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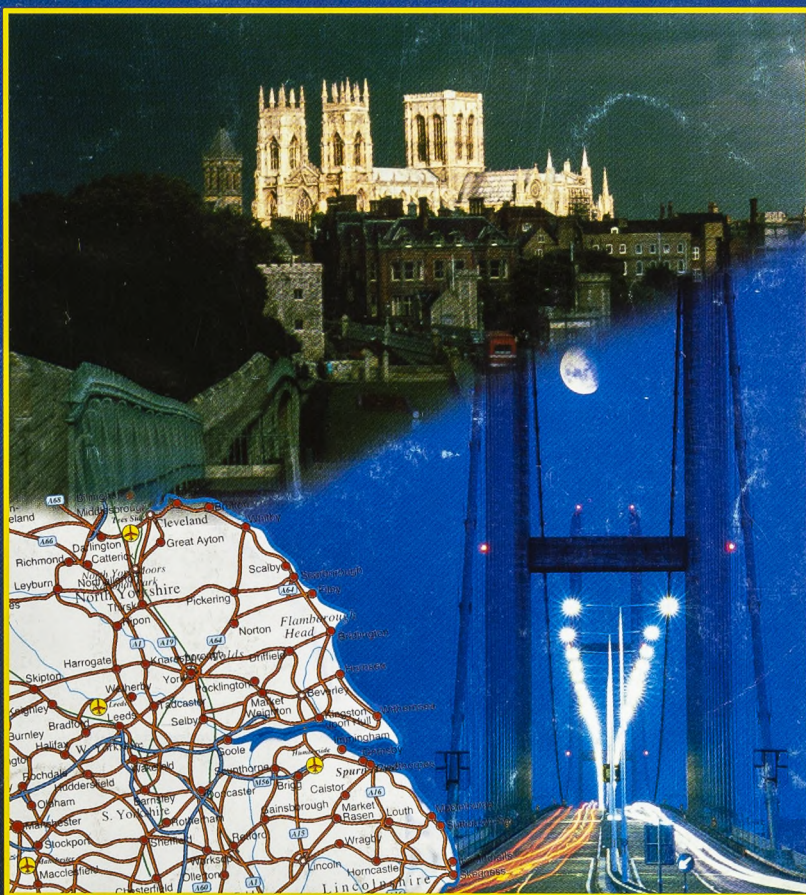
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# Labour Market Trends

incorporating **Employment** GAZETTE



- Spotlight on Yorkshire and the Humber



DSS research

# Unemployment and jobseeking

**THE DEPARTMENT of Social Security has published the first results of a major survey on unemployment and jobseeking. The report, based on the first of four national surveys of unemployed people, contributes to establishing a baseline against which to compare the changes under Jobseeker's Allowance. At the same time it has highlighted areas where Jobseeker's Allowance will face greater or lesser obstacles to its successful implementation.**

The report, from a joint project with the Department for Education and Employment, the Employment Service and the Benefits Agency, was produced by researchers at the Centre for Research in Social Policy at Loughborough University. Interviews with claimants in autumn 1995 were timed to precede the introduction of Jobseeker's Allowance in October 1996. Further research will be carried out after the change to enable comparisons to be drawn.

An extensive programme of monitoring, quantitative research and qualitative studies is being used to evaluate Jobseeker's Allowance. The main quantitative element is a 'before and after' survey design in which the experiences of two separate nationally representative samples of unemployed people are compared under the old and new benefit regimes. Respondents in each sample, who were drawn from among 'claimant unemployed' people, are to be interviewed twice at an interval of six months. The report deals with the findings only of the first wave of interviews with the first sample. Nonetheless, it is probably the largest and most detailed survey of the experiences of unemployed claimants and their families ever conducted in Britain. The study looked both at new claimants (the 'flow') and existing claimants (the 'stock').

## Characteristics of claimants

The characteristics of both the flow and the stock were found to be similar for the most part. However, there were some differences. Where particular groups were disproportionately represented among the stock, it suggests that, on average, they have longer spells of unemployment. Men, for example, represented 74 per cent of the stock but only 66 per cent of the flow. On average the stock was also slightly older and included greater numbers of people living alone.

In all, 8 per cent of the stock had never worked. Of those who had, former manual workers outnumbered non-manual workers by 1.6:1. Some 31 per cent of the stock had no qualifications. The proportion of new claimants with at least basic qualifications (77 per cent) appeared to have increased compared with earlier studies of unemployed people, but this could reflect an inflow of ex-students at the time the sample was selected.

At the time of interview, 28 per cent of the claimant stock had been unemployed for less than three months and 60 per cent for a year or less. New claimants included a disproportionate number who had been unemployed before, evidence that a significant group repeatedly move in and out of work. On average, new claimants had been on benefit for over seven months in the two years before their current claim. After, at most, the two to three months that elapsed between sample selection and interview, 36 per cent of new claimants had ceased claiming benefit (mostly moving into either full- or part-time work). However, only 20 per cent of the stock of claimants had moved off benefit by the time of the interview. There was a close correspondence between what respondents

considered to be their 'usual job' and the one they were doing immediately before becoming unemployed, which means that there was little evidence, at least to date, of progressive downgrading or de-skilling.

Of respondents, 60 per cent had moved onto benefit directly from employment, 10 per cent from a training programme, 8 per cent from education and 23 per cent from activities outside the labour market. The composition of the sample reflected the propensity of unemployment to affect some occupations more than others. For example, professional and managerial groups were comparatively rarely unemployed, whereas plant and machine operators were disproportionately numerous.

## Attitudes towards procedures

Respondents were asked open questions about the rules then in force relating to 'signing on', 'actively seeking work' and 'availability for work'. Only three rules were mentioned by more than a sixth of respondents: the requirement to sign off when employed (30 per cent); actively to seek work (also 30 per cent); and to declare work undertaken on while on benefit (18 per cent).

Respondents thought it was right that claiming benefits was dependent on taking active steps, but felt themselves to be sufficiently self-motivated to do this, rather than needing to be cajoled by the threat of sanctions. A quarter of respondents reported that they had initially had their benefit stopped or reduced, but only 30 to 40 per cent of these appear likely to have been disallowed or disqualified on labour market criteria. Many of those affected by disallowance or disqualification had not suspected that they would be. Typically, the sanction would have resulted from actions taken before they had

come into contact with the Jobcentre, such as leaving their last job voluntarily. The people affected by sanctions were more likely to be young, single or poorly skilled than the sample as a whole.

Jobseeker's Allowance develops elements of the previous administration, such as 'active signing' and interviews with client advisers. The Jobseeker's Agreement is a condition of receiving benefit, unlike the previous Back to Work Plan. The survey investigated how well these earlier procedures worked.

In all, 70 per cent of recent applicants recalled the Back to Work Plan. A minority said that they had been advised about effective job-search (38 per cent) or in-work benefits (17 per cent). Of claimants who could remember agreeing a Back to Work Plan, 88 per cent had used it, including 57 per cent who said that they had followed it unreservedly.

Respondents were asked specifically about four elements of the 'active signing' protocol. In all, 35 per cent of respondents remembered being asked about their job-search; 13 per cent about action that had previously been suggested; 14 per cent were given advice or information; and 8 per cent were told about specific vacancies.

Of those out of work between six and 12 months, 76 per cent had had a Restart interview with a client adviser. Of those attending an interview, 48 per cent considered it to be helpful or very helpful. Some 43 per cent of respondents said that they had taken action as a result of their last interview, 42 per cent had done nothing and 15 per cent did what they said they would have done anyway.

## Jobseeking activity

Some 80 per cent of respondents in the sample were still claiming benefit at the time of interview, of

these, 93 per cent said that they were looking for work. Of those who said they were not currently looking for a job even though they wanted to work, 32 per cent had in fact sought work in the previous four weeks, suggesting their inactivity was temporary.

Of people who were seeking work, 89 per cent had looked in the local press in the last week, 71 per cent had visited the Jobcentre rather more than the 50 per cent who would have needed to sign on, and 41 per cent had consulted the jobs pages of the national press. Others had contacted employers or used informal networks. Only 52 per cent kept a record of their job-search, something strongly encouraged under Jobseeker's Allowance. Of those who had applied for at least one job in the month before interview, 40 per cent had managed to obtain an interview in this period. However, the clear majority (84 per cent) of respondents had not received any

job offers during the four weeks before survey.

Large majorities of respondents were looking exclusively for full-time jobs (68 per cent) and to work as employees (78 per cent). A majority, however, were prepared to accept a temporary post (71 per cent). Respondents generally seemed flexible about their working conditions – around 80 per cent were willing to work shifts or weekends and 68 per cent to take night work. However, people were less prepared to work away from home or to move.

Most respondents were fairly negative about their prospects of finding work, with 56 per cent saying these were bad or very bad. Men were more likely than women to take an extremely negative view of their future. Regional differences were also found, with a higher proportion of respondents from London and the South East taking a positive view of their prospects.

Respondents were asked about their activities while claiming. In

all, 13 per cent said that they had done some work, legitimately or otherwise, at some point while claiming. Some 8 per cent of respondents were engaged in voluntary work at the time of interview or immediately before they found employment. Of those respondents who had done voluntary work, 54 per cent believed that it would help them increase their chances of obtaining full-time work. Some 14 per cent of respondents were undertaking some form of study while unemployed or just prior to signing off – especially professional people, 28 per cent of whom were studying compared with 10 per cent of manual workers.

Of those who left benefit by the time of interview, most went into paid employment (50 per cent into full-time work and a further 11 per cent into part-time). The other main destination was training. Younger or male claimants were more likely to move into full-time employment,

with more older or female claimants tending to go into part-time work.

Later stages of the research will concentrate on determining how long people remain on benefit and the factors that are associated with the length of claim. At this stage only a preliminary analysis was possible. This revealed that, of the sample of all claimants, those who were still unemployed had been out of work for an average of 58 weeks. Preliminary modelling of spell lengths for the flow sample suggests that the average length of time that new claimants may expect to remain unemployed is 30 weeks. However, the comparatively small number of long spells was sufficient to bias this estimate upwards.

• *Unemployment and Jobseeking*, by David Bottomley, Stephen McKay and Robert Walker. Department of Social Security research report no 62. ISBN 0 11 762452 7. £30. Published by The Stationery Office, tel 0171 873 9090.

DfEE research

# The costs and benefits of supported employment agencies

**A research study commissioned by the Department for Education and Employment (DfEE) has examined the effectiveness, costs and benefits of supported employment agencies, comparing them with the Employment Service's Supported Employment Programme. The report, which was compiled by the Applied Research Unit of the Welsh Centre for Learning Disabilities, involved a questionnaire survey of all supported employment agencies in Great Britain.**

For the purposes of the study, supported employment was defined as 'real work in an integrated setting with ongoing support provided by

an agency with expertise in finding employment for people with disabilities'. Overall, 210 such agencies were identified, and it is estimated that about 5,100 people were being supported by these agencies. In all, 101 of the agencies, supporting 2,400 people, provided information for the survey.

The research found that the average agency budget was £86,000, with the largest source of funding being from local authority social services department (58 per cent). Agencies were generally small, with 60 per cent having two or fewer job coaches, who help people learn their jobs and other requirements of being part of the workforce. An average of 24.2 workers were supported per agency, a ratio of 10.7 workers per job coach. The great majority – 90

per cent – of those supported in jobs had learning difficulties. The most common job type was a domestic, cleaner or laundry worker (20 per cent), followed by kitchen helper or waitress (15 per cent).

From the workers' perspective, benefits exceeded costs, with supported workers gaining £2.47 for every £1 lost in the transition to employment. From the taxpayers' perspective, tax and National Insurance yields were lower than might have been expected from the level of gross income earned by supported workers. This was due to large number of people who earned only up to their earnings disregard limit, thus retaining their benefit entitlement and paying no tax. The two largest sources of taxpayer flow-back were reductions in welfare benefit payments to those

who did earn a competitive wage, and savings to other day services as people transferred to employment. The taxpayer received 43p for every £1 spent. The average net cost per job among supported employment agencies was within the range of costs found for Remploy and local authority and voluntary body workshops. The cost for agencies was over ten times that of supported placement schemes, reflecting the different level of support offered by the two programmes.

• *The Costs and Benefits of Supported Employment Agencies*, by Stephen Beyer, Lara Goodere and Mark Kilsby. DfEE Research Study RS37. ISBN 0 11 270980 X. £25.95. Available from The Stationery Office, tel 0171 873 9090.

Other research

# 'Carer-friendly' employment practices

A new report from the Institute for Employment Studies (IES) looks at the business benefits of employment practices designed for employees with responsibility for caring for children or other relatives.

For various reasons there has been an increase in the number of people with caring responsibilities. At the same time, according to the IES, there were clear signs that problems of recruitment, retention and skill shortages were beginning to re-emerge in the UK labour market. Against this background, a significant number of workers were becoming more vocal about their own needs, including arrangements that allow them both to work and to manage their increasingly complex domestic lives. The report looked at existing research and statistical information,

unpublished IES research among employees in large UK organisations and interviews with six large UK employers who had introduced carer-friendly employment practices.

The IES found that employers said that they wanted a more committed, more productive and more flexible workforce. However, they were also reporting an increase in retention problems as the economy recovered from recession, with as many as one-third of vacancies proving hard to fill according to employers' estimates. Against this background, there was growing evidence that caring responsibilities could seriously inhibit the availability of skilled workers for work. Most of the employers interviewed as part of the study felt that they could compete more effectively for scarce labour if they offered greater flexibility in working hours and introduced family-

friendly initiatives. However, most employers seemed to consider the flexibility issue as being primarily aimed at women with childcare needs; a few did recognise that care of the elderly was a growing issue. The report estimates that absences to look after dependents costs UK employers at least £50 million a year.

Types of family-friendly initiative that the report looks at include nursery provision; childcare subsidy; out-of-school schemes to look after children after the end of school day but before the end of their parents' working day; information about, and referral to, carers' organisations; extended leave entitlements; and family-friendly working practices such as part-time working, job sharing, flexitime and teleworking.

The report concluded that employers were beginning to be swayed by arguments of

profitability. They felt that growth in the incidence of domestic care would soon affect more employees than ever before, and that to ignore their needs would cost money in increased staff turnover and sickness absence. Employment measures which accommodated the needs of carers would become necessary as carers formed an increasing proportion of the workforce over the next ten or twenty years. Family-friendly measures were growing apace, but were still regarded by the majority of UK employers as the exception rather than the rule.

- *Who Cares? The Business Benefits of Carer-Friendly Practices*, by S. Bevan, P. Kettle and A. Patch. IES report 330. ISBN 1 85184 258 6. £10. Available from Grantham Book Services Ltd, Alma Park Industrial Estate, Grantham NG31 9SD, tel 01476 541080.

# Guidelines on best practice for teleworkers

An IES report looks at how teleworkers might best be managed in the future, with examples of good practice drawn from all fields of teleworking.

- The report recognises five different kinds of teleworking:
- multi-site teleworking, where employees alternate between working on their employer's premises and working elsewhere;
  - tele-homeworking, work based in the home and carried out for a single employer;

- freelance teleworking, working for a variety of employers;
- mobile teleworking, typically working 'on the road' using portable or mobile equipment; and
- relocated back-office functions, typically routine work on employers' remote office sites.

For each type of teleworking, the guidelines identify particular problems and examples of good practice that address these difficulties. They are aimed at employers and

trade union representatives directly involved negotiating agreements covering teleworking. They are also relevant to agencies concerned with encouraging the development of teleworking which fall outside the scope of such agreements, such as freelance teleworking, telecottages and enterprise support. The report also looks at teleworking in the context of job creation. This can happen where agencies supported by public or charitable sources are involved in initiatives designed

to promote economic development and create new employment. This applies especially to groups disadvantaged in the labour market, such as disabled people.

- *Teleworking: Guidelines for Good Practice*, by U. Huws. IES report 329. ISBN 1 85184 257 8. £20. Available from Grantham Book Services Ltd, Alma Park Industrial Estate, Grantham NG31 9SD, tel 01476 541080.

# The future presentation and dissemination of labour market statistics

## CONSULTATION EXERCISE

This report explains the Office for National Statistics' plans for following up the commitments made in the Government's response to the Employment Select Committee's report in 1996. Comments are invited on the presentation and dissemination of labour market statistics and in particular on the issues highlighted below.

### Introduction

STATISTICS ON THE labour market are among the most prominent published by the Office for National Statistics (ONS), often attracting front page coverage in the press. They have both a social and an economic context. The way in which the statistics are compiled has also been the subject of considerable debate. In 1995, the Royal Statistical Society looked at the measurement of unemployment in the UK<sup>1</sup> and in February 1996 the House of Commons Employment Select Committee reported on its enquiry into the compilation of unemployment and employment statistics.<sup>2</sup> The Government responded to the Select Committee report last autumn<sup>3</sup> and this article describes the ONS plans for implementing the commitments it made in that response.

### Current sources of labour market data

Labour market statistics are made available in numerous sources. Since the mid-1980s, they have been released at 9.30am on a single day (usually the second Wednesday) each month. Prior to this, statistics were released as they became available, but single day release was considered to meet customer needs better by providing a more coherent picture. All non-LFS statistics are presented in a single, compendium *First Release*.<sup>4</sup> Once every three months this is accompanied by a second *First Release* of similar length covering the publication of LFS data, and two months after that by a *News Release* announcing the publication of more detailed information via the *LFS Quarterly Bulletin*. At the same time, a greater range of data is made available through the Nomis<sup>5</sup> and Quantime Ltd's databases and key time series are accessible from the ONS's Central Shared Database. Many figures are subsequently published in *Labour Market Trends*, either in the Labour Market Data section at the back or in analytical articles, and some series are reproduced in *Economic Trends* and the *Monthly Digest of Statistics* as well as in other publications such as *Social Trends*.

The Central Statistical Office (which merged with the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys to become the ONS on 1 April 1996) took over responsibility for compilation and publication of

labour market data in July 1995, when the Employment Department was disbanded. Since that time, the range and format of data presented in the *First Releases* has remained essentially unchanged. Additional information has been included in *Labour Market Trends* or on Nomis. All these sources provide access to figures relating to the labour market. In several cases, ONS provides two sources of information about aspects of the labour market. For example, it publishes two measures of unemployment, both the count of claimants of unemployment-related benefits and the LFS measure based on the ILO definition of unemployment. ONS is increasingly attempting to bring the data together and to present a coherent picture of the labour market.

### Improvements

The Government's response to the Select Committee committed ONS to a work programme with two main strands:

- providing more informative and coherent reporting of unemployment and other labour market statistics; and
- giving greater prominence to the LFS.

The remainder of this article outlines ONS's proposals for achieving the two main strands of the work programme. ONS would appreciate users' views on these proposals.

Work underlying the first strand of the programme is already underway. Last year, the Socio-Economic Statistics and Analysis Group of ONS, which has responsibility for publishing labour market data, set up an inter-departmental team to analyse the differences in information from the various data sources. This work will assist ONS in presenting a more coherent picture where data are available from different sources. In addition, work is being taken forward to develop the longitudinal element of the LFS, analysing what happens to people's working patterns over time. If this work is successful, the ONS plans to release linked LFS data files to the public some time in 1998. These results will make it possible to develop a greater understanding of the labour dynamics of households and families as well as of individuals.

### Changes to the *First Release*

ONS has been reviewing the format in which labour market data

are initially released to the public. The main changes proposed are:

- LFS data should be integrated with other labour market data, rather than being published in a separate release as at present;
- the release should concentrate on the key elements of the labour market, rather than trying to present data on every single area. Data no longer to be published in the release would continue to be available electronically (for example through the Nomis database) or in *Labour Market Trends*;
- the release should present a coherent picture of the labour market, with an emphasis on labour market attachment, rather than a series of unconnected data sets; and
- a consistent style should be adopted throughout the document, in line with ONS design standards.

The new release would be supported by an increased range of data in *Labour Market Trends*, but there would no longer be an *LFS Quarterly Bulletin*. LFS data would be available from Quantime at the same time as they are released by ONS, that is to say, two months earlier than at present.

The proposed changes would bring the presentation of labour market statistics more into line with that of other socio-economic statistics from ONS. The two current national *First Releases* are by far the largest that the ONS publishes on a regular basis. Users have indicated that they find them unwieldy. The ONS proposals to replace them with a single much shorter document will allow the broad analysis of the labour market to stand out more clearly. **Do users support the plans for an integrated *First Release*?**

The proposed release will open with three pages of an overview of the labour market, highlighting new data and relating these to other statistics to present a coherent picture. As with the first pages of the current releases, this will be supported by graphs and summary tables:

- labour market structure (GB), presenting results from the LFS on employment, unemployment and economic inactivity;
- claimant unemployment stocks (levels and unemployment rates) and flows (UK);

- ILO unemployment by age and duration (GB);
- the workforce in employment (UK), derived from employer surveys;
- manufacturing employment, productivity and unit wage costs (GB), from employer surveys;
- working patterns and hours (GB), from the LFS;
- Jobcentre vacancies (UK);
- reasons for economic inactivity (GB), from the LFS;
- average earnings index (GB), from employer surveys;
- regional data on claimant unemployment, employment, Jobcentre vacancies and key LFS categories (UK).

Because the intention is to give seasonally-adjusted data more emphasis, the unadjusted data will no longer be published in the *First Release*. Unadjusted data will, however, continue to be available electronically or through *Labour Market Trends*. **Do users support the proposed content of the *First Release* each month, particularly with regard to (i) LFS data; and (ii) unadjusted data?**

The background notes in the current *First Releases* will be replaced with a single page of notes referring users to an explanatory guide. This will be available on request, probably electronically as well as on paper, and will provide users with in-depth information on how the data series are derived and what further data and analyses are available. **Do users find this sufficient?**

#### Regional *First Releases*

ONS is also reviewing its regional labour market releases, which are distributed on its behalf by the Employment Service's regional offices. The intention is that eventually these would be distributed as pages on the World Wide Web rather than on paper. They would also incorporate LFS data and will be redesigned to match the revised layout of the national release. The detailed data contained in the current regional releases are already available electronically on Nomis at the same time that they are published on paper.

#### Greater LFS prominence

The Government's response to the Employment Select Committee report included a commitment to give the LFS greater prominence with revised publication procedures in the second half of 1997. In particular, ONS was tasked to develop proposals to release the full LFS data (including electronic databases) to the faster timetable currently achieved only for the selection of LFS data included in the *LFS First Release*. To enhance the relevance of the data presented, a wider range of seasonally-adjusted LFS series will be developed to show more clearly than at present changes from quarter to quarter in a number of groups with differing degrees of attachment to the labour market.

ONS plans to give greater prominence to the LFS in two ways:

- bringing forward the timing of the release of the full printed and electronic LFS data by two months to coincide with the *First Release*;
- the development of a new format for quarterly LFS reporting (to replace the existing *LFS First Release* and *LFS Quarterly Bulletin*) which would include a wider range of seasonally-adjusted quarterly data and a greater focus on labour market attachment.

**Do these arrangements adequately meet user needs?**

#### Reviewing the publication strategy for LFS data

The current LFS publication strategy is outlined in the appendix. The main features of a revised strategy are: the inclusion of summaries of the latest LFS data in a monthly integrated Labour Market Statistics *First Release*; the release of the latest quarter's full LFS database via Quantime Ltd at the same time as the relevant *First Release* is published; and the discontinuation of both the existing *LFS First Release* and the *LFS Quarterly Bulletin* in their present form, with more detailed information appearing in *Labour Market Trends* and electronically. **Are users content with these proposals, or is a new, free-standing LFS publication needed?**

#### Releasing the latest LFS figures on labour market attachment

Two key issues concern the content and dissemination of quarterly LFS data in table form. ONS plans to include in the *First Release* seasonally-adjusted data (with a male/female split) for the most recent five quarters showing economic activity, employment split between full- and part-time, total actual hours, ILO unemployment by age band, ILO unemployment by duration, and economic inactivity by reason for inactivity. Rates for ILO unemployment, economic activity and inactivity would also be included. In months when no new LFS data are released, the *First Release* could either show no LFS figures or retain the latest available figures. ONS proposes the second option in order to provide a context for other new data. **Do users support this proposal?**

In order to provide more information about labour market attachment,<sup>5</sup> ONS is proposing to produce, at the same time as the *First Release*, additional information from the LFS, including tables and charts, which would help to put the headline results contained in the *First Release* into context. This would include:

- permanent and temporary employment, by full-time/part-time split;
- usual hours worked in main job;
- part-time employment by reason for working part-time (and for those not wanting or not available for full-time work, whether or not they are in full-time education);
- ILO unemployed by whether looking for full-time or part-time work (and for those looking for part-time work only, whether or not they are in full-time education);
- economic inactivity, by reason (including whether or not in full-time education).

#### Do users support this proposal?

In addition, the numbers (and rates) in employment, ILO unemployment and economic inactivity by age group, including whether or not in full-time education for those under 25, would be shown, as well as information on actual hours worked by full-time/part-time and broad industry type; duration of ILO unemployment; and a comparison of the ILO and claimant unemployed. All of these LFS data would be seasonally adjusted, in order to help users assess quarterly changes. **Will users find this sufficient? What would be the most useful form for releasing data: on paper, in *Labour Market Trends* in the month following publication of the *First Release*; in a free-standing publication issued on the same day as the integrated *First Release* or electronically, for example via Nomis?**

#### Releasing other LFS data

Data not directly related to the concept of labour market attachment, such as (i) detailed tables showing sub-groups of key LFS estimates; (ii) LFS earnings, redundancies and job-related training; and (iii) LFS local area data, are currently published in the *LFS Quarterly Bulletin*. Users might not have a need for regular provision on paper of such data – the availability of the full database might be sufficient. However, if tables are needed, then the main options are (a) making data available in the following month's issue of *Labour Market Trends*; (b) making data available simultaneously via NOMIS; (c) a free-standing publication issued on the same day as the *First Release* is published. **Which option best meets users' needs?**

LFS time series showing most of the data published in the *Quarterly Bulletin* back to 1984, where appropriate, are released in the *LFS Historical Supplement*. As the size of this data set has increased in recent years, it has become more difficult to present it (as a paper booklet) in a user-friendly form, given the constraints of publication layout. In addition, many users wish to use the data in spreadsheets. **What format(s) would users find most useful?**

Finally, the focus of the LFS is likely to continue to be the headline data shown in the *First Release*. But

an annual publication, perhaps including the survey questionnaire, and a qualitative report on the progress of the survey itself, be useful, or is such information better presented in the LFS User Guide, as presented? **Could an annual publication usefully provide annualised LFS results, or would *Labour Market Trends* be better suited for this?**

#### Future forms of dissemination

New ways in which data can be distributed have grown up over the last few years. As part of its 'Wider Agenda' of improving the presentation and coherence of its service to its customers, ONS is developing an integrated database of economic and social data, with an emphasis on accompanying metadata and links to existing electronic sources. At the same time, the Internet has seen phenomenal growth, ONS is considering whether more data should be made available in this way, but the rapid rise in the number of Internet users makes it difficult to assess how many users of

#### Appendix: Current LFS publication and dissemination strategy

The current LFS publication and dissemination strategy involves the following products:

**paper publication:** *LFS First Release*, *Quarterly Bulletin*, *Labour Market Trends* Help-Line feature, *Labour Market Trends* articles, *Labour Market Trends* Labour Market Data section, *LFS Historical Supplement*.

**electronic dissemination:** Quantime 1979 to 1983 biennial databases, 1984 to 1991 annual databases, quarterly data (including sub-regional 'tables', time series database, local area databases); NOMIS; Data Archive; Eurostat.

The key features are as follows. Quarterly data are made available six

weeks after the end of the survey period, in the *LFS First Release* (paper only). About two months later, the *LFS Quarterly Bulletin* is published – this contains a wider range of statistics, plus explanatory text and charts. At the same time, the quarter's database (microdata) is released electronically. The schedule is:

	First Release	Quarterly Bulletin
Spring (March to May)	July	September
Summer (June to August)	October	December
Autumn (September to November)	January	March
Winter (December to February)	April	June

#### Comments should be addressed to:

Neil Dubé  
B4/10  
Office for National Statistics  
1 Drummond Gate  
London, SW1V 2QQ  
no later than 14 June 1997.

labour market data have, or will have, access to data in this way. Another means of distribution could be through CD-ROM. **Would users find such media useful?**

#### Presentations to journalists and city analysts

As with other data published by ONS, statisticians provide a briefing for the press on the morning of the day that new figures are released. In addition, city analysts are given a presentation once a quarter when new results for the LFS are released. ONS has set up a working group to reconsider the role and format of these presentations, **and would be interested to hear views, particularly on widening the range of users to whom such presentations should be made in future, and suitable venues.** It may be necessary to make a charge for attending.

#### Views sought

ONS now wishes to seek views on the proposals mentioned in this article. Comments will be welcomed on any

#### Footnotes

1. *Report of the Working Party on the Measurement of Unemployment in the UK*, available from the Royal Statistical Society, 12 Errol Street, London, EC1Y 8LX.
2. House of Commons Employment Committee, Third Report, *Unemployment and Employment Statistics*, available from HMSO (£9.70).
3. The Government's response was reproduced in *Labour Market Trends*, November 1996, pp463-466.
4. For information on how to receive copies of this and other *First Releases*, contact the ONS press office on 0171 533 5708.

aspects of the proposed changes, but especially on the questions listed in the box on the previous page. Comments are also being sought from data users within government. Subject to the outcome of the consultation, ONS intends to introduce the new release in August 1997.

5. Nomis is the National Online Manpower Information System run by the University of Durham on behalf of the ONS. For information call 0191 374 2468.
6. The concept of labour market attachment is not well defined, but the intention is to cast further light on those whose headline classification is to one of the states of: employment, ILO unemployment, or economic activity. For example, changes in the labour market have led to an increase in jobs which are not full-time and permanent – "employees are often employed on more flexible contracts for a variety of different hours and worktimes and with varying degrees of permanence" (Employment Select Committee report, page xxxi). And in the context of unemployment, 'attachment' refers to the "range of jobs an individual is willing to consider and the amount of effort an individual is putting into finding a job" (page xxxii).

Following the annual review of LFS seasonal adjustment, all published seasonally-adjusted data are revised in the relevant publications: *First Release*; *Quarterly Bulletin*; and the *Labour Market Trends* Labour Market Data section. Organisations (in addition to Quantime) are also being encouraged to develop a role in electronic dissemination, if they can add value to the dataset. In the context of geodemographics, discussions are already underway with CCN Marketing (who produce MOSAIC), and CACI (who produce ACORN). LFS metadata are also included on the Internet. The ONS Socio-Economic Statistics and Analysis Group entry includes LFS summary data, including details of products and contacts.

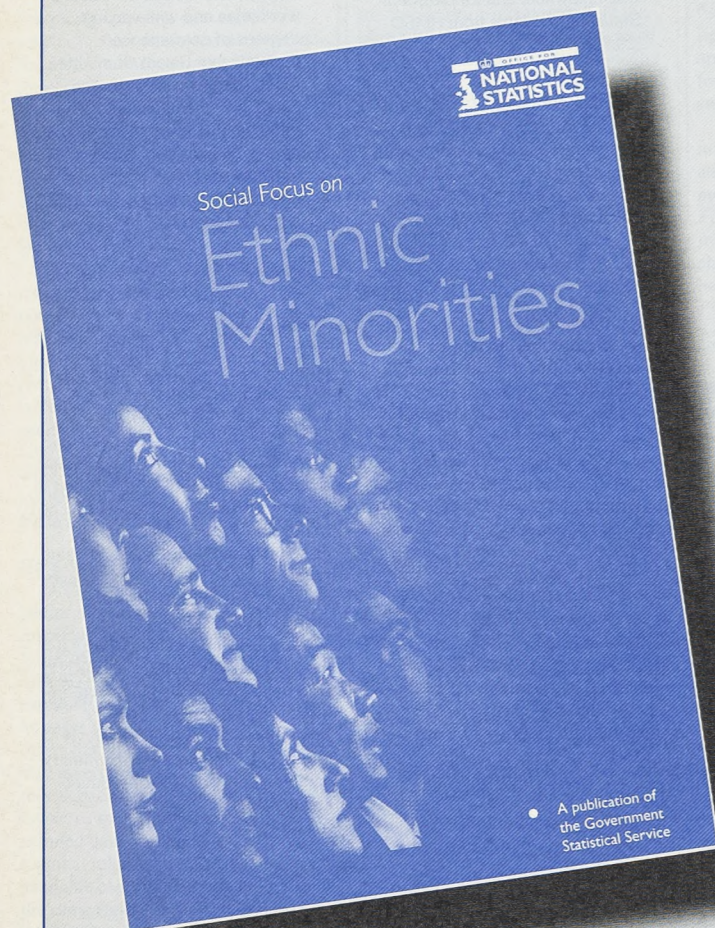
# Social FOCUS on

## Ethnic Minorities

*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.



**Social Focus on Ethnic Minorities** is available from the ONS Salesdesk on 0171 533 5678 or The Stationery Office (formerly HMSO), price £25, ISBN 0 11 620793 0.

# LABOUR MARKET UPDATE



Prepared by the Government Statistical Service

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

### LABOUR MARKET OVERVIEW

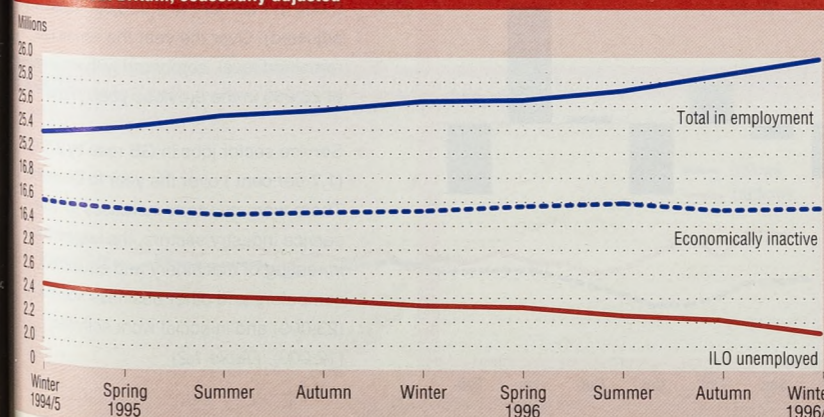
- ◆ This month's statistics include the 'first release' figures from the winter (December to February) Labour Force Survey (LFS). These results confirmed a continuing and genuine improvement in the labour market. The ILO measure of unemployment showed the sixteenth successive quarterly fall, while rising employment was indicated by both the LFS and the Workforce in Employment estimates. The most recent claimant count figures also pointed to continuing improvement in the labour market.
- ◆ According to the winter LFS, the level of seasonally-adjusted GB International Labour Organisation (ILO) unemployment decreased by 111,000 over the quarter, and 224,000 over the year, to 2,111,000. The equivalent period claimant count falls were 184,000 over the quarter and 388,000 over the year. At 7.5 per cent, the ILO unemployment rate fell by 0.4 percentage points over the quarter and 0.8 points over the year. This was the lowest unemployment level and rate for more than seven years.
- ◆ Claimant unemployment in the UK (seasonally adjusted) fell by 41,100 in March, to a level of 1,707,000. This was the thirteenth monthly fall in a row and resulted in an annual decrease of 479,700.
- ◆ The UK claimant unemployment rate fell by 0.1 percentage points in March to 6.1 per cent. The annual decrease was 1.7 percentage points.
- ◆ At March, the average monthly fall in claimant unemployment was 40,000 over the year, 60,600 over the past six months, and 58,700 over the past three months.
- ◆ The winter LFS showed that total employment (seasonally adjusted) rose by 135,000 over the quarter to a level of 25,985,000. This represented an increase over the year of 351,000, and was the highest level for more than seven years.
- ◆ Notifications of new vacancies to UK Jobcentres (seasonally adjusted) rose by 6,100 in March to 249,500 - the highest level since the series began in January 1980, and an increase of 24,800 over the year. The stock of unfilled vacancies was 275,100 - an increase of 3,500 over the month and 80,000 over the year, and again the highest level since the series began in 1980. The number of placements by the Employment Service rose by 10,800 to 171,400.
- ◆ The number of working days lost due to labour disputes in February was provisionally estimated to be 12,000 - a third of the level recorded in the same month in 1996, and 10,000 fewer than in January. The number of stoppages over the month was 20, compared with 27 in January and 36 in February 1996.
- ◆ In the year to February the number of working days lost was estimated to be 1,251,000, compared with 460,000 in the 12 months to February 1996. There were 230 stoppages over the year, compared with 241 in the same period in 1995/6.

### ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Figure 1. Tables 7.1-7.3

- ◆ The economic activity rate for all people in GB aged 16 and over from the winter 1996/7 LFS (seasonally adjusted) was 63 per cent, the same rate as in both autumn 1996 and winter 1995/6. (Table 7.3)
- ◆ The winter 1996/7 LFS recorded 85 per cent of men of working age as economically active (seasonally adjusted), compared with 72 per cent of women. The difference between the rates for men and women has decreased over both the year and quarter to winter 1996/7. The rate for men fell by 0.1 per cent over the quarter and 0.3 per cent over the year, while the rate for women was 0.1 per cent higher over the quarter and 0.6 per cent over the year. (Table 7.3)
- ◆ The LFS shows that the net increase in the number in employment of 351,000 over the year to winter 1996/7 was balanced by a decrease in the ILO unemployed of 224,000, an increase in the number economically inactive of 25,000 and an increase in the total population (aged 16 and over) of 153,000 (all seasonally adjusted). (Table 7.1)

Figure 1 Changes in economic activity between winter 1994/95 and winter 1996/97; age 16+; Great Britain; seasonally adjusted



### HOURS OF WORK

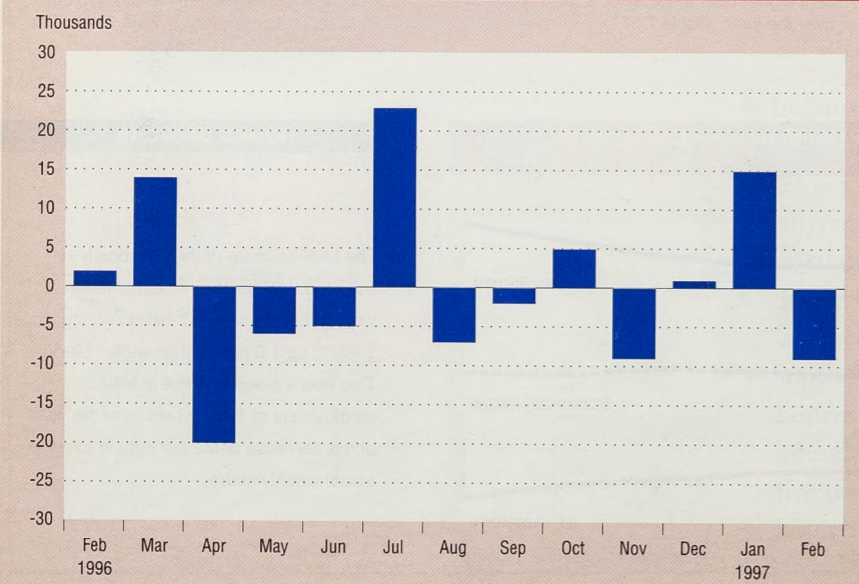
- ◆ The LFS estimate of the seasonally-adjusted total number of actual hours of work per week was 857 million during winter 1996/7, up 1.0 per cent on winter 1995/6. This was a result of a rise in total employment of 1.4 per cent over the year and a decrease of 0.5 per cent in average actual weekly hours.

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

Tables 0.5, 6.1-6.5

- ◆ Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the fourth quarter of 1996 was 0.8 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 2.6 per cent higher than a year earlier. (Table 0.5)
- ◆ Excluding oil and gas, GDP in the fourth quarter of 1996 was 0.8 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 2.5 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- ◆ Retail sales volumes in the three months to February was 0.6 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 4.0 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- ◆ Manufacturing output in the three months to February was 0.6 per cent higher than in the previous three months and up 1.6 per cent on a year earlier.
- ◆ Construction output in the fourth quarter of 1996 was 1.1 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 1.6 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- ◆ Manufacturing investment in the fourth quarter of 1996 was 0.2 per cent lower than the previous quarter and 8.1 per cent lower than a year earlier.
- ◆ Government consumption in the fourth quarter of 1996 was 1.1 per cent higher than the previous quarter but 1.7 per cent lower than a year earlier.
- ◆ The balance of trade in goods in the three months to January was in deficit by £2.5 billion, unchanged from the previous three months but down from £2.7 billion a year earlier.
- ◆ Excluding oil and erratics, export volumes in the three months to January were down 0.4 per cent on the previous three months but 5.9 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- ◆ Excluding oil and erratics, import volumes in the three months to January were 2.5 per cent up on the previous three months and 8.0 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- ◆ In the 12 months to March the all-items RPI rose by 2.6 per cent, compared to the 12-month increase to February of 2.7 per cent. The fall in the all items 12-month rate was largely attributable to food prices, with both seasonal foods and non-seasonal foods exerting considerable downward pressure. Motoring costs also had a downward effect. There were upward effects on the 12-month rate from household goods prices and from clothing and footwear prices. (Tables 6.1 & 6.2)
- ◆ Over the month the all-items RPI rose by 0.3 per cent to stand at 155.4 for March.
- ◆ Excluding mortgage interest payments (RPIX), the 12-month rate of price increases was 2.7 per cent for March, down from 2.9 per cent for February.
- ◆ The index for all items excluding mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY) showed an increase over the latest 12 months of 2.3 per cent, down from 2.5 per cent for February.
- ◆ The 12-month rate of increase in the output price index for home sales of manufactured products was provisionally estimated at 1.0 per cent for March, compared with a 1.2 per cent (provisional) increase for February. The input price index for materials and fuels purchased by the manufacturing industry provisionally decreased by 7.6 per cent over the year to March, compared with a provisional decrease of 6.8 per cent for February. (Table 0.5)

Figure 2 Monthly changes in manufacturing employees; February 1996 - February 1997; Great Britain; seasonally adjusted



EMPLOYMENT

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

- ◆ The latest results from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) for Great Britain, carried out in winter (Dec to Feb) 1996/7, show that total employment (seasonally adjusted) rose by 135,000 since autumn (Sep to Nov) 1996, and 351,000 since winter 1995/6, to stand at 25,985,000. Both male and female employment increased. The number of men in employment was up over the quarter by 95,000, and over the year by 228,000, to 14,353,000. The number of women in employment has risen by 40,000 over the quarter, and 123,000 over the year, to 11,632,000.
- ◆ The UK Workforce in Employment (unchanged from figures published last month) rose by 47,000 (0.2 per cent) over the quarter to December, and by 222,000 over the year, to 26,147,000. This is the third quarterly rise in a row. It included increases for employees (54,000) and the self-employed (1,000), but falls for participants in work-related government-supported training schemes (7,000) and armed forces (1,000). (Table 1.1)
- ◆ According to the LFS, the number of employees in GB rose by 339,000 to 22,401,000 (seasonally adjusted) between winter 1995/6 and winter 1996/7, and the number of self-employed rose by 59,000 to 3,277,000. Over the quarter to winter 1996/7 the number of employees increased by 149,000 while the number of self-employed fell by 6,000. (Tables 0.3 & 7.1)
- ◆ The LFS also shows that the numbers of both full-time and part-time employees (seasonally adjusted) rose over the year (by 187,000 and 152,000) to winter 1996/7. The total now stands at 16,718,000 for full-time and 5,681,000 for part-time.
- ◆ According to the Workforce in Employment estimates, jobs in manufacturing fell by 9,000 in February to 3,936,000 (seasonally adjusted). Over the year the series has remained level, compared with an increase of 28,000 in the previous year. (Table 1.2)
- ◆ Service sector jobs in GB rose by 279,000 (1.7 per cent) over the year to December. There were quarterly increases for most service industry sectors, the largest being in renting of machinery and equipment, computers and other business activities (23,000) and in social work activities (12,000). (Table 1.2)

UNEMPLOYMENT

Figures 1, 3 and 4. Tables 0.1-0.4, 2.1-2.24, (except 2.18), 7.1-7.6 (except 7.4)

- ◆ Claimant unemployment figures continue to be affected by distortions associated with the introduction of Jobseeker's Allowance. These relate to changes in operational procedures, in the benefit regime itself and in labour market behaviour; it is not possible to adjust the statistics fully for all these effects. Nevertheless, the recorded claimant unemployment falls sustained over the past six months suggest that the rate of fall in unemployment is now higher than it was in mid-1996. That is, it is higher than the 15,000 to 20,000 per month previously reported by the ONS.
- ◆ The UK seasonally-adjusted level of claimant unemployment fell by 41,000 in March 1997 to stand at 1,707,000. (Table 2.1)
- ◆ The unemployment level was 113,100 (7 per cent) higher than in April 1990 when claimant unemployment reached its last trough, but 1,274,100 (43 per cent) lower than in December 1992 when unemployment last reached a peak.
- ◆ The seasonally-adjusted rate of claimant unemployment, at 6.1 per cent of the workforce, was down 0.1 per cent on the previous month. This was the lowest rate since October 1990. (Table 2.1)
- ◆ The UK unemployment rate was 1.7 per cent lower than 12 months ago and, over the year, has fallen in every region for both men and women. (Tables 2.1 & 2.3)
- ◆ Between February and March 1997 the total level of seasonally-adjusted claimant unemployment fell in every region. The largest regional percentage falls were in East Anglia, the South East, Greater London and the South West. (Table 2.3)
- ◆ Over the month the seasonally-adjusted rate of unemployment fell in every region. (Table 2.3)
- ◆ The UK unadjusted level of claimant unemployment fell by 485,521 (1.7 per cent) over the year to stand at 1,745,278 (6.2 per cent of the workforce). (Table 2.1)
- ◆ On the ILO basis, seasonally-adjusted unemployment in Great Britain (winter 1996/7) stood at 2.11 million (or 7.5 per cent), which is 367,000 higher than the GB claimant count for the same period. (Table 7.5)
- ◆ The estimates of ILO unemployment properly reflect people's behaviour in the labour market as reported in LFS interviews, and are not dependent on the receipt of unemployment-related benefits. However, it is possible that labour market behaviour could have been influenced to some extent by the introduction of the Jobseeker's Allowance.
- ◆ The LFS recorded that the seasonally-adjusted ILO unemployment rate fell by 111,000 over the quarter and 224,000 over the year to winter 1996/7. (Table 7.1)
- ◆ The ILO unemployment rate (seasonally adjusted) fell by 0.4 per cent over the quarter and by 0.8 per cent over the year to winter 1996/7 and now stands at 7.5 per cent. (Table 7.3)
- ◆ The LFS also shows that 1,326,000 men and 785,000 women (seasonally adjusted) were unemployed in winter 1996/7. This is down 106,000 for men and down 4,000 for women since autumn 1996, and down 213,000 and 11,000 respectively since winter 1995/6.
- ◆ The LFS reports a fall in the number of long-term (more than one year) ILO unemployed over the 12 months to winter 1996/7, both in total (by 101,000 to 818,000) and as a proportion of all ILO unemployed (by 0.4 per cent to 39.6 per cent).

Figure 3 Claimant unemployment United Kingdom; seasonally adjusted

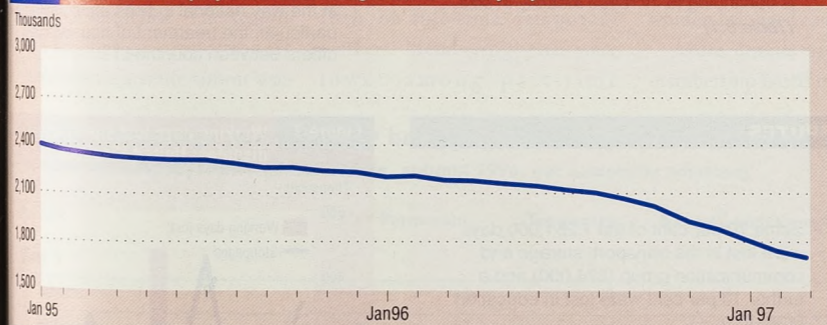
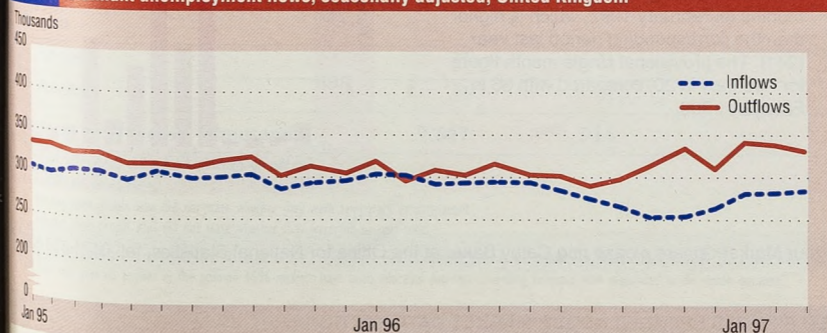


Figure 4 Claimant unemployment flows; seasonally adjusted; United Kingdom



JOBCENTRE VACANCIES

Tables 3.1-3.3

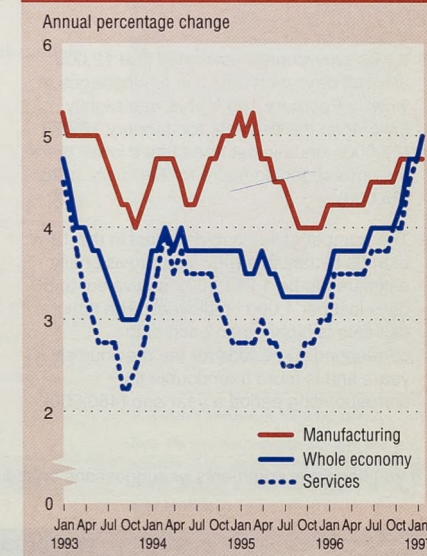
- ◆ The number of vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres (UK seasonally adjusted) increased by 3,500 to 275,100 in March 1997. (Table 3.1)
- ◆ The seasonally-adjusted number of new vacancies notified to Jobcentres in March increased by 6,100 to 249,500. (Table 3.1)
- ◆ On a seasonally-adjusted basis, the number of people placed into jobs by the Employment Service increased by 10,800 to 171,400. (Table 3.1)

AVERAGE EARNINGS

Figure 5. Tables 5.1, 5.3

- ◆ The underlying rate of increase in average earnings for the whole economy in the year to February 1997 was provisionally estimated to be 5 per cent. This was ¼ per cent higher than the January figure which was revised down by ¼ per cent. (Table 5.1)
- ◆ The actual increase in whole economy average earnings was 4.2 per cent. (Table 5.1)
- ◆ In the manufacturing industries the underlying increase was 4¼ per cent. This was unchanged from the January figure and was the fourth successive month at 4¼ per cent. (Table 5.1)
- ◆ The September to December 1995 and November 1993 rates are the lowest since 1967.
- ◆ The production industries increase in average earnings was 4 per cent. This was unchanged from the January figure which was revised down by ¼ per cent. (Table 5.1)
- ◆ In the service industries the increase was 5 per cent. This was ¼ per cent higher than the January figure which was revised down by ¼ per cent. (Table 5.1)

Figure 5 Underlying average earnings index; Great Britain



PRODUCTIVITY AND UNIT WAGE COSTS

Figure 6. Tables 1.8, 5.8

- Manufacturing output was 1.6 per cent higher in the three months ending February 1997 compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)
- Manufacturing productivity in terms of output per head was 1.9 per cent higher in the three months ending February 1997 compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)
- Manufacturing unit wage costs rose by 2.6 per cent in the three months ending February 1997 compared with a year earlier. (Table 5.8)
- Whole economy output per head was 1.6 per cent higher in the fourth quarter of 1996 compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)
- Whole economy unit wage costs were 1.8 per cent higher in the fourth quarter of 1996 compared with a year earlier. (Table 5.8)

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



TRAINING

Tables 8.1-8.6

- According to the autumn 1996 LFS, seasonally adjusted, 3.0 million (14 per cent) employees of working age received job-related training in the four weeks prior to interview, little changed from summer 1996.
- The number participating in Training for Work (TFW) decreased between December 1996 and January 1997. The number of participants is down 9 per cent from the number participating in January 1996. (Table 8.1)
- The proportion of leavers from TFW in July 1996 who were in a job six months after leaving was 5 percentage points higher than the equivalent figure for leavers in June 1995. This proportion continues to show an upward trend. The proportion that gained a qualification in the same period was 8 per cent lower than the equivalent for leavers a year earlier. (Table 8.3)
- The number of Youth Training (YT) participants increased slightly between December 1996 and January 1997. The number of participants was 10 per cent lower than in January 1996. (Table 8.1)
- The proportion of YT leavers in July 1996 who were in a job six months after leaving was 2 per cent higher than for leavers in July 1995. (Table 8.4)
- The proportion of YT leavers in July 1996 who gained a qualification while on the programme was 1 per cent lower than the corresponding figure for the same period in 1995. (Table 8.4)
- The number of people on Modern Apprenticeships in Great Britain was 72,100 in January 1997. The programme is continuing to increase steadily in size. (Table 8.1)

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

Tables 2.18, 5.9, 6.8-6.9

- Among our EU partners the internationally comparable ILO unemployment rate for the UK (using OECD figures) is lower than in Spain, Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, Sweden, Belgium, Portugal and Germany. (Table 2.18)
- However, the UK ILO unemployment rate is still higher than in the Netherlands, Denmark, Austria and Luxembourg. (Table 2.18)
- The UK unemployment rate is below the EU average using the latest available data (7.1 per cent for the UK in February 1997 compared with 10.8 per cent for the EU as a whole). (Table 2.18)
- The manufacturing average earnings increase was higher for GB than in 10 OECD countries. (Table 5.9)
- Harmonised indices of consumer prices (HICPs) are being calculated in each Member State of the European Union for the purpose of international comparisons. This is in the context of one of the convergence criteria for monetary union as required by the Maastricht treaty. Eurostat published HICPs for the 15 European Union Member States on 7 March 1997. To coincide with the transmission of UK HICP indices to Eurostat, UK HICP figures were released by ONS on 26 February in First Release ONS (97) 50. A more detailed breakdown of the UK HICP is given in the RPI Business Monitor MM23. For non-EU countries, consumer price indices excluding housing costs remain the best available basis of comparison. The RPI remains the best indicator of UK consumer price inflation.
- The rise in consumer prices over the year to February was 2.0 per cent in the UK - the same as the EU average (provisional). Over the same period consumer prices rose in France by 1.7 per cent and in Germany by 1.6 per cent. Outside the EU, consumer prices rose by 3.0 per cent in the USA and 2.9 per cent in Canada, but fell by 0.4 per cent in Japan. (It should be noted that these comparisons can be affected by variations in the way national indices are compiled. In particular, the treatment of housing costs differs between countries.)

LABOUR DISPUTES

Figure 7. Tables 4.1-4.2

- It was provisionally estimated that 12,000 working days were lost due to stoppages of work in February 1997. This was slightly lower than the estimate for January 1997 (22,000), and almost three times lower than the corresponding figure for February 1996 (36,000).
- The number of working days lost in the 12 months to January 1997 was provisionally estimated to be 1,251,000 - equivalent to 56 days lost per 1,000 employees. The latest estimate is higher than each of the corresponding periods for the previous six years and is more than double the corresponding period a year ago (460,000).
- Some 70 per cent of the 1,251,000 days were lost in the transport, storage and communication group (874,000) and a further 10 per cent were lost in education (130,000).
- A provisional total of 230 stoppages were recorded as being in progress in the 12 months to February 1997, which is higher than the corresponding period last year (241). The provisional single month figure for February is 20, compared with 36 in February 1996.

Figure 7 Working days lost due to labour disputes; United Kingdom



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

FOR DETAILED FIGURES SEE THE LABOUR MARKET DATA SECTION

HELP-LINE

0171 533 6180

Prepared by the Government Statistical Service

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

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

1 Trade union membership by region

- The region with the highest proportion of employees in a trade union was the North.

2 Managerial status of people in equal opportunities target groups

- About a quarter of men and about one in seven women were managers. The proportion of men and women employees who were foremen or supervisors were the same.

3 Homeworkers

- Of all employees and self-employed people with a second job, over a quarter worked from home or in different places using home as a base.

4 Usual main method and time taken to travel to work

- A greater proportion of women than men usually walked to work or took the bus.

5 Temporary workers

- The proportion of temporary employees was highest in the professional occupations.

1 TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP BY REGION

In the autumn quarters, the LFS asks people in employment whether or not they are members of a trade union or staff association. Figure 1 shows the percentage of employees belonging to a trade union or staff association in autumn 1996, by type of employment. For both men and women, over a third of full-time permanent employees were in a trade union, along with around a fifth of full-time temporary workers. Membership rates were lower among part-time employees in a trade union was

the North, at 42 per cent.

Table 1 shows the percentage of employees belonging to a trade union in autumn 1996, by type of employment. For both men and women, over a third of full-time permanent employees were in a trade union, along with around a fifth of full-time temporary workers. Membership rates were lower among part-time

employees, but of these, women had higher membership rates than men. However, since a higher proportion of men worked full-time, men were more likely to belong to a trade union than women. In autumn 1996, 33 per cent of men and 29 per cent of women belonged to a trade union.

More details of trade union membership based on the autumn

1996 LFS can be found in a feature article in a forthcoming issue of Labour Market Trends.

Figure 1 Percentage of employees<sup>a</sup> belonging to a trade union or staff association, by region of residence (Great Britain, autumn 1996, not seasonally adjusted)

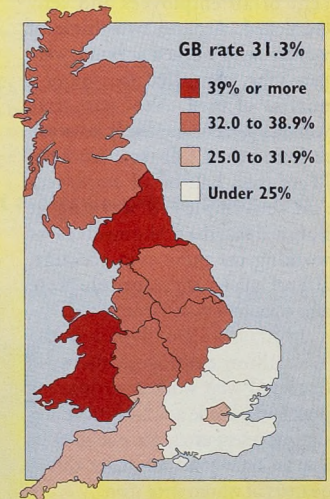


Table 1 Percentage of employees<sup>a</sup> belonging to a trade union or staff association, by type of employment (Great Britain, autumn 1996, not seasonally adjusted)

Per cent	Permanent	Temporary	Base: all employees <sup>ab</sup> (thousands)
<b>Men</b>			
Full-time	36	22	10,613
Part-time	12	14	915
<b>Base: all employees<sup>ac</sup> (thousands)</b>	<b>10,635</b>	<b>778</b>	<b>11,529</b>
<b>Women</b>			
Full-time	37	21	5,971
Part-time	23	17	4,660
<b>Base: all employees<sup>ac</sup> (thousands)</b>	<b>9,647</b>	<b>914</b>	<b>10,632</b>

<sup>a</sup> Excluding the armed forces.  
<sup>b</sup> Including some people who did not state whether they were temporary or permanent.  
<sup>c</sup> Including some people who did not state whether they were full or part-time.  
 Note: The definition of full and part-time is based on the respondent's own assessment, not on the number of hours usually worked. Those who were non-contactable and those who gave no answer in the autumn 1996 quarter have been allocated pro-rata according to those who responded to the union question.

<sup>a</sup> Excluding employees in the armed forces.  
 Those who were non-contactable and those who gave no answer in the autumn quarter have been allocated pro-rata according to those who responded to the union question.



## 2 MANAGEMENT STATUS OF PEOPLE IN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES TARGET GROUPS

As part of their commitment to equal opportunities, many social and commercial organisations often request tables of national

averages against which to compare their organisation's employment of target groups such as ethnic minorities, people with disabilities

and women. As well as wanting to know the numbers of these target group members who are in employment, many people request data on the positions held by target group members within organisational hierarchies.

Table 2 gives comparisons of employees in autumn 1996 by sex, by whether they had a long-term disability or health problem that affected the paid work they can do and by ethnic origin. The table shows that around a quarter of men were managers; for women the figure was around one in seven. The proportions of men and women employees who were

foremen or supervisors were the same.

Likewise, the proportion who were foremen and supervisors was the same among employees with or without a long-term disability or health problem. About one in seven employees with a long-term disability were managers; the figure for those employees without a disability was around one in five. It should be noted that the numbers of people with long-term disabilities or health problems are not comparable over time (see March 1997 LFS Help-Line article, page LFS13).

**Table 2 Managerial responsibility of people in equal opportunities target groups (Great Britain, autumn 1996, not seasonally adjusted)**

	Managerial responsibilities (per cent)			Base: All employees of working age (thousands)
	Managers	Foremen and supervisors	Not managers, foremen or supervisors	
Men	23	13	65	11,505
Women	14	13	74	10,235
Has no long-term disability <sup>a</sup>	19	13	69	20,040
Has a long-term disability <sup>a</sup>	15	13	73	1,669
White	19	13	69	20,750
Black	12	19	70	336
Indian	15	10	76	315
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	10	9	81	133
Mixed/Other origins	19	10	71	202
<b>All employees<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>18</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>21,740</b>

<sup>a</sup> A long-term disability is defined as one that is reported by the respondent to limit any kind of paid work they can do and is expected to last for one year or more. The numbers of people with long-term disabilities is not comparable over time (see March 1997 LFS Help-Line article, page LFS13).

<sup>b</sup> Including those who did not state whether they had a health problem, or their ethnic origin.

### Managerial responsibility in the LFS

Organisational hierarchies tend to vary a great deal and to allow maximum comparability, LFS respondents are asked to allocate themselves to one of only three broad groups. The groups are composed of 'managers' (who manage employees directly or through supervisors and who have a general responsibility for policy or long-term planning); 'foremen and supervisors' (who have day-to-day control over a group of workers whom they supervise); and people who are not managers, foremen or supervisors.

## 3 HOMEWORKERS

Table 3 gives information about employees and self-employed people who work in their own homes or work in different places using home as a base. In autumn 1996, there were 652,000 employees and self-employed people working in their own home in their main job, which accounted for around three per cent of all employees and self-employed. Around two-thirds of women who worked at home were part-time, compared to around a quarter of men. Also, part-time workers were more likely to work at home than full-time workers. More than half of all employees and self-employed working at home described themselves as working on their own account; almost all of these people were also classified as self-employed.

In autumn 1996, there were also 1.9 million employees and self-employed who worked in different places with home as a base (travelling sales representatives, for example) in a main or second job, over three-quarters of whom were men.

Of all employees and self-employed people with a second job, over a quarter worked from home or in different places using home as a base.

**Table 3 Employees and self-employed working from home or using home as a base<sup>a</sup> (Great Britain, autumn 1996, not seasonally adjusted)**

Thousands	All	Men	Women
<b>Employees and self-employed working in their own home in their main job</b>			
All	652	214	438
As a percentage of all employees and self-employed	3	2	4
Full-time	310	156	154
As a percentage of all full-time employees and self-employed	2	1	2
Part-time	339	58	282
As a percentage of all part-time employees and self-employed	5	5	6
<b>Who they work for:</b>			
An outside organisation	131	45	85
On their own account	346	133	213
A family business	175	36	139
<b>Others working in own home or using home as a base</b>			
Employees and self-employed working in their own home in a second job	166	66	101
Unpaid family workers working in their own home	48	11	37
People doing paid work in different places with home as a base			
In main job	1,750	1,403	348
In second job	184	122	62
<b>Base</b>			
All employees and self-employed in main job	25,593	14,129	11,464
All employees and self-employed in a second job	1,229	548	681

<sup>a</sup> Those people who were non-contactable in the autumn 1996 quarter have been allocated pro-rata according to those who responded to the homeworking question.

## 4 USUAL MAIN METHOD AND TIME TAKEN TO TRAVEL TO WORK

The LFS asks those who work at a place separate from their home how they travel to work and how long in total it usually takes to travel from home to work. Table 4 shows the usual main method of travel by region of workplace and by sex for employees and self-employed people in autumn 1996. Around three-quarters of male employees and self-employed usually travelled to work by car,

compared with around two-thirds of women. A greater proportion of women usually walked to work or took the bus, around one in six and one in eight respectively; for men the figures were around one in 12 and one in 20. Of those people whose workplace was in Greater London, less than half used a car to travel to work. In Central London over two-thirds of people travelled by train, including around three in ten

using the underground. Cycling and walking accounted for over a fifth of journeys to work in East Anglia - a higher proportion than for any other region.

Figure 2 shows, for autumn 1996, the average time usually taken by employees and self-employed people to travel to work at a place separate from their homes. The average travelling time was higher for full-time workers than for part-time

workers and higher for men than women, the average times being 27 minutes (full-time) and 20 minutes (part-time) for men and 24 minutes (full-time) and 16 minutes (part-time) for women.

The National Travel Survey, produced by the Department of Transport, gives more detailed information on the relationships between modes of transport and travel times.

**Table 4 Usual main method of travel and time taken to travel to work by employees and self-employed working at a place separate from their home (Great Britain, autumn 1996, not seasonally adjusted)**

	Usual main method of travel to work (per cent)							Average time travelling (mins)
	Base (thousands)	Car, van or minibus	Walk	Bus, coach, private bus	Train (including Underground)	Bicycle	Other <sup>a</sup>	
Men	11,642	73	8	5	6	5	3	27
Women	10,038	64	17	12	5	2	1	21
<b>Region of workplace</b>								
Great Britain <sup>b</sup>	21,681	69	12	8	6	4	2	24
North	1,120	69	14	11	2	3	2	19
North West	2,340	73	12	9	2	3	1	22
Yorkshire and Humberside	1,864	69	13	11	1	4	1	22
East Midlands	1,583	72	13	7	*	5	1	20
West Midlands	2,032	74	11	9	1	3	1	22
East Anglia	845	72	12	4	*	9	3	20
Greater London	2,987	45	9	10	32	2	2	40
<b>of which:</b>								
Central London <sup>c</sup>	991	16	3	8	68	2	2	55
Rest of Inner London	732	43	12	11	29	3	2	41
Outer London	1,264	69	11	10	6	2	2	29
Rest of South East	4,038	76	12	4	2	5	1	22
South West	1,841	73	14	5	1	5	2	20
Wales	994	75	14	7	*	2	1	19
Scotland	1,951	68	14	13	2	2	1	22

\* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

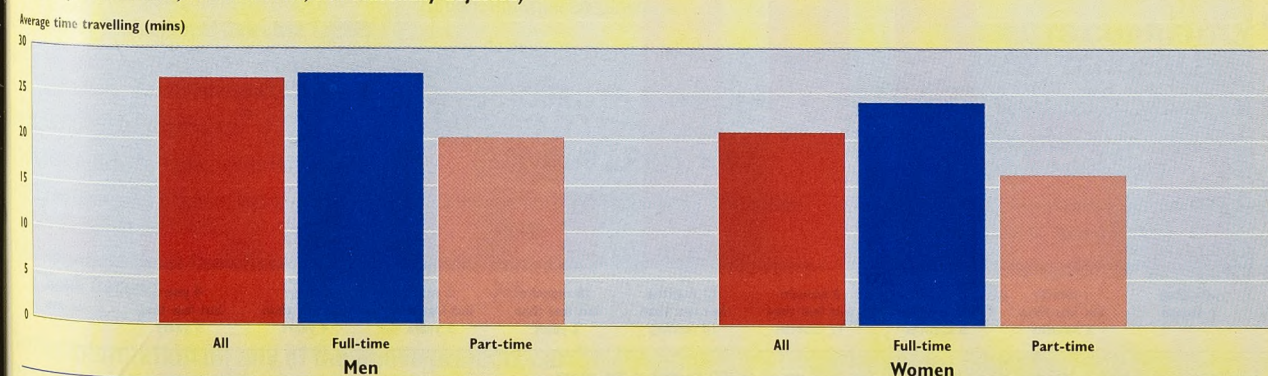
<sup>a</sup> 'Other' includes motorbikes, mopeds, scooters, taxis and any other method not mentioned.

<sup>b</sup> Includes people whose workplace was outside Great Britain and people who did not state their region of workplace.

<sup>c</sup> 'Central London' is defined by the Department of Transport as the area within the bounds of the main London railway terminals.

Note: Analysis excludes those who work in their own home, in the same grounds as home or people working in different places using home as a base. It also excludes those people who were non-contactable in the autumn quarter and those people who gave no answer.

**Figure 2 Usual time taken to travel to work by employees and self-employed working at a place separate from their home (Great Britain, autumn 1996, not seasonally adjusted)**



5 TEMPORARY WORKERS

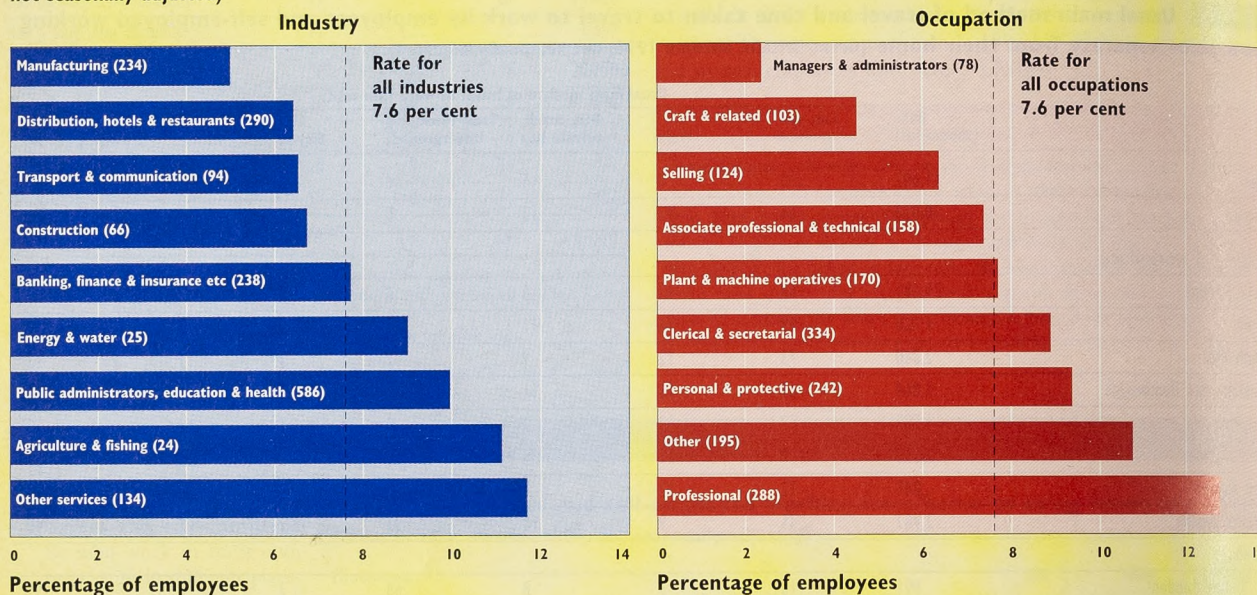
Agencies providing temporary staff ring the LFS Helpline about the sorts of jobs done by casual and other temporary workers. In autumn 1996 there were 1.7 million temporary employees accounting for around 8 per cent of all employees. **Figure 3** gives the percentage of temporary employees within each industry and occupation category. The

industry sector with the highest proportion of temporary employees was 'other services', with around one in nine people in a temporary job. Among occupation categories, the highest proportion of temporary employees occurred in professional occupations, with around one in eight employees in a temporary position.

Information on the length of employment of temporary employees is available in the spring LFS quarters. **Figure 4** gives these data for spring 1996; it does not include the 738,000 temporary employees who had not had their length of employment specified. Of the 862,000 who had their length of employment specified, 612,000

were on fixed-term contracts or working on a fixed task and 250,000 employees were in seasonal, agency or temping work or were temporary for some other reason. Over half of all temporary workers who knew the duration of their employment had a job which lasted for less than 12 months.

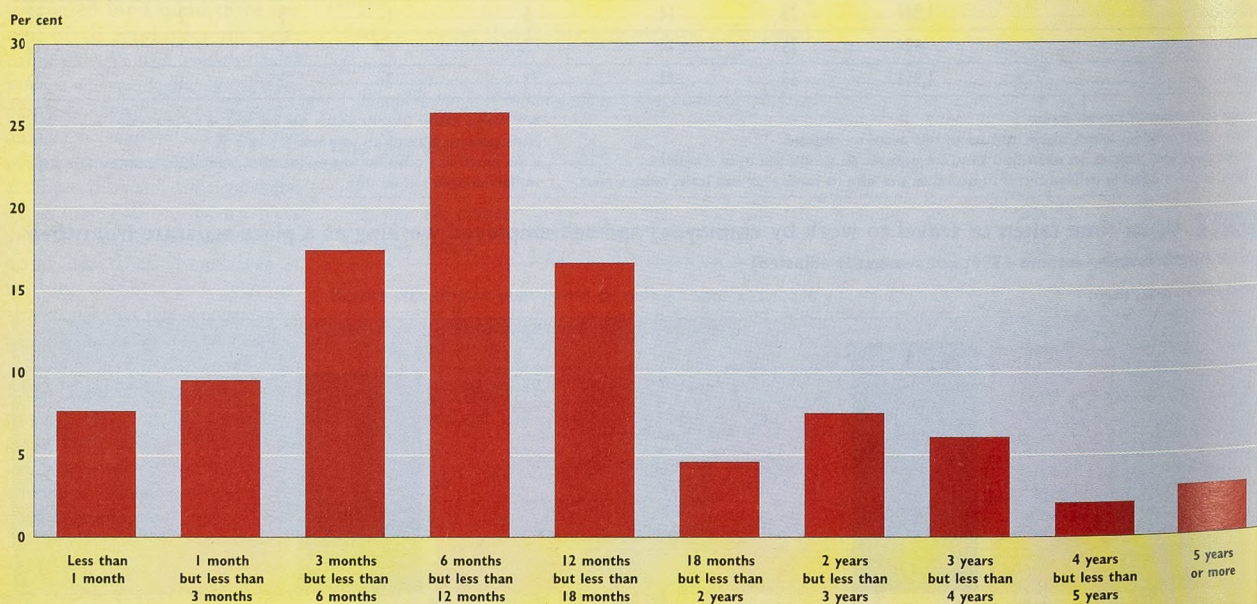
**Figure 3** Percentage of employees who are temporary, by industry and occupation (Great Britain, autumn 1996, not seasonally adjusted)



( ) The figures in brackets give the numbers of temporary employees (thousands) in each category.

( ) The figures in brackets give the numbers of temporary employees (thousands) in each category.

**Figure 4** Duration of employment of temporary employees<sup>a</sup> (Great Britain, spring 1996, not seasonally adjusted)



<sup>a</sup> Excluding people whose length of employment had not been fixed and those people who did not state the length of their contract.

# Research programme quarterly update

Research Programme Quarterly Update provides a report on the progress of projects in the research programmes of the Department for Education and Employment (DfEE), the Employment Service (ES) and the Industrial Relations Division of the Department of Trade and Industry.

## DfEE

### REPORTS PUBLISHED SINCE FEBRUARY 1997

RS25	<b>Highly Educated Women: Evidence from the National Child Development Study</b> ISBN 0 11 270961 3 Price £25.95	RS46	<b>Equipping Young People for Working Life: Effective Teaching and Learning in Work Related Contexts</b> ISBN 0 11 270994 X Price £25.95	RS48	<b>Individual Take-Up of NVQs/SVQs: Stimuli and Obstacles</b> ISBN 0 11 270996 6 Price £25.95
RS45	<b>Evaluation of the Delivery of NVQs/SVQs in Further Education</b> ISBN 0 11 270991 5 Price £25.95	RS47	<b>Job Creation in the US</b> ISBN 0 11 270995 8 Price £25.95	RS49	<b>Evaluation of Lone Parent Employment Strategy</b> ISBN 0 11 270997 4 Price £25.95

All the above publications are available from: Stationery Office Books, PO Box 276, London SW8 5DT or by ringing the order line 0171 873 9090.

### PROJECTS COMPLETED BETWEEN 1 FEBRUARY 1997 AND 30 APRIL 1997

01/97	Analysis of the Findings from the Review of 100 NVQs/SVQs
03/96	Jobmatch Follow-up Survey
06/97	Research Into Self-Employment Seminar
08/96	Employability: Third Industry and Parliament Trust
18/96	Evaluation of Pre-Vocational Pilots: Case Studies
27/96	Evaluation of Investors in People UK Limited
34/96	Evaluation of Youth Enterprise Initiative - Prince's Youth Business Trust
39/95	Time Off Work Arrangements for People With Family Responsibilities - A Survey
55/94	EHE Graduate Follow-up Survey
68/96	Returns to Higher Education Qualifications
80/96	Interim Evaluation of Objective 1 (ESF)
81/95	Research on TEC Contribution to Local Economic - Establishment of Baselines
86/96	OECD LEED Programme
71/96	Home-School Agreements Handbook
71/97	The Changing World of Work - Colloquium
75/95	Employers' Gross Contributions to Youth Training

175/96	Youth Action Scheme Conference
180/96	Survey of Small Awarding Bodies
186/96	Legislative Basis for School Governance
188/94	Labour Markets Imperfections Group
188/96	Review of Information on the Benefits of Training to Employers
201/95	A Review of Trends in the Organisation of Employment
205/94	Labour Economics Study Group
206/95	International Adult Literacy Survey
215/95	Youth Cohort Study 8 Sweep 1
216/95	Youth Cohort Study Cohort 7 Sweep 2
216/96	Mid Term Evaluation of the ADAPT Community Initiative
221/96	MPSE Prototype - Sweep Two
223/95	MPSE Prototype
229/96	Determinants of Student Loan Take-Up
234/96	Open Learning in Public Libraries: Third Baseline Survey
250/95	Parental Employment

### PROJECTS STARTING BETWEEN 1 FEBRUARY 1997 AND 30 APRIL 1997

139/96	Information Technology Evaluation Study
133/96	Evaluation of Part-Time Study Pilots - JSA

106/97	Research Into Self-Employment Seminar
105/97	Mid-Term Evaluation of Objective 5b 1996/97
174/96	The Incidence of Pupils with Emotional and Behavioural Difficulties (EBD) and Current LEA Practices
168/96	User Friendliness of the Special Educational Needs Code of Practice
189/96	Skill Needs in Britain 1997
101/97	Analysis of the Findings from the Review of 100 NVQs/SVQs
239/96	Mentoring and School Students Attainment
132/96	Evaluation of Foyer Schemes
144/96	Course Switching: Evaluating the Impact of Careers Guidance on Young People's Early Careers
151/96	Youth Cohort Study - Work Programme
149/96	YCS C8 Inter-Sweep Contract Letter

### PROJECTS CURRENTLY BEING TENDERED

179/96	Non-Completion of GNVQ Courses
178/96	Matching Data on Vocational and Academic Qualifications
147/97	The Value of Information Types and Sources to Young People
127/97	Self-Employment for Unemployed Adults

Further information on any of the above projects can be obtained from Department for Education and Employment, SART, Room W601, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ.

## EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

### PROJECTS COMPLETED BETWEEN JANUARY AND MARCH 1997

**Community Action Providers Study**  
Ref: 200576  
Contact: Maura Lantrua, 0114 259 6363

**1-2-1/Workwise Tracking**  
Ref: RE4  
Contact: John Fletcher, 0114 259 6379

**Restart Evaluation**  
Ref: 200568  
Contact: Gail Hawley, 0114 259 6275

**National Customer Satisfaction Survey 95**  
Ref: 200514  
Contact: Gail Hawley, 0114 259 6275

**National Off Flows**  
Ref: 200577  
Contact: Russell Bentley, 0114 259 6425

**Value of Vacancy Circulation**  
Ref: 200573  
Contact: Dominic Rice, 0114 259 5741

**Gateway Research**  
Ref: 200591  
Contact: Pauline Heather, 0114 259 6266

For details of specific Employment Service projects, contact the names listed after each project.  
For copies of ES – Research and Evaluation Division reports, telephone 0114 259 6423.

## DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

### COMPLETED PROJECTS

Assessing the Benefits of Employee Involvement

### CONTINUING PROJECTS

Third Periodic Survey of Industrial Tribunal Applications

Effect of Workplace Procedures on Industrial Tribunal Claims

Changing Nature of Employment Contracts

Pay in Private Sector Industries

Development Work for the 1997 Workplace Industrial Relations Survey

Working Lives Survey: Secondary Analysis

Assessment of the Impact and Operation of New Regulations on Collective Redundancies and Transfer of Undertakings

### PROJECTS NOT YET COMMISSIONED

1997 Workplace Industrial Relations Survey

For further information on any of these projects contact Mark Cully, telephone 0171 215 3847.

What implications does growing flexibility in the organisation of work have for the UK Government's training and development policies?

This article presents the findings of a 1996 study which included interviews with key experts.

By Amin Rajan,  
Penny van Eupen and  
Annemiek Jaspers,  
Centre for Research in  
Employment and  
Technology in Europe.

## Britain's flexible labour market: what next?

IN 1995 the Department for Education and Employment (DfEE) commissioned the Centre for Research in Employment and Technology in Europe (CREATE) to conduct a review of trends in the organisation of work, to assess the implications for the Department's training and development policies and provision, and to highlight any information gaps requiring further research and analysis.

The authors reviewed recent literature and data sources and supplemented their analysis with interviews with key experts. The report covers:

- changes in the external labour market;
- developments in the internal labour market of firms;
- changing occupational and skill requirements;
- education and training implications.

There was considerable variation in the amount and quality of information available in these key areas and caveats are attached where necessary in the report.

### Changes in the external labour market

The most important feature of change in the external labour market in the 1990s is its growing flexibility. Flexible forms of work such as part-time and short contract have continued to grow, following marked increases in the 1980s. At present, one in two employers is using flexible forms of work. This figure is expected to increase over the rest of this decade, albeit moderately. For employers, flexibility brings cost and efficiency gains. For employees, it offers the choice of different lifestyles. In a national context, female employees constitute the largest component of flexible workers. Many of the new part-time jobs in the growing service sector have been filled by women.

In addition to flexibility in employment and hours worked, the report also notes evidence of widening wage differentials underpinned by performance-related pay. Flexibility may also have contributed to the relatively early fall in unemployment in the current recovery: one study argues that companies are no longer hindered by strict employment legislation and can take on or lay off staff more easily in response to changing economic conditions.

### Developments in the internal labour market

There are no time-series data on developments inside a representative collection of individual employers and many issues are as yet under-researched.

Change drivers include financial pressures from increased competition, customer expectations, concerns about quality and supply chain management. In response to various change drivers, employers are extensively re-engineering their business processes and organisational structures through information technology, in order to achieve product customisation and capacity differentiation required by the new market place in the 1990s.

Flexibility in the internal labour market, notes the report, is reflected in changes in the traditional employer-employee relationship. The concept of 'job security' is being replaced by 'employability' under what the authors term a 'new deal'. The idea is that employees will forego traditional job security for high quality training in transferable skills that will stand them in good stead after the current job.

Under the new deal employers are meant to enhance employability by giving training targeted at job-specific skills, inter-industry transferable skills and career development plans. How far the deal has been observed is open to debate – not much research has been carried out in this area. It is argued that, if it is observed, internal labour market flexibility can be beneficial; if it is not, a key source of new skills may be lost over time.

### Changing occupational and skill requirements

The external market pressures that are promoting flexibility in the external and internal labour markets are also changing occupational and skill needs. Over time, the average skill content of work will continue to rise in the economy.

There has already been a notable increase in the numbers who can be classified as *knowledge workers*, defined as having three attributes: higher education and training; intellectual and conceptual skills essential for problem solving and decision making in delayed structures; and the ability to shoulder varied work responsibilities.

Aided by re-engineering, there has also been some up-skilling of many part-time jobs, a trend that is expected to continue as



European economies, with a more rapid decline in gross job destruction.

It is possible to distinguish between labour markets with greater external (to the firm) flexibility and those with more internal flexibility. The former appears to be more useful when dealing with macro-economic, or large-scale, shocks, while the latter perhaps helps adjustment to longer-term trends. If industries and areas naturally rise and decline then greater mobility will aid adjustment. The US labour market is associated with a considerably greater external (to the firm) flexibility than labour markets in the European economies: job turnover is greater, tenures are shorter, and regional mobility is significantly higher. However, some developments, especially those associated with recent technical changes, are perhaps better dealt with in a labour market with longer attachments and a tradition of flexible on-the-job training.

The report attempts to explain why the US exhibits greater external flexibility: at least for regional mobility, it is clear that differences in housing markets are significant. Other institutional factors that reduce (external) flexibility are clearly present in Europe.

#### Job creation and job protection

Chapter 4 of the report looks at the effect of institutions, particularly trade unions, social support safety nets, and job protection legislation on the labour market. If these institutions affect the level of employment, then changes in them may also affect the rate of growth of employment. The chapter argues that:

- the decline in union density in the US could explain some of the difference between the US and the UK in the employment growth attributable to population changes;
- there is some weak evidence that higher benefits increase unemployment durations, reducing employment. Benefits also affect take-up rates, and can therefore raise registered unemployment for any level of employment;
- falling benefit rates in the US and the UK compared with stable benefits in much of Europe can help explain some of the faster employment growth in the former countries. Increasing generosity of benefits in France and Canada helps explain rising unemployment and, in the French case, slow job growth. However, it is not clear that the effects are great;
- although employment protection legislation reduces flexibility, it does not necessarily reduce the rate at which jobs are created. It can, however, affect the types of job that exist, and hence reduce flexibility;
- national health care systems appear to affect unemployment durations, as the health provision system can affect the costs of being unemployed. The free access systems in the UK, France, and Canada seem to be associated with

longer unemployment spells than the individual-based insurance systems in the US and Germany.

Although institutions matter, and the differences all seem to aid employment in the US, no single feature of that society seems to be the major determining factor behind the ability to create jobs. Declining unionisation may be an important reason behind differences in employment growth, but there is clearly a limit to the effects that this can produce.

#### Flexibility compared

Chapter 5 looks at a number of macro and micro indicators of flexibility. It concludes that US employment reacts more rapidly to demand than that elsewhere, and real wages are more likely to adjust to shocks than they are in, say, the UK or France. This could be explained by differences in institutions. The US has high job turnover and short job tenures, with a particular concentration of very short-term jobs. Temporary employment is less common than in Europe, as is self-employment, suggesting that low levels of labour market regulation have meant that employers and employees have had less incentive to construct these forms of contract. All forms of mobility appear to be higher in the US. As a result of all these features, the US appears to be able to respond more rapidly to macro-economic developments. The response of employment to changes in output and in wages is faster and the effects of unemployment on real wages appear to be relatively high.

#### The determination of unemployment

The sixth chapter looks at the evidence on the evolution of the equilibrium, or sustainable, unemployment rate. Even if markets work well there should be some level of unemployment that is associated with long-run equilibrium in the labour market. The chapter looks at a number of studies that suggest that equilibrium unemployment has been approximately constant in the US over the last 20 years, but rose elsewhere.

There are a number of possible explanations. Chapter 6 finds a role for minimum wages, unemployment benefits and unions in determining equilibrium unemployment, but no long-run role for the effects of employment taxes. The rise in equilibrium unemployment in some countries in Europe can be contrasted with the rise in income inequality in the US (and the UK). Common forces have been at work, reducing the demand for less-skilled workers. Both increasing competition from lower-wage economies and technical change biased toward the use of computers have changed the distribution of potential earnings.

There is some evidence that the existence of a social safety net in Europe has meant that unemployment has risen in response to the change in the pattern of demand, while the lack of such a net in the

US has meant that inequality has increased. This outcome is not inevitable, however, as neither inequality nor equilibrium unemployment appear to have risen in Germany – at least up to unification. This could be the result of a more within-firm flexibility and better-adapted systems of education and training, and the report concludes that the UK has lessons to learn from both the US and Germany. However, the evidence from Germany after unification, when unemployment has remained stubbornly high, suggests that a move to more 'external' flexibility may now be beneficial.

#### What affected job growth?

The report concludes that the effects of institutions, such as trade unions, and regulations have had an important bearing on labour market outcomes in the US. It draws the following conclusions about US job growth:

- some 49 per cent of the growth in US employment of 37.2 million from 1972 to 1993 can be accounted for by the growth of the male working-age population, although declining participation and rising unemployment reduced this to 37.1 per cent. The rest came from an increase in the female population (27.3 per cent) and a rise in participation by women (35.4 per cent);
- if the working age population had grown as rapidly as in the US from 1970 to 1990 then, other things being equal, employment growth would have been more than 1 per cent higher every year in the UK and 0.75 per cent higher in Germany and France;
- even if the UK and German populations had grown as fast as that of the US, employment growth would still have been 0.5-1 per cent lower a year because the evolution of participation rates and equilibrium unemployment rates were different;
- participation rates changed across age and gender groups in all countries: male activity rates declined while female rates rose. Participation rates fell most for prime age and pre-retirement males. Female participation rose in most age groups. Structural and social factors raised female participation, but so did demand, as shown by rising relative wages. This may reflect a move away from male-dominated manufacturing to more female-intensive service production. The US went further along this path than the rest of the OECD. If male participation had not declined, and female participation not risen, between 1970 and 1992 then it would be reasonable to say that the overall participation rate would have been 3 per cent higher in the UK, around 5 per cent higher in France and Germany, and six points lower in the US.

*Job Creation in the US*, DfEE research report RS47, is available from The Stationery Office, price £25.95, ISBN 0 11 270995 8.

## REVISIONS TO THE QUARTERLY LABOUR FORCE SURVEY: THE ANNUAL SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT REVIEW

#### Introduction

THIS NOTE explains the revisions to the seasonally-adjusted estimates from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) which have been made due to the annual seasonal adjustment review.

Each year the seasonal adjustment of LFS estimates from spring 1992 onwards is reviewed, taking account of the extra information about seasonal patterns provided by the previous year's data. The seasonal factors are recalculated and previous seasonally-adjusted estimates amended accordingly. None of the unadjusted LFS estimates is affected by this process.

The LFS series, like many other time series, are difficult to analyse using raw time series data because short-term effects associated with the time of year obscure other movements. So LFS data (in line with other labour market data) are seasonally adjusted by identifying and

removing the seasonal component from a time series. Revised LFS seasonally-adjusted quarterly estimates were published last month in the *LFS First Release* and appear in the Labour Market Data section of this month's *Labour Market Trends*.

This year, a significant change has been made to the methodology of seasonally adjusting the LFS, in addition to the improvement of estimates of seasonal factors that result from having an extra year's data.

#### Seasonal adjustment methodology

The LFS data used to generate seasonal adjustment factors are based on monthly series of estimates for the average of overlapping three month periods from spring 1992 onwards. Now that five years of data are available, estimates from the LFS have been seasonally

adjusted using X11ARIMA directly, and the forecasting of data for an additional year – to improve the reliability of the seasonal adjustment – has been performed within X11ARIMA. This change makes the LFS seasonal adjustment process more coherent and is consistent with the practice used for other ONS series. The availability of one more year's data and the additional features that the latest version of X11ARIMA offers will improve the quality of the seasonal adjustment.

All seasonally-adjusted series are separately adjusted for men and women. 'All persons' series are then calculated by adding these two together. The seasonally-adjusted key series have a hierarchical structure. The 'total aged 16+' series is taken to have a seasonal component of zero (the series shows no clear seasonality), and thus the seasonally-adjusted and

Table 1 Revisions to main LFS seasonally-adjusted estimates

Reference period	Great Britain, thousands														
	All in employment			ILO unemployment			Economically active			Economically inactive			All aged 16+		
	Revised estimate	Revision n	Revision %	Revised estimate	Revision n	Revision %	Revised estimate	Revision n	Revision %	Revised estimate	Revision n	Revision %	Revised estimate	Revision n	
Spr 1992	25,255	-3	-0.01	2,745	8	0.29	28,000	5	0.02	16,159	-5	-0.03	44,159	0	0.00
Sum 1992	25,144	-2	-0.01	2,785	7	0.26	27,929	6	0.02	16,247	-6	-0.04	44,176	0	0.00
Aut 1992	25,048	-	-	2,857	-2	-0.06	27,905	-2	-0.01	16,285	2	0.01	44,190	0	0.00
Win 1992/3	24,934	-13	-0.05	2,965	8	0.26	27,899	-5	-0.02	16,304	5	0.03	44,203	0	0.00
Spr 1993	24,959	-2	-0.01	2,909	6	0.21	27,868	4	0.02	16,349	-4	-0.03	44,217	0	0.00
Sum 1993	24,953	1	0.00	2,879	3	0.11	27,832	4	0.01	16,398	-4	-0.02	44,230	0	0.00
Aut 1993	25,007	-1	-0.01	2,851	-5	-0.16	27,858	-6	-0.02	16,388	6	0.04	44,246	0	0.00
Win 1993/4	25,055	-22	-0.09	2,798	12	0.43	27,853	-10	-0.04	16,409	10	0.06	44,262	0	0.00
Spr 1994	25,150	-	-	2,716	4	0.16	27,865	5	0.02	16,412	-5	-0.03	44,277	0	0.00
Sum 1994	25,211	6	0.02	2,667	-2	-0.07	27,878	4	0.01	16,415	-4	-0.02	44,293	0	0.00
Aut 1994	25,293	-2	-0.01	2,523	-9	-0.35	27,816	-10	-0.04	16,507	10	0.06	44,322	0	0.00
Win 1994/5	25,338	-33	-0.13	2,457	21	0.87	27,795	-12	-0.04	16,557	12	0.07	44,352	0	0.00
Spr 1995	25,412	5	0.02	2,435	2	0.10	27,846	7	0.03	16,534	-7	-0.04	44,381	0	0.00
Sum 1995	25,515	10	0.04	2,408	-8	-0.34	27,923	2	0.01	16,487	-2	-0.01	44,410	0	0.00
Aut 1995	25,560	-2	-0.01	2,383	-13	-0.55	27,944	-15	-0.05	16,504	15	0.09	44,447	0	0.00
Win 1995/6	25,634	-46	-0.18	2,334	33	1.39	27,968	-14	-0.05	16,517	14	0.08	44,485	0	0.00
Spr 1996	25,645	-1	0.00	2,321	8	0.36	27,966	8	0.03	16,556	-8	-0.05	44,522	0	0.00
Jun 1996 <sup>a</sup>	25,675	-1	0.00	2,308	1	0.03	27,982	-	-	16,552	-	-	44,535	0	0.00
July 1996 <sup>a</sup>	25,679	10	0.04	2,277	-	-	27,957	10	0.03	16,591	-10	-0.06	44,547	0	0.00
Sum 1996	25,724	8	0.03	2,255	-8	-0.35	27,978	-	-	16,582	-	-	44,560	0	0.00
Sep 1996 <sup>a</sup>	25,727	23	0.09	2,236	-16	-0.70	27,963	8	0.03	16,605	-8	-0.05	44,569	0	0.00
Oct 1996 <sup>a</sup>	25,793	17	0.07	2,232	-17	-0.76	28,025	-	-	16,559	-	-	44,584	0	0.00
Aut 1996	25,851	5	0.02	2,221	-9	-0.41	28,072	-4	-0.01	16,527	4	0.02	44,599	0	0.00
Dec 1996 <sup>a</sup>	25,878	6	0.02	2,203	-5	-0.23	28,081	1	0.00	16,531	-1	-0.01	44,612	0	0.00
Nov 1996-Jan 1997 <sup>a</sup>	25,928	-20	-0.08	2,159	10	0.44	28,087	-10	-0.04	16,538	10	0.06	44,625	0	0.00
Win 1996/7	25,985	-	-	2,111	-	-	28,096	-	-	16,542	-	-	44,638	-	-

<sup>a</sup> Previously unpublished 3-monthly rolling average. Less than 1,000.

Figure 1 All in employment, Great Britain, all persons

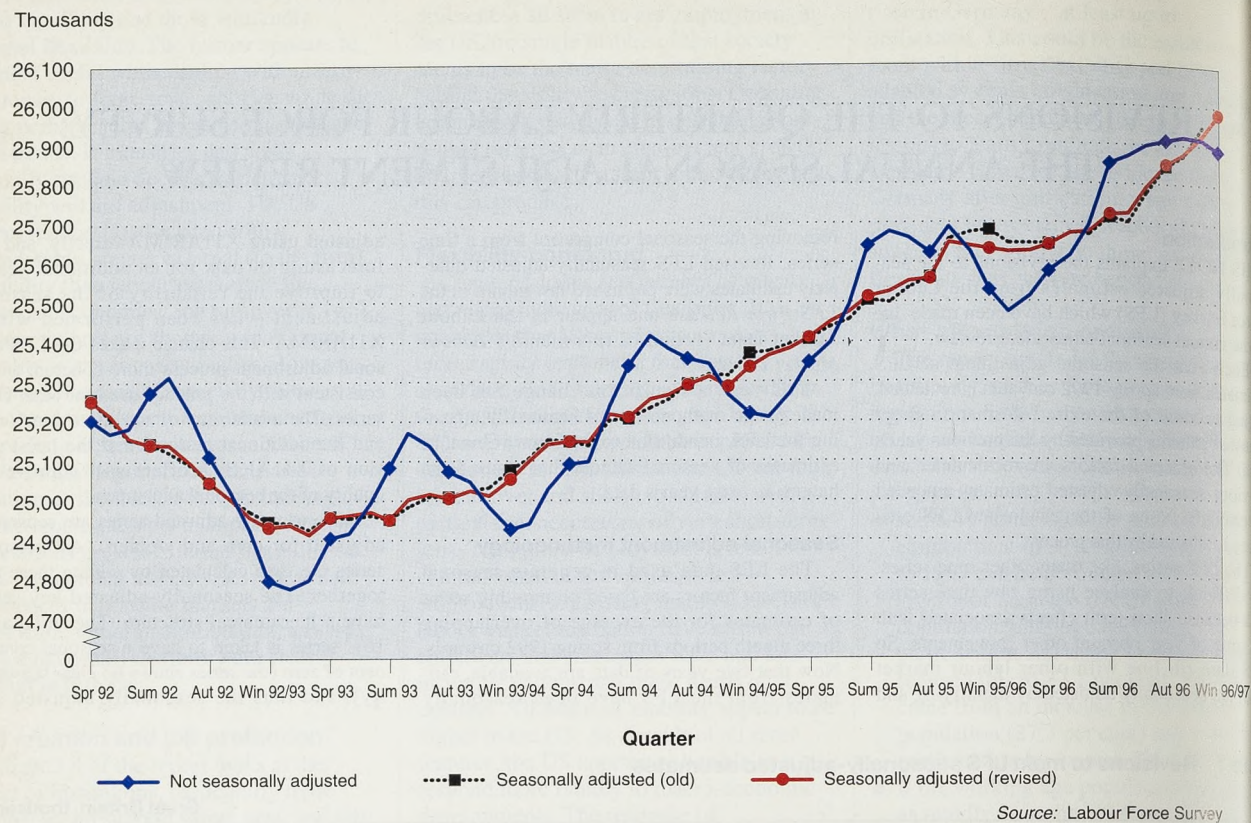


Figure 2 ILO unemployment, Great Britain, all persons

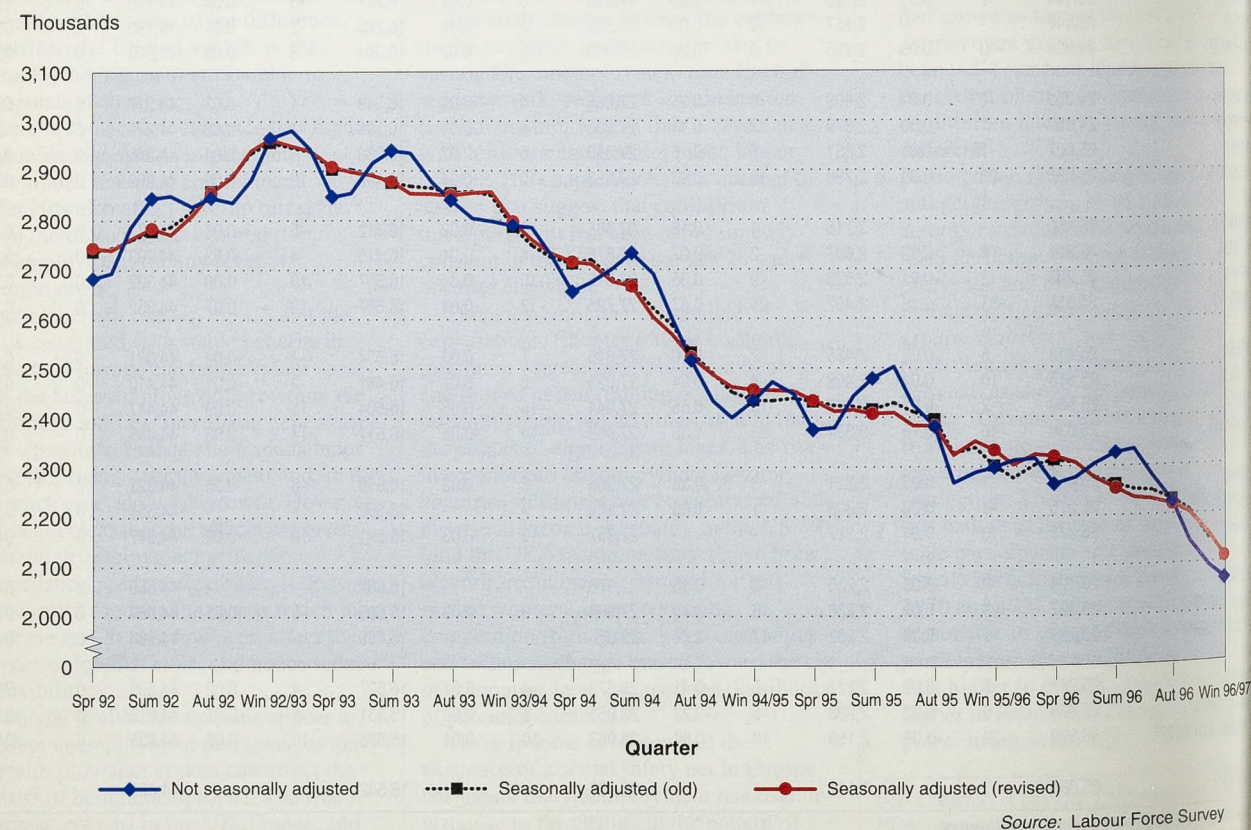


Table 2 Revisions to main LFS seasonally-adjusted estimates of quarterly change

Reference period	All in employment			ILO unemployment		
	Previous estimate of change	Revised estimate of change	Revision	Previous estimate of change	Revised estimate of change	Revision
Spr 92-Sum 92	-113	-111	1	41	40	-
Sum 92-Aut 92	-98	-96	2	81	72	-9
Aut 92-Win 92/3	-100	-114	-13	98	108	9
Win 92/3-Spr 93	13	24	11	-54	-56	-2
Spr 93-Sum 93	-8	-5	3	-27	-30	-3
Sum 93-Aut 93	56	54	-2	-20	-28	-8
Aut 93-Win 93/4	68	48	-21	-70	-53	17
Win 93/4-Spr 94	72	94	22	-74	-82	-8
Spr 94-Sum 94	57	62	5	-43	-49	-6
Sum 94-Aut 94	89	82	-7	-137	-144	-7
Aut 94-Win 94/5	77	45	-32	-97	-66	30
Win 94/5-Spr 95	36	74	38	-3	-22	-19
Spr 95-Sum 95	98	103	5	-16	-26	-10
Sum 95-Aut 95	57	45	-12	-20	-25	-5
Aut 95-Win 95/6	118	74	-44	-94	-49	46
Win 95/6-Spr 96	<b>-34</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>-13</b>	<b>-24</b>
Spr 96-Sum 96	70	79	9	-50	-67	-16
Sum 96-Aut 96	130	127	-3	-32	-33	-1
Aut 96-Win 96/7		135			-111	

Less than 1,000.

unadjusted series are the same. The seasonally-adjusted series for 'economically active' and 'economically inactive' are then constrained to sum to the 'total aged 16+' series by pro-rating any difference between their seasonal factors. Similarly, the seasonally-adjusted series for 'in employment' and 'ILO unemployment' are constrained to sum to the seasonally-adjusted 'economically active' series, and so on. Rather than simply adjust the lowest-level series (which have proportionally larger sampling variation) and sum these to obtain seasonally-adjusted higher-level series, this procedure is used to ensure accurate adjustment of the key higher-level series. All of this is as in previous years.

#### Revisions

Table 1 shows the revised seasonally-adjusted quarterly estimates for the main LFS series, together with the revisions themselves. Monthly estimates for the last year are also shown. The revisions have generally been small, in most cases less than 10,000. Some revisions, particularly those in the winter quarters, have been larger, with the largest absolute revision being 46,000 for the winter 1995/6 'all in employment' estimate. Percentage revisions are also shown in Table 1. The largest percentage revision was for the winter 1995/6 estimate of ILO unemployment which increased by 1.4 per cent. As more years of LFS quarterly data become available, producing more information

on the seasonal variation of the LFS series, the size of revisions – absolute and percentage – resulting from future seasonal adjustment reviews should be reduced.

Figures 1 and 2 show the old and revised LFS seasonally-adjusted time series for 'total employment' and 'ILO unemployment', together with the unadjusted series. The graphs emphasise the generally small size of the revisions (the difference between the red and black lines) when compared to the size of the seasonal factors (difference between the blue and red lines).

For all series, the data for winter quarters has a high irregular component due to Christmas effects and poor weather affecting employment in some industries. This means that revisions are likely to be highest for those quarters because, as another year of data becomes available and the model is re-estimated, some of the irregular component for previous years will be transferred to the trend and seasonal components. Figures 1 and 2 show how the large revisions to the winter 1995/6 estimates have resulted from better estimation of the trend in the series at that point, leading to the smoother appearance of the seasonally-adjusted series.

Table 2 shows how the seasonal adjustment review has affected the LFS estimates of quarterly change to total employment and ILO unemployment. Although the magnitude of the changes has been altered, the pattern of rises and

falls in the estimates has remained the same in all but two instances (shown in bold in Table 2):

- the previously estimated fall of 34,000 in total employment between winter 1995/96 and spring 1996 has been revised to an estimated rise of 11,000;
- the previously estimated increase of 11,000 in ILO unemployment between winter 1995/6 and spring 1996 has been revised to a decrease of 13,000.

#### Hours worked data

The cause of the dip in the total actual weekly hours estimated from the LFS for spring 1992 has been discovered and rectified. The May bank holiday, and the associated fall in actual weekly hours, usually occurs in the LFS summer quarter, but in 1992 it fell in the spring quarter. As the seasonal adjustment process does not, by itself, correct for the effects of moving holidays, the spring and summer 1992 quarters have been adjusted prior to seasonal adjustment. For the same reason, the following adjustments will need to be made to the hours worked series later in 1997:

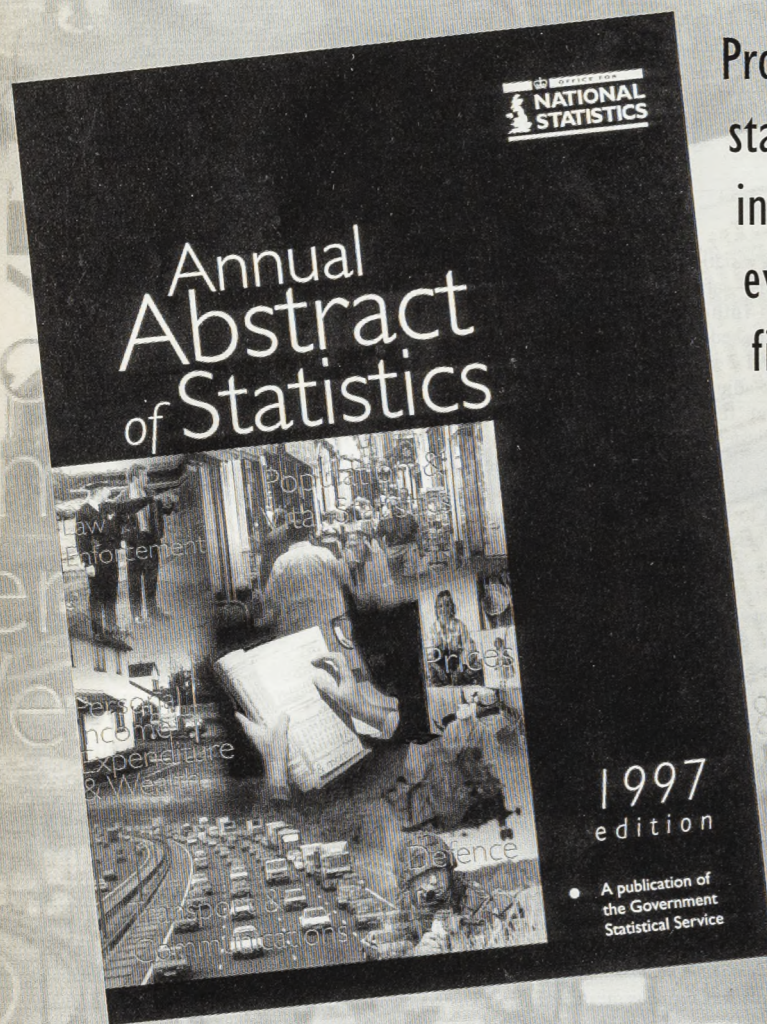
- the spring and summer 1997 quarters will be adjusted to account for the May bank holiday falling early again, and
- the summer and autumn 1997 quarters will be adjusted for the August bank holiday which this year falls in the summer, rather than the autumn, LFS quarter.

#### Further information:

For further details of this year's LFS seasonal adjustment review please contact:

Sheena Gordon  
Socio-economic Division  
ONS  
B4/04  
1 Drummond Gate  
London SW1V 2QQ  
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CHANGES IN AVERAGE EARNINGS - 4th QUARTER 1996

THE AVERAGE earnings index is a monthly indicator of earnings growth across a range of industrial sectors in Great Britain. The index compares current levels of earnings with those for 1990, the base year, and is published in tables 5.1 and 5.3 of the Labour Market Data section.

The index is based on a sample of 8,000 firms which provide details of the paybill and the actual number of employees on the payroll. Earnings growth can be

affected by pay arrears, by changes to the dates bonuses and pay awards are implemented, and by other seasonal factors; calculation of the underlying earnings growth removes these effects.

In the fourth quarter of 1996, the underlying growth in average earnings for the whole economy was 4½ per cent. This is ¼ point higher than the figure for the third quarter and brings the rate to its highest level since the first quarter of 1993. Through 1996 the whole

economy underlying rate rose from the 1995 level of 3½ per cent, reaching the 4½ per cent high during the fourth quarter. Growth in underlying average earnings has been between 3 and 4½ per cent since December 1992.

Underlying average earnings have been increasing faster than the Retail Prices Index, leading to a rise in average earnings of around 10 per cent in real terms since 1990.

In manufacturing industries, the underlying annual increase in

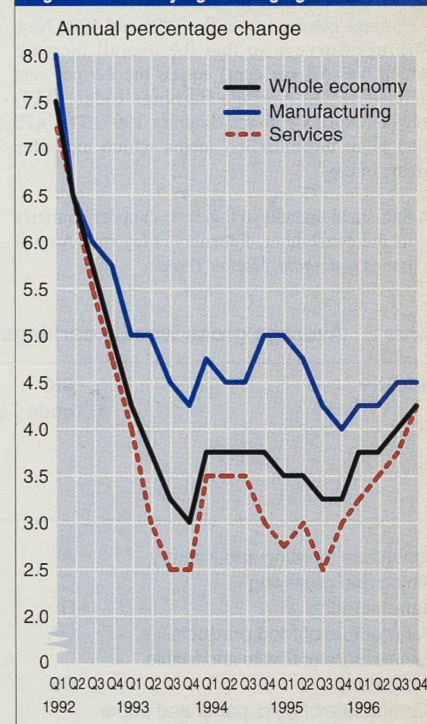
average earnings was 4½ per cent in Quarter 4 of 1996. This is unchanged from the previous quarter and remains the highest rate since Quarter 2 of 1995.

For services the underlying annual rate rose by ½ point on the figure for the previous quarter, to 4½ per cent. This is the fifth successive rise in this rate from the record low seen in the third quarter of 1995 when it was 2½ per cent (the rate was also at 2½ per cent in the third and fourth quarters of 1993).

Table 1 Whole economy average earnings index: 'underlying' series (1990=100)

Date	3 month moving average	Further adjustments (index points)		Underlying index	Underlying increase over last 12 months (%)
		Arrears	Timing etc		
Jan 93	116.9	0.4	-0.3	117.1	4%
Feb	117.5	0.4	-0.8	117.1	4%
Mar	117.9	0.4	-0.6	117.7	4
Apr	118.4	0.4	-1.0	117.7	4
May	118.0	0.4	-0.3	118.0	3%
Jun	118.7	0.4	-0.5	118.5	3%
Jul	118.7	0.3	-0.5	118.6	3%
Aug	118.6	0.3	0.4	119.3	3%
Sep	118.2	0.4	1.0	119.5	3
Oct	118.8	0.4	1.5	120.7	3
Nov	120.0	0.4	-0.2	120.2	3
Dec	120.6	0.3	-0.4	120.5	3%
Jan 94	121.3	0.4	-0.4	121.3	3%
Feb	122.4	0.4	-1.1	121.7	3%
Mar	122.8	0.4	-0.7	122.6	4
Apr	123.3	0.1	-1.2	122.2	3%
May	122.7	0.1	-0.2	122.6	4
Jun	123.5	0.0	-0.6	122.9	3%
Jul	123.3	0.3	-0.6	123.0	3%
Aug	123.2	0.3	0.4	123.9	3%
Sep	122.8	0.3	1.0	124.2	3%
Oct	123.2	0.3	1.7	125.2	3%
Nov	124.6	0.2	-0.2	124.6	3%
Dec	125.3	0.1	-0.5	124.9	3%
Jan 95	125.9	0.2	-0.4	125.7	3%
Feb	127.0	0.3	-1.4	125.9	3%
Mar	127.5	0.4	-1.0	126.9	3%
Apr	127.8	0.4	-1.6	126.7	3%
May	126.7	0.4	-0.1	127.0	3%
Jun	127.2	0.4	-0.5	127.2	3%
Jul	127.1	0.4	-0.4	127.0	3%
Aug	127.0	0.3	0.5	127.9	3%
Sep	126.8	0.3	1.2	128.2	3%
Oct	127.4	0.2	1.8	129.4	3%
Nov	128.7	0.3	-0.3	128.7	3%
Dec	129.3	0.3	-0.5	129.0	3%
Jan 96	130.1	0.3	-0.4	130.0	3%
Feb	131.7	0.3	-1.4	130.6	3%
Mar	132.6	0.3	-1.1	131.8	3%
Apr	132.6	0.4	-1.6	131.4	3%
May	131.3	0.4	0.0	131.7	3%
Jun	131.9	0.3	-0.3	131.9	3%
Jul	132.0	0.3	-0.3	132.0	4
Aug	132.1	0.3	0.6	133.0	4
Sep	131.7	0.4	1.2	133.3	4
Oct	132.4	0.3	1.9	134.6	4%
Nov	134.2	0.3	-0.3	134.2	4%
Dec	135.3	0.3	-0.5	135.1	4%

Figure 1 Underlying earnings growth



The adjustments applied between January 1990 and December 1991 were published on page 50 of the February 1994 issue of *Employment Gazette*. A longer run of the underlying index on a consistent basis was given in the December 1989 issue of *Employment Gazette*, page 674. Information on the Retail Prices Index is published each month in tables 6.1-6.8 of the *Labour Market Trends*.

● The next statistical update in this series will cover average earnings for Quarter 1 1997 and will appear in August 1997.

## QUARTERLY PROJECTIONS OF THE NEW EARNINGS SURVEY - JANUARY 1997

This article presents the results of projecting the April 1996 New Earnings Survey (NES) to January 1997

### Estimated average earnings in January 1997

It is estimated that the average gross weekly earnings of full-time adult employees in January 1997 was £361.60. Tables 1, 2 and 3 show the detailed figures for nine occupation groups (and manual/non-manual), selected industry groups, and Standard Statistical Regions of Great Britain.

For categories not shown in Tables 1-3, users can construct their own January projections by applying the appropriate multiplier from Box 1 to the NES estimates for April 1996.

The multipliers are produced by scaling the equivalent 3 x 3 table of annual increases in weekly earnings obtained from the 1995 and 1996 New Earnings Surveys so that the overall increase (which was 4.1 per cent) equals the 2.9 per cent increase in the Average Earnings Index (AEI) between April 1996 and January 1997. The AEI used is an unpublished series which excludes arrears of pay.

• Statistical updates in this series appear quarterly in the November, February, May and August issues of *Labour Market Trends*.

Table 1 Average gross weekly earnings for full-time employees on adult rates, January 1997

Occupation	All employees on adult rates			
	Major group	Men	Women	All
Managers and administrators	1	586.0	402.0	533.5
Professional occupations	2	536.0	434.7	496.0
Associate professional and technical occupations	3	477.2	361.2	427.2
Clerical and secretarial occupations	4	283.0	246.8	258.3
Craft and related occupations	5	339.8	205.3	327.3
Personal and protective service occupations	6	326.1	213.6	275.3
Sales occupations	7	331.4	215.2	280.1
Plant and machine operatives	8	311.3	214.2	294.2
Other occupations	9	259.8	179.0	242.4
All non-manual occupations		477.7	312.2	401.1
All manual occupations		308.7	200.3	287.9
<b>All occupations</b>	<b>1-9</b>	<b>402.3</b>	<b>292.0</b>	<b>361.6</b>

Table 2 Average gross weekly earnings for full-time employees on adult rates, January 1997

Industry	SIC code	Men			Women			All		
		Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	A	247.1	372.0	271.6	182.5	*	207.6	240.5	337.1	262.8
Mining and quarrying	C	376.9	*	510.4	*	*	*	*	591.1	488.6
Manufacturing	D	331.7	493.8	390.7	210.3	298.4	254.5	308.2	437.2	359.4
Manufacture of food products	DA	323.1	552.7	396.5	224.2	307.4	256.3	298.4	478.8	359.2
Manufacture of textile and textile products	DB	273.5	414.5	318.4	178.2	251.4	195.0	221.4	345.5	254.9
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing	DE	370.7	530.2	443.8	234.1	334.6	309.0	347.0	448.1	402.4
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment	DL	313.5	479.8	396.5	212.9	295.2	248.4	281.2	432.1	353.4
Manufacture of transport equipment	DM	371.8	507.5	416.6	264.2	303.0	287.7	365.2	473.9	404.1
Electricity, gas and water supply	E	409.5	554.4	480.3	*	355.9	354.0	408.4	485.3	454.0
Construction	F	315.8	459.0	368.4	*	261.3	257.9	314.6	415.0	357.4
Wholesale and retail trade	G	270.6	394.5	350.1	190.2	249.0	242.9	259.7	331.9	312.5
Hotels and restaurants	H	208.3	368.4	264.3	160.8	249.2	196.8	186.9	308.0	232.4
Transport, storage and communication	I	322.7	474.7	378.2	294.2	312.7	308.7	320.2	416.6	363.8
Financial intermediation	J	383.0	610.0	600.8	*	331.3	330.3	358.3	469.0	465.9
Real estate, renting and business activities	K	282.4	525.8	459.7	204.8	316.0	309.0	272.8	438.3	399.5
Public administration and defence	L	282.2	432.6	410.4	220.2	305.4	301.7	271.2	374.5	363.6
Education	M	249.5	470.8	440.2	171.7	372.8	364.2	225.4	409.9	394.7
Health and social work	N	247.2	476.4	398.6	180.1	319.8	290.6	206.4	354.0	321.6
Other community, social and personal service activities	O	270.9	422.1	357.5	170.9	314.4	284.4	247.8	372.5	329.5
<b>All industries and services</b>	<b>A-Q</b>	<b>308.7</b>	<b>477.7</b>	<b>402.3</b>	<b>200.3</b>	<b>312.2</b>	<b>292.0</b>	<b>287.9</b>	<b>401.1</b>	<b>361.6</b>

\* Not available.

Table 3 Average gross weekly earnings for full-time employees on adult rates, January 1997

Standard Statistical Region	Men			Women			All		
	Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All
South East	328.8	544.3	470.4	224.0	355.0	337.9	308.4	458.1	418.9
East Anglia	304.9	431.2	367.6	192.0	294.7	274.1	285.1	367.8	334.9
South West	289.7	444.2	375.1	190.3	286.0	269.4	271.2	370.3	335.9
West Midlands	304.4	437.6	370.2	196.5	285.3	265.0	283.4	368.3	333.7
East Midlands	301.4	425.3	362.8	186.5	279.8	256.6	278.3	361.9	327.0
Yorkshire & Humberside	300.0	422.1	360.6	187.4	279.2	260.5	279.9	355.6	325.5
North West	307.4	442.7	378.2	196.3	290.2	273.7	287.7	369.5	339.5
North	309.3	420.4	360.6	189.6	279.5	259.9	287.5	352.0	324.7
England	310.2	482.8	407.5	201.6	315.5	295.7	289.8	405.7	366.3
Scotland	298.1	446.8	373.8	194.6	292.0	270.3	275.5	371.6	334.3
Wales	302.1	418.4	355.7	190.3	278.6	258.1	281.6	352.9	322.0
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>308.7</b>	<b>477.7</b>	<b>402.3</b>	<b>200.3</b>	<b>312.2</b>	<b>292.0</b>	<b>287.9</b>	<b>401.1</b>	<b>361.6</b>

### Box 1 Multipliers used for ratio projection

	Men	Women	All
Manual	1.0246	1.0260	1.0246
Non-manual	1.0296	1.0324	1.0303
<b>All</b>	<b>1.0281</b>	<b>1.0317</b>	<b>1.0289</b>



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## HOURS WORKED - 4th QUARTER 1996

**A**N ARTICLE in the December 1995 edition of *Labour Market Trends* introduced a new experimental series of total hours worked. This is the sixth quarterly update.

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

but not worked (e.g. holidays). The series combines information on average hours worked collected in the Labour Force Survey with data on employee numbers from the Workforce in Employment series. Full details are given in the technical note on pp 475-76 of *Labour Market Trends*, December 1995.

In the fourth quarter of 1996, total hours worked per week were 855 million (seasonally adjusted), an increase of 6 million over the

quarter (0.7 per cent), and of 12 million (1.4 per cent) over the same period last year. Both increases arise mainly from an increase in employment, with average hours staying broadly level. The increase comes mainly from employees, with total hours worked by self-employed, participants in government training schemes, unpaid family workers and armed forces remaining level. There were increases in total hours worked by

employees and self-employed in production and construction, in agriculture, fishing and forestry and in services, with a small fall in public administration, defence, education, health and social work.

There have been changes to the figures published previously due to revisions to the underlying Workforce in Employment series, affecting figures from December 1995. These are not individually marked on the tables.

Table 1 Total hours worked per week

		Employees in employment				Self-employed			HMF WRGT UPFW <sup>a</sup>	Total	
		Male		Female		All					
		All	Part-time	All	Part-time	Male	Female	All			
Unadjusted for seasonal variation											
1992	Jun	417	14	269	70	686	107	25	132	24	842
	Sep	405	14	260	67	665	107	25	132	24	821
	Dec	421	15	274	73	695	106	24	130	24	849
1993	Mar	394	14	262	69	656	96	21	117	23	796
	Jun	412	14	271	71	683	104	24	128	22	833
	Sep	399	15	259	68	658	106	23	129	22	808
Dec	416	15	275	74	691	108	23	131	21	844	
1994	Mar	393	15	264	71	657	100	22	123	21	800
	Jun	414	15	275	73	689	109	24	134	20	843
	Sep	404	16	260	68	664	111	23	134	20	819
Dec	424	16	281	75	704	114	24	139	20	864	
1995	Mar	401	15	268	71	669	104	22	126	19	814
	Jun	423	16	278	74	701	113	24	137	19	858
	Sep	406	16	263	68	670	111	23	134	18	822
Dec	431	17	283	76	713	113	24	137	18	868	
1996	Mar	403	16	267	71	669	100	22	122	17	809
	Jun	425	17	280	74	705	108	24	132	17	854
	Sep	412	19	271	71	683	111	24	135	17	834
Dec	437	19	290	78	727	113	25	137	17	881	
Adjusted for seasonal variation											
1992	Jun	410	14	264	69	674	106	24	130	24	828
	Sep	412	14	268	70	680	105	25	130	24	834
	Dec	408	14	265	70	674	103	23	126	24	824
1993	Mar	407	14	267	70	673	103	23	125	23	822
	Jun	404	14	266	70	671	103	23	126	22	819
	Sep	405	15	268	71	673	104	23	127	22	821
Dec	404	15	267	71	670	104	23	127	21	819	
1994	Mar	406	15	268	72	675	107	24	131	21	826
	Jun	407	15	270	72	677	108	24	132	21	829
	Sep	411	15	268	71	679	109	23	133	20	832
Dec	411	16	272	72	683	111	24	135	20	838	
1995	Mar	414	16	273	72	687	111	23	134	19	840
	Jun	415	16	273	73	689	112	24	135	20	844
	Sep	413	16	272	71	685	109	23	132	18	835
Dec	418	17	274	73	692	109	23	133	18	843	
1996	Mar	416	17	272	72	687	107	23	131	18	835
	Jun	417	17	275	73	693	107	23	130	17	840
	Sep	419	18	279	74	699	109	24	133	17	849
Dec	424	19	281	75	705	109	24	133	17	855	

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

Table 2 Total hours worked per week, employees and self-employed, by region and by sex and industry group

Standard region	SIC 92									Millions
	Unadjusted for seasonal variation			Agriculture hunting, forestry & fishing	Production industries	Construction	Other services	Public admin. defence, education, health & social work	Additivity adjustments	
	Male	Female	All	A/B	C-E	F	G-K/O-P	L-N		
<b>South East</b>										
1996 Mar	166.5	98.6	265.1	2.9	36.7	18.1	156.5	51.7	-0.9	
Jun	174.8	101.8	276.6	3.2	37.7	20.0	163.8	52.4	-0.5	
Sep	172.8	100.1	273.0	3.7	36.8	20.2	162.4	49.8	0.0	
Dec	181.7	105.8	287.5	3.4	38.0	21.6	170.0	54.8	-0.3	
<b>East Anglia</b>										
1996 Mar	19.2	9.6	28.8	1.2	6.3	2.1	13.9	5.4	0.0	
Jun	20.6	10.4	30.9	1.4	6.6	2.4	14.7	5.9	0.0	
Sep	20.9	10.4	31.3	1.6	6.5	2.6	14.8	5.8	0.1	
Dec	21.4	11.1	32.5	1.3	6.6	2.8	15.3	6.5	0.0	
<b>South West</b>										
1996 Mar	41.1	22.8	63.9	3.4	12.0	5.1	30.4	13.1	-0.1	
Jun	43.7	24.6	68.3	3.7	13.1	4.8	32.5	14.3	-0.1	
Sep	44.2	24.0	68.2	3.9	12.9	5.5	33.2	12.9	-0.2	
Dec	45.5	24.7	70.2	3.6	13.7	5.6	33.3	14.3	-0.2	
<b>West Midlands</b>										
1996 Mar	47.1	25.1	72.2	1.9	20.0	5.2	31.5	13.3	0.4	
Jun	50.1	26.7	76.8	2.2	21.0	5.9	33.3	13.9	0.5	
Sep	48.1	25.4	73.6	2.3	19.7	6.0	32.4	12.9	0.3	
Dec	51.8	27.6	79.5	2.2	22.4	6.0	33.7	14.7	0.4	
<b>East Midlands</b>										
1996 Mar	35.6	19.4	55.0	1.5	15.6	4.0	22.9	10.8	0.1	
Jun	37.6	20.9	58.4	1.7	15.8	4.5	25.1	11.2	0.0	
Sep	36.1	19.5	55.5	1.8	14.8	4.8	24.3	9.9	0.0	
Dec	37.9	21.4	59.2	1.8	16.8	4.4	24.5	11.7	0.0	
<b>Yorkshire &amp; Humberside</b>										
1996 Mar	42.8	23.2	66.0	1.7	15.2	5.3	29.7	13.8	0.2	
Jun	45.5	24.0	69.6	1.7	16.2	6.0	31.6	13.8	0.3	
Sep	43.7	23.7	67.4	1.7	15.2	6.0	31.9	12.3	0.3	
Dec	46.0	25.5	71.6	1.6	16.5	6.2	32.7	14.3	0.3	
<b>North West</b>										
1996 Mar	52.2	30.9	83.0	1.5	18.8	5.8	38.8	17.8	0.3	
Jun	54.1	32.0	86.1	1.6	19.3	6.3	40.3	18.3	0.2	
Sep	53.9	31.1	85.0	1.9	18.5	6.4	40.8	17.4	0.1	
Dec	57.1	33.5	90.6	1.6	19.9	7.0	42.9	19.0	0.2	
<b>North</b>										
1996 Mar	22.5	13.5	36.0	1.1	8.6	2.6	15.1	8.5	0.0	
Jun	24.1	14.5	38.6	1.2	9.6	2.7	16.0	9.1	0.0	
Sep	23.6	13.8	37.3	1.6	9.3	2.6	15.6	8.5	-0.2	
Dec	24.7	14.6	39.3	1.3	9.9	3.0	15.8	9.3	-0.1	
<b>Wales</b>										
1996 Mar	22.2	12.5	34.7	2.2	8.3	2.5	13.0	8.6	0.1	
Jun	24.1	13.3	37.4	2.4	8.9	3.2	13.9	9.0	-0.1	
Sep	23.5	13.0	36.5	2.5	8.6	3.0	14.7	7.9	-0.2	
Dec	23.4	13.5	36.9	2.3	9.0	3.0	14.5	8.5	-0.3	
<b>Scotland</b>										
1996 Mar	40.3	25.6	65.9	2.7	12.4	5.4	30.0	15.6	-0.2	
Jun	44.0	28.2	72.2	3.1	13.6	6.3	32.8	16.7	-0.2	
Sep	42.8	26.6	69.4	2.7	13.1	6.1	32.6	15.0	0.0	
Dec	45.0	28.5	73.5	2.9	14.0	6.2	33.9	16.6	-0.1	
<b>Great Britain</b>										
1996 Mar	489.5	281.1	770.5	20.0	153.9	56.1	381.8	158.7	0.0	
Jun	518.6	296.3	814.9	22.1	161.9	62.1	404.0	164.7	0.1	
Sep	509.6	287.7	797.3	23.6	155.4	63.2	402.8	152.3	0.1	
Dec	534.6	306.1	840.7	22.0	166.7	65.8	416.5	169.7	0.0	
<b>Northern Ireland<sup>b</sup></b>										
1996 Mar	13.6	7.8	21.4	1.8	3.9	1.6	7.9	6.2	0.0	
Jun	14.1	8.1	22.2	2.0	4.2	1.6	7.9	6.5	-0.1	
Sep	13.3	7.1	20.4	2.2	3.7	1.5	7.5	5.5	-0.1	
Dec	15.0	8.6	23.5	2.0	4.6	1.8	8.1	7.0	0.0	

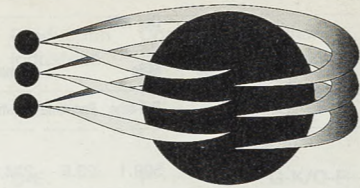
a The sum of total hours by industry may not be equal to the regional total. The additivity adjustment shows the difference. For an explanation see the technical note on pages 475-476 Labour Market Trends, December 1995.

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

Table 3 Total hours worked per week, employees and self-employed, by industry

United Kingdom	Section Subsection Group Class	Millions												
		Dec 1996				Sep 1996				Dec 1995				
		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		
		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	
Adjusted for seasonal variation	A-P	509.1	23.6	224.8	80.6	838.2	528.3	303.6	831.8	505.6	21.9	219.2	78.2	824.8
All sections (excluding Q)														
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	A/B	20.0	1.2	2.6	0.6	24.4	20.4	3.2	23.6	19.7	1.1	3.0	0.6	24.5
Mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply	C-E	125.1	1.5	34.0	4.2	164.8	125.6	37.4	163.0	127.0	1.2	33.8	4.1	166.1
Construction	F	60.1	0.7	3.3	0.6	64.7	59.9	3.8	63.7	59.2	0.7	3.0	0.6	63.5
Wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants transport, financial, real estate and other services, employed persons in private households	G-K/O-P	244.5	16.5	111.8	42.7	415.5	258.3	153.9	412.2	240.5	15.2	107.4	42.1	405.2
Public administration, defence, education, health and social work	L-N	59.4	3.8	73.2	32.4	168.9	64.0	105.3	169.3	59.1	3.8	71.9	30.7	165.5
Unadjusted for seasonal variation	A-P	525.3	24.2	230.7	84.0	864.2	522.9	294.8	817.7	521.0	22.5	224.9	81.6	849.9
All sections (excluding Q)														
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	A/B	19.9	1.2	2.4	0.6	24.1	22.2	3.5	25.7	19.5	1.2	2.8	0.6	24.1
Mining and quarrying	C	2.6	*	0.3	*	2.9	2.5	0.2	2.7	2.8	*	0.2	*	3.0
Manufacturing	D	123.5	1.4	34.3	4.4	163.6	116.3	35.4	151.6	123.8	1.2	33.8	4.2	163.0
Manufacture of:														
food products, beverages & tobacco	DA	12.2	0.2	4.4	1.0	17.8	11.5	4.9	16.4	11.9	0.2	4.1	1.0	17.2
textiles and textile products	DB	5.8	*	6.7	0.7	13.3	5.3	6.2	11.5	5.8	*	6.2	0.6	12.7
leather and leather products	DC	0.8	*	0.4	*	1.2	0.7	0.4	1.1	0.8	*	0.4	*	1.3
wood and wood products	DD	3.4	*	0.4	*	3.9	3.3	0.3	3.5	3.5	*	0.4	0.2	4.2
pulp, paper & paper products, publishing and printing	DE	11.9	0.3	4.9	0.7	17.7	11.7	5.1	16.8	12.4	0.3	4.8	0.6	18.1
coke, refined petroleum products & nuclear fuel	DF	0.9	*	*	*	1.1	1.0	0.2	1.1	0.9	*	0.2	*	1.1
chemicals, chemical products & man-made fibres	DG	7.0	*	2.2	0.2	9.4	6.6	2.4	9.1	7.2	*	2.4	0.2	9.8
rubber and plastic products	DH	7.7	*	1.5	0.2	9.6	7.0	1.6	8.6	7.3	*	1.5	0.2	9.1
other non-metallic mineral products	DI	4.9	*	0.9	*	5.9	4.5	1.0	5.4	4.9	*	0.9	*	6.0
basic metals	DJ	20.9	*	2.4	0.3	23.7	19.7	2.5	22.2	21.0	*	2.4	0.3	23.8
machinery and equipment NEC	DK	14.6	*	2.3	0.2	17.1	13.2	2.4	15.6	14.0	*	2.3	0.2	16.6
electrical and optical equipment	DL	14.0	0.2	5.2	0.5	19.8	13.7	5.4	19.0	14.1	*	5.1	0.4	19.7
transport equipment	DM	13.4	*	1.4	*	15.0	12.2	1.5	13.7	13.4	*	1.4	*	15.0
Manufacturing NEC	DN	6.2	*	1.5	0.2	8.0	5.9	1.5	7.4	6.5	*	1.7	0.2	8.4
Electricity, gas and water supply	E	4.0	*	0.7	*	4.8	3.9	0.8	4.8	5.0	*	1.0	*	6.1
Construction	F	62.9	0.7	3.4	0.7	67.6	61.0	3.8	64.7	61.9	0.6	3.1	0.7	66.3
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	G	78.8	5.4	31.3	18.7	134.1	81.3	47.9	129.2	81.0	5.1	31.2	19.2	136.6
Hotels and restaurants	H	18.0	3.0	13.0	7.1	41.1	20.4	20.3	40.7	16.8	2.8	11.9	6.8	38.3
Transport, storage and communication	I	46.9	1.5	9.6	1.5	59.4	46.8	10.5	57.3	46.5	1.2	8.6	1.5	57.8
Financial intermediation	J	18.2	0.2	14.4	2.2	35.1	17.3	16.4	33.8	18.6	0.2	14.7	2.1	35.6
Real estate, renting and business activities	K	68.4	4.4	32.5	9.6	114.8	68.6	40.8	109.3	64.4	4.2	30.6	9.3	108.5
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	L	24.7	0.5	15.9	3.1	44.2	24.3	18.5	42.8	25.1	0.5	15.8	3.0	44.4
Education	M	18.7	1.6	23.3	10.1	53.7	15.2	23.3	38.6	18.4	1.5	23.2	9.8	52.9
Health and social work	N	18.6	2.1	37.3	20.8	78.8	20.6	55.8	76.5	18.3	2.0	36.2	19.5	76.0
Other community, social and personal service activities; employed persons in private households	O-P	20.1	2.3	12.6	5.1	40.1	22.5	17.4	39.9	19.0	2.0	11.7	4.7	37.4

Estimates of less than 150,000 hours are not published. Note: NEC - Not elsewhere classified.



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## Spotlight on Yorkshire and the Humber



This is the second in the series of articles examining the labour market from a regional perspective, following on from the profile of the South West in the January 1997 issue. This time the spotlight is on Yorkshire and the Humber.

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

THE REGION OF Yorkshire and the Humber comprises the counties of South and West Yorkshire, and the former counties of Humberside and North Yorkshire (see *technical note*). It covers 6 per cent of the UK's total land mass, and with the North York Moors and the Yorkshire Dales lying within its boundaries, a fifth of the land area is designated as National Park. However, the region also includes many large urban areas, such as Hull, York, Sheffield, Leeds and Bradford. The region is defined identically as a Standard Statistical Region (SSR) and a Government Office Region (GOR). The region has an overall population density above the UK average, but the population distribution is unevenly spread - for example North Yorkshire has one of the lowest population densities in the country, while West Yorkshire has one of the highest. The region has a population of five million people, of whom approximately

### CONTENTS

- INTRODUCTION:** A broad overview of Yorkshire and the Humber and its labour market.
- DEMOGRAPHY:** The resident population in the region over the past few years, and labour force projections.
- EMPLOYMENT:** Comparing the region's employment trends with the national picture, with an analysis by industry.
- VACANCIES:** A look at the level of Jobcentre vacancies in the region from 1987 to 1997.
- UNEMPLOYMENT:** Unemployment rates together with age and duration analyses.
- REDUNDANCIES:** The region's redundancy rate in comparison with the national average.
- EARNINGS:** Average gross weekly earnings in the region, analysed by sex and industry.
- QUALIFICATIONS AND TRAINING:** Economically active in the region by their highest qualification, and the numbers receiving job-related training.

2.2 million are currently in the workforce. Between 1985 and 1995, the recorded population percentage increase was the same as for Great Britain as a whole. However, the proportionate increase

between 1986 and 1996 in the workforce was higher than the national average.

In 1995, the region's economy accounted for approximately 8 per cent of the UK's GDP.

The range of manufacturing and service industries within the region covers virtually all sectors, and encompasses a broad occupational structure. In particular, the region has a higher proportion of employees in the manufacturing industries than Great Britain as a whole.

Unemployment in the region, as in the UK as a whole, has followed the same trends over the last decade on both the claimant count and ILO measures.

In 1986 the region had one of the highest rates in the country of working days lost to labour disputes, 142 per 1,000 employees compared with the UK average of 90. A decade later in 1996, there were 46 days lost per 1,000 employees, compared with the UK rate of 59. With the exception of 1992, from 1988 to 1996 the rate in the region was below the UK average.

## DEMOGRAPHY

ACCORDING TO mid-year population estimates, over the decade 1985 to 1995 the region recorded a 3 per cent population increase, the same as the average for Great Britain.

The number of residents in the region rose steadily from the late 1980s until 1994, with growth slowing over the year to 1995 (due to a decrease in female residents). This is in contrast to the situation in Great Britain, where the population – both overall and for both sexes – has increased steadily each year.

### Resident population

The rate of growth in resident population between 1985 and 1995 varied widely within the region. The East Riding of Yorkshire recorded a 12 per cent increase over the decade, whereas there was a very slight decrease in South Yorkshire. (Table 1)

There are more resident females than males in the region, solely due to women outnumbering men in the 50 and over age group. However, between 1985 and 1995 the percentage increase in the male population was slightly greater than that for females. This follows the trend for Great Britain as a whole, as does the population structure by age and sex. (Table 2)

According to the autumn 1996 Labour Force Survey (LFS), the region's proportion of ethnic minority residents was below the Great Britain average – 5 compared with 6 per cent. However, the proportion of Pakistani/Bangladeshi residents – 3 per cent – was the second highest in the country.

### The labour force

In autumn 1996, for both those aged 16 and over and those of working age, the region had a lower economic activity rate than the UK. (Table 3)

Between 1986 and 1996, there was a 3 per cent increase in the labour force in the region – less than the UK average of 4 per cent. The number of women in the labour force rose by 8 per cent over the decade, whereas the number of men fell slightly – both in line with the national trend. The number of 16 to 24-year-olds in the labour force fell by over a quarter both regionally and nationally, but the 24 per cent increase in those aged 65 and over in the labour force in the region was three times the national average. (Table 4)

### Future trends

Between 1996 and 2006, the region is projected to see an increase of 5 per cent in the labour force, the same as for the UK. In 2006, it is estimated that women will make up 45 per cent of the region's and 46 per cent of the country's labour force – a rise of one percentage point regionally and two points nationally. In the region there is a projected 8 per cent increase in the number of women in the labour force, and 2 per cent for men – similar rises to the national estimates. There is a projected 18 per cent fall in the number of 25 to 34-year-olds in the region, but a similar percentage increase in those aged 35 to 64. These changes reflect the small number of births in the 1970s, following a much larger number in the 1960s. Among women, there is a projected 43 per cent rise in the number of 60 to 64-year-olds. Again, these regional figures follow the national trend. (Table 4)

Table 1 Resident population

	Population (thousands)							Population percentage change		
	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1985-1995	1990-1995	1994-1995
	Great Britain	55,127	55,972	56,207	56,388	56,559	56,753	56,957	3.3	1.8
<b>Yorkshire and the Humber</b>	<b>4,907</b>	<b>4,962</b>	<b>4,983</b>	<b>5,002</b>	<b>5,014</b>	<b>5,025</b>	<b>5,029</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>
East Riding of Yorkshire UA <sup>a</sup>	275	295	296	298	302	306	308	12.3	4.4	0.9
Kingston upon Hull UA <sup>a</sup>	270	263	267	268	268	269	269	-0.4	2.0	-0.2
North East Lincolnshire UA <sup>a</sup>	161	161	162	162	162	161	160	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8
North Lincolnshire UA <sup>a</sup>	150	153	154	153	153	153	152	1.4	-0.3	-0.7
York UA <sup>b</sup>	171	173	174	173	173	174	174	2.3	0.7	0.0
North Yorkshire <sup>b</sup>	521	541	545	550	548	552	556	6.8	2.7	0.8
South Yorkshire	1,305	1,301	1,302	1,304	1,306	1,305	1,304	-0.1	0.3	-0.1
West Yorkshire	2,055	2,075	2,085	2,094	2,102	2,104	2,106	2.5	1.5	0.1

a Comprise the former county of Humberside.  
b Comprise the former county of North Yorkshire.

Source: Mid-year population estimates, Nomis, ONS

Table 2 Resident population: by age and sex, 1995

Percentage aged:	Yorkshire and the Humber			Great Britain		
	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All
	0-14	20.4	18.7	19.5	20.2	18.4
15-19	6.2	5.6	5.9	6.1	5.6	5.9
20-29	15.4	13.9	14.7	15.3	14.1	14.7
30-39	15.7	14.5	15.1	15.8	14.8	15.3
40-49	13.7	13.1	13.4	13.8	13.2	13.5
50-59	10.9	10.6	10.8	11.0	10.7	10.8
60 and over	17.8	23.5	20.7	17.8	23.2	20.6
All ages (=100 per cent) (thousands)	2,474	2,556	5,029	27,922	29,035	56,957

Source: Mid-year population estimates, Nomis, ONS

Table 3 Economic activity, autumn 1996

	In employment			ILO unemployment rate	Total economically active (=100%) (thousands)	Economic activity rate for all aged 16 and over <sup>c</sup> (percentages)	Economic activity rate for all of working age <sup>d</sup> (percentages)
	Employees <sup>a</sup>	Self-employed <sup>a</sup>	Total <sup>b</sup>				
	United Kingdom	85.9	12.8				
<b>Yorkshire and the Humber</b>	<b>86.8</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>91.3</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>2,437</b>	<b>61.9</b>	<b>78.0</b>
Humberside <sup>d</sup>	88.0	10.8	91.7	8.3	438	61.3	78.4
North Yorkshire <sup>d</sup>	81.2	17.0	95.6	4.4	361	64.4	81.0
South Yorkshire	88.7	9.7	89.3	10.7	595	58.2	74.2
West Yorkshire	87.4	11.8	90.7	9.3	1,043	63.6	79.0

a As a percentage of all in employment – including unpaid family workers, those on government training programmes and those who did not state whether they were employees or self-employed.  
b As a percentage of the economically active.  
c Working age: 16-59 for women; 16-64 for men.  
d The former counties of Humberside and North Yorkshire.

Source: Labour Force Survey, ONS

Table 4 The projected labour force: by age and sex<sup>a</sup>

Percentage aged:	Yorkshire and the Humber								
	All			Men			Women		
	1986	1996	2006	1986	1996	2006	1986	1996	2006
16-24	23.4	16.4	15.6	22.4	16.2	15.4	24.8	16.7	15.8
25-34	23.0	27.2	21.1	24.2	27.9	21.9	21.3	26.3	20.3
35-44	23.9	23.7	27.6	23.2	27.0	25.0	25.0	24.5	28.3
45-59	25.0	27.9	30.4	24.6	27.3	29.8	25.6	28.7	31.2
60-64	3.5	3.3	4.0	4.4	4.0	4.5	2.3	2.5	3.4
65 and over	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.1
All of working age <sup>b</sup> (thousands)	2,296	2,362	2,464	1,346	1,337	1,363	951	1,026	1,100
All aged 16 and over (= 100 per cent) (thousands)	2,346	2,424	2,534	1,363	1,356	1,383	983	1,067	1,152

Percentage aged:	United Kingdom								
	All			Men			Women		
	1986	1996	2006	1986	1996	2006	1986	1996	2006
16-24	22.9	16.0	15.0	21.6	15.7	14.8	24.8	16.6	15.3
25-34	23.1	26.9	21.2	24.0	27.4	21.9	21.9	26.2	20.4
35-44	23.3	23.6	27.3	22.9	23.3	26.8	23.9	24.1	27.9
45-59	25.3	28.3	30.7	25.0	27.7	30.2	25.6	29.1	31.4
60-64	3.9	3.5	4.3	4.9	4.1	4.7	2.6	2.8	3.8
65 and over	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.1
All of working age <sup>b</sup> (thousands)	26,861	27,747	29,154	15,791	15,713	16,109	11,070	12,034	13,045
All aged 16 and over (= 100 per cent) (thousands)	27,566	28,554	30,092	16,055	15,986	16,376	11,511	12,546	13,715

a The projections for 2006 are 1994-based. These will be updated to take account of actual events since 1994 when the next set of sub-national population projections have been prepared.  
b 16-59 for women and 16-64 for men.

Source: Labour Force Survey and labour force projections, ONS

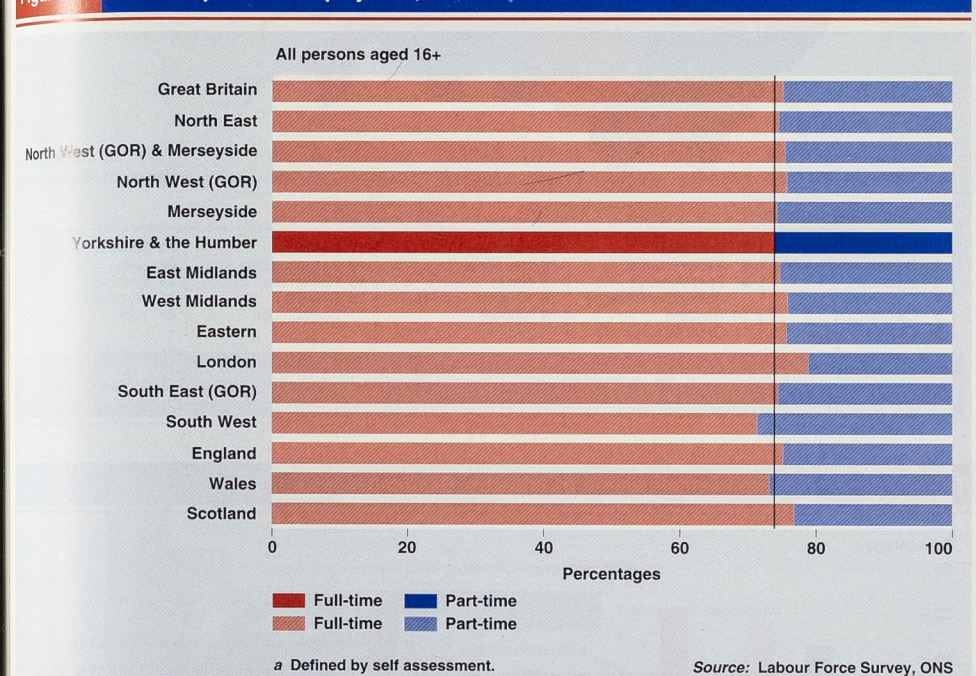
Table 5 Employment, spring quarters

	Population (thousands)					Percentage change				
	1986	1990 <sup>a</sup>	1993 <sup>b</sup>	1995	1996	1986-1996	1990-1996	1990-1993	1993-1996	1995-1996
	All aged 16 and over	2,060	2,248	2,203	2,224	2,223	7.9	-1.1	-2.0	0.9
Yorkshire and the Humber	23,984	26,324	24,907	25,350	25,578	6.6	-2.8	-5.4	2.7	0.9
Great Britain										
Employees	1,791	1,927	1,908	1,922	1,931	7.8	0.2	-1.0	1.2	0.5
Yorkshire and the Humber	20,852	22,388	21,313	21,675	22,020	5.6	-1.6	-4.8	3.3	1.6
Great Britain										
Self-employed	222	267	240	260	258	16.2	-3.4	-10.1	7.5	-0.8
Yorkshire and the Humber	2,729	3,482	3,108	3,269	3,205	17.4	-8.0	-10.7	3.1	-2.0
Great Britain										

<sup>a</sup> Chosen to represent an employment peak.  
<sup>b</sup> Chosen to represent an employment trough.

Source: Labour Force Survey, ONS

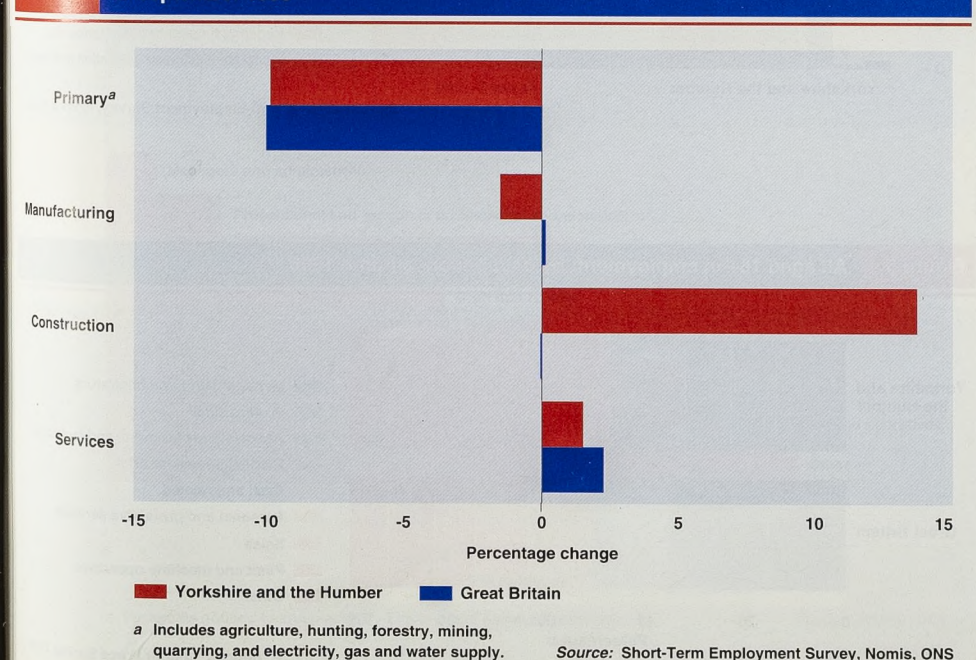
Figure 1 Full- and part-time employment, autumn 1996



a Defined by self assessment.

Source: Labour Force Survey, ONS

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



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

Source: Short-Term Employment Survey, Nomis, ONS

## EMPLOYMENT

ACCORDING TO the LFS, the numbers of those aged 16 and over in employment in the region rose from 2.1 million to 2.2 million over the decade to spring 1996. This was equivalent to an 8 per cent increase, slightly higher than the average in Great Britain of 7 per cent.

The Workforce in Employment estimates indicate that there has been a structural shift from manufacturing to the service industries both regionally and nationally since 1986.

### Employment trends

Between 1986 and 1996, the overall trend in the number of people aged 16 and over in employment in the region followed that of Great Britain. The only differences were that between 1990 (an employment peak) and 1993 (an employment trough), the level fell less sharply than for Great Britain as a whole, and since then the region has experienced weaker growth. (Table 5)

The number of women aged 16 and over in employment in the region increased by 14 per cent between spring 1986 and 1996, compared with the increase of 4 per cent among men. These figures were higher than the Great Britain averages of 13 and 2 per cent respectively.

The number of employees in the region increased by 8 per cent between 1986 and 1996, from 1.8 million to 1.9 million. This compares with a national average increase over the decade of 6 per cent. (Table 5)

Between 1986 and 1996, the number of self-employed in the region rose by 36,000 to 258,000. This 16 per cent increase was similar to the national average of 17 per cent. The number of self-employed men in the region rose by 19 per cent over the decade, compared with 17 per cent for Great Britain. Among women, the increase was 7 per cent regionally but 20 per cent nationally. In autumn 1996 (as in recent years), the proportion of self-employed workers in the region was close to the national average, 12 compared with 13 per cent. (Table 5)

### Full- and part-time employment

Around three-quarters of all those aged 16 and over in employment work full-time, both in the region and in Great Britain as a whole. (Figure 1)

In autumn 1996, 48 per cent of all women in employment worked part-time in the region, compared with a national average of 44 per cent. For men, the proportion was slightly below 10 per cent both regionally and nationally. Just over four-fifths of part-time workers in the region are women, with the proportion in recent years being slightly higher than the national average.

Between autumn 1992 and 1996, part-time employment increased in the region by 2 per cent, compared with a 9 per cent rise nationally. The number of men in the region working part-time increased by 15 per cent over this period, but for women there was a slight decrease. Nationally, there were increases for both sexes of 29 and 5 per cent respectively. The number of full-time workers fell slightly regionally – due entirely to a decrease among men – but rose by 2 per cent in Great Britain.

## EMPLOYMENT Continued

### Analysis by industry

The number of employees in manufacturing in the region decreased by less over the ten years to September 1996 than for Great Britain as a whole – 11 compared with 17 per cent. This was largely because Great Britain experienced a steeper decline in manufacturing employment in the early 1990s. However, between September 1995 and 1996 there was a decrease in the level regionally, as against an increase nationally. In the service industries, over the decade the percentage increase in employees was 22 per cent regionally, higher than the national average of 16 per cent. (Figure 2)

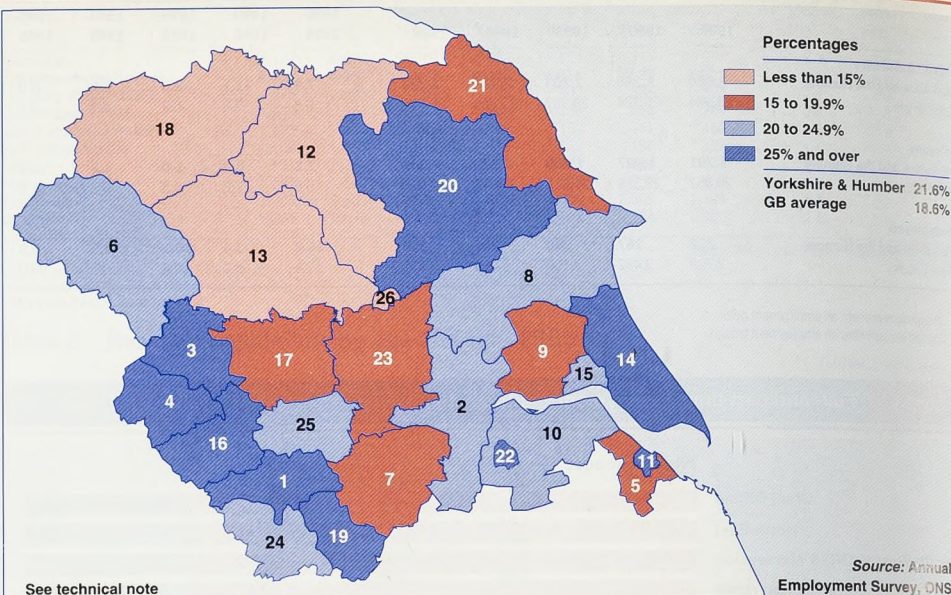
The region has a higher proportion of employees in manufacturing than the Great Britain average – in 1995 the proportions were 22 per cent and 19 per cent respectively. Within the region in 1995, Scunthorpe had the highest proportion of 34 per cent, compared with the lowest of 7 per cent recorded in the districts of Richmondshire and York. (Figure 3)

The largest employment sector – both regionally and in Great Britain – over the past few years in terms of employees has been public administration, education and health, representing 26 per cent of employees regionally and 27 per cent nationally in September 1996. The proportion of employees in the banking, finance and insurance sector was lower in the region in September 1996 than the national average, but the converse was true for the manufacturing, construction, and distribution, hotels and catering sectors. (Figure 4)

### Analysis by occupation

By occupation, the highest proportion of those aged 16 and over in employment in the region was in the clerical and secretarial group, representing 15 per cent – the same as the Great Britain average. However, nationally the highest proportion were managers and administrators, at 16 per cent. As the region has a higher proportion of employees in manufacturing than Great Britain, it also has a higher proportion of those in employment in manual occupations – the craft and related, and the plant and machine operatives groups. (Figure 5)

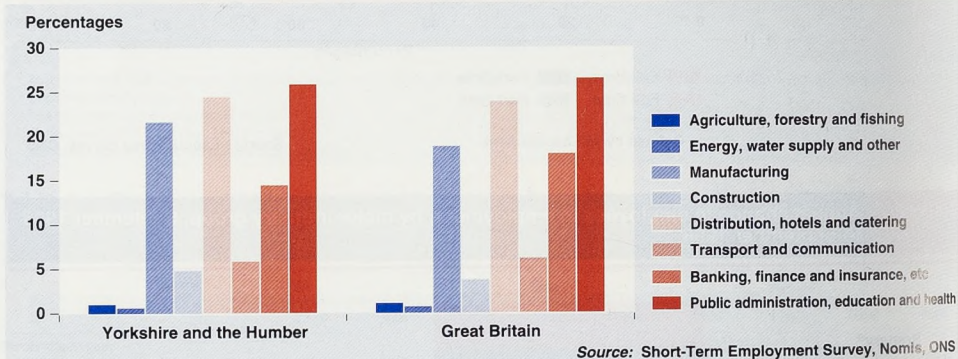
**Figure 3** Percentage of employees in manufacturing industries by Local Authority District, September 1995



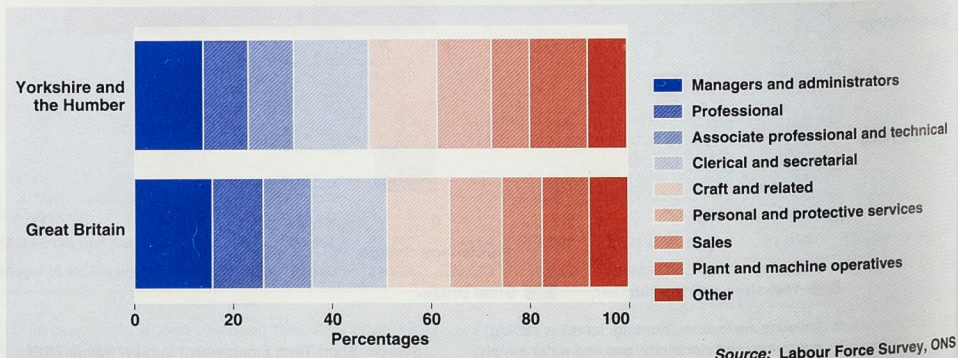
#### Local Authority Districts

1 Barnsley	7 Doncaster	12 Hambleton	17 Leeds	22 Scunthorpe
2 Boothferry	8 East Yorkshire	13 Harrogate	18 Richmondshire	23 Selby
3 Bradford	9 East Yorkshire	14 Holderness	19 Rotherham	24 Sheffield
4 Calderdale	10 Borough of Beverley	15 Kingston-upon-Hull	20 Ryedale	25 Wakefield
5 Cleethorpes	11 Great Grimsby	16 Kirkstrees	21 Scarborough	26 York
6 Craven				

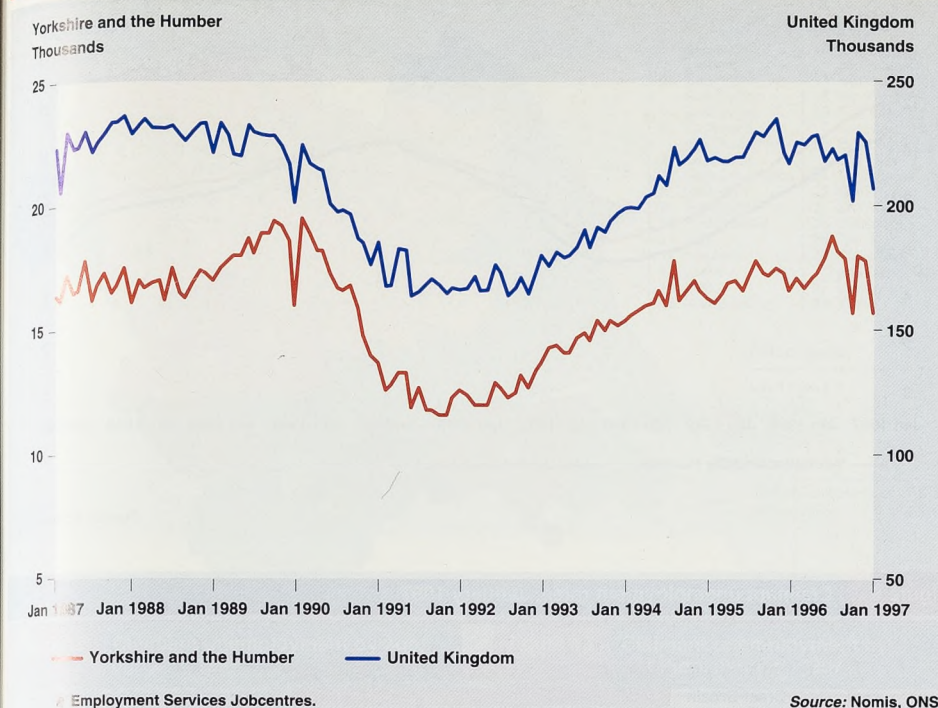
**Figure 4** Employees in employment: by industry, September 1996



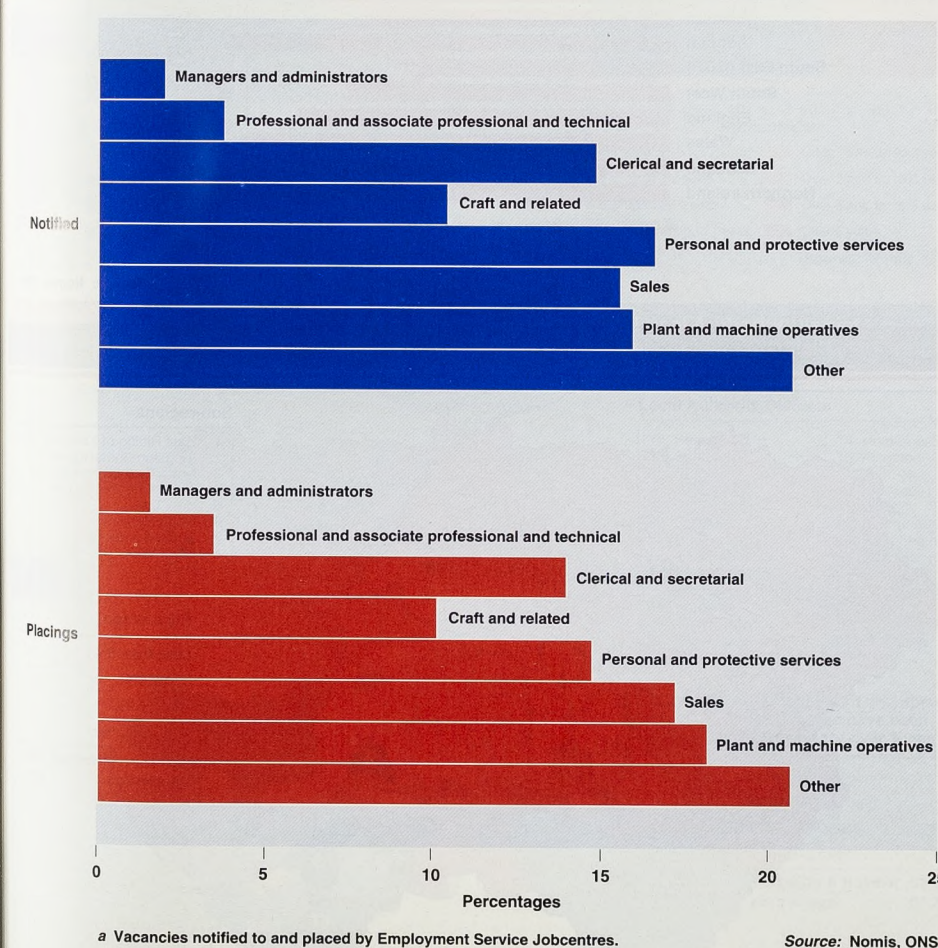
**Figure 5** All aged 16+ in employment: by occupation, autumn 1996



**Figure 6** Vacancies notified to Jobcentres,<sup>a</sup> seasonally adjusted



**Figure 7** Notified vacancies and placings<sup>a</sup> by occupation, Yorkshire and the Humber, quarter ending January 1997



## VACANCIES

OVER THE last decade, the seasonally-adjusted level of vacancies notified to ES Jobcentres in the region has moved broadly in line with the UK picture.

### Seasonally-adjusted trends since 1987

There were sharp falls in notified vacancies between 1990 and 1991 both regionally and in the UK, following which the numbers rose until 1994. Since then, they have levelled out to figures similar to those of 1987. Regionally, this has been about 17,000 per month. (Figure 6)

The number of placings by the Employment Service has followed a similar pattern to the number of notified vacancies. However, there was a fall in the national total in 1996, although Yorkshire and the Humber remained stable during this period. The number recorded in January 1997 was lower than that in January 1987, both regionally and nationally.

For unfilled vacancies, the region showed a similar pattern to the national trend. In turn this was fairly similar to that shown by notified vacancies and placings, except that the number of unfilled vacancies did not flatten out in 1994. (See technical note)

### Analysis by occupation

In the quarter ending January 1997, apart from 'other occupations', the personal and protective group made up the highest percentage of notified vacancies, both regionally (17 per cent) and in Great Britain as a whole (18 per cent). However, the largest percentage of placings in the region was in the plant and machine operatives group (18 per cent), whereas nationally it was for sales occupations with 17 per cent (again apart from 'other occupations'). (Figure 7)



## UNEMPLOYMENT

IN JANUARY 1997, the seasonally-adjusted claimant unemployment rate in the region was 7.1 per cent, compared with 6.5 per cent for the UK.

The rate on the ILO measure for autumn 1996 (not seasonally adjusted) was also higher regionally than for the UK as a whole, 8.7 compared with 8.0 per cent.

The unemployment rate for men was higher in the region than the national average on both measures. The rate on the ILO measure for women in the region was lower than the national figure, but the converse was true for the claimant count.

The level of seasonally-adjusted claimant unemployment in January 1997 was the lowest since the end of 1990, both regionally and nationally.

Claimant unemployment was 42 per cent lower in the region in January 1997 than in January 1987, and 40 per cent lower in the UK. Over the year to January 1997, the level decreased by 16 per cent in the region compared with the 18 per cent fall for the country as a whole (seasonally adjusted).

### Trends since 1987

Over the decade to January 1997, seasonally-adjusted claimant unemployment in the region has generally followed the UK trends. The percentage decrease in the level between January 1987 and the trough in April 1990 was approximately the same regionally and nationally, but the rise in unemployment during the early 1990s was sharper in the UK. However, the percentage decrease recorded between January 1994 and 1997 was higher nationally than in the region. (Figure 8)

The claimant unemployment rate in the region was 5 percentage points lower in January 1997 than in 1987, compared with the national decrease of 4.3 points over the decade (seasonally adjusted). (Figure 8)

Since 1987, unemployment levels on the ILO measure have followed the same trends as those on the claimant count, both regionally and nationally.

In the region, the unemployment rate on the ILO measure was 4.3 points lower in spring 1996 than in 1986, compared with a national decrease over the decade of 3 points. The level of ILO unemployment was a third lower in the region in spring 1996 compared with 1986, a higher proportionate decrease than in the UK (down by a quarter).

### Unemployment rates

Out of 12 regions in the UK, Yorkshire and the Humber had the sixth highest unadjusted claimant unemployment rate in January 1997, 7.5 compared with the national average of 6.8 per cent. (Figure 9)

On the ILO measure, the region had the fifth highest unemployment rate in the UK (8.7 per cent).

### Sub-regional analysis

There was a wide variation between claimant unemployment rates among the sub-regions of Yorkshire and the Humber in January 1997. North East Lincolnshire UA had the highest rate of 10.5 per cent, over twice the rate of 4.4 per cent recorded in the York UA. (Figure 10)

Figure 8 Claimant unemployment rates, January 1987 to January 1997, seasonally adjusted

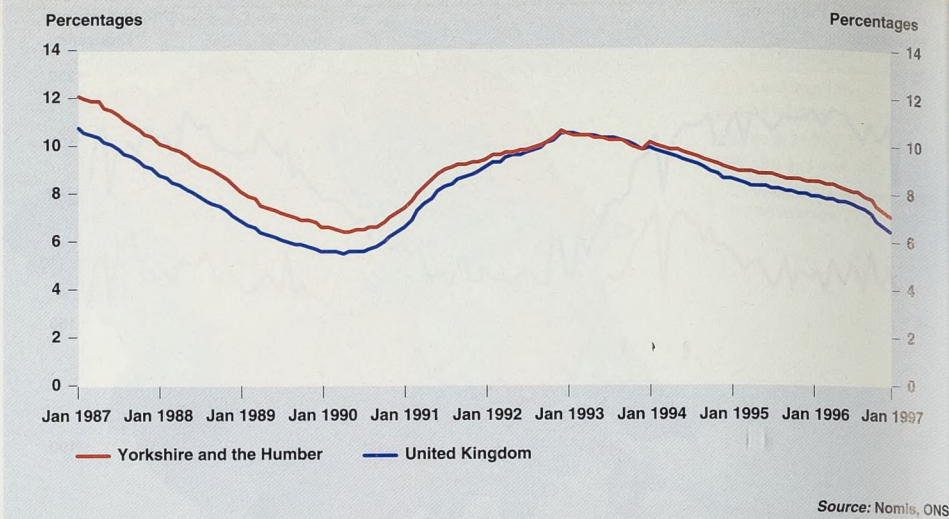


Figure 9 Claimant unemployment rates, January 1997

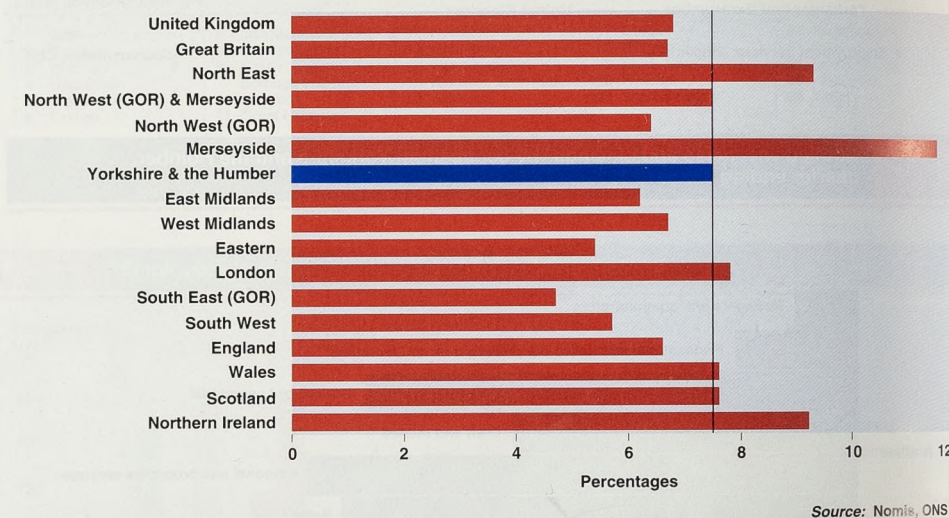


Figure 10 Claimant unemployment rates by Sub-region, January 1997

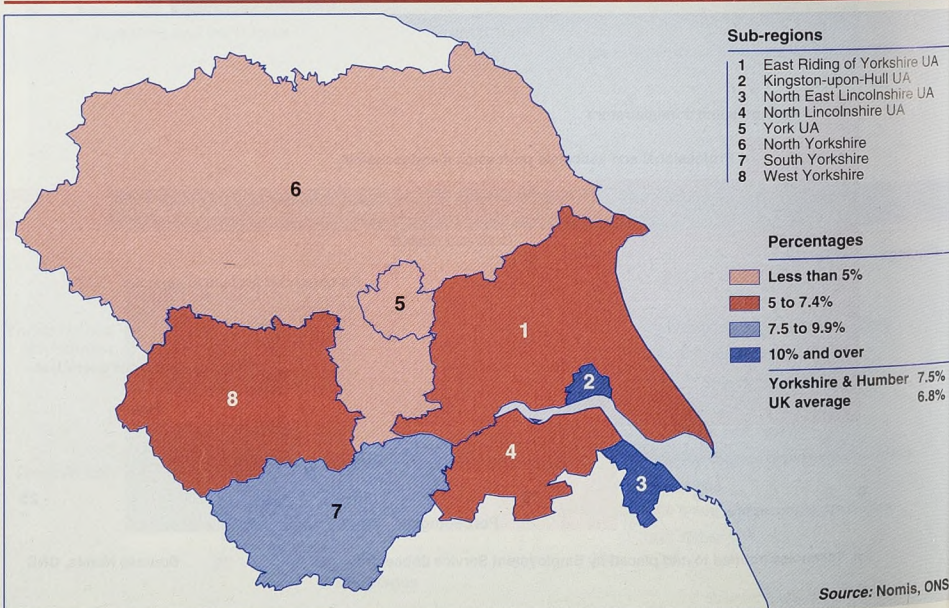


Figure 11 Claimant unemployment rates by Travel-to-Work Area, January 1997

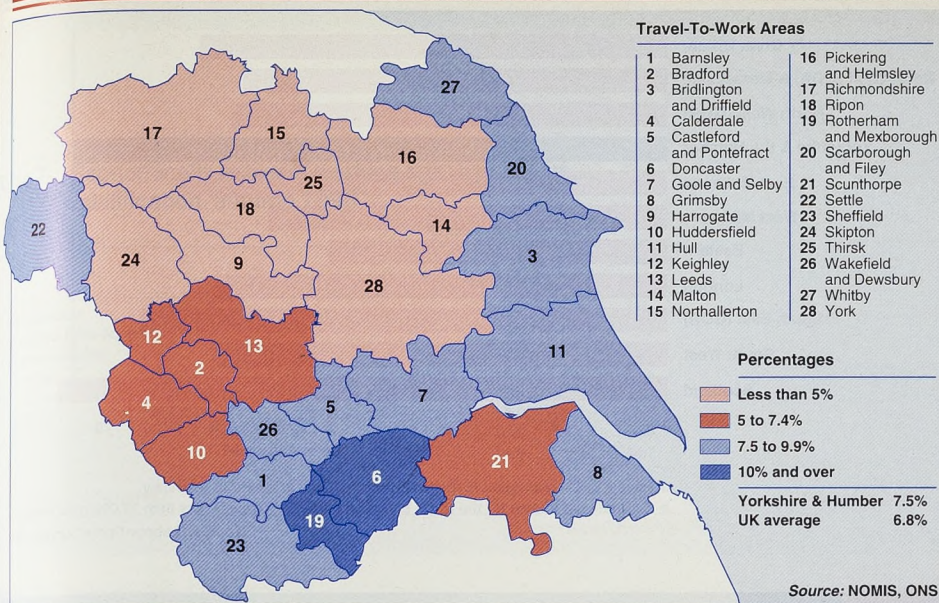


Figure 12 Claimant unemployment by age, January 1997

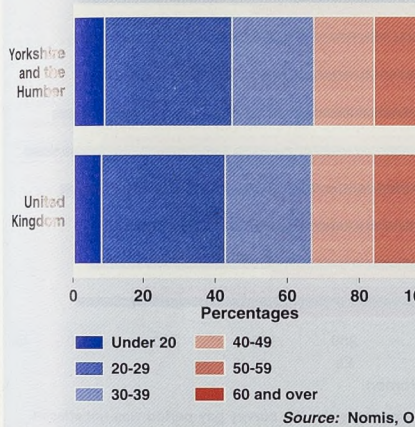


Figure 13 Claimant unemployment by duration, January 1997

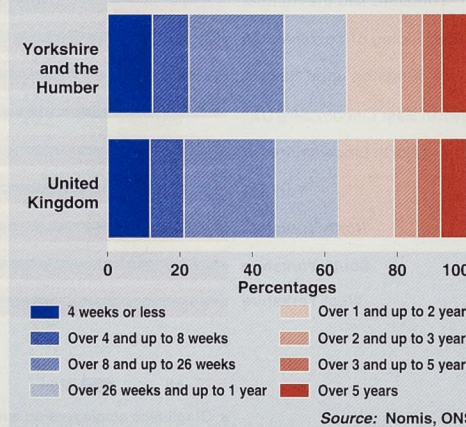
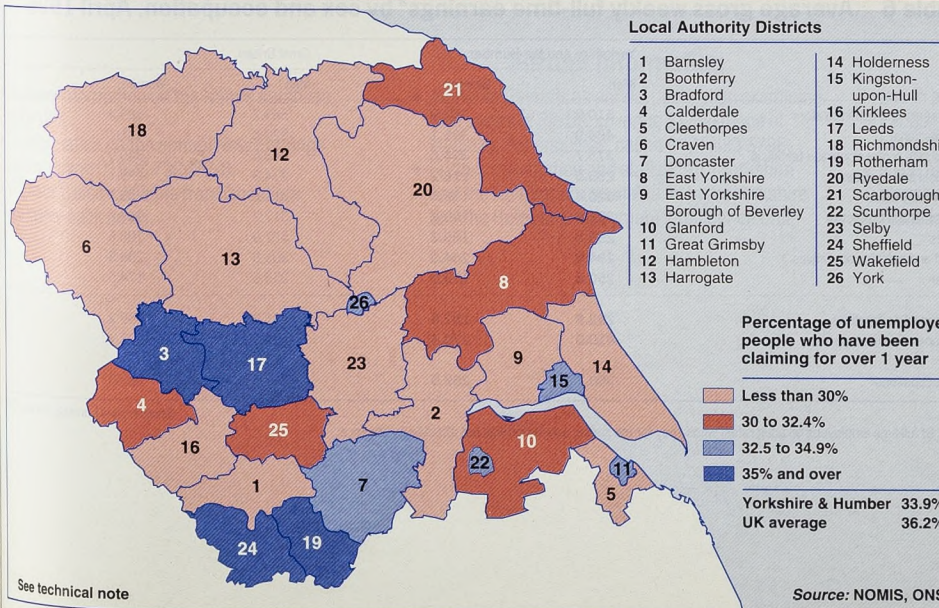


Figure 14 Concentrations of long term claimant unemployed by Local Authority District, January 1997



## UNEMPLOYMENT Continued

The travel-to-work area in the region with the highest claimant unemployment rate in January 1997 was Rotherham and Mexborough, with 12.5 per cent; the lowest rate was 2.3 per cent, for both Skipton and Thirsk. (Figure 11)

### Analysis by age

For all the major age groups, claimant unemployment was lower in the region in January 1997 than in 1987, as in the UK as a whole, with the highest percentage decreases in the younger and older age groups. The number of claimant unemployed aged 60 and over was at its lowest level over the decade in January 1997, both regionally and nationally. In the region, the number aged between 50 and 59 was also at its lowest point.

In January 1997, the highest proportion of claimant unemployed were in the 20 to 29-year-old age group, both regionally (36 per cent) and nationally (35 per cent). This was also the case for the ILO measure in autumn 1996, with the proportion of unemployed aged between 20 and 29 being 35 per cent in the region and 31 per cent for the UK as a whole. However, there is a difference between the two unemployment measures when analysed by age group, in that more people in the youngest and oldest age groups are included in the ILO measure than in the claimant count, whereas for the intermediate age groups the reverse is true. (Figure 12)

### Analysis by duration

When analysed by duration, the highest proportion of claimants in January 1997 had been unemployed for between 8 and 26 weeks, both regionally (26 per cent) and in the UK (25 per cent). On average, claimants in the region had been unemployed for a shorter duration than in the country as a whole. (Figure 13)

In all, 34 per cent of claimants were classed as long-term unemployed (over one year) in January 1997 in the region – less than the national average of 36 per cent. Within the region, there were large differences between local authority districts in January 1997 in the percentage of long-term claimant unemployed. Sheffield had the highest proportion of 42 per cent, over twice the lowest figure in Craven (18 per cent). (Figure 14)

## REDUNDANCIES

OVER THE LAST few years, the trend in redundancies in the region has moved broadly in line with the Great Britain average. The level of redundancies reached a peak between 1991 and 1992 both regionally and nationally, and then followed a downwards trend until 1994. Since then, the number of redundancies in the region has remained fairly stable at just under 20,000 per quarter – about a third less than the peak level. Nationally, the number of redundancies is around half that recorded at the peak.

The rate of redundancy in the region over the past few years, at around 10 per 1,000 employees, has been similar to the national average. This compares with rates of 16 and 18 per 1,000 employees at the regional and national peaks respectively. Note, however, that regional estimates of redundancies and regional rankings vary from quarter to quarter. (Figure 15)

## EARNINGS

FROM THE 1996 New Earnings Survey, average gross weekly earnings of full-time employees in the region were £316, compared with the Great Britain average of £352.

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

### Analysis by sex

Average gross weekly full-time earnings in April 1996 for men in the region were £351, £40 less than the Great Britain average. For women, the regional figure of £253 was £30 less than for Great Britain. (Figure 16)

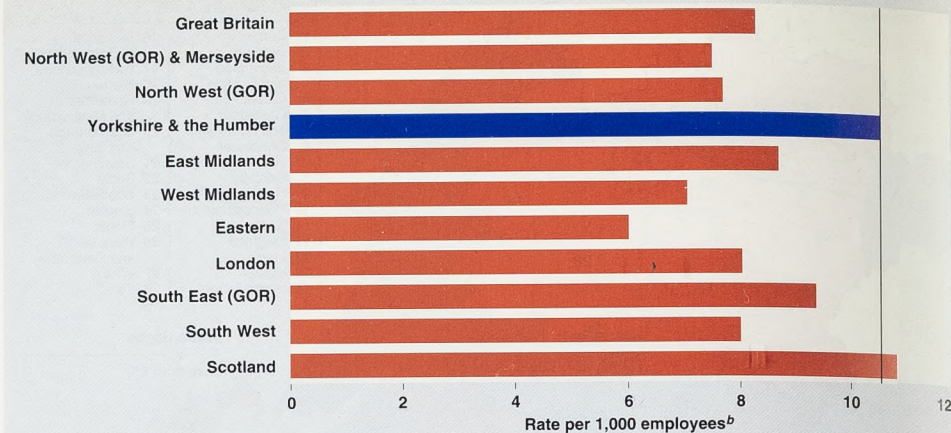
Within the region in April 1996, North Lincolnshire UA recorded the highest average gross weekly full-time pay for men, but the lowest average for women (£389 and £220 respectively). (Figure 16)

### Analysis by occupation

For men with full-time manual jobs, the average gross weekly earnings in the region in April 1996 were £293, and for non-manual jobs £410, both less than the Great Britain averages. For women in the region in April 1996, the difference between manual and non-manual jobs was less evident than for men, with average gross weekly earnings being £183 and £270 respectively. This average for women in non-manual employment was one of the lowest in the country. (Table 6)

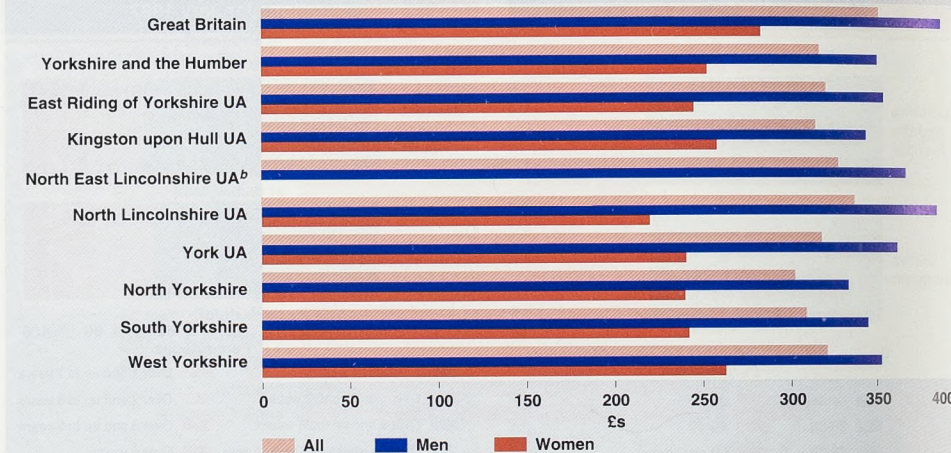
In April 1996, average gross weekly full-time earnings for men were particularly low for the associate professional and technical occupations – £376 in the region compared with the national average of £464. (Table 6)

Figure 15 Redundancy rates<sup>a</sup>, autumn 1996



<sup>a</sup> People made redundant in the three months prior to their LFS interview.  
<sup>b</sup> Estimate not shown for the North East, Merseyside or Wales - less than 10,000 redundancies.  
 Source: Labour Force Survey, ONS

Figure 16 Average gross weekly full-time earnings<sup>a</sup> by sex, April 1996



<sup>a</sup> Of full-time employees on adult rates whose pay for the survey pay-period was not affected by absence.  
<sup>b</sup> Figure for women not given due to sample size and standard error restrictions.  
 Source: New Earnings Survey, ONS

Table 6 Average gross weekly full-time earnings<sup>a</sup> by sex and occupation, April 1996

	Yorkshire and the Humber		Great Britain	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Managers and administrators	510.0	352.9	569.2	389.4
Professional	484.9	391.1	520.6	421.1
Associate professional and technical	375.7	326.6	463.5	349.9
Clerical and secretarial	256.5	216.2	274.9	239.1
Craft and related	320.4	188.4	331.6	200.1
Personal and protective	302.9	190.4	317.2	207.0
Sales	295.3	185.3	321.9	208.5
Plant and machine operatives	294.0	204.3	303.8	208.8
Other	250.6	153.0	253.6	174.5
All manual occupations	292.8	182.6	301.3	195.2
All non-manual occupations	410.0	270.4	464.0	302.4
All occupations	350.7	252.5	391.3	283.0

<sup>a</sup> Of full-time employees on adult rates, whose pay for the survey pay-period was not affected by absence.  
 Source: New Earnings Survey, ONS

## QUALIFICATIONS AND TRAINING

IN THE REGION in autumn 1996, 33 per cent of economically active people of working age were educated to A-level standard or above, less than the average for Great Britain as a whole of 37 per cent. However, a higher proportion had apprenticeship qualifications (12 per cent regionally compared with 11 per cent).

Results from the autumn 1996 LFS showed that 388,000 people in the region had received job-related training in the last four weeks. This represented 13 per cent of everyone of working age in the region, compared with a Great Britain average of 12 per cent.

### Qualifications

In autumn 1996, the proportion of those economically active of working age who were educated to degree level or equivalent was lower regionally than in Great Britain – 12 and 14 per cent respectively. (Table 7)

### Training

Since the end of 1994, the proportion of all those of working age receiving job-related training (in the four weeks prior to their LFS interview) has been higher for women than for men in the region. In Great Britain, this has been the case since the end of 1995.

Regionally, the number of people of working age undergoing job-related training has fluctuated around the 375,000 level since the series began in 1992, and has shown the same patterns as the national trend.

In autumn 1996, 287,000 employees and self-employed in the region (representing 13 per cent of the total number) had participated in job-related training in the previous four weeks. This proportion was the same as the national average. The level, both regionally and nationally, has shown a slight upwards trend in recent years. (Table 8)

Table 7 Economically active of working age: by highest qualification, autumn 1996

	Thousands and percentages	
	Yorkshire and the Humber	Great Britain
Degree or equivalent	11.7	14.1
Higher education below degree	8.6	9.1
GCE A level or equivalent	12.6	13.6
Apprenticeship	12.2	10.8
GCSE or equivalent	23.4	23.0
GSE below grade 1	4.8	4.3
Other	10.9	10.4
None	15.8	14.7
Total (= 100 per cent) (thousands)	2,369	27,209

Source: Labour Force Survey, ONS

Table 8 Persons of working age receiving job-related training<sup>a</sup>, autumn 1996

	Percentages	
	Yorkshire and the Humber	Great Britain
Total persons of working age:	12.7	12.2
men	11.9	11.5
women	13.6	13.0
Employees and self-employed:	13.4	13.2
in managerial and professional occupations	20.2	18.6
in service industries	15.6	15.1

Source: Labour Force Survey, ONS

<sup>a</sup> In the four weeks before their interview.

## Further information

- For more information on the Nomis database, see p 186.
- For information on the annual New Earnings Survey, phone 01928 792077/8.
- LFS data is also available from Quantime, see inside back cover.

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

and in particular in the quarterly publication *Labour Market Review*. For details contact Marie Craven on 0113 244 6299.

- If you have any comments on this regional profile, please contact Kelly Field at the Office for National Statistics, on 0171 533 6168.



## TECHNICAL NOTE

### Regions

Government statistical policy is that since 1st April 1997 GORs have replaced Standard Statistical Regions (SSRs) as the primary classification for the presentation of official statistics at regional level. The Yorkshire and Humber region is defined identically as a SSR and a GOR.

There are ten GORs in England, but the North West region and Merseyside are usually combined into one region for statistical purposes. There were eight SSRs in England before the change. Greater London is also a GOR, but was not a separate SSR, instead forming part of the South East.

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

Currently, LFS data for GORs are based on estimates weighted on a SSR basis. It is intended that following the switch to GORs from the mid-July release of spring 1997 data, LFS estimates will be available for GORs weighted on a GOR basis.

In April 1996, parts of the country were affected by a local government reorganisation, with some two-tier areas (comprising counties and local authority districts) being replaced by a single-tier unitary authority. Within Yorkshire and the Humber, the former county of Humberside (with its nine districts) was replaced by four unitary authorities – East Riding of Yorkshire, Kingston-upon-Hull, North Lincolnshire, and North East Lincolnshire. The district of York, along with parts of the Ryedale, Harrogate, and Selby districts, also became a unitary authority, separating from the former county of North Yorkshire. The rest of North Yorkshire remained as a county, as did both South and West Yorkshire.

Figures 3 and 14 refer to local authority districts. From April 1996, some of these were replaced by the above unitary authorities. Within the former county of North Yorkshire, the districts listed above were incorporated into York unitary authority. Within the former county of Humberside, the districts of East Yorkshire, East Yorkshire Borough of Beverley, Holderness, and part of Boothferry were merged into East Riding of Yorkshire. The rest of Boothferry, along with Glanford and Scunthorpe, became North Lincolnshire. The district of Kingston-upon-Hull was made a unitary authority, while Cleethorpes and Great Grimsby joined to form North East Lincolnshire.

### LFS data for local authorities

A further source of LFS data is the annual local area database. This makes it possible to carry out cross-sectional analyses of local area data from the survey using 14 key variables for each of the 184,000 people on the database. It was first released in May 1996, covering the period March 1994-February 1995. An updated version was released at the beginning of 1997, covering March 1995-February 1996.

LFS quarterly data is not available for unitary authorities, and so in Table 3 the former counties of Yorkshire and the Humber have been used. However, the local area database does contain unitary authority information for the period spring 1995 to winter 1995/6 (March 1995-February 1996), the first time that any LFS estimates have been produced for unitary authorities. For further details, phone Steve Hickman on 0171 533 6113.

### Employment

The LFS is considered to be the better source for estimates of overall employment, while the Workforce in Employment (i.e. the Annual Employment Survey and the Short-term Employment Survey) is the better source for employment by industry. Details of the two data sources are given in the 'Notes on summary tables' in the Labour Market Data section, p S3.

### Vacancies

Vacancy statistics during 1996 were affected by the introduction of a new vacancy circulation computer system, LMS. In effect, the introduction of this system meant that staff in Jobcentres were distracted by having to learn to use new software and therefore had less time to place people into jobs. This consequently led to a temporary rise in the level of unfilled vacancies (i.e. the stock). The effect of LMS has begun to bottom out in recent months.

### Unemployment

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

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## Publication dates of main economic indicators May - July

### Labour market statistics

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

May .....	14 Wednesday
June .....	11 Wednesday
July .....	16 Wednesday

### Retail prices index

May .....	15 Thursday
June .....	12 Thursday
July .....	17 Thursday



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## NOTES ON SUMMARY TABLES

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

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

### EMPLOYMENT

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

### GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING

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

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

### UNEMPLOYMENT

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

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

### STRENGTHS

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

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

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

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

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

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

# 0.1 SUMMARY TABLE

## The Labour Force Survey in the United Kingdom: seasonally adjusted

THOUSANDS

		In employment								
		Employees	Self-employed	Government-supported training programmes	Unpaid family workers	Total	ILO unemployed	Total econ. active	Econ. inactive	All aged 16 & over
<b>All</b>										
1992	Spr	22,077	3,227	377	181	25,862	2,832	28,694	16,615	45,310
1993	Spr	21,871	3,186	356	151	25,564	2,998	28,561	16,838	45,400
1994	Spr	21,968	3,304	336	146	25,754	2,797	28,551	16,913	45,465
1995	Aut	22,477	3,320	267	135	26,199	2,460	28,659	16,987	45,646
1995/96	Win	22,603	3,301	259	122	26,285	2,405	28,690	16,995	45,685
1996	Spr	22,619	3,294	248	127	26,288	2,392	28,679	17,045	45,724
1996	Sum	22,641	3,369	247	118	26,374	2,327	28,702	17,074	45,775
1996	Aut	22,787	3,372	223	122	26,505	2,293	28,798	17,019	45,816
<b>Changes</b>										
Aut95-Aut96		310	52	-43	-13	305	-167	138	32	170
<b>Males</b>										
1992	Spr	11,622	2,443	246	55	14,366	1,897	16,263	5,661	21,924
1993	Spr	11,414	2,390	232	43	14,079	2,019	16,098	5,888	21,985
1994	Spr	11,459	2,487	220	49	14,216	1,858	16,074	5,976	22,050
1995	Aut	11,735	2,518	171	43	14,468	1,599	16,067	6,112	22,179
1995/96	Win	11,797	2,488	162	36	14,484	1,590	16,074	6,131	22,206
1996	Spr	11,822	2,473	156	41	14,493	1,577	16,070	6,162	22,232
1996	Sum	11,821	2,534	156	38	14,549	1,521	16,070	6,193	22,262
1996	Aut	11,915	2,532	136	41	14,624	1,481	16,105	6,183	22,288
<b>Changes</b>										
Aut95-Aut96		179	14	-35	-2	156	-118	38	71	109
<b>Females</b>										
1992	Spr	10,455	784	131	126	11,497	935	12,431	10,955	23,389
1993	Spr	10,457	796	123	108	11,485	979	12,464	10,951	23,415
1994	Spr	10,509	817	116	97	11,539	939	12,478	10,938	23,416
1995	Aut	10,742	802	96	91	11,731	861	12,592	10,875	23,467
1995/96	Win	10,806	813	97	86	11,801	814	12,616	10,864	23,480
1996	Spr	10,797	821	92	85	11,795	814	12,609	10,883	23,492
1996	Sum	10,820	835	91	81	11,825	806	12,632	10,881	23,512
1996	Aut	10,872	840	87	81	11,881	812	12,692	10,835	23,527
<b>Changes</b>										
Aut95-Aut96		130	38	-9	-10	149	-49	100	-39	61

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

# 0.2 SUMMARY TABLE

## The Workforce in the United Kingdom: seasonally adjusted

THOUSANDS

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

# SUMMARY TABLE

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

THOUSANDS

		In employment								
		Employees	Self-employed	Government-supported training programmes	Unpaid family workers	Total	ILO unemployed	Total econ. active	Econ. inactive	All aged 16 & over
<b>All</b>										
1995	Aut	21,945	3,238	246	131	25,560	2,383	27,944	16,504	44,447
1995/96	Win	22,062	3,219	235	118	25,634	2,334	27,968	16,517	44,485
1996	Spr	22,085	3,213	225	122	25,645	2,321	27,966	16,556	44,522
1996	Sum	22,096	3,289	225	114	25,724	2,255	27,978	16,582	44,560
1996	Aut	22,252	3,283	200	115	25,851	2,221	28,072	16,527	44,599
<b>Changes</b>										
Sum 96-Aut 96		156	-6	-24	1	127	-33	94	-55	39
Aut 95-Aut 96		307	45	-46	-16	290	-162	128	23	151
<b>Males</b>										
1995	Aut	11,469	2,448	158	42	14,117	1,542	15,660	5,945	21,604
1995/96	Win	11,523	2,419	148	35	14,125	1,539	15,664	5,965	21,629
1996	Spr	11,551	2,403	142	40	14,137	1,525	15,662	5,992	21,654
1996	Sum	11,542	2,466	143	37	14,187	1,472	15,659	6,019	21,678
1996	Aut	11,637	2,459	122	40	14,258	1,432	15,690	6,014	21,703
<b>Changes</b>										
Sum 96-Aut 96		95	-6	-21	3	71	-40	31	-6	25
Aut 95-Aut 96		169	11	-36	-3	141	-111	30	69	99
<b>Females</b>										
1995	Aut	10,476	789	89	88	11,443	841	12,284	10,559	22,843
1995/96	Win	10,539	800	87	83	11,509	796	12,305	10,551	22,856
1996	Spr	10,534	810	83	82	11,509	796	12,305	10,564	22,869
1996	Sum	10,554	823	82	77	11,537	782	12,319	10,562	22,881
1996	Aut	10,615	824	79	75	11,593	789	12,382	10,513	22,895
<b>Changes</b>										
Sum 96-Aut 96		60	0	-3	-2	56	7	63	-49	14
Aut 95-Aut 96		138	35	-10	-13	150	-52	98	-46	52

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

# SUMMARY TABLE

## The Workforce in Great Britain: seasonally adjusted

THOUSANDS

		Workforce in employment						
		Employees in Employment	Self-employed	Work-related Government-supported training	HM forces	Total	Claimant unemployed	Workforce
<b>All</b>								
1995	Sep	21,422	3,249	205	228	25,105	2,178	27,283
1995	Dec	21,566	3,247	210	226	25,249	2,149	27,399
1996	Mar	21,559	3,219	198	222	25,199	2,101	27,300
1996	Jun	21,620	3,199	177	221	25,217	2,064	27,281
1996	Sep	21,732	3,290	185	218	25,425	1,985	27,410
1996	Dec	21,784	3,291	178	216	25,469	1,809	27,278
<b>Changes</b>								
Sep 96 - Dec 96		51	1	-7	-1	44	-176	-132
Dec 95 - Dec 96		218	44	-32	-9	220	-340	-120
<b>Males</b>								
1995	Sep	10,822	2,450	134	212	13,617	1,660	15,277
1995	Dec	10,919	2,454	135	210	13,718	1,637	15,355
1996	Mar	10,899	2,421	125	207	13,652	1,600	15,252
1996	Jun	10,918	2,394	111	206	13,628	1,565	15,193
1996	Sep	11,039	2,465	116	203	13,758	1,506	15,264
1996	Dec	11,074	2,464	111	201	13,815	1,375	15,190
<b>Changes</b>								
Sep 96 - Dec 96		65	-1	-5	-1	57	-131	-74
Dec 95 - Dec 96		120	10	-24	-9	97	-262	-165
<b>Females</b>								
1995	Sep	10,600	800	72	16	11,488	518	12,006
1995	Dec	10,647	793	76	16	11,532	512	12,044
1996								

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	Output						Income												
	GDP		GDP 1990 prices		Index of output UK		Index of production OECD countries <sup>1</sup>		Real personal disposable income		Gross trading profits of companies <sup>4</sup>								
	1990=100	£ billion	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	%								
1991	98.0	468.9	-2.1	96.3	-3.7	94.6	-5.4	99.6	-0.4	100.0	-	68.0	-0.4						
1992	97.5	466.5	-0.5	96.2	-0.1	94.0	-0.6	99.2	-0.4	102.0	2.0	67.7	-0.4						
1993	99.5	476.8	2.2	98.3	2.2	95.3	1.4	98.6	-0.6	103.8	1.8	75.2	11.0						
1994	103.4	495.7	4.0	103.2	5.0	99.3	4.2	102.9	4.4	105.1	1.3	85.4	13.6						
1995	105.9	508.1	2.6	105.9	2.6	101.5	2.2	106.0	3.0	108.1R	2.9	88.7r	3.9						
1996	108.2r	520.0	2.3	107.2	1.2	102.0	0.5	108.1	2.0	112.2	3.8	98.1	10.6						
1995 Q4	106.7	128.0r	1.9	106.4	1.9	101.9	1.0	106.4r	1.1	110.3R	4.0	22.5r	3.3						
1996 Q1	107.3	128.8	2.1	106.6	1.3	101.6	1.0	106.6	0.9	110.9	3.5	23.6	8.6						
Q2	107.8r	129.5	2.2	106.9	1.1	101.4	-0.2	107.5	1.7	111.7R	4.3	24.5	10.9						
Q3	108.2	130.3	2.4	107.4	0.8	102.2	0.2	108.7	2.5	112.7	4.5	24.8	11.0						
Q4	109.5	131.4	2.6	108.0	1.5	102.6	0.7	109.5	2.9	113.6	3.0	25.2	11.8						
1996 Aug	..	..	..	107.1	1.1	102.1	-	108.4r	2.4	..	..	..	..						
Sep	..	..	..	107.5	0.8	102.3	0.3	108.7	2.6	..	..	..	..						
Oct	..	..	..	107.4	0.8	102.7	0.2	109.3	2.5	..	..	..	..						
Nov	..	..	..	108.0	1.1	102.4	0.4	109.6	3.0	..	..	..	..						
Dec	..	..	..	108.6	1.5	102.7	0.7	109.7	3.0	..	..	..	..						
1997 Jan	..	..	..	108.7R	1.9	103.2R	1.1	110.6	3.2	..	..	..	..						
Feb	..	..	..	108.1	1.9	103.4	1.6	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Expenditure																			
Consumer expenditure 1990 prices		Retail sales volumes <sup>1</sup>		Fixed investments <sup>5</sup>				General government consumption at 1990 prices		Stock changes 1990 prices <sup>7</sup>		Base lending rates + <sup>8</sup>		Effective exchange rate + <sup>13</sup>					
£ billion		%		1990=100		%		£ billion		%		£ billion		%		1990=100		%	
1991	340.0	-2.2	98.7	-1.3	75.4	-7.9	12.8	-10.0	115.8	2.6	-4.21	10.50	100.7	0.7					
1992	339.7	-0.1	99.4	0.7	74.1	-1.8	11.8	-7.6	115.7	-0.1	-0.97	7.00	96.9	-3.8					
1993	348.0	2.5	102.4	3.0	73.1	-1.2	11.2	-5.1	115.6	-0.1	-0.88	5.50	88.9	-8.3					
1994	356.9	2.6	106.2	3.7	75.1	2.7	12.0	6.8	117.6	1.7	3.13	6.30	89.2	0.3					
1995	363.8r	1.9	107.5	1.2	75.4	0.4	12.5	4.4	119.3r	1.5	2.80	6.80	84.8	-4.9					
1996	374.8	3.0	110.6	2.9	76.2	1.0	11.5R	-8.0	120.3	0.8	0.73R	5.96	86.3	1.8					
1995 Q4	91.3r	1.2	108.2	1.1	18.9r	-1.7	3.1	-1.6	29.9r	1.4	0.82	6.70	83.5	-6.3					
1996 Q1	92.6	2.5	108.5	2.0	19.3	1.9	3.0r	-1.3	29.9	0.7	1.08r	6.23	83.5	-4.2					
Q2	93.3	2.4	110.2	2.8	19.2	1.8	2.8	-11.1	30.0	0.2	-0.10	5.92	84.8	0.6					
Q3	94.1	3.3	111.1	3.4	18.7	-0.4	2.9	-11.2	30.1	0.7	-0.83	5.75	85.5	1.5					
Q4	94.9	4.0	112.3	3.8	19.1	0.9	2.9	-8.1	30.4	1.7	0.58	5.92	91.4	9.5					
1996 Aug	..	..	111.5	3.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.75	84.7	1.7					
Sep	..	..	111.3	3.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.75	86.1	1.5					
Oct	..	..	111.9	4.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.77	88.4	2.2					
Nov	..	..	113.1	4.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.00	92.0	5.6					
Dec	..	..	112.1	3.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.00	93.8	9.5					
1997 Jan	..	..	112.9	4.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.00	95.9	13.0					
Feb	..	..	113.5	4.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.00	97.4	14.9					
Trade in goods				Balance of payments				Prices											
Export volume <sup>1,11</sup>		Import volume <sup>1,11</sup>		Trade in <sup>11</sup> goods balance		Current <sup>11</sup> balance		Tax and price index + <sup>1,10</sup>		Producer price index + <sup>1,3,10</sup>									
1990=100		%		1990=100		%		Jan 1987=100		%		1990=100		%		1990=100		%	
1991	101.2	1.2	94.7	-5.3	-10.3	-8.0		126.2	5.4	97.9	-2.1	105.4	5.4						
1992	103.7	2.5	100.9	6.5	-13.1	-10.1		129.8	2.9	97.4	-0.5	108.7	3.1						
1993	107.4	3.6	104.8	3.9	-13.5	-10.8		131.4	1.2	101.8	4.5	112.9	3.9						
1994	118.5	10.3	109.2	4.2	-10.8	-2.4		135.2	2.9	104.4	2.6	115.8	2.6						
1995	127.7R	7.8	114.3r	4.7	-11.6r	-3.7r		140.4	3.8	114.4	9.6	120.6	4.1						
1996	136.6	7.0	123.8	8.3	-12.2	-		142.4	1.4	113.1	-1.1	123.8	2.7						
1995 Q4	130.8R	5.7	117.3r	3.3	-3.2r	-1.2r		141.5	3.5	115.5	6.4	121.9	4.4						
1996 Q1	133.3	5.6	122.2	10.6	-3.7	-1.4		142.3	3.1	116.1	3.0	123.4	3.6						
Q2	136.0	9.1	122.8	8.6	-3.0	0.8		141.9	0.8	114.8	-	123.9	2.9						
Q3	137.3	6.1	124.3	6.8	-2.9	-0.3		142.2	0.7	111.2	-2.7	123.7	2.1						
Q4	139.6	6.7	125.7	7.2	-2.6	0.9		143.2	1.2	110.3R	-4.6	124.4	2.0						
1996 Aug	137.2	7.0	121.7r	7.1	-0.7r	..		142.2	0.7	110.9	-2.5	123.6	2.3						
Sep	137.3	6.2	125.0	6.8	-1.1	..		143.0	0.7	111.2	-2.7	124.0	2.1						
Oct	142.0	7.4	125.0	4.9	-0.7	..		143.0	0.9	111.2	-2.7	124.2	2.2						
Nov	137.7	6.0	126.2	6.2	-1.0	..		143.1	1.1	109.3	-3.5	124.3	2.2						
Dec	139.2	6.8	125.8	7.1	-0.8	..		143.6	1.2	110.3R	-4.6	124.7	2.0						
1997 Jan	145.1	6.1	128.7	7.5	-0.6	..		143.6	1.3	109.4R	-5.9	125.0	1.7						
Feb	..	..	..	..	..	..		144.2	1.3	107.9P	-6.4	124.9P	1.4						

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

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

# 1.1 EMPLOYMENT Workforce \*

	Employees in employment					Self-employed persons (with or without employees) **	HM Forces #	Work-related government-supported training programmes ++	Workforce in employment ##	THOUSANDS Workforce +
	Male		Female		All					
	All	Part-time +	All	Part-time +	All					
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>										
<b>Unadjusted for seasonal variation</b>										
1993 Mar	10,916	1,083	10,552	4,766	21,468	3,141	275	354	25,238	28,235
Jun	10,952	1,093	10,660	4,827	21,613	3,189	271	311	25,384	28,249
Sep	10,993	1,104	10,663	4,808	21,656	3,196	267	306	25,424	28,336
Dec	10,971	1,127	10,762	4,926	21,733	3,245	258	329	25,564	28,347
1994 Mar	10,883	1,108	10,668	4,851	21,551	3,246	254	323	25,374	28,152
Jun	10,945	1,127	10,753	4,895	21,698	3,298	250	302	25,548	28,134
Sep	11,077	1,148	10,758	4,856	21,835	3,306	246	289	25,676	28,256
Dec	11,059	1,162	10,893	4,989	21,952	3,371	237	296	25,857	28,274
1995 Mar	11,011	1,153	10,793	4,906	21,804	3,341	233	270	25,648	28,047
Jun	11,121	1,192	10,903	4,987	22,024	3,351	230	227	25,832	28,087
Sep	11,156	1,179	10,855	4,894	22,010	3,330	228	220	25,789	28,081
Dec	11,232	1,252	10,998	5,031	22,230	3,348	226	227	26,032	28,260
1996 Mar	11,112	1,243	10,900	4,983	22,013	3,270	222	215	25,721	27,951
Jun	11,205	1,283	11,013	5,053	22,218	3,283	221	193	25,915	28,011
Sep	11,306	1,303	11,024	5,018	22,330	3,373	218	206	26,127	28,230
Dec	11,367	1,333	11,100	5,079	22,467	3,389	216	199	26,272	28,140
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>										
<b>Adjusted for seasonal variation</b>										
1993 Mar	10,970	1,089	10,589	4,780	21,559	3,167	275	354	25,356	28,299
Jun	10,951	1,086	10,636	4,809	21,588	3,181	271	311	25,351	28,270
Sep	10,960	1,122	10,700	4,864	21,660	3,193	267	306	25,426	28,314
Dec	10,953	1,115	10,706	4,871	21,658	3,224	258	329	25,469	28,253
1994 Mar	10,942	1,119	10,713	4,870	21,655	3,274	254	323	25,506	28,234
Jun	10,939	1,124	10,722	4,867	21,661	3,290	250	302	25,503	28,147
Sep	11,032	1,159	10,792	4,911	21,824	3,307	246	289	25,664	28,220
Dec	11,038	1,153	10,833	4,936	21,871	3,352	237	296	25,755	28,179
1995 Mar	11,077	1,165	10,843	4,927	21,920	3,371	233	270	25,794	28,146
Jun	11,113	1,189	10,871	4,956	21,984	3,343	230	227	25,784	28,037
Sep	11,108	1,188	10,889	4,942	21,996	3,332	228	220	25,776	28,040
Dec	11,205	1,240	10,937	4,978	22,142	3,330	226	227	25,925	28,160
1996 Mar	11,185	1,255	10,950	5,007	22,135	3,302	222	215	25,875	28,061
Jun	11,202	1,279	10,991	5,036	22,194	3,276	221	193	25,884	28,035
Sep	11,259	1,312	11,049	5,064	22,308	3,368	218	206	26,100	28,171
Dec	11,326	1,321	11,037	5,035	22,363	3,369	216	199	26,147	28,027
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>										
<b>Unadjusted for seasonal variation</b>										
1993 Mar	10,642	1,046	10,280	4,653	20,922	3,058	275	336	24,591	27,481
Jun	10,676	1,054	10,390	4,713	21,066	3,108	271	295	24,740	27,502
Sep	10,715	1,065	10,390	4,693	21,105	3,115	267	288	24,774	27,579
Dec	10,693	1,087	10,484	4,805	21,177	3,164	258	311	24,910	27,593
1994 Mar	10,605	1,068	10,392	4,732	20,997	3,165	254	305	24,722	27,401
Jun	10,666	1,086	10,475	4,774	21,141	3,216	250	286	24,893	27,383
Sep	10,797	1,107	10,479	4,736	21,276	3,224	246	270	25,016	27,497
Dec	10,775	1,119	10,607	4,861	21,382	3,289	237	278	25,186	27,513
1995 Mar	10,730	1,110	10,508	4,780	21,238	3,259	233	252	24,982	27,292
Jun	10,836	1,148	10,616	4,859	21,452	3,289	230	210	25,161	27,330
Sep	10,870	1,135	10,567	4,766	21,437	3,247	228	205	25,118	27,320
Dec	10,945	1,206	10,706	4,898	21,651	3,266	226	210	25,353	27,497
1996 Mar	10,828	1,198	10,611	4,851	21,439	3,188	222	198	25,047	27,193
Jun	10,921	1,238	10,724	4,922	21,645	3,205	221	177	25,248	27,260
Sep	11,021	1,258	10,734	4,887	21,756	3,295	218	185	25,454	27,468
Dec	11,078	1,286	10,805	4,943	21,884	3,311	216	178	25,590	27,386
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>										
<b>Adjusted for seasonal variation</b>										
1993 Mar	10,695	1,052	10,318	4,666	21,013	3,084	275	336	24,707	27,645
Jun	10,675	1,048	10,365	4,695	21,039	3,101	271	295	24,706	27,621
Sep	10,683	1,083	10,427	4,749	21,110	3,113	267	288	24,777	27,661
Dec	10,675	1,075	10,431	4,751	21,106	3,143	258	311	24,818	27,501
1994 Mar	10,663	1,079	10,436	4,751	21,099	3,193	254	305	24,852	27,481
Jun	10,660	1,083	10,443	4,745	21,103	3,208	250	286	24,847	27,392
Sep	10,752	1,118	10,512	4,790	21,265	3,224	246	270	25,005	27,464
Dec	10,755	1,110	10,549	4,808	21,303	3,269	237	278	25,087	27,419
1995 Mar	10,794	1,123	10,558	4,801	21,353	3,289	233	252	25,127	27,389
Jun	10,827	1,145	10,583	4,829	21,410	3,260	230	210	25,111	27,336
Sep	10,822	1,144	10,600	4,814	21,422	3,249	228	205	25,105	27,283
Dec	10,919	1,194	10,647	4,845	21,566	3,247	226	210	25,249	27,399
1996 Mar	10,899	1,209	10,660	4,875	21,559	3,219	222	198	25,199	27,300
Jun	10,918	1,235	10,702	4,904	21,620	3,199	221	177	25,217	27,281
Sep	10,974	1,267	10,758	4,933	21,732	3,290	218	185	25,425	27,410
Dec	11,039	1,274	10,745	4,899	21,784	3,291	216	178	25,469	27,278

Note: Definitions of terms used will be found at the end of the section.  
 \* Workforce in employment plus claimant unemployed. For the claimant unemployment series see Tables 2.1 and 2.2 and their footnotes.  
 # HM Forces figures, provided by the Ministry of Defence, represent the total number of UK service personnel, male and female, in HM Forces, wherever serving and including those on release leave. The numbers are not subject to seasonal adjustment.  
 \*\* Estimates of the self-employed are based on the results of the Labour Force Survey. The Northern Ireland estimates are not seasonally adjusted.  
 ++ Includes all participants on government-supported training and employment programmes who are receiving some work experience on their placement but who do not have a contract of employment (those with a contract are included in the employees in employment series). The numbers are not subject to seasonal adjustment. There is a discontinuity between March 1995 and the following series.  
 ## Employees in employment, the self-employed, HM Forces and participants in work-related government-supported training programmes. See *Employment Gazette*, p S6, August 1988.  
 + Estimates of part-time employees in the United Kingdom are only available on a quarterly basis since December 1992. The Northern Ireland component is not seasonally adjusted.

# EMPLOYMENT 1.2 Employees in employment in Great Britain

THOUSANDS

GREAT BRITAIN 1992 Section Subsection, group	All industries and services A-Q		Manufacturing industries D		Production industries C-E		Production and construction industries C-F	
	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
1993 Jun	20,572	20,562	5,034	5,052	5,644	5,664	6,685	6,706
1993 Jun	20,741	20,735	4,928	4,946	5,504	5,524	6,542	6,564
1993 Jun	20,920	20,909	4,882	4,895	5,431	5,446	6,457	6,474
1993 Jun	20,886	20,874	4,763	4,777	5,262	5,277	6,263	6,280
1993 Jun	21,080	21,071	4,697	4,713	5,157	5,174	6,179	6,197
1993 Jun	21,740	21,736	4,735	4,754	5,170	5,192	6,233	6,254
1993 Jun	22,134	22,133	4,723	4,747	5,140	5,166	6,242	6,267
1993 Jun	22,382	22,370	4,605	4,628	5,000	5,026	6,114	6,142
1993 Jun	21,728	21,707	4,196	4,215	4,566	4,588	5,592	5,616
1993 Jun	21,387	21,359	3,983	3,995	4,316	4,331	5,242	5,260
1993 Jun	21,066	21,039	3,808	3,814	4,097	4,106	4,937	4,950
1993 Jun	21,141	21,103	3,823	3,827	4,078	4,084	4,917	4,928
1994 Oct			3,859	3,842	4,104	4,085		
1994 Nov			3,879	3,856	4,122	4,098		
1994 Dec	21,382	21,303	3,891	3,875	4,133	4,115	4,973	4,949
1995 Jan			3,873	3,892	4,110	4,128		
1995 Feb			3,889	3,908	4,126	4,142		
1995 Mar	21,238	21,353	3,893	3,912	4,129	4,148	4,932	4,961
1995 Apr			3,881	3,909	4,113	4,142		
1995 May			3,898	3,922	4,129	4,157		
1995 Jun	21,452	21,410	3,918	3,922	4,149	4,155	4,963	4,973
1995 Jul			3,930	3,922	4,159	4,153		
1995 Aug			3,943	3,924	4,171	4,152		
1995 Sep	21,437	21,422	3,945	3,919	4,173	4,146	4,982	4,948
1995 Oct			3,955	3,938	4,180	4,161		
1995 Nov			3,965	3,942	4,188	4,163		
1995 Dec	21,651	21,566	3,981	3,962	4,204	4,184	5,014	4,991
1996 Jan			3,915	3,934	4,133	4,150		
1996 Feb			3,918	3,936	4,135	4,149		
1996 Mar	21,439	21,559	3,932	3,950	4,148	4,166	4,940	4,967
1996 Apr			3,903	3,930	4,089	4,118		

## 1.2 EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment in Great Britain: seasonally adjusted

GREAT BRITAIN		Rubber and plastic products	Non-metallic mineral products, metal & metal products	Machinery and equipment nec	Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	Coke, nuclear fuel and other manufacturing nec	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade, and repairs	Hotels and restaurants
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	DH 25	DI/DJ 26-28	DK 29	DL 30-33	DM 34-35	DF, DN 23, 36-37	F 45	G 50-52	H 55	
1983 Jun	196	954	504	617	583	220	1,042	3,189	917	
1984 Jun	201	925	491	615	540	217	1,040	3,268	959	
1985 Jun	202	911	492	613	523	219	1,029	3,287	989	
1986 Jun	203	866	480	596	506	223	1,022	3,287	988	
1987 Jun	208	844	475	588	485	226	1,022	3,291	983	
1988 Jun	218	854	485	586	482	232	1,063	3,395	1,068	
1989 Jun	222	870	489	582	474	238	1,101	3,530	1,138	
1990 Jun	216	856	488	550	470	238	1,116	3,597	1,218	
1991 Jun	190	765	457	488	425	209	1,028	3,532	1,188	
1992 Jun	185	722	422	447	398	203	929	3,521	1,174	
1993 Jun	188	681	381	425	353	203	844	3,500	1,139	
1994 Jun	198	690	377	440	328	207	844	3,583	1,143	
1994 Oct	208	685	383	449	331	213				
1994 Nov	210	686	383	453	332	215				
1994 Dec	213	691	385	458	333	214	834	3,619	1,177	
1995 Jan	216	694	385	456	336	218				
1995 Feb	217	695	386	459	339	221				
1995 Mar	219	696	389	471	340	218	813	3,624	1,206	
1995 Apr	218	693	391	465	343	219				
1995 May	220	693	393	468	347	222				
1995 Jun	218	690	391	477	348	220	818	3,631	1,204	
1995 Jul	220	689	394	474	349	220				
1995 Aug	219	688	395	476	352	217				
1995 Sep	220	691	395	481	353	214	802	3,621	1,202	
1995 Oct	221	695	397	482	354	215				
1995 Nov	222	694	399	482	356	211				
1995 Dec	221	693	400	485	359	218	806	3,662	1,203	
1996 Jan	221	691	403	486	360	212				
1996 Feb	220	695	405	486	359	211				
1996 Mar	220	690	401	493	357	214	802	3,654	1,216	
1996 Apr	221	689	400	491	357	202				
1996 May	221	687	399	492	355	200	798	3,690	1,255	
1996 Jun	222	683	401	489	360	200				
1996 Jul	219	689	399	496	358	202				
1996 Aug	221	689	399	494	359	199				
1996 Sep	222	686	401	494	360	202	805	3,714	1,232	
1996 Oct	221	690	399	495	363	204				
1996 Nov	220	689	396	494	364	204				
1996 Dec	221	688	399	493	364	204	822	3,720	1,271	
1997 Jan P	221	683	402	489	369	201				
1997 Feb P	221	682	401	487	366	201				

GREAT BRITAIN		Transport & storage	Post and telecommunication	Financial intermediation	Real estate	Renting, research, computer & other business activities	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	Education	Health activities	Social work activities	Other community social & personal activities
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	I 60-63	64	J 65-67	K 70	71-74	L+ 75	M 80	N 851-852	853	90-93	
1983 Jun	881	446	811	140	1,562	1,468	1,522	1,247	568	751	
1984 Jun	876	447	837	147	1,643	1,453	1,544	1,250	613	787	
1985 Jun	868	442	858	152	1,719	1,424	1,570	1,296	654	811	
1986 Jun	846	435	861	157	1,777	1,418	1,617	1,307	707	841	
1987 Jun	832	436	920	165	1,846	1,436	1,680	1,332	767	852	
1988 Jun	849	453	996	176	1,964	1,419	1,742	1,381	848	874	
1989 Jun	878	463	1,038	183	2,083	1,341	1,784	1,409	812	884	
1990 Jun	910	462	1,047	190	2,202	1,383	1,805	1,445	794	880	
1991 Jun	897	455	1,024	186	2,167	1,403	1,791	1,493	800	885	
1992 Jun	887	446	991	205	2,158	1,406	1,774	1,513	846	894	
1993 Jun	873	420	959	237	2,209	1,401	1,752	1,470	899	923	
1994 Jun	867	422	967	250	2,209	1,384	1,772	1,481	900	917	
1994 Oct											
1994 Nov	860	420	978	258	2,312	1,370	1,776	1,493	904	925	
1994 Dec											
1995 Jan											
1995 Feb	860	420	980	259	2,328	1,362	1,766	1,501	905	926	
1995 Mar											
1995 Apr											
1995 May	856	423	985	260	2,348	1,347	1,781	1,519	903	928	
1995 Jun											
1995 Jul											
1995 Aug	850	424	985	267	2,392	1,345	1,774	1,534	903	922	
1995 Sep											
1995 Oct											
1995 Nov	847	427	1,000	259	2,444	1,339	1,772	1,534	907	922	
1995 Dec											
1996 Jan											
1996 Feb	841	425	992	265	2,449	1,335	1,771	1,549	905	928	
1996 Mar											
1996 Apr											
1996 May	856	430	985	267	2,487	1,328	1,768	1,552	915	928	
1996 Jun											
1996 Jul											
1996 Aug	866	431	990	266	2,500	1,327	1,777	1,567	917	943	
1996 Sep											
1996 Oct											
1996 Nov	871	438	992	270	2,523	1,307	1,763	1,568	929	945	
1996 Dec											
1997 Jan											
1997 Feb											

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

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STATISTICS**

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# 1.3 EMPLOYMENT

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

THOUSANDS

GREAT BRITAIN	Section, sub-section or group	Dec 1995			Dec 1996			1995			1996		
		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Sep All	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
<b>PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>C-E</b>	<b>3,004.7</b>	<b>1,199.4</b>	<b>4,204.1</b>	<b>2,977.4</b>	<b>1,163.4</b>	<b>4,140.8</b>	<b>4,173.4</b>	<b>4,179.7</b>	<b>4,188.1</b>	<b>4,204.1</b>	<b>4,133.4</b>	<b>4,135.5</b>
<b>MINING AND QUARRYING</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>57.5</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>65.4</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>62.7</b>	<b>66.2</b>	<b>64.6</b>	<b>64.3</b>	<b>65.4</b>	<b>63.7</b>	<b>63.5</b>
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	30.8	4.7	35.6	30.5	5.5	35.9	36.2	35.3	35.0	35.6	34.8	35.2
Mining	10/12	10.5	0.6	11.1	9.0	0.6	9.5	10.9	10.9	11.0	11.1	10.9	10.9
Oil & natural gas extraction & incidental services	11	20.3	4.1	24.4	21.5	4.9	26.4	25.3	24.3	24.1	24.4	23.9	24.3
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	26.7	3.2	29.9	23.0	3.8	26.8	29.9	29.4	29.3	29.9	28.8	28.3
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>2,826.2</b>	<b>1,154.6</b>	<b>3,980.8</b>	<b>2,828.1</b>	<b>1,126.7</b>	<b>3,954.8</b>	<b>3,944.7</b>	<b>3,955.5</b>	<b>3,965.0</b>	<b>3,980.8</b>	<b>3,915.1</b>	<b>3,917.8</b>
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco of food	DA	277.5	168.0	445.4	277.5	168.3	445.8	437.3	446.7	451.4	445.4	431.6	432.5
of beverages & tobacco	15.1-15.8 15.9/16	236.6 40.9	152.8 15.2	389.4 56.1	238.9 38.6	151.3 17.0	390.2 55.6	379.4 57.8	389.7 57.0	394.4 57.0	389.4 56.1	378.2 53.4	379.5 53.0
Manufacture of textiles & textile products of textiles	DB	133.8	186.1	319.9	131.8	189.1	320.9	318.7	315.7	316.8	319.9	314.3	311.8
of made-up textile articles, except apparel	17	96.7	77.7	174.5	93.6	80.1	173.7	175.3	174.6	175.0	174.4	172.5	171.1
of textiles, excluding made-up textiles of wearing apparel; dressing & dyeing of fur	Rest of 17	14.7	19.5	34.2	14.3	21.6	35.9	33.1	34.3	34.8	34.2	34.1	33.5
	18	82.1	58.2	140.2	79.3	58.5	137.8	142.3	140.4	140.2	140.2	138.4	137.6
	18	37.1	108.4	145.5	38.2	109.0	147.2	143.4	141.1	141.8	145.5	141.9	140.7
Manufacture of leather & leather products including footwear of leather and leather goods of footwear	DC	20.2	16.7	36.9	19.3	13.7	32.9	38.1	37.2	37.1	36.9	36.3	36.0
	19.1/19.2	7.9	5.3	13.2	8.2	4.1	12.3	13.6	13.2	13.3	13.2	13.0	13.1
	19.3	12.3	11.4	23.7	11.1	9.6	20.6	24.4	24.0	23.8	23.7	23.3	23.0
Manufacture of wood & wood products	DD (20)	63.9	22.2	86.1	67.1	15.9	82.9	77.5	77.0	76.8	86.1	73.6	72.8
Manufacture of pulp, paper & paper products; publishing & printing of pulp, paper & paper products of corrugated paper & paperboard, sacks & bags, cartons, boxes, cases and other containers of pulp, paper, sanitary goods, stationery, wallpaper and paper products nec	DE	288.0	167.8	455.8	283.5	161.7	445.2	454.1	453.8	456.3	455.8	447.2	449.2
	21	82.3	35.2	117.5	82.2	35.1	117.3	120.0	120.0	118.3	117.5	115.5	117.6
	21.21	..	..	..	33.0	10.2	43.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rest of 21	..	..	..	49.2	24.9	74.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Publishing, printing & reproduction of recorded media printing & service activities related to printing	22	205.7	132.6	338.4	201.3	126.6	327.9	334.1	333.8	338.0	338.4	331.8	331.6
	22.2	..	..	..	135.8	57.7	193.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rest of 22	..	..	..	65.5	68.9	134.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products & nuclear fuel of refined petroleum products	DF (23)	24.5	5.2	29.7	23.6	4.8	28.3	30.0	29.4	29.2	29.7	28.9	28.8
	23.2	14.3	3.1	17.4	13.8	3.0	16.7	17.6	17.1	16.9	17.4	16.9	16.8
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products & man-made fibres	DG (24)	175.1	77.6	252.7	173.6	72.6	246.2	252.1	253.7	252.3	252.7	248.0	248.1
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	165.3	56.5	221.8	169.2	52.5	221.6	220.8	222.6	223.9	221.8	221.2	219.9
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	107.1	30.5	137.6	104.2	29.4	133.6	144.7	142.9	141.6	137.6	136.8	135.7
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products of basic metals	DJ	469.3	87.8	557.1	468.9	87.8	556.8	549.5	550.3	552.5	557.1	550.7	556.9
	27	118.5	15.1	133.5	115.3	14.0	129.3	132.8	135.2	134.0	133.5	132.2	133.0
	28	350.8	72.7	423.5	353.6	73.9	427.5	416.6	415.1	418.5	423.5	417.5	423.9
Manufacture of machinery & eqpt. nec	DK (29)	325.0	76.0	401.0	327.9	72.4	400.2	395.6	398.9	401.4	401.0	403.3	404.3
Manufacture of electrical & optical equipment of office machinery & computers of electrical machinery & apparatus nec	DL	326.0	162.4	488.4	330.4	165.4	495.9	486.7	484.1	484.2	488.4	481.8	481.8
	30	36.1	15.6	51.7	37.3	13.8	51.1	51.8	52.3	52.0	51.7	52.2	52.3
	31	117.1	57.2	174.3	120.5	60.5	181.1	168.1	168.8	169.4	174.3	167.6	166.3
	31.1-31.3	69.5	33.8	103.2	72.9	35.0	107.9	99.8	99.3	100.0	103.2	97.8	96.6
	31.4-31.6	47.6	23.4	71.1	47.6	25.5	73.1	68.4	69.5	69.4	71.1	69.8	69.8
	32	75.4	43.3	118.7	74.0	44.8	118.7	122.0	121.6	121.1	118.7	120.1	120.5
	32.1	32.9	19.1	52.0	32.9	18.9	51.8	54.1	53.9	54.3	52.0	53.4	53.8
	32.2-32.3	42.5	24.1	66.6	41.0	25.9	67.0	67.8	67.6	66.8	66.6	66.7	66.7
	33	97.4	46.3	143.7	98.6	46.4	144.9	144.8	141.4	141.7	143.7	141.9	142.6
Manufacture of transport equipment of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport equipment of aircraft and spacecraft of other transport equipment except aircraft & spacecraft	DM	315.8	44.4	360.1	320.1	45.4	365.5	354.5	355.1	356.5	360.1	359.0	358.4
	34	181.0	26.5	207.5	180.9	28.4	209.3	203.4	204.7	205.4	207.5	207.1	207.5
	35	134.8	17.9	152.7	139.2	17.0	156.2	151.0	150.5	151.1	152.7	151.8	150.9
	35.3	..	..	..	87.7	11.6	99.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rest of 35	..	..	..	51.4	5.5	56.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing nec of furniture	DN	134.8	53.5	188.3	131.2	47.8	179.0	185.4	188.0	185.0	188.3	182.2	181.8
	36.1	86.1	24.8	110.9	88.4	24.9	113.3	107.7	108.1	108.8	110.9	109.5	109.4
<b>ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>120.9</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>157.9</b>	<b>95.8</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>123.2</b>	<b>162.5</b>	<b>159.6</b>	<b>158.8</b>	<b>157.9</b>	<b>154.6</b>	<b>154.1</b>
Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply	40	88.9	25.9	114.8	65.0	17.0	82.0	117.8	116.5	116.2	114.8	112.6	112.3
Collection, purification and distribution of water	41	32.0	11.1	43.1	30.8	10.4	41.2	44.7	43.1	42.6	43.1	42.0	41.9

P Provisional  
R Revised

# EMPLOYMENT 1.3

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

THOUSANDS

GREAT BRITAIN	Section sub-section or group	1996										1997	
		Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan P	Feb P
<b>PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>C-E</b>	<b>4,148.5</b>	<b>4,088.7</b>	<b>4,084.6</b>	<b>4,101.7</b>	<b>4,128.5</b>	<b>4,133.1</b>	<b>4,135.9</b>	<b>4,146.4</b>	<b>4,138.4</b>	<b>4,140.8</b>	<b>4,118.3</b>	<b>4,107.2</b>
<b>MINING AND QUARRYING</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>63.4</b>	<b>63.4</b>	<b>62.3</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>62.2</b>	<b>62.0</b>	<b>62.5</b>	<b>63.0</b>	<b>63.1</b>	<b>62.7</b>	<b>64.1</b>	<b>62.9</b>
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	34.2	34.3	33.4	35.1	33.4	34.0	36.1	36.4	36.4	35.9	37.7	36.8
Mining	10/12	10.2	10.7	10.6	10.3	10.7	10.0	10.1	10.1	10.1	9.5	9.5	9.5
Oil & natural gas extraction & incidental services	11	24.0	23.6	22.8	24.8	22.7	23.3	26.1	26.3	26.3	26.4	28.2	27.3
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	29.2	29.1	28.9	28.2	28.8	28.0	26.4	26.7	26.7	26.8	26.4	26.1
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>3,931.7</b>	<b>3,903.5</b>	<b>3,901.5</b>	<b>3,912.6</b>	<b>3,949.8</b>	<b>3,955.2</b>	<b>3,950.0</b>	<b>3,958.5</b>	<b>3,952.3</b>	<b>3,954.8</b>	<b>3,927.5</b>	<b>3,917.3</b>
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco of food	DA	426.8	431.6	430.7	432.3	443.3	445.8	446.1	446.7	449.7	445.8	437.2	436.1
of beverages & tobacco	15.1-15.8 15.9/16	373.5 53.3	377.3 54.4	376.5 54.2	378.4 54.0	387.1 56.2	389.2 56.6	390.0 56.1	389.6 57.1	393.7 56.1	390.2 55.6	382.3 54.9	381.5 54.6
Manufacture of textiles & textile products of textiles	DB	313.5	313.2	313.1	312.0	319.3	319.7	320.1	322.6	321.7	320.9	327.2	325.9
of made-up textile articles, except apparel	17	171.5	170.5	170.0	167.7	173.3	173.2	172.6	173.2	172.9	173.7	177.1	175.9
of textiles, excluding made-up textiles of wearing apparel; dressing & dyeing of fur	Rest of 17	33.7	34.3	33.9	32.7	37.9	37.7	35.2	36.1	35.7	35.9	37.6	37.0
	18	142.0	142.7	143.1	144.3	146.0	146.5	147.5	149.4	148.8	147.2	150.1	150.0
Manufacture of leather & leather products including footwear of leather and leather goods of footwear	DC	35.3	35.4	35.0	35.6	35.7	35.4	34.0	33.6	33.3	32.9	33.8	33.0
	19.1/19.2	13.0	12.8	12.4	12.9	12.9	12.4	11.8	12.2	12.7	12.3	12.2	11.8
	19.3	22.4	22.5	22.6	22.7	22.8	23.0	22.1	21.4	20.7	20.6	21.6	21.2
Manufacture of wood & wood products	DD (20)	87.0	82.7	82.9	78.4	85.2	85.2	79.6	82.7	83.2	82.9	82.7	80.6
Manufacture of pulp, paper & paper products; publishing & printing of pulp, paper & paper products of corrugated paper & paperboard, sacks & bags, cartons, boxes, cases and other containers of pulp, paper, sanitary goods, stationery, wallpaper and paper products nec	DE	448.3	444.1	444.6	446.3	451.0	449.0	444.3	444.2	442.5	445.2	446.2	445.5
	21	116.7	116.7	117.3	116.9	117.9	117.0	116.5	117.3	117.3	117.3	118.2	118.5

# 1.4 EMPLOYMENT

## Employees in employment: unadjusted: December 1996

GREAT BRITAIN	Section sub-section group or class	THOUSANDS												
		Dec 1995				Sep 1996				Dec 1996				
		Male		Female		All		Male		Female		All		
		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	
<b>ALL SECTIONS</b>	<b>A-Q</b>	<b>9,738.7</b>	<b>1,206.5</b>	<b>5,808.2</b>	<b>4,897.7</b>	<b>21,651.0</b>	<b>11,021.3</b>	<b>10,734.4</b>	<b>21,755.7</b>	<b>9,792.7</b>	<b>1,285.8</b>	<b>5,862.1</b>	<b>4,943.4</b>	<b>21,884.0</b>
<b>AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FORESTRY</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>150.3</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>242.4</b>	<b>209.3</b>	<b>57.0</b>	<b>266.3</b>	<b>147.1</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>236.9</b>
01	143.2	38.8	27.6	23.5	233.1	202.1	54.9	257.0	140.0	39.3	25.8	22.5	227.6	
<b>FISHING</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>5.0</b>
<b>MINING AND QUARRYING</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>57.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>65.4</b>	<b>54.1</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>62.5</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>62.7</b>
CA (10-12)	30.7	0.2	4.2	0.6	35.6	31.2	4.9	36.1	30.1	0.4	4.5	1.0	35.9	
11	20.2	0.1	3.7	0.4	24.4	21.6	4.5	26.1	21.2	0.4	4.1	0.8	26.4	
CB (13/14)	26.5	0.1	2.5	0.6	29.9	22.9	3.5	26.4	22.7	0.3	3.1	0.7	26.8	
<b>ENERGY &amp; WATER SUPPLY INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>C,E</b>	<b>177.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>223.3</b>	<b>149.3</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>185.8</b>	<b>147.3</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>185.9</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>2,777.0</b>	<b>49.3</b>	<b>930.8</b>	<b>223.7</b>	<b>3,980.8</b>	<b>2,819.3</b>	<b>1,130.8</b>	<b>3,950.0</b>	<b>2,763.3</b>	<b>60.8</b>	<b>915.9</b>	<b>210.9</b>	<b>3,954.8</b>
DA	268.7	8.8	115.8	52.2	445.4	278.3	167.9	446.1	266.1	11.4	11.4	68.9	11.2	273.7
15.1-15.8	228.4	8.2	103.6	49.2	389.4	238.4	151.6	390.0	228.0	10.8	10.8	52.8	11.2	273.7
15.9/16	40.3	0.6	12.2	3.0	56.1	39.8	16.3	56.1	38.1	0.5	13.3	3.7	55.6	
Manufacture of textiles & textile products	DB	130.9	3.0	160.1	26.0	319.9	133.1	187.0	320.1	128.5	3.3	162.7	26.4	320.9
of textiles	17	95.2	1.6	66.1	11.6	174.5	94.0	78.6	172.6	91.7	1.9	68.9	11.2	173.7
of made-up textile articles	17.4	14.2	0.5	18.3	3.2	34.2	13.8	21.4	35.2	14.0	0.3	18.9	2.7	35.9
of textiles, excl. made-up textiles	Rest of 17	81.0	1.1	49.8	8.4	140.2	80.2	57.2	137.4	77.7	1.5	50.1	8.4	137.8
of wearing apparel; dressing of fur	18	35.7	1.4	94.0	14.4	145.5	39.1	108.4	147.5	36.8	1.4	93.7	15.2	147.2
Manufacture of leather & leather products including footwear of leather and leather goods	DC	19.4	0.7	14.2	2.5	36.9	19.4	14.6	34.0	18.2	1.0	11.6	2.1	32.9
of footwear	19/1/19.2	7.8	0.1	4.3	1.0	13.2	7.8	4.1	11.8	8.1	0.2	3.1	1.0	12.3
of footwear	19.3	11.7	0.6	10.0	1.5	23.7	11.6	10.5	22.1	0.9	8.4	1.1	20.6	
Manufacture of wood & wood products	DD(20)	62.1	1.8	9.5	12.7	86.1	64.3	15.2	79.6	64.8	2.3	11.3	4.5	82.9
Manufacture of pulp, paper & paper products; publishing & printing	DE	277.9	10.1	131.4	36.4	455.8	282.1	162.2	444.3	270.3	13.2	129.1	32.6	445.2
of pulp, paper & paper products of corrugated paper & paperboard, sacks & bags, cartons, boxes, cases and other containers	21	81.5	0.8	30.1	5.1	117.5	81.9	35.1	117.0	81.6	0.6	29.0	6.1	117.3
of pulp, paper, sanitary goods, stationery, wallpaper and paper products nec	21.21	..	..	..	..	..	30.8	10.9	41.7	32.8	0.1	9.0	1.2	43.2
Publishing, printing & reproduction of recorded media	Rest of 21	..	..	..	..	..	51.1	24.2	75.3	48.7	0.5	20.0	4.9	74.1
printing & service activities related to printing	22	196.4	9.4	101.3	31.3	338.4	200.2	127.1	327.3	188.7	12.6	100.0	26.6	327.9
publishing & reproduction of recorded media	22.2	..	..	..	..	..	137.0	59.4	196.4	130.5	5.3	45.5	12.2	193.5
Rest of 22	..	..	..	..	..	..	63.2	67.8	130.9	58.2	7.3	54.6	14.4	134.4
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products & nuclear fuel of refined petroleum products	DF(23)	24.3	0.2	4.5	0.7	29.7	23.9	4.8	28.7	23.4	0.1	4.1	0.6	28.3
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products & man-made fibres	DG(24)	173.0	2.1	67.1	10.5	252.7	173.9	75.2	249.1	171.9	1.6	63.0	9.6	246.2
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH(25)	162.3	3.1	44.2	12.3	221.8	169.3	53.6	229.8	163.9	5.3	41.3	11.2	221.6
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI(26)	105.7	1.3	26.3	4.3	137.6	102.8	29.9	132.7	102.3	2.0	24.6	4.7	133.6
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products of basic metals	DJ	464.0	5.3	70.7	17.0	557.1	469.2	86.3	555.6	463.2	5.7	71.5	16.3	556.8
of fabricated metal products, except machinery	27	117.7	0.8	12.3	2.7	133.5	115.0	14.3	129.4	114.6	0.7	11.6	2.4	128.3
Manufacture of machinery & eqpt. nec	DK(29)	346.3	4.5	58.4	14.3	423.5	354.2	72.0	426.2	348.6	5.0	59.9	13.9	427.5
Manufacture of electrical & optical equipment	DL	321.9	4.0	139.4	23.0	488.4	334.0	165.5	499.5	323.6	6.9	140.5	24.9	495.9
of office machinery & computers of electrical machinery nec	30	35.8	0.3	14.0	1.7	51.7	35.7	15.1	50.9	36.5	0.8	12.6	1.2	51.1
of electric motors, etc.; control apparatus, and insulated cable of accumulators, primary cells, batteries, lighting eqpt., & electrical eqpt. nec	31	115.9	1.2	48.7	8.5	174.3	122.7	59.4	182.1	118.3	2.2	49.2	11.3	181.1
of radio, TV & communication eqpt. of electronic components	31.1-31.3	69.0	0.5	29.1	4.7	103.2	74.8	34.7	109.6	71.1	1.8	29.0	6.0	107.9
of radio, TV & telephone apparatus; sound and video recorders etc. of medical, precision & optical equipment and watches	31.4-31.6	47.0	0.7	19.7	3.8	71.1	47.9	24.6	72.5	47.2	0.4	20.2	5.3	73.1
of other transport eqpt. of aircraft and spacecraft of other transport equipment except aircraft & spacecraft	32	74.4	1.1	37.6	5.7	118.7	76.4	44.3	120.7	72.8	1.2	39.7	5.1	118.7
of furniture	32.1	32.6	0.3	16.1	3.0	52.0	33.0	19.3	52.3	32.8	0.2	16.3	2.5	51.8
Manufacture of transport equipment of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport eqpt. of aircraft and spacecraft of other transport equipment except aircraft & spacecraft	32.2-32.3	41.7	0.8	21.5	2.7	66.6	43.4	25.0	68.4	40.0	1.0	23.4	2.5	67.0
Manufacturing nec of furniture	33	95.9	1.5	39.1	7.2	143.7	99.2	46.7	145.9	95.9	2.6	39.0	7.3	144.9
DM	313.5	2.3	39.3	5.1	360.1	314.8	46.5	361.3	317.3	2.7	38.7	6.7	365.5	
34	179.9	1.1	23.7	2.8	207.5	179.0	29.2	208.3	180.0	0.9	23.4	5.0	209.3	
35	133.6	1.2	15.6	2.3	152.7	135.8	17.3	153.1	137.4	1.8	15.3	1.7	156.2	
35.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	83.3	11.6	94.9	86.7	1.0	10.5	1.1	99.3
Rest of 35	..	..	..	..	..	..	52.5	5.7	58.2	50.7	0.8	4.8	0.6	56.9
DN	130.9	3.9	43.7	9.7	188.3	127.1	47.7	174.8	127.9	3.3	39.4	8.4	179.0	
36.1	84.7	1.4	20.5	4.3	110.9	83.8	25.2	108.9	87.1	1.3	20.8	4.0	113.3	
<b>ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>120.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>157.9</b>	<b>95.1</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>123.3</b>	<b>94.6</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>123.2</b>
Electricity, gas, steam & hot water supply	40	88.3	0.6	21.5	4.4	114.8	65.0	17.4	82.4	63.9	1.1	14.6	2.4	82.0
Collection, purification and distribution of water	41	31.6	0.4	9.2	1.9	43.1	30.1	10.8	40.9	30.6	0.2	8.9	1.5	41.2
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>662.5</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>92.9</b>	<b>43.4</b>	<b>810.2</b>	<b>671.2</b>	<b>137.1</b>	<b>808.3</b>	<b>678.0</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>97.7</b>	<b>43.4</b>	<b>830.4</b>
<b>SERVICE INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>G-Q</b>	<b>5,968.0</b>	<b>1,105.6</b>	<b>4,717.2</b>	<b>4,598.5</b>	<b>16,389.4</b>	<b>7,168.4</b>	<b>9,371.9</b>	<b>16,540.3</b>	<b>6,049.2</b>	<b>1,172.3</b>	<b>4,789.4</b>	<b>4,660.1</b>	<b>16,570.9</b>
<b>WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES, MOTORCYCLES &amp; PERSONAL &amp; HOUSEHOLD GOODS</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>1,457.3</b>	<b>303.6</b>	<b>784.5</b>	<b>1,176.7</b>	<b>3,722.1</b>	<b>1,780.8</b>	<b>1,914.0</b>	<b>3,694.8</b>	<b>1,496.3</b>	<b>325.8</b>	<b>803.1</b>	<b>1,158.5</b>	<b>3,783.7</b>
Sale, maintenance & repair of motor vehicles; retail sale of automotive fuel	50	346.6	23.3	79.3	48.1	497.3	375.4	128.2	503.6	346.8	20.9	78.0	47.5	493.2
Sale of motor vehicles, motorcycles, fuel; & motorcycle repair	50.1/50.3/5	..	..	..	..	..	216.2	67.3	283.5	203.4	11.1	43.7	22.0	280.3
Maintenance & repair of motor vehicles	50.2	131.2	4.4	19.3	11.1	166.0	136.1	30.3	166.4	126.6	3.7	17.5	12.5	160.3
Sale of automotive fuel	50.5	..	..	..	..	..	23.1	30.6	53.7	16.8	6.1	16.7	13.0	52.7
Wholesale & Commission Trade (except motor vehicles)	51	612.2	29.0	217.6	88.7	947.5	638.3	303.9	942.2	626.6	28.8	216.8	88.1	960.3
on fee or contract basis	51.1	24.8	0.6	10.8	4.0	40.2	26.4	14.5	40.8	26.4	0.4	11.5	3.1	41.4
of agricultural materials & animals	51.2	11.7	1.5	5.1	2.1	20.4	12.2	8.1	20.2	10.9	0.9	4.7	2.9	19.4

# EMPLOYMENT

## Employees in employment: unadjusted: December 1996

GREAT BRITAIN	Section sub-section group or class	THOUSANDS												
		Dec 1995				Sep 1996				Dec 1996				
		Male		Female		All		Male		Female		All		
		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	
<b>ALL SECTIONS</b>	<b>A-Q</b>	<b>9,738.7</b>	<b>1,206.5</b>	<b>5,808.2</b>	<b>4,897.7</b>	<b>21,651.0</b>	<b>11,021.3</b>	<b>10,734.4</b>	<b>21,755.7</b>	<b>9,792.7</b>	<b>1,285.8</b>	<b>5,862.1</b>	<b>4,943.4</b>	<b>21,884.0</b>
<b>AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FORESTRY</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>150.3</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>242.4</b>	<b>209.3</b>	<b>57.0</b>	<b>266.3</b>	<b>147.1</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>236.9</b>
01	143.2	38.8	27.6	23.5	233.1	202.1	54.9	257.0	140.0	39.3	25.8			

# 1.5 EMPLOYMENT

Employees in employment by region\*: unadjusted

Standard region	Male		Female		Total	Production and construction industries	Production industries	Manufacturing	Service industries	Agriculture forestry and fishing	
	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time							
SIC 1992	C - F		C - E		D	G - Q	A, B				
South East 1996 Sep	3,218	464	2,055	1,500	7,237	1,139	927	890	6,045	54	
South East 1996 Dec	3,234	478	2,062	1,530	7,304	1,133	918	881	6,124	47	
Greater London (Included in South East) 1996 Sep	1,482	193	1,012	544	3,232	359	276	264	2,871	3	
Greater London (Included in South East) 1996 Dec	1,487	199	1,016	554	3,257	351	271	259	2,903	2	
East Anglia 1996 Sep	370	55	202	185	811	186	160	152	601	24	
East Anglia 1996 Dec	373	57	199	189	817	189	159	150	608	21	
South West 1996 Sep	783	115	469	435	1,802	383	327	308	1,384	36	
South West 1996 Dec	781	116	469	437	1,803	383	330	310	1,388	32	
West Midlands 1996 Sep	972	107	529	456	2,063	637	555	539	1,404	23	
West Midlands 1996 Dec	986	109	535	463	2,092	650	566	549	1,421	20	
East Midlands 1996 Sep	701	84	407	372	1,565	467	414	399	1,074	24	
East Midlands 1996 Dec	702	84	412	369	1,567	472	417	402	1,074	21	
Yorkshire and Humberside 1996 Sep	874	98	477	446	1,896	504	412	398	1,369	22	
Yorkshire and Humberside 1996 Dec	871	98	479	452	1,900	507	411	396	1,375	19	
North West 1996 Sep	1,044	137	628	538	2,347	594	512	497	1,736	17	
North West 1996 Dec	1,066	139	635	548	2,389	612	514	500	1,763	15	
North 1996 Sep	472	63	281	260	1,076	296	251	237	769	11	
North 1996 Dec	477	67	280	265	1,088	304	253	239	774	10	
Wales 1996 Sep	435	49	255	231	970	263	225	213	687	20	
Wales 1996 Dec	426	49	249	228	952	260	222	212	674	19	
Scotland 1996 Sep	893	88	545	462	1,988	474	353	318	1,473	41	
Scotland 1996 Dec	877	90	542	462	1,971	461	350	315	1,471	38	
Great Britain 1996 Sep	9,763	1,258	5,847	4,887	21,756	4,944	4,136	3,950	16,540	271	
Great Britain 1996 Dec	9,793	1,286	5,862	4,943	21,884	4,971	4,141	3,955	16,671	242	
Northern Ireland 1996 Sep	240	45	158	131	574	132	109	103	424	19	
Northern Ireland 1996 Dec	241	47	159	136	583	133	110	103	432	19	
United Kingdom 1996 Sep	10,003	1,303	6,006	5,018	22,330	5,076	4,245	4,053	16,964	290	
United Kingdom 1996 Dec	10,034	1,333	6,021	5,079	22,467	5,104	4,250	4,058	17,102	261	

Standard region	Retail, except of motor vehicles & repair of household goods	Hotels and restaurants	Transport storage & communication	Land transport & transport via pipelines	Air transport	Post & telecommunications	Financial intermediation	Financial intermediation except insurance & pension funding	Real estate renting and business activities	Other business activities
	52	H	I	60	62	64	J	65	K	74
SIC 1992	L		M		N		O-Q		R	
South East 1996 Sep	775	431	533	143 R	44	185	460	272	1,264	940
South East 1996 Dec	811	429	538	142	43	188	468	276	1,267	945
Greater London (Included in South East) 1996 Sep	327	208	266	65 R	27	91	287	184	686	536
Greater London (Included in South East) 1996 Dec	342	208	268	65	27	92	291	188	694	547
East Anglia 1996 Sep	79	49	57	19 R	1	19	29	14	93	61
East Anglia 1996 Dec	82	44	58	20	1	19	28	14	93	61
South West 1996 Sep	192	136	90	34	1	34	94	47	197	142
South West 1996 Dec	199	124	89	33	1	35	95	46	200	143
West Midlands 1996 Sep	186	117	98	43	1	36	73	50	225	171
West Midlands 1996 Dec	194	120	98	44	1	36	71	48	229	175
East Midlands 1996 Sep	153	78	80	36	2	22	37	28	155	114
East Midlands 1996 Dec	155	76	80	34	1	22	37	28	152	114
Yorkshire and Humberside 1996 Sep	209	108	109	50 R	1	33	77	53	189	141
Yorkshire and Humberside 1996 Dec	210	103	107	49	-	34	78	53	197	149
North West 1996 Sep	247	114	140	57 R	3	41	91	51	278	212
North West 1996 Dec	256	113	142	57	3	44	91	51	288	218
North 1996 Sep	112	65	51	22	1	15	24	16	99	74
North 1996 Dec	116	63	50	22	1	15	25	16	99	75
Wales 1996 Sep	96	63	39	18	-	13	25	18	81	58
Wales 1996 Dec	98	59	39	18	-	14	24	17	79	57
Scotland 1996 Sep	201	130	107	43	3	33	80	47	202	159
Scotland 1996 Dec	209	123	105	44	3	30	80	47	200	160
Great Britain 1996 Sep	2,249	1,292	1,305	466	56	433	991	596	2,782	2,073
Great Britain 1996 Dec	2,330	1,254	1,306	463	55	437	998	597	2,803	2,097
Northern Ireland 1996 Sep	57	27	21	9	1	7	14	9	34	27
Northern Ireland 1996 Dec	62	28	21	9	1	7	13	9	34	27
United Kingdom 1996 Sep	2,305	1,319	1,326	475	57	440	1,005	605	2,817	2,099
United Kingdom 1996 Dec	2,392	1,281	1,328	472	55	444	1,011	605	2,838	2,124

\* See footnotes to Table 1.1.  
R Revised

# EMPLOYMENT 1.5

Employees in employment by region\*: unadjusted

Standard region	SIC 1992	C	D	DA	DL	E	F	G	50	51	Standard region
South East 1996 Sep	11	890	69	159	26	211	1,269	145	349	361	South East 1996 Sep
South East 1996 Dec	12	881	69	156	26	215	1,318	145	349	361	South East 1996 Dec
Greater London (Included in South East) 1996 Sep	5	264	24	31	7	83	515	45	142	147	Greater London (Included in South East) 1996 Sep
Greater London (Included in South East) 1996 Dec	6	259	24	30	6	80	534	45	142	147	Greater London (Included in South East) 1996 Dec
East Anglia 1996 Sep	3	152	29	18	6	26	134	21	35	35	East Anglia 1996 Sep
East Anglia 1996 Dec	3	150	28	18	5	30	138	21	35	35	East Anglia 1996 Dec
South West 1996 Sep	6	308	42	52	14	55	313	49	72	71	South West 1996 Sep
South West 1996 Dec	6	310	42	52	14	53	319	48	71	71	South West 1996 Dec
West Midlands 1996 Sep	3	539	34	51	13	81	341	54	101	105	West Midlands 1996 Sep
West Midlands 1996 Dec	3	549	34	51	13	85	350	50	101	105	West Midlands 1996 Dec
East Midlands 1996 Sep	5	399	47	30	9	54	274	43	79	78	East Midlands 1996 Sep
East Midlands 1996 Dec	6	402	48	31	9	55	274	41	79	78	East Midlands 1996 Dec
Yorkshire & Humberside 1996 Sep	4	398	54	24	10	92	341	47	85	86	Yorkshire & Humberside 1996 Sep
Yorkshire & Humberside 1996 Dec	5	396	54	23	10	95	341	45	85	86	Yorkshire & Humberside 1996 Dec
North West 1996 Sep	2	497	62	49	14	83	399	50	102	104	North West 1996 Sep
North West 1996 Dec	2	500	62	49	13	97	411	51	102	104	North West 1996 Dec
North 1996 Sep	5	237	29	24	9	45	165	25	29	29	North 1996 Sep
North 1996 Dec	5	239	28	25	9	51	168	23	29	29	North 1996 Dec
Wales 1996 Sep	4	213	22	39	8	38	146	23	28	26	Wales 1996 Sep
Wales 1996 Dec	3	212	22	38	7	37	147	22	26	26	Wales 1996 Dec
Scotland 1996 Sep	20	318	57	52	15	122	312	47	63	64	Scotland 1996 Sep
Scotland 1996 Dec	19	315	57	53	16	111	320	47	64	64	Scotland 1996 Dec
Great Britain 1996 Sep	63	3,950	446	500	123	808	3,695	504	942	960	Great Britain 1996 Sep
Great Britain 1996 Dec	63	3,955	446	496	123	830	3,784	493	942	960	Great Britain 1996 Dec
Northern Ireland 1996 Sep	2	103	19	9	5	23	90	12	21	22	Northern Ireland 1996 Sep
Northern Ireland 1996 Dec	2	103	20	9	5	23	96	12	21	22	Northern Ireland 1996 Dec
United Kingdom 1996 Sep	64	4,053	465	509	128	831	3,784	516	963	982	United Kingdom 1996 Sep
United Kingdom 1996 Dec	65	4,058	465	505	128	854	3,879	505	963	982	United Kingdom 1996 Dec

Standard region	SIC 1992	L	M	N	851/852	853	O-Q	90	Self employed	Work-related government-supported training programmes	Civilian workforce in employment	Standard region
South East 1996 Sep	442	552	735	451	284	357	20	1,190	34	8,461	8,555	South East 1996 Sep
South East 1996 Dec	434	577	738	454	284	355	20	1,217	33	8,461	8,555	South East 1996 Dec
Greater London (Included in South East) 1996 Sep	221	198	285	169	115	206	10	445	16	3,693	3,731	Greater London (Included in South East) 1996 Sep
Greater London (Included in South East) 1996 Dec	216	201	285	170	115	206	10	458	16	3,693	3,731	Greater London (Included in South East) 1996 Dec
East Anglia 1996 Sep	45	65	98	61	37	30	2	143	7	961	959	East Anglia 1996 Sep
East Anglia 1996 Dec	44	72	100	62	38	30	2	135	7	961	959	East Anglia 1996 Dec
South West 1996 Sep	115	143	223 R	137 R	86	72	5	365	13 R	2,181 R	2,177	South West 1996 Sep
South West 1996 Dec	114	151	225	138	87	72	4	362	12	2,181 R	2,177	South West 1996 Dec
West Midlands 1996 Sep	106	158	212	134	77	73	5	271	17	2,351	2,387	West Midlands 1996 Sep
West Midlands 1996 Dec	105	164	213	136	78	71	5	279	17	2,351	2,387	West Midlands 1996 Dec
East Midlands 1996 Sep	80	134	182	1								



# 1.8 EMPLOYMENT

## Indices of output #, employment and output per person employed

(1990=100)

Section	C,D,E	Manufacturing Industries										Construction
		Total production industries	Total manufacturing	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles, footwear, clothing and leather	Pulp, paper, paper products, printing & publishing	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Machinery and equipment	Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment		
UNITED KINGDOM	Seasonally Adjusted	Whole economy	D	DA	DB,DC	DE	DG	DK	DL	DM	F	
<b>Output*</b>												
1989		99.4	100.3	100.2	98.6	103.6	97.7	100.2	97.7	99.7	101.6	97.7
1990		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1991		97.9	96.3	94.6	98.7	89.4	94.9	102.4	90.2	95.3	93.2	92.0
1992		97.4	96.2	94.0	100.0	89.4	95.6	105.1	85.2	96.0	90.9	87.9
1993		99.6	98.3	95.3	100.1	89.4	99.0	107.7	85.0	101.2	91.2	87.2
1994		103.5	103.2	99.3	102.0	90.5	101.5	112.3	89.2	112.0	92.4	90.6
1995		106.1	105.9	101.5	104.0	89.7	102.6	117.6	88.5	119.4	93.1	89.6
1996		108.6	107.2	102.0	104.5	89.4	101.1	120.0	87.5	123.4	97.1	90.4
1992 Q4		98.0	97.2	94.2	98.3	90.5	94.5	108.5	86.3	101.5	91.6	87.0
1993 Q1		98.5	97.0	95.1	101.0	89.2	98.0	107.6	84.1	99.9	91.2	86.7
1993 Q2		99.0	97.5	95.1	99.7	88.3	99.4	105.8	86.1	100.7	90.8	86.6
1993 Q3		100.0	98.8	95.3	99.9	90.9	99.8	108.2	84.7	101.3	87.7	86.9
1993 Q4		100.7	100.0	95.8	100.0	89.3	99.0	109.4	85.0	102.9	86.8	88.4
1994 Q1		101.8	100.9	97.3	100.9	90.3	101.6	110.2	88.4	107.2	89.9	89.5
1994 Q2		103.1	103.1	98.9	101.6	90.9	101.0	113.2	88.4	109.8	91.0	90.5
1994 Q3		104.1	104.5	100.2	103.4	89.3	102.1	111.4	91.2	113.9	93.8	90.7
1994 Q4		105.0	104.4	100.9	102.1	91.5	101.5	114.3	88.9	117.3	94.9	91.6
1995 Q1		105.3	105.2	100.6	103.8	89.4	102.1	117.0	87.5	116.1	92.8	90.2
1995 Q2		105.8	105.7	101.6	104.8	91.1	103.1	117.1	88.7	118.5	92.5	89.5
1995 Q3		106.3	106.5	102.0	104.9	89.9	102.9	117.7	88.4	120.0	93.7	89.1
1995 Q4		106.9	106.4	101.9	102.6	88.3	102.1	118.5	89.2	123.1	93.3	89.6
1996 Q1		107.6	106.6	101.6	104.3	87.9	101.4	119.0	87.5	122.9	93.8	89.7
1996 Q2		108.2	106.9	101.4	105.2	88.6	100.0	120.2	86.9	123.4	95.6	89.7
1996 Q3		108.9	107.4	102.2	104.7	90.9	101.2	120.3	87.8	123.6	98.4	90.5
1996 Q4		109.8	108.0	102.6	104.0	90.3	101.9	120.4	87.5	123.7	100.4	91.7
<b>Workforce</b>												
1989		99.4	102.9	102.7	100.9	108.8	99.5	104.1	100.4	105.5	101.5	99.3
1990		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1991		97.1	92.5	92.3	98.9	88.1	98.2	91.7	94.5	89.7	91.9	92.3
1992		94.6	86.8	86.8	94.8	83.1	95.8	88.2	86.4	81.9	84.9	84.1
1993		93.6	83.1	83.8	92.5	82.1	95.3	84.6	78.8	78.6	74.7	79.7
1994		94.4	82.2	83.4	89.7	83.2	97.6	80.1	77.1	79.3	68.6	61.6
1995		95.2	82.3	84.1	89.5	82.2	98.7	78.4	78.0	82.3	69.1	61.2
1996		95.8	81.8	84.2	90.9	80.7	97.2	77.4	79.1	84.2	70.8	61.1
1992 Q4		93.5	84.5	84.6	94.0	80.7	95.2	85.8	82.4	79.3	81.1	61.5
1993 Q1		93.5	83.7	84.0	93.8	80.6	95.3	84.7	80.6	78.7	78.8	79.7
1993 Q2		93.5	83.3	83.8	92.9	82.0	94.8	84.8	79.3	78.7	77.2	79.1
1993 Q3		93.7	82.9	83.8	91.8	82.7	95.1	84.7	78.0	78.7	72.7	79.7
1993 Q4		93.9	82.5	83.7	91.5	83.1	95.8	84.1	77.2	78.3	70.1	80.2
1994 Q1		94.0	82.3	83.3	90.1	83.2	96.5	82.8	77.0	78.4	69.4	60.6
1994 Q2		94.1	82.1	83.4	89.6	83.0	97.4	80.2	76.9	78.8	68.6	61.6
1994 Q3		94.5	82.1	83.5	89.6	83.3	98.0	78.8	77.1	79.6	68.1	62.1
1994 Q4		94.9	82.1	83.5	89.3	83.4	98.4	78.6	77.6	80.4	68.1	62.0
1995 Q1		95.1	82.2	83.9	89.0	82.9	98.4	78.7	77.7	81.5	68.2	61.0
1995 Q2		95.1	82.3	84.0	89.2	82.3	99.2	78.6	77.8	82.2	68.6	60.7
1995 Q3		95.1	82.2	84.0	89.2	82.0	98.6	78.3	77.9	82.4	69.3	61.3
1995 Q4		95.4	82.6	84.6	90.5	81.8	98.8	78.0	78.7	83.0	70.4	61.8
1996 Q1		95.5	82.5	84.3	90.7	80.7	98.2	77.6	79.0	84.0	70.5	60.8
1996 Q2		95.5	81.8	84.0	90.7	80.4	97.6	78.0	79.2	84.0	70.6	60.1
1996 Q3		96.0	81.5	84.3	91.0	80.8	96.6	77.6	79.2	84.3	70.7	61.3
1996 Q4		96.4	81.5	84.2	91.1	80.7	96.4	76.3	79.0	84.5	71.3	62.2
<b>Output per person employed</b>												
1989		100.0	97.5	97.6	97.7	95.2	98.1	96.2	97.3	94.6	100.1	98.4
1990		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1991		100.8	104.2	102.5	99.8	101.4	96.6	111.8	95.4	106.3	101.4	99.7
1992		102.9	111.0	108.4	105.4	107.7	99.9	119.2	98.8	117.3	107.1	104.6
1993		106.3	118.3	113.7	108.3	109.0	104.0	127.4	107.9	128.8	119.5	109.4
1994		109.7	125.7	119.1	113.8	108.7	104.1	140.3	115.6	141.2	134.8	111.0
1995		111.5	128.6	120.7	116.3	109.1	103.9	149.9	113.4	145.1	134.7	110.4
1996		113.3	131.0	121.1	115.1	110.8	104.0	155.1	110.5	146.6	137.2	111.4
1992 Q4		104.7	115.0	111.3	104.6	112.2	99.3	126.4	104.6	128.0	112.9	106.8
1993 Q1		105.4	115.9	113.2	107.7	110.7	102.8	127.0	104.4	127.0	115.6	108.8
1993 Q2		105.9	117.0	113.5	107.4	107.7	104.9	124.7	108.6	127.9	117.7	109.4
1993 Q3		106.7	119.2	113.7	108.8	109.9	104.9	127.8	108.5	128.8	120.7	109.0
1993 Q4		107.3	121.2	114.5	109.2	107.5	103.3	130.2	110.1	131.4	123.9	110.2
1994 Q1		108.3	122.6	116.8	111.9	108.6	105.3	133.1	114.8	136.8	129.6	111.0
1994 Q2		109.6	125.6	118.6	113.4	109.4	103.6	141.1	115.0	139.3	132.5	110.9
1994 Q3		110.3	127.3	120.0	115.4	107.3	104.2	141.4	118.2	143.0	137.7	110.5
1994 Q4		110.6	127.1	120.8	114.3	109.7	103.1	145.4	114.7	145.8	139.3	111.7
1995 Q1		110.8	127.9	120.0	116.6	108.0	103.7	148.6	112.6	142.4	136.0	111.4
1995 Q2		111.2	128.3	120.9	117.5	110.7	104.0	148.9	114.1	144.2	134.8	110.9
1995 Q3		111.8	129.5	121.3	117.6	109.6	104.4	150.3	113.5	145.7	135.2	109.5
1995 Q4		112.1	128.8	120.4	113.4	108.1	103.4	151.9	113.3	148.3	132.6	109.6
1996 Q1		112.7	129.1	120.5	115.0	108.9	103.2	153.4	110.8	146.3	133.2	111.0
1996 Q2		113.3	130.7	120.7	116.0	110.1	102.5	154.2	109.8	147.0	135.4	111.9
1996 Q3		113.4	131.8	121.3	115.0	112.4	104.7	155.1	110.9	146.6	139.1	111.3
1996 Q4		113.9	132.5	121.8	114.2	111.9	105.7	157.8	110.7	146.4	140.9	111.5

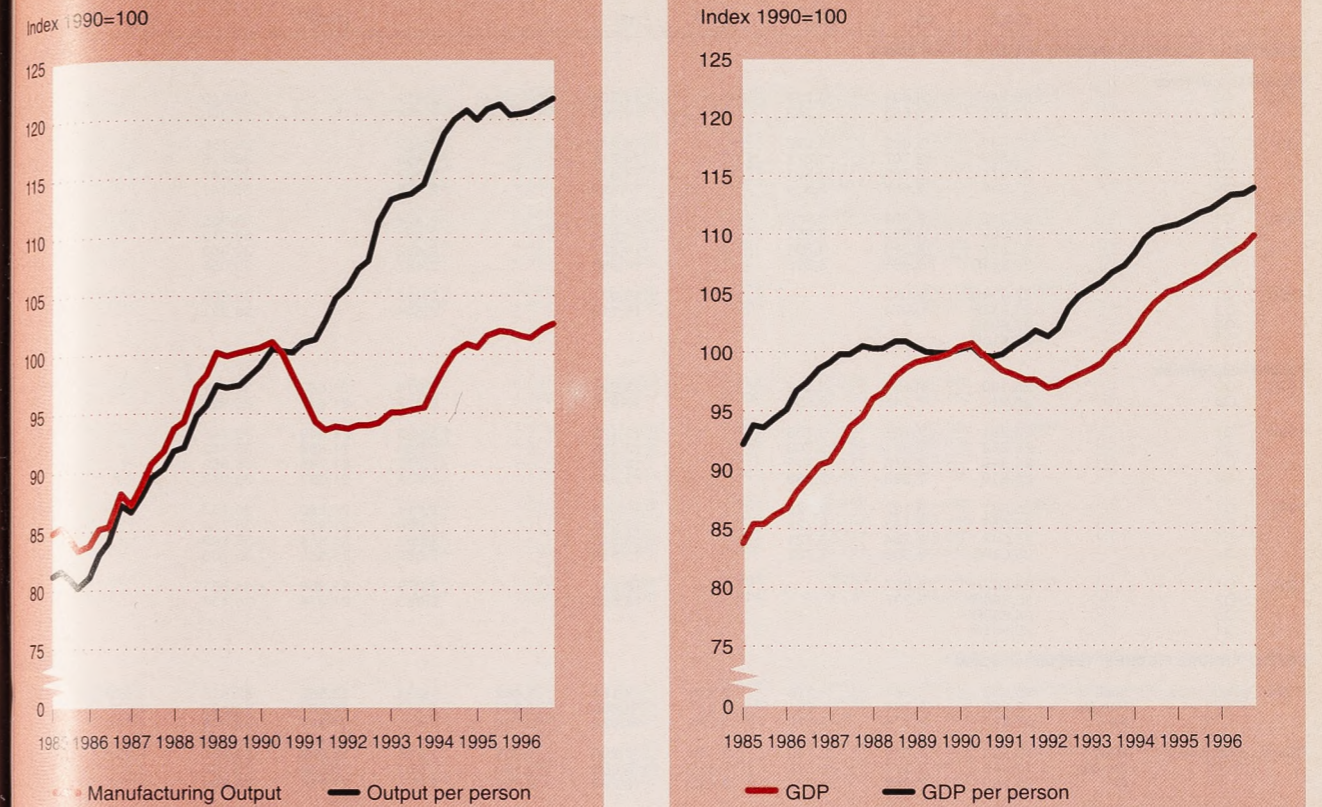
Note 1: The indexes have been rebased from 1985=100 to 1990=100, in common with other economic series. Figures on a 1985=100 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette*, August 1993.

Note 2: The workforce in employment index for both the production and manufacturing industries in both tables is based on unpublished employment estimates consistent with the output estimates but which are different from employment estimates published elsewhere in *Labour Market Trends*.

# Industries are grouped according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1992.

# EMPLOYMENT 1.8

## Indices of output, employment and productivity



UNITED KINGDOM	Seasonally adjusted (1990=100)	Whole economy			Production industries			Manufacturing industries		
		Output*	Workforce in employment +	Output per person employed	Output	Workforce in employment +	Output per person employed	Output	Workforce in employment +	Output per person employed
SC 1992										
1989		99.4	99.4	100.0	100.3	102.9	97.5	100.2	102.7	97.6
1990		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1991		97.9	92.5	97.1	97.1	100.8	96.3	92.5	104.2	94.6
1992		97.4	86.8	94.6	102.9	96.2	111.0	94.0	86.8	105.4
1993		99.6	83.1	93.6	106.3	98.3	83.1	118.3	95.3	113.7
1994		103.5	82.2	94.4	109.7	103.2	82.2			

# 1.9 EMPLOYMENT

## Selected countries: national definitions

# EMPLOYMENT 1.9

## Selected countries: national definitions

	United Kingdom	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany	Greece Republic	Irish	
	(1,2,3)	(4)	(2,5)	(3)	(12)			(7,11)		(13)	(8)	
<b>QUARTERLY FIGURES: seasonally adjusted unless stated</b>												
												Thousand
<b>Civilian labour force</b>												
1993 Q3	28,048	8,604	3,734	..	14,700	..	2,477	..	39,340	..	..	
1993 Q4	27,995	8,685	3,753	..	14,723	..	2,474	..	39,300	..	..	
1994 Q1	27,980	8,692	3,872	..	14,745	..	2,479	..	39,189	..	..	
1994 Q2	27,897	8,707	3,873	..	14,816	..	2,465	..	39,175	..	..	
1994 Q3	27,974	8,755	3,901	..	14,870	..	2,469	..	39,247	..	..	
1994 Q4	27,942	8,806	3,874	..	14,897	..	2,468	..	39,140	..	..	
1995 Q1	27,912	8,907	3,918	..	14,917	..	2,472	..	38,955	..	..	
1995 Q2	27,867	8,963	3,891	..	14,913	..	2,504	..	38,910	..	..	
1995 Q3	27,812	9,016	3,891	..	14,927	..	2,492	..	39,008	..	..	
1995 Q4	27,934R	9,081	3,895	..	14,960	..	2,487	..	39,056	..	..	
1996 Q1	27,839R	9,052	..	..	15,071	..	2,495	..	38,965	..	..	
1996 Q2	27,813R	9,074	..	..	15,113	..	2,504	..	38,921	..	..	
1996 Q3	27,953R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1996 Q4	27,810R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Civilian employment</b>												
1993 Q3	25,160	7,650	3,572	..	13,034	..	2,018	21,667	36,171	..	..	
1993 Q4	25,211	7,745	3,595	..	13,076	..	2,007	21,630	35,990	..	..	
1994 Q1	25,251	7,781	3,686	..	13,125	..	1,999	21,649	35,746	..	..	
1994 Q2	25,253	7,844	3,703	..	13,239	..	2,003	21,684	35,782	..	..	
1994 Q3	25,419	7,918	3,712	..	13,363	..	2,019	21,765	35,982	..	..	
1994 Q4	25,519	7,998	3,689	..	13,442	..	2,036	21,837	35,978	..	..	
1995 Q1	25,561	8,122	3,728	..	13,476	..	2,044	21,890	35,757	..	..	
1995 Q2	25,553	8,193	3,729	..	13,493	..	2,060	21,937	35,754	..	..	
1995 Q3	25,548	8,254	3,721	..	13,512	..	2,063	21,954	35,809	..	..	
1995 Q4	25,699R	8,300	3,722	..	13,550	..	2,069	21,962	35,765	..	..	
1996 Q1	25,652R	8,297	..	..	13,641	..	2,079	21,968	35,391	..	..	
1996 Q2	25,663R	8,297	..	..	13,663	..	2,083	21,974	35,453	..	..	
1996 Q3	25,882R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1996 Q4	25,931R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>LATEST ANNUAL FIGURES: 1994 unless stated *</b>												
												Thousand
<b>Civilian labour force:</b>	Male	15,632	5,054	2,215	2,376	8,174	1,462	1,294	13,583	22,413	2,623	884
	Female	12,266	3,724	1,661	1,827	6,658	1,268	1,177	11,277	16,805	1,571	532
	All	27,897	8,778	3,876	4,204	14,832	2,730	2,471	24,861	39,218	4,193	1,416
<b>Civilian employment:</b>	Male	13,608	4,566	2,143	2,159	7,290	1,355	1,034	12,090	20,761	2,452	753
	Female	11,645	3,377	1,594	1,533	6,002	1,153	981	9,653	15,133	1,337	453
	All	25,253	7,943	3,737	3,692	13,292	2,508	2,015	21,744	35,894	3,790	1,207
<b>Civilian employment: proportions by sector</b>												
												Per cent
<b>Male:</b>	Agriculture	3.3	6.2	..	3.1	5.4	..	10.6	..	3.5	18.6	..
	Industry	34.3	32.3	..	38.3	31.8	..	38.5	..	49.4	28.8	..
	Services	62.4	61.5	..	58.6	62.8	..	51.0	..	47.1	52.6	..
<b>Female:</b>	Agriculture	1.0	3.6	..	1.7	2.6	..	5.8	..	3.2	24.8	..
	Industry	12.6	11.7	..	12.7	11.4	..	14.4	..	21.3	14.1	..
	Services	86.4	84.7	..	85.6	86.1	..	79.8	..	75.5	61.1	..
<b>All:</b>	Agriculture	2.2	5.1	7.2	2.6	4.1	5.1	8.3	4.9	3.3	20.8	12.0
	Industry	24.3	23.5	33.2	27.7	22.6	26.8	26.8	..	37.6	23.6	27.6
	Services	73.5	71.4	59.6	69.7	73.3	68.0	65.0	..	59.1	55.5	60.5

Sources: OECD Labour Force Statistics 1973-1993 and Quarterly Labour Force Statistics. For details of definitions and national sources the reader is referred to the above publications. Differences may exist between countries in general concepts, classification and methods of compilation, so comparisons must be approached with caution.

- Notes: 1 Civilian labour force figures refer to workforce excluding HM Forces. Civilian employment refers to workforce in employment excluding HM Forces. The proportions by sector refers to employees in employment and the self-employed. Industry refers to production and construction industries. See also footnotes to Table 1.1.  
 2 Quarterly figures relate to March, June, September and December.  
 3 Annual figures relate to June.  
 4 Quarterly figures relate to February, May, August and November.  
 5 Civilian labour force and employment figures include armed forces.  
 6 Annual figures relate to second quarter.  
 7 Civilian employment figures include apprentices in professional training.  
 8 Annual figures relate to April.  
 9 Quarterly figures relate to January, April, July and October.  
 10 Annual figures relate to January.  
 11 Unadjusted figures.  
 12 Sanitary services are included in industry and excluded from services.  
 13 Repair services are included in industry and excluded from services.

\* Please note the annual figures for Austria and Belgium refer to 1993.

	Japan	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	United States		
	(5)		(10)				(5)	(2)(5)			
<b>QUARTERLY FIGURES: seasonally adjusted unless stated</b>											
										Thousand	
<b>Civilian labour force</b>											
1993 Q3	22,713	66,198	..	..	2,102	4,456	15,360	4,312	3,938	129,428	1993 Q3
1993 Q4	22,817	66,433	..	..	2,103	4,465	15,392	4,276	3,949	129,742	1993 Q4
1994 Q1	22,749	66,483	..	..	2,099	4,510	15,435	4,254	3,917	130,639	1994 Q1
1994 Q2	22,687	66,534	..	..	2,119	4,524	15,542	4,257	3,879	130,694	1994 Q2
1994 Q3	22,621	66,465	..	..	2,124	4,549	15,462	4,280	3,928	131,090	1994 Q3
1994 Q4	22,655	66,316	..	..	2,132	4,540	15,491	4,273	3,945	131,723	1994 Q4
1995 Q1	22,668	66,688	..	..	2,153	4,540	15,565	4,299	3,941	132,213	1995 Q1
1995 Q2	22,679	66,570	..	..	2,152	4,523	15,590	4,330	..	132,516	1995 Q2
1995 Q3	22,773	66,875	..	..	2,154	4,497	15,662	4,331	..	132,380	1995 Q3
1995 Q4	22,803	66,590	..	..	2,161	4,520	15,726	4,321	..	132,432	1995 Q4
1996 Q1	22,823	66,915	..	..	2,215	4,568	15,836	4,328	..	133,192	1996 Q1
1996 Q2	..	67,009	..	..	2,235	4,544	15,892	4,295	..	133,647	1996 Q2
1996 Q3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1996 Q3
1996 Q4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1996 Q4
<b>Civilian employment</b>											
1993 Q3	20,226	64,529	..	..	1,972	4,197	11,789	3,934	3,785	120,626	1993 Q3
1993 Q4	20,188	64,655	..	..	1,980	4,188	11,717	3,906	3,790	121,152	1993 Q4
1994 Q1	20,124	64,602	..	..	1,984	4,219	11,680	3,905	3,767	122,006	1994 Q1
1994 Q2	20,028	64,639	..	..	1,998	4,211	11,749	3,919	3,745	122,638	1994 Q2
1994 Q3	19,958	64,472	..	..	2,012	4,228	11,739	3,937	3,790	123,250	1994 Q3
1994 Q4	19,890	64,386	..	..	2,017	4,216	11,794	3,944	3,801	124,366	1994 Q4
1995 Q1	19,858	64,694	..	..	2,035	4,218	11,960	3,969	3,804	124,886	1995 Q1
1995 Q2	19,942	64,491	..	..	2,041	4,197	12,022	4,000	3,767	125,046	1995 Q2
1995 Q3	19,942	64,720	..	..	2,052	4,175	12,068	4,007	3,771	124,909	1995 Q3
1995 Q4	20,014	64,403	..	..	2,062	4,189	12,148	3,980	3,788	125,096	1995 Q4
1996 Q1	20,023	64,687	..	..	2,105	4,240	12,264	3,998	3,789	125,680	1996 Q1
1996 Q2	..	64,675	..	..	2,141	4,206	12,324	3,954	3,781	126,389	1996 Q2
1996 Q3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1996 Q3
1996 Q4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1996 Q4
<b>LATEST ANNUAL FIGURES: 1994 unless stated</b>											
										Thousand	
<b>Civilian labour force:</b>	Male	39,510	135.2	4,173	1,141	2,580	9,637	2,218	2,322	70,817	Civilian labour force
	Female	26,940	76.6	2,950	977	2,123	5,864	2,048	1,595	60,239	Male
	All	66,450	211.8	7,124	2,119	4,702	15,501	4,266	3,917	131,056	Female
<b>Civilian employment:</b>	Male	38,390	132.4	3,920	1,071	2,418	7,724	2,016	2,248	66,450	Civilian employment:
	Female	26,140	74.9	2,712	931	1,954	4,036	1,911	1,525	56,610	Male
	All	64,530	207.3	6,631	2,003	4,372	11,760	3,926	3,772	123,060	Female
<b>Civilian employment: proportions by sector</b>											
										Per cent	
<b>Male:</b>	Agriculture	7.7	5.3	..	..	7.5	..	10.9	5.0	4.1	4.0
	Industry	37.8	39.7	..	..	34.7	..	38.3	37.8	37.4	33.1
	Services	54.6	55.0	..	..	57.8	..	50.8	57.1	58.5	62.9
<b>Female:</b>	Agriculture	7.9	6.5	..	..	2.9	..	7.7	1.8	3.3	1.6
	Industry	21.8	25.7	..	..	10.4	..	14.3	11.4	16.3	13.3
	Services	70.4	67.7	..	..	86.8	..	78.0	86.8	80.4	85.1
<b>All:</b>	Agriculture	7.7	5.8	..	..	5.3	..	9.8	3.4	3.8	2.9
	Industry	32.1	34.0	..	..	23.0	..	30.1	25.0</		

## 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

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## EMPLOYMENT Employment in tourism-related industries in Great Britain

1.14  
THOUSAND

SIC 1992	Hotels and other tourist accommodation	Restaurants, cafes etc.	Bars, public houses and nightclubs	Travel agencies/tour operators	Libraries/museums and other cultural activities 925	Sport & other recreation activities	All
	551/552	553	554	633		926/927	
Self-employed *	44.1	68.2	56.0	0	27.5	1.1	196.9
Employees in employment +	239.4	239.6	375.5	61.2	77.2	281.5	1,274.4
1988 Mar	279.5	259.0	391.5	62.4	83.0	294.5	1,369.9
Jun	285.6	259.8	405.9	63.4	81.7	296.5	1,392.9
Sep	250.1	263.6	418.4	63.4	77.0	275.6	1,348.1
Dec	257.5	262.2	418.0	63.7	78.6	270.9	1,350.9
1989 Mar	299.2	283.4	428.2	64.9	82.8	294.7	1,453.2
Jun	308.7	288.5	433.3	67.7	80.7	301.2	1,480.1
Sep	278.1	290.7	443.0	68.8	73.1	272.8	1,426.5
Dec	275.4	289.9	431.3	69.2	73.0	274.2	1,413.0
1990 Mar	314.4	303.0	445.8	70.0	80.0	311.5	1,524.7
Jun	318.2	308.4	448.1	71.7	77.4	312.5	1,536.3
Sep	289.2	302.0	446.3	71.9	71.9	289.7	1,471.0
Dec	280.1	287.7	427.0	69.6	68.9	285.7	1,419.0
1991 Mar	307.9	297.7	435.0	69.7	75.6	316.5	1,502.4
Jun	306.7	285.5	442.0	69.7	75.3	319.4	1,498.6
Sep	267.4	285.6	416.2	69.2	74.7	299.1	1,412.2
Dec	269.7	281.2	401.9	71.0	73.1	300.5	1,397.4
1992 Mar	311.0	303.0	414.2	69.2	74.8	320.8	1,493.0
Jun	308.6	295.7	400.0	68.6	72.4	311.9	1,457.2
Sep	277.7	292.4	392.2	69.5	72.3	294.3	1,398.4
Dec	276.1	295.1	370.7	69.6	71.8	294.3	1,377.6
1993 Mar	317.6	298.0	370.6	69.3	75.6	316.5	1,447.6
Jun	318.7	305.1	374.3	69.3	75.9	317.2	1,460.5
Sep	276.4	302.1	363.3	66.2	73.3	299.4	1,380.7
Dec	270.4	291.0	353.4	68.5	74.1	303.5	1,360.9
1994 Mar	316.7	311.2	362.3	74.9	76.0	314.3	1,455.4
Jun	325.3	318.3	371.4	76.0	78.2	315.1	1,484.3
Sep	280.8	309.6	372.9	73.0	74.5	298.8	1,409.6
Dec	282.2	308.4	381.0	75.4	73.3	307.1	1,427.4
1995 Mar	331.5	332.7	393.1	82.1	77.5	319.7	1,536.6
Jun	326.7	333.1	400.2	83.5	77.1	312.4	1,533.0
Sep	301.2	320.7	399.1	80.8	72.7	297.2	1,471.7
Dec	299.7	314.1	386.7	80.6	72.7	296.2	1,450.0
1996 Mar	358.3	342.0	402.9	89.8	76.8	300.3	1,570.1
Jun	362.1	345.1	399.7	89.3	76.1	311.2	1,583.5
Sep	328.0	337.1	402.2	88.8	73.5	307.9	1,537.5
Dec							
CHANGE 1990-1995							
Dec 1990-1995	26.8	16.4	3.1	8.0	0.8	10.7	65.8
no. (thousands)							
Percentage	8.9	4.9	0.8	9.6	1.0	3.4	4.3

Note 1: The Labour Force Survey showed the following summer estimates (thousands) of self-employed in all tourism industries: (1982 not available)

1981	163	1986	211	1991	183	1996	191 #
1982	N/A	1987	200	1992	178	1997	
1983	159	1988	204	1993	196	1998	
1984	187	1989	191	1994	187 #	1999	
1985	190	1990	190	1995	188 #	2000	

# This figure has been estimated using SIC 92 codes and should not be directly compared to previous years.

Note 2: Due to the introduction of SIC(92), it has been necessary to find SIC(92) codes which fit best with the SIC(80) codes previously used in defining 'tourism-related' industries. All the figures in the main table are now calculated on this new basis. Therefore these figures differ from those in earlier versions of Table 1.14. Some activities such as the running of fairgrounds are no longer included as they are part of a larger group that does not entirely relate to tourism. We have included a new category 'Travel agencies/tour operators' which was created out of the new classification system.

\* Based on the Census of Population using SIC(80) codes.

† These are comparable with the estimates for all industries and services shown in Table 1.4.

## 2.1 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT UK summary

THOUSANDS

		MALE AND FEMALE								
		UNEMPLOYED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #			UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION			
		Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over
1993	Annual averages	2,919.2	10.3	2,900.6	10.3					
1994		2,636.5	9.4	2,619.3	9.3					
1995		2,325.6	8.3	2,308.2	8.2					
1996		2,122.2	7.6	2,104.0	7.5					
1995	Mar 9	2,398.3	8.5	2,351.8	8.4	-19.1	-24.0	222	2,154	23
	Apr 13	2,375.3	8.5	2,331.8	8.3	-20.0	-23.2	259	2,095	23
	May 11	2,302.3	8.2	2,320.3	8.3	-11.5	-16.9	199	2,081	23
	Jun 8	2,254.5	8.0	2,313.1	8.2	-7.2	-12.9	208	2,026	21
	Jul 13	2,336.2	8.3	2,311.0	8.2	-2.1	-6.9	325	1,991	21
	Aug 10	2,350.2	8.4	2,290.0	8.2	-21.0	-10.1	263	2,068	20
	Sep 14	2,292.2	8.2	2,264.0	8.1	-26.0	-16.4	256	2,017	20
	Oct 12	2,212.3	7.9	2,264.6	8.1	0.6	-15.5	251	1,942	19
	Nov 9	2,196.1	7.8	2,244.6	8.0	-20.0	-15.1	242	1,935	19
	Dec 14	2,228.2	7.9	2,235.5	8.0	-9.1	-9.5	236	1,972	19
1996	Jan 11	2,310.5	8.2	2,206.8	7.9	-28.7	-19.3	252	2,037	20
	Feb 8	2,303.0	8.2	2,212.3	7.9	5.5	-10.8	243	2,039	21
	Mar 14	2,230.8	7.9	2,186.7	7.8	-25.6	-16.3	206	2,005	20
	Apr 11	2,223.9	7.9	2,182.4	7.8	-4.3	-8.1	236	1,968	20
	May 9	2,147.4	7.6	2,166.3	7.7	-16.1	-15.3	196	1,931	20
	Jun 13	2,096.3	7.5	2,150.3	7.7	-16.0	-12.1	203	1,874	19
	Jul 11	2,158.1	7.7	2,126.0	7.6	-24.3	-18.8	299	1,841	19
	Aug 8	2,176.4	7.7	2,108.7	7.5	-17.3	-19.2	244	1,914	19
	Sep 12	2,103.7	7.5	2,070.8	7.4	-37.9	-26.5	226	1,860	18
	Oct 10	1,977.2	7.0	2,025.2	7.2	-45.6	-33.6	213	1,747	17
	Nov 14	1,871.4	6.7	1,929.8	6.9	-95.4	-59.6	208	1,648	16
	Dec 12	1,868.2	6.6	1,883.1	6.7	-46.7	-62.6	204	1,649	16
1997	Jan 9	1,907.8	6.8	1,814.5	6.5	-68.6	-70.2	223	1,670	16
	Feb 13 R	1,827.8	6.5	1,748.1	6.2	-66.4	-60.6	211	1,603	15
	Mar 13 P	1,745.3	6.2	1,707.0	6.1	-41.1	-58.7	196	1,538	15

## 2.2 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT GB summary

1993	Annual averages	2,814.1	10.2	2,796.9	10.2					
1994		2,539.2	9.3	2,522.3	9.2					
1995		2,237.4	8.2	2,220.1	8.1					
1996		2,038.1	7.5	2,020.0	7.4					
1995	Mar 9	2,309.3	8.5	2,262.1	8.3	-18.1	-23.2	216	2,071	22
	Apr 13	2,287.2	8.4	2,243.1	8.2	-19.0	-22.3	252	2,014	21
	May 11	2,216.6	8.1	2,232.0	8.2	-11.1	-16.1	194	2,001	21
	Jun 8	2,169.0	7.9	2,225.5	8.1	-6.5	-12.2	201	1,947	20
	Jul 13	2,244.3	8.2	2,222.7	8.1	-2.8	-6.8	315	1,909	20
	Aug 10	2,258.2	8.3	2,202.9	8.1	-19.8	-9.7	256	1,983	19
	Sep 14	2,202.1	8.1	2,177.5	8.0	-25.4	-16.0	248	1,936	19
	Oct 12	2,126.8	7.8	2,178.2	8.0	0.7	-14.8	244	1,864	19
	Nov 9	2,111.9	7.7	2,158.2	7.9	-20.0	-14.9	236	1,857	18
	Dec 14	2,144.1	7.8	2,149.2	7.9	-9.0	-9.4	231	1,894	18
1996	Jan 11	2,224.2	8.1	2,121.0	7.8	-28.2	-19.1	246	1,958	20
	Feb 8	2,217.2	8.1	2,126.5	7.8	5.5	-10.6	237	1,960	20
	Mar 14	2,146.4	7.9	2,101.4	7.7	-25.1	-15.9	200	1,926	20
	Apr 11	2,138.4	7.8	2,096.4	7.7	-5.0	-8.2	230	1,889	19
	May 9	2,064.7	7.6	2,080.6	7.6	-15.8	-15.3	191	1,854	19
	Jun 11	2,011.7	7.4	2,063.6	7.6	-17.0	-12.6	195	1,799	19
	Jul 11	2,067.3	7.6	2,039.3	7.5	-24.3	-19.0	288	1,762	18
	Aug 8	2,083.9	7.6	2,021.3	7.4	-18.0	-19.8	238	1,828	18
	Sep 12	2,014.1	7.4	1,985.0	7.3	-36.3	-26.2	218	1,778	17
	Oct 10	1,895.7	6.9	1,942.8	7.1	-42.2	-32.2	207	1,672	16
	Nov 14	1,797.5	6.6	1,853.8	6.8	-89.0	-55.8	203	1,580	15
	Dec 12	1,836.9	6.6	1,808.8	6.6	-45.0	-44.7	218	1,604	15
1997	Jan 9	1,836.9	6.7	1,743.5	6.4	-65.3	-36.8	218	1,604	15
	Feb 13 R	1,760.2	6.4	1,679.9	6.1	-63.6	-58.0	206	1,541	14
	Mar 13 P	1,679.5	6.1	1,640.1	6.0	-39.8	-56.2	191	1,477	14

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

## CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT UK summary 2.1

THOUSANDS

		MALE AND FEMALE								
		UNEMPLOYED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #			UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION			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
1993	Annual averages	2,226.1	14.0	2,225.7	13.9					
1994		2,014.4	12.7	2,004.8	12.7					
1995		1,770.0	11.2	1,760.2	11.2					
1996		1,610.3	10.3	1,599.9	10.2					
1995	Mar 9	1,838.8	11.7	1,797.1	11.4	559.5	4.5	554.7	4.5	147.8
	Apr 13	1,815.5	11.5	1,778.3	11.3	559.8	4.5	553.5	4.5	150.9
	May 11	1,766.1	11.2	1,769.4	11.2	536.2	4.3	550.9	4.5	141.1
	Jun 8	1,728.9	11.0	1,763.7	11.2	525.6	4.3	549.4	4.4	136.7
	Jul 13	1,758.6	11.2	1,759.6	11.2	577.5	4.7	551.4	4.5	143.1
	Aug 10	1,753.7	11.1	1,744.4	11.1	596.4	4.8	545.6	4.4	152.1
	Sep 14	1,724.0	11.0	1,727.0	11.0	568.2	4.6	537.0	4.3	139.2
	Oct 12	1,676.4	10.7	1,724.6	11.0	535.9	4.3	540.0	4.4	133.4
	Nov 9	1,670.7	10.6	1,708.9	10.9	525.5	4.3	535.7	4.3	131.1
	Dec 14	1,707.2	10.8	1,704.2	10.8	521.0	4.2	531.3	4.3	131.4
1996	Jan 11	1,766.4	11.3	1,680.9	10.7	544.1	4.4	525.9	4.2	138.2
	Feb 8	1,761.0	11.2	1,687.2	10.8	541.9	4.4	525.1	4.2	136.6
	Mar 14	1,707.2	10.9	1,666.3	10.6	523.6	4.2	520.4	4.2	132.0
	Apr 11	1,695.5	10.8	1,659.9	10.6	528.5	4.3	522.5	4.2	138.7
	May 9	1,643.9	10.5	1,647.5	10.5	503.5	4.1	518.8	4.2	128.4
	Jun 13	1,599.5	10.2	1,631.4	10.4	496.8	4.0	518.9	4.2	125.0
	Jul 11	1,616.5	10.3	1,613.5	10.3	541.6	4.4	512.5	4.1	133.1
	Aug 8	1,614.1	10.3	1,600.0	10.2	562.4	4.5	508.7	4.1	142.9
	Sep 12	1,572.4	10.0	1,572.0	10.0	531.4	4.3	498.8	4.0	128.5
	Oct 10	1,492.6	9.5	1,537.5	9.8	484.6	3.9	487.7	3.9	116.5
	Nov 14	1,424.1	9.1	1,469.9	9.4	447.3	3.6	459.9	3.7	105.5
	Dec 12	1,430.5	9.1	1,432.9	9.1	437.7	3.5	450.2	3.6	102.5
1997	Jan 9	1,463.5	9.3	1,384.7	8.8	444.3	3.6	429.8	3.5	104.7
	Feb 13 R	1,403.3	9.0	1,335.8	8.5	424.5	3.4	412.3	3.3	96.5
	Mar 13 P	1,342.4	8.6	1,304.7	8.3	402.9	3.2	402.3	3.2	89.9

## CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT GB summary 2.2

1993	Annual averages	1,155.4	13.9	2,145.7	13.8	658.8	5.5	651.2	5.5	
1994		1,039.1	12.6	1,929.5	12.6	600.1	5.0	592.8	4.9	
1995		1,014.4	11.1	1,691.5	11.1	536.1	4.5	528.6	4.4	
1996		1,045.3	10.1	1,535.0	10.1	492.8	4.1	485.1	4.0	
1995	Mar 9	1,788.5	11.6	1,727.1	11.3	540.8	4.5	535.0	4.4	142.2
	Apr 13	1,746.5	11.4	1,709.3	11.2	540.8	4.5	533.8	4.4	145.0
	May 11	1,698.4	11.1	1,700.6	11.1	518.2	4.3	531.4	4.4	135.8
	Jun 8	1,661.8	10.9	1,695.3	11.1	507.2	4.2	530.2	4.4	131.4
	Jul 13	1,689.4	11.0	1,691.3	11.1	554.9	4.6	531.4	4.4	136.5
	Aug 10	1,684.7	11.0	1,676.7	11.0	573.5	4.8	526.2	4.4	145.2
	Sep 14	1,655.2	10.8	1,659.6	10.9	546.9	4.5	517.9	4.3	133.5
	Oct 12	1,609.8	10.5	1,657.1	10.8	517.0	4.3	521.1	4.3	128.1
	Nov 9	1,604.5	10.5	1,641.5	10.7	507.4	4.2	516.7	4.3	125.9
	Dec 14	1,640.7	10.7	1,636.9	10.7	503.4	4.2	512.3		

# 2.3 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

THOUSANDS

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT WORKFORCE *			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>												
1993 )	929.9	700.3	229.6	10.2	13.5	5.8	925.6	10.2			698.0	227.6
1994 ) Annual	828.3	622.2	206.1	9.0	12.1	5.1	824.1	9.0			619.9	204.2
1995 ) average	725.2	542.0	183.1	7.9	10.6	4.5	720.9	7.9			539.7	181.1
1996 )	648.5	482.1	166.3	7.1	9.5	4.1	644.0	7.0			479.7	164.3
1996 Mar 14	684.7	513.9	170.8	7.5	10.1	4.2	674.5	7.4	-8.6	-7.0	503.8	170.7
Apr 11	679.4	508.3	171.1	7.4	10.0	4.2	668.3	7.3	-6.2	-5.8	498.8	169.5
May 9	660.0	494.6	165.3	7.2	9.7	4.1	663.3	7.3	-5.0	-6.6	494.6	168.7
Jun 13	644.9	481.9	163.0	7.1	9.5	4.0	657.7	7.2	-5.6	-5.6	489.0	168.7
Jul 11	654.6	483.2	171.4	7.2	9.5	4.2	650.0	7.1	-7.7	-6.1	483.6	166.4
Aug 8	661.1	483.3	177.8	7.2	9.5	4.4	643.5	7.0	-6.5	-6.6	478.8	164.7
Sep 12	644.8	471.8	173.0	7.1	9.3	4.3	632.1	6.9	-11.4	-8.5	469.9	162.2
Oct 10	607.2	447.7	159.5	6.6	8.8	3.9	615.5	6.7	-16.6	-11.5	457.5	158.0
Nov 14	570.1	422.9	147.2	6.2	8.3	3.6	585.7	6.4	-29.8	-19.3	436.0	140.7
Dec 12	563.8	420.4	143.4	6.2	8.2	3.5	568.4	6.2	-17.3	-21.2	422.0	146.4
1997 Jan 9	563.8	422.6	141.2	6.2	8.3	3.5	546.2	6.0	-22.2	-23.1	407.1	139.1
Feb 13 R	539.5	404.8	134.7	5.9	7.9	3.3	523.2	5.7	-23.0	-20.8	390.2	133.0
Mar 13 P	514.5	386.3	128.2	5.6	7.6	3.2	507.8	5.6	-15.4	-20.2	378.6	129.2
<b>GREATER LONDON (included in South East)</b>												
1993 )	469.6	348.6	121.0	11.6	14.9	7.1	467.9	11.6			347.8	120.2
1994 ) Annual	434.6	322.7	111.9	10.7	14.1	6.3	432.8	10.7			321.8	111.0
1995 ) average	394.7	292.1	102.6	9.8	12.9	5.8	392.8	9.7			291.2	101.7
1996 )	360.1	265.2	95.0	8.9	11.7	5.3	358.2	8.9			264.2	94.0
1996 Mar 14	373.8	277.4	96.3	9.2	12.2	5.4	372.5	9.2	-4.9	-3.3	275.4	97.1
Apr 11	372.7	275.8	96.9	9.2	12.2	5.4	368.7	9.1	-3.8	-3.7	272.2	96.5
May 9	364.7	270.4	94.2	9.0	11.9	5.3	365.7	9.0	-3.0	-3.9	270.0	95.7
Jun 13	360.9	267.0	93.9	8.9	11.8	5.3	363.8	9.0	-1.9	-2.9	268.0	95.8
Jul 11	364.9	267.3	97.6	9.0	11.8	5.5	360.6	8.9	-3.2	-2.7	265.6	95.0
Aug 8	368.9	267.8	101.0	9.1	11.8	5.7	358.5	8.9	-2.1	-2.4	264.1	94.4
Sep 12	362.8	263.5	99.3	9.0	11.6	5.6	353.4	8.7	-5.1	-3.5	260.1	93.3
Oct 10	343.7	251.5	92.2	8.5	11.1	5.2	344.8	8.5	-8.6	-5.3	254.2	90.6
Nov 14	324.6	238.5	86.1	8.0	10.5	4.8	330.4	8.2	-14.4	-9.4	243.5	86.9
Dec 12	320.8	236.5	84.3	7.9	10.4	4.7	323.1	8.0	-7.3	-10.1	237.6	85.5
1997 Jan 9	315.8	233.8	82.0	7.8	10.3	4.6	313.0	7.7	-10.1	-10.6	230.8	82.2
Feb 13 R	304.3	225.4	78.9	7.5	10.0	4.4	301.9	7.5	-11.1	-9.5	222.6	79.3
Mar 13 P	293.1	217.3	75.9	7.2	9.6	4.3	293.6	7.3	-8.3	-9.8	216.3	77.3
<b>EAST ANGLIA</b>												
1993 )	84.0	63.1	20.9	8.2	10.7	4.7	83.4	8.1			62.8	20.6
1994 ) Annual	74.2	55.3	18.9	7.1	9.5	4.1	73.6	7.1			55.0	18.6
1995 ) average	65.9	48.7	17.2	6.4	8.3	3.9	65.4	6.3			48.4	17.0
1996 )	60.6	44.9	15.7	5.9	7.6	3.5	60.1	5.8			44.7	15.4
1996 Mar 14	64.9	48.6	16.3	6.3	8.3	3.7	61.7	6.0	-1.0	-0.8	45.9	15.8
Apr 11	64.1	47.9	16.2	6.2	8.2	3.7	61.5	6.0	-0.2	-0.4	45.8	15.7
May 9	61.6	46.0	15.6	6.0	7.8	3.5	61.5	6.0	0.0	-0.4	45.7	15.8
Jun 13	58.9	44.0	14.9	5.7	7.5	3.4	61.0	5.9	-0.5	-0.2	45.4	15.6
Jul 11	60.1	44.2	15.9	5.8	7.5	3.6	60.7	5.9	-0.3	-0.3	45.1	15.6
Aug 8	60.9	44.2	16.7	5.9	7.5	3.8	60.7	5.9	0.0	-0.3	45.0	15.7
Sep 12	59.2	43.2	16.0	5.8	7.3	3.6	59.8	5.8	-0.9	-0.4	44.3	15.5
Oct 10	55.3	40.7	14.6	5.4	6.9	3.3	58.4	5.7	-1.4	-0.8	43.4	15.0
Nov 14	53.5	39.7	13.7	5.2	6.8	3.1	56.0	5.4	-2.4	-1.6	41.7	14.3
Dec 12	53.9	40.3	13.6	5.2	6.9	3.1	54.5	5.3	-1.5	-1.8	40.5	14.0
1997 Jan 9	56.1	42.1	14.0	5.4	7.2	3.2	51.8	5.0	-2.7	-2.2	38.6	13.2
Feb 13 R	53.4	40.0	13.4	5.2	6.8	3.0	49.4	4.8	-2.4	-2.2	36.8	12.6
Mar 13 P	50.6	38.0	12.6	4.9	6.5	2.9	47.7	4.6	-1.7	-2.3	35.5	12.2
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>												
1993 )	217.8	164.6	53.2	9.5	12.7	5.5	216.4	9.5			163.8	52.6
1994 ) Annual	191.7	143.9	47.8	8.2	10.9	4.6	190.4	8.1			143.2	47.2
1995 ) average	166.3	124.1	42.3	7.1	9.5	4.1	164.9	7.0			123.3	41.6
1996 )	148.2	110.3	38.0	6.3	8.4	3.6	146.9	6.2			109.5	37.4
1996 Mar 14	159.7	119.3	40.4	6.8	9.1	3.9	153.4	6.5	-2.5	-1.6	114.5	38.9
Apr 11	156.5	117.2	39.3	6.6	8.9	3.8	153.3	6.5	-0.1	-0.8	114.2	39.1
May 9	149.6	112.4	37.1	6.3	8.6	3.5	152.4	6.5	-0.9	-1.2	113.6	38.8
Jun 13	142.9	107.4	35.6	6.1	8.2	3.4	150.5	6.4	-1.9	-1.0	111.9	38.6
Jul 11	146.4	108.3	38.2	6.2	8.3	3.6	148.8	6.3	-1.7	-1.5	110.6	38.2
Aug 8	147.8	108.3	39.5	6.3	8.3	3.8	146.8	6.2	-2.0	-1.9	109.4	37.4
Sep 12	143.5	105.6	37.9	6.1	8.1	3.6	143.4	6.1	-3.4	-2.4	106.9	36.5
Oct 10	135.5	100.3	35.2	5.7	7.7	3.4	139.8	5.9	-3.6	-3.0	104.3	35.5
Nov 14	130.5	96.7	33.8	5.5	7.4	3.2	133.1	5.6	-6.7	-4.6	99.3	33.8
Dec 12	131.1	97.8	33.3	5.6	7.5	3.2	129.4	5.5	-3.7	-4.7	96.4	33.0
1997 Jan 9	135.8	101.4	34.4	5.8	7.7	3.3	124.4	5.3	-5.0	-5.1	93.0	31.4
Feb 13 R	128.4	96.1	32.3	5.4	7.3	3.1	118.5	5.0	-5.9	-4.9	88.8	29.7
Mar 13 P	120.0	90.2	29.8	5.1	6.9	2.8	114.6	4.9	-3.9	-4.9	85.9	28.7

See footnotes to Tables 2.1 and 2.2.

# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Regions 2.3

THOUSANDS

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT WORKFORCE *			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>												
1993 )	281.9	215.6	66.3	10.9	14.6	6.1	280.6	10.8			214.9	65.8
1994 ) Annual	246.2	186.8	59.4	9.9	13.3	5.5	244.8	9.9			186.0	58.8
1995 ) average	210.3	158.6	51.7	8.4	11.0	4.8	209.0	8.3			158.0	51.1
1996 )	188.6	142.0	46.6	7.4	9.8	4.3	187.4	7.4			141.3	46.1
1996 Mar 14	198.1	150.3	47.7	7.8	10.4	4.4	195.7	7.7	-2.5	-1.7	147.6	48.1
Apr 11	197.7	149.4	48.3	7.8	10.4	4.4	195.2	7.7	-0.5	-0.7	147.2	48.0
May 9	191.7	145.6	46.1	7.6	10.1	4.2	194.1	7.7	-1.1	-1.4	146.5	47.6
Jun 13	188.1	142.5	45.6	7.4	9.9	4.2	192.5	7.6	-1.6	-1.1	145.0	47.5
Jul 11	193.1	143.8	49.3	7.6	10.0	4.5	189.2	7.5	-3.3	-2.0	142.6	46.6
Aug 8	194.7	143.6	51.2	7.7	10.0	4.7	186.7	7.4	-2.5	-2.5	140.7	46.0
Sep 12	188.6	139.8	48.8	7.4	9.7	4.5	183.3	7.2	-3.4	-3.1	138.2	45.1
Oct 10	175.9	131.8	44.1	6.9	9.1	4.0	179.5	7.1	-3.8	-3.2	135.3	44.2
Nov 14	164.0	123.8	40.2	6.5	8.6	3.7	170.7	6.7	-8.8	-5.3	129.0	41.7
Dec 12	162.6	123.7	38.9	6.4	8.6	3.6	166.0	6.5	-4.7	-5.8	125.4	40.6
1997 Jan 9	165.9	126.6	39.4	6.5	8.8	3.6	160.1	6.3	-5.9	-6.5	121.2	38.9
Feb 13 R	159.2	121.5	37.7	6.3	8.4	3.5	154.0	6.1	-6.1	-5.6	116.7	37.3
Mar 13 P	152.1	116.2	35.9	6.0	8.1	3.3	150.4	5.9	-3.6	-5.2	114.0	36.4
<b>EAST MIDLANDS</b>												
1993 )	183.8	140.8	43.0	9.6	13.0	5.1	182.5	9.5			140.1	42.4
1994 ) Annual	168.8	128.7	40.1	8.8	11.							

# 2.3 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT WORKFORCE *			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #					THOUSANDS		
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female		
<b>NORTH</b>														
1993 )	169.3	134.9	34.4	12.0	16.7	5.7	168.3	11.9			134.4	33.9		
1994 ) Annual	160.4	128.0	32.4	11.6	16.5	5.4	159.3	11.6			127.4	31.9		
1995 ) average	148.2	118.1	30.1	10.9	15.4	5.1	147.0	10.8			117.4	29.6		
1996 )	134.9	106.7	28.2	10.0	14.3	4.7	133.6	9.9			105.9	27.7		
1996 Mar 14	142.9	113.7	29.2	10.6	15.2	4.8	140.5	10.4	-1.4	-0.7	111.7	28.8		
Apr 11	143.5	113.6	29.9	10.6	15.2	4.9	140.5	10.4	0.0	-0.2	111.2	29.3		
May 9	137.8	109.7	28.1	10.2	14.7	4.6	138.6	10.3	-1.9	-1.1	109.7	28.9		
Jun 13	133.3	105.9	27.4	9.9	14.2	4.5	136.6	10.1	-2.0	-1.3	108.0	28.6		
Jul 11	135.8	106.3	29.6	10.0	14.2	4.9	134.7	10.0	-1.9	-1.9	106.6	28.1		
Aug 8	135.0	104.6	30.4	10.0	14.0	5.0	132.9	9.8	-1.8	-1.9	105.2	27.7		
Sep 12	131.2	102.1	29.0	9.7	13.7	4.8	129.9	9.6	-3.0	-2.2	102.7	27.2		
Oct 10	123.7	97.2	26.5	9.2	13.0	4.4	126.6	9.4	-3.3	-2.7	99.9	26.7		
Nov 14	119.7	95.1	24.6	8.9	12.7	4.1	121.2	9.0	-5.4	-3.9	96.3	24.9		
Dec 12	119.5	95.6	23.9	8.8	12.8	3.9	119.1	8.8	-2.1	-3.6	94.4	24.7		
1997 Jan 9	123.1	98.1	25.0	9.1	13.2	4.1	115.7	8.6	-3.4	-3.6	91.8	23.9		
Feb 13 R	117.8	93.6	24.1	8.7	12.5	4.0	112.6	8.3	-3.1	-2.9	89.4	23.2		
Mar 13 P	113.8	90.8	23.1	8.4	12.2	3.8	111.3	8.2	-1.3	-2.6	88.5	22.8		
<b>WALES</b>														
1993 )	131.1	103.2	28.0	10.4	14.4	5.1	130.3	10.3			102.7	27.6		
1994 ) Annual	120.7	94.1	26.6	9.4	12.7	4.9	119.9	9.3			93.6	26.3		
1995 ) average	107.8	83.4	24.4	8.8	12.2	4.5	106.9	8.7			82.9	24.0		
1996 )	102.7	79.2	23.5	8.2	11.4	4.3	101.7	8.2			78.6	23.1		
1996 Mar 14	106.8	83.0	23.8	8.6	12.0	4.3	104.7	8.4	-0.9	-0.1	81.1	23.6		
Apr 11	106.8	82.6	24.2	8.6	11.9	4.4	105.5	8.5	0.8	0.5	81.5	24.0		
May 9	102.5	79.7	22.8	8.2	11.5	4.1	104.6	8.4	-0.9	-0.3	80.7	23.9		
Jun 13	99.6	77.2	22.4	8.0	11.1	4.1	103.8	8.3	-0.8	-0.3	79.8	24.0		
Jul 11	104.1	79.1	25.0	8.4	11.4	4.5	102.8	8.3	-1.0	-0.9	79.2	23.6		
Aug 8	105.3	79.1	26.2	8.5	11.4	4.7	102.0	8.2	-0.8	-0.9	78.5	23.5		
Sep 12	102.5	77.8	24.7	8.2	11.2	4.5	100.5	8.1	-1.5	-1.1	77.6	22.9		
Oct 10	96.6	74.3	22.3	7.8	10.7	4.0	99.3	8.0	-1.2	-1.2	76.7	22.6		
Nov 14	92.5	71.9	20.6	7.4	10.4	3.7	95.0	7.6	-4.3	-2.3	73.7	21.3		
Dec 12	93.1	72.6	20.5	7.5	10.5	3.7	92.8	7.4	-2.2	-2.6	71.9	20.9		
1997 Jan 9	96.4	75.3	21.1	7.7	10.9	3.8	90.0	7.2	-2.8	-3.1	70.0	20.0		
Feb 13 R	91.8	71.7	20.1	7.4	10.3	3.6	86.9	7.0	-3.1	-2.7	67.6	19.3		
Mar 13 P	87.0	68.1	18.9	7.0	9.8	3.4	85.0	6.8	-1.9	-2.6	66.2	18.8		
<b>SCOTLAND</b>														
1993 )	246.4	189.5	56.9	9.9	13.7	5.1	243.3	9.7			187.7	55.6		
1994 ) Annual	231.5	178.6	52.8	9.4	13.0	4.8	228.4	9.3			176.8	51.5		
1995 ) average	203.5	156.3	47.2	8.2	11.6	4.2	200.3	8.1			154.5	45.9		
1996 )	195.1	149.3	45.7	8.0	11.3	4.1	191.9	7.9			147.5	44.4		
1996 Mar 14	199.2	153.5	45.7	8.2	11.6	4.1	195.0	8.0	-0.3	-0.2	150.2	44.8		
Apr 11	201.3	154.6	46.7	8.2	11.7	4.1	197.4	8.1	2.4	1.3	151.6	45.8		
May 9	194.7	150.5	44.2	8.0	11.4	3.9	196.6	8.0	-0.8	0.4	150.9	45.7		
Jun 13	191.7	147.6	44.1	7.8	11.2	3.9	196.4	8.0	-0.2	0.5	150.3	46.1		
Jul 11	206.1	152.8	53.3	8.4	11.6	4.7	194.7	8.0	-1.7	-0.9	148.7	46.0		
Aug 8	206.4	152.5	53.9	8.4	11.6	4.8	194.0	7.9	-0.7	-0.9	148.2	45.8		
Sep 12	191.1	145.3	45.8	7.8	11.0	4.1	191.3	7.8	-2.7	-1.7	146.4	44.9		
Oct 10	183.4	141.2	42.2	7.5	10.7	3.7	188.9	7.7	-2.4	-1.9	145.0	43.9		
Nov 14	176.4	136.7	39.7	7.2	10.4	3.5	181.4	7.4	-7.5	-4.2	140.1	41.3		
Dec 12	178.1	138.8	39.2	7.3	10.5	3.5	178.7	7.3	-2.7	-4.2	138.3	40.4		
1997 Jan 9	185.6	144.5	41.1	7.6	11.0	3.6	173.3	7.1	-5.4	-5.2	134.5	38.8		
Feb 13 R	179.6	139.6	39.9	7.3	10.6	3.5	169.7	6.9	-3.6	-3.9	132.0	37.7		
Mar 13 P	172.1	134.1	38.0	7.0	10.2	3.4	167.5	6.9	-2.2	-3.7	130.4	37.1		
<b>NORTHERN IRELAND</b>														
1993 )	105.1	80.7	24.5	14.1	18.6	7.8	103.7	13.8			80.1	23.6		
1994 ) Annual	97.3	75.3	21.9	12.7	16.6	6.9	97.1	12.6			75.2	21.8		
1995 ) average	88.2	68.7	19.5	11.4	15.3	6.0	88.1	11.4			68.6	19.5		
1996 )	84.2	65.0	19.1	10.9	14.7	5.8	84.0	10.9			65.0	19.0		
1996 Mar 14	84.4	66.7	17.8	11.0	15.1	5.4	85.3	11.1	-0.5	-0.3	66.4	18.9		
Apr 11	85.5	66.8	18.7	11.1	15.1	5.7	86.0	11.2	0.7	0.1	66.6	19.4		
May 9	82.7	65.2	17.5	10.8	14.8	5.4	85.7	11.1	-0.3	0.0	66.5	19.2		
Jun 13	84.7	65.5	19.2	11.0	14.8	5.9	86.7	11.3	1.0	0.5	66.8	19.9		
Jul 11	90.8	67.5	23.3	11.8	15.3	7.1	86.7	11.3	0.0	0.2	66.5	20.2		
Aug 8	92.6	68.3	24.3	12.0	15.5	7.4	87.4	11.4	0.7	0.6	66.8	20.6		
Sep 12	89.7	67.4	22.3	11.7	15.2	6.8	85.8	11.2	-1.6	-0.3	65.9	19.9		
Oct 10	81.6	62.8	18.8	10.6	14.2	5.8	82.4	10.7	-3.4	-1.4	63.5	18.9		
Nov 14	73.9	57.8	16.2	9.6	13.1	4.9	76.0	9.9	-6.4	-3.8	59.0	17.0		
Dec 12	71.9	56.7	15.3	9.4	12.8	4.7	74.3	9.7	-1.7	-3.8	57.6	16.7		
1997 Jan 9	70.8	56.0	14.8	9.2	12.7	4.5	71.0	9.2	-3.3	-3.8	55.2	15.8		
Feb 13 R	67.5	53.8	13.8	8.8	12.2	4.2	68.2	8.9	-2.8	-2.6	53.2	15.0		
Mar 13 P	65.7	52.5	13.2	8.6	11.9	4.0	66.9	8.7	-1.3	-2.5	52.4	14.5		

See footnotes to Tables 2.1 and 2.2.

# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.4

Unemployment by Travel-to-Work Areas\* as at March 13 1997

TRAVEL-TO-WORK AREAS *	Male			Female			All			Rate #		Male			Female			All			Rates #		
	Number	Per cent workforce	Change since previous month	Number	Per cent workforce	Change since previous month	Number	Per cent workforce	Change since previous month	per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce and unemployed	Number	Per cent workforce	Change since previous month	Number	Per cent workforce	Change since previous month	Number	Per cent workforce	Change since previous month	per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce and unemployed	
England	1,834	541	2,375	4.9	4.2		1,834	541	2,375	4.9	4.2		1,834	541	2,375	4.9	4.2		1,834	541	2,375	4.9	4.2
Accrington and Rossendale	3,257	842	4,099	6.8	6.1		3,257	842	4,099	6.8	6.1		3,257	842	4,099	6.8	6.1		3,257	842	4,099	6.8	6.1
Alton and Ashfield	911	263	1,174	9.8	7.8		911	263	1,174	9.8	7.8		911	263	1,174	9.8	7.8		911	263	1,174	9.8	7.8
Arundel and Amberley	513	215	728	2.3	1.9		513	215	728	2.3	1.9		513	215	728	2.3	1.9		513	215	728	2.3	1.9
Ashted	1,773	522	2,295	6.6	5.4		1,773	522	2,295	6.6	5.4		1,773	522	2,295	6.6	5.4		1,773	522	2,295	6.6	5.4
Aylesbury and Wycombe	4,085	1,231	5,316	3.2	2.6		4,085	1,231	5,316	3.2	2.6		4,085	1,231	5,316	3.2	2.6		4,085	1,231	5,316	3.2	2.6
Barnsley	888	314	1,202	4.0	3.3		888	314	1,202	4.0	3.3		888	314	1,202	4.0	3.3		888	314	1,202	4.0	3.3
Barnsley																							

# 2.4 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

## Area statistics

Unemployment by Travel-to-Work Areas\* as at March 13 1997

	Male	Female	All	Rate #	per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce		Male	Female	All	Rate #	per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce
South Tyneside	5,900	1,452	7,352	13.9	12.6		South Pembrokeshire	1,343	448	1,791	14.0	10.6	
Southampton	8,575	2,254	10,829	6.3	5.3		Swansea	6,479	1,601	8,080	8.1	7.2	
Southend	16,366	5,144	21,510	8.8	7.3		Welshpool	241	117	358	4.6	3.2	
Spalding and Holbeach	622	220	842	3.4	2.6		Wrexham	2,438	736	3,174	6.2	5.4	
St.Austell	1,563	581	2,144	9.0	6.8								
Stafford	1,998	674	2,672	4.4	3.7								
Stamford	546	242	788	4.5	3.6								
Stockton-on-Tees	6,007	1,565	7,572	9.7	8.9								
Stoke	8,198	2,439	10,637	6.1	5.3								
Stroud	1,393	484	1,877	5.0	3.9								
							<b>Scotland</b>						
Sudbury	737	245	982	6.3	4.8		Aberdeen	4,849	1,587	6,436	3.2	2.9	
Sunderland	12,734	2,963	15,697	10.1	9.2		Alloa	1,480	390	1,870	10.9	9.6	
Swindon	3,442	1,114	4,556	4.2	3.5		Annan	464	185	649	7.2	6.0	
Taunton	1,916	578	2,494	4.9	4.0		Arbroath	829	377	1,206	13.3	10.9	
Telford and Bridgnorth	2,744	841	3,585	4.5	3.9		Ayr	2,843	921	3,764	8.3	7.3	
Thanet	4,277	1,139	5,416	13.9	11.1		Badenoch	247	113	360	8.2	6.5	
Thirsk	941	363	1,304	5.6	4.6		Banff	332	114	446	4.2	3.3	
Thirton	149	81	230	2.6	2.2		Bathgate	2,960	800	3,760	7.4	6.8	
Tiverton	424	147	571	5.1	3.8		Berwickshire	282	96	378	7.2	5.3	
Torbay	3,768	1,146	4,914	10.5	7.8		Blaigowrie and Pitlochry	528	206	734	6.8	5.3	
Torrington	264	119	383	7.6	4.9		Brechin and	811	295	1,106	7.9	6.4	
Totnes	419	184	603	7.3	5.1		Buckie	276	135	411	9.1	7.6	
Trowbridge and Frome	1,879	659	2,538	5.1	4.2		Campbeltown	310	105	415	11.8	8.5	
Truro	1,239	444	1,683	6.6	5.2		Crief	197	75	272	6.1	4.9	
Tunbridge Wells	2,504	800	3,304	3.5	2.8		Cumnock and	1,655	328	1,983	16.9	13.8	
Uttoxeter and Ashbourne	313	144	457	3.3	2.8		Dumbarton	2,363	649	3,012	10.4	9.2	
Wakefield and Dewsbury	6,683	1,724	8,407	7.6	6.8		Dumfries	1,277	441	1,718	7.5	6.5	
Walsall	8,977	2,659	11,636	8.2	7.2		Dundee	6,259	1,717	7,976	9.5	8.5	
Wareham and Swanage	394	132	526	4.7	3.7		Dunfermline	3,591	1,005	4,596	9.7	8.4	
Warminster	267	114	381	5.6	4.2		Dunoon and Bute	767	239	1,006	12.4	9.0	
Warrington	3,093	967	4,060	4.7	4.4		Edinburgh	13,562	3,671	17,233	5.8	5.2	
Warwick	2,065	739	2,804	3.5	3.0		Elgin	872	342	1,214	6.8	5.9	
Watford and Luton	11,280	3,387	14,667	4.8	4.1		Falkirk	3,868	1,022	4,890	9.0	8.0	
Wellingborough & Rushden	1,747	559	2,306	4.7	4.1		Forfar	532	219	751	7.7	6.4	
Wells	1,146	434	1,580	6.2	4.8		Forres	312	88	400	11.6	9.4	
Weston-super-Mare	2,337	779	3,116	7.1	5.8		Fraserburgh	281	83	364	5.8	4.4	
Whitby	566	187	753	10.3	7.0		Galashiels	457	139	596	3.6	3.1	
Whitchurch & Market Drayton	445	176	621	4.1	3.0		Girvan	386	114	500	16.1	12.3	
Whitehaven	2,221	603	2,824	8.9	8.0		Glasgow	39,238	10,202	49,440	9.0	8.1	
Widnes and Runcorn	3,974	1,129	5,103	9.3	8.6		Greenock	2,283	536	2,819	7.2	6.5	
Wigan and St.Helens	11,331	3,245	14,576	9.4	8.3		Haddington	522	144	666	5.6	4.7	
Winchester and Eastleigh	1,380	406	1,786	2.2	1.9		Hawick	339	101	440	5.4	4.7	
Windermere	149	56	205	2.4	1.8		Huntly	207	81	288	6.9	5.5	
Wirral and Chester	14,368	4,034	18,402	9.5	8.5		Invergoron and Dingwall	1,181	369	1,550	12.3	10.6	
Wisbech	1,022	351	1,373	7.9	6.1		Inverness	2,443	743	3,186	8.5	7.3	
Wolverhampton	8,174	2,357	10,531	8.5	7.6		Irvine	4,166	1,262	5,428	11.7	10.2	
Woodbridge and Leiston	889	282	1,171	5.0	4.0		Islay/Mid Argyll	306	122	428	9.0	7.4	
Worcester	2,184	754	2,938	4.5	3.9		Keith	276	102	378	6.8	5.6	
Workington	2,406	643	3,049	11.9	9.8		Kelso and Jedburgh	132	59	191	3.6	2.9	
Worksop	1,663	428	2,091	8.6	7.8		Kilmarnock	2,551	790	3,341	11.5	10.0	
Worthing	2,680	765	3,445	4.7	3.8		Kirkcaldy	4,924	1,508	6,432	11.3	9.5	
Yeovil	1,456	538	1,994	4.2	3.4		Lanarkshire	11,966	2,882	14,848	11.1	9.7	
York	3,750	1,263	5,013	4.9	4.2		Lochaber	456	223	679	8.6	7.1	
							Lockerbie	261	102	363	9.4	7.1	
							Newton Stewart	334	117	451	16.1	10.8	
							North East Fife	936	317	1,253	7.4	5.9	
							Oban	405	185	590	7.3	5.6	
							Orkney Islands	301	119	420	5.5	4.8	
							Peebles	180	74	254	5.8	4.7	
							Perth	1,638	449	2,087	6.5	5.7	
<b>Wales</b>							Peterhead	569	170	739	5.1	4.3	
Aberdare	1,502	348	1,850	12.8	10.8		Shetland Islands	349	100	449	4.3	3.8	
Aberystwyth	583	178	761	6.6	5.2		Skye and Wester Ross	544	257	801	11.7	9.2	
Bangor and Caernarfon	2,536	663	3,199	10.8	9.2		Stewartry	413	163	576	8.2	6.0	
Blaenau Gwent & Abergaven	2,616	713	3,329	10.7	9.1		Stirling	1,693	483	2,176	6.4	5.5	
Bracon	283	121	404	4.5	3.4		Stranraer	616	171	787	10.3	8.5	
Bridgend	2,873	866	3,739	6.8	5.9		Sutherland	472	187	659	14.9	11.6	
Cardiff	12,054	3,134	15,188	7.2	6.5		Thurso	407	113	520	9.9	8.0	
Cardigan	567	196	763	9.5	6.3		Western Isles	987	284	1,271	11.8	10.4	
Carmarthen	844	248	1,092	5.8	4.5		Wick	414	107	521	11.6	9.1	
Conwy and Colwyn	2,356	668	3,024	9.4	7.5								
Denbigh	538	190	728	7.0	5.1		<b>Northern Ireland</b>						
Dolgellau and Barmouth	326	119	445	9.6	7.2		Ballymena	1,297	422	1,719	6.6	5.5	
Fishguard	272	94	366	12.5	7.5		Belfast	25,107	6,694	31,801	8.7	7.5	
Haverfordwest	1,539	448	1,987	10.8	8.7		Coleraine	3,307	833	4,140	12.1	10.1	
Holyhead	1,823	528	2,351	14.9	11.9		Cookstown	1,008	246	1,254	13.7	11.0	
Lampeter and Aberaeron	447	139	586	10.3	6.8		Craigavon	3,940	1,063	5,003	8.1	6.8	
Llandeilo	227	99	326	9.6	5.9		Dungannon	1,625	420	2,045	12.3	10.0	
Llandrindod Wells	372	147	519	5.4	3.8		Enniskillen	2,186	527	2,713	13.5	10.8	
Llanelli	2,406	714	3,120	10.2	8.7		Londonderry	6,178	1,276	7,454	14.6	12.5	
Machynlleth	294	109	403	11.6	7.8		Magherafelt	1,051	249	1,300	10.0	8.2	
Merthyr and Rhymney	4,077	877	4,954	10.9	9.6		Newry	3,414	737	4,151	14.3	11.8	
Monmouth	219	68	287	6.8	4.9		Omagh	1,753	435	2,188	12.5	10.1	
Neath and Port Talbot	2,669	700	3,369	8.2	7.5		Strabane	1,683	289	1,972	17.7	14.4	
Newport	4,823	1,393	6,216	7.3	6.7								
Newtown	230	69	299	2.9	2.2								
Pontypool and Cwmbran	2,120	566	2,686	6.9	6.2								
Pontypridd and Rhondda	4,055	1,056	5,111	8.3	7.4								
Porthmadoc and Ffestiniog	494	188	682	9.3	7.5								
Pwllheli	462	164	626	8.4	6.5								
Shotton, Flint and Rhyl	4,018	1,156	5,174	6.1	5.3								

\* Travel-to-Work Areas (TTWA's) are defined in the supplement to the September 1984 *Employment Gazette*, with slight amendments as given in the October 1984 (p 467), March 1985 (p 126), February 1986 (p 86) and December 1987 (p 525) issues.  
# Unemployment rates are calculated as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of employees in employment, unemployment claimants, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related government-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. Data on claimant unemployment for Assisted Areas, which were redefined on 1 August 1993, are available from the Office for National Statistics NOMIS database. Unemployment rates are available only for those Assisted Areas which map precisely to Travel-to-Work Areas. All the TTWA rates shown are calculated using mid-1995 based denominators.

# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.9

## Area statistics

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts as at March 13 1997

	Male	Female	All	Rate +	Per cent employees and unemployed	Per cent workforce		Male	Female	All	Rate +	Per cent employees and unemployed	Per cent workforce
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>													

# 2.9 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts as at March 13 1997

	Male	Female	All	Rate +	Per cent employees and unemployed	Per cent workforce		Male	Female	All	Rate +	Per cent employees and unemployed	Per cent workforce
Torbay	3,898	1,205	5,103				Rutland	214	73	287			
Torridge	1,195	505	1,700				<b>Lincolnshire</b>	<b>12,283</b>	<b>4,092</b>	<b>16,375</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>5.9</b>	
West Devon	712	284	996				Boston	1,235	324	1,559			
<b>Dorset</b>	<b>12,157</b>	<b>3,726</b>	<b>15,883</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>5.0</b>		East Lindsey	2,908	1,039	3,947			
Bournemouth	4,591	1,237	5,828				Lincoln	3,230	884	4,114			
Christchurch	613	197	810				North Kesteven	1,169	430	1,599			
East Dorset	774	317	1,091				South Holland	792	271	1,063			
North Dorset	448	187	635				South Kesteven	1,533	607	2,140			
Poole	2,407	655	3,062				West Lindsey	1,416	537	1,953			
Purbeck	598	190	788				<b>Northamptonshire</b>	<b>9,420</b>	<b>3,086</b>	<b>12,506</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>4.4</b>	
West Dorset	1,081	446	1,527				Corby	1,109	349	1,458			
Weymouth and Portland	1,645	497	2,142				Daventry	690	307	997			
<b>Gloucestershire</b>	<b>9,075</b>	<b>3,068</b>	<b>12,143</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>4.4</b>		East Northamptonshire	761	257	1,018			
Cheltenham	2,213	664	2,877				Kettering	1,172	380	1,552			
Cotswold	658	255	913				Northampton	3,958	1,183	5,141			
Forest of Dean	1,264	488	1,752				South Northamptonshire	571	238	809			
Gloucester	2,621	818	3,439				Wellingborough	1,159	372	1,531			
Stroud	1,409	527	1,936				<b>Nottinghamshire</b>	<b>28,535</b>	<b>7,966</b>	<b>36,501</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>7.4</b>	
Tewkesbury	910	336	1,246				Ashfield	2,987	745	3,732			
<b>Somerset</b>	<b>8,512</b>	<b>2,993</b>	<b>11,505</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>5.0</b>		Bassetlaw	2,756	829	3,585			
Mendip	1,783	675	2,458				Broxtowe	1,953	694	2,647			
Sedgemoor	2,076	678	2,754				Gedling	2,284	737	3,021			
South Somerset	1,966	736	2,702				Mansfield	2,890	749	3,639			
Taunton Deane	1,948	606	2,554				Newark	2,134	647	2,781			
West Somerset	739	298	1,037				Nottingham	11,994	3,046	15,040			
<b>Wiltshire</b>	<b>8,098</b>	<b>2,821</b>	<b>10,919</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>3.6</b>		Rushcliffe	1,537	519	2,056			
Kennet	819	341	1,160				<b>YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE</b>						
North Wiltshire	1,381	529	1,910				<b>Humberside (former county)</b>	<b>25,754</b>	<b>7,287</b>	<b>33,041</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>6.0</b>	
Salisbury	1,306	393	1,699				East Riding of Yorkshire	5,863	2,063	7,926			
Thamesdown	2,929	965	3,894				Kingston-upon-Hull	10,323	2,680	13,003			
West Wiltshire	1,663	593	2,256				North East Lincolnshire	6,008	1,501	7,509			
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>							North Lincolnshire	3,560	1,043	4,603			
<b>Hereford and Worcester</b>	<b>11,334</b>	<b>4,141</b>	<b>15,475</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>4.8</b>		<b>North Yorkshire</b>	<b>8,325</b>	<b>3,288</b>	<b>11,613</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>4.4</b>	
Bromsgrove	1,311	507	1,818				Craven	471	169	640			
Hereford	1,202	457	1,659				Hambleton	975	426	1,401			
Leominster	636	243	879				Harrrogate	1,620	718	2,338			
Malvern Hills	1,174	413	1,587				Richmondshire	449	215	664			
Redditch	1,666	643	2,309				Ryedale	599	257	856			
South Herefordshire	772	282	1,054				Scarborough	2,865	1,007	3,872			
Worcester	1,701	526	2,227				Selby	1,346	496	1,842			
Wychavon	1,256	519	1,775				<b>South Yorkshire</b>	<b>42,447</b>	<b>11,208</b>	<b>53,655</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>9.5</b>	
Wyre Forest	1,616	551	2,167				Barnsley	6,357	1,533	7,890			
<b>Shropshire</b>	<b>6,076</b>	<b>1,904</b>	<b>7,980</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.0</b>		Doncaster	10,161	2,512	12,673			
Bridgnorth	565	202	767				Rotherham	8,486	2,137	10,623			
North Shropshire	607	232	839				Sheffield	17,443	5,026	22,469			
Oswestry	626	237	863				<b>West Yorkshire</b>	<b>52,502</b>	<b>14,721</b>	<b>67,223</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>6.6</b>	
Shrewsbury and Atcham	1,337	364	1,701				Bradford	13,020	3,600	16,620			
South Shropshire	545	179	724				Calderdale	4,395	1,353	5,748			
The Wrekin	2,396	690	3,086				Kirklees	8,487	2,466	10,953			
<b>Staffordshire</b>	<b>18,408</b>	<b>5,894</b>	<b>24,302</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>5.4</b>		Leeds	18,272	5,028	23,300			
Cannock Chase	1,745	547	2,292				Wakefield	8,328	2,274	10,602			
East Staffordshire	2,194	708	2,902				<b>York</b>	<b>3,310</b>	<b>1,093</b>	<b>4,403</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>4.3</b>	
Lichfield	1,101	437	1,538				<b>NORTH WEST</b>						
Newcastle-under-Lyme	1,970	634	2,604				<b>Cheshire</b>	<b>17,696</b>	<b>5,423</b>	<b>23,119</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.1</b>	
South Staffordshire	1,591	557	2,148				Chester	2,098	653	2,751			
Stafford	1,624	539	2,163				Congleton	964	340	1,304			
Staffordshire Moorlands	1,179	468	1,647				Crewe and Nantwich	1,863	570	2,433			
Stoke-on-Trent	5,635	1,537	7,172				Ellesmere Port and Neston	1,694	494	2,188			
Tamworth	1,369	467	1,836				Halton	3,951	1,132	5,083			
<b>Warwickshire</b>	<b>7,123</b>	<b>2,518</b>	<b>9,641</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.2</b>		Macclesfield	1,824	530	2,354			
North Warwickshire	860	302	1,162				Vale Royal	1,990	657	2,647			
Nuneaton and Bedworth	2,201	719	2,920				Warrington	3,312	1,047	4,359			
Rugby	1,374	505	1,879				<b>Greater Manchester</b>	<b>63,160</b>	<b>16,870</b>	<b>80,030</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>6.8</b>	
Stratford-on-Avon	1,091	458	1,549				Bolton	5,499	1,243	6,742			
Warwick	1,597	534	2,131				Bury	2,696	795	3,491			
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>	<b>78,531</b>	<b>23,279</b>	<b>101,810</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>7.9</b>		Manchester	18,640	4,954	23,594			
Birmingham	35,928	10,463	46,391				Oldham	4,964	1,348	6,312			
Coventry	8,041	2,291	10,332				Rochdale	5,300	1,402	6,702			
Dudley	6,670	2,168	8,838				Salford	5,555	1,362	6,917			
Sandwell	9,427	2,855	12,282				Stockport	4,582	1,187	5,769			
Solihull	3,646	1,298	4,944				Tameside	4,680	1,369	6,049			
Walsall	7,366	2,107	9,473				Trafford	4,105	1,147	5,252			
Wolverhampton	7,453	2,097	9,550				Wigan	7,139	2,063	9,202			
<b>EAST MIDLANDS</b>							<b>Lancashire</b>	<b>27,974</b>	<b>7,677</b>	<b>35,651</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>5.7</b>	
<b>Derbyshire</b>	<b>21,687</b>	<b>6,221</b>	<b>27,908</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>6.8</b>		Blackburn	3,251	737	3,988			
Amber Valley	1,974	612	2,586				Blackpool	4,974	1,339	6,313			
Bolsover	2,018	433	2,451				Burnley	1,367	361	1,728			
Chesterfield	2,904	798	3,702				Chorley	1,577	465	2,042			
Derby	7,057	1,952	9,009				Fylde	671	194	865			
Derbyshire Dales	807	311	1,118				Hyndburn	1,259	364	1,623			
Erewash	2,222	652	2,874				Lancaster	3,432	995	4,427			
High Peak	1,411	421	1,832				Pendle	1,377	362	1,739			
North East Derbyshire	2,072	625	2,697				Preston	3,416	846	4,262			
South Derbyshire	1,222	417	1,639				Ribble Valley	414	141	555			
<b>Leicestershire</b>	<b>15,561</b>	<b>4,939</b>	<b>20,500</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>4.6</b>		Rossendale	829	239	1,068			
Blaby	873	348	1,221				South Ribble	1,253	393	1,646			
Charnwood	1,992	730	2,722				West Lancashire	2,491	735	3,226			
Harborough	512	171	683				Wyre	1,663	506	2,169			
Hinckley and Bosworth	923	314	1,237				<b>Merseyside</b>	<b>53,494</b>	<b>14,585</b>	<b>68,079</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>11.4</b>	
Leicester	8,693	2,522	11,215				Knowsley	6,511	1,686	8,197			
Melton	464	195	659				Liverpool	22,200	6,051	28,251			
North West Leicestershire	1,320	368	1,688										
Oadby and Wigston	570	218	788										

# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.9

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts as at March 13 1997

	Male	Female	All	Rate +	Per cent employees and unemployed	Per cent workforce		Male	Female	All	Rate +	Per cent employees and unemployed	Per cent workforce
Sefton	8,726	2,387	11,113				<b>NORTHERN IRELAND</b>	<b>53,787</b>	<b>13,759</b>	<b>67,546</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>8.7</b>	
St Helens	4,994	1,349	6,343				Armagh	1,006	299	1,305			



# 2.10 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

## Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at March 13 1997

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>							
<b>Bedfordshire</b>							
Luton South	3,007	834	3,841	Kensington	2,595	1,201	3,796
Mid Bedfordshire	1,383	511	1,894	Kingston-upon-Thames	1,182	415	1,597
North Bedfordshire	2,150	724	2,874	Lewisham East	2,795	877	3,672
North Luton	1,905	664	2,569	Lewisham West	3,598	1,176	4,774
South West Bedfordshire	1,385	492	1,877	Lewisham Deptford	4,628	1,573	6,201
				Leyton	3,805	1,215	5,020
<b>Berkshire</b>				Mitcham and Morden	2,708	887	3,595
East Berkshire	1,250	365	1,615	Newham North East	3,556	1,025	4,581
Newbury	973	301	1,274	Newham North West	3,624	1,086	4,710
Reading East	1,549	391	1,940	Newham South	3,410	1,028	4,438
Reading West	1,470	396	1,866	Norwood	4,389	1,613	6,002
Slough	2,554	698	3,252	Old Bexley and Sidcup	979	361	1,340
Windsor and Maidenhead	1,155	361	1,516	Orpington	1,053	332	1,385
Wokingham	716	230	946	Peckham	4,456	1,538	5,994
				Putney	1,994	787	2,781
<b>Buckinghamshire</b>				Raversbourne	989	330	1,319
Aylesbury	1,344	424	1,768	Richmond-upon-Thames and Barnes	1,214	498	1,712
Beaconsfield	755	278	1,033	Romford	1,146	357	1,503
Buckingham	606	203	809	Ruislip-Northwood	882	331	1,213
Chesham and Amersham	662	184	846	Southwark and Bermondsey	4,175	1,388	5,563
Milton Keynes N.E. CC	1,450	475	1,925	Streatham	3,810	1,498	5,308
Milton Keynes S.W. BC	1,937	579	2,516	Surbiton	894	350	1,244
Wycombe	1,461	392	1,853	Sutton and Cheam	1,239	423	1,662
				Tooting	3,286	1,203	4,489
<b>East Sussex</b>				Tottenham	6,755	2,181	8,936
Bexhill and Battle	1,140	395	1,535	Twickenham	1,398	483	1,881
Brighton Kempdown	3,482	1,129	4,611	Upminster	1,418	455	1,873
Brighton Pavilion	3,388	1,243	4,631	Uxbridge	1,388	474	1,862
Eastbourne	1,936	621	2,557	Vauxhall	5,279	1,942	7,221
Hastings and Rye	3,093	856	3,949	Walhamstead	2,760	946	3,706
Hove	2,965	1,055	4,020	Walton	1,302	524	1,826
Lewes	1,538	453	1,991	Walthamstow	2,992	1,269	4,261
Wealden	858	318	1,176	Wanstead and Woodford	1,517	542	2,059
				Westminster North	2,992	1,269	4,261
<b>Essex</b>				Wimbledon	1,517	542	2,059
Basildon	2,778	879	3,657	Woolwich	3,612	1,174	4,786
Billerica	1,673	599	2,272				
Braintree	1,708	587	2,295	<b>Hampshire</b>			
Brentwood and Ongar	1,066	328	1,394	Aldershot	1,079	363	1,442
Castle Point	1,689	567	2,256	Basingstoke	1,294	425	1,719
Chelmsford	1,708	602	2,310	East Hampshire	1,144	384	1,528
Epping Forest	1,496	538	2,034	Eastleigh	1,683	484	2,167
Harlow	1,678	578	2,256	Fareham	1,245	430	1,675
North Colchester	2,833	707	3,540	Gosport	1,452	502	1,954
North West Colchester	1,668	543	2,211	Havant	2,138	500	2,638
Rochford	1,596	546	2,142	New Forest	1,168	420	1,588
Saffron Walden	1,019	419	1,438	North West Hampshire	2,394	684	3,078
South Colchester and Maldon	2,011	631	2,642	Portsmouth North	3,537	926	4,463
Southend East	3,245	927	4,172	Portsmouth South	1,361	442	1,803
Southend West	2,258	694	2,952	Romsey and Waterside	3,044	699	3,743
Thurrock	2,704	845	3,549	Southampton Itchen	2,729	691	3,420
				Southampton Test	1,003	339	1,342
<b>Greater London</b>				Winchester			
Barking	2,306	712	3,018				
Battersea	3,110	1,173	4,283	<b>Hertfordshire</b>			
Beckenham	2,104	696	2,800	Broxbourne	1,629	584	2,213
Bethnal Green and Stepney	4,850	1,244	6,094	Hertford and Stortford	952	381	1,333
Bexleyheath	1,235	463	1,698	Hertsmere	1,200	410	1,610
Bow and Poplar	4,731	1,241	5,972	North Hertfordshire	1,564	492	2,056
Brent East	4,250	1,433	5,683	North West Hertfordshire	1,031	303	1,334
Brent North	2,122	875	2,997	St Albans	840	284	1,124
Brent South	4,194	1,406	5,600	Stevenage	1,933	566	2,499
Brentford and Isleworth	2,324	818	3,142	Watford	1,559	421	1,980
Carshalton and Wallington	1,714	569	2,283	Welwyn Hatfield	1,086	334	1,420
Chelsea	1,486	746	2,232	West Hertfordshire	1,396	400	1,796
Chingford	1,612	519	2,131				
Chipping Barnet	1,247	415	1,662	<b>Isle of Wight</b>			
Chislehurst	1,167	399	1,566	Isle of Wight	4,087	1,429	5,516
City of London	1,974	790	2,764				
and Westminster South				<b>Kent</b>			
Croydon Central	2,108	668	2,776	Ashford	1,933	556	2,489
Croydon North East	2,815	960	3,775	Canterbury	2,084	626	2,710
Croydon North West	2,789	943	3,732	Dartford	2,028	624	2,652
Croydon South	1,001	347	1,348	Dover	2,798	725	3,523
Dagenham	2,029	587	2,616	Faversham	2,951	929	3,880
Dulwich	2,635	1,031	3,666	Folkestone and Hythe	3,043	749	3,792
Ealing North	2,517	833	3,350	Gillingham	1,984	683	2,667
Ealing Acton	2,534	964	3,498	Gravesham	2,439	783	3,222
Ealing Southall	2,730	846	3,576	Maidstone	1,655	556	2,211
Edmonton	3,239	1,025	4,264	Medway	2,140	725	2,865
Eltham	2,147	653	2,800	Mid Kent	1,954	605	2,559
Enfield North	2,498	783	3,281	North Thanet	3,030	765	3,795
Enfield Southgate	1,972	743	2,715	Sevenoaks	1,132	381	1,513
Erith and Crayford	2,405	786	3,191	South Thanet	2,531	689	3,220
Feltham and Heston	2,989	976	3,965	Tonbridge and Malling	1,371	451	1,822
Finchley	1,589	701	2,290	Tunbridge Wells	1,399	407	1,806
Fulham	2,522	1,094	3,616				
Greenwich	2,560	898	3,458	<b>Oxfordshire</b>			
Hackney North and Stoke Newington	6,002	2,199	8,201	Banbury	1,128	395	1,523
Hackney South and Shoreditch	6,352	2,076	8,428	Henley	681	240	921
Hammersmith	3,787	1,489	5,276	Oxford East	1,973	629	2,602
Hampstead and Highgate	2,740	1,376	4,116	Oxford West and Abingdon	1,009	314	1,323
Harrow East	2,095	789	2,884	Wantage	791	295	1,086
Harrow West	1,559	576	2,135	Witney	865	329	1,194
Hayes and Harlington	1,758	564	2,322				
Hendon North	1,758	615	2,373	<b>Surrey</b>			
Hendon South	1,606	640	2,246	Chertsey and Walton	1,030	363	1,393
Holborn and St Pancras	4,432	1,597	6,029	East Surrey	742	244	986
Hornchurch	1,351	435	1,786	Epsom and Ewell	909	292	1,201
Hornsey and Wood Green	4,359	1,751	6,110	Esher	605	221	826
Ilford North	1,632	571	2,203	Guildford	877	266	1,143
Ilford South	2,631	893	3,524	Mole Valley	608	188	796
Islington North	4,934	1,959	6,893	North West Surrey	885	285	1,170
Islington South and Finsbury	4,073	1,515	5,588	Reigate	988	200	1,188
				South West Surrey	705	387	1,092
				Spelthorne	1,132	387	1,519
				Woking	925	247	1,172

# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10

## Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at March 13 1997

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
<b>West Sussex</b>				<b>Leominster</b>			
Arundel	1,597	443	2,040	Mid Worcestershire	1,268	480	1,748
Chichester	1,132	340	1,472	South Worcestershire	2,150	837	2,987
Crawley	1,470	474	1,944	Worcester	1,330	487	1,817
Horsham	906	312	1,218	Wyre Forest	1,841	589	2,430
Mid Sussex	913	307	1,220		1,616	551	2,167
Shoreham	1,062	343	1,405	<b>Shropshire</b>			
Worthing	1,433	415	1,848	Ludlow	1,110	381	1,491
				North Shropshire	1,390	519	1,909
<b>EAST ANGLIA</b>				Shrewsbury and Atcham	1,337	364	1,701
<b>Cambridgeshire</b>				The Wrekin	2,239	640	2,879
Cambridge	1,765	585	2,350	<b>Staffordshire</b>			
Huntingdon	1,426	575	2,001	Burton	2,194	708	2,902
North East Cambridgeshire	1,875	668	2,543	Cannock and Burntwood	1,684	568	2,252
Peterborough	3,302	991	4,293	Mid Staffordshire	1,250	446	1,696
South East Cambridgeshire	1,025	396	1,421	Newcastle-under-Lyme	1,547	462	2,009
South West Cambridgeshire	1,197	462	1,659	South East Staffordshire	1,606	563	2,169
				South Staffordshire	1,591	557	2,148
<b>Norfolk</b>				Stafford	1,391	464	1,855
Great Yarmouth	3,532	1,152	4,684	Staffordshire Moorlands	1,179	468	1,647
Mid Norfolk	1,550	547	2,097	Stoke-on-Trent Central	2,415	627	3,042
North Norfolk	1,699	602	2,301	Stoke-on-Trent North	1,773	522	2,295
North West Norfolk	2,060	666	2,726	Stoke-on-Trent South	1,778	509	2,287
Norwich North	1,951	612	2,563				
Norwich South	2,931	777	3,708	<b>Warwickshire</b>			
South Norfolk	1,517	591	2,108	North Warwickshire	1,505	529	2,034
South West Norfolk	1,612	621	2,233	Nuneaton	1,651	522	2,173
				Rugby and Kenilworth	1,479	553	2,032
<b>Suffolk</b>				Stratford-on-Avon	1,091	458	1,549
Bury St Edmunds	1,505	536	2,041	Warwick and Leamington	1,397	456	1,853
Central Suffolk	1,560	579	2,139				
Ipswich	2,541	675	3,216	<b>West Midlands</b>			
South Suffolk	1,659	568	2,227	Aldridge-Brownhills	1,466	471	1,937
Suffolk Coastal	1,753	561	2,314	Birmingham Edgbaston	1,900	629	2,529
Waveney	3,541	1,197	4,738	Birmingham Erdington	2,456	746	3,202
				Birmingham Hall Green	2,256	632	2,888
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>				Birmingham Hodge Hill	3,134		

# 2.10 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

## Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at March 13 1997

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
<b>Nottinghamshire</b>				Littleborough and Saddleworth	1,233	400	
Ashfield	2,563	650	3,213	Makerfield	1,854	613	1,633
Bassetlaw	2,440	648	3,088	Manchester Central	4,281	1,013	2,467
Broxtowe	1,638	576	2,214	Manchester Blackley	2,682	617	5,294
Gedling	1,874	628	2,502	Manchester Gorton	4,024	1,133	3,299
Mansfield	2,502	666	3,168	Manchester Withington	3,295	1,079	5,157
Newark	1,841	630	2,471	Manchester Wythenshawe	2,745	594	4,374
Nottingham East	4,880	1,328	6,208	Oldham Central and Royton	2,381	593	3,339
Nottingham North	3,680	826	4,506	Oldham West	1,835	491	2,326
Nottingham South	3,434	892	4,326	Rochdale	2,669	675	3,344
Ruscliffe	1,537	519	2,056	Rochdale East	2,439	575	3,014
Sherwood	2,146	603	2,749	Stalybridge and Hyde	1,976	589	2,565
				Stockport	1,501	399	1,900
<b>YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE</b>				Stretford	3,073	921	3,994
<b>Humberside (former county)</b>				Wigan	2,733	759	3,492
Beverley	1,501	587	2,088	Worsley	1,769	484	2,253
Booth Ferry	1,979	690	2,669				
Bridlington	2,767	888	3,655	<b>Lancashire</b>			
Brigg and Cleethorpes	2,899	888	3,787	Blackburn	2,725	572	3,297
Glanford and Scunthorpe	2,375	679	3,054	Blackpool North	2,566	665	3,231
Great Grimsby	3,910	875	4,785	Blackpool South	2,408	674	3,082
Kingston-upon-Hull East	3,294	810	4,104	Burnley	1,379	365	1,744
Kingston-upon-Hull North	3,908	1,040	4,948	Chorley	1,675	508	2,183
Kingston-upon-Hull West	3,121	830	3,951	Fylde	788	221	1,009
				Hyndburn	1,259	364	1,623
<b>North Yorkshire</b>				Lancaster	1,574	502	2,076
Harrogate	1,242	524	1,766	Morecambe and Lunesdale	1,985	546	2,531
Richmond	1,324	587	1,911	Pendle	1,377	362	1,739
Ryedale	1,322	555	1,877	Ripon	3,001	694	3,695
Scarborough	2,613	916	3,529	Ribble Valley	700	262	962
Selby	1,610	589	2,199	Rossendale and Darwen	1,355	404	1,759
Skipton and Ripon	888	386	1,274	South Ribblesdale	1,253	393	1,646
York	2,636	824	3,460	West Lancashire	2,393	692	3,085
				Wyre	1,536	453	1,989
<b>South Yorkshire</b>				<b>Merseyside</b>			
Barnsley Central	2,253	486	2,739	Birkenhead	4,238	989	5,227
Barnsley East	2,146	502	2,648	Bootle	4,592	1,025	5,617
Barnsley West and Penistone	1,958	545	2,503	Crosby	2,059	674	2,733
Don Valley	2,979	780	3,759	Knowsley North	3,013	817	3,830
Doncaster Central	3,704	950	4,654	Knowsley South	3,498	869	4,367
Doncaster North	3,478	782	4,260	Liverpool Broadgreen	3,821	1,044	4,865
Rother Valley	2,508	713	3,221	Liverpool Garston	2,851	753	3,604
Rotherham	3,208	760	3,968	Liverpool Mossley Hill	3,107	994	4,101
Sheffield Central	4,464	1,138	5,602	Liverpool Riverside	4,288	1,142	5,430
Sheffield Attercliffe	2,451	694	3,145	Liverpool Walton	4,542	1,199	5,741
Sheffield Brightside	3,606	849	4,455	Liverpool West Derby	3,591	919	4,510
Sheffield Hallam	1,613	740	2,353	Southport	2,075	688	2,763
Sheffield Heeley	3,061	825	3,886	St Helens North	2,272	649	2,921
Sheffield Hillsborough	2,248	780	3,028	St Helens South	2,722	700	3,422
Wentworth	2,770	664	3,434	Wallasey	3,454	996	4,450
				Wirral South	1,620	503	2,123
				Wirral West	1,751	624	2,375
<b>West Yorkshire</b>							
Batley and Spen	2,236	591	2,827	<b>NORTH</b>			
Bradford North	3,399	813	4,212	<b>Cleveland (Former county)</b>			
Bradford South	2,678	694	3,372	Hartlepool	3,657	794	4,451
Bradford West	3,917	1,075	4,992	Langbaugh	3,165	868	4,033
Calder Valley	1,658	586	2,244	Middlesbrough	4,351	980	5,331
Colne Valley	1,624	549	2,173	Redcar	3,251	731	3,982
Dewsbury	1,840	489	2,329	Stockton North	3,624	910	4,534
Elmet	1,399	428	1,827	Stockton South	3,102	881	3,983
Halifax	2,737	767	3,504				
Hemsworth	2,064	537	2,601	<b>Cumbria</b>			
Huddersfield	2,787	837	3,624	Barrow and Furness	2,662	621	3,283
Keighley	1,562	550	2,112	Carlisle	2,083	608	2,691
Leeds Central	4,041	966	5,007	Copeland	2,407	654	3,061
Leeds East	3,388	839	4,227	Penrith and the Border	1,247	544	1,791
Leeds North East	2,127	704	2,831	Westmorland	1,002	370	1,372
Leeds North West	1,565	521	2,086	Workington	2,328	638	2,966
Leeds West	2,535	603	3,138				
Morley and Leeds South	1,926	540	2,466	<b>Durham</b>			
Normanton	1,590	498	2,088	Bishop Auckland	2,328	580	2,908
Pontefract and Castleford	2,383	620	3,003	City of Durham	1,864	508	2,372
Pudsey	1,019	340	1,359	Darlington	2,907	702	3,609
Shipley	1,464	468	1,932	Easington	1,944	411	2,355
Wakefield	2,563	706	3,269	North Durham	2,476	595	3,071
				North West Durham	2,122	528	2,650
<b>NORTH WEST</b>				Sedgfield	1,444	353	1,797
<b>Cheshire</b>							
City of Chester	1,784	539	2,323	<b>Northumberland</b>			
Congleton	1,020	364	1,384	Berwick-upon-Tweed	1,762	540	2,302
Crewe and Nantwich	1,807	546	2,353	Blyth Valley	2,254	719	2,973
Eddisbury	1,514	498	2,012	Hexham	1,068	374	1,442
Ellesmere Port and Neston	1,833	542	2,375	Wansbeck	2,556	668	3,224
Halton	3,199	907	4,106				
Macclesfield	1,215	351	1,566	<b>Tyne and Wear</b>			
Tatton	1,260	404	1,664	Blaydon	2,088	542	2,630
Warrington North	2,148	621	2,769	Gateshead East	2,299	562	2,861
Warrington South	1,916	651	2,567	Houghton and Washington	2,801	743	3,544
				Jarrow	2,693	696	3,389
<b>Greater Manchester</b>				Newcastle upon Tyne Central	2,643	733	3,376
Altrincham and Sale	1,193	375	1,568	Newcastle upon Tyne East	3,127	834	3,961
Ashton-under-Lyne	1,771	483	2,254	Newcastle upon Tyne North	2,446	586	3,032
Bolton North East	1,780	380	2,160	South Shields	3,096	819	3,915
Bolton South East	2,177	469	2,646	Sunderland North	3,473	749	4,222
Bolton West	1,542	394	2,036	Sunderland South	3,613	843	4,456
Bury North	1,235	350	1,585	Tyne Bridge	3,942	793	4,735
Bury South	1,461	445	1,906	Tynemouth	2,835	818	3,653
Cheadle	827	284	1,111	Wallsend	2,969	852	3,821
Davyhulme	1,452	369	1,821				
Denton and Reddish	2,098	537	2,635				
Eccles	1,859	437	2,296				
Hazel Grove	1,089	264	1,353				
Heywood and Middleton	2,146	591	2,737				
Leigh	2,040	557	2,597				

# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

## Area statistics 2.10

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at March 13 1997

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
<b>WALES</b>				Orkney and Shetland Islands	665	230	895
Aberavon	1,623	432	2,055	Paisley North	2,191	601	2,792
Alyn and Deeside	1,416	429	1,845	Paisley South	1,932	520	2,452
Blaenau Gwent	2,136	533	2,669	Perth and Kinross	1,920	591	2,511
Brecon and Radnor	1,004	375	1,379	Renfrew West and Inverclyde	1,215	350	1,565
Bridgend	1,453	466	1,919	Ross, Cromarty and Skye	2,620	948	3,568
Caerffili	2,012	617	2,629	Roxburgh and Berwickshire	1,330	299	1,129
Caerphilly	2,344	557	3,004	Stirling	1,548	510	2,058
Cardiff Central	1,088	320	1,408	Strathkelvin and Bearsden	1,458	410	1,868
Cardiff North	3,013	647	3,660	Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale	701	237	938
Cardiff South and Penarth	2,766	703	3,469	Western Isles	1,086	283	1,369
Cardiff West	1,781	584	2,365				
Cardigan and Pembroke North	1,737	588	2,325	<b>NORTHERN IRELAND</b>			
Ciwyddau North West	2,503	677	3,180	Belfast East	2,260	601	2,861
Ciwyddau South West	1,412	495	1,907	Belfast North	3,475	693	4,168
Conwy	2,192	641	2,833	Belfast South	2,849	1,042	3,891
Cynon Valley	1,775	420	2,195	Belfast West	4,466	646	5,112
Delyn	1,588	473	2,061	East Antrim	2,400	861	3,061
Gower	1,406	433	1,839	East Londonderry	4,084	1,078	5,162
Islwyn	1,311	363	1,674	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	3,857	987	4,844
Llanelli	2,130	650	2,780	Foyle	5,784	1,167	6,951
Meirionnydd Nant Conwy	1,156	472	1,628	Lagan Valley	2,477	702	3,179
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	2,342	468	2,810	Mid-Ulster	3,995	911	4,906
Monmouth	1,231	418	1,649	Newry and Armagh	3,862	884	4,746
Montgomery	568	231	799	North Antrim	2,868	751	3,619
Newport East	1,642	412	2,054	North Down	2,044	744	2,788
Newport West	1,944	576	2,520	South Antrim	1,905	638	2,543
Ogmore	2,355	625	2,980	South Down	3,211	1,002	4,213
Penarth	1,414	353	1,767	Strangford	1,980	640	2,620
Penarth and Gwent	3,494	1,015	4,509	Upper Bann	2,270	612	2,882
Pontrypid	1,717	518	2,235				
Rhondda	2,054	500	2,554				
Swansea East	2,141	453	2,594				
Swansea West	2,259	616	2,875				
Torfaen	1,998	529	2,527				
Valley of Glamorgan	2,248	652	2,900				
Wrexham	1,650	486	2,136				
Ynys Mon	2,302	680	2,982				
				<b>SCOTLAND</b>			
				Aberdeen North	1,879	482	2,361
				Aberdeen South	1,		

# 2.18 UNEMPLOYMENT

## Selected countries

		EC average	Major 7 nations (G7)	United Kingdom *	Australia ##	Austria #	Belgium ++	Canada ##	Denmark ++	Finland ++	France ++	Germany # (FR)
<b>STANDARDISED RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)</b>												
1992		9.3	6.9	10.1	10.7	..	7.3	11.2	9.2	13.0	10.4	6.6
1993		10.7	7.2	10.4	10.8	..	8.9	11.2	10.1	17.5	11.7	7.9
1994		11.1	7.0	9.6	9.7	..	10.0	10.3	8.2	17.9	12.3	8.4
1995		10.7	6.8	8.8	8.5	3.8	9.9	9.5	7.1	16.6	11.6	8.2
1996	Feb	10.9	6.9	8.4	8.4	4.4	10.0	9.5	6.4	15.8	12.3	8.9
	Mar	11.0	6.9	8.4	8.5	4.3	9.9	9.3	6.4	16.3	12.1	9.0
	Apr	10.9	6.8	8.4	8.9	4.2	10.0	9.4	6.3	15.8	12.1	8.9
	May	10.9	6.9	8.3	8.5	4.1	9.8	9.4	6.1	16.6	12.2	8.9
	Jun	10.9	6.8	8.3	8.3	4.1	9.7	10.0	6.0	16.1	12.3	8.9
	Jul	10.9	6.8	8.2	8.5	4.1	9.7	9.8	6.4	15.5	12.3	8.9
	Aug	10.9	6.7	8.2	8.7	4.1	9.8	9.4	6.1	15.7	12.4	8.9
	Sep	10.9	6.8	8.4	8.7	4.1	9.7	9.9	5.7	15.1	12.5	9.0
	Oct	10.8	6.8	8.1	8.8	4.4	9.6	10.0	5.6	15.0	12.6	9.1
	Nov	10.8	6.8	7.7	8.4	4.3	9.5	10.0	5.5	15.3	12.6	9.3
	Dec	10.8	6.7	7.5	8.6	4.3	9.5	9.7	5.5	14.9	12.5	9.3
1997	Jan	10.8	6.8	7.3	..	4.4	9.5	..	5.8	15.2	12.5	9.6
	Feb	10.8	..	7.1	..	4.4	9.5	..	..	15.0	12.5	9.6
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>												
1992			2,765	925	193	473	1,640	315	328	2,818	2,993	3,426
1993			2,901	939	222	550	1,649	345	444	2,999	3,426	3,693
1994			2,618	856	215	589	1,541	340	456	3,094	3,693	3,693
1995			2,308	766	216	597	1,422	285	430	2,976	3,622	3,622
1996	Mar		2,187	771	242	603	1,407	254	453	3,027	3,663	3,663
	Apr		2,182	805	236	599	1,421	249	453	3,012	3,937	3,937
	May		2,166	774	232	593	1,418	247	453	3,043	3,924	3,924
	Jun		2,150	757	232	589	1,510	243	452	3,066	3,924	3,924
	Jul		2,126	773	231	587	1,488	255	449	3,046	3,924	3,924
	Aug		2,109	807	231	584	1,432	246	446	3,085	3,924	3,924
	Sep		2,071	799	230	581	1,510	235	442	3,113	4,027	4,027
	Oct		2,025	807	230	576	1,526	233	440	3,101	4,113	4,113
	Nov		1,929	775	228	572	1,532	229	439	3,122	4,113	4,113
	Dec		1,883	795	219	568	1,485	226	439	3,093	4,113	4,113
1997	Jan		1,815	792	229	567	1,481	..	435	3,100	4,311	4,311
	Feb		1,748	..	..	568	1,477	..	430	..	4,311	4,311
	Mar		1,707	..	..	..	1,418	..	..	..	4,296	4,296
% rate: latest month												
Latest 3 months: change on previous 3 months												
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>												
1996	Mar		2,231	811	264	584	1,551	271	452	3,049	4,141	4,141
	Apr		2,224	793	237	574	1,460	257	444	2,957	3,957	3,957
	May		2,147	758	208	555	1,444	233	432	2,910	3,858	3,858
	Jun		2,096	731	189	545	1,467	225	459	2,879	3,795	3,795
	Jul		2,158	732	187	599	1,540	243	468	2,919	3,812	3,812
	Aug		2,176	771	190	620	1,453	249	440	3,039	3,802	3,802
	Sep		2,104	800	192	608	1,379	221	427	3,150	3,818	3,818
	Oct		1,977	765	214	590	1,397	218	425	3,179	3,627	3,627
	Nov		1,871	737	235	579	1,447	214	428	3,197	3,562	3,562
	Dec		1,868	806	261	588	1,412	214	468	3,189	4,338	4,338
1997	Jan		1,908	854	302	579	1,578	..	453	3,264	4,538	4,538
	Feb		1,828	..	..	572	1,556	..	438	..	4,538	4,538
	Mar		1,726	..	..	..	1,530	..	..	..	4,477	4,477
% rate: latest month												
Latest month: change on a year ago												

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

# UNEMPLOYMENT 2.18

## Selected countries

		Greece +	Irish Republic +	Italy **	Japan **	Luxembourg #	Netherlands ++	Norway ++	Portugal #	Spain +	Sweden ##	Switzerland ++	United States ##
<b>STANDARDISED RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)</b>													
1992		7.9	15.4	9.0	2.2	2.1	5.6	5.9	4.2	18.5	5.8	2.9	7.3
1993		8.6	15.6	10.3	2.5	2.7	6.6	6.0	5.7	22.8	9.5	3.8	6.7
1994		8.9	14.3	11.4	2.9	3.2	7.1	5.4	7.0	24.1	9.8	3.6	6.0
1995		9.7	12.4	11.9	3.1	2.9	7.0	4.9	7.3	22.9	9.2	..	5.5
1996	Feb	..	12.5	12.0	3.3	3.0	6.4	5.1	7.3	22.6	9.6	..	5.5
	Mar	..	12.4	12.0	3.1	3.0	6.7	..	7.5	22.7	9.7	..	5.6
	Apr	..	12.5	12.0	3.4	3.1	6.7	..	7.5	22.4	10.1	..	5.5
	May	..	12.4	12.0	3.6	3.1	6.5	5.0	7.4	22.2	10.2	..	5.5
	Jun	..	12.5	12.0	3.5	3.1	6.5	..	7.3	22.3	9.9	..	5.3
	Jul	..	12.5	12.1	3.4	3.1	6.7	..	7.4	22.1	10.0	..	5.4
	Aug	..	12.5	12.1	3.3	3.1	6.7	4.8	7.3	22.0	10.1	..	5.2
	Sep	..	12.4	11.9	3.3	3.2	6.7	..	7.2	22.1	10.2	..	5.2
	Oct	..	12.1	11.9	3.4	3.2	6.2	..	7.1	21.7	10.0	..	5.2
	Nov	..	11.9	..	3.2	3.3	6.2	..	7.2	21.7	10.2	..	5.4
	Dec	..	11.8	..	3.3	3.5	6.1	..	7.2	21.6	10.5	..	5.4
1997	Jan	..	11.7	..	3.1	3.4	6.0	..	7.2	21.6	10.4	..	5.3
	Feb	..	11.6	..	..	3.4	..	..	7.3	21.7	10.9	..	5.3
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>													
1992		185	283	2,549	1,421	2.7	337	114	317	2,260	..	92.3	9,384
1993		176	294	2,335	1,656	3.5	417	118	347	2,538	..	163.1	8,734
1994		180	282	2,561	1,920	4.6	485	110	396	2,647	..	171.0	7,997
1995		184	278	2,724	2,098	5.1	462	102	430	2,449	..	153.3	7,404
1996	Mar	189	279	..	2,100	5.4	454	94	..	2,347	..	160	7,402
	Apr	190	282	2,804	2,310	5.6	446	94	..	2,302	..	162	7,302
	May	185	282	..	2,350	5.7	437	96	..	2,274	..	164	7,331
	Jun	190	285	..	2,350	5.6	432	91	..	2,262	..	166	7,119
	Jul	185	286	2,754	2,310	5.6	438	91	..	2,254	..	167	7,276
	Aug	178	284	..	2,220	5.6	441	90	..	2,239	..	171	6,910
	Sep	183	281	..	2,210	5.6	442	89	..	2,243	..	174	7,043
	Oct	183	274	2,729	2,270	5.8	432	88	..	2,244	..	180	7,019
	Nov	180	269	..	2,180	6.0	432	87	..	2,228	..	184	7,187
	Dec	181	266	..	2,220	6.3	..	84	..	2,192	..	188	7,167
1997	Jan	..	262	..	2,220	6.2	..	82	..	..	..	194	7,268
	Feb	..	260	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mar	..	261	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
% rate: latest month													
Latest 3 months: change on previous 3 months													
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>													
1996	Mar	210	281	..	2,290	5.7	465	95	487	2,406	309	165	7,700
	Apr	189	281	2,816	2,350	5.5	441	92	488	2,335	312	164	7,124
	May	157	275	..	2,400	5.3	418	88	478	2,268	324	162	7,166
	Jun	166	283	..	2,260	5.1	415	95	465	2,235	420	160	7,377
	Jul	164	288	2,690	2,210	5.1	433	103	455	2,171	466	162	7,693
	Aug	152	288	..	2,240	5.1	441	98	453	2,144	431	164	6,868
	Sep	156	279	..	2,240	5.7	438	85	452	2,195	369	166	6,700
	Oct	173	268	2,790	2,270	6.0	431	79	457	2,235	349	174	6,577
	Nov	197	263	..	2,120	6.4	432	77	463	2,251	343	183	6,816
	Dec	211	270	..									

# 2.19

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

THOUSANDS

UNITED KINGDOM		INFLOW +						
Month ending		Male and Female		Male		Female		Married
		All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	
1996	Mar 14	269.5	-13.7	190.1	-10.8	79.4	-2.9	24.2
	Apr 11	291.4	-14.2	200.6	-13.7	90.8	-0.6	31.7
	May 9	253.1	1.1	179.3	0.5	73.7	0.6	21.7
	Jun 13	255.5	-9.8	177.6	-9.6	78.0	-0.1	22.0
	Jul 11	364.4	-14.4	232.9	-14.1	131.4	-0.4	30.6
	Aug 8	308.7	-27.5	199.8	-19.4	108.9	-8.1	31.6
	Sep 12	280.7	-38.4	188.9	-26.9	91.8	-11.5	23.5
	Oct 10	279.0	-41.8	194.7	-29.1	84.3	-12.6	21.1
	Nov 14	268.7	-43.1	190.3	-28.7	78.3	-14.6	21.2
	Dec 12	257.7	-30.6	189.9	-22.9	67.8	-7.7	17.9
1997	Jan 9	303.3	-19.0	215.0	-8.6	88.3	-10.4	25.3
	Feb 13	292.3	-16.9	206.6	-13.1	85.7	-3.8	23.0
	Mar 13	210.7	-58.8	150.6	-39.5	60.1	19.3	21.4

UNITED KINGDOM		OUTFLOW +						
Month ending		Male and Female		Male		Female		Married
		All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	
1996	Mar 14	332.0	-16.7	236.8	-11.2	95.2	-5.5	28.2
	Apr 11	298.8	-26.7	213.3	-21.1	85.5	-5.6	24.5
	May 9	336.0	4.9	235.2	2.8	100.8	2.1	32.8
	Jun 13	299.8	-17.3	216.0	-11.6	83.8	-5.8	25.0
	Jul 11	297.5	-10.5	214.5	-6.7	82.9	-3.9	21.8
	Aug 8	288.8	-32.3	202.5	-22.0	86.3	-10.3	21.0
	Sep 12	343.7	-25.6	225.1	-16.5	118.6	-9.1	36.0
	Oct 10	416.0	8.8	281.1	5.7	134.9	3.0	34.1
	Nov 14	360.4	31.0	249.7	24.5	110.7	6.5	30.8
	Dec 12	261.1	0.7	182.9	1.8	78.2	-1.2	21.2
1997	Jan 9	260.5	27.3	179.4	19.9	81.1	7.4	23.0
	Feb 13	361.6	44.3	258.8	33.3	102.8	11.0	30.1
	Mar 13	282.2	-49.8	203.4	-33.4	78.8	-16.4	28.5

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

# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.20

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

THOUSANDS

INFLOW Month ending	Age group										
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages	
1996	Oct 10	3.8	18.7	42.3	31.9	23.1	30.4	26.5	9.4	3.2	189.3
	Nov 14	4.0	16.4	39.6	31.2	23.7	31.7	25.9	10.0	3.3	185.9
	Dec 12	4.2	16.7	39.1	31.6	24.5	32.7	25.0	8.7	2.9	185.5
1997	Jan 9	3.9	17.9	43.3	35.8	28.4	37.1	30.1	10.3	3.5	210.4
	Feb 13	6.2	20.2	42.7	33.9	25.9	33.9	26.4	9.4	3.1	201.7
	Mar 13	5.0	17.3	37.7	31.0	24.0	32.1	24.9	8.9	2.7	183.6
1996	Oct 10	3.0	11.9	20.7	12.2	7.6	11.1	11.4	3.4	0.0	81.4
	Nov 14	3.0	9.8	17.8	11.3	6.8	11.3	12.2	3.9	0.0	76.0
	Dec 12	2.8	9.0	14.8	9.6	6.3	9.8	10.4	3.1	0.0	65.9
1997	Jan 9	2.9	10.9	20.4	12.9	8.1	13.0	13.6	3.9	0.0	85.7
	Feb 13	4.5	12.3	19.4	12.1	7.7	11.9	12.0	3.5	0.0	83.4
	Mar 13	3.7	10.3	15.9	10.5	7.1	10.9	11.5	3.4	0.0	73.2
Changes one year earlier											
1996	Oct 10	-0.4	-2.6	-7.5	-4.2	-3.6	-5.2	-3.3	-1.1	-0.5	-28.5
	Nov 14	0.1	-2.7	-7.1	-4.3	-3.6	-4.6	-3.9	-0.7	-0.8	-27.8
	Dec 12	0.4	-1.0	-4.5	-3.7	-3.4	-3.8	-3.9	-1.6	-0.7	-22.2
1997	Jan 9	0.0	0.2	-2.7	-0.4	0.0	-1.2	-2.4	-0.7	-0.7	-7.8
	Feb 13	0.6	0.7	-2.1	-1.9	-2.2	-3.3	-3.0	-1.0	-0.5	-12.7
	Mar 13	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.2	-0.2	-0.5	-1.6	-0.4	-0.7	-1.8
1996	Oct 10	-0.2	-2.1	-4.3	-2.0	-1.2	-1.4	-1.2	-0.1	0.0	-12.4
	Nov 14	0.2	-1.8	-4.7	-2.1	-1.6	-2.1	-1.8	-0.2	0.0	-14.2
	Dec 12	0.3	-0.6	-2.6	-1.5	-0.9	-1.2	-1.0	-0.1	0.0	-7.7
1997	Jan 9	0.1	-0.9	-3.0	-1.3	-1.3	-1.8	-1.4	-0.2	0.0	-9.8
	Feb 13	0.7	-0.1	-1.4	-0.8	-0.9	-0.7	-0.6	0.2	0.0	-3.7
	Mar 13	0.6	0.3	-1.2	-0.9	-0.5	-1.2	-0.8	0.0	0.0	-3.9

OUTFLOW Month ending	Age group										
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54 +	55-59 +	60 and over +	All ages	
1996	Oct 10	4.1	24.7	67.4	45.1	33.7	42.6	32.8	11.6	4.7	266.7
	Nov 14	3.6	17.3	51.9	40.2	30.7	39.9	31.8	11.9	4.9	232.0
	Dec 12	2.3	12.4	37.1	29.0	22.4	30.0	24.8	9.2	4.1	171.3
1997	Jan 9	2.9	11.2	33.8	27.9	21.7	29.0	24.0	8.9	3.9	163.4
	Feb 13	4.4	16.7	49.1	42.1	33.9	45.0	35.3	12.7	5.8	244.9
	Mar 13	4.3	17.4	49.1	41.0	32.6	43.2	34.6	12.8	5.5	240.4
1996	Oct 10	3.3	17.1	37.7	18.4	11.6	16.4	16.1	4.8	0.3	125.7
	Nov 14	2.8	11.9	27.0	15.5	9.9	14.3	15.2	4.9	0.2	101.7
	Dec 12	1.8	8.2	18.7	11.4	7.1	10.4	11.2	3.8	0.2	72.7
1997	Jan 9	2.3	7.3	17.2	11.7	7.7	10.9	11.5	3.8	0.2	72.6
	Feb 13	3.4	10.6	22.9	15.2	10.1	14.4	15.2	4.8	0.2	96.8
	Mar 13	3.1	10.8	21.7	14.0	9.3	13.9	15.0	4.9	0.2	92.9
Changes one year earlier											
1996	Oct 10	0.5	-1.5	-2.6	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.6	0.4	0.1	1.0
	Nov 14	0.7	-0.2	0.4	3.4	2.5	3.4	2.8	1.0	0.2	14.2
	Dec 12	0.3	-0.7	-3.0	-0.3	-0.1	0.0	0.2	-0.2	0.1	-3.7
1997	Jan 9	0.4	0.6	1.3	1.8	1.0	1.4	1.7	0.5	0.2	8.8
	Feb 13	1.3	2.0	3.0	4.2	4.0	5.4	4.4	1.6	0.6	26.4
	Mar 13	0.7	1.2	0.0	1.0	1.1	2.5	2.9	1.3	0.3	10.9
1996	Oct 10	0.4	-1.8	-1.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	1.3	0.3	0.0	0.2
	Nov 14	0.5	-0.4	-1.3	0.7	0.6	0.3	1.0	0.6	0.0	2.0
	Dec 12	0.2	-1.2	-3.1	-0.4	-0.2	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.0	-3.4
1997	Jan 9	0.3	0.2	-0.1	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	2.1
	Feb 13	0.9	0.6	0.0	1.2	0.9	1.6	2.4	0.9	0.0	8.5
	Mar 13	0.4	0.4	-1.5	-0.1	0.0	0.1	1.2	0.8	-0.1	1.2

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

## 2.22 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

### Claim history: number of previous claims

Claims starting during the quarter ending January 1997 by number of previous claims

THOUSAND	NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CLAIMS						Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5+	
<b>REGION</b>							
South East	41.6	39.2	29	24.2	17	46.6	197.6
East Anglia	5.5	4.6	3.6	3	2.6	7.9	27.2
South West	11.6	11.3	8.4	7.6	5.4	18.4	62.7
West Midlands	12.7	12.4	10.1	8.1	5.8	17.2	66.2
East Midlands	8.6	9.9	7.5	6.6	4.4	14.4	51.4
Yorks & Humberside	13.4	13.1	10.8	8.7	7.1	25.8	78.9
North West	17.7	16.9	13.2	11.7	9	28	96.4
Northern	6.9	9.4	6.1	4.1	3.9	13.2	51.1
Wales	6.8	7.9	6.1	4.1	3.9	13.2	41.9
Scotland	14.9	14.1	11.4	9.9	8.3	29.9	88.5
Great Britain	139.6	138.8	107.1	89.2	68.2	219.1	762
<b>SEX</b>							
Male	79.4	87.2	75.4	66.9	53.5	183.6	546
Female	60.2	51.6	31.7	22.3	14.7	35.5	216
<b>PER CENT</b>							
<b>REGION</b>							
South East	21	20	15	12	9	24	100
East Anglia	20	17	13	11	9	29	100
South West	19	18	13	12	9	29	100
West Midlands	19	19	15	12	9	26	100
East Midlands	17	19	15	13	9	28	100
Yorks & Humberside	17	17	14	11	9	33	100
North West	18	17	14	12	9	29	100
Northern	14	18	14	10	9	35	100
Wales	16	19	15	10	9	31	100
Scotland	17	16	13	11	10	34	100
Great Britain	18	18	14	12	9	29	100
<b>SEX</b>							
Male	15	16	14	12	10	34	100
Female	28	24	15	10	7	16	100

Note 1: JUVOS cohort is a 5% sample of computerised claims.  
 Note 2: Onflows in this table started between 11 Oct 1996 and 9 January 1997 inclusive.  
 Note 3: 'Previous' claims in this table started after 9 October 1986.  
 Note 4: The widest 95% Confidence Interval for the regional percentages is +/-2.4 percentage points (East Anglia).  
 Note 5: The widest 95% Confidence Interval for the male/female percentages is +/- 0.8 percentage points.  
 Note 6: Onflows have been grossed by a factor of 20 to represent the population.

## 2.24 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

### By sought and usual occupation

United Kingdom as at March 13 1997

Description	SOC Sub-major groups	Usual occupation						Sought occupation					
		Men		Women		All		Men		Women		All	
		Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent
Corporate managers and administrators	10-15&19	38.5	2.9	9.4	2.4	47.9	2.8	39.5	3	9.8	2.5	49.3	2.8
Managers/proprietors in agriculture and services	16-17	20.7	1.6	5.9	1.5	26.6	1.5	19.8	1.5	5.9	1.5	25.7	1.5
Science and engineering professionals	20-21	14.5	1.1	1.7	0.4	16.2	0.9	16.4	1.2	2.3	0.6	18.7	1.1
Health professionals	22	0.6	0	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.6	0	0.4	0.1	1.0	0.1
Teaching professionals	23	10.5	0.8	8.7	2.2	19.2	1.1	11.3	0.8	9.2	2.3	20.5	1.2
Other professional occupations	24-29	9.5	0.7	3.2	0.8	12.7	0.7	10.9	0.8	4.0	1	14.9	0.9
Science and engineering associate professionals	30-32	14.0	1	1.7	0.4	15.7	0.9	16.9	1.3	2.2	0.5	19.0	1.1
Health associate professionals	34	1.5	0.1	3.2	0.8	4.7	0.3	1.6	0.1	3.4	0.8	4.9	0.3
Other associate professional occupations	33&35-39	39.9	3	17.1	4.3	57.0	3.3	49.4	3.7	22.2	5.6	71.6	4.1
Clerical occupations	40-44&49	116.7	8.8	68.9	17.3	185.6	10.7	148.4	11.1	83.2	20.9	231.6	13.4
Secretarial occupations	45-46	1.9	0.1	19.0	4.8	20.9	1.2	2.0	0.1	20.9	5.3	22.9	1.3
Skilled construction trades	50	91.1	6.8	0.6	0.1	91.6	5.3	93.4	7	0.7	0.2	94.1	5.4
Skilled engineering trades	51-52	45.1	3.4	0.7	0.2	45.8	2.6	46.2	3.5	0.7	0.2	46.9	2.7
Other skilled trades	53-59	124.0	9.3	9.5	2.4	133.6	7.7	127.9	9.6	9.2	2.3	137.1	7.9
Protective service occupations	60-61	18.6	1.4	0.9	0.2	19.5	1.1	18.6	1.4	1.1	0.3	19.7	1.1
Personal service occupations	62-69	52.0	3.9	52.8	13.2	104.7	6.1	54.4	4.1	61.4	15.4	115.9	6.7
Buyers, brokers and sales representatives	70-71	15.2	1.1	2.6	0.7	17.8	1	15.9	1.2	2.7	0.7	18.6	1.1
Other sales occupations	72-73&79	52.6	3.9	57.5	14.4	110.1	6.4	62.3	4.7	74.2	18.6	136.5	7.9
Industrial plant and machine operators, assemblers	80-86&89	60.0	4.5	17.2	4.3	77.3	4.5	58.7	4.4	16.1	4	74.8	4.3
Drivers and mobile machine operators	87-88	97.2	7.3	2.5	0.6	99.6	5.8	118.1	8.9	3.2	0.8	121.3	7
Other occupations in agriculture, forestry&fishing	90	15.4	1.2	2.6	0.7	18.1	1	16.0	1.2	3.1	0.8	19.1	1.1
Other elementary occupations	91-99	374.9	28.1	57.4	14.4	432.2	25	392.1	29.4	58.4	14.7	450.5	26
No previous occupation/ sought occupation unknown		118.0	8.9	55.1	13.8	173.1	10	11.8	0.9	4.2	1.1	16.0	0.9
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,332.2</b>		<b>398.5</b>		<b>1,730.7</b>		<b>1,332.2</b>		<b>398.5</b>		<b>1,730.7</b>	

Note: Excludes clerically operated claims. Not seasonally adjusted.

## REDUNDANCIES IN GREAT BRITAIN

### 2.32

THOUSANDS

	1993 Winter	1994 Spring	1994 Summer	1994 Autumn	1994 Winter	1995 Spring	1995 Summer	1995 Autumn	1995 Winter	1996 Spring	1996 Summer
Now in employment (found new job since redundancy)	All 50	49	61	53	87	80	82	77	74	84	76
Not in employment	All 156	145	129	66	133	130	131	148	133	124	109
All people	All 205	194	190	119	220	210	213	225	207	208	185
	Men 142	132	129	80	137	132	135	149	143	136	116
	Women 63	62	61	39	82	78	78	75	64	72	69

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

## REDUNDANCIES BY REGION

### 2.33

	Great Britain	Northern	Yorkshire and Humberside	East Midlands	East Anglia	South East	South East excluding Greater London	Greater London	South West	West Midlands	North West	Wales	Scotland
<b>Redundancies (thousands)</b>													
All	213	15	16	18	*	70	45	25	14	20	21	11	20
Autumn 1995	225	16	19	16	13	70	40	30	16	17	23	10	25
Winter 1996	207	11	16	13	*	61	39	22	17	22	26	11	21
Spring 1996	208	13	19	17	*	55	39	16	16	19	25	13	23
Summer 1996	185	*	20	15	*	58	37	21	15	15	19	*	22
<b>Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)</b>													
All	9.7	13.0	8.4	10.9	*	9.9	10.2	9.5	7.7	9.6	9.0	11.2	10.0
Autumn 1995	10.2	14.2	9.8	9.5	15.1	9.8	8.9	11.3	9.1	8.1	9.8	9.6	12.5
Winter 1996	9.4	9.9	8.1	7.8	*	8.5	8.7	8.1	9.6	10.7	10.8	11.3	10.6
Spring 1996	9.4	11.1	9.9	9.8	*	7.8	8.8	8.0	8.8	9.4	10.6	12.7	11.4
Summer 1996	8.3	*	10.6	8.7	*	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.0	7.1	7.9	*	10.9

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

## REDUNDANCIES BY AGE

### 2.34

	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 and over	All ages
<b>Redundancies (thousands)</b>						
All		47	46	53	42	25
Autumn 1995		56	59	43	33	34
Winter 1996		41	49	46	44	27
Spring 1996		47	48	45	42	26
Summer 1996		41	52	31	38	22
<b>Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)</b>						
All		12.8	7.5	10.3	9.1	10.2
Autumn 1995		15.6	9.7	8.2	7.1	14.1
Winter 1996		11.7	8.0	8.9	9.2	11.3
Spring 1996		13.4	7.9	8.6	8.9	10.3
Summer 1996		11.3	8.5	5.8	8.1	9.3

Note: Refer to note 2 of Table 2.32.

## REDUNDANCIES BY INDUSTRY

### 2.35

SIC 1992 #	Agriculture & fishing (A,B)	Energy and water (C,E)	Manufacturing (D)	Construction (F)	Distribution, hotels & restaurants (G,H)	Transport (I)	Banking, finance & insurance (J,K)	Public admin, education & health (L,M,N)	Other services (O,P,Q)
<b>Redundancies (thousands)</b>									
All	*	*	63	18	46	16	28	26	*
Autumn 1995	*	*	66	30	44	15	34	16	*
Winter 1996	*	*	64	24	42	14	27	14	10
Spring 1996	*	*	64	20	43	12	31	20	11
Summer 1996	*	*	44	20	44	12	28	19	*
<b>Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)</b>									
All	*	*	13.6	18.9	10.5	11.0	9.1	4.5	*
Autumn 1995	*	*	14.3	30.4	10.1	10.5	11.3	2.7	10.8
Winter 1996	*	*	14.0	25.5	9.5	9.9	9.1	2.5	8.4
Spring 1996	*	*	13.6	20.6	9.7	8.4	10.3	3.4	9.6
Summer 1996	*	*	9.4	20.4	9.8	8.1	9.0	3.2	*

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
<b>Redundancies (thousands)</b>									
All	31	12	14	38	31	17	19	31	19
Autumn 1995	32	*	12	33	36	14	24	41	23
Winter 1996	27	15	10	33	30	16	20	30	23
Spring 1996	33	11	12	28	37	17	23	30	16
Summer 1996	26	11	11	28	30	15	19	22	20
<b>Redundancy rates</b>									

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

UNITED KINGDOM	UNFILLED VACANCIES			INFLOW		OUTFLOW		of which PLACINGS	
	Level	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended
1993 )	127.8			185.6		183.7		138.1	
1994 ) Annual	158.0			211.4		208.1		160.6	
1995 ) averages	182.8			223.5		222.5		170.9	
1996 )	225.8			203.0		196.9		139.0	
1995 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	253.6	16.6	11.6	220.6	0.8	207.1	0.1	143.8	-0.5
Oct	262.6	9.0	10.8	202.2	-7.0	193.6	-6.3	131.7	-5.3
Nov	268.7	6.1	10.6	229.6	3.6	220.9	2.9	145.2	-0.7
Dec	266.3	-2.4	4.2	225.7	1.7	234.4	9.1	160.0	5.4
1997 Jan	263.1	-3.2	0.2	204.1	0.6	213.5	6.6	150.0	6.1
Feb R	271.6	8.5	1.0	243.4	4.6	236.6	5.2	160.6	5.1
Mar P	275.1	3.5	2.9	249.5	7.9	253.8	6.5	171.4	3.8

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

### VACANCIES 3.3

### Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres and careers offices

THOUSAND	South East	Greater London +	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
Vacancies at Jobcentres: total +	10.0	4.2	9.6	8.9	8.8	9.9	15.7	6.1	9.6	18.5	122.7	4.0	126.6	
1993 )	31.4													
1994 ) Annual	41.1	13.1	5.4	12.4	12.2	10.8	11.8	19.0	6.8	11.2	19.8	150.3	5.0	155.4
1995 ) averages	47.6	16.5	6.5	14.4	15.3	12.8	13.5	21.3	7.8	13.3	23.2	175.6	5.8	181.2
1996 )	67.1	28.9	7.8	19.2	18.9	14.9	16.7	24.9	10.1	14.5	25.6	219.6	5.6	225.1
1996 Mar	50.8	20.8	6.0	15.8	15.8	12.1	13.5	20.6	7.7	13.0	22.0	177.2	5.4	182.6
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
Nov	89.3	41.3	9.2	23.2	23.1	19.4	20.9	30.8	12.8	16.2	29.8	274.7	6.6	281.3
Dec	82.3	38.6	8.4	21.3	21.0	18.0	18.1	27.5	11.0	14.5	27.2	249.2	6.0	255.2
1997 Jan	76.2	36.5	7.9	19.9	19.3	16.2	17.3	25.9	10.4	14.2	24.9	232.1	5.4	237.5
Feb	76.8	35.1	9.3	21.9	20.3	17.1	18.7	27.1	10.9	15.9	25.9	244.1	5.5	249.5
Mar	79.8	35.0	9.4	24.1	21.4	17.7	19.6	27.7	11.6	16.8	27.2	255.3	5.6	260.8
Vacancies at careers offices														
1993 )	2.8	1.7	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.5	6.6	0.6	7.2
1994 ) Annual	2.8	1.4	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.6	6.5	0.8	7.2
1995 ) averages	3.1	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.6	6.8	0.7	7.5
1996 )	5.1	2.0	0.5	0.9	1.4	0.5	1.3	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.6	11.9	0.8	12.7
1996 Mar	2.8	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.4	5.9	0.6	6.5
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	1.3	0.6	2.2	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.8	14.9	1.0	15.8
Nov	5.9	2.9	0.6	1.1	1.2	0.5	1.8	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.6	13.4	1.1	14.5
Dec	5.7	3.0	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.5	1.4	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	11.9	1.0	12.9
1997 Jan	3.2	0.5	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.5	1.3	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	9.4	0.9	10.2
Feb	6.0	3.1	0.5	0.9	1.1	0.6	1.5	1.5	0.2	0.2	0.6	13.1	0.9	14.0
Mar	4.8	3.2	0.4	1.1	1.3	0.6	1.7	1.9	0.2	0.2	0.7	12.8	0.9	13.6

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

### 3.2 VACANCIES Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres:\* seasonally adjusted

THOUSAND	South East	Greater London +	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
1995 Mar	46.3	15.2	6.0	13.4	14.3	12.1	12.7	19.9	7.6	12.6	22.4	167.2	7.4	174.6
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	77.2	34.5	8.9	21.6	20.6	16.5	19.4	27.3	12.1	15.7	27.6			

# 4.1 LABOUR DISPUTES Stoppages of work

## Stoppages in progress: industry

SIC 1992	12 months to February 1996			12 months to February 1997		
	Stop-pages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stop-pages	Workers involved	Working days lost
United Kingdom						
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	1	100	100
Mining and quarrying	3	300	300	6	900	1,800
Manufacturing of:						
food, beverages and tobacco;	13	2,200	9,400	2	100	1,500
textiles and textile products;	6	7,500	2,700	7	2,000	2,900
leather and leather products;	-	-	-	-	-	-
wood and wood products;	-	-	-	-	-	-
pulp, paper and paper products; printing and publishing;	2	400	1,200	1	100	4,500
coke, refined petroleum products, nuclear fuels;	-	-	-	2	2,500	8,400
chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres;	2	1,700	4,700	2	200	400
rubber and plastics;	1	100	200	3	200	800
other non-metallic mineral products;	1	100	400	1	700	4,900
basic metals and fabricated metal products;	11	2,500	8,000	8	600	3,900
machinery and equipment nec;	11	2,300	9,200	7	2,000	7,200
electrical and optical equipment;	9	3,400	3,900	6	1,300	2,600
transport equipment; manufacturing nec.	16	12,800	29,100	20	18,000	41,200
manufacturing nec.	1	300	100	5	1,800	21,600
Electricity, gas and water supply	1	2,000	1,000	-	-	-
Construction	14	4,000	15,300	6	800	3,000
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	1	-	200	-	-	-
Hotels and restaurants	6	900	10,000	-	-	-
Transport, storage and communication	56	48,300	117,900	67	140,000	874,000
Financial intermediation	3	7,200	6,700	2	30,000	19,000
Real estate, renting and business activities	5	1,100	1,000	5	300	400
Public administration and defence	23	25,900	147,800	21	28,900	103,200
Education	21	29,600	56,200	36	123,700	130,300
Health and social work	18	3,900	16,400	12	9,200	13,100
Other community, social and personal service activities	20	2,500	18,000	11	2,000	5,700
All industries and services	241*	158,800	459,600	230*	365,300	1,250,500

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

## Stoppages: February 1997

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	20	7,500	12,400
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month	8	1,600*	2,200
Continuing from earlier months	12	6,000**	10,200

\* All directly involved  
\*\* 4,000 involved for the first time in the month

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

## Stoppages in progress: cause

United Kingdom	12 months to February 1997		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels	65	245,500	888,000
extra wage and fringe benefits	16	39,300	33,500
Duration and pattern of hours worked	14	8,700	47,000
Redundancy questions	38	25,300	50,000
Trade union matters	15	2,400	4,600
Working conditions and supervision	17	18,100	85,300
Manning and work allocation	40	18,200	31,300
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	25	7,900	10,600
All causes	230	365,300	1,250,500

# LABOUR DISPUTES \* 4.2 Stoppages of work: summary

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages		Number of workers (000)		Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period (000)	
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	All involvement in period	All industries and services	All manufacturing industries
1994	203	205	107	107	278	58
1995	232	235	170	174	415	65
1996	230	244	353	364	1303	97
1994 Jan	10	12	1.8	1.9	2.5	0.9
Feb	7	9	3.2	3.5	4.2	1.3
Mar	19	22	5.2	8.0	8.5	1.3
Apr	19	22	4.5	5.0	15.1	2.7
May	25	33	18.1	19.0	33.4	13.0
Jun	29	36	29.0	42.4	70.5	10.0
Jul	22	28	8.1	14.6	31.7	8.1
Aug	12	18	10.9	15.1	39.0	8.3
Sep	12	19	5.4	9.6	19.6	2.6
Oct	16	19	6.9	9.9	14.5	1.1
Nov	17	19	5.5	6.9	17.0	3.8
Dec	15	21	8.4	10.4	22.6	4.8
1995 Jan	12	15	14.7	17.9	24.3	4.5
Feb	16	19	20.9	22.1	18.0	0.3
Mar	16	17	7.0	19.0	28.3	1.3
Apr	22	26	18.1	20.4	33.9	5.4
May	24	29	26.1	29.8	51.3	11.1
Jun	16	23	2.5	4.3	16.0	5.4
Jul	25	29	16.5	16.9	32.2	1.6
Aug	24	31	9.9	10.5	18.5	3.0
Sep	24	35	4.7	13.4	24.5	1.6
Oct	13	25	4.0	10.4	30.6	7.3
Nov	21	34	21.7	30.4	77.2	13.5
1996 Jan	10	24	5.6	17.1	51.3	5.9
Feb	26r	36r	6.3r	9.8	36.0r	2.7
Mar	16r	27r	4.2r	5.1r	15.2r	9.3
Apr	18	27	6.1	8.3	13.2	3.5
May	14	23	2.5	4.1	7.6	0.6
Jun	32	43	138.6	140.4	241.0	8.7
Jul	14	28	6.5	127.2	148.6	7.6
Aug	25	33	22.4	135.7	442.2	3.5
Sep	19	29	5.4	120.7	121.9	8.4
Oct	20	26	3.8	16.5	39.3	13.7
Nov	24	34	124.4	127.1	162.1	23.0
Dec	12	23	27.1r	28.8r	24.9r	9.8r
1997 Jan	17	27r	18.0r	19.2	22.4r	9.4
Feb	8	20	5.6	7.5	12.4	2.4

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

SIC 1992	Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	Manufacturing	Construction	Wholesale & retail trade; repairs; hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage & communication	Finance, real estate, renting & business activities	Public administration and defence	Education	Health and social work	Other community, social and personal service activities
	A,B	C,E	D	F	G,H	I	J,K	L	M	N	O,P,Q
1994	-	1	58	5	1	110	7	11	70	5	11
1995	-	1	65	10	6	120	10	95	67	16	23
1996	-	2	97	8	5	884	11	158	129	8	3
1994 Jan	-	-	0.9	-	-	-	0.1	0.6	0.5	-	0.4
Feb	-	-	1.3	-	0.1	-	2.4	-	0.4	-	-
Mar	-	-	1.3	-	0.7	1.6	2.4	-	0.6	0.5	1.4
Apr	-	-	2.7	0.2	-	8.7	0.7	0.2	0.5	-	2.0
May	-	-	13.0	0.1	-	13.0	-	-	4.0	1.3	2.1
Jun	-	-	10.0	4.3	0.7	27.9	0.1	0.8	23.9	0.4	2.3
Jul	-	-	8.1	-	-	15.9	-	2.3	4.4	-	0.9
Aug	-	-	8.3	-	-	18.2	-	6.2	4.6	1.6	-
Sep	-	-	2.6	-	-	13.0	1.1	0.3	1.8	0.1	0.6
Oct	-	-	1.1	0.3	-	3.5	-	-	9.5	-	0.1
Nov	-	0.3	3.8	-	-	1.4	-	0.1	9.8	0.5	1.0
Dec	-	0.3	4.8	-	-	6.4	-	0.5	10.2	0.4	-
1995 Jan	-	-	4.5	-	-	13.6	-	1.0	5.3	-	-
Feb	-	0.1	0.3	-	-	1.0	2.5	0.9	6.9	-	6.2
Mar	-	0.1	1.3	5.0	-	1.7	-	-	20.1	-	0.2
Apr	-	-	5.4	0.9	0.2	11.8	-	0.6	13.9	0.3	0.8
May	-	1.0	11.1	0.2	0.1	24.0	6.5	2.8	4.5	0.9	0.1
Jun	-	-	5.4	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.1	1.1	0.8	0.8	6.4
Jul	-	-	1.6	0.1	-	18.5	0.7	0.6	1.5	0.1	9.1
Aug	-	0.2	3.0	-	-	4.9	-	7.7	-	2.6	0.1
Sep	-	0.1	1.6	0.3	-	4.4	0.1	8.0	5.5	4.4	0.1
Oct	-	-	7.3	-	1.2	7.8	0.1	9.0	1.6	3.7	-
Nov	-	-	13.5	2.4	2.3	27.9	-	26.4	4.3	0.1	0.4
Dec	-	-	9.9	0.5	2.0	4.1	-	36.7	2.8	3.4	0.1
1996 Jan	-	-	5.9	-	2.2	9.2	-	33.0	0.9	-	0.2
Feb	-	-	2.7	5.2	2.2r	2.8	0.2	21.8	0.4	0.1	0.5
Mar	0.1	1.3	9.3	0.1r	0.3r	0.2	0.2	1.8	1.0	0.5	0.5
Apr	-	-	3.5	2.5	-	1.8	-	3.7	1.1	0.5	-
May	-	-	0.6	0.1	-	0.9	-	3.9	2.1	-	-
Jun	-	-	8.7	0.2	-	221.0	-	8.1	2.9	-	0.2
Jul	-	-	7.6	-	-	135.7	-	4.0	1.1	-	0.2
Aug	-	-	3.5	-	-	394.0	0.1	44.6	-	-	-
Sep	-	-	8.4	-	-	98.9	-	13.0	0.3	1.3	-
Oct	-	0.3	13.7	0.1	-	1.6	-	23.0	0.1	0.5	-
Nov	-	-	23.0	-	-	16.1	-	0.6	117.1	3.8	1.4
Dec	-	0.2	9.8r	-	-	1.5	10.0	0.1	1.5	1.7	-
1997 Jan	-	-	9.4	-	-	0.5	9.0	-	2.6	0.3	0.6
Feb	-	-	2.4	-	-	1.9	-	0.3	0.5	4.5	2.8

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

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

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Whole economy (Divisions 01-93)				Manufacturing industries (Divisions 15-37)				Production industries (Divisions 10-41)				Service industries (Divisions 50-93)			
	Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Actual		Seasonally adjusted	
			Per cent change over previous 12 months				Per cent change over previous 12 months				Per cent change over previous 12 months				Per cent change over previous 12 months	
			Under-lying *		Under-lying *		Under-lying *		Under-lying *		Under-lying *		Under-lying *		Under-lying *	
1990=100																
1993 Annual averages	118.5				120.5				121.0				117.5			
1994	123.2				126.2				126.9				121.7			
1995	127.4				131.9				132.4				125.1			
1996	132.3				137.8				138.1				129.7			
1993 Jan	116.1	117.0	4.5	4 3/4	117.1	118.2	4.9	5 1/4	117.6	118.6	4.9	5 1/4	115.6	116.3	4.3	4 1/2
Feb	116.7	117.2	4.0	4 1/2	118.3	118.7	4.9	5	118.7	119.1	4.8	5	116.1	116.5	3.7	4 1/4
Mar	119.6	117.2	2.8	4	121.9	118.8	3.9	5	122.1	119.5	3.8	5	118.5	115.8	2.4	3 3/4
Apr	117.5	117.6	4.0	4	119.0	119.2	5.4	5	119.7	119.5	5.3	5	116.5	116.8	3.3	3 1/4
May	118.0	117.9	3.5	3 3/4	120.4	120.1	4.9	5	120.8	120.4	4.8	5	116.9	116.9	3.1	3
Jun	118.5	118.3	3.6	3 3/4	120.9	120.4	5.0	5	121.3	120.7	4.8	5	117.0	117.2	3.0	2 3/4
Jul	119.5	118.8	3.8	3 1/2	121.8	121.0	4.9	4 3/4	122.4	121.6	5.0	4 3/4	118.3	117.7	3.3	2 3/4
Aug	118.2	118.9	3.3	3 1/4	119.5	121.2	3.8	4 1/2	119.9	121.5	4.0	4 1/2	117.3	117.7	2.8	2 3/4
Sep	118.0	119.2	3.1	3	120.1	121.9	4.6	4 1/4	120.6	122.3	4.8	4 1/2	116.8	118.0	2.4	2 1/4
Oct	118.4	119.7	2.1	3	121.3	122.1	3.8	4 1/4	121.7	122.6	3.8	4 1/4	116.9	118.5	1.4	2 1/4
Nov	120.0	120.4	3.3	3	122.4	122.6	4.1	4	123.1	123.3	4.3	4 1/4	118.7	119.0	2.6	2 1/2
Dec	121.6	120.5	3.2	3 1/4	123.5	122.5	3.9	4 1/4	124.1	123.3	4.0	4 1/4	120.8	119.5	2.9	2 3/4
1994 Jan	120.3	121.2	3.6	3 3/4	122.6	123.7	4.7	4 1/2	123.3	124.3	4.8	4 1/2	119.2	119.8	3.1	3 1/4
Feb	122.0	122.2	4.3	3 3/4	123.5	123.6	4.2	4 3/4	123.9	124.1	4.2	4 3/4	121.7	121.8	4.6	3 1/2
Mar	124.9	121.8	3.9	4	128.4	124.7	5.0	4 3/4	128.4	125.2	4.8	4 3/4	123.6	120.4	3.9	4
Apr	121.6	121.7	3.5	3 3/4	124.6	124.7	4.6	4 3/4	125.1	124.9	4.5	4 3/4	120.3	120.6	3.2	3 1/2
May	123.5	123.3	4.6	4	125.6	125.4	4.4	4 1/2	129.3	129.0	7.2	4 1/2	121.0	120.9	3.4	3 3/4
Jun	123.0	123.0	3.9	3 3/4	126.2	125.8	4.5	4 1/2	126.4	125.9	4.3	4 1/4	121.3	121.6	3.8	3 1/2
Jul	124.0	123.3	3.8	3 3/4	126.9	126.1	4.2	4 1/4	127.3	126.5	4.0	4 1/4	122.5	121.9	3.6	3 1/2
Aug	122.8	123.7	4.1	3 3/4	125.0	126.9	4.8	4 1/2	125.5	127.4	4.9	4 1/4	121.4	122.1	3.7	3 1/2
Sep	122.7	124.1	4.1	3 3/4	125.6	127.6	4.7	4 3/4	126.1	128.1	4.7	4 1/2	121.0	122.4	3.7	3 1/2
Oct	122.9	124.4	3.9	3 3/4	127.2	128.2	5.0	4 3/4	127.5	128.6	4.9	4 1/2	120.9	122.6	3.5	3 1/4
Nov	124.0	124.6	3.5	3 3/4	128.5	128.9	5.1	5	128.7	129.1	4.7	4 3/4	121.8	122.3	2.7	3
Dec	127.0	125.8	4.4	3 3/4	130.8	129.5	5.7	5	131.2	130.1	5.5	5	125.5	124.2	3.9	2 3/4
1995 Jan	124.8	125.7	3.8	3 3/4	128.4	129.6	4.8	5 1/4	129.2	130.3	4.8	5 1/4	123.1	123.7	3.2	2 3/4
Feb	125.9	125.9	3.0	3 1/2	130.4	130.2	5.3	5	131.1	130.9	5.5	5	123.8	123.8	1.6	2 3/4
Mar	130.3	126.5	3.8	3 1/2	134.5	130.4	4.5	5 1/4	134.6	130.9	4.5	5 1/4	128.9	125.2	4.0	2 3/4
Apr	126.2	126.3	3.8	3 3/4	131.1	131.1	5.1	4 3/4	131.4	131.2	5.0	4 3/4	123.8	124.0	2.8	3
May	127.0	126.8	2.8	3 1/2	131.1	131.2	4.6	4 3/4	131.6	131.5	2.0	4 3/4	125.0	124.8	3.2	2 3/4
Jun	126.8	127.0	3.2	3 1/2	131.8	131.5	4.5	4 1/2	132.6	132.2	5.0	4 3/4	123.9	124.4	2.3	2 3/4
Jul	127.9	127.2	3.2	3 1/4	133.2	132.2	4.9	4 1/2	133.6	132.7	4.9	4 3/4	125.3	124.7	2.3	2 1/2
Aug	126.6	127.8	3.3	3 1/4	130.2	132.4	4.3	4 1/4	130.8	133.0	4.4	4 1/2	124.5	125.4	2.7	2 1/2
Sep	126.6	128.1	3.2	3 1/4	130.5	132.7	4.0	4	131.3	133.4	4.2	4 1/2	124.0	125.5	2.6	2 1/2
Oct	127.2	128.8	3.6	3 1/4	132.3	133.6	4.2	4	132.9	134.2	4.4	4 1/4	124.4	126.2	2.9	2 3/4
Nov	128.3	129.0	3.6	3 1/4	133.2	133.7	3.8	4	133.7	134.2	4.0	4	125.9	126.5	3.5	2 3/4
Dec	130.6	129.4	2.8	3 1/4	136.1	134.6	3.9	4	136.2	135.0	3.7	4	128.3	127.0	2.2	3
1996 Jan	128.9	129.9	3.3	3 1/2	133.6	134.9	4.1	4 1/4	134.1	135.3	3.8	4	126.9	127.5	3.1	3
Feb	130.8	130.6	3.7	3 3/4	136.4	135.8	4.4	4 1/4	136.8	136.2	4.1	4	128.2	128.1	3.5	3 1/2
Mar	135.5	131.1	3.7	3 3/4	140.7	136.2	4.4	4 1/4	140.9	136.7	4.5	4 1/4	133.3	129.2	3.2	3 1/2
Apr	131.4	131.6	4.1	3 3/4	136.7	136.5	4.2	4 1/4	137.2	136.9	4.4	4 1/4	128.9	129.0	4.0	3 1/2
May	131.0	130.8	3.2	3 3/4	136.4	136.7	4.2	4 1/4	136.8	137.0	4.1	4	128.3	128.1	2.6	3 1/2
Jun	131.6	131.9	3.9	3 3/4	137.5	137.3	4.4	4 1/4	137.7	137.4	4.0	4	128.7	129.4	4.0	3 1/2
Jul	133.1	132.4	4.1	4	139.0	137.9	4.3	4 1/2	139.2	138.2	4.2	4	130.3	129.8	4.0	3 3/4
Aug	131.3	132.7	3.9	4	136.1	138.4	4.6	4 1/2	136.3	138.6	4.2	4 1/4	128.8	129.9	3.6	3 3/4
Sep	131.9	133.4	4.2	4	136.6	139.0	4.7	4 1/2	137.0	139.2	4.4	4 1/4	129.0	130.6	4.0	3 3/4
Oct	131.9	133.6	3.7	4	137.6	139.2	4.2	4 1/2	138.0	139.5	3.9	4 1/4	129.0	130.9	3.7	4
Nov	133.5	134.2	4.0	4 1/4	139.5	139.9	4.7	4 3/4	139.9	140.3	4.5	4 1/2	130.4	131.1	3.6	4
Dec	137.1	135.7	4.9	4 3/4	143.1	141.3	5.0	4 3/4	143.4	142.0	5.2	4 3/4	134.2	132.9	4.6	4 1/2
1997 Jan	135.2	136.3	4.9	4 3/4	139.2	140.6	4.2	4 3/4	139.8	141.1	4.3	4 3/4	133.6	134.1	5.2	4 3/4
Feb	136.3	136.0	4.1	5	142.6	141.7	4.4	4 3/4	142.6	141.7	4.1	4 3/4	133.6	133.5	4.2	5

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



# 5.3 EARNINGS

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

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Agriculture and forestry (E&W)	Mining and quarries	Food products; beverages and tobacco	Textiles	Clothing leather and footwear	Wood, wood products and other manu'ing n.e.c. (20,23,36,37)	Pulp, paper products printing and publishing (21,22)	Chemicals and chemical products (24)	Rubber and plastic products (25)	Other non-metallic mineral products (26)	Basic metals (27)	Fabric'd metal products (excl. machinery) (28)	Machinery and equipment n.e.c. (29)
1990=100	(01,02)	(10-14)	(15,16)	(17)	(18,19)	(20,23,36,37)	(21,22)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
1993 } annual	117.7	126.1	125.0	123.2	117.7	114.5	118.9	121.2	122.6	115.3	115.6	119.2	122.7
1994 } averages	121.5	136.2	130.6	128.7	123.6	120.0	123.6	125.6	128.4	120.6	123.7	127.4	128.2
1995 } annual	126.4	139.0	136.2	132.7	129.3	123.9	128.5	131.7	133.7	124.8	131.8	133.4	134.3
1996 } annual	133.7	142.2	140.9	138.8	134.1	131.2	133.9	137.1	137.7	128.7	137.8	139.0	139.8
1993 Jan	109.7	122.5	120.4	119.0	115.2	110.7	114.5	119.4	118.1	112.2	117.8	114.9	120.3
1993 Feb	108.9	122.2	123.9	119.3	117.1	114.0	115.4	119.2	120.8	114.3	108.9	115.6	121.5
1993 Mar	113.0	125.9	129.2	121.2	116.0	114.9	118.8	130.4	124.1	114.1	111.0	118.3	124.5
1993 Apr	114.4	126.3	123.3	121.5	116.9	112.2	117.3	118.6	120.2	114.2	116.0	120.3	121.0
1993 May	114.7	125.0	125.9	123.4	117.1	116.6	118.5	118.9	122.5	114.8	113.5	120.1	121.5
1993 June	118.6	126.1	123.7	125.8	118.7	114.2	119.5	120.9	123.8	117.4	112.4	120.4	123.5
1993 July	124.1	128.1	123.9	123.8	120.5	115.5	119.0	120.2	124.0	115.9	123.8	120.3	124.0
1993 Aug	134.7	123.2	123.5	124.0	117.4	113.2	119.4	118.5	120.9	115.9	110.5	119.1	121.1
1993 Sep	126.0	125.3	123.2	124.4	118.8	114.4	120.8	118.6	123.3	115.8	114.8	118.9	122.6
1993 Oct	121.2	126.8	123.6	125.4	118.0	114.2	120.6	119.2	123.4	115.3	124.4	120.0	123.6
1993 Nov	117.8	128.5	129.0	125.3	117.5	116.1	121.1	124.4	123.3	116.0	113.8	120.9	124.9
1993 Dec	108.7	133.5	130.3	125.4	119.1	118.3	122.1	126.5	126.2	118.1	117.8	121.1	124.4
1994 Jan	112.6	131.5	126.0	124.8	119.6	114.9	120.2	123.2	124.4	116.9	122.4	121.4	125.2
1994 Feb	112.5	129.4	126.2	125.4	122.9	120.4	119.9	124.1	125.0	118.4	114.8	125.3	128.7
1994 Mar	121.6	132.2	137.4	129.0	125.4	118.9	124.5	134.4	129.4	120.2	118.9	126.5	130.3
1994 Apr	117.1	132.9	127.8	127.1	123.8	116.6	120.8	123.1	126.4	120.6	126.8	124.0	127.7
1994 May	119.4	189.4	129.6	127.8	123.1	121.1	123.4	123.0	130.2	121.2	119.4	126.9	128.3
1994 June	121.3	131.1	129.3	130.7	123.5	118.4	125.0	126.4	128.9	122.5	118.2	128.3	127.1
1994 July	127.7	133.2	129.9	130.9	121.8	119.5	122.9	123.8	129.8	123.1	138.7	127.3	127.9
1994 Aug	134.9	126.9	130.1	128.1	122.3	120.2	123.3	122.0	126.6	119.5	120.5	126.3	126.3
1994 Sep	130.6	129.4	129.1	128.2	123.3	119.5	125.2	123.7	128.6	120.0	121.2	129.0	127.8
1994 Oct	124.7	129.6	129.7	130.2	124.9	119.7	124.8	123.7	129.3	120.4	133.1	130.3	129.0
1994 Nov	119.4	131.1	135.7	130.3	124.7	123.9	128.9	126.7	130.7	121.3	122.6	131.1	130.3
1994 Dec	115.9	137.5	136.5	132.2	128.0	127.1	127.1	133.6	131.6	123.6	128.1	132.4	131.2
1995 Jan	118.1	139.7	132.7	129.3	126.8	119.1	124.7	128.5	130.3	121.5	133.8	128.4	129.9
1995 Feb	114.7	142.2	132.4	131.0	128.2	124.5	125.8	134.0	132.2	124.3	124.7	132.3	131.7
1995 Mar	122.4	141.0	142.7	134.0	130.9	122.7	129.3	141.8	135.0	125.0	128.0	137.0	135.2
1995 Apr	129.5	135.7	133.3	130.7	128.0	121.6	128.6	129.4	132.8	124.6	139.9	132.4	131.7
1995 May	124.9	137.6	135.4	133.6	129.5	124.6	127.9	129.0	134.5	124.6	126.6	133.6	133.0
1995 June	120.7	144.3	134.3	134.1	128.8	122.4	131.4	131.5	133.5	125.6	127.2	133.6	134.8
1995 July	123.0	134.5	136.1	133.4	127.8	123.7	128.9	129.7	135.4	127.5	148.7	134.0	136.2
1995 Aug	141.0	135.8	135.8	132.3	128.6	122.8	127.5	127.2	132.4	123.0	124.4	131.4	133.0
1995 Sep	143.5	138.2	133.8	131.5	129.5	123.0	129.5	128.0	133.4	124.0	125.3	133.6	134.6
1995 Oct	135.1	140.9	134.0	132.6	129.7	123.9	129.2	128.2	133.5	124.7	143.2	134.1	136.5
1995 Nov	122.9	141.0	140.6	134.1	130.9	125.9	128.8	131.1	134.6	124.9	126.7	135.8	136.6
1995 Dec	121.2	137.1	142.7	135.2	132.3	132.1	129.8	141.9	136.8	127.5	133.4	135.0	138.8
1996 Jan	116.0	142.1	136.5	132.5	131.6	126.8	129.8	133.2	133.5	125.1	137.2	134.7	136.2
1996 Feb	123.1	144.8	137.0	133.9	134.8	132.4	131.3	134.5	137.8	126.9	133.1	137.4	140.6
1996 Mar	133.1	148.9	145.9	136.9	134.3	129.7	135.9	149.2	139.1	129.3	132.8	142.3	142.1
1996 Apr	129.6	144.2	138.0	135.7	132.9	128.9	132.0	135.8	136.9	129.8	146.0	137.8	138.8
1996 May	133.8	140.5	139.6	137.9	133.3	131.5	132.6	134.4	137.1	128.8	132.5	136.6	139.0
1996 June	126.8	136.5	139.0	144.1	134.9	131.1	136.7	136.7	138.0	128.6	132.8	138.6	139.5
1996 July	134.1	139.3	142.9	140.3	133.6	131.7	133.2	136.8	137.4	131.1	151.8	138.6	141.1
1996 Aug	151.4	134.4	140.3	138.3	132.8	128.4	133.1	133.0	136.7	127.7	132.9	138.1	137.8
1996 Sep	153.1	140.4	138.9	139.2	135.1	130.7	134.6	134.2	137.4	128.1	133.6	140.1	138.7
1996 Oct	136.4	140.8	138.3	141.7	135.1	131.5	134.4	134.3	137.9	128.8	144.3	139.9	138.7
1996 Nov	130.5	146.3	146.9	141.7	134.9	132.3	135.2	137.2	139.5	129.9	135.7	142.1	141.8
1996 Dec	135.9	148.4	147.4	143.8	136.4	138.8	137.9	145.6	141.3	130.8	141.3	142.4	143.1
1997 Jan	123.1	147.6	140.2	139.9	137.1	132.0	136.4	138.0	139.7	129.2	144.8	140.6	139.5
1997 Feb P	131.8	147.1	141.5	141.0	141.8	138.8	137.1	141.1	141.9	130.3	137.0	143.0	144.9

Notes:  
 1 Figures for the years 1985 to 1989 on a 1985=100 basis were published in *Employment Gazette* in October 1989; the 1985=100 series was discontinued after July 1989.  
 2 Figures on a 1988=100 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette* in September 1993.  
 3 The index has been reclassified from SIC 1980 to SIC 1992, in common with other economic series in the national accounts. Figures on an SIC 1980 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette*, May 1995.  
 4 Industrial groupings which have not changed are: agriculture and forestry, chemical and man-made fibres (now called chemicals and chemical products); mechanical engineering (machinery and equipment nes); electrical, electronic and instrument engineering (electrical and optical equipment); food, drink and tobacco (food products, beverages and tobacco); paper products, printing and publishing (pulp, paper products, printing and publishing); construction; hotels and catering (hotels and restaurants); transport and communication (transport, storage and communication); public administration; education and health services (education, health and social work).  
 5 For enquiries, see telephone numbers on p S84.

# EARNINGS 5.3

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

Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	Electricity, gas and water supply	Construction	Wholesale trade	Retail trade and repairs	Hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication	Financial intermediation	Real estate renting and business activities	Public administration services	Education health and social work	Other services	GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992
(30-33)	(34,35)	(40,41)	(45)	(51)	(50,52)	(55)	(60-64)	(65-67)	(70-74)	(75)	(80-85)	(90-93)	1990=100
121.7	119.2	123.1	116.5	114.9	112.3	118.0	119.9	119.1	113.2	119.3	120.2	117.3	1993 } Annual
127.2	126.4	127.1	120.0	119.1	115.9	119.9	124.3	128.1	115.8	123.5	122.9	122.5	1994 } Averages
132.9	133.2	133.6	123.5	124.4	118.3	122.3	126.2	133.4	119.3	126.0	124.6	129.5	1995 } Annual
140.2	140.4	138.7	127.8	130.2	123.2	125.3	132.5	140.5	124.3	128.7	128.5	136.1	1996 } Annual
117.8	114.9	120.5	114.9	113.5	110.9	115.7	119.1	113.8	111.0	117.2	118.7	118.6	1993 Jan
119.1	117.3	121.1	114.6	114.3	110.4	117.4	116.7	119.1	111.2	118.4	118.5	118.1	1993 Feb
122.7	120.4	121.9	119.0	117.4	113.8	117.7	118.7	127.6	116.6	117.8	118.7	117.8	1993 Mar
120.1	117.7	122.9	116.5	115.9	111.6	116.8	117.5	117.5	114.6	117.6	119.3	118.5	1993 Apr
123.4	118.4	121.7	115.9	113.3	111.2	118.1	119.2	118.3	112.7	119.5	118.5	118.1	1993 May
122.2	120.7	121.5	119.0	112.8	113.8	118.1	120.6	116.5	111.2	120.1	119.7	114.3	1993 June
122.8	122.1	125.2	116.5	119.6	113.2	117.3	120.9	118.5	112.8	119.5	122.3	114.4	1993 July
120.9	118.8	122.7	115.2	113.6	111.3	117.2	118.2	116.5	112.3	120.3	124.4	114.1	1993 Aug
120.5	118.6	122.5	114.9	111.5	112.3	119.6	118.7	117.3	110.8	119.5	121.8	114.9	1993 Sep
122.5	119.9	124.1	115.3	113.4	111.8	116.4	119.3	117.5	112.6	120.2	120.2	115.8	1993 Oct
123.7	120.5	127.3	117.3	115.2	111.6	116.8	122.1	124.0	113.7	121.1	120.4	119.5	1993 Nov

## 5.4 NEW EARNINGS SURVEY

### Average earnings and hours of full-time manual employees by industry \*

GREAT BRITAIN	Agriculture forestry fishing	Energy and water supply industries	Extraction minerals/ores other than fuels; manufacture of metals, mineral products/chemicals	Mechanical engineering	Electrical/electronic engineering	Metal goods, engineering and vehicles industries	Food, drink and tobacco	Paper products, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction and repairs	Distribution catering	Hotels and
AT APRIL SIC 1980	0	1	2	32	34	3	41-42	47	4	50	61,62,64,65,67	66
<b>MEN</b>												
Weekly earnings £												
1993	211.7	369.0	302.9	289.4	276.9	289.6	289.6	319.9	278.9	274.3	235.0	186.6
1994	219.2	380.7	312.5	288.5	283.7	299.8	292.0	339.4	286.0	277.4	241.7	187.5
Hours worked												
1993	46.8	43.0	44.2	44.3	43.0	43.3	45.4	42.9	44.2	44.7	43.8	41.9
1994	47.0	43.2	44.4	44.6	43.3	43.8	45.6	43.1	44.4	45.1	44.1	42.2
Hourly earnings £												
1993	4.54	8.54	6.81	6.53	6.40	6.68	6.41	7.40	6.29	6.12	5.39	4.44
1994	4.71	8.82	7.01	6.67	6.55	6.85	6.40	7.89	6.42	6.13	5.47	4.58
<b>WOMEN</b>												
Weekly earnings £												
1993	157.6	..	198.0	185.5	180.5	187.4	201.8	210.7	177.3	..	164.3	139.3
1994	169.8	..	206.2	190.3	190.3	194.7	201.6	216.9	178.8	..	169.2	148.6
Hours worked												
1993	42.2	..	40.4	40.3	40.4	40.4	41.6	40.5	40.3	..	40.1	39.7
1994	42.1	..	41.0	40.6	41.0	40.9	41.9	40.2	40.5	..	40.4	39.0
Hourly earnings £												
1993	3.75	..	4.90	4.60	4.48	4.64	4.84	5.20	4.40	..	4.08	3.67
1994	4.06	..	5.04	4.70	4.66	4.78	4.83	5.36	4.42	..	4.21	3.81
<b>ALL</b>												
Weekly earnings £												
1993	207.0	366.7	289.7	283.4	250.0	276.1	267.3	301.3	250.0	273.7	226.5	184.5
1994	215.4	378.7	298.6	292.0	257.3	285.7	269.1	320.0	255.8	276.8	232.7	189.1
Hours worked												
1993	46.4	42.9	43.7	44.1	42.3	42.9	44.4	42.4	43.1	44.7	43.4	40.3
1994	46.6	43.1	43.9	44.4	42.6	43.4	44.6	42.7	43.3	45.0	43.6	40.7
Hourly earnings £												
1993	4.47	8.51	6.58	6.42	5.88	6.43	6.02	7.02	5.77	6.11	5.24	4.09
1994	4.66	8.79	6.76	6.57	6.04	6.59	6.01	7.51	5.89	6.12	5.32	4.24

\* Employees on adult rates whose pay was not affected by absence for the survey period.

## 5.4 NEW EARNINGS SURVEY

### Average earnings and hours of full-time manual employees by industry group \*

GREAT BRITAIN	Agriculture, hunting & forestry	Fishing	Mining & quarrying	Manufacture of food products; beverages & tobacco	Manufacture of textiles & textile products	Manufacture of leather & leather products	Manufacture of wood & wood products	Manufacture of pulp, paper & products publishing & printing	Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products & nuclear	Manufacture of chemicals, ch. products & man-made fibres	Manufacture of rubber & plastic products	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	Manufacture of basic metals & fabric'd metal products	Manufacture of machinery & equipment	Manufacture of electrical & optical equip't
SIC 1992	A	B	C	DA	DB	DC	DD	DE	DF	DG	DH	DI	DJ	DK	DL
<b>MEN</b>															
Weekly earnings £															
1994	218.3	..	334.1	293.9	247.9	249.8	244.6	336.1	417.1	331.7	285.2	286.8	295.2	296.1	281.0
1995	237.3	..	340.3	305.2	252.1	274.2	252.5	351.5	429.0	343.7	299.4	299.6	314.2	317.2	297.7
1996	241.2	..	367.8	315.3	266.9	287.8	259.3	361.8	446.6	346.8	298.9	309.8	326.4	326.1	306.0
Hours worked															
1994	46.9	43.3	49.3	45.6	44.5	42.7	44.7	43.1	..	43.1	44.8	45.1	44.8	43.8	42.8
1995	48.2	45.7	52.0	46.5	43.9	43.3	44.7	43.6	41.8	43.0	45.8	45.5	45.8	45.4	43.6
1996	47.5	46.5	50.8	45.0	44.1	43.8	44.8	43.7	42.2	42.6	44.5	44.6	45.4	44.3	43.5
Hourly earnings £															
1994	4.70	..	6.61	6.42	5.55	5.84	5.47	7.83	8.73	7.66	6.35	6.23	6.60	6.74	6.56
1995	4.93	..	6.56	6.56	5.75	6.34	5.65	8.06	10.27	7.98	6.54	6.57	6.86	6.99	6.83
1996	5.06	..	7.15	7.00	6.06	6.57	5.78	8.30	10.60	8.09	6.70	6.92	7.18	7.35	7.04
<b>WOMEN</b>															
Weekly earnings £															
1994	172.8	..	200.3	155.3	169.4	..	216.0	..	214.5	182.9	186.8	178.8	201.6	190.8	..
1995	175.3	..	212.7	166.5	186.3	..	234.6	..	220.0	184.3	212.4	198.4	210.8	198.2	..
1996	177.9	..	218.5	173.7	185.0	..	228.2	..	234.2	190.0	214.2	195.7	216.0	207.5	..
Hours worked															
1994	42.0	..	..	41.6	39.5	39.4	41.6	40.2	..	40.5	41.6	40.1	41.1	41.0	40.8
1995	41.6	..	..	41.8	39.6	40.4	40.0	41.4	..	40.8	41.2	40.9	41.8	41.0	41.0
1996	41.3	..	..	41.8	39.6	39.2	40.6	40.5	..	41.7	42.2	41.0	40.9	40.8	40.8
Hourly earnings £															
1994	4.19	..	..	4.82	3.94	4.33	..	5.35	..	5.32	4.41	4.66	4.35	4.93	4.70
1995	4.21	..	..	5.09	4.20	4.61	..	5.67	..	5.38	4.50	5.20	4.74	5.15	4.84
1996	4.33	..	..	5.24	4.39	4.72	..	5.62	..	5.62	4.53	5.24	4.79	5.29	5.13
<b>ALL</b>															
Weekly earnings £															
1994	214.0	..	333.0	269.6	196.4	217.6	239.5	314.8	408.0	307.4	265.2	272.1	286.5	287.3	254.6
1995	231.2	..	338.9	281.1	204.7	241.0	247.8	330.8	417.5	317.3	278.2	287.2	305.2	307.2	268.9
1996	234.7	..	366.5	291.3	216.1	253.0	255.4	338.7	439.5	320.8	280.0	295.5	317.7	316.6	274.5
Hours worked															
1994	46.5	43.5	49.1	44.5	41.7	41.4	44.5	42.6	..	42.6	44.1	44.3	44.5	43.5	42.2
1995	47.6	45.6	51.8	45.2	41.5	42.2	44.4	43.2	41.7	42.6	44.9	44.9	45.5	44.9	42.8
1996	46.9	46.5	50.8	44.2	41.6	42.3	44.6	43.1	42.1	42.4	44.1	44.1	45.1	44.0	42.5
Hourly earnings £															
1994	4.65	..	6.62	6.02	4.70	5.27	5.39	7.41	8.61	7.19	5.98	6.01	6.44	6.58	6.04
1995	4.86	5.25	6.56	6.20	4.93	5.71	5.58	7.65	10.02	7.45	6.20	6.39	6.71	6.83	6.28
1996	5.00	..	7.15	6.58	5.20	6.00	5.72	7.86	10.45	7.53	6.34	6.69	7.04	7.18	6.45

Note: Data for 1994 is coded to both SIC80 and SIC92 to aid historical comparisons.

\* The New Earnings Survey is conducted in April each year and is based on a 1 per cent sample of employees in employment in Great Britain. For full details, see New Earnings Survey Part A (published by HMSO, PO Box 276, London SW8 5DT, tel 0171 - 873 9090) or the article 'Patterns of Pay: results of the 1995 New Earnings Survey' Labour Market Trends, November 1995, pp 405-412.

.. Denotes information not available.

## NEW EARNINGS SURVEY 5.4

### Average earnings and hours of full-time manual employees by industry \*

Distribution, wholesaling and catering; repairs	Transport	Postal services telecommunications	Transport and communication	Banking/finance	Business services	Banking, finance, insurance, business services/leasing	Public administration	Education/health services	Other services	Manufacturing industries	Service industries	All industries and services
71-77	79	7	81	83	8	91	93,95	9	2,3,4	6,7,8,9	0-9	
<b>MEN</b>												
Weekly earnings £												
1993	204.7	292.9	286.4	290.7	336.0	252.6	255.9	232.3	237.8	287.9	254.2	274.3
1994	200.2	294.7	302.7	297.5	362.3	256.9	255.6	235.8	242.0	296.9	260.0	280.7
Hours worked												
1993	43.4	49.1	42.7	46.8	40.5	48.1	41.9	42.7	42.6	43.8	44.7	44.3
1994	43.7	49.3	44.3	47.4	42.0	49.0	41.9	42.5	42.9	44.1	45.2	44.7
Hourly earnings £												
1993	5.21	6.00	6.71	6.23	8.39	5.40	6.10	5.44	5.62	6.56	5.72	6.21
1994	5.32	6.03	6.83	6.31	8.65	5.42	6.11	5.54	5.68	6.72	5.81	6.31
<b>WOMEN</b>												
Weekly earnings £												
1993	148.4	286.1	246.4	272.9	..	193.1	197.0	159.4	166.0	182.4	172.3	177.1
1994	155.5	281.8	250.6	271.8	..	191.5	195.2	163.6	170.7	186.4	177.6	181.9
Hours worked												
1993	39.2	42.8	41.0	41.9	..	40.7	40.1	38.9	38.5	40.4	39.2	39.8
1994	39.6	43.0	41.1	42.2	..	..	40.1	38.7	38.9	40.6	39.5	40.1
Hourly earnings £												
1993	3.83	5.52	6.01	5.74	..	4.86	5.04	5.23	4.32	4.53	4.32	4.42
1994	3.99	5.56	6.11	5.80	..							

## 5.5 NEW EARNINGS SURVEY

### Average earnings and hours of full-time non-manual employees by industry \*

GREAT BRITAIN	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Energy and water supply industries	Extraction of minerals/ores other than fuels; manufacture of metals, mineral products/chemicals	Mechanical engineering	Electrical/electronic engineering	Metal goods, engineering and vehicles industries	Food, drink and tobacco	Paper products, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Distribution and repairs	Hotels and catering
AT APRIL SIC 1980	0	1	2	32	34	3	41-42	47	4	50	61,62,64,65,67	66
<b>MEN</b>												
Weekly earnings £												
1993	314.0	499.9	440.9	405.2	412.2	420.0	459.5	453.8	427.5	401.0	330.2	307.2
1994	333.0	539.2	452.3	414.3	430.3	430.8	446.0	465.9	431.4	414.5	338.9	298.3
Hours worked												
1993	41.1	38.7	39.0	40.0	39.5	39.6	39.6	38.2	39.4	40.0	40.5	42.3
1994	42.8	38.8	39.2	40.2	39.6	39.8	40.1	38.5	40.0	40.3	40.7	42.6
Hourly earnings £												
1993	7.57	12.78	11.03	9.90	10.28	10.46	11.32	11.22	10.45	9.92	7.91	7.25
1994	7.88	13.68	11.24	10.17	10.81	10.77	11.20	11.83	10.57	10.05	8.04	7.19
<b>WOMEN</b>												
Weekly earnings £												
1993	211.8	293.4	269.8	223.4	235.5	243.5	258.5	284.5	255.4	216.8	204.4	215.2
1994	221.1	305.3	270.6	229.9	252.6	256.6	260.6	306.7	265.5	229.9	212.3	219.0
Hours worked												
1993	38.4	37.7	37.5	37.8	38.2	38.0	37.4	36.8	37.4	37.4	38.4	39.7
1994	39.0	37.8	37.4	38.2	38.2	38.1	37.7	36.8	37.6	37.7	38.6	40.2
Hourly earnings £												
1993	5.38	7.76	7.15	5.76	6.17	6.39	6.84	7.68	6.74	5.80	5.30	5.46
1994	5.60	8.16	7.26	5.94	6.57	6.72	6.88	8.26	7.00	6.05	5.47	5.51
<b>ALL</b>												
Weekly earnings £												
1993	290.0	431.3	390.2	363.8	368.6	379.5	390.5	385.6	363.6	359.9	276.0	280.2
1994	304.9	459.8	398.5	371.4	387.5	391.2	381.2	401.4	369.1	374.7	284.2	293.3
Hours worked												
1993	40.3	38.3	38.5	39.5	39.1	39.2	38.8	37.7	38.6	39.4	39.5	40.8
1994	41.6	38.5	38.7	39.7	39.2	39.4	39.3	37.8	39.1	39.7	39.8	41.3
Hourly earnings £												
1993	6.99	11.12	9.88	8.98	9.27	9.53	9.75	9.75	9.05	8.99	6.76	6.97
1994	7.22	11.85	10.06	9.21	9.81	9.86	9.68	10.38	9.22	9.20	6.92	6.30

\* Employees on adult rates whose pay was not affected by absence for the survey period.

## 5.5 NEW EARNINGS SURVEY

### Average earnings and hours of full-time non-manual employees by industry group \*

GREAT BRITAIN	Agriculture, hunting & forestry	Fishing	Mining & quarrying	Manufacture of food products; beverages & tobacco	Manufacture of textiles and textile products	Manufacture of leather & leather products	Manufacture of wood & wood products	Manufacture of pulp, paper & printing products	Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products & nuclear	Manufacture of chemicals, ch. & man-made fibres	Manufacture of rubber & plastic products	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	Manufacture of basic metals & fabric'd metal products	Manufacture of machinery & equipment	Manufacture of electrical & optical equipment
SIC 1992	A	B	C	DA	DB	DC	DD	DE	DF	DG	DH	DI	DJ	DK	DL
<b>MEN</b>															
Weekly earnings £															
1994	317.0	...	607.4	454.3	374.1	...	...	462.4	623.3	497.2	402.1	364.2	397.1	410.3	443.7
1995	334.8	...	599.6	466.2	392.6	...	357.3	461.0	...	522.3	419.5	396.0	423.6	425.2	452.5
1996	361.3	...	...	536.8	402.6	...	...	515.0	...	537.2	439.3	417.0	446.5	456.5	466.0
Hours worked															
1994	41.6	40.0	39.2	39.9	...	41.0	40.6	38.7	38.7	38.7	40.3	39.9	39.9	40.2	39.4
1995	42.4	40.2	40.3	39.9	40.7	40.6	40.2	38.7	39.5	38.8	41.0	40.3	40.4	40.3	39.7
1996	42.9	39.1	40.3	39.6	40.2	41.0	40.6	38.6	39.1	38.8	40.6	39.8	40.6	40.1	39.6
Hourly earnings £															
1994	7.65	...	14.98	11.46	...	...	...	11.68	16.06	12.51	9.82	8.79	9.46	10.12	11.22
1995	7.93	...	14.82	11.65	9.47	...	8.81	11.89	...	13.50	10.19	9.89	10.43	10.52	11.40
1996	8.49	...	...	13.59	9.90	...	...	13.07	...	13.76	10.60	10.51	10.96	11.34	11.74
<b>WOMEN</b>															
Weekly earnings £															
1994	229.9	...	...	261.0	220.2	...	...	300.6	...	308.2	242.1	218.4	216.8	225.8	275.8
1995	237.3	...	...	270.6	230.3	...	...	311.2	...	316.2	258.8	221.7	234.9	248.5	280.4
1996	...	...	...	297.8	243.5	...	...	324.1	...	333.0	262.6	228.4	243.6	264.2	285.9
Hours worked															
1994	38.0	...	36.9	37.7	38.5	38.2	38.0	36.8	38.1	37.4	38.1	38.1	37.7	38.0	38.3
1995	37.8	...	37.5	37.6	38.0	38.1	37.6	36.8	38.6	37.6	38.9	37.9	37.6	38.2	38.6
1996	37.9	37.5	37.1	38.2	38.1	38.7	38.1	36.9	38.0	37.6	38.8	37.8	37.8	38.6	38.3
Hourly earnings £															
1994	6.13	...	...	6.94	5.64	...	...	8.08	...	8.22	6.12	5.66	5.75	5.90	7.18
1995	6.26	...	...	7.23	6.08	...	...	8.49	...	8.27	6.65	5.86	6.18	6.48	7.25
1996	...	...	...	7.81	6.41	...	...	8.81	...	8.79	6.78	5.97	6.46	6.85	7.46
<b>ALL</b>															
Weekly earnings £															
1994	288.4	...	534.1	387.1	311.1	...	334.0	397.9	562.0	438.8	351.2	320.5	354.4	367.8	399.4
1995	301.7	...	538.4	395.9	328.8	...	337.0	401.1	591.6	461.5	372.2	348.3	380.4	385.6	406.9
1996	327.2	...	...	464.8	335.4	...	...	435.0	607.8	474.8	388.7	358.4	397.9	414.0	419.4
Hours worked															
1994	40.2	39.9	38.6	39.1	41.2	40.0	39.9	37.9	38.6	38.3	39.6	39.4	39.4	39.6	39.1
1995	40.8	40.5	39.7	39.1	39.6	39.7	39.7	38.0	39.3	38.4	40.4	39.7	39.8	39.8	39.4
1996	41.6	38.4	39.5	39.2	39.3	40.0	40.0	37.9	38.8	38.4	40.1	39.1	39.9	39.8	39.3
Hourly earnings £															
1994	7.08	...	13.31	9.89	7.25	...	7.89	10.24	14.48	11.19	8.64	7.85	8.61	9.19	10.17
1995	7.38	...	13.50	10.12	8.18	...	8.43	10.57	...	12.00	9.17	8.83	9.51	9.65	10.33
1996	7.95	...	...	11.86	8.47	...	...	11.33	...	12.26	9.54	9.12	9.93	10.37	10.65

Note: Data for 1994 is coded to both SIC80 and SIC92 to aid historical comparisons.  
 \* The New Earnings Survey is conducted in April each year and is based on a 1 per cent sample of employees in employment in Great Britain. For full details, see New Earnings Survey 1995 Part A (published by HMSO, PO Box 276, London SW8 5DT, tel 0171 - 873 9090) or the article 'Patterns of Pay: results of the 1995 New Earnings Survey' *Labour Market Trends*, November 1995, pp 405-412.  
 ... Denotes information not available.

## NEW EARNINGS SURVEY 5.5

### Average earnings and hours of full-time non-manual employees by industry \*

Distribution, hotels and catering; repairs	Transport	Postal services telecommunications	Transport and communication	Banking/finance	Business services	Banking, finance, insurance, business services/leasing	Public administration	Education/health services	Other services	Manufacturing industries	Service industries	All industries and services
71-77	79	7	81	83	8	91	93,95	9	2,3,4	6,7,8,9	0-9	
<b>MEN</b>												
Weekly earnings £												
1993	328.6	423.0	440.0	429.3	517.2	494.6	485.4	390.5	436.7	406.0	425.9	413.8
1994	338.2	426.2	498.9	452.4	531.8	506.1	500.2	391.3	444.6	411.1	434.7	428.2
Hours worked												
1993	40.5	40.9	39.2	40.2	36.3	38.0	37.3	38.4	35.2	37.3	39.4	38.3
1994	40.8	40.8	41.4	41.1	36.3	38.1	37.4	38.2	35.4	37.4	39.7	38.5
Hourly earnings £												
1993	7.87	9.92	11.04	10.35	14.01	12.88	12.97	10.18	12.08	10.76	10.56	10.68
1994	8.00	10.01	12.03	10.81	14.58	13.21	13.39	10.24	12.18	10.83	10.79	10.88
<b>WOMEN</b>												
Weekly earnings £												
1993	255.7	247.3	301.5	266.0	278.4	280.5	275.2	259.2	307.4	290.0	253.4	271.2
1994	273.2	257.7	337.8	285.0	287.5	287.2	283.2	268.2	318.8	299.9	263.2	280.7
Hours worked												
1993	38.5	38.3	38.4	38.3	36.3	36.9	36.6	37.3	35.1	36.1	37.6	36.7
1994	38.7	38.2	41.6	39.4	36.3	37.1	36.7	37.3	35.3	36.2	37.7	36.9
Hourly earnings £												
1993	5.31	6.37	7.75	6.86	7.65	7.61	7.53	6.94	8.58	7.92	6.68	7.32
1994	5.48	6.67	8.09	7.20	7.88	7.81	7.73	7.20	8.79	8.13	6.94	7.51
<b>ALL</b>												

## 5.6 NEW EARNINGS SURVEY

### Average earnings and hours of full-time employees by industry \*

GREAT BRITAIN	Agriculture forestry fishing	Energy and water supply industries	Extraction minerals/ores other than fuels; manufacture of metals, mineral products/chemicals	Mechanical engineering	Electrical/electronic engineering	Metal goods, engineering and vehicles industries	Food, drink and tobacco	Paper products, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Distribution and repairs	Hotels and catering
AT APRIL SIC 1980	0	1	2	32	34	3	41-42	47	4	50	61,62,64,65,67	66
<b>MEN</b>												
Weekly earnings £												
1993	233.2	430.7	357.6	335.0	345.4	344.2	347.9	381.6	333.5	320.5	295.7	229.1
1994	241.7	459.3	368.5	343.2	356.5	353.7	343.5	398.1	338.6	328.3	303.7	225.9
Hours worked												
1993	45.9	40.9	42.1	42.7	41.3	41.8	43.5	40.8	42.5	43.1	41.7	42.0
1994	46.4	41.0	42.4	43.0	41.5	42.2	43.9	41.1	42.9	43.4	42.0	42.3
Hourly earnings £												
1993	4.97	10.44	8.34	7.71	8.25	8.14	7.84	8.98	7.61	7.29	6.90	5.23
1994	5.15	11.10	8.54	7.88	8.54	8.33	7.77	9.54	7.73	7.37	7.02	5.40
<b>WOMEN</b>												
Weekly earnings £												
1993	182.5	291.1	245.2	214.2	206.0	220.2	227.1	265.2	213.4	215.9	200.7	169.0
1994	195.2	303.7	248.2	220.0	217.9	230.1	227.8	285.0	219.0	228.7	208.2	174.6
Hours worked												
1993	40.6	37.7	38.5	38.4	39.4	39.0	39.8	37.8	39.0	37.5	38.6	39.0
1994	40.6	37.8	38.7	38.8	39.7	39.3	40.1	37.6	39.2	37.9	38.8	39.5
Hourly earnings £												
1993	4.40	7.70	6.33	5.45	5.23	5.62	5.64	6.95	5.41	5.75	5.18	4.32
1994	4.77	8.12	6.43	5.60	5.47	5.84	5.65	7.50	5.54	6.00	5.34	4.47
<b>ALL</b>												
Weekly earnings £												
1993	226.9	403.3	334.8	318.9	308.7	322.4	313.2	347.1	295.1	310.2	262.7	200.1
1994	236.2	426.9	343.8	326.5	320.1	332.1	310.2	364.9	300.4	318.6	270.4	202.1
Hours worked												
1993	45.2	40.3	41.4	42.1	40.8	41.3	42.4	39.9	41.4	42.6	40.6	40.5
1994	45.7	40.4	41.6	42.4	41.0	41.7	42.8	40.0	41.7	42.9	40.8	40.9
Hourly earnings £												
1993	4.91	9.93	7.95	7.44	7.47	7.72	7.22	8.39	6.93	7.16	6.31	4.79
1994	5.11	10.52	8.13	7.60	7.75	7.91	7.17	8.97	7.06	7.26	6.45	4.96

\* Employees on adult rates whose pay was not affected by absence for the survey period.

Source: New Earnings Survey

## 5.6 NEW EARNINGS SURVEY

### Average earnings and hours of all full-time employees by industry group +

GREAT BRITAIN	Agriculture, hunting & forestry	Fishing	Mining & quarrying	Manufacture of food products; beverages & tobacco	Manufacture of textiles & textile products	Manufacture of leather & leather products	Manufacture of wood & wood products	Manufacture of pulp, paper & products publishing & printing	Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products & nuclear	Manufacture of chemicals, ch. products & man-made fibres	Manufacture of rubber & plastic products	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	Manufacture of basic metals & fabric'd metal products	Manufacture of machinery & equipment	Manufacture of electrical & optical equipment
SIC 1992	A	B	C	DA	DB	DC	DD	DE	DF	DG	DH	DI	DJ	DK	DL
<b>MEN</b>															
Weekly earnings £															
1994	239.0	..	459.4	346.3	288.7	285.9	279.1	396.5	530.1	419.9	320.5	308.0	323.0	342.3	369.2
1995	257.8	..	461.4	354.7	296.9	305.0	281.1	403.4	556.6	437.5	335.9	325.4	343.9	359.3	377.3
1996	264.1	..	496.4	385.6	309.7	301.4	294.3	431.7	570.7	445.6	342.4	337.8	358.8	374.3	385.7
Hours worked															
1994	46.1	41.6	44.8	43.9	44.2	42.3	43.7	41.0	..	40.8	43.5	43.7	43.5	42.4	41.0
1995	47.1	42.8	46.6	44.5	42.9	42.6	43.5	41.3	40.4	40.8	44.3	44.1	44.4	43.4	41.6
1996	46.7	42.4	46.1	43.3	42.9	43.2	43.9	41.4	40.5	40.6	43.3	43.4	44.1	42.8	41.6
Hourly earnings £															
1994	5.14	..	9.88	7.81	6.37	6.40	6.21	9.52	12.34	10.10	7.30	6.87	7.27	7.99	8.97
1995	5.47	..	9.88	7.96	6.86	..	6.43	9.75	13.85	10.73	7.56	7.37	7.73	8.26	9.07
1996	5.60	..	..	8.89	7.18	6.97	6.66	10.31	14.04	10.88	7.81	7.75	8.11	8.72	9.26
<b>WOMEN</b>															
Weekly earnings £															
1994	204.1	..	..	226.0	168.9	178.8	210.5	278.5	..	276.4	209.8	202.1	201.3	217.7	233.8
1995	209.5	..	..	236.7	179.0	199.7	..	290.9	..	280.6	217.6	216.6	219.1	234.9	237.9
1996	201.3	..	..	248.5	189.0	200.8	..	299.5	..	294.7	223.5	221.0	225.3	246.7	240.7
Hours worked															
1994	39.8	..	37.0	40.1	39.3	39.1	39.4	37.7	38.4	38.5	40.0	39.1	39.2	39.0	39.4
1995	39.5	..	38.1	40.1	39.3	39.9	38.5	38.0	38.7	38.8	40.1	39.6	39.5	39.2	39.8
1996	39.9	37.5	37.1	40.4	39.2	39.1	38.9	37.8	38.3	39.2	40.6	39.5	39.0	39.4	39.6
Hourly earnings £															
1994	5.22	..	..	5.62	4.29	4.55	5.28	7.30	..	7.17	5.15	5.13	5.11	5.54	5.91
1995	5.28	..	..	5.92	4.55	4.95	..	7.68	..	7.15	5.44	5.49	5.52	5.97	5.96
1996	5.08	..	..	6.16	4.82	5.15	..	7.92	..	7.48	5.51	5.57	5.79	6.26	6.08
<b>ALL</b>															
Weekly earnings £															
1994	233.5	..	438.7	311.3	226.7	244.3	270.1	361.0	500.0	381.9	294.2	287.3	307.7	323.1	331.8
1995	249.9	..	443.9	320.1	236.5	265.0	275.5	369.6	526.8	396.9	309.8	305.6	328.4	340.7	338.6
1996	255.4	..	474.9	349.1	247.8	265.2	286.5	391.1	543.2	404.6	317.2	314.6	342.7	356.3	343.5
Hours worked															
1994	45.0	41.7	43.6	42.7	41.6	41.1	43.1	40.0	41.9	40.2	42.6	42.7	43.0	41.9	40.6
1995	45.8	42.9	45.4	43.2	41.0	41.6	43.0	40.3	40.2	40.3	43.4	43.3	43.8	42.8	41.1
1996	45.8	41.0	44.9	42.5	41.0	41.8	43.3	40.3	40.1	40.2	42.8	42.6	43.5	42.3	41.0
Hourly earnings £															
1994	5.15	..	9.70	7.19	5.33	5.71	6.09	8.87	11.81	9.34	6.80	6.54	7.03	7.64	8.14
1995	5.44	..	9.74	7.40	5.72	6.36	6.38	9.16	13.18	9.84	7.12	7.06	7.49	7.95	8.24
1996	5.54	..	10.52	8.19	6.03	6.37	6.57	9.63	13.51	9.97	7.35	7.35	7.86	8.40	8.36

Note: Data for 1994 is coded to both SIC80 and SIC92 to aid historical comparisons.

+ The New Earnings Survey is conducted in April each year and is based on a 1 per cent sample of employees in employment in Great Britain. For full details, see New Earnings Survey 1995 Part A (published by HMSO, PO Box 276, London SW8 5DT, tel 0171 - 873 9090) or the article 'Patterns of Pay: results of the 1995 New Earnings Survey' Labour Market Trends, November 1995, pp 405-412.

.. denotes information not available.

## NEW EARNINGS SURVEY 5.6

### Average earnings and hours of full-time employees by industry \*

Distribution, hotels and catering	Transport	Postal services telecommunications	Transport and communication	Banking/finance	Business services	Banking, finance, insurance, business services/leasing	Public administration	Education/health services	Other services	Manufacturing industries	Service industries	All industries and services
6	71-77	79	7	81	83	8	91	93,95	9	2,3,4	6,7,8,9	0-9
<b>MEN</b>												
Weekly earnings £												
1993	287.1	337.9	344.4	340.2	509.7	451.8	449.9	373.7	394.4	366.8	342.7	361.3
1994	293.9	340.5	373.1	352.0	526.0	459.1	461.3	374.6	403.1	372.6	350.9	369.3
Hours worked												
1993	41.8	46.4	41.4	44.5	36.4	39.7	38.8	37.0	38.6	42.1	40.5	41.3
1994	42.0	46.5	43.3	45.3	36.5	40.1	39.1	37.1	38.7	42.5	40.8	41.6
Hourly earnings £												
1993	6.72	7.15	8.20	7.51	13.76	11.30	11.56	9.63	10.24	9.36	7.99	8.80
1994	6.85	7.19	8.56	7.69	14.35	11.45	11.85	9.70	10.36	9.46	8.97	8.61
<b>WOMEN</b>												
Weekly earnings £												
1993	194.2	255.7	290.1	267.4	278.0	278.4	273.8	257.2	296.5	275.7	220.0	260.0
1994	202.0	263.1	319.7	282.1	287.2	284.6	281.5	266.0	308.0	285.0	226.8	269.0
Hours worked												
1993	38.7	38.9	38.9	38.9	36.3	37.0	36.7	37.4	35.4	36.4	38.9	37.0
1994	38.9	38.9	41.4	39.9	36.3	37.2	36.7	37.3	35.6	36.5	39.1	37.2
Hourly earnings £												
1993	5.02	6.24	7.35	6.65</								

# 5.8 UNIT WAGE COSTS \*

All employees: index for main industrial sectors

UNITED KINGDOM	Manufacturing	Energy and water supply	Production industries	Construction	Whole economy	
					Per cent change from a year earlier	Per cent change from a year earlier
SIC 1992 1990=100						
1981	71.6	9.2	76.9	65.7	61.1	57.3
1982	74.9	4.5	80.1	67.7	60.0	60.3
1983	75.7	1.1	76.3	67.1	61.1	62.6
1984	78.3	3.6	94.5	66.2	63.9	66.7
1985	82.2	5.0	80.9	72.5	67.3	70.2
1986	85.5	4.0	76.2	75.0	70.2	73.5
1987	87.5	2.3	84.9	79.4	71.7	77.2
1988	89.8	2.7	95.2	84.6	77.6	82.8
1989	93.7	4.3	96.2	93.7	90.7	91.0
1990	100.0	6.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1991	105.6	5.6	111.3	101.3	107.7	107.0
1992	106.5	0.8	113.0	105.2	104.1	110.9
1993	106.0	-0.4	105.6	103.8	99.2	111.0
1994	106.0	0.0	97.8	100.6	98.9	110.7
1995	109.3	3.1	..	..	..	112.4
1996	113.8	4.1	..	..	..	114.3
1991 Q4	106.2	3.1	..	..	..	109.0
1992 Q1	107.1	3.4	..	..	..	110.5
Q2	106.4	0.1	..	..	..	111.2
Q3	106.6	0.3	..	..	..	110.7
Q4	105.8	-0.4	..	..	..	111.0
1993 Q1	104.7	-2.3	..	..	..	110.7
Q2	105.6	-0.7	..	..	..	111.3
Q3	106.8	0.2	..	..	..	111.2
Q4	106.9	1.1	..	..	..	110.8
1994 Q1	106.2	1.4	..	..	..	110.8
Q2	105.6	-0.0	..	..	..	110.4
Q3	105.7	-1.0	..	..	..	110.7
Q4	106.7	-0.2	..	..	..	110.7
1995 Q1	108.4	2.1	..	..	..	111.7
Q2	108.5	2.8	..	..	..	112.1
Q3	109.1	3.2	..	..	..	112.4
Q4	111.2	4.3	..	..	..	113.1
1996 Q1	112.6	3.9	..	..	..	113.5
Q2	113.4	4.5	..	..	..	113.6
Q3	114.1	4.6	..	..	..	114.7
Q4	115.1	3.4	..	..	..	115.2
1994 Aug	105.3	-1.7	..	..	..	..
Sep	106.3	-0.3	..	..	..	..
Oct	106.1	-1.7	..	..	..	..
Nov	106.2	-1.0	..	..	..	..
Dec	107.6	2.0	..	..	..	..
1995 Jan	108.9	2.5	..	..	..	..
Feb	107.9	2.2	..	..	..	..
Mar	108.4	1.6	..	..	..	..
Apr	108.5	2.5	..	..	..	..
May	108.5	3.3	..	..	..	..
Jun	108.7	2.5	..	..	..	..
Jul	109.5	3.7	..	..	..	..
Aug	108.7	3.2	..	..	..	..
Sep	109.3	2.8	..	..	..	..
Oct	110.4	4.0	..	..	..	..
Nov	110.7	4.2	..	..	..	..
Dec	112.7	4.7	..	..	..	..
1996 Jan	112.2	3.0	..	..	..	..
Feb	112.7	4.4	..	..	..	..
Mar	112.9	4.2	..	..	..	..
Apr	113.3	4.4	..	..	..	..
May	113.3	4.4	..	..	..	..
Jun	113.6	4.6	..	..	..	..
Jul	113.8	3.9	..	..	..	..
Aug	114.3	5.2	..	..	..	..
Sep	114.3	4.6	..	..	..	..
Oct	114.3	3.6	..	..	..	..
Nov	115.1	4.0	..	..	..	..
Dec	115.8	2.8	..	..	..	..
1997 Jan	115.0	2.5	..	..	..	..
Feb	115.4	2.4	..	..	..	..
Three months ending: 1994 Nov	106.2	-1.0	..	..	..	..
Dec	106.7	-0.2	..	..	..	..
1995 Jan	107.6	1.2	..	..	..	..
Feb	108.1	2.2	..	..	..	..
Mar	108.4	2.1	..	..	..	..
Apr	108.3	2.1	..	..	..	..
May	108.5	2.5	..	..	..	..
Jun	108.5	2.8	..	..	..	..
Jul	108.9	3.2	..	..	..	..
Aug	108.9	3.1	..	..	..	..
Sep	109.1	3.2	..	..	..	..
Oct	109.4	3.3	..	..	..	..
Nov	110.1	3.7	..	..	..	..
Dec	111.2	4.3	..	..	..	..
1996 Jan	111.8	3.9	..	..	..	..
Feb	112.5	4.0	..	..	..	..
Mar	112.6	3.9	..	..	..	..
Apr	112.9	4.3	..	..	..	..
May	113.1	4.3	..	..	..	..
Jun	113.4	4.5	..	..	..	..
Jul	113.6	4.3	..	..	..	..
Aug	113.9	4.6	..	..	..	..
Sep	114.1	4.6	..	..	..	..
Oct	114.3	4.5	..	..	..	..
Nov	114.6	4.1	..	..	..	..
Dec	115.1	3.4	..	..	..	..
1997 Jan	115.3	3.1	..	..	..	..
Feb	115.4	2.6	..	..	..	..

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

# EARNINGS 5.9

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

	Great Britain (1,2)	Belgium (7,8)	Canada (8)	Denmark (6,8)	France (4)	Germany (FR) (4)	Greece (8)	Irish Republic (8)	Italy (4)	Japan (2,5)	Netherlands (4)	Spain (2,8,9)	Sweden (6,8)	United States (8,10)
1990=100														
Annual averages														
1990	100.0	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1991	108.2	105	104.8	104.5	104.6	106.6	117	105	109.8	103.5	104.0	108.2	105.5	103.0
1992	115.4	110	108.4	107.9	108.7	114.2	133	110	115.7	104.6	108.3	116.5	110.3	106.0
1993	120.5	114	110.7	110.6	111.1	120.4	147	117	120.0	104.7	111.9	124.4	113.9	108.0
1994	126.3	117	112.5	113.2	113.4	123.9	166	118	124.0	106.9	113.9	130.0	118.6	111.0
1995	131.9	118	114.1	117.6	116.1	128.0	188	123	127.8	110.4	115.2	136.2	124.9	114.0
1996	137.8	120	117.7	..	118.6	134.7	..	..	130.1	113.1	..	..	133.1	118.0
Quarterly averages														
1994 Q3	126.9	115.0	111.4	113.0	113.5	124.9	168.0	117.0	124.3	104.5	114.0	130.3	118.7	111.0
Q4	128.9	118.0	113.0	113.3	114.0	124.9	174.0	118.0	124.6	108.1	114.1	131.8	120.5	113.0
1995 Q1	130.1	118.0	113.4	115.5	114.5	125.2	179.0	119.0	126.4	110.3	114.6	133.4	121.2	113.0
Q2	131.3	118.0	113.5	119.1	115.5	126.3	186.0	119.0	126.7	112.5	115.1	135.4	124.5	114.0
Q3	132.4	118.0	114.1	117.6	116.3	129.3	190.0	120.0	128.7	107.8	115.5	136.5	126.0	115.0
Q4	133.9	118.0	115.3	118.2	116.8	131.4	196.0	123.0	129.5	110.9	115.5	139.0	127.9	115.0
1996 Q1	135.7	120.0	115.4	120.4	117.1	134.1	198.0	122.0	128.8	112.2	116.3	140.7	129.6	116.0
Q2	136.8	120.0	116.9	124.3	118.1	134.7	202.0	..	129.3	113.2	116.8	143.2	135.1	118.0
Q3	138.4	121.0	118.4	122.3	119.3	134.9	..	..	130.9	113.8	..	144.1	133.1	118.0
Q4	140.1	..	120.0	..	119.8	135.2	..	..	131.6	113.5	..	..	134.8	120.0
Monthly														
1994 Oct	128.2	..	112.1	..	115.0	124.9	..	..	124.5	109.3	114.0	..	120.0	112.0
Nov	128.9	..	113.0	113.3	..	..	..	..	124.6	109.8	114.0	..	119.9	112.0
Dec	129.5	..	113.8	..	..	..	..	118.0	124.6	105.7	114.0	..	121.5	113.0
1995 Jan	129.6	..	113.5	..	115.3	125.2	..	..	126.4	111.0	115.0	..	121.1	113.0
Feb	130.2	..	113.6	115.5	..	..	..	..	126.4	110.6	115.0	..	121.2	113.0
Mar	130.4	..	113.2	..	..	..	..	119.0	126.5	110.9	115.0	..	121.4	113.0
Apr	131.1	..	113.4	..	115.7	126.3	..	..	126.6	111.1	115.1	..	124.4	113.0
May	131.2	..	113.5	118.6	..	..	..	..	126.7	110.5	115.1	..	122.2	113.0
Jun	131.5	118.0	113.5	..	..	..	..	119.0	126.7	116.8	115.1	..	125.1	114.0
Jul	132.2	..	113.0	..	116.3	129.3	..	..	128.5	106.1	115.5	..	127.2	114.0
Aug	132.4	..	114.3	117.6	..	..	..	..	128.5	106.2	115.5	..	123.8	114.0
Sep	132.7	118.0	114.7	..	..	..	..	120.0	129.2	111.0	115.5	..	126.8	115.0
Oct	133.6	..	114.8	..	116.8	131.4	..	..	129.4	111.4	115.5	..	126.8	115.0
Nov	133.7	..	114.9	118.2	..	..	..	..	129.5	110.8	115.4	..	127.1	115.0
Dec	134.6	118.0	116.3	..	..	..	..	123.0	129.5	110.5	115.5	..		

## 6.1 RETAIL PRICES Summary of recent movements

	All items (RPI)		All items excluding		Mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIX)		Mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY)		Housing	
	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months
1996 Mar	151.5	2.7	150.9	2.9	146.9	2.6	148.4	2.7	148.4	2.7
Apr	152.6	2.4	152.0	2.9	147.9	2.6	149.0	2.8	149.0	2.8
May	152.9	2.2	152.5	2.8	148.4	2.3	149.5	2.5	149.5	2.5
Jun	153.0	2.1	152.6	2.8	148.5	2.3	149.7	2.7	149.7	2.7
Jul	152.4	2.2	151.9	2.8	147.7	2.4	148.8	2.6	148.8	2.6
Aug	153.1	2.1	152.8	2.8	148.7	2.4	149.7	2.6	149.7	2.6
Sep	153.8	2.1	153.6	2.9	149.6	2.5	150.5	2.6	150.5	2.6
Oct	153.8	2.7	153.6	3.3	149.6	3.0	150.5	2.9	150.5	2.9
Nov	153.9	2.7	153.7	3.3	149.7	3.0	150.6	3.0	150.6	3.0
Dec	154.4	2.5	154.2	3.1	149.5	2.7	151.6	2.6	151.6	2.6
1997 Jan	154.4	2.8	153.9	3.1	149.3	2.8	150.7	2.7	150.7	2.7
Feb	155.0	2.7	154.5	2.9	149.9	2.5	151.3	2.5	151.3	2.5
Mar	155.4	2.6	154.9	2.7	150.3	2.3	151.7	2.2	151.7	2.2

## 6.2 RETAIL PRICES Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for March 11 1997

	Index Jan 1987=100	Percentage change over		Index Jan 1987=100	Percentage change over	
		1 month	12 months		1 month	12 months
<b>ALL ITEMS</b>	155.4	0.3	2.6			
<b>Food and catering</b>	148.7	-0.3	-0.2			
Alcohol and tobacco	180.8	0.1	4.0			
Housing and household expenditure	155.6	0.5	2.4			
Personal expenditure	137.0	1.5	2.2			
Travel and leisure	157.4	0.1	4.5			
<b>Consumer durables</b>	117.9	2.1	0.4			
<b>Seasonal food</b>	113.9	-2.6	-15.6			
Food excluding seasonal	144.7	-0.3	1.0			
All items excluding seasonal food	156.5	0.3	3.0			
All items excluding food	158.4	0.4	3.3			
<b>Other indices</b>						
All items excluding:						
mortgage interest payments (RPIX)	154.9	0.3	2.7			
housing	151.7	0.3	2.2			
mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY)[1]	150.3	0.3	2.3			
mortgage interest payments and council tax	155.1	0.3	2.5			
mortgage interest payments and depreciation	154.9	0.3	2.7			
<b>Food</b>	140.0	-0.6	-1.6			
Bread	136.8	-	-1			
Cereals	140.7	-	-2			
Biscuits and cakes	151.8	-	2			
Beef	134.6	-	-3			
Lamb	160.6	17	17			
of which, home-killed lamb	166.5	12	12			
Pork	148.1	4	4			
Bacon	156.5	6	6			
Poultry	109.8	1	1			
Other meat	132.4	2	2			
Fish	123.1	0	0			
of which, fresh fish	123.3	-1	-1			
Butter	167.2	1	1			
Oil and fats	139.3	3	3			
Cheese	167.8	3	3			
Eggs	151.9	2	2			
Milk fresh	153.5	-1	-1			
Milk products	145.0	-1	-1			
Tea	149.3	0	0			
Coffee and other hot drinks	117.9	-5	-5			
Soft drinks	182.0	5	5			
Sugar and preserves	156.8	0	0			
Sweets and chocolates	145.4	4	4			
Potatoes	127.8	-22	-22			
of which, unprocessed potatoes	94.3	-45	-45			
Vegetables	109.9	-22	-22			
of which, other fresh vegetables	96.3	-29	-29			
Fruit	126.0	0	0			
of which, fresh fruit	122.6	0	0			
Other foods	145.8	2	2			
<b>Catering</b>	180.0	0.2	3.9			
Restaurant meals	177.6	4	4			
Canteen meals	195.5	5	5			
Take-aways and snacks	177.0	4	4			
<b>Alcoholic drink</b>	172.1	-0.1	2.8			
Beer	182.2	4	4			
on sales	186.2	4	4			
off sales	153.8	4	4			
Wines and spirits	158.2	1	1			
on sales	176.9	3	3			
off sales	147.4	0	0			
<b>Tobacco</b>	201.5	0.3	6.3			
Cigarettes	204.0	7	7			
Tobacco	180.9	4	4			
<b>Housing</b>	172.9	0.1	4.0			
Rent	212.8	4	4			
Mortgage interest payments	165.9	1	1			
Depreciation (Jan 1995 = 100)	106.5	4	4			
Community charge and rates/council tax	144.4	7	7			
Water and other payments	247.3	5	5			
Repairs and maintenance charges	175.8	3	3			
Do-it yourself materials	154.2	3	3			
Dwelling insurance & ground rent	185.2	0	0			
<b>Fuel and light</b>	133.2	0.0	-1.3			
Coal and solid fuels	130.8	2	2			
Electricity	143.8	-2	-2			
Gas	124.3	0	0			
Oil and other fuels	122.9	2	2			
<b>Household goods</b>	140.1	2.5	1.7			
Furniture	144.8	3	3			
Furnishings	145.2	3	3			
Electrical appliances	102.4	-3	-3			
Other household equipment	142.7	3	3			
Household consumables	155.8	1	1			
Pet care	144.0	4	4			
<b>Household services</b>	142.8	-0.1	0.7			
Postage	152.6	4	4			
Telephones, telemessages, etc	103.7	-3	-3			
Domestic services	179.7	2	2			
Fees and subscriptions	162.6	4	4			
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	120.4	2.0	1.1			
Men's outerwear	119.4	0	0			
Women's outerwear	103.9	1	1			
Children's outerwear	121.9	3	3			
Other clothing	156.4	6	6			
Footwear	120.2	-4	-4			
<b>Personal goods and services</b>	168.2	0.7	3.8			
Personal articles	120.2	1	1			
Chemists goods	177.0	4	4			
Personal services	216.6	5	5			
<b>Motoring expenditure</b>	163.6	-0.1	6.2			
Purchase of motor vehicles	142.1	4	4			
Maintenance of motor vehicles	184.9	6	6			
Petrol and oil	175.1	10	10			
Vehicles tax and insurance	193.3	5	5			
<b>Fares and other travel costs</b>	167.6	0.2	3.8			
Rail fares	187.5	2	2			
Bus and coach fares	180.9	3	3			
Other travel costs	147.2	5	5			
<b>Leisure goods</b>	124.3	0.1	0.6			
Audio-visual equipment	65.9	-7	-7			
Tapes and discs	118.2	1	1			
Toys, photographic and sport goods	121.6	0	0			
Books and newspapers	180.3	4	4			
Gardening products	147.6	2	2			
<b>Leisure services</b>	178.4	0.2	4.1			
Television licences and rentals	124.4	3	3			
Entertainment and other recreation	217.3	4	4			
Foreign holidays (Jan 1993 = 100)	114.5	5	5			
UK holidays (Jan 1994 = 100)	106.7	3	3			

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, vehicle excise duty, insurance tax and airport tax.

## RETAIL PRICES 6.3 Average retail prices of selected items

Average retail prices on March 11 for a number of important items derived from prices collected by the Office for National Statistics for the purpose of the General Index of Retail Prices in more than 146 areas in the United Kingdom are given below.

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

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

### Average prices on March 11 1997

Item	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)	Item	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)
Beef: home-killed, per kg				Margarine			
Best beef mince	669	379	218-485	Margarine/Low fat spread, per 500g	250	72	41-99
Topside	647	657	549-729	<b>Cheese, per kg</b>			
Brisket (without bone)	525	450	376-527	Cheddar type	234	525	359-659
Rump steak *	671	867	649-1005	<b>Eggs</b>			
Stewing steak	653	480	309-695	Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	238	166	118-198
<b>Lamb: home-killed, per kg</b>				Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	235	142	96-178
Loin (with bone)	437	899	659-1069	<b>Milk</b>			
Shoulder (with bone)	490	407	353-449	Pasteurised, per pint +	285	35	28-35
<b>Lamb: imported (frozen), per kg</b>				<b>Tea</b>			
Loin (with bone)	152	528	369-622	Loose, per 125g	250	63	46-79
Leg (with bone)	146	453	416-499	Tea bags, per 250g	254	132	94-165
<b>Pork: home-killed, per kg</b>				<b>Coffee</b>			
Loin (with bone)	660	480	372-629	Pure, instant, per 100g	272	184	173-219
Shoulder (without bone)	529	362	299-419	Ground (filter fine), 227g/per 8oz	247	188	129-259
<b>Bacon, per kg</b>				<b>Sugar</b>			
Streaky *	570	427	284-585	Granulated, per kg	266	77	63-79
Gammon *	601	583	437-703	<b>Fresh vegetables</b>			
Back *	635	573	438-767	Potatoes, old loose, 454g/per lb	406	17	9-22
<b>Ham</b>				Potatoes, new loose, 454g/per lb	443	27	19-39
Ham (not shoulder), 113g/per 4oz	591	87	59-115	Tomatoes, 454g/per lb	611	56	49-79
<b>Sausages, 454g/per lb</b>				Cabbage, hearted, 454g/per lb	585	29	16-39
Pork	557	141	109-165	Cauliflower, each	590	59	49-75
<b>Canned meats</b>				Brussels sprouts, 454g/per lb	521	51	29-65
Corned beef, 340g	253	93	65-115	Carrots, 454g/per lb	607	21	15-25
<b>Chicken: roasting, oven ready, per kg</b>				Onions, 454g/per lb	611	33	25-40
Frozen	190	181	150-215	Mushrooms, 113g/per 4oz	606	49	39-60
Fresh or chilled	662	236	190-260	Cucumber, each	600	51	45-59
<b>Fresh and smoked fish, per kg</b>				Lettuce - iceberg, each	594	55	45-68
Cod filets	430	558	419-772	<b>Fresh fruit</b>			
Rainbow trout	355	466	353-585	Apples, cooking, 454g/per lb	563	51	39-59
<b>Bread</b>				Apples, dessert, 454g/per lb	591	49	38-59
White loaf, sliced, 800g	240	52					

# 6.4 RETAIL PRICES

## General index of retail prices

UNITED KINGDOM January 13, 1987 = 100		ALL ITEMS	All items except food	All items except seasonal food +	All items except housing	All items except mortgage interest	National- ised industries**	Consumer durables	Food	Catering	Alcoholic drink
								All	Seasonal + Non- seasonal + food		
1987	Weights	1,000	833	974	843	956	57	139	167	26	141
1988		1,000	837	975	840	958	54	141	163	25	131
1989		1,000	846	977	825	940	46	135	154	23	138
1990		1,000	842	976	815	925	—	132	158	24	134
1991		1,000	849	976	808	924	—	128	151	24	127
1992		1,000	848	978	828	936	—	127	152	22	130
1993		1,000	856	979	836	952	—	127	144	20	122
1994		1,000	858	980	842	956	—	127	142	22	117
1995		1,000	861	978	813	958	—	123	139	22	117
1996		1,000	857	978	810	958	—	116	143	22	121
1997		1,000	864	981	814	961	—	122	136	19	117
1987	Annual averages	101.9	102.0	101.9	101.6	101.9	100.9	101.2	101.1	101.6	101.0
1988		106.9	107.3	107.0	105.8	106.6	106.7	103.7	104.6	102.4	101.7
1989		115.2	116.1	115.5	111.5	112.9	—	107.2	110.5	105.0	111.6
1990		126.1	127.4	126.4	119.2	122.1	—	111.3	119.4	116.4	119.9
1991		133.5	135.1	133.8	128.3	130.3	—	113.8	125.6	121.6	126.3
1992		138.5	140.5	139.1	134.3	136.4	—	115.5	128.3	114.7	130.6
1993		140.7	142.6	141.4	138.4	140.5	—	115.9	130.6	111.4	134.0
1994		144.1	146.6	144.8	141.6	143.8	—	115.5	131.9	117.7	134.3
1995		149.1	151.4	149.6	145.4	147.9	—	116.2	137.0	127.2	138.5
1996		152.7	154.9	153.4	149.3	152.3	—	117.1	141.4	125.4	144.2
1987	Jan 13	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1988	Jan 12	103.3	103.4	103.3	103.2	103.7	102.8	101.2	102.9	103.7	103.7
1989	Jan 17	111.0	111.7	111.2	108.5	109.4	110.9	104.5	107.4	103.2	108.2
1990	Jan 16	119.5	120.2	119.6	114.6	116.1	—	108.0	116.0	116.3	116.0
1991	Jan 15	130.2	131.6	130.4	122.7	126.0	—	110.7	122.9	121.2	123.0
1992	Jan 14	135.6	137.1	135.9	131.6	133.1	—	113.2	128.4	125.2	129.0
1993	Jan 12	137.9	139.7	138.6	135.0	137.4	—	112.8	128.8	112.2	131.7
1994	Jan 18	141.3	143.5	142.1	139.3	141.3	—	113.0	130.0	110.3	133.5
1995	Jan 17	146.0	148.3	146.5	142.9	145.2	—	113.2	134.1	126.3	135.3
1995	Mar 14	147.5	149.8	148.0	144.5	146.6	—	116.2	135.9	130.0	136.7
	Apr 11	149.0	151.5	149.4	145.0	147.7	—	116.5	135.8	130.3	136.4
	May 16	149.6	151.8	150.0	145.8	148.4	—	117.2	138.1	135.6	167.8
	Jun 13	149.8	152.2	150.4	145.8	148.5	—	116.9	137.0	125.2	168.8
	Jul 18	149.1	151.6	149.9	145.0	147.7	—	113.4	135.9	116.9	139.3
	Aug 15	149.9	152.1	150.3	145.9	148.6	—	114.9	138.7	132.2	139.6
	Sep 12	150.6	152.8	151.0	146.7	149.2	—	117.5	139.1	132.0	140.1
	Oct 17	149.8	152.1	150.5	146.2	148.7	—	117.2	137.5	122.0	140.2
	Nov 14	149.8	152.2	150.5	146.2	148.8	—	118.1	137.6	121.2	140.5
	Dec 12	150.7	152.9	151.3	147.2	149.6	—	119.0	138.8	126.2	140.9
1996	Jan 16	150.2	152.3	150.7	146.8	149.3	—	113.8	139.6	128.5	141.4
	Feb 13	150.9	152.8	151.3	147.6	150.2	—	115.5	141.1	131.8	142.5
	Mar 12	151.5	153.3	151.9	148.4	150.9	—	117.4	142.3	134.9	143.3
	Apr 16	152.6	154.6	153.0	149.0	152.0	—	117.5	142.3	132.3	143.8
	May 14	152.9	154.8	153.3	149.5	152.5	—	118.0	143.3	134.9	144.5
	Jun 11	153.0	154.9	153.5	149.7	152.6	—	118.0	143.2	132.1	144.9
	Jul 16	152.4	154.5	153.2	148.8	151.9	—	114.1	141.3	120.1	145.0
	Aug 13	153.1	155.1	153.7	149.7	152.8	—	115.6	142.9	126.5	145.8
	Sep 10	153.8	156.2	154.7	150.5	153.6	—	118.5	141.4	119.2	145.5
	Oct 15	153.8	156.4	154.8	150.5	153.6	—	118.1	140.3	114.4	145.0
	Nov 12	153.9	156.6	154.9	150.6	153.7	—	119.3	139.7	113.7	144.5
	Dec 16	154.4	157.2	155.4	151.1	154.2	—	120.0	139.9	116.0	144.2
1997	Jan 14	154.4	157.0	155.3	150.7	153.9	—	114.2	141.0	120.3	144.7
	Feb 11	155.0	157.7	156.0	151.3	154.5	—	115.5	140.8	116.9	145.1
	Mar 11	155.4	158.4	156.5	151.7	154.9	—	117.9	140.0	113.9	144.7

+ For the February, March and April 1988 indices the weights used for seasonal and non-seasonal food were 24 and 139 respectively. Thereafter the weight for home-killed lamb (a seasonal item) was increased by 1 and that for imported lamb (a non-seasonal item) correspondingly reduced by 1, in the light of new information about the relative shares of household expenditure.  
 \*\* The Nationalised industries index is no longer published from December 1989, see also General Notes under Table 6.3.

# RETAIL PRICES 6.4

## General index of retail prices

Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expenditure	Fares and other travel	Leisure goods	Leisure services
38	157	61	73	44	74	38	127	22	47	30
36	160	55	74	41	72	37	132	23	50	29
34	175	54	71	41	73	37	128	23	47	29
34	185	50	71	40	69	39	131	21	48	30
32	192	46	70	45	63	38	141	20	48	30
32	172	47	77	47	59	40	143	20	47	32
35	164	46	79	47	58	39	136	21	46	62
35	158	45	76	47	58	37	142	20	48	71
35	187	45	77	47	54	39	125	19	46	66
34	190	43	72	48	54	38	124	17	45	65
34	186	41	72	52	56	40	128	20	47	59
100.1	103.3	99.1	102.1	101.9	101.1	101.9	103.4	101.5	101.6	101.6
103.4	112.5	101.6	105.9	106.8	104.4	106.8	108.1	107.5	104.2	108.8
103.4	135.3	107.3	110.1	112.5	109.9	114.1	114.0	115.2	107.4	115.1
103.6	163.7	115.9	115.4	119.6	115.0	122.7	120.9	123.4	112.4	124.5
113.6	160.8	125.1	122.5	129.5	118.5	133.4	129.9	135.5	117.7	138.8
129.9	142.2	159.6	127.8	137.0	118.8	142.2	138.7	143.9	120.8	150.0
144.2	151.0	168.4	134.5	141.6	119.6	147.9	144.7	151.4	125.5	156.7
156.4	151.0	162.2	128.0	141.9	118.8	153.3	149.7	155.4	121.8	162.5
168.2	156.0	131.7	128.4	142.0	119.6	158.2	152.4	159.3	121.7	167.7
179.5	166.4	134.5	133.1	141.6	120.6	164.1	157.0	164.1	123.6	173.8
175.6	168.6	134.8	137.5	141.7	119.7	164.1	157.0	164.1	123.6	173.8
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
101.4	103.9	98.3	103.3	105.0	101.1	104.3	105.1	105.1	102.8	103.6
105.6	124.6	104.2	107.5	110.3	105.9	110.4	110.6	112.9	105.1	112.1
108.3	145.8	110.6	112.0	116.3	110.8	118.6	115.0	117.5	110.1	119.6
118.2	170.6	121.6	116.7	125.5	114.2	127.2	122.8	130.8	114.9	130.7
137.4	156.0	127.7	123.9	135.3	115.7	138.4	134.0	140.9	119.3	145.5
150.0	151.6	127.1	123.9	139.8	114.9	144.7	137.9	148.6	121.3	153.6
166.5	150.2	125.4	126.1	142.4	116.2	149.5	147.5	154.0	122.3	160.1
175.6	160.6	134.1	128.3	141.9	117.1	154.9	150.9	157.5	121.2	165.0
177.4	161.7	134.5	132.0	142.3	120.2	155.9	152.6	158.2	121.6	165.0
179.1	168.1	134.7	132.1	142.9	121.8	158.8	152.9	158.9	121.5	166.0
180.0	168.8	134.3	133.4	142.7	121.8	158.8	153.9	159.3	121.6	167.2
180.2	168.3	134.4	132.0	140.7	116.2	158.3	153.9	159.9	121.3	167.9
180.1	168.8	134.4	133.5	140.8	118.0	159.1	153.4	160.2	121.6	168.7
180.1	169.1	134.7	134.9	140.9	122.6	160.0	153.0	160.0	121.8	170.1
180.0	167.0	134.6	134.7	140.5	122.4	160.5	151.0	159.7	122.1	169.9
180.0	167.3	134.6	135.8	140.6	123.0	160.9	149.8	159.8	122.1	170.2
184.4	167.2	134.8	137.4	140.6	123.2	161.1	153.0	159.7	122.7	170.5
188.1	166.4	134.9	133.3	141.6	116.3	159.9	154.0	161.1	122.4	171.0
188.8	166.3	134.9	135.5	141.7	117.4	161.6	153.8	161.4	123.1	171.1
189.0	166.2	135.0	137.8	141.8	119.1	162.1	154.0	161.4	123.6	171.4
190.6	169.6	135.1	137.1	141.3	120.3	163.8	155.3	163.5	124.1	172.7
191.9	169.9	134.9	138.0	141.4	120.6	164.0	155.7	164.7	124.0	173.4
192.1	168.8	135.1	138.2	141.5	120.5	163.9	155.8	164.7	123.8	173.6
191.8	169.4	135.2	136.1	141.5	114.6	164.5	155.9	164.7	123.5	174.0
192.1	169.4	135.0	137.6	141.7	116.3	164.3	157.4	165.4	123.7	174.3
192.5	169.2	135.0	138.3	142.6	122.3	165.2	159.7	165.8	123.7	175.2
192.7	169.5	134.8	137.8	141.9	122.3	166.3	160.7	165.7	123.5	175.9
192.4	169.9	134.1	139.2	141.9	123.7	166.6	160.0			

# 6.8 RETAIL PRICES

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

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

Source: Office for National Statistics/Eurostat

Notes: 1 Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices (HICPs) are being calculated in each member state of the European Union for the purpose of international comparisons. This is in the context of one of the convergence criteria for monetary union as required by the Maastricht treaty. The rules underlying the construction of the HICPs for EU member states were published in a Commission Regulation of 9 September 1996. The HICPs replace the Interim Indices of Consumer Prices which were published by Eurostat in a monthly news release.  
2 Figures for Irish Republic for 1996 are only available on a quarterly basis.  
3 Percentage change figures for 1996 are estimated.

# 6.8 RETAIL PRICES

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

1985=100	Irish Republic <sup>2</sup>	Italy <sup>3</sup>	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden
<b>Annual averages</b>							
1995	92.7	NA	96.2 e	98.8 p	98.6	97.2	96.6 p
1996	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Monthly</b>							
1995							
Jan	89.3	NA	93.3 e	98.4 p	97.6	95.9	94.9 p
Feb	88.9	97.0	94.0 e	98.5 p	98.2	96.4	95.3 p
Mar	91.1	NA	94.8 e	98.6 p	98.9	96.8	95.9 p
Apr	92.1	NA	95.3 e	98.6 p	99.1	97.3	96.4 p
May	93.0	98.0	95.9 e	98.7 p	98.9	97.2	96.4 p
Jun	93.5	NA	96.5 e	98.8 p	98.7	96.9	96.5 p
Jul	91.8	NA	96.7 e	98.8 p	98.0	96.9	96.5 p
Aug	91.9	98.0	96.9 e	98.8 p	98.1	97.3	96.8 p
Sep	94.1	NA	97.2 e	98.9 p	99.0	97.5	97.2 p
Oct	94.8	NA	97.5 e	99.1 p	99.0	97.8	97.3 p
Nov	95.2	98.4	98.1 e	99.2 p	99.0	97.9	97.6 p
Dec	96.7	NA	98.2 e	99.3 p	98.5	97.9	97.9 p
1996							
Jan	96.3	NA	98.6	99.4	98.9	98.3	98.5 p
Feb	96.1	99.1	99.0	99.5	99.3	98.8	98.7 p
Mar	98.9	NA	99.3	99.6	100.3	99.0	99.1 p
Apr	99.9	NA	99.7	99.8	100.5	99.8	99.7 p
May	100.7	100.0	100.1	99.9	100.2	100.2	100.1 p
Jun	100.9	NA	100.3	99.9	99.7	100.2	100.0 p
Jul	99.1	NA	100.2	100.0	99.5	100.4	100.1 p
Aug	99.0	100.2	100.3	100.1	99.4	100.7	100.4 p
Sep	101.3	NA	100.4	100.1	100.4	100.7	100.7 p
Oct	102.1	NA	100.5	100.3	100.8	100.5	100.8 p
Nov	102.2	100.7	100.9	100.6	100.7	100.7	100.8 p
Dec	103.4	NA	101.0	100.6	100.5	100.7	101.1 p
1997							
Jan	102.7	100.3	101.2	100.7	100.7	101.1	101.3 p
Feb	102.3	100.9	101.3	101.0	100.9	101.2	101.2 p
<b>Increases on a year</b>							
<b>Annual averages</b>							
1996	7.9	NA	4.0 e	1.2 p	1.5	2.9	3.6 p
<b>Monthly</b>							
1996							
Jan	7.8	NA	5.7 e	1.0 p	1.3	2.5	3.8 p
Feb	8.1	2.2	5.3 e	1.0 p	1.1	2.5	3.6 p
Mar	8.6	NA	4.7 e	1.0 p	1.4	2.3	3.3 p
Apr	8.5	NA	4.6 e	1.2 p	1.4	2.6	3.4 p
May	8.3	2.0	4.4 e	1.2 p	1.3	3.1	3.8 p
Jun	7.9	NA	3.9 e	1.1 p	1.0	3.4	3.6 p
Jul	8.0	NA	3.6 e	1.2 p	1.5	3.6	3.7 p
Aug	7.7	2.2	3.5 e	1.3 p	1.3	3.5	3.7 p
Sep	7.7	NA	3.3 e	1.2 p	1.4	3.3	3.6 p
Oct	7.7	NA	3.1 e	1.2 p	1.8	2.8	3.6 p
Nov	7.4	2.3	2.9 e	1.4 p	1.7	2.9	3.3 p
Dec	6.9	NA	2.9 e	1.3 p	2.0	2.9	3.3 p
1997							
Jan	6.6	1.9 p	2.6	1.3	1.8	2.8	2.8 p
Feb	6.5	1.7	2.3	1.5	1.6	2.4	2.5 p

Source: Office for National Statistics/Eurostat



# 6.9 RETAIL PRICES

Selected countries: all items excluding housing costs<sup>1,2</sup>

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

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

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

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

# RETAIL PRICES 6.9

Selected countries: all items excluding housing costs

1990=100	Japan	Canada
<b>Annual averages</b>		
1993	105.9	109.5
1994	106.3	109.6
1995	105.8	112.5
1996	105.8	114.9
<b>Monthly</b>		
1995 Dec	105.6	112.8
1996 Jan	105.4	113.2
Feb	105.2	113.4
Mar	105.4	114.0
Apr	106.2	114.6
May	106.4	115.0
Jun	105.9	114.9
Jul	105.6	114.9
Aug	105.5	115.0
Sep	105.9	115.2
Oct	106.1	115.4
Nov	105.8	116.3
Dec	105.9	116.2
1997 Jan	105.1	116.5
Feb	104.8	116.7
<b>Increases on a year earlier</b>		
<b>Annual averages</b>		
1993	3.0	2.0
1994	2.4	0.2
1995	2.6	-0.5
1996	2.8	0.0
<b>Monthly</b>		
1995 Dec	3.0	2.1
1996 Jan	2.4	-0.8
Feb	2.4	-0.5
Mar	2.6	-0.2
Apr	2.8	0.2
May	2.6	0.1
Jun	2.7	-0.3
Jul	2.8	0.3
Aug	2.7	0.0
Sep	2.8	-0.4
Oct	2.9	0.2
Nov	3.3	0.3
Dec	3.4	0.3
1997 Jan	3.1	-0.3
Feb	3.0	-0.4

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

# 7.1 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

## Economic activity +, seasonally adjusted §§

GREAT BRITAIN	In employment #				ILO unemployed	Total economically active	Economically inactive	All aged 16 and over
	Employees	Self-employed	Govt-supported training and employment programmes §	Unpaid family workers **				
<b>ALL</b>								
Spr 1979	22,600	1,769	..	..	24,369	1,466 X	25,836 X	15,310 X
Spr 1981	21,574	2,191	..	..	23,765	2,521 X	26,286 X	15,654 X
Spr 1983	20,446	2,292	366	..	23,103	2,891 X	25,994 X	16,399 X
Spr 1984	20,673	2,606	321	..	23,626	2,964 X	26,590 X	16,130 X
Spr 1985	20,673	2,606	321	..	23,626	3,143	26,768	15,951
Spr 1986	20,890	2,703	402	..	23,995	3,026	27,021	15,990
Spr 1987	20,982	2,718	414	..	24,117	3,031	27,148	16,100
Spr 1988	21,010	2,957	..	..	24,489	2,946	27,435	16,053
Spr 1989	21,708	3,136	..	..	25,389	2,424	27,813	15,852
Spr 1990	22,269	3,429	490	..	26,195	2,021	28,216	15,623
Spr 1991	22,488	3,471	458	..	26,421	1,925	28,346	15,616
Spr 1992	22,132	3,318	418	..	25,883	2,361	28,243	15,835
Spr 1993	21,577	3,147	356	176	25,255	2,745	28,000	16,159
Aut 1992	21,443	3,086	343	176	25,048	2,857	27,905	16,285
Win 1992/3	21,373	3,084	325	152	24,934	2,965	27,899	16,304
Spr 1993	21,371	3,103	333	145	24,959	2,909	27,868	16,313
Sum 1993	21,363	3,111	329	151	24,953	2,879	27,832	16,398
Aut 1993	21,404	3,140	323	140	25,007	2,851	27,858	16,388
Win 1993/4	21,404	3,193	323	135	25,055	2,798	27,853	16,409
Spr 1994	21,475	3,219	315	140	25,150	2,716	27,865	16,412
Sum 1994	21,557	3,220	296	138	25,211	2,667	27,878	16,415
Aut 1994	21,597	3,263	291	142	25,293	2,523	27,816	16,507
Win 1994/5	21,644	3,289	277	128	25,338	2,457	27,795	16,557
Spr 1995	21,774	3,274	287	133	25,412	2,435	27,846	16,534
Sum 1995	21,894	3,242	254	125	25,515	2,408	27,923	16,487
Aut 1995	21,945	3,238	246	131	25,560	2,383	27,944	16,504
Win 1995/6	22,062	3,219	235	118	25,634	2,334	27,968	16,517
Spr 1996	22,085	3,213	225	122	25,645	2,321	27,966	16,556
Sum 1996	22,096	3,289	225	114	25,724	2,255	27,978	16,582
Aut 1996	22,252	3,283	200	115	25,851	2,221	28,072	16,527
<b>Changes</b>								
Sum 96 - Aut 96	156	-6	-24	1	127	-33	94	-55
Per cent	0.7	-0.2	-10.8	1.2	0.5	-1.5	0.3	-0.3
<b>MEN</b>								
Spr 1979	13,381	1,449	..	..	14,830	787 X	15,617 X	4,067 X
Spr 1981	12,427	1,753	..	..	14,180	1,583 X	15,763 X	4,324 X
Spr 1983	11,672	1,759	221	..	13,651	1,838 X	15,490 X	4,842 X
Spr 1984	11,643	1,988	201	..	13,845	1,802 X	15,647 X	4,872 X
Spr 1985	11,643	1,988	201	..	13,845	1,861	15,707	4,813
Spr 1986	11,683	2,039	255	..	13,977	1,818	15,795	4,886
Spr 1987	11,583	2,057	278	..	13,920	1,817	15,736	5,071
Spr 1988	11,487	2,231	329	..	14,052	1,755	15,807	5,138
Spr 1989	11,836	2,375	339	..	14,552	1,425	15,978	5,074
Spr 1990	12,082	2,647	296	..	15,029	1,173	16,101	5,058
Spr 1991	11,803	2,535	252	..	14,598	1,122	16,150	5,099
Spr 1992	11,363	2,374	234	54	14,025	1,835	15,860	5,251
Aut 1992	11,250	2,318	221	55	13,845	1,919	15,763	5,632
Win 1992/3	11,180	2,329	207	46	13,763	1,983	15,746	5,662
Spr 1993	11,154	2,321	219	41	13,735	1,955	15,690	5,730
Sum 1993	11,147	2,331	219	47	13,744	1,907	15,651	5,782
Aut 1993	11,178	2,346	215	42	13,781	1,882	15,683	5,785
Win 1993/4	11,189	2,383	218	37	13,826	1,837	15,663	5,801
Spr 1994	11,209	2,414	207	47	13,877	1,797	15,673	5,806
Sum 1994	11,252	2,425	194	49	13,920	1,774	15,693	5,801
Aut 1994	11,313	2,458	192	44	14,007	1,664	15,670	5,846
Win 1994/5	11,317	2,478	187	41	14,022	1,611	15,633	5,904
Spr 1995	11,380	2,480	173	40	14,073	1,582	15,655	5,904
Sum 1995	11,447	2,447	160	44	14,098	1,564	15,664	5,916
Aut 1995	11,469	2,448	158	42	14,117	1,542	15,660	5,945
Win 1995/6	11,523	2,419	148	35	14,125	1,539	15,664	5,965
Spr 1996	11,551	2,403	142	40	14,137	1,525	15,662	5,992
Sum 1996	11,542	2,466	143	37	14,187	1,472	15,659	6,019
Aut 1996	11,637	2,459	122	40	14,258	1,432	15,690	6,014
<b>Changes</b>								
Sum 96 - Aut 96	95	-6	-21	3	71	-40	31	-6
Per cent	0.8	-0.3	-14.7	8.5	0.5	-2.7	0.2	-0.1
<b>WOMEN</b>								
Spr 1979	9,220	319	..	..	9,539	679 X	10,218 X	11,243 X
Spr 1981	9,147	438	..	..	9,585	937 X	10,522 X	11,330 X
Spr 1983	8,774	533	145	..	9,452	1,053 X	10,505 X	11,557 X
Spr 1984	9,039	619	120	..	9,780	1,162 X	10,943 X	12,200 X
Spr 1985	9,207	664	147	..	9,780	1,282 X	11,062 X	11,138 X
Spr 1986	9,399	661	136	..	10,018	1,208	11,226	11,104
Spr 1987	9,522	727	185	..	10,197	1,214	11,411	11,029
Spr 1988	9,872	761	202	..	10,437	1,191	11,628	11,015
Spr 1989	10,285	803	177	..	10,836	999	11,835	10,778
Spr 1990	10,406	824	162	..	11,267	848	12,116	10,565
Spr 1991	10,329	784	166	..	11,393	803	12,196	10,517
Spr 1992	10,214	773	122	122	11,285	891	12,176	10,584
Aut 1992	10,194	767	122	121	11,203	938	12,142	10,653
Win 1992/3	10,193	755	118	105	11,172	982	12,153	10,642
Spr 1993	10,217	788	114	104	11,224	954	12,178	10,619
Sum 1993	10,215	780	110	104	11,210	972	12,182	10,616
Aut 1993	10,226	794	108	98	11,226	969	12,195	10,603
Win 1993/4	10,216	810	105	98	11,229	961	12,190	10,608
Spr 1994	10,265	806	108	93	11,273	919	12,192	10,606
Sum 1994	10,305	794	103	89	11,291	893	12,185	10,613
Aut 1994	10,284	805	99	98	11,286	859	12,146	10,661
Win 1994/5	10,327	810	90	88	11,316	845	12,161	10,653
Spr 1995	10,357	795	93	93	11,339	853	12,191	10,631
Sum 1995	10,447	795	94	81	11,417	842	12,259	10,571
Aut 1995	10,476	789	89	88	11,443	841	12,284	10,559
Win 1995/6	10,539	800	87	83	11,509	796	12,305	10,551
Spr 1996	10,534	810	82	83	11,509	796	12,305	10,554
Sum 1996	10,554	823	82	77	11,537	782	12,319	10,562
Aut 1996	10,615	824	79	75	11,593	789	12,382	10,513
<b>Changes</b>								
Sum 96 - Aut 96	60	0	-3	-2	56	7	63	-49
Per cent	0.6	0.0	-3.9	-2.2	0.5	0.9	0.5	-0.5

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

# 7.2 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

## Economic activity +, not seasonally adjusted

GREAT BRITAIN	In employment #				ILO unemployed	Total economically active	Economically inactive	All aged 16 and over
	Employees	Self-employed	Govt-supported training and employment programmes §	Unpaid family workers**				
<b>ALL</b>								
Spr 1979	22,432	1,778	..	..	24,210	1,428 X	25,638 X	15,507 X
Spr 1981	21,405	2,201	..	..	23,606	2,483 X	26,089 X	15,851 X
Spr 1983	20,288	2,301	355	..	22,944	2,853 X	25,797 X	16,596 X
Spr 1984	20,515	2,616	311	..	23,467	2,926 X	26,393 X	16,327 X
Spr 1985	20,515	2,616	311	..	23,467	3,105	26,571	16,148
Spr 1986	20,852	2,713	390	..	23,850	2,990	26,840	16,171
Spr 1987	20,892	2,729	400	..	23,984	2,996	26,979	16,267
Spr 1988	21,601	3,148	527	..	25,279	2,912	27,280	16,208
Spr 1989	22,167	3,441	478	..	26,093	2,392	27,671	15,994
Spr 1990	22,388	3,482	448	..	26,324	1,989	28,083	15,757
Spr 1991	22,034	3,330	412	..	25,792	1,894	28,218	15,745
Spr 1992	21,520	3,147	364	176	25,206	2,329	28,121	15,957
Aut 1992	21,480	3,108	350	176	25,114	2,684	27,890	16,269

# 7.3 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Economic activity + by age

GREAT BRITAIN	SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED							THOUSANDS	
	All aged 16 and over			Age groups								
	All	Men	Women	All	16-17	16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (Men) 50-59 (Women)	65 & over (M) 60 & over (W)	
<b>In employment*</b>												
Spr 1984	2,626	1,384	1,242	2,626	819	1,956	2,942	5,189	7,878	4,780	722	
Spr 1985	2,626	1,384	1,242	2,626	819	1,956	2,942	5,189	7,878	4,780	722	
Spr 1986	2,626	1,384	1,242	2,626	819	1,956	2,942	5,189	7,878	4,780	722	
Spr 1987	2,626	1,384	1,242	2,626	819	1,956	2,942	5,189	7,878	4,780	722	
Spr 1988	2,626	1,384	1,242	2,626	819	1,956	2,942	5,189	7,878	4,780	722	
Spr 1989	2,626	1,384	1,242	2,626	819	1,956	2,942	5,189	7,878	4,780	722	
Spr 1990	2,626	1,384	1,242	2,626	819	1,956	2,942	5,189	7,878	4,780	722	
Spr 1991	2,626	1,384	1,242	2,626	819	1,956	2,942	5,189	7,878	4,780	722	
Spr 1992	2,626	1,384	1,242	2,626	819	1,956	2,942	5,189	7,878	4,780	722	
Spr 1992/3	2,626	1,384	1,242	2,626	819	1,956	2,942	5,189	7,878	4,780	722	
Spr 1993	2,626	1,384	1,242	2,626	819	1,956	2,942	5,189	7,878	4,780	722	
Sum 1993	2,626	1,384	1,242	2,626	819	1,956	2,942	5,189	7,878	4,780	722	
Aut 1993	2,626	1,384	1,242	2,626	819	1,956	2,942	5,189	7,878	4,780	722	
Win 1993/4	2,626	1,384	1,242	2,626	819	1,956	2,942	5,189	7,878	4,780	722	
Spr 1994	2,626	1,384	1,242	2,626	819	1,956	2,942	5,189	7,878	4,780	722	
Sum 1994	2,626	1,384	1,242	2,626	819	1,956	2,942	5,189	7,878	4,780	722	
Aut 1994	2,626	1,384	1,242	2,626	819	1,956	2,942	5,189	7,878	4,780	722	
Win 1994/5	2,626	1,384	1,242	2,626	819	1,956	2,942	5,189	7,878	4,780	722	
Spr 1995	2,626	1,384	1,242	2,626	819	1,956	2,942	5,189	7,878	4,780	722	
Sum 1995	2,626	1,384	1,242	2,626	819	1,956	2,942	5,189	7,878	4,780	722	
Aut 1995	2,626	1,384	1,242	2,626	819	1,956	2,942	5,189	7,878	4,780	722	
Win 1995/6	2,626	1,384	1,242	2,626	819	1,956	2,942	5,189	7,878	4,780	722	
Spr 1996	2,626	1,384	1,242	2,626	819	1,956	2,942	5,189	7,878	4,780	722	
Sum 1996	2,626	1,384	1,242	2,626	819	1,956	2,942	5,189	7,878	4,780	722	
Aut 1996	2,626	1,384	1,242	2,626	819	1,956	2,942	5,189	7,878	4,780	722	
<b>ILO unemployed*</b>												
Spr 1984	143	86	57	143	227	551	630	723	691	450	59	
Spr 1985	143	86	57	143	227	551	630	723	691	450	59	
Spr 1986	143	86	57	143	227	551	630	723	691	450	59	
Spr 1987	143	86	57	143	227	551	630	723	691	450	59	
Spr 1988	143	86	57	143	227	551	630	723	691	450	59	
Spr 1989	143	86	57	143	227	551	630	723	691	450	59	
Spr 1990	143	86	57	143	227	551	630	723	691	450	59	
Spr 1991	143	86	57	143	227	551	630	723	691	450	59	
Spr 1992	143	86	57	143	227	551	630	723	691	450	59	
Spr 1992/3	143	86	57	143	227	551	630	723	691	450	59	
Spr 1993	143	86	57	143	227	551	630	723	691	450	59	
Sum 1993	143	86	57	143	227	551	630	723	691	450	59	
Aut 1993	143	86	57	143	227	551	630	723	691	450	59	
Win 1993/4	143	86	57	143	227	551	630	723	691	450	59	
Spr 1994	143	86	57	143	227	551	630	723	691	450	59	
Sum 1994	143	86	57	143	227	551	630	723	691	450	59	
Aut 1994	143	86	57	143	227	551	630	723	691	450	59	
Win 1994/5	143	86	57	143	227	551	630	723	691	450	59	
Spr 1995	143	86	57	143	227	551	630	723	691	450	59	
Sum 1995	143	86	57	143	227	551	630	723	691	450	59	
Aut 1995	143	86	57	143	227	551	630	723	691	450	59	
Win 1995/6	143	86	57	143	227	551	630	723	691	450	59	
Spr 1996	143	86	57	143	227	551	630	723	691	450	59	
Sum 1996	143	86	57	143	227	551	630	723	691	450	59	
Aut 1996	143	86	57	143	227	551	630	723	691	450	59	
<b>Economically inactive</b>												
Spr 1984	951	481	470	951	708	1,078	813	1,586	1,656	2,247	798	
Spr 1985	951	481	470	951	708	1,078	813	1,586	1,656	2,247	798	
Spr 1986	951	481	470	951	708	1,078	813	1,586	1,656	2,247	798	
Spr 1987	951	481	470	951	708	1,078	813	1,586	1,656	2,247	798	
Spr 1988	951	481	470	951	708	1,078	813	1,586	1,656	2,247	798	
Spr 1989	951	481	470	951	708	1,078	813	1,586	1,656	2,247	798	
Spr 1990	951	481	470	951	708	1,078	813	1,586	1,656	2,247	798	
Spr 1991	951	481	470	951	708	1,078	813	1,586	1,656	2,247	798	
Spr 1992	951	481	470	951	708	1,078	813	1,586	1,656	2,247	798	
Spr 1992/3	951	481	470	951	708	1,078	813	1,586	1,656	2,247	798	
Spr 1993	951	481	470	951	708	1,078	813	1,586	1,656	2,247	798	
Sum 1993	951	481	470	951	708	1,078	813	1,586	1,656	2,247	798	
Aut 1993	951	481	470	951	708	1,078	813	1,586	1,656	2,247	798	
Win 1993/4	951	481	470	951	708	1,078	813	1,586	1,656	2,247	798	
Spr 1994	951	481	470	951	708	1,078	813	1,586	1,656	2,247	798	
Sum 1994	951	481	470	951	708	1,078	813	1,586	1,656	2,247	798	
Aut 1994	951	481	470	951	708	1,078	813	1,586	1,656	2,247	798	
Win 1994/5	951	481	470	951	708	1,078	813	1,586	1,656	2,247	798	
Spr 1995	951	481	470	951	708	1,078	813	1,586	1,656	2,247	798	
Sum 1995	951	481	470	951	708	1,078	813	1,586	1,656	2,247	798	
Aut 1995	951	481	470	951	708	1,078	813	1,586	1,656	2,247	798	
Win 1995/6	951	481	470	951	708	1,078	813	1,586	1,656	2,247	798	
Spr 1996	951	481	470	951	708	1,078	813	1,586	1,656	2,247	798	
Sum 1996	951	481	470	951	708	1,078	813	1,586	1,656	2,247	798	
Aut 1996	951	481	470	951	708	1,078	813	1,586	1,656	2,247	798	
<b>Economic activity rate + per cent</b>												
Spr 1984	76.5	76.4	76.5	76.5	69.9	69.9	69.9	78.8	83.8	83.8	83.8	
Spr 1985	76.5	76.4	76.5	76.5	69.9	69.9	69.9	78.8	83.8	83.8	83.8	
Spr 1986	76.5	76.4	76.5	76.5	69.9	69.9	69.9	78.8	83.8	83.8	83.8	
Spr 1987	76.5	76.4	76.5	76.5	69.9	69.9	69.9	78.8	83.8	83.8	83.8	
Spr 1988	76.5	76.4	76.5	76.5	69.9	69.9	69.9	78.8	83.8	83.8	83.8	
Spr 1989	76.5	76.4	76.5	76.5	69.9	69.9	69.9	78.8	83.8	83.8	83.8	
Spr 1990	76.5	76.4	76.5	76.5	69.9	69.9	69.9	78.8	83.8	83.8	83.8	
Spr 1991	76.5	76.4	76.5	76.5	69.9	69.9	69.9	78.8	83.8	83.8	83.8	
Spr 1992	76.5	76.4	76.5	76.5	69.9	69.9	69.9	78.8	83.8	83.8	83.8	
Spr 1992/3	76.5	76.4	76.5	76.5	69.9	69.9	69.9	78.8	83.8	83.8	83.8	
Spr 1993	76.5	76.4	76.5	76.5	69.9	69.9	69.9	78.8	83.8	83.8	83.8	
Sum 1993	76.5	76.4	76.5	76.5	69.9	69.9	69.9	78.8	83.8	83.8	83.8	
Aut 1993	76.5	76.4	76.5	76.5	69.9	69.9	69.9	78.8	83.8	83.8	83.8	
Win 1993/4	76.5	76.4	76.5	76.5	69.9	69.9	69.9	78.8	83.8	83.8	83.8	
Spr 1994	76.5	76.4	76.5	76.5	69.9	69.9	69.9	78.8	83.8	83.8	83.8	
Sum 1994	76.5	76.4	76.5	76.5	69.9	69.9	69.9	78.8	83.8	83.8	83.8	
Aut 1994	76.5	76.4	76.5	76.5	69.9	69.9	69.9	78.8	83.8	83.8	83.8	
Win 1994/5	76.5	76.4										

# 7.5 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

## Alternative measures of unemployment

GREAT BRITAIN	ILO unemployment measure		Claimant unemployment measure +							THOUSANDS	
	Seasonally adjusted		Not ILO unemployed								
	Claimants	Non claimants	Total	Difference	Total #	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive		In employment		Total
							Economically inactive	In employment			
<b>ALL</b>											
Spr 1984			3,143	369	2,774						
Spr 1985			3,026	115	2,911						
Spr 1986			3,031	38	2,993						
Spr 1987			2,946	147	2,799						
Spr 1988			2,424	154	2,270						
Spr 1989			2,021	279	1,742						
Spr 1990			1,925	422	1,502						
Spr 1991			2,361	294	2,067						
Spr 1992	1,798	947	2,745	157	2,588	1,798	496	294	790		
Sum 1992	1,828	957	2,785	126	2,659	1,828	568	264	831		
Aut 1992	1,883	974	2,857	94	2,763	1,883	543	337	880		
Win 1992/3	1,938	1,027	2,965	104	2,861	1,938	584	339	923		
Spr 1993	1,909	1,000	2,909	72	2,837	1,909	574	354	928		
Sum 1993	1,862	1,017	2,879	72	2,807	1,862	633	312	945		
Aut 1993	1,820	1,031	2,851	104	2,747	1,820	584	340	913		
Win 1993/4	1,762	1,036	2,798	123	2,675	1,762	583	340	927		
Spr 1994	1,698	1,018	2,716	119	2,597	1,698	559	340	913		
Sum 1994	1,657	1,010	2,667	150	2,518	1,657	544	317	899		
Aut 1994	1,551	972	2,523	105	2,417	1,551	536	330	891		
Win 1994/5	1,480	977	2,457	149	2,307	1,480	544	284	828		
Spr 1995	1,443	991	2,435	189	2,246	1,443	500	303	803		
Sum 1995	1,399	1,009	2,408	191	2,217	1,399	519	299	818		
Aut 1995	1,412	971	2,383	212	2,171	1,412	494	265	759		
Win 1995/6	1,379	956	2,334	202	2,132	1,379	474	279	753		
Spr 1996	1,327	994	2,321	229	2,093	1,327	468	297	766		
Sum 1996	1,255	999	2,255	213	2,041	1,255	481	305	786		
Aut 1996	1,147	1,075	2,221	293	1,928	1,147	470	311	781		
<b>Changes</b>											
Sum 96 - Aut 96	-108	75	-33		-114	-108	-11	6	-5		
Aut 95 - Aut 96	-265	103	-162		-243	-265	-24	46	22		
<b>MEN</b>											
Spr 1984			1,861	-95	1,956						
Spr 1985			1,818	-208	2,026						
Spr 1986			1,817	-251	2,067						
Spr 1987			1,755	-188	1,943						
Spr 1988			1,425	-150	1,575						
Spr 1989			1,173	-62	1,234						
Spr 1990			1,122	22	1,100						
Spr 1991			1,470	-92	1,562						
Spr 1992	1,409	426	1,835	-146	1,981	1,409	354	218	572		
Sum 1992	1,437	420	1,857	-181	2,038	1,437	404	197	601		
Aut 1992	1,482	436	1,919	-202	2,120	1,482	379	259	638		
Win 1992/3	1,516	467	1,983	-212	2,195	1,516	420	259	679		
Spr 1993	1,481	474	1,955	-221	2,176	1,481	416	280	695		
Sum 1993	1,443	464	1,907	-247	2,154	1,443	468	243	711		
Aut 1993	1,403	479	1,882	-224	2,106	1,403	434	263	703		
Win 1993/4	1,364	476	1,840	-217	2,057	1,364	431	259	690		
Spr 1994	1,320	476	1,797	-194	1,990	1,320	396	274	670		
Sum 1994	1,287	487	1,774	-149	1,923	1,287	385	257	642		
Aut 1994	1,217	446	1,664	-182	1,846	1,217	372	221	614		
Win 1994/5	1,147	465	1,611	-149	1,761	1,147	393	238	633		
Spr 1995	1,129	452	1,582	-131	1,712	1,129	345	238	604		
Sum 1995	1,084	482	1,566	-122	1,688	1,084	369	235	604		
Aut 1995	1,092	451	1,542	-110	1,653	1,092	357	204	561		
Win 1995/6	1,085	454	1,539	-85	1,624	1,085	330	209	539		
Spr 1996	1,034	491	1,525	-66	1,591	1,034	336	221	557		
Sum 1996	987	485	1,472	-76	1,548	987	335	226	561		
Aut 1996	894	538	1,432	-32	1,464	894	340	230	570		
<b>Changes</b>											
Sum 96 - Aut 96	-93	53	-40		-84	-93	5	4	9		
Aut 95 - Aut 96	-197	87	-111		-189	-197	-17	25	9		
<b>WOMEN</b>											
Spr 1984			1,282	464	817						
Spr 1985			1,208	323	885						
Spr 1986			1,214	288	926						
Spr 1987			1,191	335	856						
Spr 1988			999	304	695						
Spr 1989			848	340	508						
Spr 1990			803	401	402						
Spr 1991			891	386	505						
Spr 1992	389	520	910	607	303	389	142	76	218		
Sum 1992	391	537	928	307	622	391	164	67	231		
Aut 1992	401	538	938	295	643	401	164	78	242		
Win 1992/3	422	560	982	316	665	422	164	80	244		
Spr 1993	428	526	954	294	661	428	158	75	232		
Sum 1993	418	553	972	319	653	418	165	70	234		
Aut 1993	417	552	969	328	641	417	151	74	224		
Win 1993/4	398	563	961	340	621	398	152	72	223		
Spr 1994	378	541	919	313	607	378	163	65	228		
Sum 1994	370	524	893	299	595	370	159	66	225		
Aut 1994	334	525	859	287	572	334	165	73	238		
Win 1994/5	333	512	845	299	547	333	151	63	214		
Spr 1995	314	539	853	319	533	314	154	65	220		
Sum 1995	316	527	842	313	529	316	150	64	214		
Aut 1995	320	521	841	322	519	320	137	61	198		
Win 1995/6	294	502	796	287	509	294	144	71	215		
Spr 1996	293	504	796	295	501	293	132	77	209		
Sum 1996	268	514	782	289	493	268	146	80	225		
Aut 1996	253	537	789	326	464	253	130	82	211		
<b>Changes</b>											
Sum 96 - Aut 96	-15	22	7		-29	-15	-16	2	-14		
Aut 95 - Aut 96	-68	16	-52		-55	-68	-8	21	13		

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

# LABOUR FORCE SURVEY 7.6

## Alternative measures of unemployment

GREAT BRITAIN	ILO unemployment measure		Claimant unemployment measure +							THOUSANDS	
	Not seasonally adjusted		Not ILO unemployed								
	Claimants	Non claimants	Total	Difference	Total #	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive		In employment		Total
							Economically inactive	In employment			
<b>ALL</b>											
Spr 1984	2,233	872	3,105	114	2,991	2,233	574	184	758		
Spr 1985	2,164	826	2,990	-149	3,139	2,164	778	197	975		
Spr 1986	2,202	794	2,996	-186	3,181	2,202	783	196	980		
Spr 1987	2,096	815	2,912	-41	2,952	2,096	673	183	856		
Spr 1988	1,655	737	2,392	-10	2,401	1,655	568	178	746		
Spr 1989	1,143	846	1,989	214	1,775	1,143	423	209	632		
Spr 1990	1,034	860	1,894	373	1,520	1,034	300	186	486		
Spr 1991	1,447	883	2,329	243	2,086	1,447	390	250	640		
Spr 1992	1,790	894	2,684	71	2,613	1,790	517	306	823		
Sum 1992	1,828	1,018	2,846	189	2,657	1,828	567	293	829		
Aut 1992	1,861	987	2,847	113	2,735	1,861	540	335	874		
Win 1992/3	1,970	997	2,967	45	2,922	1,970	602	350	952		
Spr 1993	1,901	948	2,849	-18	2,867	1,901	598	368	966		
Sum 1993	1,862	1,080	2,942	131	2,811	1,862	636	313	949		
Aut 1993	1,797	1,045	2,842	120	2,721	1,797	583	342	924		
Win 1993/4	1,791	999	2,790	53	2,737	1,791	604	342	946		
Spr 1994	1,689	967	2,656	32	2,624	1,689	582	353	935		
Sum 1994	1,658	1,077	2,734	212	2,523	1,658	547	318	865		
Aut 1994	1,526	991	2,517	125	2,392	1,526	536	329	866		

# 7.7 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

## Job-related training received by employees

GREAT BRITAIN All who received job-related training in the last 4 weeks

Seasonally adjusted Not seasonally adjusted

THOUSANDS

All of working age +	Age Groups				
	16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-59/64
<b>ALL</b>					
Sr 1984	1				
Sr 1985	1				
Sr 1986	1				
Sr 1987	1				
Sr 1988	1				
Sr 1989	1				
Sr 1990	1				
Sr 1991	1				
Sr 1992	1				
Aut 1992	1				
Win 1992/3	1				
Sr 1993	1				
Aut 1993	1				
Win 1993/4	1				
Sr 1994	1				
Aut 1994	1				
Win 1994/5	1				
Sr 1995	1				
Aut 1995	1				
Win 1995/6	1				
Sr 1996	1				
Aut 1996	1				
<b>Men</b>					
Sr 1984	1				
Sr 1985	1				
Sr 1986	1				
Sr 1987	1				
Sr 1988	1				
Sr 1989	1				
Sr 1990	1				
Sr 1991	1				
Sr 1992	1				
Aut 1992	1				
Win 1992/3	1				
Sr 1993	1				
Aut 1993	1				
Win 1993/4	1				
Sr 1994	1				
Aut 1994	1				
Win 1994/5	1				
Sr 1995	1				
Aut 1995	1				
Win 1995/6	1				
Sr 1996	1				
Aut 1996	1				
<b>Women</b>					
Sr 1984	1				
Sr 1985	1				
Sr 1986	1				
Sr 1987	1				
Sr 1988	1				
Sr 1989	1				
Sr 1990	1				
Sr 1991	1				
Sr 1992	1				
Aut 1992	1				
Win 1992/3	1				
Sr 1993	1				
Aut 1993	1				
Win 1993/4	1				
Sr 1994	1				
Aut 1994	1				
Win 1994/5	1				
Sr 1995	1				
Aut 1995	1				
Win 1995/6	1				
Sr 1996	1				
Aut 1996	1				

% of all employees #

Seasonally adjusted Not seasonally adjusted

PERCENT

All of working age +	Age Groups				
	16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-59/64
<b>ALL</b>					
Sr 1984	1				
Sr 1985	1				
Sr 1986	1				
Sr 1987	1				
Sr 1988	1				
Sr 1989	1				
Sr 1990	1				
Sr 1991	1				
Sr 1992	1				
Aut 1992	1				
Win 1992/3	1				
Sr 1993	1				
Aut 1993	1				
Win 1993/4	1				
Sr 1994	1				
Aut 1994	1				
Win 1994/5	1				
Sr 1995	1				
Aut 1995	1				
Win 1995/6	1				
Sr 1996	1				
Aut 1996	1				
<b>Men</b>					
Sr 1984	1				
Sr 1985	1				
Sr 1986	1				
Sr 1987	1				
Sr 1988	1				
Sr 1989	1				
Sr 1990	1				
Sr 1991	1				
Sr 1992	1				
Aut 1992	1				
Win 1992/3	1				
Sr 1993	1				
Aut 1993	1				
Win 1993/4	1				
Sr 1994	1				
Aut 1994	1				
Win 1994/5	1				
Sr 1995	1				
Aut 1995	1				
Win 1995/6	1				
Sr 1996	1				
Aut 1996	1				
<b>Women</b>					
Sr 1984	1				
Sr 1985	1				
Sr 1986	1				
Sr 1987	1				
Sr 1988	1				
Sr 1989	1				
Sr 1990	1				
Sr 1991	1				
Sr 1992	1				
Aut 1992	1				
Win 1992/3	1				
Sr 1993	1				
Aut 1993	1				
Win 1993/4	1				
Sr 1994	1				
Aut 1994	1				
Win 1994/5	1				
Sr 1995	1				
Aut 1995	1				
Win 1995/6	1				
Sr 1996	1				
Aut 1996	1				

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

# LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

## Average actual weekly hours<sup>+</sup> of work by industry sector, 7.8 HOURS

GREAT BRITAIN

SIC 92 (Standard Industrial Classification)

Seasonally adjusted Not Seasonally adjusted

Total	Seasonally adjusted		Not Seasonally adjusted		Agriculture and fishing	Energy and water	Manuf and water	Constr-cturing	Distribution	Transport hotels & Catering	Banking, & comms	Public finance & insurance etc	Other admin education & health	Total services	Services
	Average (millions) #	Total	Average (millions) #	Total											
<b>ALL</b>															
Sr 1984	782	33.1	790	33.7	47.7	28.2	36.3	38.2	32.5	37.8	34.5	29.1	30.2	31.7	
Sr 1985	810	33.8	818	34.4	47.1	35.0	37.1	38.2	33.1	38.6	33.6	29.8	30.1	32.3	
Sr 1986	814	33.8	823	34.4	47.4	36.9	37.2	38.3	33.2	38.9	33.9	29.2	30.6	32.3	
Sr 1987	821	33.6	830	34.1	47.4	36.2	37.1	38.3	32.8	39.0	33.1	28.9	31.4	32.1	
Sr 1988	872	34.4	882	34.9	47.7	37.0	38.1	39.8	33.2	39.4	34.4	29.7	31.4	32.7	
Sr 1989	894	34.2	905	34.7	49.0	37.4	37.6	39.3	33.1	39.7	34.0	29.3	31.5	32.6	
Sr 1990	894	33.9	905	34.4	47.5	37.2	37.5	39.4	32.7	38.4	33.9	29.0	31.8	32.2	
Sr 1991	876	33.9	887	34.4	48.0	37.8	37.2	39.0	32.7	38.7	33.9	29.0	31.2	32.4	
Sr 1992	832	33.1	835	33.3	45.8	37.0	36.2	37.1	32.1	37.7	33.9	28.8	30.6	32.2	
Aut 1992	829	33.1	828	32.9	45.7	36.9	35.8	37.7	32.1	37.3	33.8	27.3	30.5	31.0	
Win 1992/3	826	33.2	853	34.1	43.7	37.6	37.4	38.5	32.3	38.3	35.8	30.0	31.1	32.3	
Sr 1993	822	33.1	795	32.2	40.4	36.2	34.5	35.0	31.0	36.8	32.3	28.6	29.6	30.9	
Aut 1993	820	33.0	833	33.6	43.3	37.5	36.9	38.2	31.9	38.0	33.4	29.3	30.8	31.8	
Win 1993/4	823	33.1	811	32.5	43.3	37.1	35.1	37.7	31.6	37.7	32.5	27.1	30.1	30.7	
Sr 1994	820	32.9	846	33.9	42.5	38.2	37.3	39.2	32.0	38.4	33.7	29.8	30.3	32.0	
Aut 1994	829	33.2	801	32.3	40.3	35.1	34.9	35.3	31.2	38.0	32.7	28.6	28.3	31.0	
Win 1994/5	832	33.2	845	33.8	44.4	36.9	37.2	38.5	32.0	38.9	34.4	29.5	29.2	32.0	
Sr 1995	835	33.3	824	32.6	46.5	36.0	35.4	38.5	31.6	38.4	32.9	27.1	29.5	30.8	
Aut 1995	840	33.3	867	34.3	45.0	38.1	37.8	39.7	32.4	39.1	34.4	30.2	30.1	32.4	
Win 1995/6	845	33.5	817	32.5	41.0	36.6	35.5	36.0	31.5	37.8	32.8	28.5	28.4	31.0	
Sr 1996	848	33.5	861	34.1	45.8	38.6	37.7	39.0	32.0	39.0	34.1	29.7	30.6	32.2	
Aut 1996	848	33.3	836	32.7	46.4	36.4	35.7	39.0	31.2	38.0	34.1	29.7	30.6	32.2	
<b>Men</b>															
Sr 1984	530	38.3	536	38.9	52.4	28.2	38.9	39.5	41.5	39.8	37.3	36.3	37.9	38.9	
Sr 1985	545	39.1	551	39.8	52.2	35.9	39.6	39.6	41.7	40.6	37.0	37.2	37.6	39.5	
Sr 1986	545	39.3	551	39.9	51.9	37.9	39.7	39.6	42.1	40.9	39.0	36.6	37.5	39.6	
Sr 1987	551	39.3	557	39.9	52.1	37.2	39.7	39.7	41.8	41.6	38.2	36.6	38.3	39.5	
Sr 1988	581	40.0	587	40.6	52.1	38.1	40.8	41.1	41.4	41.8	39.6	37.3	38.3	39.9	
Sr 1989	595	40.0	602	40.6	53.3	38.7	40.5	40.6	41.4	42.4	39.3	37.3	38.7	40.0	
Sr 1990	593	39.5	600	40.1	53.1	38.5	40.2	40.9	40.8	41.3	39.2	36.8	38.5	39.4	
Sr 1991	575	39.4	582	40.1	52.0	39.1	39.7	40.3	41.3	41.5	39.1	37.2	38.0	39.6	
Sr 1992	538	38.6	540	38.9	49.9	38.8	38.7	38.9	40.2	4					

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

Period ending	Training For Work			Youth Training (including Youth Credits)			Modern Apprenticeships		
	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain
	THOUSANDS								
1994 May	119.9	14.3	134.2	235.7	31.8	267.5			
Jun	116.2	14.2	130.3	231.3	32.5	263.7			
Jul	108.2	13.7	121.9	241.8	32.1	273.9			
Aug	104.0	13.8	117.8	242.1	32.3	274.5			
Sep	103.2	14.1	117.3	242.4	33.0	275.4			
Oct	113.7	14.3	128.0	252.4	33.2	285.6			
Nov	116.6	14.7	131.3	254.4	33.3	287.7			
Dec	118.1	14.2	132.3	255.7	33.0	288.7			
1995 Jan	115.8	14.4	130.2	253.2	34.0	287.2			
Feb	117.0	14.6	131.6	252.7	34.3	287.0			
Mar	103.4	14.4	117.8	239.5	33.6	273.1			
Apr	82.1	14.0	96.1	229.0	31.7	260.8	1.7	1.7	
May	79.3	13.8	93.2	228.7	31.1	259.8	1.8	1.8	
Jun	75.9	13.6	89.5	227.0	31.5	258.4	1.8	0.0	1.9
Jul	69.3	13.1	82.4	237.5	31.3	268.8	2.4	0.0	2.5
Aug	65.0	12.9	77.9	239.9	31.8	271.7	3.2	0.0	3.2
Sep	63.1	12.8	76.0	240.1	33.0	273.1	6.1	0.0	6.1
Oct	66.6	13.0	79.6	245.6	32.0	277.5	11.1	0.0	11.1
Nov	68.8	13.0	81.8	246.0	32.7	278.7	14.2	0.0	14.2
Dec	70.5	12.8	83.3	244.5	34.5	279.0	16.8	0.1	17.0
1996 Jan	68.8	12.7	81.5	236.4	34.8	271.1	21.0	0.1	21.1
Feb	71.8	13.4	85.2	232.0	35.7	267.6	24.1	0.1	24.2
Mar	72.7	13.0	85.7	224.1	35.2	259.3	27.8	0.2	28.0
Apr	67.2	13.4	80.6	216.2	30.9	247.1	30.7	1.5	32.2
May	66.9	13.6	80.5	213.2	30.3	243.5	32.7	1.6	34.2
June	65.6	13.4	79.1	212.9	31.3	244.2	35.1	1.6	36.7
July	63.0	13.3	76.3	222.9	31.7	254.7	38.9	1.7	40.6
Aug	60.6	13.5	74.0	225.3	33.3	258.6	43.1	2.2	45.4
Sep	60.2	13.4	73.6	227.3	31.2	258.5	52.0	2.5	54.5
Oct	62.7	13.5	76.2	229.2	34.5	263.7	58.7	2.6	61.3
Nov	63.9	14.1	78.0	229.0	34.8	263.8	63.8	2.6	66.5
Dec	64.5	13.7	78.2	228.9	34.4	263.3	68.3	2.7	71.0
Jan	59.3	13.1	72.4	227.4	36.5	263.8	69.4	2.7	72.1

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

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

Period ending	Training For Work			Youth Training (including Youth Credits)			Modern Apprenticeships		
	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain
	THOUSANDS								
1994 24/29 Apr	20.1	2.6	22.7	13.8	1.9	15.7			
22/27 May	20.8	2.5	23.3	11.3	1.5	12.7			
19 Jun/1 Jul	20.3	3.0	22.7	15.4	4.4	18.9			
17/29 Jul	21.8	1.9	23.8	38.5	2.3	41.1			
14/26 Aug	20.0	2.8	22.5	28.1	4.3	29.9			
11/30 Sep	21.6	3.8	24.6	29.8	4.4	33.5			
9/28 Oct	35.4	2.8	38.3	36.8	3.0	40.1			
6/25 Nov	25.7	2.9	28.6	20.6	2.5	23.3			
4/30 Dec	24.6	2.0	26.9	19.3	1.8	21.3			
1995 1 Jan	12.3	n/a	14.2	9.6	n/a	11.5			
30/27 Jan	26.0	2.6	28.7	17.0	3.5	20.3			
26/24 Feb	23.9	2.9	25.3	16.3	2.8	18.9			
26/31 Mar	16.7	3.3	18.5	14.0	2.9	16.3			
23/28 Apr	12.0	2.2	14.3	12.3	2.5	14.8	0.1	0.1	
21/26 May	15.9	2.6	18.0	12.8	1.8	14.2	0.1	0.1	
18/30 Jun	15.5	2.8	18.1	14.7	4.2	18.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
16/28 Jul	16.2	1.7	18.2	36.6	2.6	39.6	0.6	0.0	0.6
13/25 Aug	14.7	2.3	16.5	26.7	5.0	30.3	0.8	0.0	0.8
10/29 Sep	15.3	3.3	17.8	28.0	5.2	32.6	3.0	0.0	3.0
8/27 Oct	22.0	2.6	24.9	35.2	3.8	39.7	5.0	0.0	5.0
5/24 Nov	19.6	2.4	21.8	21.0	2.6	23.9	3.0	0.0	3.0
3/22 Dec	19.6	1.8	21.5	18.5	2.0	20.4	3.0	0.0	3.0
31 Dec	10.8	n/a	12.3	10.9	n/a	12.6	2.3	n/a	2.3
1996 22/28 Jan	18.8	2.1	20.9	16.6	3.0	19.6	2.6	0.0	2.6
19/25 Feb	21.6	2.7	24.3	17.1	2.7	19.8	3.4	0.0	3.4
18/24 Mar	22.6	2.8	25.5	17.9	2.2	20.1	4.4	0.0	4.4
22/24 Apr	19.2	2.3	21.5	17.5	3.3	20.9	3.1	0.2	3.4
20/26 May	18.1	2.9	21.0	13.0	2.1	15.1	2.6	0.1	2.7
17/23 Jun	17.0	2.1	19.1	17.2	3.5	20.7	3.0	0.1	3.0
15/21 Jul	18.0	1.8	19.4	35.6	2.8	37.9	5.2	0.1	5.2
12/18 Aug	16.3	3.0	18.9	24.7	5.1	29.1	5.4	0.6	5.8
9/15 Sep	17.1	2.5	19.8	30.8	3.7	34.8	10.4	0.3	10.5
7/13 Oct	21.1	2.4	23.2	26.4	2.5	28.8	8.8	0.1	8.9
4/10 Nov	19.4	3.3	22.0	19.4	2.8	21.8	7.1	0.1	6.6
2/8 Dec	18.6	1.4	20.8	16.5	1.1	18.3	6.3	0.1	5.8
5/31 Jan	7.4	2.3	8.9	7.2	2.9	8.7	2.9	0.1	3.0

Note: See Table 8.1 note.

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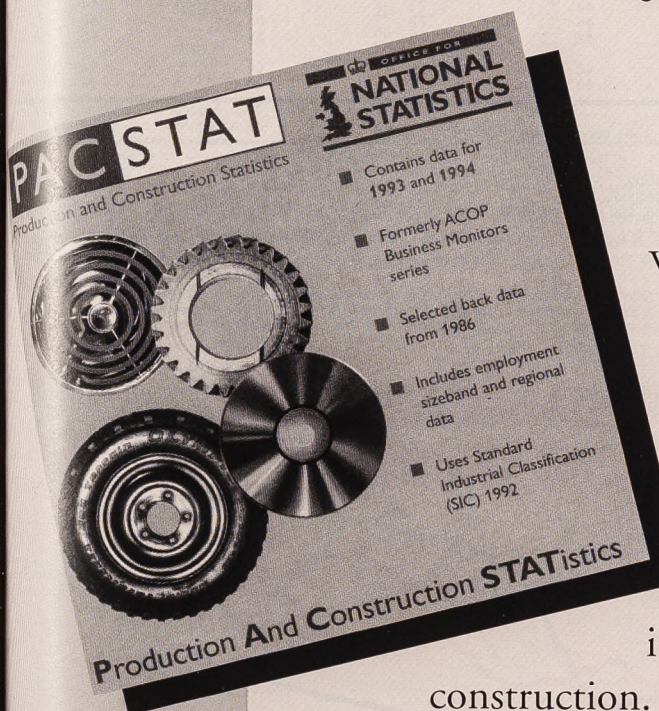
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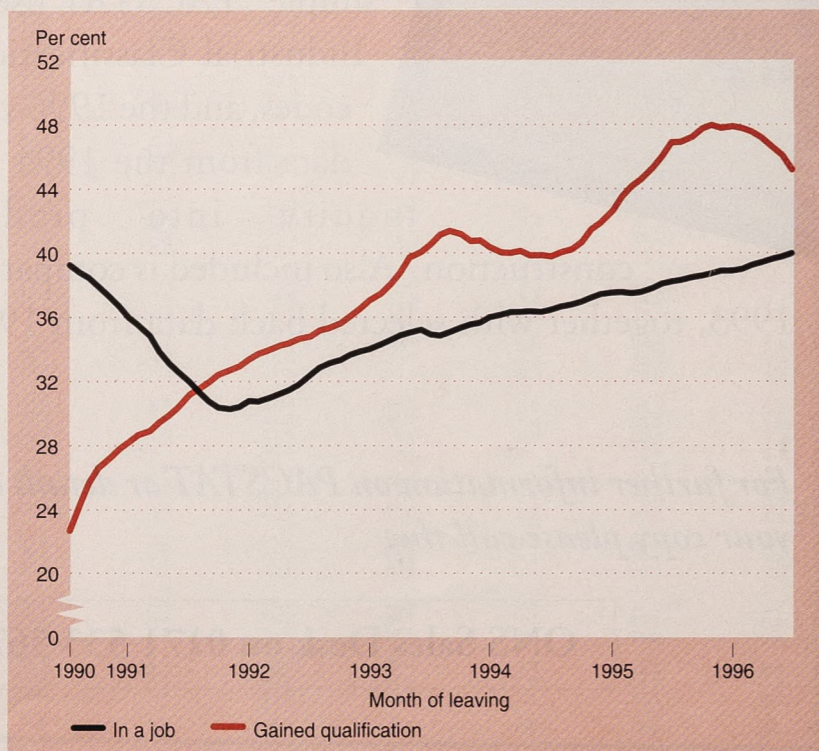
\* Formerly published as the Annual Census of Production/ACOP and Annual Census of Construction/ACOC Business Monitor Series.

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

ENGLAND and WALES		Percentage of survey respondents who were:			Percentage of survey respondents who:		
Month of survey*	Month of leaving TFW/ET##	In a job*	In a positive outcome#	Unemployed §	Completed their agreed course of training**	Studied for a qualification	Gained a qualification or credit towards one
Oct 89-June (Jul 89-Mar 90)		39	42	52	45	40	22
July 90-Sept (Apr 90-Mar 91)		34	37	55	49	47	29
Oct 91-Sept (Apr 91-Mar 92)		31	37	55	55	51	34
Oct 92-Sept (Apr 92-Mar 93)		35	41	52	60	55	39
Oct 93-Sept (Apr 93-Mar 94)		36	43	48	61	58	41
Oct 94-Sept (Apr 94-Mar 95)		38	42	48	66	61	45
Oct 95-Sept (Apr 95-Mar 96)		39	44	47	70	63	48
1994 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	43	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	47
Mar	(Sep 94)	38	44	46	65	61	44
Apr	(Oct 94)	40	43	48	61	58	40
May	(Nov 94)	39	41	50	62	59	42
Jun	(Dec 94)	41	43	48	69	59	43
Jul	(Jan 95)	37	40	51	63	63	45
Aug	(Feb 95)	37	40	50	65	63	46
Sep	(Mar 95)	37	41	49	70	64	49
Oct	(Apr 95)	40	44	46	68	65	50
Nov	(May 95)	41	45	46	69	66	50
Dec	(Jun 95)	38	45	45	72	71	57
1996 Jan	(Jul 95)	38	44	47	72	67	53
Feb	(Aug 95)	40	45	46	69	64	48
Mar	(Sep 95)	39	45	46	68	66	50
Apr	(Oct 95)	41	45	48	67	59	43
May	(Nov 95)	40	44	48	67	56	40
Jun	(Dec 95)	41	44	47	73	59	44
Jul	(Jan 96)	39	42	50	67	62	44
Aug	(Feb 96)	40	44	48	70	59	43
Sep	(Mar 96)	39	44	46	72	59	45
Oct	(Apr 96)	43	48	43	68	58	42
Nov	(May 96)	42	47	44	71	59	44
Dec	(Jun 96)	40	47	44	72	61	46
1997 Jan	(Jul 96)	43	48	42	70	61	45
Oct 95-Jan 96 (Apr 95-Jul 95)		39	45	46	70	67	52
Oct 96-Jan 97 (Apr 96-Jul 96)		42	47	43	70	60	44

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

ET/TFW leavers in jobs, gaining qualifications – smoothed

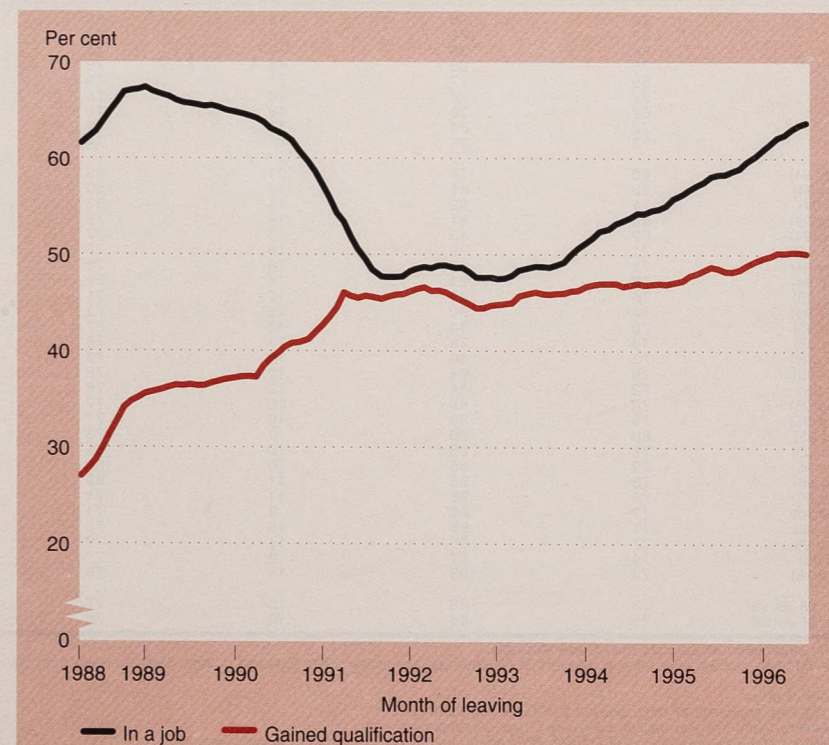


## GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING 8.4 Destinations and qualifications of Youth Training leavers

ENGLAND and WALES		Percentage of survey respondents who were:			Percentage of survey respondents who:		
Month of survey*	Month of leaving YT	In a job*	In a positive outcome#	Unemployed §	Completed their agreed course of training**	Studied for a qualification	Gained a qualification or credit towards one
July 87-June 88 (Apr 87-Mar 88)		61	77	20	22	41	29
July 88-June 89 (Apr 88-Mar 89)		69	84	13	34	52	42
July 89-June 90 (Apr 89-Mar 90)		68	82	14	37	56	45
July 90-Sept 91 (Apr 90-Mar 91)		58	74	20	37	54	51
Oct 91-Sept 92 (Apr 91-Mar 92)		52	68	25	44	58	51
Oct 92-Sept 93 (Apr 92-Mar 93)		50	67	28	43	62	48
Oct 93-Sept 94 (Apr 93-Mar 94)		53	70	25	46	64	50
Oct 94-Sept 95 (Apr 94-Mar 95)		58	72	22	46	65	50
Oct 95-Sept 96 (Apr 95-Mar 96)		63	76	18	52	66	51
1994 Jul	(Jan 94)	52	64	30	36	61	41
Aug	(Feb 94)	53	66	28	36	59	40
Sep	(Mar 94)	59	72	23	45	66	50
Oct	(Apr 94)	54	67	27	35	62	44
Nov	(May 94)	53	66	28	37	63	44
Dec	(Jun 94)	63	74	21	59	73	61
1995 Jan	(Jul 94)	61	75	20	56	72	59
Feb	(Aug 94)	53	74	21	47	66	52
Mar	(Sep 94)	54	76	17	48	64	49
Apr	(Oct 94)	55	69	25	37	60	40
May	(Nov 94)	56	68	25	37	59	38
Jun	(Dec 94)	60	70	23	45	62	46
Jul	(Jan 95)	57	68	26	39	61	43
Aug	(Feb 95)	59	70	23	43	62	46
Sep	(Mar 95)	64	75	20	51	66	53
Oct	(Apr 95)	59	71	22	43	65	48
Nov	(May 95)	60	72	22	42	65	49
Dec	(Jun 95)	65	76	19	58	71	59
1996 Jan	(Jul 95)	61	76	18	55	70	56
Feb	(Aug 95)	57	76	17	50	66	51
Mar	(Sep 95)	57	79	15	53	66	52
Apr	(Oct 95)	63	75	19	47	63	46
May	(Nov 95)	64	75	19	48	62	44
Jun	(Dec 95)	68	77	16	57	64	49
Jul	(Jan 96)	64	75	20	49	63	46
Aug	(Feb 96)	67	76	18	54	64	50
Sep	(Mar 96)	68	79	15	56	66	53
Oct	(Apr 96)	65	77	16	49	64	49
Nov	(May 96)	65	77	17	48	64	48
Dec	(Jun 96)	68	80	15	60	69	58
1997 Jan	(Jul 96)	63	78	16	58	67	55
Oct 95-Jan 96 (Apr 95-Jul 95)		62	75	19	52	69	54
Oct 96-Jan 97 (Apr 96-Jul 96)		65	78	16	55	67	53

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

YT leavers in jobs, gaining qualifications – smoothed



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

ENGLAND and WALES		Percentage of survey respondents who were:			Percentage of survey respondents who:	
Month of survey*	Month of leaving TFW/ET##	In a job+	In a positive outcome#	Unemployed \$	Studied for a qualification	Gained a qualification or credit towards one
	Oct 89-June 90(July 89-Mar 90)	43	48	48	35	
	July 90-Sept 9(Apr 90-Mar 91)	37	41	51	47	
	Oct 91-Sept 9(Apr 91-Mar 92)	35	41	51	48	
	Oct 92-Sept 9(Apr 92-Mar 93)	38	44	48	54	
	Oct 93-Sept 9(Apr 93-Mar 94)	40	47	45	57	
	Oct 94-Sept 95(Apr 94-Mar 95)	40	45	46	58	
	Oct 95-Sept 96(Apr 95-Mar 96)	41	46	45	60	
1994	Oct (Apr 94)	39	45	45	60	54
	Nov (May 94)	40	45	46	60	54
	Dec (Jun 94)	37	45	46	66	60
1995	Jan (Jul 94)	38	47	43	69	64
	Feb (Aug 94)	40	46	45	62	57
	Mar (Sep 94)	40	46	45	65	58
	Apr (Oct 94)	43	47	45	61	55
	May (Nov 94)	42	45	47	62	56
	Jun (Dec 94)	44	46	46	60	54
	Jul (Jan 95)	40	43	49	66	60
	Aug (Feb 95)	40	42	48	66	60
	Sep (Mar 95)	39	43	48	66	61
	Oct (Apr 95)	42	46	45	67	61
	Nov (May 95)	42	46	45	68	61
	Dec (Jun 95)	38	46	44	75	69
1996	Jan (Jul 95)	39	46	45	71	65
	Feb (Aug 95)	42	47	45	67	60
	Mar (Sep 95)	41	47	45	70	64
	Apr (Oct 95)	44	47	46	63	56
	May (Nov 95)	43	46	47	58	52
	Jun (Dec 95)	43	46	46	61	55
	Jul (Jan 96)	41	44	48	65	58
	Aug (Feb 96)	42	45	47	62	55
	Sep (Mar 96)	40	45	45	62	56
	Oct (Apr 96)	44	49	42	61	54
	Nov (May 96)	43	47	44	61	54
	Dec (Jun 96)	40	48	43	64	64
1997	Jan (Jul 96)	45	51	41	64	64
	Oct95-Jan96 (Apr95-Jul95)	40	46	45	71	65
	Oct96-Jan97 (Apr96-Jul96)	43	49	43	63	56

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

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

ENGLAND and WALES		Percentage of survey respondents who were:			Percentage of survey respondents who:	
Month of survey*	Month of leaving YT	In a job +	In a positive outcome #	Unemployed \$	Studied for a qualification	Gained a qualification or credit towards one
	July 87-June 88(Apr 87-Mar 88)	73	80	18	63	53
	July 88-June 89(Apr 88-Mar 89)	83	88	10	73	66
	July 89-June 90(Apr 89-Mar 90)	84	89	9	75	68
	July 90-Sept 91(Apr 90-Mar 91)	75	83	14	70	72
	Oct 91-Sept 92(Apr 91-Mar 92)	69	77	17	73	73
	Oct 92-Sept 93(Apr 92-Mar 93)	67	76	20	76	72
	Oct 93-Sept 94(Apr 93-Mar 94)	68	78	18	76	72
	Oct 94-Sept 95(Apr 94-Mar 95)	72	81	14	76	71
	Oct 95-Sept 96(Apr 95-Mar 96)	75	85	11	74	70
1994	Nov (May 94)	66	74	21	69	64
	Dec (Jun 94)	73	81	14	80	76
1995	Jan (Jul 94)	71	82	14	82	78
	Feb (Aug 94)	68	81	14	79	76
	Mar (Sep 94)	69	83	13	77	74
	Apr (Oct 94)	71	79	16	72	66
	May (Nov 94)	73	80	16	70	65
	Jun (Dec 94)	76	81	14	70	65
	Jul (Jan 95)	74	80	15	71	66
	Aug (Feb 95)	74	80	15	72	69
	Sep (Mar 95)	78	84	12	72	69
	Oct (Apr 95)	70	78	16	73	68
	Nov (May 95)	72	80	15	73	68
	Dec (Jun 95)	76	84	12	78	74
1996	Jan (Jul 95)	72	84	12	78	74
	Feb (Aug 95)	70	85	10	77	74
	Mar (Sep 95)	70	85	10	77	73
	Apr (Oct 95)	80	86	9	73	68
	May (Nov 95)	78	85	10	69	63
	Jun (Dec 95)	79	85	10	69	64
	Jul (Jan 96)	78	85	11	69	64
	Aug (Feb 96)	79	85	11	71	68
	Sep (Mar 96)	79	86	9	71	68
	Oct (Apr 96)	77	85	10	70	67
	Nov (May 96)	77	85	11	70	65
	Dec (Jul 96)	79	87	9	77	73
	Jan (Jun 96)	73	85	11	76	73
	Oct 95-Jan 97 (Apr 95-Jul 95)	73	83	13	77	73
	Oct 96-Jan 97 (Apr 96-Jul 96)	76	85	10	74	71

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

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

Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service, 4 January 1997 - 7 February 1997 +  
 Registered as disabled on 15 April 1996 #

9,379  
373,565

Not including placings through displayed vacancies.  
 Registration as a disabled person under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts 1944 and 1958 is voluntary. People eligible to register are those who, because of injury, disease or congenital deformity, are substantially handicapped in obtaining or keeping employment of a kind otherwise suited to their age, experience and qualifications.

## OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES A.4 Regional Development Grants: October - December 1996

	East Midlands	North East	North West	South West	Yorkshire and Humberside	England	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
Original Scheme	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Revised Scheme	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

## OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES A.5 Regional Development Grants of over £25,000 (original scheme) and over £100,000 (revised scheme): October - December 1996 \*

Region and company	Area+	Value (£)	Region and company	Area+	Value (£)
ORIGINAL SCHEME			REVISED SCHEME		
No payments made in this period			No payments made in this period		

Note: Companies listed here may have received one or more payments.  
 + Employment Office Area for the original scheme, travel-to-work area for the revised scheme.

Enquiries regarding this table should be addressed to:  
 English cases - Department of Trade and Industry, REG(A), Bay 3.A.39, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1 (tel 0171-215 2598).  
 Scottish cases - Scottish Office Industry Department, SO IA 2, 5th Floor, Meridian Court, Cadogan Street, Glasgow G2 6AT (0141-242 5623).  
 Welsh cases - Welsh Office, Industry Department, Cathays Park, Cardiff CF1 3NQ (tel 01222 825167).



## DEFINITIONS

### CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYED

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

### EARNINGS

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

### ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE

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

### ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE

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

### EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

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

### FULL-TIME WORKERS

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

### GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

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

### HM FORCES

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

### ILO UNEMPLOYED

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

### LABOUR DISPUTES

Statistics of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom relate only to disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment.

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

Stoppages involving fewer than 10 workers or lasting less than one day are excluded except where the aggregate of working days lost exceeded 100.

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

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

### MANUAL WORKERS (OPERATIVES)

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

### MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

SIC 1992 Section D.

### NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

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

### OVERTIME

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

## CONVENTIONS

The following standard symbols are used:

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

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

### PART-TIME WORKERS

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

### PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES

SIC 1992 Sections C-E.

### SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Adjusted for regular seasonal variations.

### SELF-EMPLOYED PEOPLE

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

### SERVICE INDUSTRIES

SIC 1992 Sections G-Q.

### SHORT-TIME WORKING

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

### STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC)

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

### TAX AND PRICE INDEX

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

### TEMPORARILY STOPPED

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

### VACANCY

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

### WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

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

### WORKFORCE

Workforce in employment plus the claimant unemployed as defined above.

### WORKFORCE IN EMPLOYMENT

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

### WORK-RELATED GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING PROGRAMMES

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

## REGULARLY PUBLISHED statistics

	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page
<b>SUMMARY TABLES</b>						
Labour Force Survey: UK	M	May 97	0.1			
Workforce: UK	M	May 97	0.2			
Labour Force Survey: GB	M	May 97	0.3			
Workforce: GB	M	May 97	0.4			
<b>BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS</b>						
	M	May 97	0.5			
<b>EMPLOYMENT AND WORKFORCE</b>						
Workforce: UK and GB						
Quarterly series	M(Q)	May 97	1.1			
Labour force estimates, projections		May 96	197			
Employees in employment industry: GB						
All industries: by division, class or group	Q	May 97	1.4			
: time series, by order group	M	May 97	1.2			
Manufacturing: by division, class or group	M	May 97	1.3			
Administrative, technical and clerical in manufacturing	D	Dec 94	1.10			
Local authorities manpower	D	Jan 94	1.7			
Employees in employment by region and sector	B(Q)	May 97	1.5			
Census of Employment						
UK and regions by industry (Sept 1993)		Oct 95	369			
GB and regions by industry (Sept 1993)		Oct 95	369			
International comparisons	Q	May 97	1.9			
Registered disabled in the public sector	A	Aug 96	325			
Trade union membership	A	May 96	251			
Tourism-related industries in Great Britain	Q	May 97	1.14			
<b>CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES</b>						
Claimant unemployment						
Summary: UK	M	May 97	2.1			
: GB	M	May 97	2.2			
Age and duration: UK	Q	Mar 97	2.5			
Broad category: UK	M	May 97	2.1			
Detailed category: GB	M	May 97	2.2			
Regional summary	Q	Mar 97	2.6			
Age: time series UK	Q	Dec 96	2.7			
: estimated rates	Q	Mar 97	2.15			
Duration: time series UK	Q	Dec 96	2.8			
Region and area						
Time series summary: by region	M	May 97	2.3			
: assisted areas, travel-to work areas	M	May 97	2.4			
: counties, local areas	M	May 97	2.9			
: parliamentary constituencies	M	May 97	2.10			
Age and duration: summary	Q	Mar 97	2.6			
Flows						
UK, time series	M	May 97	2.19			
Age time series	M	May 97	2.20			
Mean duration	Q	Apr 97	2.21			
Claim history: number of previous claims	Q	May 97	2.22			
Claim history: interval between claims	Q	Mar 97	2.23			
By-sought and usual occupation	M	May 97	2.24			
Students: by region	D	Mar 93	2.13			
Disabled jobseekers: GB	M	May 97	A.1			
International comparisons	M	May 97	2.18			
Ethnic origin	A	Jun 96	259			
Temporarily stopped						
Latest figures: by UK region	D	Nov 93	2.14			
Vacancies						
Unfilled, inflow, outflow and placements seasonally adjusted	M	May 97	3.1			
Unfilled seasonally adjusted by region	M	May 97	3.2			
Unfilled unadjusted by region	M	May 97	3.3			
<b>REDUNDANCIES</b>						
Great Britain	M	May 97	2.32			
by region	M	May 97	2.33			
by age	M	May 97	2.34			
by industry	M	May 97	2.35			
by occupation	M	May 97	2.36			
<b>EARNINGS AND HOURS</b>						
Average earnings (index)						
Whole economy						
Main industrial sectors	M	May 97	5.1			
Industries	M	May 97	5.3			
Underlying trends	Q	Feb 96	75			
Levels of earnings and hours for main industrial sectors and industries						
Manual employees	Q(A)	May 97	5.4			
Non manual employees	Q(A)	May 97	5.5			
All employees	Q(A)	May 97	5.6			
Quarterly estimates of levels	Q(A)	Nov 96	237			
International comparisons (index)						
Manufacturing	M	May 97	5.9			
Overtime and short-time: manufacturing						
Latest figures: industry	D	Dec 96	1.11			
Regions: summary	D	Dec 96	1.13			
Hours of work: manufacturing	D	Sep 95	1.12			
<b>OUTPUT PER HEAD</b>						
Output per head: quarterly and annual indices	M(Q)	May 97	1.8			
Wages and salaries per unit of output						
Manufacturing index, time series	M	May 97	5.8			
Quarterly and annual indices	M	May 97	5.8			
<b>LABOUR COSTS</b>						
Survey results 1992 Quadrennial					Sep 94	313
Annual update	A	Feb 96	5.7			
<b>RETAIL PRICES</b>						
General index (RPI)						
Latest figures: detailed indices	M	May 97	6.2			
: percentage changes	M	May 97	6.2			
Recent movements and the index excluding seasonal foods	M	May 97	6.1			
Main components: time series and weights	M	May 97	6.4			
Changes on a year earlier: time series	M	May 97	6.5			
Food prices	M	May 97	6.3			
International comparisons	M	May 97	6.8			
All items excluding housing costs	M	May 97	6.9			
<b>LABOUR FORCE SURVEY</b>						
Economic activity: seasonally adjusted	M	May 97	7.1			
Economic activity: not seasonally adjusted	M	May 97	7.2			
Economic activity by age: not seasonally adjusted	M	May 97	7.3			
Full-time and part-time workers	M	May 97	7.4			
Alternative measures of unemployment (seasonally adjusted)	M	May 97	7.5			
Alternative measures of unemployment (not seasonally adjusted)	M	May 97	7.6			
Job-related training received by employees	M	May 97	7.7			
Average actual weekly hours of work by industry sector	M	May 97	7.8			
Occupations (employees and self-employed)	D	Dec 95	7.6			
Industry Sectors (employees and self-employed)	D	Dec 95	7.7			
Self-employed (occupations and industry sectors)	D	Dec 95	7.8			
Part-time workers (occupations and industry sectors)	D	Dec 95	7.9			
Age groups numbers and rates (employment)	D	Dec 95	7.10			
Average actual weekly hours of work (full-time, part-time and second jobs)	D	Dec 95	7.12			
Temporary employees (all and part-time)	D	Dec 95	7.14			
Previous occupations (ILO unemployment rates)	D	Dec 95	7.15			
Previous industry sectors (ILO unemployment rates)	D	Dec 95	7.16			
Age groups numbers and rates (ILO unemployment rates)	D	Dec 95	7.17			
Duration of ILO unemployment	D	Dec 95	7.18			
People made redundant (in 3 months prior to interview)	D	Dec 95	7.19			
Economically active (numbers and rates by age group)	D	Dec 95	7.20			
Economically inactive (by age group)	D	Dec 95	7.21			
Economically inactive (by reason including discouraged workers)	D	Dec 95	7.22			
Ethnic group (by economic activity)	D	Dec 95	7.23			
Labour market and educational status of young people	D	Mar 96	7.24			
<b>LABOUR DISPUTES: STOPPAGES OF WORK</b>						
Summary: latest figures	M	May 97	4.1			
: time series	M	May 97	4.2			
Latest year and annual series	A	Jun 96	271			
Industry						
Monthly: broad sector time series	M	May 97	4.1			
Annual: detailed	A	Jun 96	271			
: prominent stoppages	A	Jun 96	271			
Main causes of stoppage						
Cumulative	M	May 97	4.1			
Latest year for main industries	A	Jun 96	271			
Size of stoppages	A	Jun 96	271			
Days lost per 1,000 employees in recent years by industry	A	Jun 96	271			
International comparisons	A	Apr 96	153			
<b>GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING</b>						
Participants in the programmes	M	May 97	8.1			
New starts on the programmes	M	May 97	8.2			
Destinations and qualifications						
TFW/ET leavers	M	May 97	8.3			
YT leavers	M	May 97	8.4			
TFW/ET leavers completing agreed training	M	May 97	8.5			
YT leavers completing agreed training	M	May 97	8.6			
Characteristics of TFW/ET starts for England and Wales	Q	Apr 97	8.7			
Characteristics of young people leaving YT for England and Wales	Q	Apr 97	8.8			
Characteristics of young people starting Modern Apprenticeships for England and Wales	Q	Apr 97				

## STATISTICAL ENQUIRY *points*

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

### FOR STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON:

#### Earnings (Tables 5.1-5.9)

Average Earnings Index (monthly) 01928 792442

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

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

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

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

Census of Employment 01928 792690

Employment and hours 01928 792563

Workforce in employment 01928 792563

#### Labour disputes (Tables 4.1-4.2)

01928 792825

#### Labour Force Survey (Tables 7.1-7.24)

0171 533 6180

#### Qualifications

0114 259 3787

#### Redundancy statistics (Tables 2.32-2.36)

0171 533 6168

#### Retail Prices Index (Tables 6.1-6.9)

Ansafo service 0171 533 5866

Enquiries 0171 533 5874

#### Skill needs surveys and research into skill shortages

0114 259 4308

#### Small firms (DTI)

0114 259 7538

Trade union membership 01928 792825

Trade unions (density only) 0171 215 5999

#### Training (Tables 8.1-8.6)

'Training for Work', 'Youth Training' and 'Modern Apprenticeships' 0114 259 4027

Workforce training 0114 259 3489

#### Travel-to-Work Areas (TTWAs),

composition and review of 0171 533 6168

#### Unemployment (Tables 2.1-2.24)

(claimant count) 0171 533 6176

#### Vacancies (Tables 3.1-3.3)

notified to Jobcentres 0171 533 6176

Youth Cohort Study 0114 259 4215

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

### FOR ADVICE ON:

Sources of labour market statistics 0171 533 6107

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

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

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

Skills and Enterprise Network 0114 259 4075

### STATFAX SERVICE FOR LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

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

The number to ring is 0336 416036. Calls for the service are charged at 45p per minute cheap rate and at 50p per minute at all other times. Contact ONS on 0171 533 6363 if you have any problems.

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

- RS25 Highly educated women: evidence from the national child development study**  
By Angela Dale and Muriel Egerton in association with Heather Joshi and Hugh Davies  
March 1997, ISBN No 0 11 270961 3, Price £25.95
- RS36 Evaluation of the Campaign for Older Workers**  
By Bruce Hayward, Sally Taylor, Nick Smith and Glenys Davies  
BMRB  
January 1997, ISBN No 0 11 27097808, Price £25.95
- RS37 The cost and benefits of supported employment agencies**  
By Stephen Beyer, Lana Goodere and Mark Kilsby  
Welsh Centre for Learning Disabilities Applied Research Unit  
February 1997, ISBN No 0 11 270980 X, Price £25.95
- RS42 Individual use of The National Record of Achievement**  
By Andrew Thomas Rebecca Diba  
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February 1997, ISBN No 0 11 270987 7, Price £25.95
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By Peter Elias and John Bynner  
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- RS45 Evaluation of the delivery of NVQs/SVQs in further education**  
By David Sims and Sarah Golden  
February 1997, ISBN No 0 11 270991 5, Price £25.95
- RS46 Equipping young people for working life: effective teaching and learning in work-related context**  
By Alma Harris, Ian Jamieson, David Pearce and Jen Russ  
March 1997, ISBN No 0 11 270994 X, Price £25.95
- RS47 Job creation in the US**  
By Ray Barrell, Melanie Lanbury, Nigel Pain and Julian Morgan  
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February 1997, ISBN No 0 11 270995 8, Price £25.95
- RS48 Individual take-up of NVQ/SVQs stimuli and obstacles**  
By Claire Callendar  
PSI  
March 1997, ISBN No 0 11 270996 6, Price £25.95
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By Gillian Elam and Andrew Thomas  
SCPR  
March 1997, ISBN No 0 11 270997 4, Price £25.95

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