.5 865.	69927799633788715590991433414	8-2551 77.0.2 88.11 88.130 77.788 98.00 7.7.78 88.00 7.7.7 88.00 7.7.7 88.00 7.7.7 88.00 7.7.7 88.00 7.7.7 88.00 7.7.7 7.88 88.00 7.7.7 7.7.88 8.00 7.7.7 7.7.88 8.00 7.7.7 7.7.88 7.7.7.7 7.7.88 7.7.7 7.7.7 7.7.88 7.7.7 7.7.88 7.7.7 7.7.7 7.7.88 7.7.7 7.7.7 7.7.88 7.7.7 7.7.88 7.7.7 7.7.88 7.7.7 7.7.7 7.7.88 7.7.7.7 7.7.88 7.7.7.7 7.7.7.7 7.7.7.7 7.7.7.7 7.7.7.7 7.
ILO unemployment Spr 1984 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Aut 1992 Vin 1992/3 Spr 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 Spr 1996 Spr 1995 Spr 1996 Spr 1997 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1997 Spr 1997 Sp	t rate # per ce 11.7 11.2 11.2 11.2 11.2 11.2 11.2 11.2	nt 11.8 11.5 11.1 9.7 9.9 12.2 6 9.1 12.2 6 12.4 2 12.4 12.4 12.4 12.4 12.4 12.4 12	11.68.602.4 100.82.4 100.87.0.6 7.7.7.7.0.8 7.80.0.86.0 7.7.7.7.6 7.69.09.9 4.5.4 6.6 6.4	11.7 11.1 10.7 6 8.3 9.6 2 100.7 100.5 5 2 100.5 5 2 100.5 5 8 8 8 8 8 8 3	21.385.1 200.9.4.1 1.0.1.201.1 1.0.4.4.5 1.0.4.5.5 1.0.4.5.5 1.0.4.5.5 1.0.4.5.5 1.0.4.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5	2297.895.55.63.4 199.5.114.63.4 199.111.20.882.0 199.20.882.0 199.7.81.2 199.7.8 199.111.77.7 199.7.8 199.111.77.7 199.7.8 199.7 199	17.6 0.3 141.6 9.9 1250.8 6 4 0.2 5 5 6 6 7 4 5 5 8 3 6 7 14 14 5 0 1 8 5 8 3 6 7 14 14 15 6 6 14 14 15 6 5 8 3 6 14 14 15 16 16 16 14 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	12.2.2.2.1 12.2.2.2.1 11.2.1 1	8.1.87.7.1.97.8.12.9.4.5.4.4.08.6.6.4.4.2.2.0 8.8.7.7.6.4.4.5.7.7.7.7.7.7.6.6.6.6.6.6.6.6.6.6.6.6.6	8.6 6 1 1991931441866024703984411088 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 6 6.4	7-6664-6934-088971-0884-91-68894-924-924-924-924-924-924-924-924-924-9

 III - Seesonally adjusted

 Spr 1985

 Spr 1985

 Spr 1986

 Spr 1986

 Spr 1987

 Spr 1987

 Spr 1980

 Spr 1981

 Spr 1992

 Spr 1992

 Spr 1993/3

 Win 1994/5

 Spr 1995

 Sum 1995

 Sum 1995

 Sum 1996

 Sum 1996

 Sum 1996

 Sum 1996
 13,222 13,356 13,290 13,345 13,774 562 6113 668492 87797 9,0580 11,0580 11,0580 11,0580 11,0580 11,11455 7,278 5,435 8,657 455555555555666666 ,83 14 35 50 6,320 6,320 6,320 6,325 6,325 6,320 6,320 6,320 6,320 6,327 19,209 19,249 19,264 19,274 19,299 19,263 19,278 Sum 1995 P All - Not seas 507 1984 507 1985 507 1986 507 1986 507 1986 507 1986 507 1986 507 1987 507 1993 507 1993 507 1993 507 1994 507 1994 507 1994 507 1995 507 1995 507 1995 507 1995 507 1995 507 1995 507 1995 507 1995 495 789 9763 7435 538 13,100 13,231 13,139 13,180 13,625 14,021 14,063 4,277 4,4,457 1,577 4,4,457 1,577 7,62 9,995 8,002 6,002 8,000 8,000 1,184 4,44,45 1,555 1,184 4,455 1,184 4,455 1,184 4,455 1,184 4,555 1,184 1 337422346779361888344018823445555555666666677777776 701 7893 84758 9758 975870 1,07870 1,07870 97377 1,0842 9758 9,0842 9,0842 1,07870 1,122 1,2084 1,20 19,243 19,078 19,164 19,416 19,341 19,168 19,166 **19,430** Employees -Spr 1984 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1987 Spr 1987 Spr 1991 Spr 1993 Spr 1993 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1995 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 P djuseset edu 11 166664331666839 166664331666839 166664331666224792 16666224792 1666224792 1666224792 16664488879 1666455492 1666455492 1666455492 1666455492 16650505 16650505 166505 166505 16 $\begin{array}{c} 3.953\\ 4.017\\ 4.1218\\ 4.4218\\ 4.4226\\ 4.4246\\ 4.4248\\ 4.42518\\ 4.455289\\ 9.5832\\ 4.55832\\ 4.55832\\ 4.55832\\ 4.55832\\ 4.56822\\ 4.6802\\ 4$ $\begin{array}{c} 11,218\\ 11,254\\ 10,9980\\ 911,249\\ 10,729\\ 10,729\\ 10,729\\ 10,5570\\ 10,6634\\ 10,6634\\ 10,6978\\ 10,6698\\ \end{array}$ 444455382475764492118730 442485644275764492118730 Sum 1996 P Employees -Spr 1984 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1988 Spr 1988 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1993 Spr 1993 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Sum 1994 Sum 1994 Sum 1995 Sum 199 4444444555557519303942576 444444455555519303942576 424 4352 44552 4456 4331 088 5555 566667 7338 88007 498 88007 498 8888 8888 8888 948 $\begin{array}{c} 3,9300\\ 9,000\\ 4,0,0737\\ 3,12133351\\ 4,42432351\\ 4,4444233551\\ 4,444442355299\\ 4,55839286297\\ 4,5583962937\\ 4,45583962937\\ 4,55839629232$ $\begin{array}{c} 11,139\\ 11,183\\ 11,069\\ 10,939\\ 11,299\\ 11,299\\ 11,444\\ 10,435\\ 10,658\\ 10,429\\ 10,429\\ 10,538\\ 10,538\\ 10,5484\\ 10,538\\ 10,5484\\ 10,538\\ 10,5484\\ 10,538\\ 10,568\\ 10,568\\ 10,6$ Sum 1996 P Self-employed Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1980 Spr 1980 Spr 1980 Spr 1992 Spr 1993 Spr 1993 Spr 1993 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Sum 1994 Sum 1994 Sum 1995 Sum 1 133555006477755165166795540 1111111111122222233340 311622887889936990549699315 33333333333333333333334489989315 11,19072450 890324450 9072450 9072450 11,19850 72450 11,19850 11,19222 11,19850 11,19222 11,19850 11,19222 11,1922 11,192 645 645 665 662 622 2,563 Self-empl ally adjusted ,846 ,902 ,930 16659 17710 179072220 190573 2008331 200831 200831 200831 200831 200931 200831000000000000000000000000000000 895598007002332607 11133702332607 111334260783 1992 1993 1993/4 1994 1994 1994/5 1995 1995 1995 1995/6 1996 151 139 Sum 1996 P 2,571 2,636

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

GREAT BRITAIN

All Full-time +

Men

Total

Less than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown. People whose main job is full-time or part-time. The definition of full and part-time for employees, self-employed, those on employer based schemes and unpaid family workers, is based on the respondent's own assessment. Those on college based schemes have been included with part-timers. . Second jobs reported in LFS in addition to person's main full-time or part-time job. Excludes those who have changed jobs within the reference week.

S65

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

7.6

THOUSANDS

method, see the technical

Total

Alternative measures of unemployment

7.5 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Alternative measures of unemployment

Non claimants

933 952 981 1,021 989 1,015 1,041 1,029 1,010 1,012 986 964 987 1,012 991 937 938 **1,002**

15 -9

4 4

Total

3,143 3,026 3,026 2,424 2,946 2,424 2,925 2,361 2,778 2,859 2,957 2,903 2,855 2,778 2,957 2,903 2,855 2,786 2,532 2,432 2,669 2,532 2,432 2,446 2,430 2,424 2,424 2,424 2,424 2,424 2,955 2,778 2,955 2,778 2,955 2,786 2,758

-50 -154

 $\begin{array}{c} 1,861\\ 1,818\\ 1,817\\ 1,755\\ 1,425\\ 1,173\\ 1,122\\ 1,470\\ 1,827\\ 1,851\\ 1,919\\ 1,985\\ 1,831\\ 1,948\\ 1,948\\ 1,948\\ 1,948\\ 1,885\\ 1,831\\ 1,790\\ 1,577\\ 1,577\\ 1,577\\ 1,577\\ 1,572\\ 1,515\\ 1,514\\ 1,478\end{array}$

-36 -94

 $\begin{array}{c} 1,282\\ 1,208\\ 1,214\\ 1,91\\ 999\\ 848\\ 803\\ 891\\ 910\\ 939\\ 976\\ 977\\ 939\\ 976\\ 977\\ 937\\ 977\\ 925\\ 9771\\ 894\\ 868\\ 856\\ 844\\ 786\\ 799\\ 784\\ \end{array}$

-15 -60

Claima

Total #

Difference

-95 -2081 -251 -188 -150 -62 -22 -92 -154 -187 -201 -228 -201 -228 -220 -2223 -200 -148 -176 -164 -136 -164 -136 -108 -700 -700

ILO unemployment measure

Seasonally adjusted

Claimants

1,804 1,826 1,877 1,915 1,861 1,815 1,757 1,546 1,471 1,445 1,405 1,365 1,325 1,325 1,260

-65

1,413 1,437 1,479 1,516 1,484 1,444 1,401 1,361 1,220 1,214 1,142 1,129 1,090 1,088 1,075 1,038 992

-40 -97

-25 -47

GREAT BRITAIN

ALL Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1988 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Aut 1992 Aut 1992 Aut 1992 Min 1992/3 Spr 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993/4 Spr 1993 Aut 1993/4 Spr 1994 Aut 1994/5 Spr 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Sum 1997 Sum 1995 Sum 1996 Sum 1996

Changes Spr 96 - Sum 96 Sum 95 - Sum 96

MEN Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Win 1992/3 Spr 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Win 1993/4 Spr 1994 Sum 1994/5 Spr 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Sum 1995 P

Changes Spr 96 - Sum 96 Sum 95 - Sum 96

WOMEN Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1992 Sum 1992 Aut 1992 Aut 1992 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1994/S Spr 1994 Sum 1994/5 Spr 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Sum 1996 Spr 1996 Sum 1997 Su

imant une	mployment measur	re +		THOUSANDS	GREAT BRITAIN	ILO unemploy	ment measure			Claimant uner	nployment measur	·e +	(CHERNE)
Statile -	(and a second	(Mark)	Ale ce a			Not seasonall	y adjusted					alder a mension	
	ILO	Economically	loyed In				Non				ILO	Not ILO unemp Economically	loyed In
tal #	unemployed	_ inactive	employment	Total		Claimants	claimants	Total	Difference	Total #	unemployed	inactive	employmen
2,774 2,993 2,993 2,270 1,742 2,067 2,588 2,659 2,858 2,858 2,859 2,857 2,857 2,857 2,857 2,857 2,857 2,957	1,804 1,826 1,877 1,915 1,861 1,815 1,757 1,546 1,471 1,445 1,405 1,405 1,365 1,325 1,260	492 569 547 585 570 634 588 586 557 544 540 549 498 498 483 469 478	292 264 339 352 312 345 332 339 316 332 287 302 297 267 265 298 303	784 833 886 924 923 932 932 932 938 895 860 872 836 800 872 836 800 812 766 768 767 781	ALL Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1988 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1992 Spr 1992 Spr 1992 Aut 1992 Aut 1992 Min 1992/3 Spr 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1994 Spr 1994 Aut 1994 Spr 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Spr 1996 Sum 1996 P	2,233 2,164 2,202 2,096 1,655 1,143 1,034 1,447 1,447 1,970 1,828 1,861 1,970 1,991 1,662 1,797 1,791 1,668 1,526 1,505 1,505 1,434 1,402 1,385 1,400 1,318 1,259	872 826 794 815 737 846 860 883 894 1,018 997 948 997 948 1,080 1,045 999 967 1,077 991 930 942 1,077 998 899 947 1,068	3,105 2,990 2,912 2,392 1,989 2,842 2,844 2,846 2,847 2,942 2,849 2,849 2,942 2,849 2,849 2,942 2,517 2,435 2,376 2,479 2,382 2,479 2,382 2,479 2,382 2,299 2,265 2,327	114 -149 -186 -41 -10 214 373 243 243 189 113 45 -18 113 45 -18 120 53 32 212 125 66 105 255 235 104 149 273	2,991 3,139 3,181 2,952 2,401 1,775 1,520 2,086 2,613 2,657 2,735 2,922 2,867 2,811 2,721 2,624 2,892 2,369 2,271 2,224 2,147 2,195 2,116 2,054	2,233 2,164 2,202 2,096 1,655 1,143 1,034 1,447 1,790 1,970 1,970 1,970 1,970 1,862 1,797 1,797 1,797 1,689 1,658 1,526 1,505 1,434 1,430 1,430 1,318 1,259	574 778 783 568 423 300 517 567 540 602 598 636 636 583 604 582 547 536 557 521 522 496 496 488 487	184 197 196 186 250 306 263 368 313 342 342 353 318 3299 296 315 310 266 295 310 309
-51 -176	-65 -144	8 -38	5 7	14 -31	MEN Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986	1,607 1,567 1,571	231 229 225	1,838 1,796 1,796	-257 -377 -392	2,094 2,173 2,188	1,607 1,567 1,571	367 487 492	121 118 125
$\begin{array}{c} 1.956\\ 2.026\\ 2.067\\ 1.943\\ 1.575\\ 1.234\\ 1.1234\\ 1.1562\\ 2.120\\ 2.193\\ 2.120\\ 2.195\\ 2.176\\ 2.038\\ 1.923\\ 1.923\\ 1.946\\ 1.923\\ 1.846\\ 1.923\\ 1.846\\ 1.658\\ 1.658\\ 1.658\\ 1.6524\end{array}$	1,413 1,437 1,479 1,516 1,484 1,444 1,401 1,361 1,321 1,290 1,214 1,142 1,129 1,090 1,088 1,075	352 404 381 420 414 468 435 433 395 383 374 396 345 365 365 359 336	216 197 260 259 278 242 270 260 274 250 258 223 238 233 233 206 211	568 600 641 679 692 710 705 669 633 631 619 583 598 564 564	Jp 1987 Spr 1988 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Jun 1992 Aut 1992 Aut 1993 Spr 1993 Sum 1993 Win 1993/4 Syr 1994 Sum 1994 Sum 1994 Sum 1994 Sum 1994 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Win 1995/6 Spr 1996 Win 1996	1,490 1,176 834 777 1,111 1,415 1,430 1,457 1,546 1,487 1,437 1,378 1,391 1,325 1,281 1,191 1,171 1,134 1,060 1,064 1,107 1,040 984	246 231 322 329 343 390 457 436 457 436 458 437 504 437 504 400 530 449 445 528 455 416 528 455 532	1,736 1,408 1,156 1,156 1,454 1,804 1,888 1,883 2,003 2,003 1,924 1,941 1,856 1,850 1,765 1,812 1,639 1,616 1,550 1,608 1,522 1,534 1,495 1,516	-311 -260 -114 -14 -129 -202 -366 -244 -281 -203 -220 -256 -252 -101 -176 -198 -188 -187 -71 -102 -144 -121 -27	2 047 1 667 1,270 1,120 1,583 2,006 2,024 2,289 2,247 2,204 2,144 2,106 2,017 1,913 1,815 1,815 1,679 1,623 1,677 1,616 1,543	1,490 1,176 834 777 1,111 1,415 1,430 1,457 1,546 1,487 1,437 1,378 1,391 1,325 1,281 1,191 1,171 1,134 1,080 1,064 1,07 1,040 984	435 373 294 206 278 366 399 375 434 429 466 431 447 409 382 370 411 357 366 356 350 348 334	122 118 142 137 194 225 256 267 289 289 249 267 268 283 255 231 246 233 204 225 231 248 223 204 223 204 224 228 228
1,591 1,548	1,033 992	337 332	221 224	559 556	Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1987	627 597 631 607	641 597 569 569	1,267 1,194 1,200 1,176	370 228 206 271	897 966 993 905	627 597 631 607	208 291 291 238	63 78 71 61
-43 -140 817 885 926 856 926 856 695 508 402 607 622 661 665 661 665 661 665 661 665 572 572 547	-40 -97 391 389 388 421 430 417 414 396 380 368 331 329	-5 -33 141 166 166 164 157 166 152 153 161 161 161 166 153	3 -9 75 67 79 80 74 70 75 72 65 66 66 66 64	-3 -42 216 233 245 245 231 236 227 225 226 227 226 227 226 227 226 227 226 227 226 227 226 227 226 227	Spr 1988 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Sum 1992 Win 1992/3 Spr 1993 Sum 1993 Sum 1993 Sum 1993 Aut 1993 Sum 1993 Aut 1993 Win 1993/4 Spr 1994 Sum 1995 Sum 1996 Sum 1996	479 309 257 336 375 398 403 425 414 425 414 425 419 400 364 376 335 334 300 322 321 294 279 275	505 524 530 540 505 561 551 576 567 540 527 547 542 485 549 549 549 549 549 549 549 549	984 833 787 875 880 958 954 964 925 1,001 986 891 923 878 819 826 871 861 765 770 811	250 328 388 372 273 325 308 263 334 340 309 284 313 301 264 293 326 337 248 270 300	734 505 400 503 607 633 646 645 667 645 667 645 667 645 667 610 576 556 553 545 524 511 511	479 309 257 336 375 398 403 425 414 425 419 400 364 376 335 334 300 322 321 294 279 275	196 129 94 112 151 167 164 168 169 170 152 157 173 165 165 165 165 164 156 164 150 141 150 153	59 67 48 56 81 68 82 86 72 75 74 74 74 66 66 66 66 66 66 8 8 8
533 529 519 509 501 493	316 315 317 289 293 268	153 151 140 147 132 146	64 64 62 72 77	217 215 201 219 209 209	 The figures are note to the arti The claimant c 	derived with refere cle 'Measures of u ount figures shown	nce to both the clai nemployment: the are the averages	mant count and the claimant count and of the published fig	e LFS results; the to I the LFS compare gures for the mont	otal is controlled to d' in the October hs of each LFS qu	the actual claimant 1993 issue of the E larter.	count. For a full de Employment Gazett	scription of the e.

17 11

3 16

Changes Spr 96 - Sum 96 Sum 95 - Sum 96

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 technic 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. +

-8 -36

-25 -47

14

#

10 -13

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Job-related training received by employees

THOUSA

ALL

Wir Spr Sul

992

Wir Spi Sui

WCMEN Spr 1985 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1987 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1992 Sum 1992 Sum 1992

994/

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY .8 Average actual weekly hours+ of work by industry sector, not seasonally adjusted HOURS GREAT BRITAIN SIC 92 (Standard Industrial Classification) Public admin educatio & health L-N Banking, Finance & Insurance etc J,K Average Total (millio #§ Average Agriculture Energy and and fishing water Manufac -turing Constr -uction Distribution Transport Hotels & & comms Catering Other Services Total Services (mil #§ A-B C,E G,H 0-Q G-Q D 782 810 814 821 894 894 828 828 828 828 828 821 828 828 821 828 835 835 848 848 848 849 849 850 856 790 818 823 830 905 905 887 835 833 845 845 845 845 845 846 817 861 836 828 845 845 845 845 845 845 $\begin{array}{c} 36.3\\ 37.1\\ 37.2\\ 37.1\\ 37.4\\ 37.5\\ 37.5\\ 37.4\\ 37.5\\ 37.2\\ 35.4\\ 37.4\\ 37.5\\ 37.4\\ 37.3\\ 34.9\\ 35.5\\ 35.7\\ 35.7\\ 35.7\\ 35.7\\ 38.0\\ 35.4\\ 37.6\\ 35.7\\ 38.0\\ 35.4\\ 37.6\\ 35.7\\ 38.0\\ 37.7\\ 38.0\\ 38.0\\ 38.0\\ 38.0\\ 38.0\\ 38.0\\ 38.0\\ 38.0\\ 38.0\\ 38.0\\ 38.0\\ 38.0\\ 38.0\\$ $\begin{array}{c} 39.5\\ 39.6\\ 39.6\\ 40.9\\ 40.2\\ 39.7\\ 41.1\\ 40.6\\ 40.9\\ 39.5\\ 39.9\\ 39.5\\ 39.9\\ 39.5\\ 39.9\\ 39.5\\ 39.9\\ 39.5\\ 39.9\\ 40.2\\ 41.2\\ 40.7\\ 40.8\\ 41.9\\ 47.7\\ 40.8\\ 41.9\\ 47.7\\ 40.8\\ 41.9\\ 41.0\\ 40.8\\ 41.9\\ 41.0\\ 40.8\\ 41.9\\ 40.8\\ 41.9\\ 40.8\\ 41.9\\ 40.8\\ 41.9\\ 40.8\\ 41.9\\ 40.8\\ 41.9\\ 40.8\\ 41.9\\ 40.8\\ 41.9\\ 40.8\\ 41.9\\ 40.8\\ 41.9\\ 40.8\\ 41.9\\ 40.8\\ 41.9\\ 40.8\\ 41.9\\ 40.8\\ 41.9\\ 40.8\\ 41.9\\ 40.8\\$ $\begin{array}{c} 36.3\\ 37.2\\ 36.6\\ 36.6\\ 37.3\\ 37.3\\ 37.3\\ 37.4\\ 37.4\\ 37.4\\ 37.4\\ 35.4\\ 35.5\\ 34.0\\ 35.3\\ 35.5\\ 33.8\\ 35.5\\ 33.8\\ 35.5\\ 33.8\\ 35.5\\ 33.8\\ 35.5\\ 33.8\\ 35.5\\ 33.8\\ 35.5\\ 33.8\\ 35.5\\ 33.8\\ 35.5\\ 33.8\\ 35.5\\ 35.8\\ 35.5\\ 33.8\\ 35.5\\ 35.8\\ 35.5\\ 33.8\\ 35.5\\ 35.8\\ 35.8\\$ 38.9 39.5 39.6 39.5 39.9 40.0 39.4 39.6 39.6 37.6 38.0 37.6 38.8 37.7 35.8 36.2 37.0 37.6 39.1 39.1 39.1 39.1 37.2 38.7 37.5 $\begin{array}{c} 536\\ 551\\ 557\\ 557\\ 602\\ 587\\ 602\\ 539\\ 551\\ 509\\ 526\\ 536\\ 526\\ 536\\ 536\\ 544\\ 537\\ 561\\ 525\\ 544\\ 566\\ 526\\ 556\\ 544\\ 566\\ 556\\ 546\\ 556\\ 547\\ \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} 38.9\\ 39.8\\ 39.9\\ 40.6\\ 40.1\\ 38.9\\ 38.5\\ 39.9\\ 38.5\\ 39.6\\ 39.6\\ 39.6\\ 39.6\\ 39.6\\ 39.6\\ 39.6\\ 39.8\\ 37.6\\ 39.8\\ 39.8\\ 37.6\\ 39.8\\$ $\begin{array}{c} {\rm 52.4}\\ {\rm 52.2}\\ {\rm 51.9}\\ {\rm 52.1}\\ {\rm 53.3}\\ {\rm 52.1}\\ {\rm 53.3}\\ {\rm 52.1}\\ {\rm 53.3}\\ {\rm 52.1}\\ {\rm 53.3}\\ {\rm 52.1}\\ {\rm 49.9}\\ {\rm 50.1}\\ {\rm 44.3}\\ {\rm 44.3}\\ {\rm 47.9}\\ {\rm 44.4}\\ {\rm 44.3}\\ {\rm 51.7}\\ {\rm 49.9}\\ {\rm 44.6}\\ {\rm 50.2}\\ {\rm 51.4}\\ {\rm 48.1}\\ {\rm 45.05}\\ {\rm 51.2}\\ {\rm 51.2}\\ \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} 25.4\\ 25.9\\ 28.2\\ 26.5\\ 26.5\\ 26.5\\ 26.3\\ 25.3\\ 26.3\\ 26.3\\ 26.2\\ 26.3\\ 26.2\\ 26.4\\ 24.1\\ 24.1\\ 25.4\\ 26.2\\ 26.4\\ 24.1\\ 25.4\\ 26.2\\ 26.4\\ 25.1\\ 26.2\\ 26.3\\ \end{array}$ 252 264 269 271 299 301 301 290 294 292 292 292 293 292 294 295 295 295 297 298 299 301 301 301 301 302 $\begin{array}{c} 25.8\\ 26.4\\ 26.9\\ 26.9\\ 26.5\\ 26.7\\ 25.9\\ 26.2\\ 26.3\\ 26.2\\ 26.1\\ 26.2\\ 26.1\\ 26.2\\ 26.1\\ 26.4\\ 26.4\\ 26.4\\ 26.4\\ 26.3\\ 26.1\\ 26.3\\$

995 1995 995 1995/6 996 **1996 P** Average hours actually worked in reference week, including hours worked in secon Includes people with workplace outside UK and those who did not state their indus For people with two jobs, all hours are allocated to the industry sector of main job. k, including hours worked in second jobs hose who did not state their industry.

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

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

		Training For W	/ork		Youth Training (including You	th Credits)		Modern Apprenticeshi	os	
Perio	d ending	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain
1993	Sep	119.3	13.9	133.1	244.5	33.5	278.1			
	Oct Nov Dec	130.2 133.7 134.4	14.0 14.1 14.1	144.2 147.8 148.5	255.0 257.7 259.0	33.7 33.7 33.1	288.7 291.4 292.1			
1994	Jan Feb Mar	134.9 138.9 133.1	14.4 15.0 14.7	149.2 153.9 147.8	260.2 258.5 250.2	34.1 34.1 33.4	294.3 292.6 283.6			
	Apr May Jun	123.4 119.9 116.2	14.4 14.3 14.2	137.8 134.2 130.3	239.3 235.7 231.3	32.8 31.8 32.5	272.1 267.5 263.7			
	Jul Aug Sep	108.2 104.0 103.2	13.7 13.8 14.1	121.9 117.8 117.3	241.8 242.1 242.4	32.1 32.3 33.0	273.9 274.5 275.4			
	Oct Nov Dec	113.7 116.6 118.1	14.3 14.7 14.2	128.0 131.3 132.3	252.4 254.4 255.7	33.2 33.3 33.0	285.6 287.7 288.7			
995	Jan Feb Mar	115.8 117.0 103.4	14.4 14.6 14.4	130.2 131.6 117.8	253.2 252.7 239.5	34.0 34.3 33.6	287.2 287.0 273.1			
	Apr May Jun	82.1 79.3 75.9	14.0 13.8 13.6	96.1 93.2 89.5	229.0 228.7 227.0	31.7 31.1 31.5	260.8 259.8 258.4	1.7 1.8 1.8	1.7 1.8 0.0	1.9
	Jul Aug Sep	69.3 65.0 63.1	13.1 12.9 12.8	82.4 77.9 76.0	237.5 239.9 240.1	31.3 31.8 33.0	268.8 271.7 273.1	2.4 3.2 6.1	0.0 0.0 0.0	2.5 3.2 6.1
	Oct Nov Dec	66.6 68.8 70.5	13.0 13.0 12.8	79.6 81.8 83.3	245.6 246.0 244.5	32.0 32.7 34.5	277.5 278.7 279.0	11.1 14.2 16.8	0.0 0.0 0.1	11.1 14.2 17.0
996	Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jun Jun	68.8 71.8 72.7 68.0 67.6 67.1 65.3 63.9	12.7 13.4 13.0 14.5 14.6 14.5 14.4 13.9	81.5 85.2 85.7 82.6 82.3 81.6 79.7 77.8	236.4 232.0 224.1 216.0 214.1 215.3 227.5 232.0	34.8 35.7 35.2 32.2 31.8 32.9 33.6 34.7	271.1 267.6 259.3 248.1 245.8 248.2 261.1 266.7	21.0 24.1 27.8 30.1 32.0 34.3 37.7 40.5	0.1 0.2 0.9 0.9 1.0 1.0	21.1 24.2 28.0 31.0 32.9 35.3 38.7 41.8

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 Scotlish Office are shown separately. See Employment Gazette, pp57-8, December 1993 for more detail.

8.2 GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING Number of starts on the programmes

		Training For W	fork		Youth Training (including You	th Credits)		Modern Apprenticeshi	ps	
Perio	d ending	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain
1993	12 Sep/1	23.1	3.7	25.9	27.9	4.2	31.5			
	10/29 Oct 7/26 Nov 5/31 Dec	36.8 26.4 24.4	2.7 2.7 2.2	39.6 29.1 26.6	36.1 20.3 17.7	2.5 2.0 1.3	39.0 22.6 19.2			
1994	2 Jan 31/28 Jan 27/25 Feb 27/31 Mar	12.1 30.8 28.4 23.7	n/a 2.7 3.2 3.1	14.1 33.6 31.4 26.2	11.4 16.0 14.7 13.1	n/a 3.4 2.6 2.8	13.1 19.2 17.1 15.3			
	24/29 Apr 22/27 May 19 Jun/1	20.1 20.8 20.3	2.6 2.5 3.0	22.7 23.3 22.7	13.8 11.3 15.4	1.9 1.5 4.4	15.7 12.7 18.9			
	17/29 Jul 14/26 Aug 11/30 Sep	21.8 20.0 21.6	1.9 2.8 3.8	23.8 22.5 24.6	38.5 26.1 29.8	2.3 4.3 4.4	41.1 29.9 33.5			
	9/28 Oct 6/25 Nov 4/30 Dec	35.4 25.7 24.6	2.8 2.9 2.0	38.3 28.6 26.9	36.8 20.6 19.3	3.0 2.5 1.8	40.1 23.3 21.3			
1995	1 Jan 30/27 Jan 26/24 Feb 26/31 Mar	12.3 26.0 23.9 16.7	n/a 2.6 2.9 3.3	14.2 28.7 25.3 18.5	9.6 17.0 16.3 14.0	n/a 3.5 2.8 2.9	11.5 20.3 18.9 16.3			
	23/28 Apr 21/26 May 18/30 Jun	12.0 15.9 15.5	2.2 2.6 2.8	14.3 18.0 18.1	12.3 12.8 14.7	2.5 1.8 4.2	14.8 14.2 18.2	0.1 0.1 0.2	0.1 0.1 0.0	0.2
	16/28 Jul 13/25 Aug 10/29 Sep	16.2 14.7 15.3	1.7 2.3 3.3	18.2 16.5 17.8	36.6 26.7 28.0	2.6 5.0 5.2	39.6 30.3 32.6	0.6 0.8 3.0	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.6 0.8 3.0
	8/27 Oct 5/24 Nov 3/22 Dec 31 Dec	22.0 19.6 19.6 10.8	2.6 2.4 1.8 n/a	24.9 21.8 21.5 12.3	35.2 21.0 18.5 10.9	3.8 2.6 2.0 n/a	39.7 23.9 20.4 12.6	5.0 3.0 3.0 2.3	0.0 0.0 0.0 n/a	5.0 3.0 3.0 2.3
1996	28/22 Jan 25/19 Feb 24/18 Mar 28/22 Apr 26/20 May 23/17 Jun 21/15 Jul 18/12 Aug	18.8 21.6 22.6 19.2 17.8 17.0 17.6 15.6	2.1 2.7 2.8 2.4 3.0 2.1 1.6 2.4	20.9 24.3 25.5 21.6 20.8 19.1 18.9 17.7	16.6 17.1 17.9 16.2 12.7 17.4 33.8 22.3	3.0 2.7 2.2 3.0 2.0 3.3 2.5 4.1	19.6 19.8 20.1 19.3 14.7 20.7 35.7 25.9	2.6 3.4 4.4 3.1 2.6 2.8 4.6 4.0	0.0 0.0 0.1 0.0 0.1 0.0 0.1 0.0 0.3	2.6 3.4 4.4 3.2 2.6 2.8 4.6 4.2

Note: See table 8.1 note.

Social Focusion Ethnic Minorities

Social Focus on Ethnic Minorities is available from the ONS Salesdesk on 0171 270 6081 (As from January 2, 1997 0171 533 5678) or The Stationery Office (formerly HMSO), price £25, ISBN 0 11 620793 0. Social Focus on Ethnic Minorities is compiled by the Office for National Statistics and is the most wide ranging, official study on ethnic minority groups in Britain today.

Social Focus on Ethnic Minorities shows that ...

- In Spring, 1995 3.2 million people in Great Britain belonged to an ethnic minority group
 just under 6 per cent of the total population.
- Almost half of the ethnic minority population of Great Britain was born in this country.
- Around 45 per cent of the ethnic minority population lived in Greater London in 1991.
- One in eight Black households in England and Wales was burgled in 1993 which was twice the proportion in both the Pakistani/Bangladeshi and White groups.
- Unemployment rates for both the Black and Pakistani/Bangladeshi groups were around 25 per cent in spring 1995 - double the rate for the Indian group and three times the rate for the White group.
- Indians are more likely to be owner-occupiers than any other ethnic group. Around 83 per cent of Indian households were either buying their own homes or owned them outright in 1994-95 compared with only 36 per cent of Bangladeshi households.
- South Asian ethnic groups have the largest household. In particular, Bangladeshi households contained an average of more than five people in 1991 - twice the size of households in the Black and the White groups.

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

ENGLAND and WALE	S	Percentage of s	urvey respondents who	were:	Percentage of surv	vey respondents who):
Month of survey*	Month of leaving TFW/ET##	In a Job+	In a positive outcome [#]	Unemployed §	Completed their agreed course of training **	Studied for a qualification	Gained a qualifica- tion or credit towards one
Oct 89-Jun 90	(Jul 89-Mar 90)	39	42	52	45	40	22
Jul 90-Sen 91	(Apr 90-Mar 91)	34	37	55	49	47	29
Oct 91-Sep 92	(Apr 91-Mar 92)	31	37	55	55	51	34
Oct 92-Sep 93	(Apr 92-Mar 93)	35	41	52	60	55	39
Oct 93-Sep 94	(Apr 93-Mar 94)	36	43	48	61	58	41
Oct 94-Sep 95	(Apr 94-Mar 95)	38	42	48	66	61	45
1994 Feb	(Aug 93)	36	43	49	61	58	41
Mar	(Sep 93)	35	46	48	56	56	39
Apr	(Oct 93)	37	42	51	54	49	31
May	(Nov 93)	36	39	52	55	56	37
Jun	(Dec 93)	40	44	48	63	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)	38	41	50	62	59	42
Jun	(Dec 94)	41	43	48	69	59	43
Jul	(Jan 95)	37	40	51	63	63	45
Aug	(Feb 95)	37	40	50	65	63	46
Sep	(Mar 95)	37	41	49	70	64	49
Oct	(Apr 95)	40	44	46	68	65	50
Nov	(May 95)	41	45	46	69	66	50
Dec	(Jun 95)	38	45	45	72	/1	57
1996 Jan	(Jul 95)	37	44	47	72	67	53
Feb	(Aug 95)	39	45	46	69	64	48
Mar	(Sep 95)	39	45	46	68	66	50
Apr	(Oct 95)	41	45	48	67	60	43
May	(Nov 95)	41	44	48	67	56	40
Jun	(Dec 95)	41	44	48	. 73	59	44
Jul	(Jan 96)	38	42	50	66	62	44
Aug	(Feb 96)	40	44	48	70	59	43
Current and previous	year to date				05	<u></u>	45
Oct 94-Aug95	(Apr 94-Feb 95)	38	43	48	65	60	45
Oct 95-Aug96	(Apr 95-Feb 96)	39	44	47	69	64	48

Note: There have been minor revisions to incorporate all the data that is now available. Leavers to December 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers from January 1991 surveyed six months after leaving. For further details, see pp 57-8 of the December 1993 *Employment Gazette.* According to respondents' own classification. # In a positive outcome = In a job, full-time education or other government-supported training. \$ Those whose response to the question, 'When you left the Training Programme, had you completed the training that was agreed between you and the organiser of your training?

Training?. Training for Work (TFW) superseded Employment Training (ET) and Employment Action in April 1993. The figures in this table for leavers from April 1993 onwards include all those which in a point of the properties of th ##

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

ENGLAND and WALE	S	Percentage of	survey respondents who	were:	Percentage of sur	vey respondents wh	10:
Month of survey*	Month of leaving YT	In a job+	In a positive outcome [#]	Unemployed §	Completed their agreed course of training**	Studied for a qualification	Gained a qualification or credit towards one
Jul 87-Jun 88 Jul 88-Jun 89 Jul 89-Jun 90 Jul 90-Sep 91 Oct 91-Sep 92 Oct 92-Sep 93 Oct 93-Sep 94 Oct 94-Sep 95	(Apr 87-Mar 88) (Apr 88-Mar 89) (Apr 89-Mar 90) (Apr 90-Mar 91) (Apr 91-Mar 92) (Apr 92-Mar 93) (Apr 93-Mar 94) (Apr 94-Mar 95)	61 69 68 52 50 53 58	77 84 82 74 68 67 70 72	20 13 14 20 25 28 25 22	22 34 37 37 44 43 46 46	41 52 56 54 58 62 64 65	29 42 45 51 51 48 50 50
1994 Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Sep Oct Nov Dec	(Aug 93) (Sep 93) (Oct 93) (Dec 93) (Dec 93) (Jan 94) (Feb 94) (Mar 94) (Mar 94) (May 94) (Jun 94)	53 50 52 52 52 53 59 54 53 63	73 75 63 64 66 72 67 66 66 74	21 20 26 29 32 30 28 23 27 28 23 27 28 21	48 48 37 34 42 36 45 35 37 59	66 64 58 60 61 59 66 62 63 73	53 49 39 44 41 40 50 44 44 61
1995 Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	(Jul 94) (Aug 94) (Sep 94) (Oct 94) (Dec 94) (Dec 94) (Jan 95) (Feb 95) (Mar 95) (Mar 95) (May 95) (Jun 95)	61 53 54 55 60 67 59 64 59 64 59 60 65	75 74 76 69 68 70 68 70 68 70 75 71 72 72 76	20 21 17 25 25 23 26 23 20 22 22 19	56 47 37 37 45 39 43 51 43 43 43 51 43 58	72 66 64 60 59 62 61 62 66 65 65 71	59 52 49 40 38 46 43 46 53 46 53 48 49 59
1996 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug	(Jul 95) (Aug 95) (Sep 95) (Oct 95) (Nov 95) (Dec 95) (Jan 96) (Feb 96)	61 57 57 63 63 63 68 68 64 66	76 76 76 75 78 75 76	18 17 15 18 19 16 19 18	55 50 53 47 49 57 49 54	70 66 63 62 64 62 65	56 51 52 46 44 49 46 50
Current and previous	s year to date						
Oct 94-Aug 95 Oct 95-Aug 96	(Apr 94-Feb 95) (Apr 95-Feb 96)	57 62	72 76	22 18	46 52	65 66	49 51

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DECEMBER 1996

GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING

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

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

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 you

ing?". ing 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 joi loyment 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 fro

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

ENGLAND and WALES		Percentage of su	urvey respondents who we	ere:	Percentage of sur	vey respondents who:
Month of survey	Month of leaving YT	In a job +	In a positive outcome #	Unemployed §	Studied for a qualification	Gained a qualification or credit towards one
Jul 87-Jun 88 Jul 88-Jun 89 Jul 88-Jun 90 Jul 90-Sep 91 Oct 91-Sep 92 Oct 92-Sep 93 Oct 93-Sep 94 Oct 94-Sep 95	(Apr 87-Mar 88) (Apr 88-Mar 89) (Apr 89-Mar 90) (Apr 90-Mar 91) (Apr 91-Mar 92) (Apr 92-Mar 93) (Apr 92-Mar 94) (Apr 94-Mar 95)	73 83 84 75 69 67 68 72	80 88 89 83 77 76 78 81	18 10 9 14 17 20 18 14	63 73 75 70 73 76 76 76 76	53 66 68 72 73 72 72 72 72 71
1994 Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	(Dec 93) (Jan 94) (Feb 94) (Mar 94) (May 94) (May 94) (Jun 94)	68 66 73 67 66 73	75 73 75 81 75 75 74 81	21 21 20 14 20 21 14	70 70 69 75 69 69 80	64 65 63 70 64 64 76
1995 Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	(Jul 94) (Aug 94) (Sep 94) (Oct 94) (Dec 94) (Jan 95) (Feb 95) (Mar 95) (Mar 95) (May 95) (Jun 95)	71 68 69 71 73 76 74 74 78 70 72 76	82 81 83 79 80 81 80 80 84 78 80 84	14 14 13 16 16 14 15 15 12 16 15 12	82 79 77 72 70 70 71 72 72 72 73 73 73 79	78 76 74 65 65 66 69 69 69 68 68 68 74
1996 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug	(Jul 95) (Aug 95) (Sep 95) (Oct 95) (Nov 95) (Dec 95) (Jan 96) (Feb 96)	72 70 79 77 79 77 79 77 78	84 85 86 85 85 85 85 85 85	12 10 9 10 10 10 11 11	78 77 73 69 69 69 69 71	74 73 68 63 64 64 68
Current and previous year to da Oct 94-Aug 95 Oct 95-Aug 96	te (Apr 94-Feb 95) (Apr 95-Feb 96)	71 74	80 84	15 11	76 74	72 70

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'.

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Information about the Office for National Statistics, its services and data is available on the Internet. ONS's site on the World Wide Web is at: http://www.emap.com/ons/

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ONS's Socio-Economic Statistics and Analysis Group (SESAG) has a separate site at: http://www.open.gov.uk/lmsd/lmsdhome.htm.

Look here for information on:

SAMPLE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA, INCLUDING LABOUR MARKET AND LABOUR FORCE SURVEY (LFS) DATA SUBSCRIPTIONS TO LABOUR MARKET TRENDS NOMIS HELPLINES ON LABOUR MARKET AND LFS DATA

You can also email SESAG on sesag.cso.cax@gtnet.gov.uk

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

Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service, 7 September 1996 - 4 October 1996 -Registered as disabled on 15 April 1996 #

rough displayed vacancies. In person under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts 1944 and 1958 is voluntary. People eligible to register are those who, beck substantially handicapped in obtaining or keeping employment of a kind otherwise suited to their age, experience and qualifications

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THE INTERNATIONAL **PASSENGER SURVEY**

STATISTIC

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

on Channel tunnel travel.

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

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

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

Travel Trends

Published for the Office for National Statistics by The Stationery Office **Price £25.95** ISBN 0 11 620791 4

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

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

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

MANUAL WORKERS (OPERATIVES)

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

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES SIC 1992 Section D.

NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

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

OVERTIME

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

CONVENTIONS

The following standard symbols are used:

- not available
- nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown)
- provisional
- break in series
- R revised
- series revised from indicated entry onwards
- 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 employee Second occupations classified as self-employed are not included.

SERVICE INDUSTRIES SIC 1992 Sections G-O

SHORT-TIME WORKING

Arrangements made by an employer for working le than regular hours. Therefore time lost through sick ness, 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 consisten 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 rel prices, taking account of changes to direct taxe (including employees' National Insurance contribution Annual and quarterly figures are averages of monthl 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 claimin benefit. These people are not included in the unemployment figures.

VACANCY

A job opportunity notified by an employer to Jobcentre or Careers Office (including 'self 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 Governmentsupported 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

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	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page	
our Force Survey: UK	М	Dec 96	0.1	Survey r
kforce: UK	М	Dec 96	0.2	Ân
our Force Survey: GB	M	Dec 96	0.3	DETAIL
	IVI	Dec 30	0.4	General
CKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS	М	Dec 96	0.5	La
PLOYMENT AND WORKFORCE				Be
rterly series	M(Q)	Dec 96	1,1	ex
our force estimates, projections		May 96	197	Ma
oloyees in employment industry: GB	0	New OC	14	Ch Food pr
: time series, by order group	M	Dec 96	1.4	Internat
Manufacturing: by division, class or group	М	Dec 96	1.3	All
Administrative, technical and clerical in	-			
Local authorities manpower	D	Jan 94	1.10	Econom
oyees in employment by region and sector	B(Q)	Dec 96	1.5	Econom
sus of Employment				Econom
UK and regions by industry (Sept 1993) GB and regions by industry (Sept 1993)		Oct 95	369	Full-tim
mational comparisons	Q	Nov 96	1.9	Alternat
stered disabled in the public sector	А	Aug 96	325	Job-rela
e union membership	A	May 96	251	Average
sm-related industries in Great Britain	Q	NOV 96	1.14	Occupa
MANT UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES				Self-em
nant unemployment	м	Dec 06	0.1	Part-tim
: GB	M	Dec 96 Dec 96	2.1	Age gro
Age and duration: UK	Q	Dec 96	2.5	Average
Broad category: UK	М	Dec 96	2.1	Tempor
Detailed category: GB	M	Dec 96	2.2	Previou
Age: time series UK	Q	Dec 96	2.0	Previou
: estimated rates	Q	Dec 96	2.15	Age gro
Duration: time series UK	Q	Dec 96	2.8	People
Region and area	М	Dec 96	23	Econon
assisted areas, travel-to work areas	M	Dec 96	2.4	Econon
counties, local areas	М	Dec 96	2.9	Econon
: parliamentary constituencies	M	Dec 96	2.10	Ethnic
Flows	Q	Dec 90	2.0	Labour
UK, time series	М	Dec 96	2.19	
Age time series	М	Dec 96	2.20	LABOU
n duration	Q	Oct 96	2.21	Summa
n history: interval between claims	Q	Dec 96	2.22	Latest y
ought and usual occupation	M	Dec 96	2.24	Industry
lents: by region	D	Mar 93	2.13	M
national comparisons	M	Dec 96	A.1 2.18	Ar
lic origin	A	Jun 96	259	Main ca
porarily stopped				Cu
Latest figures: by UK region	D	Nov 93	2.14	La
Unfilled, inflow, outflow and				Davs lo
placings seasonally adjusted	М	Dec 96	3.1	ye
Unfilled seasonally adjusted by region	М	Dec 96	3.2	Internat
Unfilled unadjusted by region	M	Dec 96	3.3	
UNDANCIES				GOVEF
reat Britain	М	Dec 96	2.32	New sta
by region by age	M	Dec 96	2.33	Destina
by industry	M	Dec 96	2.35	TF
by occupation	М	Dec 96	2.36	Y TI
NINGS AND HOURS				Ϋ́
rage earnings (index)				Charac
Whole economy				ar
Main industrial sectors	М	Dec 96	5.1	Charac
Industries	M	Dec 96 Feb 96	5.3 75	Charac
els of earnings and hours for main	ų	100 00	10	A
industrial sectors and industries				Destina
Manual employees	Q(A)	Nov 96	5.4	ch
All employees	Q(A)	Nov 96	5.5	Destina
Quarterly estimates of levels	Q(A)	Nov 96	237	0
mational comparisons (index)				DISAB
Manufacturing	М	Dec 96	5.9	Registr
Latest figures: industry	D	Dec 96	1 11	DEOLO
Regions: summary	D	Dec 96	1.13	Selection
rs of work: manufacturing	D	Sep 95	1.12	Selecti
				Develo
out per head: quarterly and annual indices	M(Q)	Dec 96	1.8	Develo
les and salaries per unit of output				
Manufacturing index, time series	M	Dec 96	5.8	*Freque
VUGLIERIV AND ANNUALINGICAS	DA	UPC MD	28	AAnni

F	requency	Latest issue	Table number or page
R COSTS esults 1992 Quadrennial		Sep 94	313
nual update	A	Feb 96	5.7
PRICES index (RPI)			
est figures: detailed indices	М	Dec 96	6.2
: percentage changes cent movements and the index	М	Dec 96	6.2
cluding seasonal foods	М	Dec 96	6.1
In components: time series and weights anges on a vear earlier: time series	M	Dec 96 Dec 96	6.4 6.5
ces	M	Dec 96	6.3
onal comparisons items excluding housing costs	M M	Dec 96 Dec 96	6.8 6.9
ic activity: seasonally adjusted	М	Dec 96	7.1
ic activity: not seasonally adjusted	М	Dec 96	7.2
and part-time workers	M	Dec 96 Dec 96	7.3
ve measures of unemployment (seasonally adjusted) M	Dec 96	7.5
ve measures of unemployment (not seasonally adjust ted training received by employees	sted) M	Dec 96	7.6
actual weekly hours of work by industry sector	M	Dec 96	7.8
tions (employees and self-employed)	D	Dec 95	7.6
ployed (occupations and industry sectors)	D	Dec 95 Dec 95	7.7
e workers (occupations and industry sectors)	D	Dec 95	7.9
ups numbers and rates (employment) actual weekly hours of work	D	Dec 95	7.10
II-time, part-time and second jobs)	D	Dec 95	7.12
ary employees (all and part-time)	D	Dec 95	7.14
s industry sectors (ILO unemployment rates)	D	Dec 95 Dec 95	7.15
ups numbers and rates (ILO unemployment rates)	D	Dec 95	7.17
n of ILO unemployment made redundant (in 3 months prior to interview)	D	Dec 95 Dec 95	7.18
ically active (numbers and rates by age group)	D	Dec 95	7.20
ically inactive (by age group) lically inactive	D	Dec 95	7.21
reason including discouraged workers)	D	Dec 95	7.22
roup (by economic activity) narket and educational status of young people	D	Dec 95 Mar 96	7.23 7.24
R DISPUTES: STOPPAGES OF WORK	м	Dec 96	4.1
: time series	M	Dec 96	4.2
ear and annual series	A	Jun 96	271
onthly: broad sector time series	М	Dec 96	4.1
nual: detailed	A	Jun 96	271 271
uses of stoppage	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	Garroo	2.1.1
imulative	M	Dec 96	4.1
stoppages	Â	Jun 96	271
st per 1,000 employees in recent		1	
ars by industry ional comparisons	A A	Apr 96	153
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NMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING ants in the programmes	М	Dec 96	81
ints on the programmes	M	Dec 96	8.2
tions and qualifications	м	Dec 06	0.2
leavers	M	Dec 96	8.4
W/ET leavers completing agreed training	М	Dec 96	8.5
teristics of TFW/ET starts for England	IVI	Dec 96	0.0
d Wales	Q	Oct 96	8.7
d Wales	Q	Oct 96	8.8
eristics of young people starting Modern			
oprenticeships for England and Wales tions and qualifications of TFW/ET by their	Q	Oct 96	8.9
aracteristics for England and Wales	Q	Oct 96	8.10
tions and qualifications of Y I leavers by their aracteristics for England and Wales	Q	Oct 96	8.11
ations and placements into employment	М	Dec 96	A.1
NALAID			
e Assistance by region	Q	Oct 96	A.2
re Assistance by region and company	Q	Oct 96	A.3
oment Grants by region and company	Q	Nov 96	A.4 A.5

*Frequency of publication, frequency of compliation shown in brackets (if different) A Annual, S Six monthly, Q Quarterly, M Monthly, B Bi-monthly, D Discontinued,

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 earn- ings and hours worked for groups of workers (males and females, industries, occupations, part-time and full-time); distribution of earn- ings; 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	01928792303	
Labour disputes (Tables 4.1-4.2)	01928 792825	
Labour Force Survey (Tables 7.1	-7.24) 0171 273 5585	
(As from January 2, 1997	0171 533 6180	
Qualifications	0114 259 3787	
Redundancy statistics (Tables 2.32-2.36)		
(As from January 2, 1997	0171 273 5530 0171 533 6168	
Retail Prices Index (Tables 6.1-6.9)		
Ansafone service (As from January 2, 1997	0171 217 4905	
Enquiries	0171 217 4310	
(As from January 2, 1997	0171 533 5874	
Skill needs surveys and research into skill shortages	0114 259 4308	
Small Firms (DTI)	0114 259 7538	

Trade union membership	01928 792825	
Trade unions (density only)	0171 215 5999	
Training (<i>Tables 8.1-8.11</i>) '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	
(As from January 2, 1997	0171 533 6168	
Unemployment (Tables 2.1-2.24)	
(claimant count)	0171 273 5532	
(As from January 2, 1997	0171 533 6176	
Vacancies (Tables 3.1-3.3)		
notified to Jobcentres	0171 273 5532	
(As from January 2, 1997	0171 533 6176	
Youth Cohort Study	0114 259 4215	
(Note: The table numbers quoted relate to tables on the preceding pages)		
FOR ADVICE ON:		
TOTTADVICE ON:		
Sources of labour market statist	ics	
(As from January 2, 1997	0171 273 5524 0171 533 6107	
FOR ACCESS TO DETAILED	INFORMATION,	
INCLUDING ON-LINE:		
Nomis (the Office for National St labour market statistics databas	tatistics' on-line e) 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

RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS

RS 22 England and Wales Youth Cohort Study Handbook: The First Ten Years

This Handbook is intended to draw together and present in a single document, the background to, and some methodological aspects of, the Youth Cohort Study (YCS), with a selection of substantive findings to illustrate the range of information available.

The YCS now spans a decade. The first YCS survey was designed in 1984, and developed out of earlier work, in particular the Scottish School Leavers Survey (then carried out by the Centre for Educational Sociology at Edinburgh University), and the Sheffield and Bradford Pilot Study (carried out by the Division of Education at Sheffield University).

The research is primarily about transitions and change. It focuses on young people's activities after compulsory education. It is about the transition from school to further (then higher) education, or to the labour market. It seeks to identify and explain the factors that influence the transitions (for example, educational attainment, training opportunities, experiences at school).

RS 26 Evaluation of Jobmatch

Jobmatch is a pilot programme to help people who have been out of work for two years or more to find work. It is designed to help eligible unemployed people compete more effectively for jobs by increasing the range and number of employment vacancies they can consider.

The programme is being delivered through four pilot areas: two Training and Enterprise Councils (TECs), Lincolnshire and North London and two Employment Service (ES) regions comprising seven districts – four in the Greater London region and three in the North West. It is an extension of a TEC challenge initiative pioneered by Lincolnshire TEC during 1993/94 and will operate for three years, from 3rd April 1995.

RS 27 Research on the Wider Impact of the National Training Awards

In November 1995 the Department for Education and Employment (DfEE) commissioned Pieda, an independent firm of independent consultants, to research the possible wider impact if the National Training Award (NTA). It is thought by the National Training Awards Office (NTAO) that national, regional and local publicity following the award ceremonies might lead to contact between winners and other businesses which can allow further external dissemination of NTA's messages about effective training.

The study aimed to:

- assess the extent and nature of contacts promoted by NTA between winners and other employers;
- establish what information is obtained by making the contacts and what impact this has on employers' behaviour; and
- to make recommendations as to how the process might be improved.

RS 28 Identifying Target Groups for Individual Commitment Policies

The aim of the study, was to: identify those groups of individuals for whom policies aimed at encouraging them to take more responsibility for their own learning and training will have most impact.

A combination of desk research and further analysis of existing data sets was used, with the analysis being focused on data derived from the 1993 Commitment to Learning: Individual's Attitudes Survey, a survey of 1,403 individuals (reported in Park 1994).

An index of commitment was devised, providing a distinction between groups with: low commitment; below average commitment; above average commitment; high commitment. The findings reinforce the messages from other studies concerning the significance of domestic and family responsibilities as barriers to female participation in learning.

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RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS

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

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

RS 30 Higher Horizons: a qualitative Study of Young Men of Bangladeshi Origin

This study is a qualitative examination of the educational and employment experiences of 50 young Bangladeshi men in East London and Birmingham. The research covers Bangladeshi young men aged 16-24 at the least qualified end of the attainments spectrum, 30 from London and 20 from Birmingham. The experiences of these young men, reproduced in their own words from tape-recorded interviews, adds an extra qualitative dimension to existing research on the educational and employment attainments of ethnic minorities.

RS 31 Ambition and Marginalisation: A Qualitative Study of Under-achieving Young Men of Afro-Caribbean Origin

Young men of Afro-Caribbean origin are over-represented among the unemployed. There is also evidence which suggests that Afro-Caribbean boys perform less well in the educational system when compared to both Afro-Caribbean girls, and pupils of either sex from other ethnic groups. This research was commissioned to give an added insight into the factors that give rise to this situation. It collected detailed information from a small number of young men of Afro-Caribbean origin. The participants were selected specifically because they failed to benefit adequately from their education, and have failed to make satisfactory progress in the labour market. The findings of this research, therefore, are not typical of all Afro-Caribbeans (male or female), or of minority ethnic groups as a whole. This study is a qualitative examination of the educational and employment experiences of 50 young Afro-Caribbean men in the West Midlands, half of the respondents coming from Coventry and half from Birmingham. The experiences of these young men, reproduced in their own words from tape-recorded interviews, adds an extra qualitative dimension to existing research on the educational and employment attainments of ethnic minorities.

RS 33 Literature review of the impact of the work-related curriculum on 14-16 year-olds

This review of evidence on work-related provision for 14-16 year olds was carried out by the NFER for the DfEE in summer 1996. Its main aim was to assess the impact of provision on young people and in particular on three key policy objectives:

- preparing all young people for adult and working life;
- addressing under-achievement;

involving business and industry more systematically in education.

Work-related provision here embraces both identifiable work-related activities (from work experience placements to careers education and guidance) and work-related experience that is integrated into the subject-based curriculum.

The literature for the review was drawn mainly from the period since the early 1980s. Much of it, however, focused on implementation rather than impact. In general, this has been formally assessed only for the more easily identified aspects of work-related provision.

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