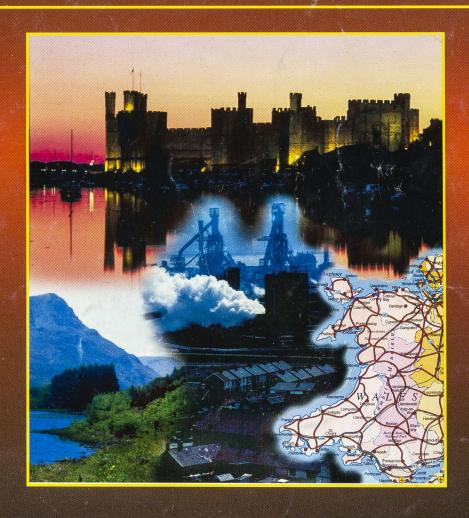
# Labour Market Trends

incorporating Employment GAZETTE



Spotlight on Wales

PLUS

- Comparison of sources of employment data
- Findings of the Skill Needs in Britain 1997 Survey



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## Labour Market Trends

porating Employment GAZETTE

Labour Market Trends. Office for National Statistics, B3/04. 1 Drummond Gate London SW1V 2QQ.

0171 533 6126 0171 533 6185

frances.sly@ons.gov.uk Frances Sly

Assistant Editor

Annelise Jespersen Zeta Image to Print Geoff Francis

IF Help-Line Statistics enquiries

José Tomás Darren Stillwell See page S84

David Bradbury

Ad ertising Nicel Stephens

Tel: 01162 417300

Fax: 01162 416906



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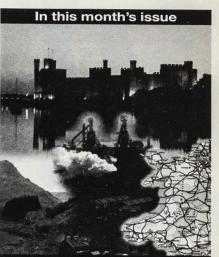
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#### **ONS** news

# Family Expenditure Survey published

THE LATEST report on the Family Expenditure Survey, covering 1996-97, has been published by ONS. This hows that average weekly household spending in the UK was 309, up from £290 in 1995-96. The eport mostly concentrates on experiditure rather than income; lowever, some interesting mnclusions on household income are also drawn in the report. Average gross household income

vear before.

The 1996-97 Family Expenditure Survey (FES) showed that, taking all households as a whole, almost two-thirds of average income came from wages and salaries (65 per cent), while another 9 per cent came from self-employment. This latter figure varied very much by household income, however the top-earning 20 per cent of households got 12 per cent of their income from selfemployment, while the bottom 20 per cent got only about 1 per cent of income

from this source. The 65 per cent of income that came from wages and salaries was rather less than in the pastdown from 77 per cent in 1970, 75 per cent in 1980 and 67 per cent in 1990. Income from self-employment has generally been rising as a proportion of the total over this time.

Average gross household income where the head of household was economically active was £433 a week for those employed in manual jobs and £634 for those employed in nonmanual jobs; for households with

retired heads the corresponding figure was £206. The top-earning 20 per cent of all households had an average gross income of £918 per week, while the bottom 20 per cent had an average of about £85.

The FES, which has been conducted every year since 1957, covered about 6,400 randomly-selected households in the UK in 1996-97.

• Family Spending 1996-97, The Stationery Office. ISBN 011 620947 X. £37.50.

#### Other research

# DS report on hours and holidays

ANEW REPORT on working hours and holiday entitlements has been published by Incomes Data Services (IDS). It found that the basic working week of non-manual employees still tended to be shorter than that of manual workers, although a growing umber of organisations were armonising the working week.

The report, which covers the hours dholidays of employees in more han 500 organisations and national nents across 18 industrial ctors, found no significant trend to orten the working week. Indeed, in ew cases it had lengthened so as to onise conditions with other sites staff groups. There was, however, a gap between manual and nonal basic hours, with most nonmual employees typically having orking weeks of 35 or 37 hours, ile around half of the entries owed manual hours at 39 or more. ypical holiday entitlements ng both manual and non-manual ployees were 25 days, although wances of between 21 and 24 s were also common. The report

found that employers were gradually offering their employees a degree of choice in the duration of their annual leave - some employers had, for example, been introducing flexible schemes which allow employees to tailor the number of days they can take by cashing in some of their entitlement or buying extra days.

The report also looks at preparations

to implement the 1993 EC directive on working time, which will set an upper limit of 48 hours per week including overtime and introduce the right to a minimum of four weeks' paid holiday. The IDS concludes that the latter should not produce too many problems for the employers covered in the study with regard to their permanent employees, as they all provided basic entitlements above this level. However, it cites evidence from the Labour Force Survey to suggest that many temporary and part-time workers had annual leave below the proposed minimum

• Hours and Holidays 1997. IDS study 636, ISSN 0308 9339. Available to subscribers from IDS Ltd, 77 Bastwick Street, London EC1V 3TT, tel 0171 250 3434.

# Impact of a national minimum wage in health care

A NEW SURVEY from Pay and Workforce Research (PWR) shows that few health service organisations would be significantly affected by the proposed national minimum wage if it were set at around £3.20 per hour, but at higher levels it would have a noticeably greater effect.

PWR, together with its partner organisations, surveyed organisations in health care; the purpose of the survey was to provide the basis of a submission to the Low Pay Commission. The great majority (80 per cent) of respondents were National Health Service organisations, with the balance being independent care providers. Between them, they employed 82,500 full-time staff and 68,000 part-timers.

The survey asked respondents what proportion of their staff currently had basic pay rates below various possible minimum rates. This found that, while over a sixth of the respondents employed some people on a basic rate of less than £3.20 an hour, fewer than

1 per cent of employees covered by the survey were on a rate as low as this. At £3.70 an hour, the proportion of employees affected rose to 4 per cent; 11 per cent earned less than £4.15 an hour; and 16 per cent earned less than £4.42 an hour. The returns also showed that most of the staff on basic rates of less than £3.70 were young workers, trainees or ancillary staff

Only 3 per cent of responding organisations anticipated that they would have to make redundancies based on a rate of £3.20 an hour; this rose to 27 per cent at a level of £4.15. Others feared a reduction in services. On a positive note, however, employers felt that a national minimum wage would help improve staff morale and ease recruitment and retention problems.

- 1 A figure put forward by the trade union movement; see also Labour Market Trends, September 1997,
- Pay and Workforce Research News. October 1997, tel 01423 842684.

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# A selection of recent books which may be of interest to Labour Market Trends readers.

#### **WORK AND WELFARE**

The number of people receiving in-work benefits - such as family credit - has increased greatly over the past decade. As well as supplementing income for the low paid, such benefits also have a labour market role in promoting employment by ensuring that people are better off in work even when their wages are low. It has been argued that the other main way of increasing the income of those who are low paid is by implementing a national minimum wage, which also has consequences for the labour

The main issues surrounding inwork benefits and a minimum wage are examined in *Combining* work and welfare, a recent report based on research funded by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation.

The report outlines the arguments for and against a minimum wage, and traces trends in low pay over the last 30 years before drawing on a number of research studies to explore how inwork benefits actually work in practice, especially the impact of family credit on work incentives and poverty.

In particular, the report presents findings and recommendations on the following:

 low pay – its extent, the characteristics of low paid people, and the overlap between low pay and poverty;

 incentives to work – the effect of in-work benefits on encouraging unemployed people to take work, and low paid people to take better paid jobs;

 minimum wage – the effect this might have on those in low paid jobs and whether in-work benefits would, as a consequence, be redundant;

 wage supplements – whether current in-work benefits are a suitable way of providing longterm support for working families A range of policy options is

examined in the final chapter, including the impact on work incentives and poverty of a national minimum wage, both alone and in combination with other policy reforms.

The report is part of the Joseph Rowntree Foundation's 'Work and opportunity' series which aims to bring together the latest research findings and policy recommendations related to the future of employment in the UK.

• Combining work and welfare, Jane Millar, Steven Webb and Martin Kemp. Joseph Rowntree Foundation; 1997; £11.95; 59pp; ISBN 1 899987 64 9.

### LONE MOTHERS AND EMPLOYMENT

The majority of lone mothers are not in employment, the reasons for which have been the subject of debate during consideration of social policy. A recent study follows a sample of lone mothers over five years to find out what is effective in moving them off benefit and into employment, and what makes a difference in easing their hardship.

Making work pay draws on data from the Programme of Research into Low Income Families (funded by the Department of Social Security) which involved interview surveys with a sample group in 1991, 1993, 1994 and 1995.

Under separate chapter headings, the report looks at public policies for lone mothers; the employment of lone mothers; and the well-being of lone mothers and their children. It examines what affects the employment of lone mothers, taking account of the many factors that act in combination to influence employment as against nonemployment. Statistical methods are used to estimate the net effect of each potential influence on employment, after allowing for the effect of all the other influences under consideration.

The study provides findings an policy recommendations on a number of different issues, including:

- welfare benefits whether the act as a disincentive to work and, if so, what the effect of reducing them would be;
- in-work benefits the effect of these on both the short-term a long-term prospects for lone mothers' employment;
- earnings potential lone mothers currently earn less than the average wage and the report highlights the need for education and training provision to improve this situation;
- attitudes to work the survey found that, given the chance, the great majority of lone mothers would choose to work;
- the impact of children how having a young child in particular affects work opportunities.

The report is part of the Josep Rowntree Foundation's 'Work a opportunity' series which aims to bring together the latest research findings and policy recommendations related to the future of employment in the UK.

• Making work pay, Alex Bryson Reuben Ford and Michael White. Joseph Rowntree Foundation; 19 £11.95; 88pp; ISBN 1 899987

# ABOUR 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**

his orically high level. Latest data to summer 1997 shows employment rising by about 20-40,000 a month and unimployment falling by about 15-35,000 a month, with earnings growth steady. Resent data from the claimant count shows an average monthly fall of 27,000 over the last three months. The most recent annual average earnings growth figure for September 1997 stood at 4%

Falling unemployment as indicated by the summer 1997 Labour Force Survey was confirmed by October's claimant count. The ILO rate and level were the lowest since 1940 and the claimant count the lowest since 1980. Seasonally-adjusted ILO unemployment for Great Britain fell by 40,000 over the quarter and 258,000 over the year to stand at 2 million. The number of claimants in the UK fell by 9,500 in October and by 561,900 over the year to 1.46 million.

The ILO unemployment rate in Great
Briain (seasonally adjusted) was 7.1 per
cert in summer 1997, down 0.2 percentage
points over the quarter and 1 percentage
point over the year. The UK claimant count

was 5.2 per cent of the workforce in October, unchanged from the previous month but 2.0 points lower than a year ago. The claimant rate is at its lowest since July 1980.

- On the ILO measure, the number of long-term unemployed (more than one year) fell 68,000 over the quarter, and 181,000 over the year to summer 1997, to 690,000. Since its peak in spring 1984, long-term ILO unemployment has fallen by 785,000.
- The claimant count was lower in October 1997 than a year ago in all UK regions. The largest in-month falls in rate were in Merseyside, the East Midlands, Eastern, the South East, London and Scotland.
- Results from the summer 1997 LFS indicate rising employment levels. In the quarter to summer 1997, the seasonally-adjusted total in employment rose by 86,000 to 26.2 million. This represented an increase of 439,000 over the year and was the highest level since spring 1990. UK Workforce in Employment estimates (seasonally adjusted) rose by 65,000 over the quarter to June to a level of 26.5 million. This is the highest level since March 1991.

- The number of employees in the manufacturing industries (seasonally adjusted) fell by 5,000 in September to 4.0 million. Over the year, the number of employees fell by 12,000.
- The underlying growth in annual earnings is stable, with the whole economy underlying rate for October expected to remain at 4% per cent.
- ◆ The stock of unfilled vacancies in the UK rose in October to 312,200. This is the highest level since the series began in January 1980 although the series should be treated with caution as the Employment Service has announced that the number has become inflated over the past year. The number of new vacancies notified to UK Jobcentres fell by 2,500 in October to 225,700 (seasonally adjusted) and was 23,500 higher than the same month last year.
- The number of working days lost to labour disputes in September 1997 was 1,000, down 5,000 on the month, and 121,000 on the year.

#### **ECONOMIC ACTIVITY**

figure 1. Tables 7.1-7.3

The economic activity rate for all people in Great Britain aged 16 and over from the summer (June to August) 1997 LFS (seasonally adjusted) stood at 63.0, a rise of 0.2 percentage points since summer 1996.

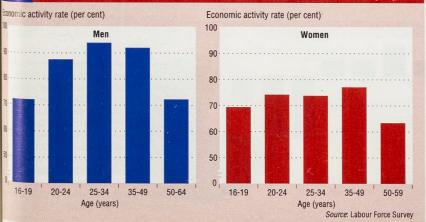
The summer 1997 LFS recorded 84.8 per cent of men of working age as economically active (seasonally adjusted), compared with 72.2 per cent of women. The difference between the rates for men and women has decreased over the year to summer 1997. The rate for men fell over both the quarter

and the year (by 0.1 and 0.2 percentage points respectively), while the rate for women rose (by 0.3 and 0.5 points respectively).

◆ The LFS shows that the net increase in the number in employment of 439,000 in the year to summer 1997 was balanced by a decrease in the ILO unemployed of 258,000, a decrease in the number of economically inactive of 25,000, and an increase in the total population aged 16 and over of 156,000 (all seasonally adjusted).

- In an analysis by age band, the summer 1997 LFS shows that the economic activity rate (not seasonally adjusted) remained highest for men among those aged 25-34 (at 94.0 per cent) and for women among those aged 35-49 (at 77.0 per cent).
- ◆ The seasonally-adjusted economic inactivity rate for women of working age was 27.8 per cent in summer 1997, 0.5 percentage points lower than in summer 1996. The rate for men increased by 0.2 percentage points over the same period, standing at 15.2 per cent in summer 1997.

#### oure 1 Economic activity rates by age group; summer 1997; Great Britain; not seasonally adjusted



#### HOURS OF WORK

Table 7.

◆ The LFS estimate of the total number of actual hours worked per week (seasonally adjusted) was 871 million during summer 1997, up 1.7 per cent on summer 1996. This is a result of a rise of 1.7 per cent over the year in total employment and a decrease of 0.1 per cent in average actual weekly hours.

#### **ECONOMIC BACKGROUND**

#### Tables 0 5 6 1-6 5

- Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the third quarter of 1997 was 1.0 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 3.9 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and gas, GDP in the third quarter of 1997 was 0.9 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 4.0 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Retail sales volumes in the three months to September were 0.7 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 5.1 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Manufacturing output in the three months to September was 0.6 per cent higher compared with the previous three months and up 1.7 per cent on a year earlier.
- Construction output in the second quarter of 1997 was 0.9 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 3.5 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- ◆ Manufacturing investment in the second quarter of 1997 was 10.1 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 26.7 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Government consumption in the second guarter of 1997 was 0.3 per cent higher than the previous guarter and 0.8 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- ◆ The balance of trade in goods in the three months to August was in deficit by £2.1 billion, down from a deficit of £2.5 billion in the previous three months and down from a deficit of £2.9 billion a year earlier.
- ◆ Excluding oil and erratics, export volumes in the three months to August were 4.5 per cent up on the previous three months and 9.8 per cent higher than a year earlier.

- Excluding oil and erratics, import volumes in the three months to August were 3.5 per cent up on the previous three months and 7.8 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- ◆ The all items retail prices index (RPI) rose by 0.1 per cent over the month, whereas it remained unchanged last October.
- ◆ The increase over the 12 months to October in the all items RPI was 3.7 per cent, up from 3.6 per cent for September
- The main upward effect on the all items 12month rate came from increased food prices. Both seasonal and non-seasonal foodstuffs rose in price, in contrast to October 1996, when many of the major supermarket chains were conducting price-cutting promotions. Smaller upward effects came from increased housing costs, particularly the mortgage interest payments component; and from charges for household services, where the reduction in telephone charges last October fell out of the 12-month comparison.
- The main downward effect on the all items 12-month rate came from motoring costs: petrol prices fell slightly over the month, in contrast to the price increases of a year ago. A smaller downward effect came from personal goods prices.
- Excluding mortgage interest payments, the 12-month rate of price increases was 2.8 per cent for October, up from 2.7 per cent last
- ◆ The index for all items excluding mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (also known as RPIY) showed an increase over the latest 12 months of 2.2 per cent, up from 2.0 per cent over the 12 months to September.

#### **EMPLOYMENT**

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

- The latest results from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) for Great Britain, carried out in summer 1997, showed that total employment (seasonally adjusted) stood a 26,162,000, a rise of 86,000 since spring 1997 and a rise of 439,000 since summ 1996. Both male and female employmen increased. The number of men in employment was up over the quarter by 60,000, and over the year by 268,000, reaching 14,455,000. The number of women in employment rose by 26,000 over the quarter, and 171,000 over the year, 11.707.000
- According to the LFS, the number of employees in Great Britain rose by 500,00 to 22,597,000 (seasonally adjusted) between summer 1996 and summer 199 while the number of self-employed was 44,000 lower at 3,245,000. Over the qual to summer 1997, the number of employ rose by 90,000 and the number of selfemployed fell by 15,000.
- ◆ The LFS also showed that the number of full-time employees rose over the quarte (by 94,000) and over the year (by 404,0 to summer 1997. The number of part-tir employees fell slightly over the quarter (down 5,000) but increased over the year (up 96,000).
- In an analysis by industry sector, the LF shows that over the year to summer 19 the numbers in employment (not season adjusted) increased by 2.5 per cent in the service industries, but fell by 0.5 per ce in the manufacturing industries. These industries together accounted for near nine-tenths of those in employment. Th increase in service employment was d for men than women (up 3.0 per cent a 2.2 per cent respectively), while the decrease in manufacturing employment smaller for men than women (down 0.4 pe cent and 0.7 per cent).
- The June quarterly rise of 64,000 in the Workforce in Employment (unchange was entirely in employees (up 97,000). employees rose by 80,000 and females rose by 17,000. The other components the Workforce in Employment all saw quarterly falls: self-employed (down 17,000); participants on governmentsupported training schemes (down 11,000) and armed forces (down 4,000). The quarterly increase contributed to a rise o 473,000 (1.8 per cent) over the year (Table 1.1)
- The number of manufacturing employees in Great Britain has shown a third slight monthly fall, after a relatively flat period. latest monthly fall of 5,000 in September contributed towards a decrease of 30,000 (0.7 per cent) over the quarter. Over the year employees in manufacturing fell by 12,000 and now stands at 3,977,000. The largest monthly fall has been in textiles ar leather, which fell by 5,000 employees, while the largest monthly rise was in nonmetallic minerals and metal products, which rose by 3.000. (Table 1.2)

#### UNEMPLOYMENT

#### gures 3 and 4. 0.1-0.4, 2.1-2.24 (except 2.18), 7.1-7.6 (except 7.4)

- on the ILO basis, the LFS recorded that the seasonally-adjusted number of people in Great Britain unemployed in summer 1997 stood at 1,997,000, with quarterly and vearly falls of 40,000 and 258,000 people respectively. (Table 7.1)
- The seasonally-adjusted ILO unemployment rate fell over both the quarter and the year to summer 1997, by 0.2 and 1.0 percentage points respectively, to 7.1 per cent. (Table 7.3)
- the LFS also shows that 1,235,000 men and 762,000 women (seasonally adjusted) were unemployed in summer 1997 - down 60,000 for men but up 19,000 for women since spring 1997, and down 238,000 and 20,000 respectively since summer 1996
- The LFS recorded 751,000 ILO unemployed young people (those aged 16 to 24) in summer 1997 (not seasonally adjusted), 28,000 fewer than in summer 1996. The youth LO unemployment rate was 15.9 per cent.
- The LFS reports a fall in the number of longterm (more than one year) ILO unemployed neople over the year to summer 1997, both total (by 181,000 to 690,000) and as a proportion of all ILO unemployed people (by 1 percentage points to 33.4 per cent).
- he UK seasonally-adjusted claimant count el fell by 9,500 in October 1997 to stand ,464,300. (Table 2.1)
- the UK claimant count level was 129.600 ower than in April 1990 when the claimant count reached its last trough, and also 516,800 (51 per cent) lower than in December 1992 when the claimant count ast reached a peak.
- he seasonally-adjusted claimant count rate. eniained the same in October at 5.2 per

Over 5 years

3-4 years

2-3 years

1-2 years

6-12 months

50 years and over

25-49 years

Figure 3 Claimant count by duration; October 1997; United Kingdom

Glaimant count by age; October 1997; United Kingdom

- cent of the workforce. This is the lowest rate since July 1980. (Table 2.1)
- ◆ The UK claimant count rate is 2.0 percentage points lower than 12 months ago and, over the year, has fallen in every region for both men and women. (Tables 2.1 and 2.3)
- Between September and October 1997 the total seasonally-adjusted claimant count fell in every region apart from the North East West Midlands and Northern Ireland where there were slight increases over the month. The largest regional percentage falls were in London, the South West, the South East and East Midlands. (Table 2.3)
- Over the month the seasonally-adjusted claimant count rate fell in Mersevside, the East Midlands, Eastern, the South East, London and Scotland. It remained unchanged in all other regions except the North East where it rose. (Table 2.3)
- The UK unadjusted claimant count level fell by 544,402 over the year to stand at 1,432,833, or 5.1 per cent of the workforce, down 1.9 percentage points over the year. (Table 2.1)
- ◆ The UK unadjusted long-term (more than one year) claimant count fell by 87,800 over the quarter ended October 1997 to 443,200 (Tables 2.6 and 2.8)
- ◆ The UK unadjusted youth (18-24 years old) claimant count fell by 51,500 over the guarter ended October 1997 to 371,400 (Tables 2.5 and 2.6).
- On the ILO basis, seasonally-adjusted unemployment in Great Britain (summer 1997) was 509,000 higher than the Great Britain claimant count for the equivalent period.

#### **JOBCENTRE VACANCIES**

#### Tables 3.1-3.3

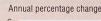
- The number of vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres (UK seasonally adjusted) rose by 12,000 to 312,200. (Table 3.1)
- The seasonally-adjusted number of new vacancies notified to Jobcentres fell by 2,500 to 225,700. (Table 3.1)
- On a seasonally-adjusted basis, the number of people placed into jobs by the Employment Service fell by 8,600 to 116.100. (Table 3.1)

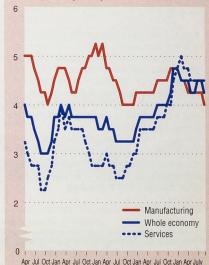
#### **AVERAGE EARNINGS**

#### Figure 5.

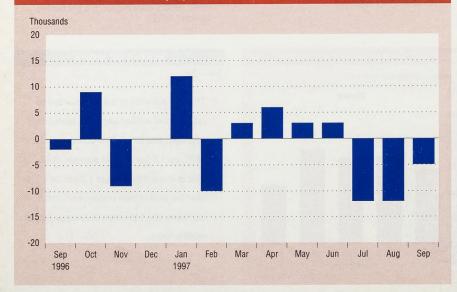
- The underlying rate of increase in average earnings for the whole economy in the year to September 1997 was provisionally estimated to be 41/4 per cent. This is a drop of ¼ point from the August figure. (Table 5.1)
- The actual increase in whole economy average earnings was 4.2 per cent. (Table 5.1)
- In the manufacturing industries, the underlying increase was 4 per cent. This is a drop of 1/4 point from the August figure. (Table 5.1)
- ◆ The September to December 1995 and November 1993 rates are the lowest since
- The production industries increase was 4 per cent. This is unchanged from the August figure which was revised down by 1/4 point. (Table 5.1)
- In the service industries the increase was 4½ per cent in September, unchanged from the August rate and the fifth successive month at 4½ per cent. (Table 5.1)
- The September and October 1993 figure of 2½ per cent for the service sector was the lowest rate since the series began in 1985.

#### Underlying average earnings index; April 1993-July 1997; Great Britain





#### onthly changes in manufacturing employees; September 1996 - September 1997; Figure 2



Under 20 years

20-24 years

#### LABOUR MARKET UPDATE

TRAINING

◆ Seasonally adjusted, 3.2 million (14.4 per

cent) employees of working age received

job-related training in the four weeks prior

to LFS interview during spring 1997. This

suggests a very slight increase on winter

Work (TfW) in England and Wales at the

end of August 1997 was 17 per cent lower

than it was 12 months earlier. (Table 8.1)

◆ The proportion of leavers from TfW between

in a job six months after leaving was 4

percentage points higher than the figures

for leavers between February 1995 and

◆ The proportion who gained a qualification in

the same period was 4 percentage points

participants in England and Wales at the

than in the previous year. (Table 8.1)

end of August 1997 was 12 per cent lower

show an upward trend. (Table 8.3)

lower than for leavers a year earlier.

◆ The number of Youth Training (YT)

(Table 8.4)

January 1996. This proportion continues to

February 1996 and January 1997 who were

◆ The number participating in Training for

#### PRODUCTIVITY AND UNIT WAGE COSTS

Tables 1.8, 5.8

- ◆ Manufacturing output was 1.7 per cent higher in the three months ending September 1997, compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)
- Manufacturing productivity in terms of output per head was 2.0 per cent higher in the three months ending September 1997, compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)
- Manufacturing unit wage costs rose by 2.1 per cent in the three months ending September 1997, compared with a year earlier. (Table 5.8)
- Whole economy output per head was 1.6 per cent higher in the second quarter of 1997 compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)
- Whole economy unit wage costs were 2.7 per cent higher in the second quarter of 1997. compared with a year earlier. (Table 5.8)

#### Figure 6 Manufacturing unit wage costs and September 1997; United Kingdom



output per person; September 1994

- ◆ The proportion of YT leavers in the 12 months to January 1997 who were in a job six months after leaving was 3 percentage points higher than for leavers in the 12 months to January 1996. (Table 8.5)
- ◆ The proportion of YT leavers in the 12 months to January 1997 who gained a full qualification was 1 percentage point higher than for leavers in the 12 months to January 1996. (Table 8.6).
- The number of people on Modern Apprenticeships in England and Wales was 97 000 at the end of August 1997. The overall trend is for the programme to continue to increase steadily in size. (Table 8.1)

#### LABOUR DISPUTES

LABOUR MARKET TRENDS

#### Tables 4.1-4.2

- ◆ It is provisionally estimated that 1,000 working days were lost due to stoppages of work in September 1997. This is lower than the revised estimate for August 1997 (6,000) and is the second lowest monthly figure since monthly records began in 1920. It compares with 122,000 in September 1996 and a September average of 51,000 over the period 1990 to 1996.
- ◆ The number of working days lost in the 12 months to September 1997 is provisionally estimated to be 415.000 - equivalent to 18 days lost per 1,000 employees.
- ◆ The latest estimate is three times lower than the total of the corresponding period a year ago (1,245,000) and is less than a quarter of the annual average over the ten year period 1987 to 1996 (1.721.000)
- ◆ Of the 415,000 days lost, 35 per cent were in education (146,000), and 30 per cent were in manufacturing (126,000).
- A provisional total of 211 stoppages were recorded as being in progress in the 12 months to September 1997, which is lower than the corresponding period last year (239). The provisional single month figure for September is six, the lowest monthly figure since 1920.

#### INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

- Among our EU partners the international comparable ILO unemployment rate for the UK is lower than in Spain, Finland, France Ireland, Italy, Sweden, Belgium, and Germany. (Table 2.18)
- The UK ILO seasonally-adjusted rate is hid than in the Netherlands, Denmark, Austri Luxembourg and Portugal, (Table 2 18)
- The seasonally-adjusted UK rate is below the EU average using the latest availab data (6.8 per cent for the UK in August compared with 10.6 per cent for the EU
- The manufacturing average earnings increase in Great Britain was higher than 10 OECD countries. (Table 5.9)
- Harmonised indices of consumer prices (HICPs) are being calculated in each me state of the European Union for the purpo of international comparisons. This is in the context of one of the convergence criteria monetary union as required by the Maas treaty. Eurostat published HICPs for the European Union member states on 7 Ma 1997. To coincide with the transmission HICP indices to Eurostat, UK HICP figure were released by the ONS on 26 February First Release ONS (97) 50. A more detail breakdown of the UK HICP is given in the RPI Business Monitor MM23. For non-E countries, consumer price indices exclud housing costs remain the best available of comparison. The RPI remains the bes indicator of UK consumer price inflation
- In EU countries there was an average r consumer prices of 1.8 per cent (provis over the 12 months to September, the as for the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in France by 1.5 cent and in Germany by 1.6 per cent. O the EU, consumer prices rose by 2.0 per in the USA by 2.4 per cent in Canada a 2.2 per cent (provisional) in Japan.

# Working days lost due to labour Sentember 1996-Sentember 19 Thousands 500 Working days lost ₹ 200 100

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

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

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

# LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

# HELP-LINE



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' Labour Market Enquiry Helpline (incorporating the LFS Helpline).

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

- Occupations of people who were full-time students or unemployed one year ago
- Nearly one in five people in employment who had been full-time students one year ago were in clerical and secretarial
- When ILO unemployed and economically inactive people left their last job
- Among economically inactive people not seeking a job, the distributions of length of time since leaving their last job were similar for people who wanted and did not want a job.
- 3 Flexible working arrangements
  - For both men and women, the most common type of arrangement was flexible working hours ('flexitime').
- 4 Labour market status of lone parents
  - Economic activity rates for lone parents generally increased with the age of their youngest child.
- Hours of overtime usually worked
  - Full-time employees who never worked overtime had slightly longer basic weekly hours than those who usually worked overtime

#### OCCUPATIONS OF PEOPLE WHO WERE FULL-TIME STUDENTS OR UNEMPLOYED ONE YEAR AGO

n spring quarters, the LFS asks all respondents to assess their labour narket status of 12 months ago. These data can be used to compare he occupations of former full-time students and of unemployed people who have moved into employment. t should be noted that

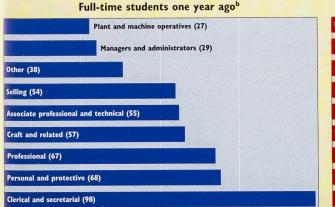
based on recall, and a respondent's assessment of their main activity, rather than ILO definitions. Also, during the intervening period, both the status of a respondent and their occupation may change several

circumstances 12 months ago are distributions of people currently occupations, a slightly higher was around 8 per cent.

in employment and not in fulltime education who had been (a) full-time students one year ago, and (b) unemployed one year ago. Nearly 20 per cent of employed people who had been full-time students one year ago were domestics and labourers. For all Figure 1 gives the occupational in clerical and secretarial

proportion than all people in employment. Around 17 per cent of people in employment who had been unemployed one year ago were in 'other occupations', a group which includes porters, people in employment this figure

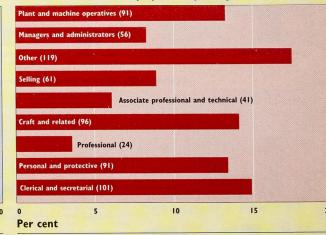
#### Figure 1 People currently in employmenta and not in full-time education, by occupation (Great Britain, spring 1997, not seasonally adjusted)



Excludes people on college-based schemes.

The figures in brackets give the number of people (in thousands) currently in employment and not in full-time

Unemployed one year ago



- Based on respondent's own assessment, rather than ILO definitions
- ( ) The figures in brackets give the number of people (in thousands) currently in employment and not in full-time education who were unemployed one year ago

#### 2 WHEN ILO UNEMPLOYED AND ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE PEOPLE LEFT THEIR LAST JOB

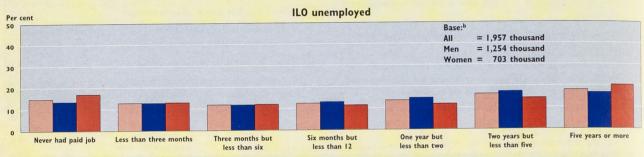
three types of economically

unemployed or economically those not seeking a job, even had left their job five or more years work and available to start under inactive if they have ever had a though they report that they want ago. In both groups, women were ILO definitions). Around 45 per paid job and if so, when they left one (for example, 'discouraged more likely than men to have left cent of the former had a their last job. Figure 2 shows how workers' who say they believe that their job five years ago or more, paid job and almost all of these long ago people had left their last no jobs are available); and those although men were slightly more people were students. This is

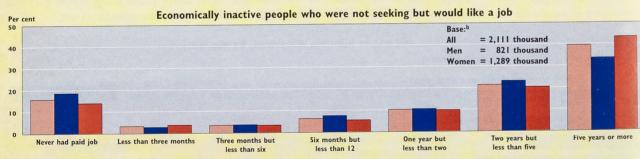
inactive people, as at spring 1997. people not seeking a job, the considered more detached from never had a paid job, where less Economically inactive people can distributions of length of time the labour market than the than a third were students. be divided into three groups: those since leaving their last job were economically inactive people who 1 See Measuring labour market seeking a job but not available to similar for people who wanted and were seeking a job (but were not attachment', Labour Market Trends. start in the next two weeks (for did not want a job. In these two available to start) and the ILO October 1997, pp 407-14.

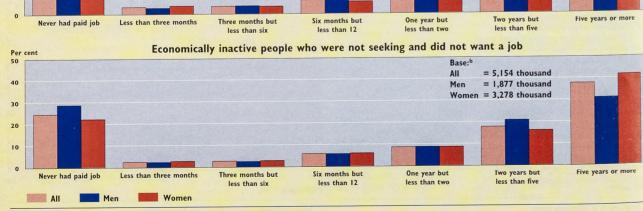
The LFS asks people who are ILO example, if they are students); groups, nearly four in ten people unemployed (who must be seeking job, for ILO unemployed and neither seeking nor wanting a job. likely never to have had a paid job. compared with the 15 per cent of Among economically inactive These two groups can be ILO unemployed people who had

#### Figure 2 Time since people of working agea left their last job (Great Britain, spring 1997, not seasonally adjusted)









a Men aged 16 to 64 and women aged 16 to 59

centages are based on those people who gave a valid response

Sample sizes of men and women seeking a job but not available to start were too small for reliable estimate

#### FLEXIBLE WORKING ARRANGEMENTS

The LFS asks respondents whether they have an agreed flexible working arrangement in their main ob and respondents can give up to three types of arrangement (see red

Table 1 gives the percentage of employees in spring 1997 who had each type of flexible working arrangement. Women were more likely to have a flexible working arrangement than men. In spring 1997, around 26 per cent of women had such an arrangement compared with 18 per cent of men. For both men and women, the most common type of arrangement was flexible working hours ('flexitime') at around 10 per cent of employees. Around 4 per cent of employees gave termtime working as one of their flexible arrangements. The majority of these were either teachers or education assistants. Around 2 per cent of employees had a job-sharing arrangement. Nearly all of these people worked part-time.

Figure 3 gives a further breakdown of employees working flexitime in spring 1997, by occupation. For both men and women, a high proportion of employees in the clerical and secretarial occupations worked flexitime. The rate was also high among women managers and administrators and men in associate professional and technical occupations.

#### Flexible working arrangements

In the spring and autumn quarters, all persons in employment (excluding those on college-based schemes) are asked if they have a flexible working arrangement. Respondents can give up to three answers. The types of arrangement are listed below. Both the nine-day fortnight and four-and-a-half-day week working arrangements involve the five day working week being compressed into fewer full days. Such arrangements refer to full-time

Flexible working hours ('flexitime') -Employees can vary their daily start and finish times each day. Over an accounting period (usually four weeks or a calendar month) debit and credit hours can be carried over into another accounting period. Variable start and finish times on their own are not enough for a

working only.

formal accounting period.

Annualised hours contract - The number of hours an employee has to work are calculated over a full year. For example, instead of 40 hours a week, employees may be contracted to work 1.900 hours a year (after allowing for leave and other entitlements). Longer hours are worked over certain parts of the year and shorter hours at other periods. Variation in hours are related to seasonal factors or fluctuation in the demand for the companies' goods or services.

Term-time working - Respondents work during the school or college term Unpaid leave is taken during the school holidays, although their pay may be spread equally over the

flexitime system. There must be a Job-sharing - A full job is divided, usually between two people. The job sharers typically work at different times, although there may be a change-over period.

> Four-and-a-half-day week - Typically involves the normal working week finishing early on Fridays. The short day need not necessarily be Friday, but this is the most common day.

Nine-day fortnight - Individual employees have one day off every other week. The actual day off may vary so long as the employee keeps to an alternating pattern of one five day week followed by one four day

Zero hours contract - A person is not contracted to work a set number of hours, and is only paid for the number of hours that they work.

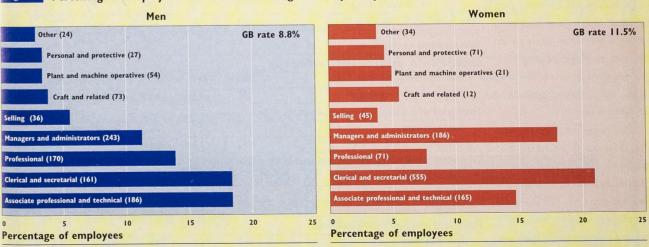
#### Table 1 Percentage of employees with a flexible working arrangement, by type of arrangement (Great Britain, spring 1997, not seasonally adjusted)

		Per cent
All	Men	Women
22.0	18.0	26.3
10.0	8.8	11.5
4.5	1.5	7.8
4.2	4.3	4.1
2.1	2.7	1.5
0.9	0.2	1.7
0.8	0.8	0.9
0.3	0.5	0.1
78.0	82.0	73.7
21,250	11,127	10,124
22,447	11,784	10,663
	22.0 10.0 4.5 4.2 2.1 0.9 0.8 0.3 78.0 21,250	22.0 18.0  10.0 8.8  4.5 1.5  4.2 4.3  2.1 2.7  0.9 0.2  0.8 0.8  0.3 0.5  78.0 82.0  21,250 11,127

Column totals add to more than 100 per cent because respondents can give more than one type of flexible arrangement.

Percentages are based on those people who gave a valid response to the flexible working question. Estimates of levels can be obtained by multiplying the percentages by the base.

#### Figure 3 Percentage of employees with flexible working hours, by occupation (Great Britain, spring 1997, not seasonally adjusted)



() The figures in brackets give the number of employees (in thousands) who had flexible working hours. Percentages are based on those people who gave a valid response to the flexible working question.

#### LABOUR MARKET STATUS OF LONE PARENTS

million male lone parents with unemployment rates were similar. dependent children. The labour activity rates were lower for lone their youngest child.

In spring 1996 the LFS was parents than for the whole improved so that it can reliably population and ILO unemployment identify lone parents (see red box for rates were higher. Male lone definition). In spring 1997 there parents had higher activity rates were 1.56 million female and 0.15 than women, although ILO

Figure 4 shows the economic market status of lone parents activity rate of all lone parents, by compared with all people aged 16 the age of their youngest dependent and over is given in Table 2. For child. Activity rates for lone parents both men and women, economic generally increased with the age of

#### Table 2 Labour market status of lone parents with dependent children (Great Britain, spring 1997, not seasonally adjusted)

	Men		Women	
	Lone parents	Alla	Lone parents	Alla
Economically active (thousands)	101	15,613	792	12,376
Economic activity rate (%)	67.7	71.8	50.8	54.0
In employment (thousands)	86	14,348	676	11,661
Employment rate (%)	57.7	66.0	43.3	50.9
ILO unemployed (thousands	) 15	1,265	117	715
ILO unemployment rate (%)	14.8	8.1	14.7	5.8
Economically inactive (thousands	) 48	6,141	767	10,548
All (thousands)	150	21,753	1,559	22,923

a People aged 16 and over

#### Lone parents in the LFS

A lone parent in the LFS is defined to be a person who:

- is single (having never been married), separated, divorced, widowed or living separate from their partner for more than six
- is not living with someone as a couple; and
- has dependent or nondependent children living in the same household, who have never married and have no children of their own

Part-time employees

#### Figure 4 Economic activity rate of lone parents, by age of youngest dependent child

(Great Britain, spring 1997, not seasonally adjusted)



() The figures in brackets give the number of lone parents (in thousands) in each group

#### Hours of overtime usually worked

Table 3 shows the proportion of full- and part-time employees who usually work overtime and the number of overtime hours they do. Over half of full-time employees and around a third of part-time employees worked overtime. Among full-time employees, a greater proportion of men usually did overtime than women, although women were more likely than men to do unpaid overtime. Among parttime employees women were more likely than men to do paid or unpaid overtime.

Full-time employees who never worked overtime had slightly longer basic usual weekly hours than those who usually worked overtime. For part-time employees, those who usually worked overtime had longer basic hours.

#### Table 3 Full- and part-time employees usually working overtime (Great Britain, spring 1997, not seasonally adjusted)

	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women
Total number of employeesa (thousands)	16,736	10,801	5,935	5,710	982	4,728
						Per cent
Who ever work overtime	59	62	53	32	25	34
of which: usually do paid overtime only	24	29	15	14	13	15
usually do unpaid overtime only	23	21	26	8	5	9
usually do paid and unpaid overtime	5	5	5	2	1	3
do not usually do overtime	6	6	7	7	6	7
Who never work overtime	41	38	47	68	75	66
Average usual weekly hours  Employees who usually do paid overtime or	nly					
Basic usual hours	39.0	39.5	36.9	18.1	16.6	18.4
Usual hours of paid overtime	8.0	8.6	6.0	4.6	5.1	4.5
Employees who usually do unpaid overtime	only					
Basic usual hours	38.1	38.9	36.8	19.0	17.4	19.2
Usual hours of unpaid overtime	8.2	8.7	7.4	3.8	5.0	3.7
Employees who usually do paid and unpaid	overtime					
Basic usual hours	38.2	38.9	36.9	20.1	19.9	20.1
Usual hours of paid overtime	5.6	6.1	4.7	3.8	4.1	3.8
Usual hours of unpaid overtime	3.8	4.0	3.5	2.1	2.7	2.0
Employees who never work overtime						
Basic usual hours	41.6	43.8	38.4	16.1	15.2	16.3

a Percentages and averages are based on those people who gave a valid response to the hours questions. Estimates of levels can be obtained by multiplying percentages by the base.



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#### THE LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

#### LFS FIRST RELEASE AND FS QUARTERLY BULLETIN

LFS results are first published in printed form in an Office for National Statistics (ONS) First Release. A wide range of analyses and tables are included (autumn 1997 issue, published January 1998).

Further LFS analyses are included in the 60-page full colour publication LFS Quarterly Bulletin together with explanatory charts and text (autumn 1997 issue, published March 1998).

#### LFS USER GUIDE

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

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# Assessment of the quality of data from the spring 1997 LFS disability module

Changes in the focus and number of questions in the health and disability module of the Labour Force Survey led to different conclusions regarding the number of disabled people and their economic activity. The results are outlined in this report.

By James Jenkins, Socio-Economic Division, Office for National Statistics. THE FOCUS and number of questions in the health and disability module of the Labour Force Survey (LFS) questionnaire changed in spring 1997 to reflect the provisions of the Disability Discrimination Act 1995. In particular, there are new questions which are concerned with all health problems and their effect on day-to-day activities, while until spring 1997 the emphasis had been on problems which affected respondents' work.

Testing of the new disability module has led to the following conclusions and planned activities.

The new module identified 24 per cent fewer disabled people than in the previous quarter and, of those it does identify, a greater proportion are economically inactive than before. This appears to be a reflection of the phrasing of the questions.

There is no evidence of problems with the detailed questions within the module. Accordingly, ONS has decided to make these disability data publicly available, via Quantime Ltd and the Data Archive, from 17 December.

ONS will publish a more detailed article in *Labour Market Trends* in spring 1998. This will report more fully on the issues described here, and will also describe ONS work to produce (by modelling) a time-series of disability data from spring 1992 to winter 1996/7 which takes account of discontinuities (see *Labour Market Trends*, March 1997, pLFS13).

Until this article is published, users are reminded that they should not compare data from before spring 1997 with that from spring 1997 and later because of the sizeable discontinuity described here.

# How does the new disability module compare to the previous one?

The disability module was changed in spring 1997 to an extent that comparison

with previous quarters is not straightforward. In winter 1996/7 the health questions began:

LIMITT (applies to all of working age)
Do you have any health problems or disabilities which would affect any kind of paid work that you might do?

LNGLIM (applies if LIMITT = yes)

Do you expect your health problem

disability to last more than a year?

- and were followed by questions which asked about all and main health problems

In spring 1997 the 'filter' questions were changed to:

LNGLIM (applies to all of working age) Do you have any health problems or disabilities that you expect will last for more than a year?

LIMITK (applies if LNGLIM = yes)

Does this health problem affect the kind of paid work that you might do?

LIMITA (applies if LNGLIM = yes)
....or the amount of paid work that you
might do?

Conceptually, therefore, people responding 'yes' to both LIMITT and LNGLIM in winter 1996/7 are equivalent to those saying 'yes' to both LNGLIM and LIMITK in spring 1997 - namely, people with a long-term health problem which affected their work.

Comparing estimates for winter and spring for this group of people by age, sex and economic activity gives the results shown in *Table 1*. This simple change of question order and phrasing has had a noticeable effect on the results, even allowing for a lack of imputed data in spring 1997 (which accounted for about 5 per cent of responses in winter 1996/7).

Box 1 Comparis	son of question w	vording		7
	Existence of health problem	affect	paid work you might do	Expect to last a year
Winter 1996/7	Do you have any	which would affect	any kind of	Do you expect
Spring 1997	Do you have any	Does [it] affect	the kind of	that you expect

Table 1 Comparisons of 1996 and 1997 estimates of distributions of people with work-related health problems or disabilities (unweighted); Great Britain

	Winter 1996/7		Spring 1997	
	Number (unweighted)	Per cent	Number (unweighted)	Per cent
Age				
16-24	1,492	11	864	8
25-34	2,143	15	1,532	14
35-44	2,757	20	2,085	20
45-54	3,917	28	3,135	29
55-64	3,742	27	3,066	29
Total (= 100%)	14,051		10,682	
Sex				
Male	7,531	52	5,627	53
Female	6,520	48	5,055	47
Total (= 100%)	14,051		10,682	
Economic activity				
Economically active	6,366	45	3,997	37
In employment	5,346	38	3,312	31
LO unemployed	1,020	7	685	6
Inactive	7,685	55	6,685	63
Total (= 100%)	14,051		10,682	

Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 2 Distributions of people who appeared to 'recover'; Great Britain; winter 1996/7 to spring 1997

					Per cent
Age	ha cewis	Sex		Economic Activity	
16-24	18	Men	53	In employment	65
25-34	20	Women	47	ILO unemployed	9
35-44	21			Inactive	26
45-54	25				
55-64	16				

Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 3 Correlation between responses on health; Great Britain (unweighted); spring 1997

	Limits kin	d of work	Limits am	ount of work
Limits normal day to day activities	Yes	No	Yes	No
Yes	8,194	1,591	7,446	2,306
No	2,375	3,424	1,452	4,333

Source: Labour Force Survey

Overall, in spring there is a reduction of 24 per cent in the number of people reporting a health problem lasting more than a year and affecting the kind of work they might do. The most significant changes occur for young people and those in employment.

# Why should the results have changed so much?

This reduction in reported disability is not completely surprising. A close textual examination of the different issues being explored within the different sets of questions shows that the spring formulation is less hypothetical than before, as *Box 1* shows.

Previously, the module had asked whether the disability *would* affect *any* kind of paid

work, whereas in spring the module asked *did* it affect *the* kind of paid work. The more focused approach of the new module appears to have reduced the number of people who provided hypothetical responses.

The discontinuity highlighted above can be examined more closely by linking the two databases and analysing those respondents who, despite having a long-term health problem in winter 1996/7, had apparently 'recovered' by spring 1997, i.e. having replied 'yes' to LNGLIM in winter 1996/7, they replied 'no' in spring 1997. This analysis produced 1,733 records and is shown in *Table 2*.

The sex split is exactly the same as in spring 1997. The age profile indicates that

the respondents who no longer classify themselves as having a long-term health problem are likely to be younger on average than the overall group of disabled people whose disability affected the kind of work they might do. The most striking difference, however, occurs in economic activity. In all, 65 per cent of respondents who 'recovered' from their health problem were in employment compared with 31 per cent of the overall group, and only 26 per cent were inactive compared with 63 per cent of the overall group.

This suggests that many employed respondents answered the set of questions used before spring 1997 almost as a hypothetical exercise and concluded that they may well indeed have a disability. For example, an office worker with a back problem would have been justified in saying that it did affect any kind of work he or she might do, in that it would tend to rule out any job involving hard physical labour. But faced with the more robust new question set, such people appear to have thought to themselves that their back problem does not affect their ability to do their officebased job and so have concluded that they were not disabled.

# The effect on estimates of different types of disability

Respondents who classify themselves as having a long-term health problem are then asked a question about the type of health problems or disabilities they have. The proportions in each category are very similar in winter 1996/7 and spring 1997.

#### Other new questions

As well as the question LIMITA mentioned above, there are four other new questions in the LFS disability module. Three of these relate to past disabilities and are not discussed here. The other is:

HEALIM (applies if LNGLIM = yes, has long term-term health problem)

Does this (do these) health problem(s) or disability(ies), when taken singly or together substantially limit your ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities? If you are receiving medication or treatment, please consider what the situation would be without the medication or treatment.

For someone with a disability, a strong correlation would be expected between its effect on work (LIMITK, LIMITA) and its effect on normal day-to-day activities (HEALIM). *Table 3* shows the position. There is indeed evidence of such a correlation. Some 9,821 respondents in spring 1997 had a health problem that was expected to last more than a year which substantially limited their ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities; 83 per cent thought that it affected the kind of paid work they might do and 76 per cent thought it affected the amount of paid work they might do.

# **New Earnings Survey 1997**



#### What is it?

An annual survey of one per cent of employees in different businesses and organisations. It has been in operation since 1970 and produces, on average, 170,000 individual records to build up a picture for the country as a whole.

#### What does it provide?

An annual April snapshot of mainly full-time earnings and hours worked with analyses of:

- industries;
- occupations;
- age groups;
- regions and counties; and
- collective agreements.

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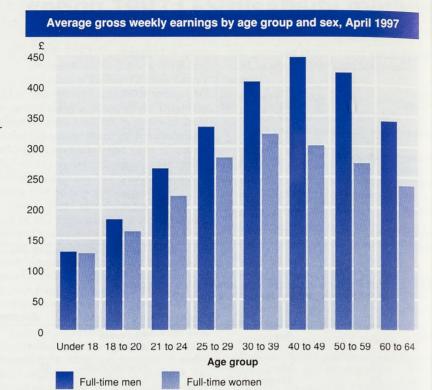
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Research brief Resear

Announced in 1995, Skills
Challenge was a joint
DfEE/DTI initiative aimed at
improving training in small
businesses. What lessons
have been learned from the
programme?

By York Consulting.

# **Evaluation of Skills Challenge**

#### Key findings

- Business improvement and skills training were the most common aims among the successful projects, although IT and design projects also featured significantly.
- The national assessors were disappointed with the quality of many of the bids received, which needed clearer statements of aims.
- Skills Challenge had brought a number of small firms together, but it would have been beneficial to have

had a previous period of partnership development before seeking funds.

- Despite delays, projects studied had generally reached most of their targets and some had significantly exceeded theirs.
- Given the small scale of projects, sustainability and transferability were clearly vital to achieving value for money; more evaluation of projects and building in specific, measurable outputs would have been helpful.

SKILLS CHALLENGE, a training challenge for small businesses, was announced in the 1995 competitiveness White Paper Forging Ahead. A prospectus was issued in August 1995 inviting bids for funding from a joint DfEE/DTI budget of £5 million. Most projects took place roughly within the 1996-97 financial year, although projects of up to 18 months duration were allowed.

The aim of Skills Challenge was to improve competitiveness by supporting groups of ten or more small firms (up to 200 employees, but with an emphasis on firms with under 50 employees) to work together to find new ways of training to meet their current and future skill needs. The ideas generated would then be available to assist other small firms. In general, £50,000 per project was available but particularly innovative projects which were seen as having the potential for significant impact could receive additional funding.

Bids were required to be sponsored by either a TEC (for locally-based groups) or an ITO or trade association (for sectoral groups). Bids were sifted by Government Offices (GOs) and judged by a national panel. Judges were looking for projects which met the following criteria:

- improved skill levels leading to improved business performance;
- ideas in training, such as new methods and/or enhancement of existing best practice in new sectors or locations;
- training that would not occur without Skills Challenge funding; and
- lessons that could be adapted for use by others.

In addition, there were a number of preferred features, including an ongoing commitment to training beyond the Challenge funding, input of resources from the small firms (but not a matched funding requirement), and involvement of organisations such as colleges and group training associations.

Over 350 bids were received in two rounds of Skills Challenge and 14 were approved in November 1995 and a further 60 in February 1996. In all, 34 TECs sponsored 54 bids and the remainder were sector-based. The final project selection resulted in an underspend of around 30 per cent.

#### The study

DfEE appointed York Consulting to evaluate Skills Challenge as the projects were being implemented. The key features of the methodology were:

- background research, including interviews with DfEE policy staff and a review of all successful Skills Challenge bids:
- a preliminary telephone survey of all successful bidders to establish progress made by February 1997;
- case studies of ten Skills Challenge projects, selected to be broadly representative of the types of projects funded and their sponsors;
- interviews with members of the national judging panel; and
- a national workshop to review/verify the findings of the evaluation.

#### National overview

There were some successful bids in every region, although the distribution was uneven, with almost two thirds of TEC-sponsored projects being drawn from four regions. Some TECs were particularly successful - notably Lincolnshire which sponsored six projects. Sectoral bids came from a wide range of sectors but only the ITO for the engineering sector sponsored more than one bid.

A broad categorisation of the successful projects showed that business improvement and skills training were the most common projects. Business improvement refers to the provision of general training targeted at owner-managers of small businesses, while skills training relates to the provision of

support to equip employees with jobspecific technical skills. IT and design projects also featured significantly.

A little over half the projects did not contain measurable output targets and this was a detrimental feature for an initiative where a demonstration effect was important. Most hard output targets specified were of a process nature – for example, 12 members to be trained to NVQ Level 4, 20 new business plans produced or ten new commitments to Investors in People. The softer types of output specified included training programmes developed or training reviewed and improved.

There was slippage in the early stages of many projects, sometimes due to businesses dropping out of the group formed to make a bid and replacements having to be found. There was also evidence of changes being made to project design between the bid and implementation. Some of these were practical changes made in the spirit of the original proposal, but some instances were more questionable, with a suggestion that overambitious project designs had been submitted to secure funding.

#### Views of the assessors

Both GOs and the national panel were disappointed with the overall quality of bids, although the second round of bidding (which contained some revised first round bids) was generally better than the first. There were some good projects, but many where it was hard to establish what the projects were trying to achieve and what the benefits would be for participants.

GOs felt that many projects were more TEC-driven than generated by groups of small firms themselves and there was a clear correlation between active TEC support and successful projects – borne out by the telephone survey of progress and the case studies. However, where employer networks were already established, there was some evidence of resistance to TEC input. GOs also felt that there was some 'challenge fatigue' at TEC level with the level of effort put into bidding related to the amount of funding available, the bidding process and perceived likelihood of success.

GOs thought that the best bids were for projects which would build on existing partnerships with identified needs. Without a clear reason to work together, doubts were expressed about the sustainability of partnerships after Skills Challenge funding ended. However, there was evidence of groups of firms being brought together to secure funding. The national panel held similar views and tried to focus on logical groupings where collaboration would be sensible.

Overall, the assessment process was seen by GOs as extremely thorough and overlaborious. The national panel worked well but some members were not convinced that the value they added was commensurate with the time they invested.

#### Case study findings

The case studies covered seven TECsponsored projects, two sponsored by ITOs and one by the Association of Professional Foresters. In only two of the ten cases was

the project idea identified by the group of companies, the rest being divided between the sponsors and the eventual training providers or consultants. The two groups with their own ideas were long established. Eight of the case study projects were identified as a result of research or previous activities undertaken and Skills Challenge acted as a catalyst to develop the ideas into worked-up bids.

In a number of cases, Skills Challenge had brought groups of small firms together but this was all within the programme's timetable. This was not felt to be long enough and it is argued that a period of partnership development is really needed in advance of an attempt to tap into funds. This may require pump-priming and encouragement to form networks without early time pressure to achieve specific objectives. For example, one of the most successful Skills Challenge projects was the 'Argonautics' cluster of marine technology companies in North Tyneside. The members of the cluster had already begun to see benefits in terms of employment and turnover and were thus committed to the principles of joint working in advance of Skills Challenge.

Despite some delays, all but one of the case study projects achieved most of their targets and some achieved performance far in excess of expected outcomes. For example, in the Argonautics cluster, 91 training places were actually delivered, against an initial target of 19; a supply chain environmental project delivered by Groundwork Wirral involved 27 companies, against an initial target of 20. Some projects were significantly amended in the early stages of implementation. For example, the Lincolnshire Poultry Initiative Partnership found that participating companies needed business planning support before they could become more deeply involved in training activities. This led to a higher level of oneto-one consultancy and less training activity than originally planned. However, this adaptation did help to address the real needs of the companies.

In a number of projects, Skills Challenge has contributed to a shift in culture as a result of joint working. For example, a supply chain development project with a precision castings company has led to the creation of much closer links between the large customer and its small suppliers. Organisations at different stages in the supply chain have been able to gain a much greater understanding of each other's processes and products which has assisted the overall efficiency of the chain. In another case, the establishment of a Ceramics Skills Centre has helped to break down barriers between individual small companies and has aided realisation that they are jointly competing against foreign competition rather than directly against each other.

It was too early to assess the longer-term impact of Skills Challenge projects but there were some wider impacts in some cases. A direct outcome of the Argonautics cluster's marine technology training was the attraction of orders from a German shipyard which works with directly compatible technology. Without Skills Challenge

funding, it would not have been possible for the smaller members of the cluster to implement the new technology. Participants in the training for forestry companies project have variously seen improvements in profits, communications and staff involvement in company activities. In many projects, there have been improvements in attitudes to training where the benefits were not previously recognised.

Deadweight and displacement were difficult to isolate but most case study participants stated that their project could not have happened without Skills Challeng funding. However, in most cases, funds would have been sought from another source or the businesses themselves may have funded the activity, albeit more slow and/or at a smaller scale. Skills Challenge provided a catalyst for the projects to happen with a group of companies at a particular time. Truly new and innovative projects are likely to involve minimal deadweight and many of the Skills Challenge projects were innovative for their participants because they had little or no previous track record in training. Displacement of other activity seems like to have been low.

#### Conclusions

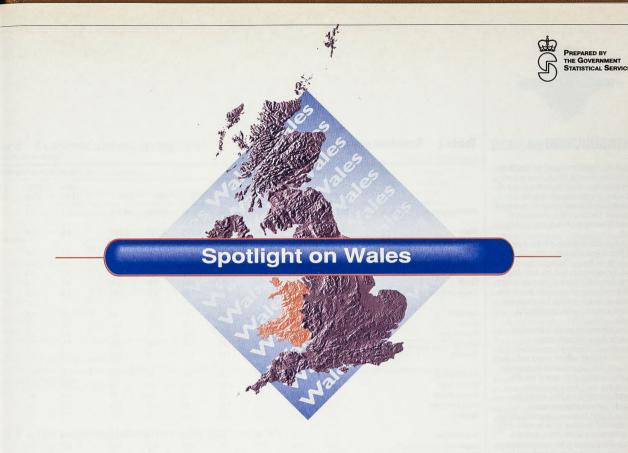
In assessing Skills Challenge, a distinction has to be made between the success of individual projects and the success of the 'challenge' overall. The mo successful responses were from establishe groups of businesses, but these were few number. In other cases, Skills Challenge played a part in facilitating the development of groups of businesses but it is question able as to whether it was a cost-effective way of achieving this end.

There was little evidence of Skills Challenge encouraging innovative ideas approaches in training (except insofar as any training being new to some of the participating firms).

The small scale of Skills Challenge means that significant macroeconomic impacts are not possible and, if there is no significant impact in terms of sustainabilit and transferability, there are question mark over value for money. Demonstration and dissemination of project achievements is therefore crucial. In this report, more evaluation of projects and building in of specific, measurable outputs would have been helpful.

The wide range of challenge funds and competitions has helped TECs, and increasingly ITOs, to consider the range of activities in which they are involved, how priorities can be addressed and how partnerships can be developed most effectively to respond to these priorities. Skills Challenge has contributed to this development and has helped to show that the challenge concept can be effective in bringing ideas forward in a short time and in a partnership format.

Evaluation of Skills Challenge is available from DfEE Publications, PO Box 5050, Sudbury, Suffolk CO10 6ZQ, tel 0845 6022260, price £4.95, ISBN 0 85522 632 3.



This article on Wales is the fourth in the 'Spotlight' series examining the labour market from a regional perspective.

By Ann Blake, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics.

#### **Key statistics**

Population

The population in Wales increased roughly in line with the UK population as a whole between 1986 and 1996.

• The proportion of the population between the ages of 20 and 39 in Wales is lower than for the UK as a whole. • The economic activity rate in Wales was 74 per cent in spring 1997, compared with 78 per cent for the UK as a whole.

The labour force in Wales is expected to increase by almost 4½ per cent between 1996 and 2006, as compared with around 5½ per cent for the

**Employment** 

- Employment in Wales increased by almost 13 per cent between spring 1987 and spring 1997, compared with an increase of less than 7 per cent for Great Britain as a whole
- Employment in primary industries fell by over 11 per cent in the 12 months to June 1997, compared with an increase of 2½ per cent for Great
- In Dyfed, Gwynedd and Powys the proportion of those in employment who were self-employed in spring 1997 was around 20 per cent, as compared with 13 per cent for Wales as a whole and 12 per cent for Great Britain.

• Since 1990 the pattern of vacancies notified to Jobcentres in Wales has followed that for Great Britain.

Unemployment

- The number of JSA claimants as a proportion of the workforce in Wales fell by 2 percentage points to 6.3 per cent over the year to July 1997.
- Within Wales, Powys had the lowest JSA claimant count rate at 3.6 per cent in July 1997; Blaenau Gwent had the highest rate at 10.6 per cent.
- In July 1997 Wales had a higher proportion of claimants who have been claiming JSA up to eight weeks, and a lower proportion who have been claiming for over two years than the UK as a whole.

 Average gross weekly full-time earnings were lower for all major and sub-major occupational groups in Wales than for Great Britain in April 1996; the only exception was women in craft and related industries.

Qualifications and Training

The proportion of people of working age in Wales who received job-related training in spring 1997 was lower than in Great Britain.

#### **Previous articles**

Yorkshire and the Humber......pp187-96, May 1997 The West Midlands......pp323-32, September 1997



#### INTRODUCTION

WALES ACCOUNTS for around one twelfth of the land area of Great Britain, but only 5 per cent of the population. The north and west of Wales are very mountainous, with the industrialised south being much more densely populated. The three major urban areas of Cardiff, Swansea and Newport are all in the

The population density of Wales is around half that of Great Britain as a whole. Cardiff has by far the highest population density of all the unitary authorities in Wales, three times higher than that of Newport, the next highest. Powys has the lowest population density. One quarter of the land in Wales is made up from national parks and areas of outstanding

The proportion of people in Wales that speak the Welsh language varies geographically. The highest proportions are in the north and west with the lowest in the south east. Just under 20 per cent of the population could speak Welsh at the time of the 1991 census. In a 1992 survey the highest proportion of Welsh speakers were in the under 16 and over 65 age groups.

Over the last decade employment in Wales has increased by almost twice as much as for Great Britain as a whole. This is against a backdrop of changes in the major industries in the country. The traditional industries of iron coal and steel have given way to services and other manufacturing industries over the same

The M4 corridor in south Wales and the A55 in the north have helped to improve communications in these parts of the country. This has helped to bring investment into the country including money from overseas projects. Almost one manufacturing worker in three is now employed by an overseas

ompany.

The largest inward investment project recently announced in Europe is LG Electronics' plans to develop electronics and semi-conductor plants on a site in Newport.
This project is likely to attract more than 6,000

The ILO unemployment rate in Wales roughly followed that of Great Britain from spring 1991 until summer 1996. Since then, the Great Britain rate has continued to follow a downward trend, whereas the rate for Wales has stabilised.

Table 1 Resident population

Automotive and the				5				Tho	usands and	percentages
	Population	n (thousands)						Population	n percentag	e change
	1986	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1986- 1996	1991- 1996	1995- 1996
United Kingdom	56,852	57,808	58,006	58,191	58,395	58,606	58,801	3.4	1.7	0.3
Wales	2,820	2,891	2,899	2,906	2,913	2,917	2,921	3.6	1.0	0.1
Blaenau Gwent	74	73	73	73	73	73	73	-0.7	0.0	-0.3
Bridgend	128	129	130	131	131	131	130	1.4	0.6	-0.5
Caerphilly	169	172	171	172	171	170	169	0.1	-1.4	-0.4
Cardiff	288	300	302	305	307	309	315	9.5	5.0	1.8
Carmarthenshire	164	170	169	169	169	170	169	3.1	-0.8	-0.3
Ceredigion	63	67	68	69	70	70	70	11.0	4.5	-1.0
Conwy	102	109	109	110	111	111	111	8.8	1.9	-0.5
Denbighshire	89	92	91	91	91	92	92	3.2	0.5	0.7
Flintshire	138	143	144	145	145	146	145	4.7	1.6	-0.5
Gywnedd	112	116	116	116	117	118	118	4.9	1.5	-0.2
Isle of Anglesey	70	69	69	69	68	67	67	-3.6	-3.4	-0.2
Merthyr Tydfil	59	60	60	60	59	59	58	-0.9	-3.0	-1.1
Monmouthshire	79	80	81	82	84	86	87	9.8	8.0	1.4
Neath Port Talbot	139	139	139	139	140	140	139	0.3	0.0	-0.1
Newport	134	137	137	137	137	137	137	2.1	-0.1	-0.3
Pembrokeshire	110	113	114	114	114	113	114	3.4	0.6	0.1
Powys	114	120	121	121	122	122	124	9.5	3.6	1.7
Rhonnda, Cynon, Taff	233	237	238	239	239	240	240	3.0	1.2	0.1
Swansea	228	232	232	232	231	231	230	0.9	-0.6	-0.2
The Vale of Glamorgan	118	119	119	119	119	119	119	1.5	0.1	0.4
Torfaen	90	91	91	91	91	90	90	0.4	-0.9	0.1
Wrexham	120	123	123	123	123	123	123	2.5	0.3	-0.1

Source: Mid-year population estimates

housands and percenta

Table 2 Resident population: by age and sex, 1996

	Wales			United Kingdo	m	
	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All
Percentage aged:						
0-14	20.2	18.4	19.3	20.2	18.5	19.3
15-19	6.4	5.8	6.1	6.3	5.7	6.0
20-29	13.9	12.4	13.1	14.9	13.7	14.3
30-39	14.6	13.8	14.2	16.1	15.0	15.5
40-49	13.8	13.2	13.5	13.8	13.2	13.5
50-59	11.6	11.2	11.4	11.1	10.8	11.0
60 and over	19.5	25.1	22.4	17.8	23.0	20.4
All ages (=100 per cent) (thousands)	1.428	1.493	2.921	28 856	29 946	58 801

Source: Mid-year population estimates, (

Table 3 Economic activity, spring 1997

	In employment (per	rcentages)		ILO	Total	Economic	Economic	
	Employees (as a percentage of all in employment <sup>a</sup> )	Self-employed (as a percentage of all in employment <sup>a</sup> )	All in employment (as a percentage of the economically active)	unemployment rate	economically active (=100 per cent) (thousands)	activity rate for all 16 and over <sup>b</sup> (percentages)	activity rate for all of working age <sup>b</sup> (percentages)	
United Kingdom	86.2	12.5	92.9	7.1	28,716	62.6	78.2	
Wales	85.4	12.6	91.6	8.4	1,327	57.9	73.1	
Clwyd	85.2	12.5	92.0	8.0	190	56.9	75.6	
Dyfed	77.1	21.0	87.3	12.7	165	59.4	76.6	
Gwent	89.3	8.9	92.1	7.9	200	57.2	72.5	
Gwynedd	78.3	20.5	92.8		105	55.9	74.9	
Mid Glamorgan	88.7	8.8	89.6	10.4	247	56.3	72.8	
Powys	78.2	19.8	93.5		64	66.9	80.7	
South Glamorgan	87.3	10.6	95.3		195	59.9	75.4	
West Glamorgan	89.0	9.0	92.3	7.7	162	56.8	72.2	

Source: Labour Force Survey, ONS

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

Vorking age: 16-59 for women; 16-64 for men.

Sample size too small for reliable estimate

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

Thousands	and	percentages

	Wales	Wales								
	All			Men	Men			Women		
	1986	1996	2006	1986	1996	2006	1986	1996	2006	
Percentage aged:										
16-24	22.8	16.5	15.8	21.7	17.0	16.4	24.3	15.8	15.0	
25-34	23.0	25.7	21.5	23.9	25.9	22.2	21.7	25.4	20.6	
35-44	24.4	23.7	26.1	23.7	23.1	25.1	25.4	24.5	27.2	
45-59	25.1	28.8	30.6	25.3	28.3	30.0	24.8	29.5	31.4	
60- <b>64</b>	3.4	3.4	4.2	3.8	3.5	4.0	2.8	3.2	4.4	
65 and over	1.4	2.0	1.9	1.6	2.3	2.2	1.1	1.6	1.4	
All of working age <sup>b</sup> (thousands)	1,229	1,255	1,305	725	712	721	504	544	584	
All agod 16 and over (= 100 per cent) (thousands)	1,262	1,300	1,357	737	728	737	525	571	620	

	United Kingdom									
	All			Men	Men			Women		
	1986	1996	2006	1986	1996	2006	1986	1996	2006	
Percentage aged:										
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	
Alaged 16 and over (= 100 per cent) (thousands)	27,566	28,544	30,092	16,055	15,986	16,376	11,511	12,546	13,715	

Source: Labour Force Survey and labour force projections, ONS

he 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. 16-59 for women and 16-64 for men.



#### **DEMOGRAPHY**

THE RESIDENT population in Wales was just under three million at mid-1996. This represents an increase of just over 100,000, or 3.6 per cent since 1986. The population of the UK grew by 3.4 per cent over the same period.

#### Resident population

Some large changes in population have been witnessed at a local level. For example, the population in Ceredigion increased in size by 11 per cent between 1986 and 1996 and in Cardiff the increase was 9.5 per cent over the same period. The overall change also hides reductions. For example, the population on the Isle of Anglesey fell by 3.6 per cent between 1986 and 1996 (*Table 1*).

The age distribution of the population in Wales is quite different from that of the UK. The proportion of the population aged over 60 is higher, whereas the proportion aged between 20 and 39 is lower (*Table 2*).

Overall there are more women than men

living in Wales. This mirrors the situation in the UK. Women outnumber men in the 40 and over age groups in Wales, and in the 50 and over age groups in the UK, reflecting the fact that women have a longer life expectancy than

#### The labour force

The economic activity rates for all aged 16 and over in Wales are lower than for the UK as a whole. Economic activity rates vary across Wales. The highest is in the former county of Powys, at almost 67 per cent of the population aged 16 and over. The lowest is in the former county of Gwynedd, just under 56 per cent

The labour force in Wales increased by 3 per cent between 1986 and 1996. It is projected to increase by 4.4 per cent between 1996 and 2006. This compares with an increase of 3.5 per cent between 1986 and 1996, and a projected increase of almost 5.4 per cent between 1996 and 2006 for Great

Changes in the labour force differ quite substantially between the sexes. Between 1986 and 1996 the male labour force in Wales reduced in size. However, it is projected to return to its 1986 level by 2006. In contrast, the female labour force in Wales increased by almost 9 per cent between 1986 and 1996 and is projected to increase by a further 8.6 per cent by 2006. The fall in the size of the male labour force in the UK has been proportionated less than that for Wales, and the projected increase between 1996 and 2006 is greater.

There was a change in the age structure of the labour force in Wales between 1986 and 1996, with the proportion aged 16 to 24 falling from 22.8 per cent to 16.5 per cent. This fall was offset by increases in the 25 to 34 and 45 to 59 age groups. This is similar to the pattern for the UK as a whole. Further changes to the age structure of the labour force in Wales are expected. By the year 2006, it is projected that the proportion of the labour force aged 16 to 34 will have fallen, with a rise for the 35 to 64 age group. This is also true for the UK (Table 4).

These projected changes to the age structure of the labour force are for the most part a reflection of projected changes in the population. However, where the population aged 16 to 24 is projected to increase in Wales, the activity rate is projected to fall, resulting in a fall in the proportion of the labour force in this age range.



#### **EMPLOYMENT**

AROUND 1.2 million people aged 16 and over were in employment in Wales at spring 1997 according to the Labour Force Survey. Of these, just over 1 million were employees with the remainder either self-employed, on a government training scheme or an unpaid

Workforce in employment estimates of paid employment indicate that there has been a structural shift from traditional primary and manufacturing industries to other manufacturing industries and services over the past decade. In Great Britain there has been a shift from manufacturing to services.

Between spring 1996 and spring 1997 the number of people in employment in Wales rose by 1.8 per cent, compared with 1.7 per cent for Great Britain. Over the past decade employment in Wales has increased by almost twice as much as in Great Britain.

Employment in Wales was 1.3 per cent lower in spring 1997 than it was at its peak in spring 1990. This compares with 1.2 per cent for Great Britain as a whole (Table 5).

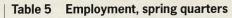
The 12.6 per cent rise for Wales masks differences between the changes for men and women. The number of men in employment grew by 6 per cent over the ten years to spring 1997, with the number of women in employment increasing by 22 per cent over the same period. This is consistent with the general trend of more women becoming economically active.

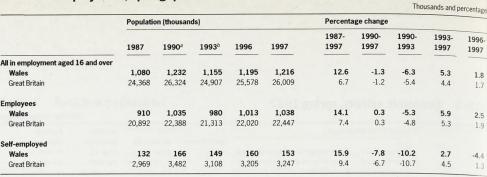
Full and part-time employment

Both in Wales and in Great Britain, a quarter of those aged over 16 in employment were employed part-time (Figure 1). The picture is rather different when men and women are considered separately. Fewer than 9 per cent of employed men in Wales work part-time whereas slightly more than 46 per cent of employed women in Wales work part-time. This reflects the pattern for Great Britain. The sex breakdown for part-time employees both for Wales and for Great Britain is approximately 20 per cent male and 80 per cent female.

Between spring 1995 and spring 1996 the number of part-time workers increased by 4.5 per cent in Wales and in Great Britain as a whole. Between spring 1996 and spring 1997 the number of part-time workers in Wales fell by 2.2 per cent, whereas the number in Great Britain rose by a further 2.7 per cent.

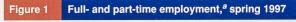
The number of full-time workers in Wales increased by 3.2 per cent over the year to spring 1997, whereas the equivalent rise for Great Britain was 1.5 per cent.

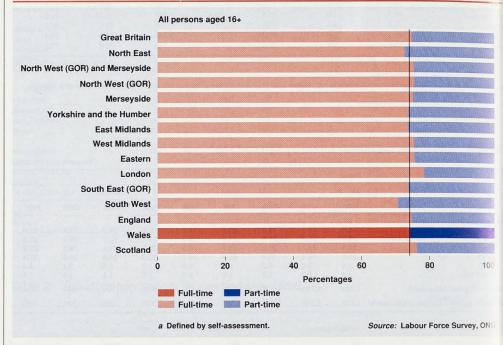




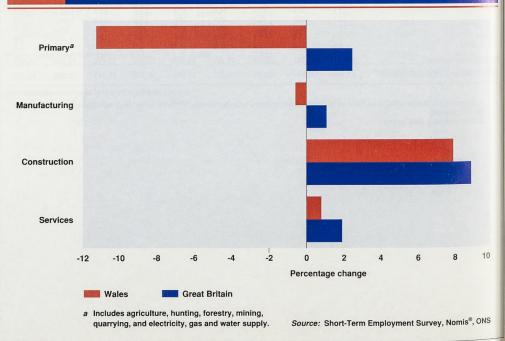
Source: Labour Force Survey, C

Chosen to represent an employment peak. b Chosen to represent an employment trough.

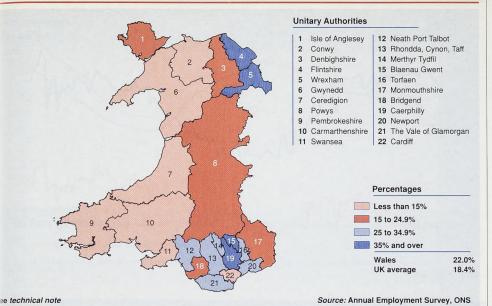




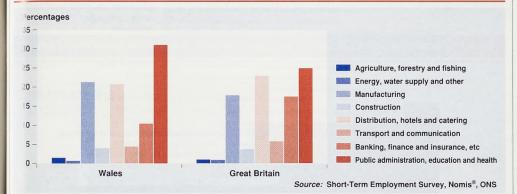
Annual change in employees in employment by major industry group, June 1996



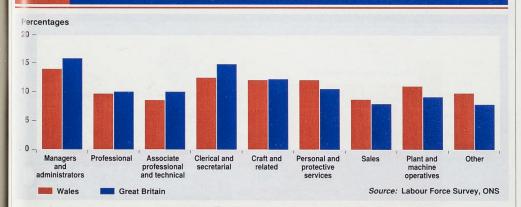




#### Employees in employment by industry, June 1997



#### All aged 16+ in employment by occupation, spring 1997 gure 5





#### **EMPLOYMENT** Continued

Industry analysis

Workforce in Employment estimates indicate that between June 1996 and June 1997 there was a fall of more than 11 per cent in the number of employees employed in primary industries in Wales. This compares with an increase of 2.5 per cent for Great Britain (Figure 2). This fall over the year reflects the trend over the past decade of a decline in the traditional iron, steel and coal industries in Wales. Employment in other manufacturing, construction and service industries increased faster in Wales over the year to June 1997 than it did for Great Britain.

Between June 1987 and June 1997 there were small fluctuations in the number of people in Wales employed in manufacturing, which overall led to a 2.8 per cent increase. This is in contrast to the decline in employment in manufacturing in Great Britain where there was a fall of around 15 per cent between June 1987 and June 1997. The proportion of employees in manufacturing industry in Wales is higher than in Great Britain.

The pattern of employment in nanufacturing in Wales is clear (Figure 3). Data from the 1995 employers survey show that the high proportions of employment in manufacturing are in the industrialised south, except in Cardiff and Bridgend, where the service sector is more dominant, and in the north east of the country. A number of the remaining UAs have high levels of employment in agriculture.

At June 1997 Wales had a higher proportion of employees employed in the public administration, education and health sector than Great Britain, but a lower proportion in the banking and finance sector. The proportions for other sectors were similar (Figure 4).

Analysis by occupation

The differences between the percentages of employees by major occupational group in Wales and Great Britain are very small (Figure 5).

Any real differences that exist are likely to reflect higher proportions of workers in the agricultural and manufacturing sectors in Wales compared with Great Britain.



#### **VACANCIES**

THE NUMBERS OF vacancies (notified, placings and stock of unfilled vacancies) at Employment Service Jobcentres in the UK gives a rough indication of the health of the economy. It is thought that Jobcentre vacancies account for about one-third of the total number of

Trends (seasonally adjusted)

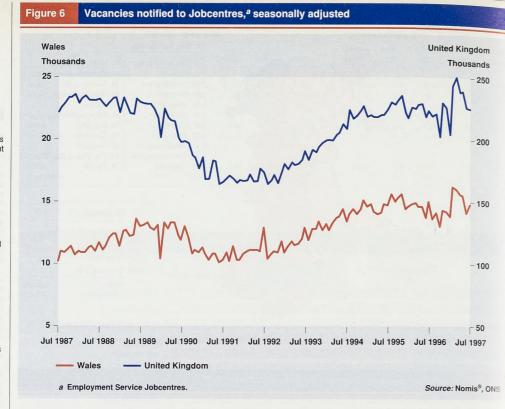
Since the beginning of 1990 the number of vacancies notified to Jobcentres in Wales has moved broadly in line with the number notified to Jobcentres in the UK as a whole. Prior to this, notified vacancies increased in Wales. whereas in the UK they were stable or moving slightly downward (Figure 6).

The number of vacancies notified to Jobcentres in Wales in February 1997 was higher than it had been for at least ten years.

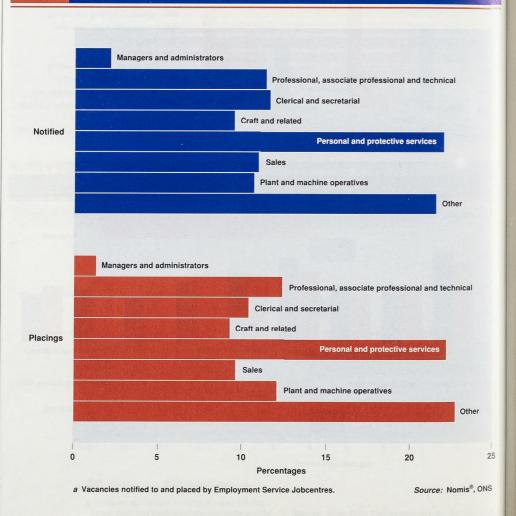
Analysis by occupation

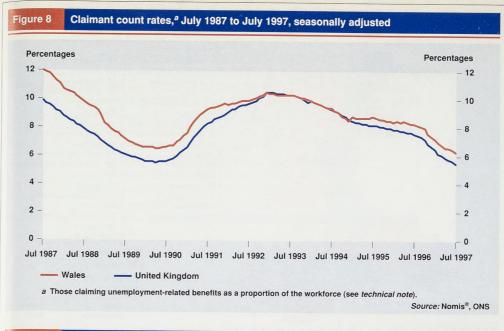
The occupation group with the highest percentage of vacancies notified to Jobcentres n Wales during the three months ended July 1997 was personal and protective services at 22 per cent. This was also true for Great Britain when 'other occupations' is excluded.

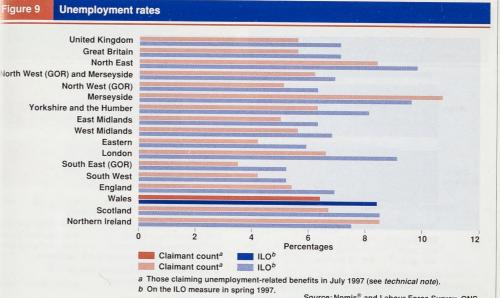
In Wales the proportion of all notified vacancies that were in the professional or associate professional and technical occupation groups was 11.4 per cent. This compares with 4.7 per cent for Great Britain (Figure 7). Differences in other occupational groups are not so pronounced.

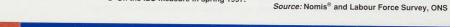


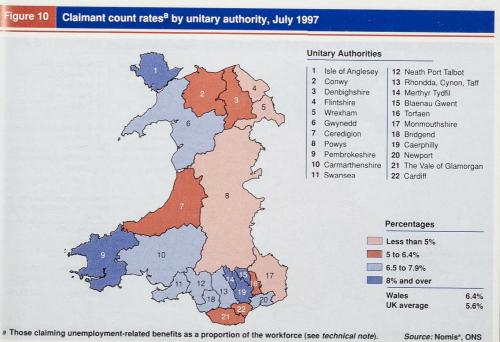














#### UNEMPLOYMENT

THE ILO unemployment rate in Wales, based on the results from the spring 1997 LFS, was 8.4 per cent as compared with 7.1 per cent for Great Britain

There were 111,000 people unemployed based on the ILO definition in Wales at spring 1997. This represented little change on the spring 1996 figure and compares with around a 13 per cent fall in the number of ILO unemployed in Great Britain over the same

The seasonally-adjusted claimant count rate for Wales at July 1997 was 6.3 per cent, compared with 5.6 per cent for the UK as a

The number of people claiming unemployment-related benefits in Wales fell by almost 47 per cent in the ten years to July 1997. This compares with a fall of 44 per cent

The seasonally-adjusted claimant count rate for Wales has followed a similar trend to that for the UK, with a low point in mid-1990 and a high point in late 1992 and early 1993. The July 1997 claimant count was lower than at any point in the previous ten years for both Wales and the UK.

In general the claimant count rate in Wales has been higher than that for the UK. However the rates converged at the peak in 1993, and were similar for around 18 months after this (Figure 8).

ILO unemployment has followed a similar trend to the claimant count for both Wales and

The ILO unemployment rate in Wales was similar to that for Scotland and higher than for Northern Ireland, England and the UK average at spring 1997. The claimant count rate for Wales was lower than that for Scotland and Northern Ireland, but higher than for England and the UK average in July 1997 (Figure 9).

The ILO unemployment rate for Wales in spring 1997, at 8.4 per cent, was 4.9 percentage points lower than the rate ten years earlier. This represents a fall of around a third, similar to that for Great Britain.

For both the ILO definition and the claimant count the rates for men are higher than for women. However, the difference between the rates for the sexes was higher for the claimant count than on the ILO definition as is the case for the UK.



#### **UNEMPLOYMENT** Continued

Sub-regional analysis

Within Wales, unemployment rates are lower in the east of the country than

On a UA basis, the claimant count rate was highest in Blaenau Gwent, at 10.6 per cent. and lowest in Powys at 3.6 per cent in July 1997 (Figure 10).

On a travel-to-work area basis the claimant count rate was highest in Holyhead, at 11 per cent, and lowest in Newtown at 2.1 per cent (Figure 11).

#### Analysis by age

Compared with the UK. Wales has a higher proportion of claimants aged under 30.

The highest proportion of claimants for both Wales and the UK were in the 20 to 29 age group. The highest proportions of ILO unemployed were also in this age group for both Wales and the UK (Figure 12).

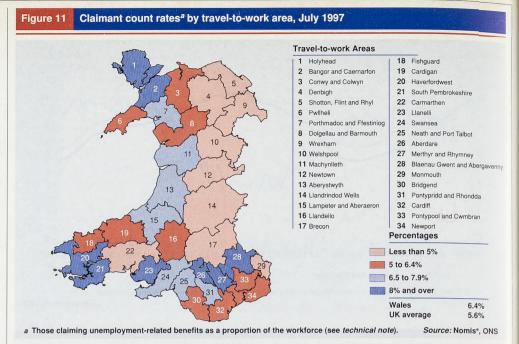
The main difference between the claimant count and the ILO unemployment rate by age, both in Wales and Great Britain, is that there are higher proportions in the lowest and highest age bands based on the ILO definition

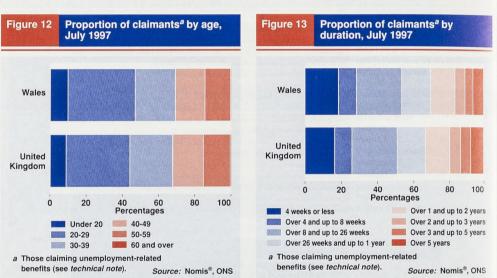
#### Analysis by duration

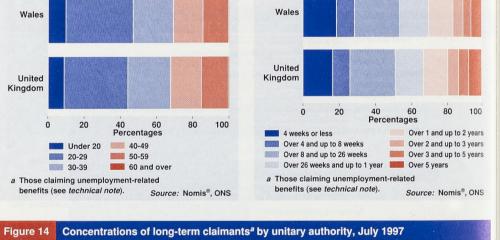
Wales had a higher proportion of claimants who had been claiming for up to 26 weeks, at 53 per cent, and a lower proportion who had been claiming for over two years at 19.9 per cent than the UK in July 1997. The compa figures for the UK were 51 per cent and 17 per cent respectively (Figure 13).

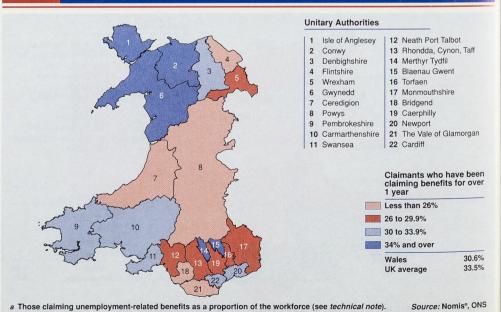
The highest concentrations of long-term claimants, based on those that had bee claiming for over one year, are in the northwest corner of Wales. The lowest concentration is through the middle of the country. The proportion of claimants who had been claiming for over one year was lower for Wales, at 31 per cent, than the UK average of 34 per cent (Figure 14).

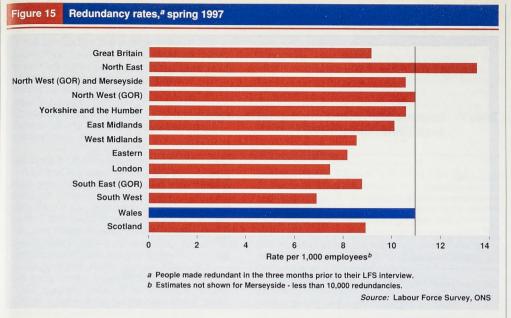
For all durations, both in Wales and Great Britain, there were a lower number of claimants in July 1997 than there had been in July 1987. The largest fall over the ten years for Wales was in the three to five-year duration. band. This was also true for the UK

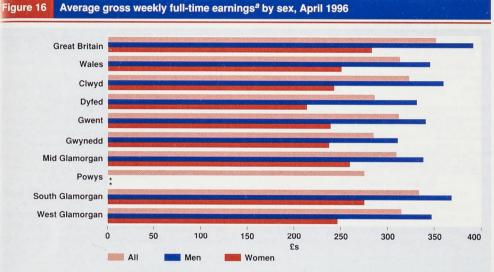












a Of full-time employees on adult rates whose pay for the survey pay-period was not affected by absence

\* Estimate not available, sample less than 10 or standard error more than 5% of the mean.

Source: New Earnings Survey Part E, ONS

Table 6 Average gross weekly full-time earnings by sex and occupation, April 1996

	Wales		Great Britain	Great Britain			
	Men	Women	Men	Women			
Managers and administrators	495.5	332.4	569.4	389.4			
rofessional	498.9	412.2	520.6	421.1			
ssociate professional and technical	387.0	325.6	463.5	349.9			
lerical and secretarial	259.7	214.7	274.9	239.1			
raft and related	327.1	200.9	331.6	200.1			
ersonal and protective	308.3	172.7	320.9	207.6			
ales	286.8		321.9	208.5			
ant and machine operatives	295.6	205.5	303.8	208.8			
ther	242.4	*	253.6	174.5			
manual occupations	294.9	185.5	301.3	195.2			
non-manual occupations	406.4	269.9	464.5	302.4			
I occupations	346.0	250.2	391.6	283.0			

Estimate not available, sample less than 10 or standard error more than 5% of the mean.

Of full-time employees on adult rates whose pay for the survey pay-period was not affected by absence.



#### REDUNDANCIES

THE RECENT trend in redundancies in Wales has not been very different from that of Great Britain, with the high point of 27,000 redundancies in Wales in spring 1991 followed by a downward trend. Since 1993 the level of redundancies in Wales has fluctuated around 10,000 a year.

Redundancy rates in Wales have tended to be slightly higher than the average for Great Britain, However, due to the erratic nature of redundancy data within areas smaller than Great Britain it is hard to make comparisons at

#### **EARNINGS**

THE 1996 New Earnings Survey shows that the average gross weekly earnings of full-time employees in Wales were £313. This was £39 ess than the average for Great Britain of £352. The average for Wales is the lowest in Great

The New Earnings Survey provides data on the proportions of people earning less than certain amounts. In Wales around 31 per cent of full-time adult employees earned less than £220 per week, according to the 1996 New Earnings Survey. This compared with around 26 per cent for Great Britain.

#### Analysis by sex

In April 1996 average full-time weekly earnings for men in Wales were £346, £46 lower than the average for Great Britain at £392. Full-time weekly earnings for women were £250, £33 less than the average for Great Britain at £283 (Figure 16).

The proportion of women in Wales earning less than £170 per week was almost 26 per cent. This compares with 22 per cent for Scotland. Similar proportions of women in the East Midlands, Yorkshire and the Humber and the North of England earned less than £170 per week than in Wales.

The proportion of men in Wales earning less than £220 per week, at 23 per cent, was lower than in Scotland or any region in England.

#### Analysis by occupation

The difference between earnings for male manual workers in Wales in April 1996, at £295 per week, and in Great Britain, at £301 per week, was only £6. Non-manual male workers in Wales earned £406 per week on average, £59 less than the average for Great Britain at £465

Workers of both sexes in Wales in all occupations for which data are published except women in craft and related occupations, earn less than the GB average for that group. For men the differences are greatest in managerial and administrative, and associate professional and technical occupations, where workers in Wales earn over £70 less than the GB average for those groups. Women working in managerial and administrative occupations in Wales earn almost £60 less than the GB average for that group. For both sexes, earnings within craft and related occupations in Wales are closest to the average for Great Britain (Table 6).

#### Sub-regional analysis Information about earnings is only available

for a few UAs in Wales. However, from the limited information available, earnings were highest for men in Cardiff, Flintshire and Newport in April 1996.

Comparing Cardiff with a nearby English unitary authority shows that average weekly earnings in April 1996 for full-time adults in Cardiff were £333, compared with £339 for



#### QUALIFICATIONS AND TRAINING

SPRING 1997 LFS results show that the breakdown of the economically active population of working age by highest qualification in Wales is similar to that for Great Britain.

Data from the spring 1997 LFS also show that 207,000 people of working age in Wales received job related training during the four weeks prior to their interview, representing 12 per cent of the population of working age. This compares with 13.7 per cent for Great Britain.

#### Qualification:

The proportion of the economically active that have higher education qualifications was 21 per cent in Wales in spring 1997, compared with 23.5 per cent for Great Britain as a whole. The difference, however, is magnified by the very large proportion of the population in London with this level of qualification.

Over 68 per cent of the economically active working age population in Wales hold a GCSE equivalent or higher qualification. This compares with around 71 per cent for Great Britain as a whole (Table 7).

#### Training

The pattern of the numbers of people receiving job related training is highly seasonal. Between spring 1992 and spring 1996 the trend for Wales was flat, compared with a steady increase for Great Britain as a whole.

Since spring 1992 the proportions of men and women receiving job-related training have been similar, although results for the spring 1997 LFS show the proportion of women as being higher in that quarter both in Wales and in Great Britain (*Table 8*).

Table 7 Economically active of working age: by highest qualification, spring 1997

	Th	ousands and percentages
4	Wales	Great Britain
Higher education	20.8	23.5
GCE A-level or equivalent	12.4	13.9
Recognised trade apprenticeship	9.9	10.5
GCSE grades A* to C or equivalent	25.2	23.2
Qualifications at level 1 and below	5.9	6.5
Other	8.1	8.3
None	17.6	14.1
Total (= 100 per cent) (thousands)	1,281	27,008

Source: Labour Force Survey, ONS
Note: Previous analyses of regions in this series were based on 1996 data.

Table 8 Persons of working age receiving job-related training, a spring 1997

		Percentages
	Wales	Great Britain
otal persons of working age:	12.0	13.7
men	11.1	13.0
women	12.9	14.4
Imployees and self-employed:	12.9	14.3
in managerial and professional occupations	17.9	19.0
in service industries	15.0	16.2

Source: Labour Force Survey, ONS
Note: Previous analyses of regions in this series were based on 1996 data.

 $a \hskip 10pt \hbox{ In the four weeks before their interview.} \\$ 

#### **Further information**

- For more information on the Nomis® database, see p486.
   For information on the annual New Earnings Survey, phone 01928 792077/8. The results of th
- Survey, phone 01928 792077/8. The results of the survey are published in six parts.
- LFS data is also available from Quantime, see p493.
- 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 Wales are available from the Welsh Office (01222 825088)

and the Welsh Employment Information Unit (01222 380780).

 If you have any comments on this regional profile, please contact Ann Blake at the Office for National Statistics, on 0171 533 6130.

#### TECHNICAL NOTE

#### Boundarie

The former two-tier system of local government in Wales was replaced by unitary authorities (UAs) on 1 April 1996. Figure 16 is, however, based on the old counties of Wales. This is because there are 22 UAs where there used to be eight counties, and New Earnings Survey data are only available for a very small number of UAs due to their size in terms of population.

#### 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. The database covers Great Britain.

LFS quarterly data are not available for UAs, and so in *Table 3* the former counties of Wales have been used. However, the local area database does contain annual averages for some UAs for the period spring 1995 to winter 1995/6 (March 1995 to February 1996) - covering the UAs created in April 1995 and 1996. This was the first time that any LFS estimates have been produced for UAs. For further details, call Steve Hickman on 0171 533 6113.

#### Employmen

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, page 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 Employment Service is continuing to investigate the longer term effects of the introduction of this system.

#### Unemployment

ONS produces two measures of unemployment. The first is derived from the quarterly LFS, and is defined on a consistent and internationally recognised basis set out by the International Labour Organisation (ILO). ONS also publishes the monthly claimant count, which is based on the administrative system and includes all people claiming unemployment-related benefits at Employment Service offices on the day of the monthly count.

The claimant count 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, page S3.

Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) was introduced in October 1996, and between then and April 1997 this had an effect on the claimant count.

#### Earnings

When comparing figures from the New Earnings Survey, a region could have a lower level of average earnings than another if it has a higher proportion of employees in industries or occupations with relatively lower earnings. This is because average earnings from the Survey do not take into account different mixes of occupations, and therefore cannot be used to claim that pay for like work is lower. Earnings comparisons take no account of differing price levels between regions and therefore do not indicate differences in the standard of living.



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This is the first edition of Regional Trends to use the new Government Office Regions (GORs) classification in England, replacing the Standard Statistical Regions (SSRs) which have been used for over 30 years. However, for those users who need SSR data for continuity, the equivalent of most of the GOR tables are available from National Statistics.\*

A second major change in this edition is the presentation of the sub-regional statistics following the recent local government reorganisations in England, Wales and Scotland. There is now one sub-regional chapter for each of the four countries of the UK.

\* For further information, please contact the National Statistics Regional Reporting Branch, on 0171 533 5796/7.

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- Sub-regions of England







# **Comparison of sources of employment data**

Special feature Special featur

How do estimates of jobs from the household-based LFS compare with those derived from employer-based surveys? This article looks at the differences, and some of the reasons behind them.

By **Penny Pease**, Labour Market Division,

Office for National Statistics.

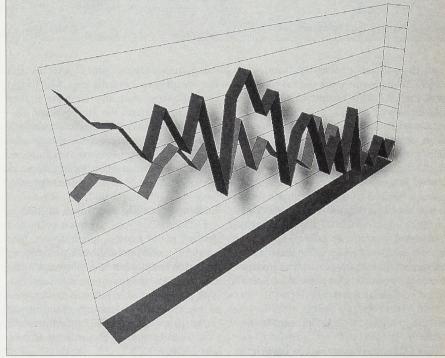


Illustration: Stephen Johnson/Tony Stone Images

#### Background

**Key findings** 

Register.

RECONCILIATION of data from different sources is an important part of an ONS initiative to improve the sobrence and presentation of its data. In the field of labour market statistics, ONS has carried out analytical work to explain the differences between sources. This mables it to quantify the effects, to make improvements to the relevant surveys and

The Labour Force Survey provides

estimates of numbers of people

who worked for longer than one

hour in the survey week and num-

bers of people with a second job.

The employer surveys measure

numbers of jobs for businesses

whose records are held on the

Inter-Departmental Business

to guide users on the strengths and weaknesses of the sources.

This article focuses on estimates of employees and jobs. It updates an article by Keith Perry published in the January 1996 issue of *Labour Market Trends* ('Measuring employment: comparison of official sources,' pp19-27), and gives results of analyses of the differences between Labour Force Survey (LFS) and

employer survey estimates relating to 1996.

# Labour Force Survey estimates of employment

The LFS collects information on employment status, hours, earnings, and a wide range of other labour market characteristics. Estimates have been published annually since 1984 and quarterly since 1992; 60,000 households are interviewed each quarter (see *technical note* for more information on the LFS).

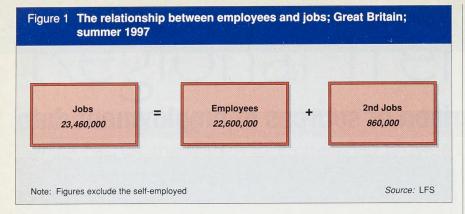
# The definition and coverage of the LFS employment estimates

The LFS definition of employment includes anyone who worked for longer than an hour in the survey week, in line with International Labour Organisation (ILO) definitions. It therefore includes a variety of types of employment, from someone doing a couple of hours a week to a full-time job. It includes anyone living in a private household, including armed forces, and also students living in halls of residence and nurses in nurses' homes. However, those living in other communal establishments such as workers' hostels and residential homes are not covered.

There are both coverage and conceptual differences between the estimates. Work to quantify these differences suggests that there are large numbers of people identified by the LFS working in jobs which are not included in the employer

survey estimates. The LFS therefore provides a more complete measure of total jobs across the economy as a whole.

- The residual difference between the two survey measures of total jobs has now been narrowed down to close to the limits of sampling variability of the two surveys.
- ONS is continuing to investigate differences between the survey estimates over time, by industry, sex, full/part-time status. There are sampling and non-sampling errors in both surveys which are being evaluated and addressed in a programme of improvements.



In the present context, estimates of people in employment are the main output from the LFS. This comprises employees, self-employed people, those on government-supported training programmes and those who are not paid but working for a family business (unpaid family workers). The LFS also identifies people who have a second job in addition to their main job and can be used to derive estimates of all jobs, therefore. Figure 1 shows that in summer 1997 the LFS measured 23,460,000 jobs in Great Britain (excluding self-employed jobs). In addition, there are around 70,000 people with more than two jobs (from the Department of Social Security's Family Resources Survey).

# Sampling and non-sampling errors in the LFS

The LFS is the largest regular household survey in Great Britain. Its purpose is to produce reliable integrated labour market information on the basis of internationally standard concepts and definitions and it was designed to minimise the potential for error in its estimates. As with any sample survey, however, it has limitations. It is subject to sampling variability. This is usually expressed in terms of '95 per cent confidence intervals' which mean that one can be 95 per cent sure that the estimates are within a stated range of the true values. For the LFS estimates of jobs in Great Britain, the 95 per cent confidence interval is  $\pm 153,000$  or  $\pm 0.7$  per cent. Sub-national estimates will be less precise.

The survey is dependent on the answers supplied by respondents and sometimes these differ from information obtained from other sources. For example, respondents may classify themselves as employees when they are counted as self-employed by the business they work for. Information on hours of work, earnings and industry supplied by respondents may not be as accurate as that supplied by the business itself. Respondents may also answer differently in successive interviews as they become familiar with the process or because the interview is conducted slightly differently.

ONS has investigated the effect of other potential sources of 'non-sampling' error in the LFS (such as non-response, response/

measurement errors, 'proxy' response and the weighting system) and has found no indication that any of these biases significantly affect the employment estimates (see *technical note* for more details). However, a continuing programme of evaluation and survey improvements is in place, including work to assess whether the system for weighting the estimates can be improved.

#### Employer survey estimates of jobs

Estimates of jobs are also collected through postal surveys to employers. The resulting series, published since 1960, is known as 'employees in employment'. The series in fact measures *jobs* since any one with more than one job will be counted twice, and the terminology is currently under review. In June 1997 the estimate of jobs filled by employees in Great Britain was 22,200,000.

The series is derived from annual and quarterly surveys. The Annual Employment Surveys (AES) set the level for the estimates, and movements are measured from smaller surveys conducted each quarter (see technical note). Employers are sampled from the Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR), which is a register of those businesses with a PAYE and/or VAT record. It includes the public sector as well as private companies. In the past, many of the revisions to the series have been in an upward direction, but changes to the methodology of the surveys should help to reduce these revisions (see technical note).

As with the LFS, the estimates are affected by sampling variability. Sampling errors for the AES are currently being calculated and will be available early in 1998. The AES was, however, designed to produce national estimates with a 95 per cent confidence limit of  $\pm 0.5$  per cent, or  $\pm 110,000$ .

#### Coverage of the employer surveys

The surveys measure civilian jobs in businesses that are well-established and do not cover all jobs picked up by the LFS. By their nature they exclude jobs in private households. They also exclude jobs in businesses that are not included on the IDBR because they do not have a PAYE or

VAT record. Some jobs are not covered because employers do not include them in their questionnaires. The analysis below quantifies each of these categories of jobs using LFS data for autumn 1996, to compare with the September 1996 AES results.

#### Private households

People working in private households, such as cleaners and gardeners, can be identified easily in the LFS. In autumn 1996 there were 120,000 people whose main or second job was for a private household as an employee.

#### Businesses not on the IDBR

As the IDBR is a list of businesses with a PAYE and/or a VAT record, it does no include those businesses not registered either for PAYE or VAT. In most cases these will be very small companies with one proprieto and no employees or jobs. However, as unknown number in the 'hidden economy will have employees but not register for PAYE or VAT. There are also a small number of 'non-UK organisations' such as embassies whose employees are living in this country but who are not registered in the UK.

Not all businesses on the IDBR are used in the employer surveys' sampling frame. I most cases, IDBR businesses have both PAYE and a VAT record which are matched together by ONS to avoid sampling dupli cates. However, there are some businesse with only one record. ONS has alway assumed that most of those with only a VA record are duplicates of other businesses the IDBR that have not been matche together, and hence only a small proportio are included in the employer surveys. The IDBR records around 1.4 million jobs i businesses with only a VAT record that ar not included in the employer surveys. The vast majority of these are indeed likely to b duplicates of jobs already included in the employer surveys, or working proprietor rather than employee jobs, but very recently ONS has estimated that a proportio (between 10 and 15 per cent) of these 'VA' only jobs' have been wrongly exclude from the employer surveys. ONS is current ly working to refine this estimate and wil revise the series if this factor is found affect the series significantly.

#### Jobs excluded from employer returns

Certain types of jobs may be excluded from employer surveys by definition. The guidance notes on the employer survey questionnaires specify which workers should be included. The main difference from the LFS definition is that employers are asked to exclude 'homeworkers on piecework rates' (those people working from home who are paid by item produced). These are excluded from the survey because it is not clear whether they are employees or self-employed. The number of these homeworkers can be estimated from the LFS by combining information on

Table 1 Estimate of jobs excluded from employer survey through respondent error

	Source	Assumption	Estimate <sup>a</sup>
Main jobs			
small' jobs (less than five hours a week)	LFSb	10-30% of small jobs	20-70,000
Temporary workers	LFS <sup>b</sup>	10-25% of non-professional short-time temps	110-170,000
Low earners	LFS <sup>b</sup>	10-40% of those earning less than £3.50 an hour in companies with fewer than 25 employees	40-90,000
Second jobs			
Job reported to be occasional	LFS <sup>b</sup>	All occasional second jobs	50,000
Small' jobs (less than five hours a week)	LFS <sup>b</sup>	20-30% of small second jobs	40-60,000
Small companies (less than ten employees)	LFS <sup>b</sup>	20-30% of jobs in small companies	30-50,000
Third/fourth jobs	FRS	30-40% of third or fourth jobs	20-30,000
Total jobs			310-520,000

Source: ONS

a Estimates of each category exclude the previous categories to ensure no double counting.
h Autumn 1996 quarter.

those working at home with occupational information. ONS estimates that the number of people whose main or second job is paid per item produced from home is between 150,000 and 230,000.

Jobs may also be excluded through respondent error. ONS has recently carried out a quality assurance study on the information on jobs provided by businesses.<sup>2</sup> This found that in general the estimates are derived from businesses' payrolls and are accurate. However, some types of workers tend to be excluded, for example those paid from petty cash and those who may not be paid through the main payroll because they work few or varying hours and have a short-term contract.

Using LFS information from autumn 1996, ONS has estimated the number of jobs which may be excluded from the employer surveys (see *Table 1*). The estimates are based on the assumption that a small proportion of each type of job will be missed by employers. For multiple jobs the proportions are slightly higher. The assumptions are illustrative rather than definitive, but the conclusion – that between 300,000 and 500,000 jobs (1-2 per tent of all jobs) are excluded from employer surveys – is reasonable.

#### Summary of quantified estimates

In summary, then, the employer surveys measure jobs for businesses that are well-

established in Great Britain, but they do not cover all businesses, and they do not necessarily count all jobs. *Table 2* summarises the jobs that are excluded from the survey estimates and shows that, overall, between 740,000 and 1,100,000 jobs are measured by the LFS but not the employer surveys.

## Reconciling the LFS and the employer survey estimates of jobs

When all the above coverage and definitional factors are taken into account, the difference between the overall survey estimates is relatively small. Figure 2 compares the estimates of employee jobs from the two sources. The LFS estimate of employees in households is converted into an estimate of jobs in Great Britain by adding an estimate for employees in communal establishments (from the 1991 Census), subtracting armed forces living in private households and adding multiple jobs. This gives an estimate from the LFS for all civilian jobs in Great Britain in autumn 1996 of 23,130,000.

As discussed above, ONS estimates that in autumn 1996 the employer surveys excluded between 740,000 and 1,100,000 jobs which are included in the LFS estimate. There are also reporting differences between the two surveys. The most important of these is the distinction between employee status and self-employed status.

The comparison of jobs will be affected if LFS respondents and businesses do not classify their jobs in the same way. Businesses have an incentive to classify their workers as self-employed to avoid paying employer costs, but LFS respondents who work consistently for one business will probably consider themselves to be employees. This is likely to cause the LFS estimates of employment to be higher than the employer surveys for sectors such as the construction sector where businesses tend to be small and the distinction between employment and self-employment is often vague.

Information on the effect of the 'employee/self-employee boundary' is scarce. The Inland Revenue's Survey of Personal Incomes gives estimates of selfemployment which are 200,000 higher than the LFS (particularly in the construction sector), which gives an indication of the magnitude of this effect. The differences may vary over time; LFS estimates of self-employment in the construction sector have fallen between summer 1996 and summer 1997 (and employee estimates have similarly risen), which may be caused by a recent Inland Revenue initiative encouraging construction companies to treat their workers as employees. ONS has provisionally concluded that this factor causes LFS estimates of employment to be higher than employer survey estimates by 100-200,000.

When all these factors have been taken into account, the difference between the LFS and the employer survey estimates of jobs narrows to -100,000 to 360,000 or -0.5 per cent to 1.6 per cent (see *Figure 2*). This is close to within the limits which could arise due to sampling variability in the two surveys. The range is indicative of the uncertainty around quantifying some of the factors, but the finding also demonstrates that most of the difference between the survey estimates is accounted for by a large number of jobs that are not measured by the employer surveys and that a more complete measure of jobs is provided by the LFS.

Table 2 Summary of quantified estimates; autumn 1996

lobs not covered by employer surveys	Source	Estimate of jobs
Employers not on the IDBR		
Private households	LFS	120,000
Businesses with no PAYE schemes	IDBR	160-230,000
Hidden economy	-	?
lobs not counted by employers		
Homeworkers on piecework rates	LFS	150-230,000
Employers' respondent error		
(small jobs/temporary jobs/low earners)	LFS	310-520,000
lotal jobs		740,000-1.1 million

Source: ON

Figure 2 The relationship between LFS estimate of employees and employer survey estimates of jobs; Great Britain: autumn/September 1996 Household LFS total LFS estimates Unpaid employees self-employed 3,279,000 1 trainees family workers 22.187.000 25,793,000 working more 213,000 114,000 than 1 hour **Employees in** communal establishments 130,000 2 All employees All employees in GB working more than 1 hour 22,317,000 **Armed Forces** 117.000 = Civilian All civilian employees employees in GB 22,200,000 working more Second jobs (+3rd, 4th) 930,000 = Civilian jobs, All jobs in GB including those 23 130 000 120,000 Jobs in private households 5 Jobs unlikely to be 160-230,000 Business not on IDBR 6 collected from Homeworkers on piecework rates 7 150-230.000 employer surveys Excluded from employer returns - main jobs 8 170-330,000 740,000-1,100,000 Excluded from employer returns - multiple jobs 8 140-190,000 Differences in surveys 100-200,000 Differences in reporting employee status 100-200.000 Jobs likely to be I FS estimate of collected from 'regular jobs' 21 830 000-22 290 000 **AES 1996** Employer AES 1996 estimate estimate of jobs of jobs<sup>1</sup> 21,926,000 estimates Difference Difference between LFS and employer survey -100,000-360,000 LFS estimates are for August-October 1996 and the employer survey estimates are September 1996 (from AES 1996); seasonally adjusted. Communal establishments estimate from 1991 census LFS estimate of armed forces (Sept-Nov 1996) LFS estimate of second jobs, Sept-Nov 1996 (plus estimate of third and fourth from FRS). LFS estimate of those working in private households, including second jobs (Sept-Nov 1996). Businesses on IDBR because non-UK organisations (LFS Sept-Nov 1996 quarter) or because have no PAYE record (estimated from IDBR) LES estimate of homeworkers on piecework rates, including second jobs (Sept-Nov 1996). LFS estimate of employees excluded from employer returns (Sept-Nov 1996) Estimate of effect of different reporting of employee/self-employed status



This analysis has its limitations. It only xplains the differences between the timates at one point in time. Figure 3 shows that the gap between the LFS and employer survey estimates appeared in the 1992-93 period, and that since then they have moved broadly in line. The question of what happened in 1992-93 still has to be answered, although the move to a quarterly LFS in 1992 caused an upward shift in the employee estimates of around 50-60,000. he analysis also only addresses the differnces in the overall totals. There are disrepancies by full or part-time status and sex which need to be explained. There e also differences by industry, which are bably due to different responses by LFS pondents and employers. ONS is curtly investigating this, although it is likethat the industry information from ployers is more robust.

#### Further work

ONS has a programme of further important work on reconciliation of employment data. The programme includes more work on the overall comparison, including comparisons over time and in particular the 1992-93 period. Investigation of the disaggregated differences is also a priority,

including full/part-time and male/female comparisons, and the differences by industry. The proposed timetable for publication of results is as follows:

Source: ONS

● June 1998 Comparisons of disaggregated differences of employment data, including full or part-time status, sex and industry.

December 1998 Update on overall comparisons of employment data, including comparison over time.

The ONS work of explaining discrepancies in employment data is seen as the first stage in investigating the feasibility of developing labour accounts in the UK, as suggested by the Employment Select Committee report on employment and unemployment statistics. A number of European countries have made progress in developing systems of integrated labour market data, including Denmark, Switzerland and the Netherlands. The UK approach is to develop a greater understanding of the different sources to assess whether a fully integrated system is feasible.

The reconciliation work also generates

data quality improvements. Initiatives that are underway include:

- publishing clarification of the coverage of the surveys;
- publishing guidance for users on the surveys:
- testing new question in the LFS on employment status and payment methods;
- investigating the 'single household weight' method of grossing in the LFS;
- publishing standard errors on employer survey estimates; and
- investigating the characteristics of VATonly businesses held on the IDBR.

Work is also progressing on reconciliation and integration of unemployment and earnings data. An article was published in last month's edition of *Labour Market Trends* on LFS estimates of claimants, which used results from a record linkage study between the LFS and the claimant count database. An article on comparisons of different sources of earnings data is planned for 1998.

#### Conclusion

The LFS estimates of numbers of employees and the employer survey estimates of numbers of jobs differ both in concept and coverage. The LFS includes anyone who did any paid work, while the employer surveys count jobs for businesses that are well-established. When the estimates are adjusted to bring them to a consistent basis, the overall differences are relatively small.

On the basis of the reconciliation work carried out so far, ONS has concluded that the LFS is the most appropriate source when information on total employment is needed, but that the employer surveys give useful information on the breakdowns by industry. The employer survey data are also available over a longer time period.

ONS is carrying out further work on the differences between the surveys. Readers' views are invited on the conclusions reached so far, and on priorities for further research.

#### Notes

- 1 Students' halls of residence and nurses homes were included in the survey for the first time in spring 1992.
- 2 More information on the study is available from Penny Pease, LMD, on 0171 533 6167.

#### **Further information:**

For further information, contact Penny Pease, Room B3/08, ONS, 1 Drummond Gate, London SW1V 2QQ, tel 0171 533 6167.

#### Technical note

#### The Labour Force Survey methodological issues

The LFS is a survey of households at private addresses in Great Britain. Since 1992 the results have been published every quarter; between 1984 and 1991 they were published annually. Each quarter's LFS sample of 60,000 households is made up of five 'waves', each of approximately 12,000 households. Each wave is interviewed in five successive quarters. The first interview is face-to-face, and subsequent interviews are usually by tele-

There are a number of non-sampling errors associated with the structure of the LFS. These are discussed below. More detail on these topics can be found in volume 1 of the LFS User Guide, available from Barbara Louca on 0171 533 6179, price £5.

#### The weighting system

The results from the LFS interviews are weighted (or grossed) to population estimates and projections, separately by age bands, by sex and by area of residence. This process serves two purposes. First, it allows population totals to be produced and secondly it compensates for differential non-response among sub-groups in the population.

The population data itself may contain biases, which are impossible to quantify. Furthermore, most of the quarterly LFS estimates are based on population projections rather than population estimates, as the latest population estimates are not available when the LFS estimates are pro-

ONS is also investigating whether the current weighting system can be improved. It intends to review the implications for LFS estimates of both these factors, consulting with users.

Non-response and 'attrition' bias

The effect of differential non-response at the first wave can be evaluated by identifying those people who did not respond to the survey. When individual records were linked between the LFS and the 1991 census, some categories were found to have non-response rates significantly above or below average, but the effect on the employment estimates was not significant.

The LFS 'wave' structure, whereby respondents are interviewed five times in successive quarters, leads to attrition as people drop out of the survey between waves, which could bias the results. ONS has investigated the effect of attrition on the main survey estimates and has concluded that it is largely compensated for by the grossing system. The employment estimates are not thought to be significantly affected

#### Proxy response

Around a third of LFS interviews are conducted not with the subject but with another member of the household (known as proxy response). ONS has investigated the effect of proxy response and found that for key variables such as employment status, proxy response does not substantially affect the estimates.

#### The employer surveys

A quarterly series of employee jobs, known as employees in employment, has been published since 1960. The basic source for the series is the AES. This is a postal survey of around 110,000 employers (both public and private sector) which has been conducted annually since 1995. Before that, employment 'censuses' were conducted about every two years.

The 'benchmark' from these surveys is updated from two sources of information:

quarterly postal surveys covering around 35,000 employers, and 'centralised returns' which collect employment infor mation centrally from employers such as government departments and other large organisations.

From early 1997, the quarterly employ er surveys were merged with other busi ness surveys conducted by ONS. This leads to better coherence between the short-term economic indicators, and reduces the burden on businesses. Unlike the old quarterly employer surveys, th data in the ONS business surveys are col lected from the enterprise rather tha from each local unit (i.e. from the head office rather than each individual work place). The change also means that the samples used for the short-term survey are updated regularly which means the revisions at the benchmark to the annua survey should be reduced.

The sampling frame for the surveys the IDBR. This was set up between 1993 and 1995 to act as a single list of business. nesses in the UK. Before the IDBR wa available, the employer surveys were sampled from PAYE records. The surve samples are stratified according to th size of the employer.

The information on jobs from employ ers is combined with information on other jobs to produce the Workforce Employment series. This is a composit series of jobs from the employer surveys self-employment from the LFS, number of armed forces from the MOD and thos on work-related government-supporte training schemes from the Employme Service. The Workforce in Employme series is a measure of total employme but, as explained in the main article does not include all jobs in the econom It seeks to mirror the coverage of the U National Accounts.

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#### Skill Needs in Britain 1997

This article reports on the findings of the Department for Education and Employment's most recent Skill Needs in Britain Survey. It compares them with the results of other industrial surveys and includes a discussion on the effects of skill shortages in the economy.

#### By Patrick O'Donnell,

Analytical Services, Department for Education and Employment.



Photo: Telegraph Colour Library

#### Skill shortages

Skill shortages exist when either there is a 'skills gap' - existing moloyees do not have the skills they need to perform their job effectively – or firms canot recruit workers with the skills necessary effectively do the job that needs doing.

This article covers both issues but, given that most employer surveys measure the proportion of employers reporting recruitment difficulties, it will spend more time on skill shortages among applicants, i.e. the latter definition above. However, recruitment difficulties are not necessarily the same as skill shortages because recruitment difficulties can arise for other reasons, such as employers offering low pay or poor working conditions.

#### Trends

In recent years rising recruitment difficulties have led to fears that skill shortages could hold back the growth and competitiveness of British business. However, there is little evidence to suggest that recent rises in skill shortages have inflicted too much damage as wage growth remains relatively subdued for this stage in the economic cycle and growth remains strong. The level of skill shortages is linked with the economic cycle, increasing during booms and falling during recessions. The current recovery began in 1992 and reported recruitment difficulties have been increasing ever since, although at a slower rate in the most recent years.

#### **Key findings**

- The number of current hard-tofill vacancies has increased from 5 per cent in 1992 to 18 per cent in 1997, although the increases in recent years have been marginal. Hard-to-fill vacancies account for just over a third of all vacancies reported by employers and reflect increased recruitment activities
- Perhaps not surprisingly the most important cause of hard-to-fill vacancies given by employers was the lack of suitably skilled people (41 per cent of employers with hard-to-fill vacancies gave this as the cause).
- Some 69 per cent of employers said that the skills required of an average employee were increasing.
- Just under a fifth (18 per cent) of employers in the 1997 survey felt that there was a gap between the skills their current employees had and those that they needed to meet their business objectives. Of those firms who employed 16-19 year olds, 37 per cent thought that a skills gap existed for these employees.
- The skills gap was felt to be most pronounced for computer literacy skills, customer handling skills, general communication skills and practical skills.

#### The survey

The Skill Needs in Britain Survey is carried out annually and surveys a cross-section of medium and large establishments (those with 25 or more employees) throughout Britain. In the 1997 survey, 4,005 employers were sampled, the sample being drawn to ensure a spread of employers across Government Office Regions and distributed across size and standard industrial classifications. The main stage of

interviewing took place between 8 May and 27 June 1997 and the average interview lasted 19 minutes. As in previous years, the questioning was carried out via telephone interviews.

This year was the eighth year in which the survey was conducted. Its main objectives were to pinpoint recruitment difficulties, including the specific occupations affected, and investigate employers' commitment to training and their awareness of, and participation in, initiatives related to training and skills.

The survey uses hard-to-fill vacancies as its measure of skill shortages. Assessing employers' recruitment difficulties by estimating the number of such vacancies gives an indication of the number of employers affected by skill shortages. However, there are limitations to this approach which stem from the fact that hard-to-fill vacancies are not synonymous with skill shortages. Some hard-to-fill vacancies may not be due to skill shortages but may reflect employers being unable or unwilling to adjust their recruitment criteria. In such cases, the number of hard-to-fill vacancies reported would tend to overestimate the extent of skill shortages.

On the other hand, existing employees may not have sufficient skills to carry out their jobs effectively. In these circumstances the number of hard-to-fill vacancies would tend to underestimate the prevalence of skill shortages. The Skill Needs in Britain Survey also investigates the extent of the skills gap between what skills employers require of their employees and what skills their existing employees possess.

#### Hard-to-fill vacancies

Per cent

20

The Skill Needs in Britain Survey asks the employers with vacancies to judge whether they are proving hard-to-fill. *Figure 1* shows that since 1992 the proportion of employers experiencing

Great Britain; 1992-97

Table 1 Existence of current hard-to-fill vacancies by industry and Government Office Region; Great Britain; 1997

	Perc
	Establishments reporting hard-to-fill vacancies
All employers	18
Industry	
Manufacturing	15
Mining, utilities and construction	13
Distribution and consumer services	24
Finance and business services	21
Transport, public admin. and other services	15
Government Office Region	
North East	14
North West	12
Merseyside	23
Yorkshire and the Humber	14
East Midlands	19
West Midlands	18
Eastern	21
London	20
South East	24
South West	16
Wales	14
Scotland	13

Source: Skill Needs in Britain 1

hard-to-fill vacancies has increased. The percentage of employers experiencing them at the time of interview in 1992 stood at 5 per cent; between 1993 and 1995 it increased from 6 to 16 per cent, rising further to 17 per cent in 1996 and to 18 per cent in 1997. In 1997, in addition to the 18 per cent who were experiencing such difficulties at the time of the interview, 17 per cent of employers said they had experienced them during the previous year. The full breakdown of current hard-to-fill vacancies by industry and region can be seen in *Table 1*.

#### Industries

The level of hard-to-fill vacancies was highest in the distribution and consumer ser-

1997

Source: Skill Needs in Britain

vices and finance and business services sectors (respectively, 24 and 21 per cent of employers reported current hard-to-fit vacancies). These sectors also saw the largerises in the incidence of hard-to-fill vacancie in the last year. Mining, utilities and construction had the lowest level of recruitment difficulty with 13 per cent of employer experiencing hard-to-fill vacancies.

#### Regions

The South East was the region in which the highest proportion of employers reported hard-to-fill vacancies at the time of interview (24 per cent), while the North West remained the region with the lowes proportion of employers experiencing recruitment difficulties (12 per cent).

#### Occupations

In the survey employers are asked t name the specific occupations in which the had current vacancies that were proving hard-to-fill (Table 2). While this analysis limited in that it does not allow for the num ber of overall vacancies of employers in each occupation, it does indicate which occupations employers perceive as causing the most problems. The level of recruitmen difficulty was highest in personal and protective service occupations (21 per cent of employers currently facing recruitment difficulties reported having hard-to-fill vacancies in this occupation) and associate professional and technical occupations (19 per cent). Similarly to 1996, sales occupations were the least affected by hard-to-fill vacancies (8 per cent).

#### Causes of recruitment difficulties

Employers facing hard-to-fill vacancies were asked to judge the causes of these

Pable 2 Occupations in which hard-to-fill vacancies exist; Great Britain; 1997

		I CI OCIIL
	Establishments <sup>a</sup> mentioning occupation	
Occupation		
Managers and administrators	9	
professional	9	
ASSOciate professional and technical	19	
Clerical and secretarial	11	
Craft and related	10	
personal and protective services	21	
Sales	8	
plant and machine operatives	10	
Other	10	
Base: All employers with hard-to-fill vacancies		

Establishments could mention more than one occupation in their responses.

Source: Skill Needs in Britain 1997

difficulties. The single most important cause named by employers was the lack of suitably skilled people (41 per cent of employers affected by hard-to-fill vacancies). The next most common reason, given by 16 per cent of employers with hard-to-fill vacancies, was that there were not enough people interested in doing the type of work. Only 7 per cent felt the vacancies were because of the pay they were offering for the job.

#### Other surveys

Apart from Skill Needs in Britain, skill shortages surveys are also conducted by

organisations concentrating on their own members or sectors. Looking at these in conjunction with the Skill Needs in Britain Survey helps to confirm any emerging trends. These surveys do, however, have different response rates and use different measures of skill shortage, so in some cases may exaggerate or underestimate the level of shortage. The time series for these surveys is shown in *Table 3*.

#### Manufacturing

The Confederation of British Industry (CBI) produces a quarterly industrial

Table 3 Trends in skill shortages, by separate surveys; United Kingdom; 1993-1997

				Per cent
	SBRT <sup>a</sup> small businesses	CBI <sup>b</sup> manufacturing	BCC <sup>c</sup> manufacturing	BCC <sup>c</sup> services
1993	The sale of the sale			
Q1	3.2	3	16	13
Q2	3.3	6	17	15
Q3	4.5	5	22	19
Q4	3.0	6	24	20
1994				
Q1	4.2	5	22	18
Q2	5.4	7	26	26
Q3	4.9	9	32	26
Q4	4.8	10	35	24
1995				
Q1	5.4	10	33	28
Q2	4.8	11	34	26
Q3	3.5	10	39	27
Q4	6.0	10	42	35
1996				
Q1	4.2	9	44	37
Q2	3.8	9	44	38
Q3	5.2	11	51	41
Q4	7.7	10	57	45
1997				
Q1	8.4	10	56	46
Q2	9.7	11	53	46
Q3	7.9	13	51	45
Q4	7.5	17		
~ 1		17		

Source: Small Business Research Trust, Confederation of British Industry and British Chambers of Commerce

Percentage of employers saying the main problem facing their business is a lack of skilled/trained labour.

Percentage of employers expecting a lack of skilled labour to limit output over the next four months.
 Percentage of employers who are experiencing difficulties. (BCC report the percentage of employers recruiting who are experiencing difficulties. Changing the base to all employers makes this figure more consistent with other surveys.)

lote: Survey results relate to the time the fieldwork was undertaken, not the publication date of the figures

survey on the lack of skilled employees in the manufacturing industry. In the fourth quarter of 1997 (Q4) the survey found that 17 per cent of employers expected a lack of skilled labour to limit output over the next four months. This is an increase on the results of the previous two years, where the figure remained fairly constant between 9 and 13 per cent, although it is important not too read too much into one quarter's figures.

Another survey that considers the manufacturing industry is the Quarterly Economic Survey produced by the British Chambers of Commerce (BCC). This estimated that 51 per cent of manufacturing employers were experiencing difficulties in Q3 of 1997. This is the same as the equivalent figure for last year and a decrease of 5 percentage points on the 1997 Q1 result. Taken together, these two surveys show that the evidence suggesting a change in the level of skill shortages in the manufacturing industry is mixed. More results over time are needed to identify the emerging trends with greater accuracy.

#### Services

The BCC also carries out a quarterly survey of the service sector. On the same measure of employers experiencing difficulties, the proportion has risen over recent years but has remained at a very similar level for the last four quarters (45 per cent in Q3 of 1997).

#### Small firms

The Small Business Research Trust (SBRT), sponsored by the National Westminster Bank, conducts a quarterly survey of small firms in the manufacturing and service sector combined. They are asked about the most important problem facing their business on a particular day. The proportion answering 'a lack of skilled/trained labour' was 7.9 per cent in Q3 of 1997, a 2.5 percentage point rise from the same quarter a year earlier, but a considerable decrease on the previous quarter's figure.

Despite their different methodologies, all these surveys indicate that skill shortages rose consistently after 1992. This is not surprising since the economy has grown and the pool of available unemployed workers has fallen. Recent evidence, with the exception of the CBI's survey, suggests that skill shortages have either peaked or are close to their peak. However, without more observations, it is uncertain whether recent results, particularly from the BCC and SBRT surveys, accurately portray actual trends. Skill shortages are still not high by historical standards.

#### Comparisons with the 1980s

During the last economic upturn in the late 1980s, similar rising trends in skill shortages (recruitment difficulties) were reported. Some commentators thought that

1995

Figure 1 Percentage of establishments reporting current hard-to-fill vacancies:

1992

1993

1994

Table 4 Factors causing an increase in skill needs; Great Britain; 1997

Per ce	n
Establishments	
42	
32	
17	
15	
13	
10	
4	
	42 32 17 15 13

Base: All employers perceiving an increase in skill needs

Source: Skill Needs in Britain 1997

these contributed to the subsequent recession. Assuming that this was the case, are there reasons to believe that current levels of skill shortages will put the current health of the economy at risk in the same way?

An illuminating comparison can be made by looking at periods of similar levels of reported skill shortages and comparing other measures. In 1997, CBI Industrial Trends Surveys indicated, on average, that 13 per cent of manufacturing firms expected a shortage of skilled labour to limit output over the next four months. Similar levels were recorded in 1985, a not dissimilar point in the economic cycle.

In 1985 unemployment was still rising slightly, whereas in 1997 it was on a clear downward trend. One measure often used to assess labour market pressure is the unemployment/vacancy ratio, which gives an indication of the number of people chasing currently available jobs. In 1985 the unemployment/vacancy ratio for Great Britain was a little under 19, whereas in 1997 it was just above seven. This implies that in 1985 there were 19 people chasing every vacancy compared with seven in 1997.

Despite a few complications with such measures, the lower level of labour market pressure in 1997 – together with other factors, including a shift towards more skill

intensive occupations and an increase and broadening of skill needs within a wide range of jobs – leads to the conclusion that skill shortages remain low by historical standards and that they may be less of a problem now than they were in previous periods of fast employment growth.

#### Skill needs

As well as being influenced by the general tightness of the labour market, recruitment difficulties and skill shortages can also be affected by changing skill requirements. It is widely felt that in many occupations these have been increasing because of the introduction of new technology, the shift towards more highly skilled occupations and the increasing requirements for broader skills in many jobs.

In the 1997 Skill Needs in Britain Survey, just over two-thirds of employers (69 per cent) believed that the skills needed in their average employee were increasing. This opinion is in keeping with the historically high proportion of employers who hold this view, although it does represent a downturn from the proportion of employers holding this view in 1996 (74 per cent). More than two-fifths of employers explained the increase in skill needs by changes in processes and technology and 32 per cent

said changes in work practices were a contributing factor. Other reasons, mentioned by less than a fifth of employers, included a greater focus on customer service, efforts to keep ahead of the competition from other employers and changes in the services provided (see *Table 4*). The relative importance of these factors contributing to increasing skill needs has remained fairly constant over the past two years.

#### Skills gap

Awareness of increasing skill requirements, together with a generally stable pattern of hard-to-fill vacancies had led many employers to turn the focus of their attention away from recruitment difficulties and to their 'skills gap'. There is no general agreement about the definition of this term among researchers but the Skill Needs in Britain Survey refers to an employer's view as to whether there was a significant gap between the type of skill that their average employee had and those that they needed to meet their business objectives.

In 1997, 18 per cent of employers felt that such a skills gap existed. This was about the same as the 1996 figure (20 per cent). Those who thought that a gap existed were asked which specific skills were lacking and the responses are shown in *Figure* 2 (multiple replies were possible). Those mentioned by more than a half of employers facing a skills gap were computer literacy skills, customer handling skills, general communication skills and practical skills.

Of those firms who employed 16-19 year-olds, 37 per cent thought that a skill gap existed for these employees. This figure is twice the level of that for all employees, although the skills found to be mo commonly lacking were different, wire general communication skills being the most frequently mentioned (cited by 40 p cent of those believing a skills gap existed among their young employees).

Clearly, the labour market is continuing to tighten and reports of recruitment difficulties are likely to increase. The challenge for the future will be to ensure that skill shortages do not constrain growth and result in inflationary pressure.

#### Further information:

Department for Education and Employment, Skills and Training Analysis 1, Moorfoot, Sheffield, S1 4PQ tel 0114 259 4350.

Copies of Skill Needs in Britain 1997 can be obtained from IFF Research Ltd 26 Whiskin Street London EC1R 0BP tel 0171 837 6363. Price £50 including postage. ISBN 0951 6802 77.

# LABOUR MARKET data



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#### Publication dates of main economic indicators December – February 1998

Retail prices index

 December
 9 Tuesday

 January 1998
 13 Tuesday

 February 1998
 10 Tuesday

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- HELPLINES ON LABOUR MARKET AND LFS DATA

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

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

The Office for National Statistics publishes wo regular and complementary measures of both employment and unemployment. One ries is based on results from the Labour rce Survey (LFS) which is a sample survey households in the United Kingdom; the her uses employment information collected om employers and information on unemployment from the count of people claiming remployment-related benefits before tober 1996 and the number claiming bseeker's Allowance (JSA) thereafter. The arterly series of LFS data has been availle for Great Britain since spring 1992; prior this an annual LFS was conducted in the ing of each year. Quarterly information for United Kingdom is only available from winter 1994/5 when the first quarterly LFS was conducted in Northern Ireland; prior to s the LFS in Northern Ireland (and therefore 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 pices of the labour force; the construction of 'economically active' in the LFS table nd the total 'workforce' in the Workforce

table represent different approaches to esti-

mating the total number either in employ-

#### **EMPLOYMENT**

ment or seeking 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 had a job they were temporarily away m). In contrast, the Workforce in Employment (WiE) counts jobs which conribute to Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Further, all LFS estimates come from a sinle source and are necessarily consistent. is is not the case with the WiE estimates. which depend on several sources - estimates for employees and for the Armed orces are based on data from employers: igures for the self-employed are taken from ELFS; and estimates of those on workated government training schemes are btained from administrative sources. Additionally, the LFS is based on an average over 13 weeks, while the WiE is a point-intime 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 it is treated see the statistical note published in the October 1994 Employment Gazette.

#### UNEMPLOYMENT

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

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

#### **STRENGTHS**

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

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

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

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

Claimant count: The claimant count is a timely and regular indicator of the number claiming unemployment-related benefits before October 1996 and JSA thereafter. It is particularly useful as an up-to-date indicator of latest unemployment trends and is therefore a valuable economic indicator. Since it covers all those claiming benefits (as opposed to the LFS which is only a representative sample) it is also able to provide unemployment figures for very small areas. The disadvantages of the claimant count are that: first, being an administrative by-product the coverage of the count can change whenever there is a change to the benefit system upon which it is based and compensating adjustments are necessary whenever the change is significant and relevant; and second, it is not internationally

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

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

	In employmen	t							
	Employees	Self- employed	Government- supported training programmes	Unpaid family workers	Total	ILO unemployed	Total econ. active	Econ. inactive	All aged 16 & over
All 1993 Spr 1994 Spr 1995 Spr	21,871 21,968 22,251	3,186 3,304 3,361	356 336 284	151 146 140	25,564 25,754 26,036	2,998 2,797 2,514	28,561 28,551 28,549	16,838 16,913 17,024	45,400 45,465 45,574
1996 Spr 1996 Sum 1996 Aut 1996/7 Win 1997 Spr	22,619 22,641 22,787 22,949 <b>23,065</b>	3,294 3,369 3,372 3,366 <b>3,348</b>	248 247 223 223 <b>219</b>	127 118 122 114 118	26,288 26,374 26,505 26,653 <b>26,751</b>	2,392 2,327 2,293 2,180 <b>2,093</b>	28,679 28,702 28,798 28,833 <b>28,844</b>	17,045 17,074 17,019 17,024 <b>17,054</b>	45,724 45,775 45,816 45,857 <b>45,898</b>
Changes Win96/7-Spr97	115	-17	-3	3	98	-87	11	30	41
Spr96-Spr97	446	54	-29	-9	463	-299	165	9	174
Males 1993 Spr 1994 Spr 1995 Spr	11,414 11,459 11,639	2,390 2,487 2,554	232 220 184	43 49 43	14,079 14,216 14,420	2,019 1,858 1,640	16,098 16,074 16,060	5,888 5,976 6,072	21,985 22,050 22,132
1996 Spr 1996 Sum 1996 Aut 1996/7 Win 1997 Spr	11,822 11,821 11,915 12,024 <b>12,103</b>	2,473 2,534 2,532 2,525 <b>2,493</b>	156 156 136 134 <b>136</b>	41 38 41 39 <b>37</b>	14,493 14,549 14,624 14,722 <b>14,768</b>	1,577 1,521 1,481 1,375 <b>1,334</b>	16,070 16,070 16,105 16,097 <b>16,102</b>	6,162 6,193 6,183 6,218 <b>6,239</b>	22,232 22,262 22,288 22,315 <b>22,341</b>
Changes Win96/7-Spr97	78	-32	2	-1	47	-41	5	21	26
Spr96-Spr97	281	20	-21	-4	276	-244	32	77	109
Females 1993 Spr 1994 Spr 1995 Spr	10,457 10,509 10,612	796 817 807	123 116 100	108 97 97	11,485 11,539 11,616	979 939 874	12,464 12,478 12,490	10,951 10,938 10,952	23,415 23,416 23,442
1996 Spr 1996 Sum 1996 Aut 1996/7 Win 1997 Spr	10,797 10,820 10,872 10,925 <b>10,962</b>	821 835 840 841 <b>856</b>	92 91 87 89 <b>84</b>	85 81 81 76 <b>80</b>	11,795 11,825 11,881 11,931 <b>11,982</b>	814 806 812 805 <b>759</b>	12,609 12,632 12,692 12,736 <b>12,742</b>	10,883 10,881 10,835 10,806 <b>10,816</b>	23,492 23,512 23,527 23,542 <b>23,557</b>
Changes Win96/7-Spr97	37	15	-5	5	51	-46	6	9	15
Spr96-Spr97	165	35	-8	-5	187	-55	133	-67	65

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 the United Kingdom: seasonally adjusted

							THOUSAND
	Workforce in emp	ployment					
	Employees in employment	Self- employed	Work-related Government- supported training	HM forces	Total	Claimants	Workforce
All 1994 Jun 1995 Jun 1996 Jun	21,663 21,987 22,340	3,302 3,357 3,291	302 225 181	250 230 221	25,517 25,800 26,034	2,644 2,313 2,150	28,160 28,113 28,184
1996 Dec 1997 Mar 1997 Jun	22,580 22,695 22,792	3,361 3,355 3,338	188 178 167	216 214 210	26,344 26,442 26,507	1,880 1,711 1,600	28,224 28,153 28,107
Changes Mar 97 - Jun 97	97	-17	-11	-4	65	-111	-46
Jun 96 - Jun 97	451	47	-14	-11	473	-551	-77
Males 1994 Jun 1995 Jun 1996 Jun	10,941 11,115 11,201	2,485 2,550 2,469	191 147 112	232 214 206	13,849 14,027 13,988	2,024 1,764 1,631	15,873 15,791 15,620
1996 Dec 1997 Mar 1997 Jun	11,312 11,427 11,507	2,525 2,520 2,487	115 110 104	201 199 195	14,154 14,255 14,292	1,430 1,308 1,222	15,584 15,563 15,515
Changes Mar 97 - Jun 97	80	-33	-6	-4	37	-85	-48
Jun 96 - Jun 97	306	18	-9	-11	304	-409	-105
Females 1994 Jun 1995 Jun 1996 Jun	10,723 10,872 11,139	816 807 822	111 78 69	18 16 16	11,667 11,773 12,045	620 549 519	12,288 12,323 12,564
1996 Dec 1997 Mar 1997 Jun	11,268 11,268 11,285	835 835 851	73 68 64	15 15 15	12,191 12,186 12,215	449 403 377	12,640 12,590 12,592
Changes Mar 97 - Jun 97	17	16	-5	0	28	-26	2
Jun 96 - Jun 97	146	30	-5	-1	169	-142	28

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

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

	In employmen	tenden							
	Employees	Self- employed	Government- supported training programmes	Unpaid family workers	Total	ILO unemployed	Total econ. active	Econ. inactive	All aged 16 & over
All 1996 Sum Aut 1996/7 Win 1997 Spr Sum	22,096 22,252 22,401 22,507 <b>22,597</b>	3,289 3,283 3,277 3,260 <b>3,245</b>	225 200 199 197 <b>202</b>	114 115 108 111 <b>119</b>	25,724 25,851 25,985 26,076 <b>26,162</b>	2,255 2,221 2,111 2,037 <b>1,997</b>	27,978 28,072 28,096 28,113 <b>28,159</b>	16,582 16,527 16,542 16,564 <b>16,556</b>	44,560 44,599 44,638 44,677 <b>44,715</b>
Changes Spr97-Sum97	90	-15	4	7	86	-40	46	-7	39
Sum96-Sum97	500	-44	-23	5	439	-258	181	-25	156
Males 1996 Sum Aut 1996/7 Win 1997 Spr Sum	11,542 11,637 11,743 11,817 11,893	2,466 2,459 2,454 2,421 <b>2,394</b>	143 122 119 121 <b>127</b>	37 40 37 37 <b>41</b>	14,187 14,258 14,353 14,395 <b>14,455</b>	1,472 1,432 1,326 1,294 <b>1,235</b>	15,659 15,690 15,679 15,689 <b>15,690</b>	6,019 6,014 6,050 6,064 <b>6,089</b>	21,678 21,703 21,728 21,753 <b>21,778</b>
Changes Spr97-Sum97	77	-26	6	4	60	-60	0	25	25
Sum96-Sum97	352	-71	-16	4	268	-238	30	69	100
Females 1996 Sum Aut 1996/7 Win 1997 Spr Sum	10,554 10,615 10,658 10,690 <b>10,703</b>	823 824 824 840 <b>851</b>	82 79 79 76 <b>75</b>	77 75 71 75 <b>78</b>	11,537 11,593 11,632 11,681 <b>11,707</b>	782 789 785 743 <b>762</b>	12,319 12,382 12,417 12,424 <b>12,470</b>	10,562 10,513 10,492 10,500 <b>10,468</b>	22,881 22,895 22,909 22,923 <b>22,937</b>
Changes Spr97-Sum97	13	11	-1	3	26	19	46	-32	14
Sum96-Sum97	149	27	-7	1	171	-20	150	-94	56

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

# The Workforce in Great Britain: seasonally adjusted

	Workforce in emp	loyment					
	Employees in employment	Self- employed	Work-related Government- supported training	HM forces	Total	Claimants	Workforce
Ali							
1996 Mar Jun Sep Dec	21,645 21,765 21,929 21,997	3,219 3,213 3,289 3,283	197 165 170 169	225 221 218 216	25,287 25,364 25,606 25,665	2,101 2,064 1,985 1,809	27,388 27,428 27,591 27,474
1997 Mar Jun	22,112 22,205	3,277 3,260	161 153	214 210	25,764 25,829	1,644 1,537	27,408 27,366
Changes Mar 97 - Jun 97	94	-17	-8	-4	65	-107	-42
Jun 96 - Jun 97	441	47	-12	-11	465	-526	-62
Males 1996 Mar Jun Sep Dec	10,880 10,916 10,970 11,024	2,419 2,403 2,466 2,459	124 103 104 103	209 206 203 201	13,633 13,627 13,742 13,787	1,600 1,565 1,506 1,375	15,233 15,192 15,248 15,162
1997 Mar Jun	11,139 11,217	2,454 2,421	99 94	199 195	13,890 13,927	1,255 1,173	15,145 15,100
Cha <b>nges</b> Mar 97 - Jun 97	78	-33	-4	-4	37	-82	-45
Jun 96 - Jun 97	301	18	-8	-11	300	-392	-92
Females 1996 Mar Jun Sep Dec	10,765 10,849 10,960 10,973	800 810 823 824	73 63 66 66	16 16 15 15	11,654 11,737 11,865 11,878	502 499 479 434	12,156 12,236 12,344 12,311
1997 Mar Jun	10,973 10,989	824 840	62 59	15 15	11,874 11,902	389 364	12,263 12,266
Changes Mar 97 - Jun 97	16	16	-4	0	28	-25	4
Jun 96 - Jun 97	140	30	-4	-1	165	-135	30

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

1996 Q3 Q4

1997 Q1 Q2 Q3

1997 Mar

1997 Q1 Q2 **Q3** 

1997 Mar

1996 Q2 Q3 Q4

Apr May Jun

Jul Aug Sep

Apr May Jun

Aug Sep

GDP

1990=100

98.0 97.5 99.5 103.8 106.7 **109.2** 

109.3 110.5

111.5 112.6

Expenditure Consumer expenditure 1990 prices

£ billion

94.4 95.6

Trade in goods

1990=100

101.2 103.7 107.4 118.5 127.7 136.3

136.0 136.9 139.1

141.7 147.3

141.5 139.7

149.8 144.9 147.3

%

3.6

3.6

%

1.2 2.5 3.6 10.3 7.8 **6.7** 

6.3 **8.3** 

7.2 6.3

%

2.8

2.5

Index of output UK

%

1.3 1.6 **2.2** 

1.3

2.4

2.3

Production industries 1

1990=100

99.1 104.4

106.7 **107.9** 

108.2 108.6

109.2 110.6

108.3

108.2 110.1

Fixed investments 5

1990 prices

19.8 20.0

20.4

Balance of payments

£ billion

Trade in

£ billion

-2.4 -2.6

-0.9 -0.8

£ billion

GDP 1990 prices

£ billion

468.9 466.5 476.8 498.2

511.9 **524.5** 

131.3 132.7

133.8 135.2

Retail sales

1990=100

111.0 112.3

113.8 115.8R **116.7** 

114.5

114.6 116.0 116.8R

117.3R 117.7R **115.5** 

Import volume

126.9 **133.2** 

127.5 124.7

1990=100

3.4

4.7

%

3.7 **8.2** 

ARVE		Employees	in employment					Forces #	Work-related government-	Workforce in employment	Workforce
		Male		Female	Don't time :	- All	(with or without employees) **		supported training programmes	.+	
UTER	KINGDOM	- All	Part-time +	All	Part-time +				programmes		
nadju	isted for seasona	10,993 10,972	1,104 1,128	10,663 10,762	4,808 4,926	21,656 21,734	3,196 3,245	267 258	306 329	25,424 25,566	28,336 28,348
	Mar Jun Sep Dec	10,884 10,947 11,079 11,061	1,109 1,127 1,148 1,163	10,669 10,754 10,759 10,895	4,852 4,896 4,858 4,990	21,553 21,700 21,838 21,956	3,246 3,298 3,306 3,371	254 250 246 237	323 302 289 296	25,376 25,551 25,679 25,860	28,154 28,136 28,259 28,277
995		11,013 11,123 11,158 11,233	1,153 1,193 1,179 1,254	10,794 10,905 10,855 11,054	4,908 4,989 4,895 5,082	21,807 22,028 22,013 22,287	3,341 3,351 3,330 3,348	233 230 228 226	270 225 222 227	25,652 25,835 25,793 26,089	28,050 28,089 28,085 28,317
996	Mar Jun Sep	11,105 11,200 11,303	1,248 1,283 1,305 1,340	10,995 11,163 11,234 11,331	5,080 5,199 5,217 5,323	22,100 22,363 22,537 22,673	3,270 3,283 3,373 3,389	225 221 218 216	214 181 189 188	25,810 26,049 26,317 26,467	28,041 28,145 28,421 28,335
997	Dec Mar Jun	11,342 11,362 11,507	1,305 1,349	11,204 11,309	5,218 <b>5,303</b>	22,566 <b>22,817</b>	3,322 <b>3,325</b>	214 <b>210</b>	178 <b>167</b>	26,280 <b>26,519</b>	28,025 <b>28,069</b>
djust 993	D KINGDOM red for seasonal Sep	10,960	1,122 1,116	10,700 10,706	4,864 4,871	21,660 21,659	3,192 3,220	267 258	306 329	25,425 25,467	28,313 28,250
994	Mar Jun Sep Dec	10,953 10,943 10,941 11,034 11,040	1,119 1,125 1,160 1,153	10,714 10,723 10,793 10,834	4,871 4,868 4,912 4,938	21,656 21,663 21,828 21,874	3,274 3,302 3,302 3,345	254 250 246 237	323 302 289 296	25,508 25,517 25,664 25,752	28,236 28,160 28,219 28,176
995	Mar Jun Sep Dec	11,079 11,115 11,110 11,205	1,166 1,189 1,188 1,240	10,844 10,872 10,889 10,991	4,929 4,959 4,943 5,032	21,923 21,987 21,999 22,195	3,371 3,357 3,325 3,321	233 230 228 226	270 225 222 227	25,797 25,800 25,773 25,969	28,149 28,113 28,037 28,205
	Mar Jun Sep Dec	11,166 11,201 11,255 11,312	1,260 1,281 1,308 1,326	11,056 11,139 11,252 11,268	5,110 5,176 5,258 5,274	22,222 22,340 22,507 22,580	3,302 3,291 3,367 3,361	225 221 218 216	214 181 189 188	25,964 26,034 26,281 26,344	28,150 28,184 28,352 28,224
997	Mar Jun	11,427 11,507	1,318 <b>1,346</b>	11,268 <b>11,285</b>	5,250 <b>5,278</b>	22,695 <b>22,792</b>	3,355 3,338	214 <b>210</b>	178 <b>167</b>	26,442 <b>26,507</b>	28,153 <b>28,107</b>
nadji	T BRITAIN usted for season Sep	al variation 10,715	1,065	10,390	4,693 4,805	21,105 21,177	3,115 3,164	267 258	288 311	24,774 24,910	27,579 27,593
994	Dec Mar Jun Sep Dec	10,693 10,605 10,666 10,797 10,775	1,087 1,068 1,086 1,107 1,119	10,484 10,392 10,475 10,479 10,607	4,732 4,774 4,736 4,861	20,997 21,141 21,276 21,382	3,165 3,216 3,224 3,289	254 250 246 237	305 286 270 278	24,722 24,893 25,016 25,186	27,401 27,383 27,497 27,513
995	Mar Jun Sep Dec	10,730 10,836 10,870 10,946	1,110 1,148 1,135 1,208	10,508 10,616 10,567 10,762	4,780 4,859 4,766 4,948	21,238 21,452 21,437 21,708	3,259 3,269 3,247 3,266	233 230 228 226	252 210 205 210	24,982 25,161 25,118 25,409	27,292 27,330 27,320 27,553
996	Mar Jun Sep Dec	10,820 10,915 11,017 11,053	1,203 1,238 1,260 1,292	10,705 10,873 10,944 11,034	4,947 5,066 5,084 5,185	21,524 21,789 21,960 22,087	3,188 3,205 3,295 3,311	225 221 218 216	197 165 170 169	25,134 25,380 25,643 25,783	27,281 27,392 27,657 27,580
997	Mar Jun	11,075 <b>11,217</b>	1,258 <b>1,302</b>	10,909 <b>11,014</b>	5,082 <b>5,166</b>	21,984 <b>22,231</b>	3,244 <b>3,247</b>	214 <b>210</b>	161 153	25,603 <b>25,842</b>	27,283 <b>27,33</b> 1
djus	t BRITAIN sted for seasonal Sep Dec	variation 10,683 10,675	1,083 1,075	10,427 10,431	4,749 4,751	21,110 21,106	3,111 3,140	267 258	288 311	24,775 24,814	27,560 27,498
1994	Mar Jun Sep Dec	10,663 10,660 10,752 10,755	1,079 1,083 1,118 1,110	10,436 10,443 10,512 10,549	4,751 4,745 4,790 4,808	21,099 21,103 21,265 21,303	3,193 3,219 3,220 3,263	254 250 246 237	305 286 270 278	24,852 24,858 25,000 25,081	27,48 27,40 27,46 27,41
1995	Mar Jun Sep Dec	10,794 10,827 10,822 10,919	1,123 1,145 1,144 1,194	10,558 10,583 10,600 10,701	4,801 4,829 4,814 4,898	21,353 21,410 21,422 21,619	3,289 3,274 3,242 3,238	233 230 228 226	252 210 205 210	25,126 25,125 25,098 25,293	27,386 27,356 27,276 27,44
1996	Mar Jun Sep Dec	10,880 10,916 10,970 11,024	1,215 1,236 1,263 1,278	10,765 10,849 10,960 10,973	4,977 5,043 5,126 5,136	21,645 21,765 21,929 21,997	3,219 3,213 3,289 3,283	225 221 218 216	197 165 170 169	25,287 25,364 25,606 25,665	27,38 27,42 27,59 27,47
1997	Mar Jun	11,139 11,217	1,271 1,299	10,973 <b>10,989</b>	5,114 <b>5,142</b>	22,112 <b>22,205</b>	3,277 <b>3,260</b>	214 210	161 <b>153</b>	25,764 <b>25,829</b>	27,40 <b>27,36</b>

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

Jul <b>Aug</b>	153.9R <b>150.5</b>	8.8 10.0	137.4R 132.8	7.8 <b>8.9</b>	-0.6R -0.5			145.0 <b>146.0</b>	2.1 2.4	101.7 101.9R	-8.9 - <b>8.5</b>	125.1 125.3R	1.1
Data values f For most indic	d revised from in- rom which pero cators two serie entage change	centage cha s are given,	anges are calc , representing t	the series	itself in the ur	rounded. nits stated	1 2 3 4 5	The percentage change series the three months ending in the Production industries: SIC divided Manufacturing industries: SIC Industrial and commercial compapreciation.  Gross domestic fixed capital for	month slaions 1 to divisions 2 panies (ex ermation, e	hown and the s 4. 2 to 4. xcluding North excluding fixed	same perio Sea oil cor investmen	d a year earli mpanies) net o t in dwellings,	er. of stock

0.8

UNITED KINGDOM

%

6.3

12.2

Gross trading

68.7 69.0 76.3 87.3 92.8 **103.4** 

26.2 27.3

1990=100

100.7 96.9 88.9 89.2 84.8 **86.3** 

85.5 91.4

96.8 99.6 **102.5P** 

99.5 99.0 100.4

Home sales

1990=100

123.8

123.9 123.7 124.4

124.9 125.1

124.9 124.8

125.0 125.2 125.0

97.4 16.0

15.9 17.5

5.4 3.1 3.9 2.6 4.1 **2.7** 

2.9 2.1 2.0

1.2

1.4

£ billion

Income

Real personal

99.9 101.9 103.9 105.5 108.9 **113.0** 

112.7 114.0

Base

10.50 7.00 5.50 6.30 6.80 **5.94** 

5.75 5.92

6.00 6.25 **6.92** 

6.00

6.00 6.25 6.50

Producer price index + 1,3,10 Materials and fuels

%

-7.1 -9.6

Stock

prices

£ billion

-4.21 -0.97 -0.88 3.12 3.73 **1.01** 

-0.63 1.76

1.41 0.93

1990=100

114.8 111.2 110.3

107.9 103.8

107.9

103.9 104.5 103.0

changes 1990

%

3.6 2.8

disposable income

1990=100

Index of

Manufacturing

95.0 94.9 96.3 100.8 102.5 **102.8** 

103.2 103.3

104.0 104.3 **104.9** 

104.1

Manufacturing industries 1990 prices 3,6

12.8 11.8 11.2 12.0 13.2 12.4

3.0

3.3

-10.0 -7.6 -5.1 6.8 9.9 **-5.6** 

-11.5 -6.1

-4.5 26.7

£ billion

-5.0 -0.1 1.5 4.7 1.7 **0.3** 

0.4

1.6

1990=100

production OECD

1990=100

98.7 103.1 106.2 **108.3** 

111.0 112.6R

111.1

114.6 113.3

122.4

30.6

30.7

Prices

Tax and price index + 1,10

143.4 144.4

144.2

143.8 144.4 145.0

Jan 1987=100 %

2.1

0.9

General

2.6

appreciation.

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

adjustment.
Including leased assets.
Value of physical increase in stocks and work in progress.
Base lending rate of the London clearing banks on the last Friday of the period shown.
Average of daily rates.
Annual and quarterly figures are average of monthly indices.

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 training and employment programmes who are receiving some work experience on their placement but who do not have a contract of employment (those with a contract are included in the employees in employment series). The numbers are not subject to seasonal adjustment.

Employees in employment, the self-employed, HM Forces and participants in work-related government training programmes. See Employment Gazette, pS6, August 1988.

Estimates of part-time employees in the United Kingdom are only available on a quarterly basis since December 1992. The Northern Ireland component is not seasonally adjusted.

#### **EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment in Great Britain**

THOUS	ANDS
America 1	100000

	BRITAIN	All industries and A-Q	d services	Manufacturing in D	dustries	Production indus C-E	stries	Production and construction industries C-F		
SIC 199 Section subsec		All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	
1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1991 1992 1993 1994	Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun	20,572 20,741 20,920 20,886 21,080 21,740 22,134 22,382 21,728 21,387 21,387 21,387 21,141	20,562 20,735 20,909 20,874 21,071 21,736 22,133 22,370 21,707 21,359 21,103	5,034 4,928 4,882 4,763 4,763 4,735 4,723 4,605 4,196 3,983 3,808 3,823	5,052 4,946 4,895 4,777 4,713 4,754 4,747 4,628 4,215 3,995 3,814 3,827	5,644 5,504 5,431 5,262 5,157 5,170 5,140 5,000 4,566 4,316 4,097 4,078	5,664 5,524 5,446 5,277 5,174 5,192 5,166 5,026 4,588 4,331 4,106 4,084	6,685 6,542 6,457 6,263 6,179 6,233 6,242 6,114 5,592 5,242 4,937 4,917	6,706 6,564 6,474 6,280 6,197 6,254 6,267 6,142 5,616 5,260 4,950 4,928	
1995	May Jun	21,452	21,410	3,898 3,918	3,922 3,922	4,129 4,149	4,157 4,155	4,963	4,973	
	Jul Aug Sep	21,437	21,422	3,930 3,943 3,945	3,922 3,924 3,919	4,159 4,171 4,173	4,153 4,152 4,146	4,982	4,948	
	Oct Nov Dec	21,708	21,619	3,960 3,975 3,998	3,942 3,954 3,975	4,189 4,207 4,234	4,170 4,184 4,211	5,040	5,011	
1996	Jan Feb Mar	21,524	21,645	3,935 3,943 3,965	3,952 3,964 3,984	4,170 4,182 4,199	4,186 4,203 4,218	4,982	5,009	
	Apr May Jun	21,789	21,765	3,938 3,941 3,959	3,964 3,964 3,964	4,169 4,172 4,192	4,197 4,195 4,199	4,982	4,990	
	Jul Aug Sep	21,960	21,929	3,999 4,010 4,009	3,991 3,991 3,989	4,231 4,243 4,247	4,223 4,225 4,225	5,039	5,015	
	Oct Nov Dec	22,087	21,997	4,017 4,011 4,013	3,998 3,989 3,989	4,256 4,248 4,249	4,237 4,226 4,224	5,066	5,035	
1997	Jan Feb Mar	21,984	22,112	3,985 3,970 3,976	4,002 3,992 3,995	4,225 4,209 4,216	4,240 4,230 4,235	5,019	5,046	
	Apr May Jun	22,231	22,205	3,974 3,981 4,001	4,001 4,004 4,007	4,216 4,222 4,245	4,243 4,246 4,252	5,105	5,112	
	Jul P Aug P Sep P			4,003 4,001 <b>3,997</b>	3,995 3,982 <b>3,977</b>	4,243 4,242 <b>4,237</b>	4,236 4,225 <b>4,215</b>			

#### SEASONALLY ADJUSTED GREAT BRITAIN Mining and quarrying, supply of electricity, gas and water C,E 10-14,40-41 Paper, pulp, printing, publishing & recording media DE 21-22 Chemicals, chemical products & man-made fibres DG 24 Food products beverages and tobacco Manufacture of clothing, textiles, leather and leather SIC 1992 Section subsection, gro A,B 01-05 1983 Jun 1984 Jun 1985 Jun 1986 Jun 1987 Jun 1988 Jun 1989 Jun 1990 Jun 1991 Jun 1992 Jun 1993 Jun 1994 Jun 13,541 13,543 14,126 14,297 14,584 15,596 15,849 15,855 15,822 15,944 327 326 322 313 306 311 317 305 276 268 255 244 546 531 525 508 504 495 485 479 481 455 442 432 550 549 552 557 546 549 519 476 404 388 382 373 1995 May Jun 253 252 234 233 433 431 363 358 253 16,236 16.184 253 254 253 Jul Aug Sep 437 436 432 255 16.219 16.175 Oct Nov Dec 438 438 437 262 16,417 16.346 Jan Feb Mar 429 431 429 248 248 249 265 16,286 16,372 248 249 249 Apr May Jun 430 428 427 16,515 260 16.549 247 243 245 Jul Aug Sep 427 426 426 16,652 262 16.636 242 242 241 Oct Nov Dec 424 423 426 16,697 264 16,767 242 241 240 16,797 268 16,705 426 428 430 240 239 240 16,830 263 16.866 239 237 **237**

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

THOUSANDS

GREAT BRITAIN	Rubber and plastic products	Non-metallic mineral products, metal & metal	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	products 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 1984 Jun 1985 Jun 1986 Jun 1986 Jun 1987 Jun 1988 Jun 1989 Jun 1990 Jun 1991 Jun 1991 Jun 1992 Jun 1993 Jun	196 201 202 203 208 218 222 216 190 185 188	954 925 911 866 844 854 856 765 722 681	504 491 492 480 475 485 489 488 457 422 381 377	617 613 596 586 586 582 550 488 447 425 440	583 5240 523 506 485 482 474 470 425 398 353 328	220 217 219 223 226 232 238 238 209 203 203 207	1,042 1,040 1,029 1,022 1,022 1,063 1,101 1,116 1,028 929 844 844	3,189 3,287 3,287 3,281 3,395 3,530 3,597 3,532 3,532 3,521 3,500 3,583	917 959 989 988 1,068 1,158 1,216 1,188 1,174 1,139 1,143
1995 May Jun	220 218	693 690	393 391	468 477	347 348	222 220	818	3,631	1,204
Jul Aug Sep	220 219 220	689 688 691	394 395 395	474 476 481	349 352 353	220 217 214	802	3,621	1,202
Oct Nov Dec	222 223 222	694 696 698	396 398 398	482 484 487	355 358 363	217 215 221	800	3,669	1,196
1996 Jan Feb Mar	222 221 221	700 706 703	400 401 396	490 492 503	363 363 363	220 221 225	791	3,659	1,205
Apr May Jun	222 222 223	703 703 700	394 393 394	500 501 500	364 363 368	215 215 217	791	3,688	1,240
Jul Aug Sep	220 223 224	708 711 709	390 390 390	507 507 507	367 369 372	221 220 225	790	3,722	1,238
Oct Nov Dec	223 222 223	713 711 711	389 386 390	507 505 504	374 375 375	227 226 226	811	3,735	1,256
1997 Jan Feb Mar	223 223 223	707 706 706	392 391 392	501 499 497	378 377 377	223 223 227	812	3,810	1,264
Apr May Jun	223 222 222	710 710 712	392 392 393	496 497 493	379 379 379	229 228 230	860	3,845	1,249
Jul P Aug P Sep P	221 222 <b>220</b>	713 706 <b>709</b>	393 391 <b>391</b>	494 492 <b>491</b>	382 381 <b>381</b>	227 228 <b>225</b>			

GREAT BRITAIN  SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	Transport & storage	Post and telecommunication	Financial intermediation J 65-67	Real estate K 70	Renting, research, computer & other business activities K 71-74	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security L+ 75	Education M 80	Health activities  N 85.1-85.2	Social work activities  N 85.3	Other community, social & personal activities O - Q * 90-93
1983 Jun 1984 Jun 1985 Jun 1986 Jun 1997 Jun 1997 Jun 1999 Jun 1991 Jun 1991 Jun 1992 Jun 1992 Jun 1993 Jun	881 876 868 846 832 849 878 910 897 887 887 867	446 447 442 435 436 453 463 462 455 446 420 422	811 837 858 881 920 996 1,038 1,047 1,024 991 959 967	140 147 157 165 176 183 196 205 237 250	1,562 1,643 1,719 1,777 1,846 1,964 2,202 2,167 2,158 2,209 2,209	1,468 1,453 1,424 1,418 1,436 1,419 1,341 1,383 1,406 1,401 1,384	1,522 1,544 1,570 1,617 1,680 1,742 1,784 1,791 1,771 1,772	1,247 1,256 1,296 1,307 1,332 1,381 1,409 1,445 1,493 1,513 1,470 1,481	568 613 654 707 767 848 812 794 800 846 899	751 787 831 841 852 874 884 880 865 894 923 917
1995 May Jun	856	423	985	260	2,348	1,347	1,781	1,519	903	928
Jul Aug Sep	850	424	985	267	2,392	1,345	1,774	1,534	903	922
Oct Nov Dec	841	430	996	260	2,466	1,343	1,779	1,520	919	929
1996 Jan Feb Mar	831	425	973	263	2,500	1,342	1,781	1,503	938	951
Apr May Jun	843	431	957	265	2,556	1,338	1,786	1,490	961	958
Jul Aug Sep	846	436	961	264	2,583	1,340	1,817	1,488	978	979
Oct Nov Dec	850	442	965	267	2,613	1,322	1,792	1,494	986	976
1997 Jan Feb Mar	847	473	988	284	2,605	1,311	1,797	1,497	967	956
Apr May <b>Jun</b>	827	473	1,018	284	2,617	1,308	1,777	1,504	973	956
Jul Aug Sep										

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

\*\*These figures do not cover all employees in national and local government. They exclude those engaged in, for example, building, education and health. Members of HM forces are excluded. Excludes private domestic service.

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

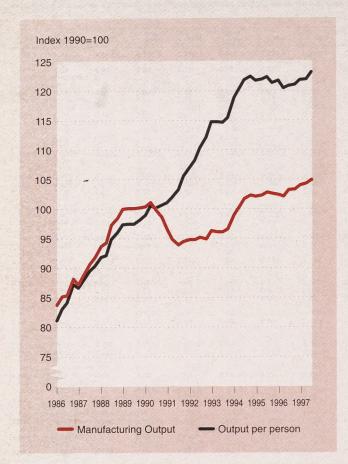
GREAT BRITAIN	Section, sub-	June 199	6		June 199	7		1996					
SIC 1992	section	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Apr All	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES	C-E	3,015.3	1,176.5	4,191.7	3,076.0	1,168.8	4,244.9	4,169.4	4,172.5	4,191.7	4,230.6	4,242.8	4,247.0
MINING AND QUARRYING	С	77.7	11.5	89.2	85.6	14.2	99.8	83.4	85.1	89.2	90.7	93.4	96.8
Mining and quarrying of energy	CA (10-12)	48.1	8.4	56.5	54.9	10.7	65.6	51.0	52.4	56.5	57.1	60.1	64.6
Producing materials Mining Oil & natural gas extraction	10/12	24.2	3.9	28.1	26.9	5.5	32.4	24.6	26.4	28.1	30.5	32.5	33.8
& incidental services	11	23.9	4.4	28.4	28.0	5.2	33.2	26.4	26.0	28.4	26.7	27.7	30.8
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	29.6	3.2	32.8	30.7	3.5	34.2	32.4	32.7	32.8	33.6	33.3	32.2
MANUFACTURING	D	2,827.7	1,130.9	3,958.7	2,880.3	1,121.0	4,001.3	3,938.1	3,941.1	3,958.7	3,999.2	4,009.6	4,009.4
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco of food of beverages & tobacco	DA 15.1-15.8 15.9/16	266.8 228.0 38.7	154.5 139.8 14.7	421.3 367.8 53.5	271.1 236.8 34.3	153.1 134.8 18.3	424.2 371.6 52.6	422.6 369.1 53.5	420.3 367.1 53.2	421.3 367.8 53.5	430.3 375.4 55.0	431.5 376.3 55.3	430.6 376.0 54.6
Manufacture of textiles & textile products	DB	133.0	177.5	310.5	136.1 99.7	187.3 81.6	323.4 181.3	312.0 174.7	311.8 174.8	310.5 173.1	317.6 179.3	317.9 179.8	318.1 179.8
of textiles of made-up textile articles, except apparel	17 17.4	97.6 15.6	75.5 17.8	173.1 33.4	15.6	20.1	35.7	34.8	34.5	33.4	38.6	38.5	36.
of textiles, excluding made-up textiles of wearing apparel;		82.1	57.7	139.7	84.1	61.4	145.6	139.9	140.3	139.7	140.7	141.3	143.
dressing & dyeing of fur	18	35.4	102.0	137.4	36.3	105.7	142.1	137.3	137.0	137.4	138.3	138.1	138.
Manufacture of leather & leather products including footwear of leather and leather goods of footwear	DC 19.1/19.2 19.3	19.4 7.5 11.9	18.6 6.7 11.9	38.1 14.2 23.8	19.2 6.6 12.6	17.9 6.5 11.4	37.1 13.1 24.0	37.3 13.9 23.4	37.2 13.7 23.6	38.1 14.2 23.8	38.4 14.4 24.0	38.4 14.1 24.3	37.0 13.7 23.6
Manufacture of wood & wood products	DD (20)	65.3	13.9	79.2	72.0	13.0	85.0	83.4	83.6	79.2	86.0	86.2	80.6
Manufacture of pulp, paper & paper products; publishing & printing of pulp, paper & paper products	DE 21	282.6 86.8	175.0 33.4	457.7 120.2	287.7 88.2	172.9 32.9	460.6 121.2	452.8 119.1	454.5 120.1	457.7 120.2	463.4 121.3	462.6 121.6	459. 121.0
of corrugated paper & paperboard, sacks & bags, cartons, boxes, cases and other containers of pulp, paper, sanitary goods,	21.21	30.6	11.7	42.2	33.4	9.6	43.0	41.5	41.7	42.2	42.0	42.0	41.8
stationery, wallpaper and paper products nec	Rest of 21	56.2	21.8	78.0	54.8	23.3	78.2	77.6	78.4	78.0	79.4	79.6	79.
Publishing, printing & reproduction of recorded media	22	195.8	141.6	337.5	199.5	140.0	339.4	333.7	334.4	337.5	342.1	340.9	338.
printing & service activities related to printing	22.2	126.8	71.1	197.9	122.6	70.2	192.8	196.1	196.4	197.9	199.7	197.8	195.
publishing & reproduction of recorded media	Rest of 22	69.0	70.6	139.5	76.9	69.8	146.7	137.6	138.0	139.5	142.3	143.1	142.
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products & nuclear fuel of refined petroleum products	DF (23) 23.2	27.0 16.1	5.6 3.3	32.6 19.3	30.4 19.5	5.7 3.3	36.1 22.8	31.8 19.0	32.3 19.3	32.6 19.3	32.8 19.6	33.3 19.9	33. 20.
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products & man-made fibres	DG (24)	172.5	76.6	249.0	170.6	69.7	240.3	247.7	248.6	249.0	247.5	246.3	244.
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	166.1	56.4	222.5	166.1	55.3	221.4	220.9	220.2	222.5	220.2	223.7	224.
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	110.7	31.9	142.6	113.2	30.5	143.7	141.6	142.0	142.6	144.7	145.1	144.
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	DJ	470.8	87.7	558.6	483.8	85.9	569.7	558.3	559.0	558.6	565.4	569.4	566.
of basic metals of fabricated metal products,	27	120.2	14.1	134.3	121.1	12.8	133.9	133.7	134.4 424.6	134.3 424.3	134.7 430.7	135.0 434.3	134. 431.
except machinery	28	350.6 324.1	73.7 69.1	424.3 393.2	362.8 325.4	73.0 67.1	435.8 392.5	424.6 392.7	391.9	393.2	391.0	391.1	391.
Manufacture of machinery & eqpt. nec  Manufacture of electrical	DK (29)	324.1	09.1	353.2	020.4	07.1	002.0						
& optical equipment of office machinery & computers	DL 30	338.9 33.7	162.3 15.7	501.2 49.4	333.8 33.3	160.3 13.1	494.1 46.4	495.2 50.1	497.5 50.1	501.2 49.4	507.2 49.6	509.3 49.2	513. 49.
of electrical machinery & apparatus nec	31	118.1	55.0	173.1	118.4	50.9	169.3	171.7	171.6	173.1	173.5	173.2	176
of electric motors, etc; control apparatus & insulated cable of accumulators, primary cells,	31.1-31.3	69.6	29.0	98.5	72.3	26.1	98.4	98.9	98.5	98.5	99.5	99.1	102
batteries, lighting eqpt., lamps & electrical eqpt. nec	31.4-31.6	48.5	26.1	74.6	46.0	24.8	70.9	72.8	73.1	74.6	74.0	74.1	74
of radio, television & communication eqpt.	32	83.3	43.1	126.4	78.1	45.5	123.6	123.3	125.3	126.4 53.2	130.2 54.4	131.0 54.2	130 54
of electronic components of radio & TV and telephone apparate		34.1	19.2	53.2 73.2	33.5 44.6	20.9	54.4 69.1	52.4 70.9	53.4 71.9	73.2	75.8	76.8	76
sound & video recorders etc. of medical, precision & optical eqpt; watches	32.2-32.3	49.2 103.9	24.0	152.3	104.1	50.7	154.8	150.2	150.4	152.3	153.9	155.9	156
Manufacture of transport												207.0	372
equipment of motor vehicles, trailers	DM 34	324.7 189.8	44.3 28.8	369.0 218.6	336.1 191.3	43.9 28.2	380.0 219.6	362.1 216.8	361.7 217.4	369.0 218.6	366.6 221.5 145.1	367.6 219.4 148.2	221 150
of other transport equipment of aircraft and spacecraft	35 35.3	134.9 80.6	15.5 10.0	150.4 90.6	144.8 86.1	15.6 10.1	160.4 96.1	145.3 89.3	144.3 88.1	150.4 90.6	87.8	88.0	87
of other transport equipment except aircraft & spacecraft	Rest of 35	54.3	5.6	59.9	58.7	5.6	64.3	56.0	56.2	59.9	57.4	60.2	63
Manufacturing nec of furniture	DN 36.1	125.9 78.1	57.4 29.2	183.2 107.3	134.6 84.0	58.5 29.6	193.2 113.6	179.7 106.9	180.5 106.3	183.2 107.3	188.0 109.5	187.2 108.7	192 112
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	E	109.8	34.0	143.8	110.2	33.6	143.8	147.9	146.3	143.8	140.7	139.9	140
Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply	40	78.1	23.7	101.8	78.0	23.7	101.6	107.1	104.4	101.8	99.2	98.5	99
Collection, purification and distribution or water	41	31.7	10.3	42.0	32.2	10.0	42.2	40.8	41.9	42.0	41.5	41.4	41.

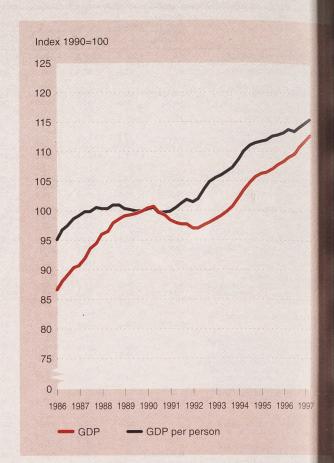
EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment: industry: production industries: unadjusted

GREAT BRITAIN	Section, sub-	1996			1997								
SIC 1992	section or group	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul P	Aug P	Sep P
PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES	C-E	4,255.9	4,247.6	4,249.1	4,224.7	4,209.4	4,215.7	4,215.5	4,222.0	4,244.9	4,242.9	4,242.4	4,236.5
MINING AND QUARRYING	С	95.8	96.1	95.1	95.5	94.5	95.1	97.0	97.8	99.8	98.3	98.3	100.0
Mining and quarrying of energy Producing materials	CA (10-12) 10/12	63.2 32.0	63.3 32.0	62.1 30.7	63.2 30.1	62.5 30.2	63.9 31.2	65.5 31.9	65.9 31.7	65.6 32.4	65.0 31.3	64.5 31.4	65.5 31.4
Mining Oil & natural gas extraction & incidental services	11	31.2	31.2	31.3	33.1	32.2	32.7	33.6	34.2	33.2	33.6	33.1	34.1
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	32.6	32.8	33.0	32.3	32.0	31.1	31.5	31.9	34.2	33.3	33.8	34.5
MARUFACTURING	D	4,017.5	4,011.1	4,013.5	3,984.8	3,970.0	3,976.2	3,974.2	3,981.0	4,001.3	4,003.0	4,000.9	3,997.1
Manufacture of food products, peverages and tobacco of food of beverages & tobacco	DA 15.1-15.8 15.9/16	431.2 375.8 55.4	434.1 379.7 54.5	430.5 376.4 54.0	422.5 369.2 53.3	420.6 367.5 53.1	418.9 367.1 51.8	418.5 366.2 52.2	421.4 368.8 52.6	424.2 371.6 52.6	426.6 373.0 53.7	428.0 374.9 53.1	428.4 375.3 53.1
Manufacture of textiles & lext e products	DB	320.7	319.8	319.2	325.2	324.4	322.7	324.8	322.6	323.4	321.3	320.9	317.5
of textiles of made-up textile articles, except apparel	17	180.5 37.2	180.2 36.7	181.1 36.9	184.7 38.8	183.3 37.7	181.7 35.5	182.7 34.6	181.3 33.7	181.3 35.7	181.0 35.0	181.0 35.6	179.6 35.9
of textiles, excluding made-up textiles wearing apparel;	Rest of 17	143.3	143.5	144.1	145.9	145.5	146.2	148.1	147.7	145.6	146.0	145.4	143.7
dressing & dyeing of fur  Manufacture of leather &	18	140.2	139.6	138.1	140.5	141.1	141.0	142.1	141.3	142.1	140.3	139.9	137.9
leather products including footwear of leather and leather goods of footwear	DC 19.1/19.2 19.3	36.9 14.0 22.9	36.7 14.4 22.2	36.2 14.1 22.1	36.9 13.7 23.2	36.5 13.5 22.9	37.9 14.0 24.0	36.9 12.7 24.2	36.5 12.7 23.8	37.1 13.1 24.0	36.2 12.7 23.5	36.3 13.1 23.2	35.4 13.2 22.2
Manufacture of wood & wood products	DD (20)	83.5	84.1	83.9	83.7	81.7	83.3	84.3	85.9	85.0	84.9	84.9	84.7
Marufacture of pulp, paper & paper products; publishing & printing of pulp, paper & paper products of corrugated paper & paperboard,	DE 21	459.2 120.6	457.6 121.4	460.3 121.2	461.2 122.1	460.8 122.5	460.1 120.8	457.9 119.7	459.5 121.1	460.6 121.2	461.2 122.2	462.2 121.9	463.3 123.2
sacks & bags, cartons, boxes, cases and other containers of pulp, paper, sanitary goods,	21.21	42.2	43.1	43.3	43.1	43.8	43.4	42.8	42.3	43.0	43.3	42.8	42.4
stationery, wallpaper and paper products nec	Rest of 21	78.4	78.4	77.9	79.0	78.7	77.4	76.9	78.8	78.2	78.9	79.1	80.8
& reproduction of recorded media printing & service activities related	22	338.6	336.2	339.1	339.1	338.3	339.4	338.3	338.4	339.4	339.0	340.3	340.1
to printing publishing & reproduction of	22.2	195.2	192.9	193.1	192.7	193.6	195.2	194.7	193.3	192.8	192.0	192.7	193.2
recorded media	Rest of 22	143.4	143.3	146.1	146.3	144.7	144.1	143.6	145.1	146.7	147.0	147.7	146.8
Manufacture of coke, refined etroleum products & nuclear fuel of refined petroleum products	DF (23) 23.2	33.6 20.1	32.7 19.2	33.0 19.4	32.7 19.3	32.6 19.3	35.7 22.2	35.3 22.2	35.2 22.1	36.1 22.8	35.3 22.3	35.5 22.5	33.6 20.3
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical roducts & man-made fibres	DG (24)	242.4	242.0	241.9	240.4	239.6	239.2	239.4	239.5	240.3	239.8	240.4	237.2
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	223.5	223.2	223.8	222.7	222.2	222.5	221.3	220.7	221.4	221.3	223.3	220.8
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	145.0	145.8	145.7	143.8	143.2	142.1	143.6	143.2	143.7	143.1	142.4	140.5
Mar ufacture of basic metals and laborated metal products of basic metals	DJ	569.3	567.2	567.9	558.8	559.1	561.8	562.8	565.0	569.7	572.5	567.8	570.9
of fabricated metal products,	27 28	133.8 435.4	134.3 432.9	134.8 433.0	133.5 425.3	132.8 426.4	133.6 428.2	132.9 429.9	133.4 431.6	133.9 435.8	136.2 436.3	134.4	136.7
	DK (29)	390.9	387.7	390.5	392.7	389.8	389.5	391.1	390.7	392.5	393.9	433.4 392.4	434.3 392.1
Manufacture of electrical applical equipment	DL	510.8	508.5	508.8	497.1	493.4	494.0	490.8	493.1	494.1	494.4	494.3	498.5
of electrical machinery	30	48.9	48.7	49.6	47.7	47.6	47.6	45.8	46.1	46.4	46.6	46.6	47.4
of electric motors, etc; control	31	175.7	175.8	175.6	172.2	170.0	170.3	169.6	170.0	169.3	168.5	167.2	169.6
of accumulators, primary cells, batteries, lighting eqpt., lamps	31.1-31.3	101.3	100.7	100.7	99.3	97.5	98.7	97.8	99.0	98.4	97.9	97.9	99.4
of radio, television	31.4-31.6	74.4	75.1	74.9	72.9	72.5	71.7	71.7	71.0	70.9	70.6	69.3	70.1
	32 32.1	132.1 55.2	130.0 54.0	128.5 54.0	122.9 51.9	121.4 51.7	122.1 52.8	122.3 53.1	123.5 53.9	123.6 54.4	123.2 54.3	123.2 54.4	126.8 56.6
sound & video recorders etc.	32.2-32.3	76.9	76.0	74.5	70.9	69.7	69.3	69.2	69.6	69.1	68.9	68.9	70.2
	33	154.0	154.0	155.2	154.3	154.4	153.9	153.2	153.5	154.8	156.1	157.3	154.7
lanufacture of transport quipment	DM	375.2	375.3	376.1	377.8	376.7	378.2	377.6	376.9	380.0	380.9	379.9	201.6
of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport equipment	34 35	222.5 152.7	221.9 153.3	222.6 153.5	219.7 158.1	219.0 157.7	219.3 158.9	218.8 158.7	218.1 158.8	219.6 160.4	220.3 160.7	219.1	381.6 219.1
of aircraft and spacecraft of other transport equipment except	35.3	90.3	90.6	91.9	94.5	94.7	95.7	96.0	96.0	96.1	96.1	160.8 96.6	162.5 98.5
aircraft & spacecraft	Rest of 35	62.4	62.7	61.6	63.6	63.0	63.2	62.7	62.8	64.3	64.5	64.3	64.0
	DN 36.1	195.4 114.7	196.3 115.5	195.8 116.8	189.4 113.2	189.5 112.5	190.3 113.1	189.9 112.4	190.6 113.6	193.2 113.6	191.5 113.7	192.6 114.0	192.6 115.4
LECTRICITY, GAS ND WATER SUPPLY	E	142.6	140.5	140.5	144.4	145.0	144.4	144.3	143.2	143.8	141.7	143.1	139.4
ectricity, gas, steam and hot water supply	40	101.0	99.1	99.2	102.4	102.8	102.1	101.8	101.2	101.6	99.5	101.1	98.5
Ollection, purification and distribution of water	41	41.6	41.3	41.4	42.0	42.2	42.3	42.5	42.1	42.2	42.2	42.0	40.9

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

# 1.8 EMPLOYMENT Indices of output, employment and productivity





				San March				Seasonally a	djusted (1990=	
UNITED KINGDOM	Whole econd	omy		Production i	ndustries		Manufacturing industries			
SIC 1992	Output *	Workforce in employment +	Output per person employed	Output	Workforce in employment +	Output per person employed	Output	Workforce in employment +	Output per person employed	
1990	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1991	97.9	97.1	100.8	96.6	92.5	104.6	95.0	92.3	102.9	
1992	97.4	94.6	102.9	97.0	86.8	111.8	94.9	86.8	109.4	
1993	99.6	93.6	106.3	99.1	83.1	119.3	96.3	83.8	114.9	
1994	104.0	94.4	110.2	104.4	82.2	127.1	100.8	83.4	120.8	
1995	106.9	95.2	112.3	106.7	82.4	129.4	102.5	84.2	121.8	
1996	109.5	96.4	113.7	107.9	83.4	129.4	102.8	85.1	120.7	
1990 Q1	100.4	100.1	100.2	100.0	101.6	98.4	100.4	101.5	98.9	
Q2	100.7	100.3	100.5	101.4	100.7	100.7	101.1	100.6	100.5	
Q3	99.7	100.1	99.6	99.7	99.7	100.0	99.9	99.8	100.1	
Q4	99.2	99.5	99.7	98.8	98.0	100.9	98.6	98.0	100.6	
1991 Q1	98.4	98.5	99.8	97.7	95.6	102.1	96.6	95.6	101.0	
Q2	97.9	97.4	100.5	96.5	93.2	103.6	94.9	93.1	101.9	
Q3	97.7	96.6	101.2	95.7	91.3	104.8	93.9	91.0	103.2	
Q4	97.7	95.9	101.8	96.7	89.8	107.6	94.5	89.6	105.5	
1992 Q1	97.0	95.7	101.4	96.7	88.7	109.0	94.8	88.6	107.0	
Q2	97.0	95.2	101.9	96.2	87.7	109.7	94.8	87.6	108.2	
Q3	97.6	94.2	103.6	97.2	86.2	112.8	95.2	86.3	110.3	
Q4	98.0	93.5	104.8	97.7	84.5	115.7	94.9	84.6	112.1	
1993 Q1	98.6	93.5	105.5	98.0	83.7	117.2	96.3	84.0	114.7	
Q2	99.1	93.5	105.9	98.3	83.3	118.1	96.1	83.8	114.7	
Q3	99.9	93.7	106.6	99.4	82.9	119.9	96.1	83.8	114.6	
Q4	100.7	93.9	107.2	100.7	82.5	122.0	96.6	83.7	115.4	
1994 Q1	102.2	94.0	108.6	102.3	82.3	124.3	99.0	83.3	118.8	
Q2	103.5	94.1	110.0	104.1	82.1	126.8	100.3	83.4	120.3	
Q3	104.8	94.5	111.0	105.6	82.1	128.7	101.7	83.5	121.8	
Q4	105.7	94.9	111.4	105.7	82.1	128.6	102.3	83.5	122.4	
1995 Q1	106.3	95.1	111.7	106.2	82.2	129.2	102.1	83.9	121.7	
Q2	106.5	95.2	111.9	106.3	82.3	129.1	102.3	84.0	121.9	
Q3	107.1	95.1	112.6	107.1	82.2	130.3	102.8	84.0	122.3	
Q4	107.8	95.5	112.8	107.0	83.0	129.0	102.6	84.8	121.1	
1996 Q1	108.4	95.8	113.2	107.2	83.3	128.6	102.4	84.8	120.7	
Q2	109.1	95.9	113.7	107.5	83.2	129.3	102.1	84.8	120.4	
Q3	109.7	96.6	113.5	108.2	83.4	129.7	103.2	85.4	120.8	
Q4	110.9	97.1	114.2	108.6	83.5	130.0	103.3	85.4	121.0	
1997 Q1	111.8	97.4	114.8	108.6	83.6	129.9	104.0	85.4 85.5	121.8 121.9	

Source: Earnings and Employment Division, ONS. Customer helpline: 01928 79244

The workforce in employment comprises: employees in employment, the self-employed, HM Forces and participants in work-related government-supported training and employment progration to make the productivity calculations for the reasons explained on page S6 of the August 1988 issue of Employment Gazette.

The Manufacturing index has been rebased from 1988=100 to 1990=100, in common with other economic series. Figures on a 1988=100 basis were last published in Employment Gazette, Seption 1990=100, in common with other economic series.

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# CLAIMANT COUNT UK summary

THO	IICANIDO.	3

		MALE AND I	FEMALE							
		CLAIMANTS		SEASONAL	LY ADJUSTED #			CLAIMANTS	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 1994 1995 1996	) Annual ) averages	2,919.2 2,636.5 2,325.6 2,122.2	10.3 9.4 8.3 7.6	2,900.6 2,619.3 2,308.2 2,104.0	10.3 9.3 8.2 7.5					
1995	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	15
	Dec 12	1,868.2	6.6	1,883.1	6.7	-46.7	-62.6	204	1,649	15
1997	Jan 9	1,907.8	6.8	1,814.5	6.5	-68.6	-70.2	223	1,670	15
	Feb 13	1,827.8	6.5	1,748.1	6.2	-66.4	-60.6	211	1,603	13
	Mar 13	1,745.3	6.2	1,710.8	6.1	-37.3	-57.4	196	1,538	12
	Apr 10	1,688.0	6.0	1,654.4	5.9	-56.4	-53.4	202	1,476	10
	May 8	1,620.5	5.8	1,637.3	5.8	-17.1	-36.9	189	1,422	10
	Jun 12	1,550.1	5.5	1,599.8	5.7	-37.5	-37.0	192	1,349	9
	Jul 10	1,585.3	5.6	1,545.2	5.5	-54.6	-36.4	260	1,316	9
	Aug 14	1,579.2	5.6	1,495.4	5.3	-49.8	-47.3	219	1,351	9
	Sep 11 R	1,513.5	5.4	1,473.8	5.2	-21.6	-42.0	217	1,288	8
	Oct 9 P	1,432.8	5.1	1,464.3	5.2	-9.5	-27.0	215	1,210	8

# 2.2 CLAIMANT COUNT GB summary

1993 1994 1995 1996	) Annual ) averages	2,814.1 2,539.2 2,237.4 2,038.1	10.2 9.3 8.2 7.5	2,796.9 2,522.3 2,220.1 2,020.0	10.2 9.2 8.1 7.4					
1995	Oct 12	2,126.8	7.8	2,178.2	8.0	0.7	-14.8	244	1,864	19
	Nov 9	2,111.9	7.7	2,158.2	7.9	-20.0	-14.9	236	1,857	18
	Dec 14	2,144.1	7.8	2,149.2	7.9	-9.0	-9.4	231	1,894	19
1996	Jan 11	2,224.2	8.1	2,121.0	7.8	-28.2	-19.1	246	1,958	20
	Feb 8	2,217.2	8.1	2,126.5	7.8	5.5	-10.6	237	1,960	20
	Mar 14	2,146.4	7.9	2,101.4	7.7	-25.1	-15.9	200	1,926	20
	Apr 11	2,138.4	7.8	2,096.4	7.7	-5.0	-8.2	230	1,889	19
	May 9	2,064.7	7.6	2,080.6	7.6	-15.8	-15.3	191	1,854	19
	Jun 11	2,011.7	7.4	2,063.6	7.6	-17.0	-12.6	195	1,799	19
	Jul 11	2,067.3	7.6	2,039.3	7.5	-24.3	-19.0	288	1,762	18
	Aug 8	2,083.9	7.6	2,021.3	7.4	-18.0	-19.8	238	1,828	18
	Sep 12	2,014.1	7.4	1,985.0	7.3	-36.3	-26.2	218	1,778	17
	Oct 10	1,895.7	6.9	1,942.8	7.1	-42.2	-32.2	207	1,672	16
	Nov 14	1,797.5	6.6	1,853.8	6.8	-89.0	-55.8	203	1,580	15
	Dec 12	1,836.9	6.6	1,808.8	6.6	-45.0	-44.7	218	1,604	15
1997	Jan 9	1,836.9	6.7	1,743.5	6.4	-65.3	-36.8	218	1,604	15
	Feb 13	1,760.2	6.4	1,679.9	6.1	-63.6	-43.0	206	1,541	13
	Mar 13	1,679.5	6.1	1,643.8	6.0	-36.1	-55.0	191	1,477	12
	Apr 10	1,624.1	5.9	1,589.6	5.8	-54.2	-51.3	197	1,417	10
	May 8	1,559.2	5.7	1,573.1	5.8	-16.5	-35.6	184	1,365	9
	Jun 12	1,489.3	5.4	1,537.2	5.6	-35.9	-35.5	185	1,295	9
	Jul 10	1,520.1	5.6	1,484.6	5.4	-52.6	-35.0	251	1,261	8
	Aug 14	1,513.5	5.5	1,435.7	5.3	-48.9	-45.8	213	1,292	8
	Sep 11 P	1,449.3	5.3	1,414.2	5.2	-21.5	-41.0	209	1,232	8
	Oct 9 R	1,372.4	5.0	1,404.0	5.1	-10.2	-26.9	208	1,157	8

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

Revised.

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

# CLAIMANT COUNT 2.1 UK summary THOUSANDS

MALE				FEMALE					
CLAIMANTS		SEASONAL	LY ADJUSTED #	CLAIMANTS		SEASONAL	LY ADJUSTED #	MARRIED	
Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	
2,236.1	14.0	2,225.7	13.9	683.1	5.6	674.9	5.5		1993 )
2,014.4	12.7	2,004.8	12.7	622.1	5.1	614.6	5.0		1994 ) Annual
1,770.0	11.2	1,760.2	11.2	555.6	4.5	548.1	4.4		1995 ) averages
1,610.3	10.3	1,599.9	10.2	511.9	4.1	504.1	4.1		1996 )
1,676.4	10.7	1,724.6	11.0	535.9	4.3	540.0	4.4	133.4	1995 Oct 12
1,670.7	10.6	1,708.9	10.9	525.5	4.3	535.7	4.3	131.1	Nov 9
1,707.2	10.8	1,704.2	10.8	521.0	4.2	531.3	4.3	131.4	Dec 14
1,766.4	11.3	1,680.9	10.7	544.1	4.4	525.9	4.2	138.2	1996 Jan 11
1,761.0	11.2	1,687.2	10.8	541.9	4.4	525.1	4.2	136.6	Feb 8
1,707.2	10.9	1,666.3	10.6	523.6	4.2	520.4	4.2	132.0	Mar 14
1,695.5	10.8	1,659.9	10.6	528.5	4.3	522.5	4.2	138.7	Apr 11
1,643.9	10.5	1,647.5	10.5	503.5	4.1	518.8	4.2	128.4	May 9
1,599.5	10.2	1,631.4	10.4	496.8	4.0	518.9	4.2	125.0	Jun 13
1,616.5	10.3	1,613.5	10.3	541.6	4.4	512.5	4.1	133.1	Jul 11
1,614.1	10.3	1,600.0	10.2	562.4	4.5	508.7	4.1	142.9	Aug 8
1,572.4	10.0	1,572.0	10.0	531.4	4.3	498.8	4.0	128.5	Sep 12
1,492.6	9.5	1,537.5	9.8	484.6	3.9	487.7	3.9	116.5	Oct 10
1,424.1	9.1	1,469.9	9.4	447.3	3.6	459.9	3.7	105.5	Nov 14
1,430.5	9.1	1,432.9	9.1	437.7	3.5	450.2	3.6	102.5	Dec 12
1,463.5	9.3	1,384.7	8.8	444.3	3.6	429.8	3.5	104.7	1997 Jan 9
1,403.3	9.0	1,335.8	8.5	424.5	3.4	412.3	3.3	96.5	Feb 13
1,342.4	8.6	1,307.5	8.3	402.9	3.2	403.3	3.2	89.9	Mar 13
1,298.8	8.3	1,270.0	8.1	389.1	3.1	384.4	3.1	86.6	Apr 10
1,249.9	8.0	1,251.4	8.0	370.6	3.0	385.9	3.1	80.9	May 8
1,193.3	7.6	1,222.4	7.8	356.8	2.9	377.4	3.0	76.8	Jun 12
1,201.3	7.7	1,192.2	7.6	384.0	3.1	353.0	2.8	80.4	Jul 10
1,186.5	7.6	1,160.7	7.4	392.7	3.2	334.7	2.7	83.9	Aug 14
1,142.2	7.3	1,138.2	7.3	371.4	3.0	335.6	2.7	78.0	Sep 11 R
1,089.1	7.0	1,124.3	7.2	343.7	2.8	340.0	2.7	73.5	Oct 9 P

# CLAIMANT COUNT 2.2

								GB S	ummary	/ 2.2
2 155.4 1 939.1 1 701.4 1 545.3	13.9 12.6 11.1 10.1	2,145.7 1,929.5 1,691.5 1,535.0	13.8 12.6 11.1 10.1	658.8 600.1 536.1 492.8	5.5 5.0 4.5 4.1	651.2 592.8 528.6 485.1	5.5 4.9 4.4 4.0		1993 ) 1994 ) Anr 1995 ) ave 1996 )	nual rrages
1,609.8	10.5	1,657.1	10.8	517.0	4.3	521.1	4.3	128.1	1995 Oct	9
1,604.5	10.5	1,641.5	10.7	507.4	4.2	516.7	4.3	125.9	Nov	
1,640.7	10.7	1,636.9	10.7	503.4	4.2	512.3	4.3	126.2	Dec	
1,698.4	11.2	1,614.0	10.6	525.9	4.3	507.0	4.2	132.9	1996 Jan	8
1,693.3	11.1	1,620.3	10.6	524.0	4.3	506.2	4.2	131.3	Feb	
1,640.5	10.8	1,599.9	10.5	505.8	4.2	501.5	4.1	126.7	Mar	
1,628.6	10.7	1,593.3	10.5	509.7	4.2	503.1	4.2	132.6	Apr	/ 9
1,578.7	10.4	1,581.0	10.4	486.0	4.0	499.6	4.1	123.1	May	
1,534.0	10.1	1,564.6	10.3	477.7	3.9	499.0	4.1	119.6	Jun	
1,549.0	10.2	1,547.0	10.2	518.3	4.3	492.3	4.1	125.9	Jul	
1,545.8	10.2	1,533.2	10.1	538.1	4.4	488.1	4.0	135.3	Aug	
1,505.0	9.9	1,506.1	9.9	509.1	4.2	478.9	4.0	122.2	Sep	
1,429.8	9.4	1,474.0	9.7	465.8	3.8	468.8	3.9	111.1	Oct	
1,366.3	9.0	1,410.9	9.3	431.2	3.6	442.9	3.7	100.9	Nov	
1,373.9	9.0	1,375.3	9.0	422.4	3.5	433.5	3.6	98.3	Dec	
1,407.4	9.2	1,329.5	8.7	429.5	3.5	414.0	3.4	100.7	1997 Jan	13
1,349.5	8.9	1,282.6	8.4	410.8	3.4	397.3	3.3	93.1	Feb	
1,289.8	8.5	1,255.1	8.2	389.7	3.2	388.7	3.2	86.7	Mai	
1,247.7	8.2	1,218.7	8.0	376.4	3.1	370.9	3.1	83.6	Apr	v 8
1,200.7	7.9	1,200.9	7.9	358.5	3.0	372.2	3.1	78.2	May	
1,145.1	7.5	1,173.1	7.7	344.2	2.8	364.1	3.0	74.2	Jun	
1,151.4	7.6	1,143.7	7.5	368.7	3.0	340.9	2.8	77.2	Jul	10
1,136.5	7.5	1,112.8	7.3	377.0	3.1	322.9	2.7	80.5	Aug	g 14
1,092.9	7.2	1,090.7	7.2	356.4	2.9	323.5	2.7	75.0	Sep	o 11 R
1,041.9	6.8	1,076.8	7.1	330.5	2.7	327.2	2.7	70.8	Oct	9 P

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

# 2 CLAIMANT COUNT

	CLAIMANT	S		PER CENT	WORKFORCE		SEASONAL	LLY ADJUSTED	#			THOUSA
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
NORTH EAST +								10.0			110.2	20.4
1993 ) 1994 ) Annual 1995 ) average 1996 )	149.6 141.6 130.5 118.4	119.8 113.5 104.4 94.0	29.8 28.1 26.1 24.4	13.0 12.4 11.5 10.6	18.3 17.8 16.5 15.3	6.0 5.6 5.2 4.8	148.7 141.2 130.5 118.4	12.9 12.4 11.6 10.6			119.3 113.5 104.4 94.0	29.4 28.0 26.1 24.4
1996 Oct 10	108.9	85.9	23.1	9.8	14.0	4.6	112.1	10.1	-2.8	-2.3	88.7	23.5
Nov 14	105.2	83.9	21.3	9.4	13.7	4.2	107.4	9.6	-4.8	-3.5	85.5	21.9
Dec 12	104.7	84.1	20.7	9.4	13.7	4.1	105.6	9.5	-1.8	-3.1	83.7	21.9
1997 Jan 9	107.3	85.9	21.4	9.6	14.0	4.3	101.7	9.1	-3.9	-3.5	80.9	20.8
Feb 13	102.6	81.9	20.7	9.2	13.4	4.1	98.5	8.8	-3.2	-3.0	78.4	20.1
Mar 13	99.4	79.5	19.9	8.9	13.0	3.9	97.4	8.7	-1.1	-2.7	77.7	19.7
Apr 10	97.8	78.2	19.6	8.8	12.8	3.9	94.8	8.5	-2.6	-2.3	76.1	18.7
May 8	94.4	75.7	18.8	8.5	12.3	3.7	94.6	8.5	-0.2	-1.3	75.4	19.2
Jun 12	91.2	73.0	18.1	8.2	11.9	3.6	93.6	8.4	-1.0	-1.3	74.6	19.0
Jul 10	93.9	74.2	19.7	8.4	12.1	3.9	92.3	8.3	-1.3	-0.8	74.0	18.3
Aug 14	93.6	73.6	20.0	8.4	12.0	4.0	90.6	8.1	-1.7	-1.3	73.2	17.4
Sep 11 R	90.8	71.7	19.1	8.1	11.7	3.8	89.3	8.0	-1.3	-1.4	72.0	17.3
Oct 9 P	88.5	70.7	17.8	7.9	11.5	3.5	90.0	8.1	0.7	-0.8	72.5	17.5
1993 ) 1994 ) Annual 1995 ) average	248.1 221.2 192.2 175.8	192.7 171.5 148.8 136.1	55.4 49.7 43.4 39.7	9.5 8.7 7.6 6.9	13.1 11.9 10.5 9.5	4.9 4.5 3.9 3.5	246.3 220.9 192.2 175.8	9.5 8.7 7.6 6.9			191.6 171.3 148.8 136.2	54.6 49.6 43.4 39.7
1996 ) 1996 Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12	161.9 153.1 154.1	124.9 119.1 120.8	37.0 34.0 33.3	6.3 6.0 6.0	8.7 8.3 8.4	3.3 3.0 2.9	169.5 161.4 158.2	6.6 6.3 6.2	-2.6 -8.1 -3.2	-2.5 -4.7 -4.4	131.1 125.2 122.6	38.4 36.2 35.6
997 Jan 9	160.9	125.7	35.2	6.3	8.8	3.1	151.6	5.9	-6.6	-5.8	118.0	33.6
Feb 13	154.0	120.6	33.4	6.0	8.4	2.9	145.8	5.7	-5.8	-5.9	114.0	31.8
Mar 13	146.6	115.0	31.5	5.7	8.0	2.8	142.2	5.5	-3.6	-5.4	111.0	31.2
Apr 10	141.7	111.3	30.4	5.5	7.8	2.7	137.2	5.4	-5.0	-4.7	107.6	29.6
May 8	135.2	106.7	28.5	5.3	7.5	2.5	135.6	5.3	-1.6	-2.4	106.0	29.6
Jun 12	127.6	100.3	27.3	5.0	7.0	2.4	132.0	5.1	-3.6	-3.1	102.9	29.1
Jul 10	131.9	101.8	30.1	5.1	7.1	2.7	128.0	5.0	-4.0	-3.1	100.7	27.3
Aug 14	131.1	100.3	30.8	5.1	7.0	2.7	122.9	4.8	-5.1	-4.2	97.7	25.2
Sep 11 R	124.0	95.6	28.4	4.8	6.7	2.5	121.1	4.7	-1.8	-3.6	95.6	25.5
Oct 9 P	116.0	90.1	25.9	4.5	6.3	2.3	120.8	4.7	-0.3	-2.4	94.7	26.1
MERSEYSIDE +	95.9	75.2	20.7	15.2	21.8	7.3	95.2	15.1			74.8	20.4
994 ) Annual 995 ) average 996 )	88.5 79.5 74.9	69.2 61.9 58.3	19.3 17.6 16.5	14.9 13.7 13.1	21.5 19.5 18.8	7.1 6.7 6.3	88.4 79.5 74.9	14.9 13.7 13.1			69.1 61.9 58.3	19.3 17.6 16.5
1996 Oct 10	71.3	55.5	15.8	12.4	17.9	6.0	72.9	12.7	-1.1	-0.9	56.9	16.0
Nov 14	68.0	53.4	14.7	11.9	17.2	5.6	70.4	12.3	-2.5	-1.6	55.1	15.3
Dec 12	68.1	53.6	14.5	11.9	17.2	5.5	69.5	12.1	-0.9	-1.6	54.4	15.1
997 Jan 9	69.7	54.7	15.0	12.2	17.6	5.7	67.6	11.8	-1.9	-1.8	52.9	14.7
Feb 13	68.1	53.5	14.6	11.9	17.2	5.6	66.4	11.6	-1.2	-1.5	52.1	14.3
Mar 13	66.0	52.0	14.0	11.5	16.7	5.3	65.2	11.4	-1.2	-1.4	51.2	14.0
Apr 10	64.4	50.8	13.6	11.2	16.4	5.2	63.4	11.1	-1.8	-1.4	49.8	13.4
May 8	62.4	49.3	13.0	10.9	15.9	5.0	62.5	10.9	-0.9	-1.1	49.1	13.4
Jun 12	60.6	47.9	12.8	10.6	15.4	4.9	61.1	10.7	-1.4	-1.4	48.1	13.0
Jul 10	61.5	48.0	13.5	10.7	15.4	5.2	59.8	10.4	-1.3	-1.2	47.2	12.6
Aug 14	61.1	47.4	13.7	10.7	15.3	5.2	58.6	10.2	-1.2	-1.3	46.5	12.1
Sep 11 R	59.2	46.2	13.0	10.3	14.9	4.9	57.3	10.0	-1.3	-1.3	45.6	11.7
Oct 9 P	56.0	43.9	12.1	9.8	14.1	4.6	57.0	9.9	-0.3	-0.9	44.9	12.1
ORKSHIRE AND			54.9	10.4	14.3	5.3	244.0	10.2			189.9	54.1
993 ) 994 ) Annual 995 ) average 996 )	245.6 226.4 207.9 191.8	190.8 175.2 160.6 147.9	54.8 51.2 47.3 43.9	9.7 8.7 8.0	14.3 13.5 12.0 11.0	5.3 5.0 4.5 4.2	224.8 206.1 190.0	9.6 8.7 8.0			174.3 159.6 146.9	50.5 46.5 43.1
996 Oct 10	178.1	136.6	41.4	7.5	10.1	4.0	183.1	7.7	-3.0	-2.7	141.3	41.8
Nov 14	170.0	131.8	38.3	7.1	9.8	3.7	175.7	7.4	-7.4	-4.8	136.1	39.6
Dec 12	172.1	134.1	38.0	7.2	10.0	3.7	172.8	7.2	-2.9	-4.4	133.7	39.
997 Jan 9	176.6	137.5	39.1	7.4	10.2	3.8	166.7	7.0	-6.1	-5.5	129.1	37.
Feb 13	169.9	132.3	37.6	7.1	9.8	3.6	161.2	6.8	-5.5	-4.8	124.9	36.
Mar 13	162.7	126.8	35.9	6.8	9.4	3.4	158.2	6.6	-3.0	-4.9	122.6	35.
Apr 10	158.3	123.4	34.9	6.6	9.2	3.4	153.7	6.4	-4.5	-4.3	119.8	33.
May 8	152.0	118.6	33.4	6.4	8.8	3.2	153.3	6.4	-0.4	-2.6	118.7	34.
Jun 12	146.1	113.9	32.3	6.1	8.5	3.1	150.7	6.3	-2.6	-2.5	116.9	33.

147.8 144.6 142.7

142.3

-1.8

110.8

31.5

3.3 3.4 3.3

3.0

# Government Office Regions 2.3 THOUSANDS

-	(	CLAIMANTS			PER CENT	WORKFORCE	*	SEASONAL	LY ADJUSTED	) #			THOUSANDS
Minister Company	-	AII	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
EAST 1993 1994	MIDLANDS ) Annual	183.8 168.8	140.8 128.7	43.0 40.1	9.6 8.8	13.0 11.7	5.1 4.9	182.5 167.6	9.5 8.7			140.1 128.0	42.4 39.6
1995 1996	) average	148.3 133.6	112.5 101.0	35.7 32.5	7.7 6.9	10.3 9.4	4.2 3.8	147.2 132.5	7.6 6.8			111.9 100.4	35.3 32.1
1996	Oct 10	121.4	91.0	30.4	6.3	8.5	3.5	126.5	6.5	-3.0	-2.3	95.6	30.9
	Nov 14	114.3	86.5	27.7	5.9	8.1	3.2	120.1	6.2	-6.4	-4.0	91.1	29.0
	Dec 12	114.6	87.6	27.0	5.9	8.2	3.1	116.2	6.0	-3.9	-4.4	88.2	28.0
1997	Jan 9	118.8	91.2	27.7	6.1	8.5	3.2	111.4	5.8	-4.8	-5.0	84.9	26.5
	Feb 13	113.8	87.5	26.3	5.9	8.1	3.0	106.5	5.5	-4.9	-4.5	81.3	25.2
	Mar 13	108.7	83.5	25.2	5.6	7.8	2.9	105.0	5.4	-1.5	-3.7	79.9	25.1
	Apr 10	104.8	80.5	24.3	5.4	7.5	2.8	101.7	5.3	-3.3	-3.2	77.7	24.0
	May 8	99.7	76.8	22.9	5.1	7.2	2.7	100.2	5.2	-1.5	-2.1	76.4	23.8
	Jun 12	94.2	72.4	21.8	4.9	6.7	2.5	98.0	5.1	-2.2	-2.3	74.6	23.4
	Jul 10	96.6	72.8	23.8	5.0	6.8	2.8	94.6	4.9	-3.4	-2.4	72.7	21.9
	Aug 14	95.2	70.9	24.3	4.9	6.6	2.8	90.2	4.7	-4.4	-3.3	69.8	20.4
	Sep 11 R	90.4	67.6	22.8	4.7	6.3	2.6	88.7	4.6	-1.5	-3.1	68.2	20.5
	Oct 9 P	84.0	63.1	20.8	4.3	5.9	2.4	87.8	4.5	-0.9	-2.3	66.8	21.0
1993 1994 1995	) Annual ) average	281.9 246.2 210.3	215.6 186.8 158.6 142.0	66.3 59.4 51.7 46.6	10.9 9.9 8.4 7.4	14.6 13.3 11.0 9.8	6.1 5.5 4.8 4.3	280.6 244.8 209.0 187.4	10.8 9.9 8.3 7.4			214.9 186.0 158.0 141.3	65.8 58.8 51.1 46.1
1996 1996	Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12	188.6 175.9 164.0 162.6	131.8 123.8 123.7	44.1 40.2 38.9	6.9 6.5 6.4	9.1 8.6 8.6	4.0 3.7 3.6	179.5 170.7 166.0	7.1 6.7 6.5	-3.8 -8.8 -4.7	-3.2 -5.3 -5.8	135.3 129.0 125.4	44.2 41.7 40.6
1997	Jan 9	165.9	126.6	39.4	6.5	8.8	3.5	160.1	6.3	-5.9	-6.5	121.2	38.9
	Feb 13	159.2	121.5	37.7	6.3	8.4	3.5	154.0	6.1	-6.1	-10.5	116.7	37.3
	Mar 13	152.1	116.2	35.9	6.0	8.1	3.3	151.2	6.0	-2.8	-4.9	114.6	36.6
	Apr 10	148.5	113.7	34.8	5.9	7.9	3.2	146.7	5.8	-4.5	-4.5	112.1	34.6
	May 8	143.9	110.5	33.4	5.7	7.7	3.1	145.4	5.7	-1.3	-2.9	110.6	34.8
	Jun 12	138.4	106.3	32.2	5.5	7.4	2.9	141.5	5.6	-3.9	-3.2	107.9	33.6
	Jul 10	141.6	107.0	34.6	5.6	7.4	3.2	137.2	5.4	-4.3	-3.2	105.3	31.9
	Aug 14	143.1	107.2	35.8	5.6	7.4	3.3	133.3	5.3	-3.9	-4.0	103.0	30.3
	Sep 11 R	137.8	103.2	34.6	5.4	7.2	3.2	131.7	5.2	-1.6	-3.3	101.1	30.6
	Oct 9 P	129.4	97.6	31.8	5.1	6.8	2.9	131.8	5.2	0.1	-1.8	100.5	31.3
1993 1994 1995 1996	) Annual ) average	225.7 195.1 167.5 148.7	170.1 146.3 124.8 110.6	55.6 48.8 42.4 38.1	9.4 8.1 6.9 6.1	12.5 10.9 9.1 8.1	5.4 4.6 3.9 3.6	224.3 194.4 167.2 148.0	9.4 8.1 6.9 6.1			169.4 145.9 124.5 110.1	55.0 48.5 42.7 37.9
	Oct 10	135.6	99.8	35.8	5.6	7.3	3.4	141.8	5.8	-3.4	-2.4	105.5	36.3
	Nov 14	127.8	94.9	32.9	5.3	7.0	3.1	131.5	5.4	-10.3	-5.3	97.0	34.5
	Dec 12	127.2	95.2	32.0	5.2	7.0	3.0	129.9	5.3	-1.6	-5.1	96.0	33.9
1997	Jan 9	130.8	98.6	32.3	5.4	7.2	3.0	123.6	5.1	-6.3	-6.1	92.3	31.3
	Feb 13	125.1	94.2	30.9	5.1	6.9	2.9	117.5	4.8	-6.1	-4.7	88.0	29.5
	Mar 13	118.2	89.2	29.0	4.9	6.6	2.7	113.6	4.7	-3.9	-5.4	85.0	28.6
	Apr 10	113.1	85.4	27.7	4.7	6.3	2.6	109.5	4.5	-4.1	-4.7	82.3	27.2
	May 8	107.8	81.7	26.2	4.4	6.0	2.4	107.8	4.4	-1.7	-3.2	81.1	26.7
	Jun 12	101.6	76.8	24.8	4.2	5.6	2.3	105.4	4.3	-2.4	-2.7	79.2	26.2
	Jul 10	102.7	76.4	26.3	4.2	5.6	2.5	101.6	4.2	-3.8	-2.6	76.8	24.8
	Aug 14	101.8	74.8	26.9	4.2	5.5	2.5	97.3	4.0	-4.3	-3.5	73.9	23.4
	Sep 11 R	97.0	71.4	25.6	4.0	5.3	2.4	96.1	4.0	-1.2	-3.1	72.7	23.4
	Oct 9 P	91.2	67.5	23.8	3.8	5.0	2.2	95.2	3.9	-0.9	-2.1	71.8	23.4
LON 1993	DON	469.6	348.6	121.0	11.6	14.9	7.1	467.9	11.6			347.8	120.2
	Annual average	434.6	322.7 292.1 265.2	111.9 102.6 95.0	10.7 9.8 8.9	14.1 12.9 11.7	6.3 5.8 5.3	432.8 392.8 358.2	10.7 9.7 8.9			321.8 291.2 264.2	111.0 101.7 94.0
199	6 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
199	7 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	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	293.1	217.3	75.9	7.2	9.6	4.3	294.7	7.3	-7.2	-9.5	216.9	77.8
	Apr 10	285.2	211.0	74.1	7.1	9.3	4.2	282.8	7.0	-11.9	-10.1	208.9	73.9
	May 8	278.7	206.4	72.3	6.9	9.1	4.1	280.6	6.9	-2.2	-7.1	206.4	74.2
	Jun 12	269.4	199.3	70.1	6.7	8.8	3.9	272.6	6.7	-8.0	-7.4	200.4	72.2
	Jul 10	268.2	196.7	71.5	6.6	8.7	4.0	263.0	6.5	-9.6	-6.6	194.1	68.9
	Aug 14	266.5	193.6	72.9	6.6	8.5	4.1	253.8	6.3	-9.2	-8.9	188.5	65.3
	Sep 11 R	259.1	188.5	70.6	6.4	8.3	4.0	249.6	6.2	-4.2	-7.7	184.9	64.7
	Oct 9 P	247.3	180.6	66.7	6.1	8.0	3.7	246.0	6.1	-3.6	-5.7	181.6	64.4

Jul 10 150.7 Aug 14 150.7 Sep 11 R 145.8

Oct 9 P 138.4

31.5

106.9

# 2.3 CLAIMANT COUNT Government Office Regions

		CLAIMANTS	S		PER CENT	WORKFORCE		SEASONAL	LLY ADJUSTED	#		180 H	THOUSAND
		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
SOUTH	EAST +											1	Professor .
	Annual average	318.6 272.8 229.0 200.2	244.7 208.5 173.8 151.3	73.9 64.3 55.1 48.9	8.6 7.3 6.2 5.4	12.1 10.1 8.4 7.4	4.5 3.9 3.4 3.0	316.8 272.5 228.8 200.2	8.7 7.3 6.2 5.4			243.7 208.3 173.8 151.3	73.2 64.1 55.1 48.9
٨	Oct 10	183.3	137.1	46.2	5.0	6.7	2.8	188.9	5.1	-4.9	-4.2	142.3	46.6
	Nov 14	171.1	129.2	42.0	4.6	6.3	2.6	178.7	4.8	-10.2	-6.3	135.2	43.5
	Dec 12	169.7	129.0	40.7	4.6	6.3	2.5	171.9	4.7	-6.8	-7.3	129.8	42.1
F	lan 9	173.2	132.3	40.9	4.7	6.4	2.5	163.8	4.4	-8.1	-8.4	124.4	39.4
	Feb 13	163.5	125.2	38.4	4.4	6.1	2.3	154.0	4.2	-9.8	-8.2	117.1	36.9
	Mar 13	153.7	117.8	35.9	4.2	5.7	2.2	149.6	4.1	-4.4	-7.4	113.8	35.8
N	Apr 10	146.2	112.1	34.1	4.0	5.4	2.1	143.4	3.9	-6.2	-6.8	109.4	34.0
	May 8	138.1	106.2	32.0	3.7	5.2	2.0	140.2	3.8	-3.2	-4.6	106.6	33.6
	Jun 12	129.4	99.5	30.0	3.5	4.8	1.8	136.3	3.7	-3.9	-4.4	103.6	32.7
A	ul 10	131.0	99.3	31.7	3.5	4.8	1.9	129.9	3.5	-6.4	-4.5	99.9	30.0
	lug 14	130.5	97.8	32.8	3.5	4.7	2.0	124.1	3.4	-5.8	-5.4	96.1	28.0
	Sep 11 R	125.0	93.6	31.4	3.4	4.5	1.9	121.4	3.3	-2.7	-5.0	93.7	27.7
	Oct 9 P	117.9	88.8	29.0	3.2	4.3	1.8	119.9	3.2	-1.5	-3.3	91.9	28.0
1993 ) 1994 ) 1995 ) 1996 )	Annual average	217.8 191.7 166.3 148.2	164.6 143.9 124.1 110.3	53.2 47.8 42.3 38.0	9.5 8.2 7.1 6.3	12.7 10.9 9.5 8.4	5.5 4.6 4.1 3.6	216.4 190.4 164.9 146.9	9.5 8.1 7.0 6.2			163.8 143.2 123.3 109.5	52.6 47.2 41.6 37.4
1996 O	Oct 10	135.5	100.3	35.2	5.7	7.6	3.4	139.8	5.9	-3.6	-3.0	104.3	35.5
	lov 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
	Oec 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
F	an 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
	eb 13	128.4	96.1	32.3	5.4	7.3	3.1	118.5	5.0	-5.9	-4.9	88.8	29.7
	far 13	120.0	90.2	29.8	5.1	6.9	2.8	115.1	4.9	-3.4	-4.8	85.0	29.0
M	pr 10	114.0	86.2	27.8	4.8	6.6	2.7	111.6	4.7	-3.5	-4.3	83.9	27.7
	lay 8	106.2	80.6	25.6	4.5	6.1	2.4	108.9	4.6	-2.7	-3.2	81.7	27.2
	un 12	98.2	74.7	23.5	4.2	5.7	2.2	105.6	4.5	-3.3	-3.2	79.2	26.4
A	ul 10	98.7	74.0	24.7	4.2	5.6	2.4	101.1	4.3	-4.5	-3.5	76.3	24.8
	lug 14	98.8	73.2	25.6	4.2	5.6	2.4	96.9	4.1	-4.2	-4.0	73.6	23.3
	ep 11 R	95.0	70.6	24.4	4.0	5.4	2.3	94.8	4.0	-2.1	-3.6	71.7	23.1
	ct 9 P	90.3	67.2	23.1	3.8	5.1	2.2	93.5	4.0	-1.3	-2.5	70.4	23.1
1993 )		131.1	103.2	28.0	10.4	14.4	5.1	130.3	10.3			102.7	27.6
1995 )	Annual average	120.7 107.8 102.7	94.1 83.4 79.2	26.6 24.4 23.5	9.4 8.8 8.2	12.7 12.2 11.4	4.9 4.5 4.3	119.9 106.9 101.7	9.3 8.7 8.2			93.6 82.9 78.6	26.3 24.0 23.1
	ov 14 ec 12	96.6 92.5 93.1	74.3 71.9 72.6	22.3 20.6 20.5	7.8 7.4 7.5	10.7 10.4 10.5	4.0 3.7 3.7	99.3 95.0 92.8	8.0 7.6 7.4	-1.2 -4.3 -2.2	-1.2 -2.3 -2.6	76.7 73.7 71.9	22.6 21.3 20.9
	an 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
	eb 13	91.8	71.7	20.1	7.4	10.3	3.6	86.9	7.0	-3.1	-2.7	67.6	19.3
	lar 13	87.0	68.1	18.9	7.0	9.8	3.4	85.0	6.8	-1.9	-2.6	66.2	18.8
M	pr 10	83.6	65.6	18.0	6.7	9.5	3.3	82.4	6.6	-2.6	-2.5	64.7	17.7
	lay 8	80.3	63.1	17.2	6.4	9.1	3.1	82.1	6.6	-0.3	-1.6	64.0	18.1
	un 12	76.4	60.0	16.4	6.1	8.7	3.0	80.4	6.5	-1.7	-1.5	62.5	17.9
Au	ul 10	79.5	61.2	18.3	6.4	8.8	3.3	77.9	6.3	-2.5	-1.5	61.1	16.8
	ug 14	79.3	60.3	19.0	6.4	8.7	3.4	75.2	6.0	-2.7	-2.3	59.2	16.0
	ep 11 R	76.2	58.2	18.0	6.1	8.4	3.3	73.8	5.9	-1.4	-2.2	57.7	16.1
SCOTLA	ct 9 P	71.5	55.2	16.3	5.7	8.0	2.9	73.2	5.9	-0.6	-1.6	57.1	16.1
1993 )	Annual average	246.4 231.5 203.5 195.1	189.5 178.6 156.3 149.3	56.9 52.8 47.2 45.7	9.9 9.4 8.2 8.0	13.7 13.0 11.6 11.3	5.1 4.8 4.2 4.1	243.3 228.4 200.3 191.9	9.7 9.3 8.1 7.9			187.7 176.8 154.5 147.5	55.6 51.5 45.9 44.4
1996 Oc	ct 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
	ov 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
	ec 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
	an 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
	eb 13	179.6	139.6	39.9	7.3	10.6	3.5	169.7	6.9	-3.6	-3.9	132.0	37.7
	ar 13	172.1	134.1	38.0	7.0	10.2	3.4	167.6	6.9	-2.1	-3.7	130.3	37.3
Ma	or 10	166.2	129.4	36.8	6.8	9.8	3.3	162.5	6.6	-5.1	-3.6	126.6	35.9
	ay 8	160.3	125.1	35.3	6.6	9.5	3.1	161.6	6.6	-0.9	-2.7	125.0	36.6
	in 12	156.2	121.2	35.0	6.4	9.2	3.1	160.1	6.5	-1.5	-2.5	123.3	36.8
Au	il 10	164.0	124.3	39.7	6.7	9.4	3.5	151.7	6.2	-8.4	-3.6	120.1	31.6
	ug 14	161.9	122.5	39.5	6.6	9.3	3.5	148.2	6.1	-3.5	-4.5	117.3	30.9
	ep 11 R	148.9	114.7	34.2	6.1	8.7	3.0	147.9	6.1	-0.3	-4.1	115.6	32.3
00	ct 9 P	142.1	110.3	31.8	5.8	8.4	2.8	146.7	6.0	-1.2	-1.7	113.9	32.8

# CLAIMANT COUNT Government Office Regions 2.3

	CLAIMANT	S		PER CENT	WORKFORCE	*	SEASONAI	LLY ADJUSTED	#			
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
NORTHERN IRE	ELAND											
1993 ) 1994 ) Annual 1995 ) averag		80.7 75.3 68.7 65.0	24.5 21.9 19.5 19.1	14.1 12.7 11.4 10.9	18.6 16.6 15.3 14.7	7.8 6.9 6.0 5.8	103.7 97.1 88.1 84.0	13.7 12.6 11.4 10.9			80.1 75.2 68.6 65.0	23.6 21.8 19.5 19.0
1996 Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12	81.6 73.9 71.9	62.8 57.8 56.7	18.8 16.2 15.3	10.6 9.6 9.4	14.2 13.1 12.8	5.8 4.9 4.7	82.4 76.0 74.3	10.7 9.9 9.7	-3.4 -6.4 -1.7	-1.4 -3.8 -3.8	63.5 59.0 57.6	18.9 17.0 16.7
997 Jan 9 Feb 13 Mar 13	70.8 67.5 65.7	56.0 53.8 52.5	14.8 13.8 13.2	9.2 8.8 8.6	12.7 12.2 11.9	4.5 4.2 4.0	71.0 68.2 67.0	9.2 8.9 8.7	-3.3 -2.8 -1.2	-3.8 -2.6 -2.4	55.2 53.2 52.4	15.8 15.0 14.6
Apr 10 May 8 Jun 12	63.8 61.3 60.8	51.1 49.2 48.2	12.7 12.1 12.6	8.3 8.0 7.9	11.6 11.1 10.9	3.9 3.7 3.8	64.8 64.2 62.6	8.4 8.4 8.1	-2.2 -0.6 -1.6	-2.1 -1.3 -1.5	51.3 50.5 49.3	13.5 13.7 13.3
Jul 10 Aug 14 Sep 11 F	65.1 65.7 64.3	49.9 50.0 49.3	15.2 15.7 15.0	8.5 8.6 8.4	11.3 11.3 11.2	4.7 4.8 4.6	60.6 59.7 59.6	7.9 7.8 7.8	-2.0 -0.9 -0.1	-1.4 -1.5 -1.0	48.5 47.9 47.5	12.1 11.8 12.1
Oct 9 P	60.4	47.2	13.2	7.9	10.7	4.0	60.3	7.8	0.7	-0.1	47.5	12.8

See footnotes to *Tables 2.1* and *2.2*.

The seasonally-adjusted claimant count series prior to February 1997, for South East, Eastern, North West, North East and Merseyside have been revised. This was necessary because a problem occurred in *Table 2.3* when the geographical coverage was changed to GORs in May 1997.

Data for standard statistical regions have been withdrawn from this table; but are available on request from the Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 0171-533 6176.

Skegness Skipton Sleaford Slough South Molton

Claimant count by Travel-to-Work Areas+ as at October 9 1997

	Male	Female	All	Rate #			Male	Female	All	Rates #	
				per cent employees and claimants	per cent workforce					per cent employees and claimants	per cent s workforce
South Tyneside Southampton Southend Spalding and Holbeach St. Austell	5,390 6,522 12,106 453 1,178	1,394 1,816 3,975 200 431	6,784 8,338 16,081 653 1,609	14.2 4.6 6.6 3.3 7.0	12.8 3.9 5.5 2.4 5.3	South Pembrokeshire Swansea Welshpool Wrexham	1,301 5,073 200 1,989	345 1,411 78 656	1,646 6,484 278 2,645	13.6 6.8 4.2 5.1	10.2 6.0 2.8 4.5
Stafford	1,607	651	2,258	3.7	3.2	Aberdeen	3,398	1,168	4,566	2.2	2.0
Stamford	351	169	520	3.0	2.4	Alloa	1,283	358	1,641	11.2	9.7
Stockton-on-Tees	5,703	1,484	7,187	9.5	8.8	Annan	287	99	386	4.8	4.0
Stoke	6,564	2,047	8,611	4.8	4.2	Arbroath	689	285	974	11.6	9.4
Stroud	1,048	450	1,498	4.2	3.3	Ayr	2,359	716	3,075	6.7	5.9
Sudbury	571	231	802	4.6	3.6	Badenoch	206	73	279	6.7	5.3
Sunderland	11,233	2,600	13,833	9.0	8.3	Banff	252	108	360	3.6	2.8
Swindon	2,321	773	3,094	2.5	2.2	Bathgate	2,282	620	2,902	5.5	5.1
Taunton	1,481	472	1,953	4.2	3.4	Berwickshire	193	67	260	5.7	4.1
Telford and Bridgnorth	2,272	781	3,053	3.7	3.3	Blairgowrie and Pitlochry	389	117	506	5.2	3.9
Thanet	3,408	945	4,353	11.6	9.1	Brechin and Montrose	735	265	1,000	8.9	6.8
Thetford	666	304	970	4.8	3.9	Buckie	213	76	289	6.9	5.7
Thirsk	134	63	197	3.4	2.6	Campbeltown	288	73	361	10.8	7.7
Tiverton	333	130	463	4.6	3.4	Crieff	140	58	198	4.8	3.9
Torbay	2,622	781	3,403	6.8	5.2	Cumnock and Sanguhar	1,290	286	1,576	13.9	11.4
Torrington	205	105	310	7.0	4.3	Dumbarton Dumfries Dundee Dunfermline Dunoon and Bute	1,965	524	2,489	8.4	7.5
Totnes	349	163	512	6.7	4.6		1,148	373	1,521	5.5	4.9
Trowbridge and Frome	1,307	504	1,811	3.8	3.1		5,219	1,516	6,735	7.6	6.9
Truro	1,100	360	1,460	5.8	4.6		2,787	842	3,629	7.9	6.9
Tunbridge Wells	1,923	684	2,607	2.7	2.2		587	163	750	9.6	6.9
Utloxeter and Ashbourne	223	104	327	2.5	2.1	Edinburgh	10,807	3,172	13,979	4.5	4.1
Wakefield and Dewsbury	5,406	1,493	6,899	6.4	5.7	Elgin	586	241	827	4.6	4.0
Walsall	7,808	2,495	10,303	7.2	6.4	Falkirk	3,331	993	4,324	7.5	6.8
Wareham and Swanage	221	81	302	2.6	2.1	Forfar	410	176	586	5.1	4.4
Warminster	208	104	312	3.9	3.0	Forres	272	88	360	10.6	8.6
Warrington	2,405	796	3,201	3.6	3.3	Fraserburgh	175	52	227	3.7	2.8
Warwick	1,836	636	2,472	2.9	2.5	Galashiels	343	132	475	3.0	2.6
Watford and Luton	8,849	2,981	11,830	3.6	3.1	Girvan	288	84	372	13.3	10.0
Wellingborough and Rushden	1,341	458	1,799	3.7	3.2	Glasgow	33,539	9,002	42,541	7.3	6.7
Wells	780	316	1,096	4.4	3.4	Greenock	1,923	446	2,369	6.6	5.9
Weston-super-Mare	1,508	488	1,996	5.0	4.0	Haddington	360	118	478	4.4	3.6
Whitby	397	143	540	8.3	5.4	Hawick	302	96	398	5.1	4.5
Whitchurch and Market Drayto	342	144	486	3.4	2.5	Huntly	153	63	216	4.5	3.7
Whitehaven	1,939	514	2,453	8.8	7.9	Invergordon and Dingwall	1,141	250	1,391	12.0	10.3
Widnes and Runcorn	3,414	975	4,389	7.6	7.0	Inverness	2,067	580	2,647	6.4	5.6
Wigan and St.Helens	8,624	2,563	11,187	7.1	6.3	Irvine	3,385	1,092	4,477	9.4	8.3
Winchester and Eastleigh	961	338	1,299	1.7	1.4	Islay/Mid Argyll	244	84	328	7.1	5.9
Windermere	91	39	130	1.5	1.2	Keith	185	66	251	4.3	3.5
Wirral and Chester	11,441	3,347	14,788	7.5	6.7	Kelso and Jedburgh	122	45	167	3.0	2.5
Wisbech	827	288	1,115	7.9	5.8	Kilmarnock	2,164	661	2,825	9.5	8.3
Wolverhampton	7,067	2,175	9,242	7.4	6.7	Kirkcaldy	4,156	1,293	5,449	8.6	7.5
Woodbridge and Leiston	574	196	770	3.6	2.9	Lanarkshire	9,786	2,586	12,372	8.8	7.8
Worcester	1,739	598	2,337	3.6	3.2	Lochaber	276	84	360	4.7	3.9
Workington	2,128	569	2,697	10.7	8.9	Lockerbie	163	84	247	6.8	5.1
Worksop	1,351	362	1,713	7.2	6.6	Newton Stewart	277	74	351	14.8	9.5
Worthing Yeovil York Wa <b>les</b>	1,749 1,051 2,841	589 421 1,006	2,338 1,472 3,847	3.2 3.3 3.7	2.6 2.6 3.2	North East Fife Oban Orkney Islands Peebles Perth	669 264 234 141 1,259	282 92 84 48 378	951 356 318 189 1,637	5.7 4.8 4.4 4.3 5.5	4.6 3.7 3.5 3.6 4.8
Aberdare Aberystwyth Bangor and Caernarfon Blaenau,Gwent & Abergavent Brecon	1,177 546 2,187 ny 2,358 228	301 199 606 644 107	1,478 745 2,793 3,002 335	10.8 7.6 9.2 9.0 4.0	9.1 5.8 7.9 7.8 2.9	Peterhead Shetland Islands Skye and Wester Ross Stewartry	359 243 430 335	122 80 144 121 449	481 323 574 456 1,936	3.7 3.0 7.8 7.3 5.4	3.0 2.7 6.3 5.2 4.7
Bridgend Cardiff Cardigan Carmarthen Conwy and Colwyn	2,541 9,819 429 624 1,787	882 2,704 159 200 456	3,423 12,523 588 824 2,243	6.1 5.9 8.1 4.3 7.7	5.3 5.3 5.1 3.3 6.0	Stirling Stranraer Sutherland Thurso Western Isles	1,487 485 394 379 1,061	153 125 82 238	638 519 461 1,299	9.0 14.0 7.6 13.3	7.4 10.6 6.4 9.4
Denbigh Dolgellau and Barmouth Fishguard Haverfordwest Holyhead	387 289 181 1,508 1,491	135 88 46 450 441	522 377 227 1,958 1,932	6.1 8.5 9.2 12.8 13.3	4.2 6.3 5.1 9.9 10.5	Wick Northern Ireland Ballymena Belfast	1,091 22,269	92 390 6,445	1,481 28,714	6.1 7.8	9.2 5.2 6.8
ampeter and Aberaeron Jandeilo Jandrindod Wells Janelli Machynlleth	350 159 342 2,054 280	111 65 129 600 80	461 224 471 2,654 360	9.4 7.9 5.9 9.0 11.5	5.9 4.5 3.9 7.6 7.4	Coleraine Cookstown Craigavon Dungannon Enniskillen	2,968 814 3,422 1,426 1,901	827 218 1,083 455 488	3,795 1,032 4,505 1,881 2,389 7,379	11.1 11.3 7.3 10.8 11.6	9.3 9.1 6.2 8.9 9.4
Merthyr and Rhymney	3,020	848	3,868	8.5	7.5	Londonderry	5,987	1,392	7,379	14.1	12.1
Monmouth	169	70	239	6.2	4.3	Magherafelt	944	271	1,215	9.5	7.8
Neath and Port Talbot	2,103	660	2,763	7.1	6.5	Newry	3,251	861	4,112	14.1	11.8
Newport	3,620	1,150	4,770	6.1	5.5	Omagh	1,599	428	2,027	11.5	9.4
Newtown	188	72	260	2.5	1.9	Strabane	1,572	305	1,877	15.8	13.0
Pontypool and Cwmbran Pontypridd and Rhondda Porthmadoc and Ffestiniog Pwllheli Shotton, Flint and Rhyl	1,530 3,350 419 376 3,143	489 895 136 137 911	2,019 4,245 555 513 4,054	5.0 7.0 9.1 8.8 5.2	4.5 6.3 7.0 6.4 4.4		,,		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		

Travel-to-Work Areas (TTWAs) are defined in the supplement to the September 1984 *Employment Gazette*, with slight amendments as given in the October 1984 (p 467), March 1985 (p 126), February 1986 (p 86) and December 1987 (p S25) issues.

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

Data on claimant count for Assisted Areas, which were redefined on 1 August 1993, are available from the Office for National Statistics Nomis® database. Claimant count rates are available only for those Assisted Areas which map precisely to Travel-to-Work Areas. All the TTWA rates shown are calculated using mid-1996 based denominators.

# 2.5 CLAIMANT COUNT Age and duration

UNITE		18-24				25-49				50 and o	ver			All ages			OUSA
KINGI	оом	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All
MALE	AND FE	MALE				-			-	-	-	-		-	-	_	_
1995	Oct	345.6	107.6	141.5	594.7	504.9	228.8	522.0	1255.8	119.2	64.1	161.9	345.2	984.7	401.9	825.7	2212
1996	Jan Apr Jul Oct	346.0 292.4 331.3 296.2	120.6 135.9 120.7 94.0	135.6 130.0 127.3 118.3	602.1 558.3 579.4 508.5	571.9 525.3 489.9 446.0	236.6 245.4 234.8 209.0	518.4 513.9 499.3 476.3	1326.9 1284.6 1224.1 1131.2	139.0 138.3 122.9 111.2	62.9 62.4 61.4 62.4	161.8 162.2 152.1 147.6	363.6 363.0 336.4 321.2	1072.9 972.1 960.6 868.1	421.6 445.5 418.5 366.6	816.0 806.3 779.0 742.4	2310 2223 2158 1977
1997	Jan Apr Jul Oct	281.6 243.3 272.7 <b>249.2</b>	92.4 87.7 72.6 <b>59.8</b>	105.9 90.7 77.6 <b>62.3</b>	479.9 421.7 422.9 <b>371.3</b>	469.2 417.7 417.0 <b>400.6</b>	186.7 158.6 138.6 <b>131.5</b>	445.4 397.1 343.0 <b>283.1</b>	1101.3 973.3 898.7 <b>815.2</b>	117.5 105.8 101.1 <b>98.1</b>	52.4 40.2 35.0 <b>34.9</b>	139.7 128.6 110.2 <b>97.7</b>	309.5 274.6 246.3 <b>230.7</b>	884.1 784.0 807.1 <b>762.5</b>	332.6 287.5 247.1 <b>227.2</b>	691.1 616.5 531.0 <b>443.2</b>	1907 1688 1588 1432
MALE																	
1995	Oct	226.7	76.9	106.1	409.7	372.7	176.3	444.9	993.9	88.3	48.4	126.8	263.5	696.1	302.4	678.0	1676
1996	Jan Apr Jul Oct	235.5 200.7 213.3 195.0	84.7 94.6 85.6 67.4	102.1 98.0 94.8 88.1	422.3 393.3 393.8 350.5	430.9 389.7 353.6 326.6	182.2 188.0 180.5 159.8	442.6 438.0 424.7 404.4	1055.6 1015.7 958.8 890.8	104.2 102.3 88.7 80.7	47.0 46.3 45.5 46.1	127.0 127.4 119.2 115.3	278.2 276.0 253.5 242.1	779.8 702.1 665.0 610.6	314.8 329.9 312.6 274.1	671.9 663.5 638.9 607.9	1766 1695 1616 1492
1997	Jan Apr Jul Oct	194.0 169.6 180.4 <b>167.5</b>	64.9 61.3 52.0 <b>43.4</b>	79.7 68.1 57.5 <b>46.0</b>	338.6 299.0 289.9 <b>256.8</b>	355.7 317.3 312.0 <b>301.9</b>	144.6 125.6 111.6 106.7	379.6 338.4 292.7 <b>241.8</b>	880.0 781.3 716.3 <b>650.4</b>	86.7 77.0 72.2 <b>69.9</b>	38.6 29.8 25.9 <b>25.6</b>	109.7 101.1 87.2 77.7	235.0 207.9 185.3 <b>173.2</b>	645.5 573.9 573.8 <b>547.5</b>	248.8 217.2 190.0 <b>176.2</b>	569.1 507.6 437.5 <b>365.5</b>	1463 1298 1201 <b>108</b> 9
FEMA	LE																
	Oct	118.9	30.7	35.4	185.0	132.3	52.5	77.1	261.9	30.9	15.8	35.1	81.7	288.7	99.5	147.7	535
1996	Jan Apr Jul Oct	110.5 91.7 118.0 101.2	35.9 41.3 35.1 26.6	33.5 32.0 32.5 30.1	179.8 165.0 185.6 157.9	141.0 135.6 136.4 119.3	54.4 57.5 54.3 49.2	75.8 75.9 74.6 71.9	271.2 268.9 265.2 240.5	34.8 36.1 34.2 30.5	15.8 16.1 15.8 16.3	34.7 34.9 32.9 32.3	85.4 87.0 82.9 79.1	293.1 270.0 295.6 257.6	106.8 115.6 105.9 92.6	144.2 142.8 140.1 134.5	544 528 541 484
	Jan Apr Jul Oct	87.6 73.6 92.2 <b>81.8</b>	27.5 26.4 20.6 <b>16.4</b>	26.2 22.6 20.2 <b>16.3</b>	141.3 122.6 132.9 114.5	113.5 100.4 105.1 <b>98.7</b>	42.1 33.0 27.0 <b>24.8</b>	65.7 58.7 50.4 <b>41.3</b>	221.3 192.1 182.4 164.8	30.7 28.8 28.9 <b>28.1</b>	13.7 10.4 9.1 <b>9.3</b>	30.0 27.5 23.0 <b>20.1</b>	74.5 66.7 61.0 <b>57.5</b>	238.6 210.0 233.3 <b>215.0</b>	83.7 70.2 57.1 <b>51.0</b>	122.0 108.9 93.5 77.7	444 389 384 <b>34</b> 3

See footnotes to *Tables 2.1* and *2.2*.

\* Including some aged under 18.



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# CLAIMANT COUNT Age and duration: October 9 1997 Government Office Regions

Dunation of	GC		ment	Offic	е ке	Female				Male				Female			
Duration of claims in weeks		Male 18-24	25-49	50 and	All	18-24	25-49	50 and	All		25-49	50 and	All	18-24	25-49	50 and	All
0 and		NORTH		over	ages *	700	750	over	ages *	EASTERN 1 791		over	ages * 5,995	940	1,208	over	ages *
2 or less Over 2 and 1	up to 4	1,761 1,373 2,315	3,190 2,437 3,430	920 632 837	6,006 4,554 6,756	723 629 1,062	753 527 882	211 183 246	1,777 1,424 2,323	1,791 1,465 2,117	3,211 2,247 3,664	891 622 1,021	5,995 4,419 6,942	940 772 1,211	951 1,443	395 258 430	2,637 2,067 3,190
8 13 26	13 26 52	2,020 3,769 3,194	3,127 6,118 6,411	745 1,562 1,570	6,024 11,556 11,207	760 1,382 999	836 1,531 1,218	231 510 566	1,901 3,489 2,800	1,878 3,084 2,454	3,544 6,618 6,565	989 1,843 1,898	6,476 11,632 10,936	986 1,503 982	1,312 2,175 1,669	456 825 751	2,808 4,573 3,426
52 104 156 208 Over 260 All	104 156 208 260	2,169 693 295 161 138 17,888	5,190 2,757 1,860 1,283 4,926 40,729	1,305 801 612 456 1,958 11,398	8,666 4,251 2,767 1,900 7,022 70,709	651 178 70 32 22 6,508	854 387 240 156 471 7,855	328 180 98 85 298 2,936	1,833 745 408 273 791 17,764	1,490 476 176 94 104 15,129	5,325 2,732 1,495 1,018 3,009 39,428	1,679 941 594 490 1,439 12,407	8,496 4,149 2,265 1,602 4,552 67,464	646 182 65 32 29 7,348	1,180 520 304 186 411 11,359	563 301 185 130 337 4,631	2,393 1,003 554 348 777 23,776
2 or less Over 2 and u	up to 4	2,746 2,218 3,489	WEST 4,343 3,346 5,183	1,069 710 1,076	8,348 6,423 9,996	1,244 1,072 1,572	1,330 1,057 1,605	395 261 440	3,101 2,502 3,767	2,839 2,720 4,482	6,031 5,298 9,520	1,043 909 1,537	10,046 9,051 15,717	1,790 1,733 2,810	2,767 2,352 4,116	512 431 786	5,177 4,651 7,905
8 13 26	13 26 52	3,012 4,970 3,902	5,098 9,340 8,836	1,065 2,140 1,966	9,320 16,587 14,756	1,286 2,105 1,247	1,412 2,389 1,685	414 743 640	3,194 5,349 3,613	4,203 6,976 5,952	9,869 19,432 19,316	1,506 3,437 3,693	15,697 29,987 29,005	2,750 4,059 3,116	3,707 6,745 5,874	707 1,524 1,476	7,291 12,468 10,538
52 104 156 208 Over 260 All	104 156 208 260	2,281 662 210 123 98 23,711	6,631 2,937 1,593 1,126 4,025 52,458	1,634 837 476 360 1,677 13,010	10,553 4,436 2,279 1,609 5,800 90,107	717 183 65 20 21 9,532	1,116 423 228 143 401 11,789	432 195 104 56 246 3,926	2,269 801 397 219 668 25,880	4,727 1,784 772 431 296 35,182	18,142 9,999 6,363 4,414 11,346 119,730	3,637 2,257 1,649 1,275 4,030 24,973	26,520 14,040 8,784 6,120 15,672 180,639	2,471 780 323 120 63 20,015	4,920 2,404 1,368 757 1,492 36,502	1,386 793 531 334 890 9,370	8,784 3,977 2,222 1,211 2,445 66,669
2 or less Over 2 and u	up to 4	MERSEY 899 792	SIDE 1,249 1,026	300 201	2,524 2,083	444 387	406 335	94 67	978 827	2,295 1,906	AST 4,357 3,203	1,223 829	7,996 6,052	1,144 956	1,613 1,146	465 317	3,334 2,514
8 13	13 26	1,347 1,222 2,322	1,785 1,822 3,808	364 381 730	3,565 3,479 6,922	536 997	539 499 977	153 119 286	1,390 1,186 2,295	2,804 2,475 3,741	5,209 9,217	1,336 1,371 2,414	9,718 9,143 15,459	1,463 1,216 1,687	1,922 1,727 2,700	588 538 989	4,098 3,561 5,440
26 52	52	2,185	4,309 4,069	849 779	7,362 6,631	805 580	859 727	278 247	1,955 1,554	2,800 1,715	8,569 6,606	2,433	13,827 10,371	1,092	1,988	900	4,001 2,796
104 156 208 Over 260 All	156 208 260	586 250 191 146 11,721	1,989 1,196 856 3,929 26,038	434 273 204 1,275 5,790	3,009 1,719 1,251 5,350 43,895	207 63 30 34 4,730	347 180 122 415 5,406	118 81 50 223 1,716	672 324 202 672 12,055	581 227 123 103 18,770	3,590 1,915 1,302 3,742 53,117	1,361 785 626 1,910 16,337	5,532 2,927 2,051 5,755 88,831	211 75 36 24 8,534	652 350 233 497 14,323	390 253 176 392 5,676	1,253 678 445 913 29,033
2 or less Over 2 and u 4	ip to 4 8	2,812 2,289 3,620	4,543 3,510 5,680	1,132 774 1,290	8,716 6,750 10,825	1,211 1,012 1,777	1,414 994 1,782	402 292 439	3,185 2,439 4,182	1,975 1,604 2,439	3,483 2,585 4,053	954 678 989	6,525 4,978 7,619	1,121 866 1,277	1,328 1,016 1,577	415 288 429	2,949 2,258 3,405
8 13 26	13 26 52	3,287 5,624 4,728	5,314 10,607 10,914	1,253 2,585 2,687	10,000 18,977 18,373	1,430 2,463 1,782	1,578 2,945 2,281	487 937 921	3,605 6,477 5,030	2,013 2,904 2,285	3,687 6,500 6,121	948 1,719 1,749	6,723 11,186 10,175	926 1,239 830	1,336 1,976 1,494	421 674 665	2,731 3,935 3,004
52 104 156 208 Over 260 All	104 156 208 260	2,922 969 315 199 183 26,948	8,320 4,097 2,079 1,319 5,498 61,881	2,294 1,229 737 547 2,517 17,045	13,539 6,295 3,131 2,065 8,198 106,869	1,069 284 96 49 46 11,219	1,544 603 311 185 611 14,248	670 328 198 113 502 5,289	3,286 1,215 605 347 1,159 31,530	1,398 473 153 86 75 15,405	5,147 2,600 1,342 825 2,716 39,059	1,670 981 612 423 1,461 12,184	8,216 4,054 2,107 1,334 4,252 67,169	577 146 66 35 17 7,100	1,173 538 239 164 396 11,237	517 339 170 104 330 4,352	2,267 1,023 475 303 743 23,093
2 or less Over 2 and u	p to 4	1,648 1,458 2,167	2,761 2,134 3,476	701 458 811	5,201 4,141 6,577	868 738 1,219	1,024 711 1,234	254 211 362	2,222 1,738 2,934	WALES 1,566 1,375 2,100	2,400 1,801 2,772	710 418 771	4,771 3,695 5,792	772 612 1,007	839 548 1,016	278 168 350	1,954 1,387 2,480
8 13 26	13 26 52	1,895 3,273 2,822	3,326 6,037 6,293	805 1,534 1,593	6,096 10,921 10,734	959 1,546 1,032	1,136 1,948 1,491	344 670 548	2,506 4,228 3,086	1,783 3,007 2,457	2,717 5,253 5,275	650 1,281 1,285	5,227 9,603 9,038	766 1,192 702	872 1,450 1,090	257 481 421	1,948 3,169 2,226
52 104 156 208 Over 260 All	104 156 208 260	1,583 492 164 98 83 15,683	4,932 2,272 1,191 824 3,159 36,405	1,375 752 505 366 1,642 10,542	7,893 3,516 1,860 1,288 4,884 63,111	602 169 46 18 15 7,212	990 413 191 132 402 9,672	392 235 114 88 317 3,535	1,986 817 351 238 734 20,840	1,567 549 192 102 85 14,783	4,459 2,324 1,009 697 2,630 31,337	1,212 627 342 264 1,032 8,592	7,239 3,500 1,543 1,063 3,747 55,218	464 125 53 18 14 5,725	700 318 155 102 305 7,395	320 158 82 64 218 2,797	1,485 601 290 184 537 16,261
2 or less Over 2 and up 4	p to 4 8	WEST MII 2,294 1,955 3,098	3,629 2,864 4,647	918 665 1,119	6,957 5,579 9,000	1,079 1,000 1,764	1,308 976 1,723	411 285 511	2,887 2,359 4,145	2,759 2,249 3,535	5,211 3,894 6,506	1,271 874 1,572	9,525 7,280 12,017	1,214 942 1,488	1,657 1,152 1,953	430 321 554	3,503 2,642 4,266
8 13 26	13 26 52	3,030 5,167 4,353	4,721 9,579 9,894	1,091 2,342 2,422	8,959 17,209 16,710	1,432 2,540 1,858	1,557 2,797 2,208	502 958 874	3,588 6,392 4,969	3,040 6,010 4,634	5,663 11,560 10,864	1,275 2,863 2,781	10,226 20,778 18,439	1,224 2,355 1,402	1,661 3,219 2,306	515 1,091 1,042	3,572 6,936 4,869
52 104 156 208 Over 260	104 156 208 260	2,722 861 371 211 234 24,296	7,667 3,745 2,035 1,549 6,507 56,837	2,145 1,098 704 548 2,765 15,817	12,537 5,704 3,110 2,308 9,506 97,579	1,193 360 179 63 65 11,533	1,518 644 359 251 872 14,213	644 345 205 147 599 5,481	3,358 1,349 743 461 1,536 31,787	2,719 819 310 153 151 26,379	8,477 3,655 2,020 1,386 4,994 64,230	2,358 1,095 745 562 2,587 17,983	13,566 5,569 3,075 2,101 7,732 110,308	820 196 67 39 27 9,774	1,587 521 286 177 543 15,062	706 286 168 124 491 5,728	3,126 1,003 521 340 1,061 31,839
or less Over 2 and up 4	p to 4 8									941 798 1,367	1,191 993 1,655	237 196 370	2,373 1,996 3,398	613 532 1,002	514 370 619	113 72 212	1,249 984 1,843
8 13 26	13 26 52									1,078 2,269 1,600	1,552 3,506 3,315	278 688 688	2,910 6,467 5,609	527 1,210 572	540 952 679	116 305 236	1,191 2,474 1,491
52 104 156 208 Over 260	104 156 208 260									1,555 678 317 186 163	3,737 2,467 1,637 1,434 7,664 29,151	730 435 361 372 2,754 7,109	6,023 3,580 2,315 1,992 10,581 47,244	484 176 83 40 29 5,268	655 359 228 174 690 5,780	247 131 106 88 441 2,067	1,386 666 417 302 1,160 13,163

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

Age and duration: October 9 1997 2.6

REAT BRITA	IN	AGE GRO	UPS											
uration of laims weeks		Under 18	18	19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages
ne or less over1 and up 2 4	to 2	868 817 1,486 1,424	2,194 2,121 4,008 4,822	1,856 1,630 3,094 2,926	8,971 8,613 14,302 12,481	7,106 7,165 11,197 10,153	5,257 5,098 8,261 7,838	3,932 3,935 6,042 5,739	3,014 3,167 4,774 4,557	2,873 2,861 4,071 3,949	2,753 2,925 4,056 3,989	1,961 2,192 2,907 2,862	587 714 807 773	41,372 41,238 65,005 61,513
6 8 13 26	8 13 26 39	741 1,336 1,451 406	2,187 4,693 7,767 4,046	1,951 4,484 7,441 4,050	9,146 20,681 35,639 17,968	7,646 16,927 32,189 18,580	5,978 13,252 25,713 15,722	4,240 9,897 18,827 11,848	3,179 7,386 14,584 9,017	2,844 6,635 12,756 8,042	2,645 6,207 12,019 7,958	1,931 4,624 9,806 6,539	523 1,248 2,625 951	43,011 97,370 180,817 105,127
39 52 65 78	52 65 78 104	97 31 18 2	1,851 254 112 89	2,535 2,794 1,469 1,464	11,316 8,293 5,564 7,035	11,836 8,656 6,155 8,958	9,919 7,187 5,266 8,334	7,489 5,435 4,105 6,665	5,835 3,994 3,163 5,432	5,079 3,733 2,918 4,964	4,819 3,747 2,778 5,156	4,230 3,256 2,403 4,374	429 160 99 164	65,435 47,540 34,050 52,637
104 156 208 ver 260	156 208 260	0 0 0 0	25 0 0 0	246 16 0 0	8,674 3,419 1,972 1,696	10,852 5,489 3,689 8,848	10,345 6,075 3,981 13,037	8,324 4,847 3,438 12,365	6,866 3,914 2,860 10,995	6,310 3,773 2,631 11,236	6,436 4,065 2,987 11,833	5,807 3,848 3,046 12,154	170 121 88 306	64,055 35,567 24,692 82,470
		8,677	34,169	35,956	175,770	175,446	151,263	117,128	92,737	84,675	84,373	71,940	9,765	1,041,899
ne or less ver1 and up 2 4	to 2 4 6	641 604 1,242 1,216	1,372 1,361 2,618 3,527	1,013 985 1,771 1,766	3,866 3,953 6,330 5,847	2,383 2,620 3,830 3,737	1,481 1,655 2,398 2,431	1,144 1,257 1,806 1,926	1,154 1,270 1,816 1,985	1,263 1,420 1,915 2,007	1,185 1,440 1,887 2,030	757 880 1,193 1,281	0 0 2 3	16,259 17,445 26,808 27,756
6 8 13 26	8 13 26 39	492 996 1,143 321	1,304 2,743 4,403 2,227	1,100 2,615 4,089 2,060	3,753 8,913 14,576 5,843	2,460 5,527 9,512 4,266	1,623 3,508 6,288 2,959	1,158 2,828 5,002 2,518	1,173 2,747 4,641 2,690	1,292 3,023 5,409 3,094	1,169 2,964 5,527 3,245	803 2,022 4,145 2,504	2 5 16 5	16,329 37,89 64,75 31,732
39 52 65 78	52 65 78 104	104 33 4 3	890 145 57 39	1,321 1,520 680 708	3,506 2,948 2,083 2,240	2,508 1,914 1,415 1,716	1,548 1,228 856 1,219	1,332 931 682 1,051	1,547 1,163 829 1,209	1,701 1,292 892 1,407	1,788 1,246 869 1,553	1,528 1,050 738 1,402	12 5 2 8	17,785 13,475 9,107 12,555
104 156 208 ver 260	156 208 260	0 0 0	12 0 0 0	110 8 0 0	2,899 1,160 492 377	2,048 1,130 630 1,370	1,574 871 532 1,532	1,177 639 403 1,177	1,322 686 433 1,169	1,649 885 610 1,568	1,908 1,065 688 2,237	1,750 1,118 779 2,596	10 6 4 10	14,459 7,568 4,57 12,030
1		6,799	20,698	19,746	68,786	47.066	31,703	25.031	25.834	29,427	30,801	24.546	90	330,52

INITED KINGDOM		AGE GRO	UPS											
Duration of claims in weeks		Under 18	18	19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages
MALE One or less Over1 and up to 2 2 4	4 6	869 820 1,495 1,428	2,263 2,221 4,155 5,044	1,927 1,704 3,233 3,081	9,292 8,919 14,814 12,991	7,305 7,397 11,538 10,473	5,389 5,242 8,527 8,093	4,017 4,059 6,190 5,909	3,083 3,239 4,906 4,676	2,931 2,937 4,177 4,059	2,809 2,979 4,153 4,111	2,005 2,249 2,988 2,960	599 728 825 794	42,489 42,494 67,001 63,619
6 8 13 26	8 13 26 39	743 1,338 1,455 410	2,256 4,839 8,070 4,204	2,039 4,670 7,739 4,198	9,469 21,427 37,307 18,620	7,881 17,444 33,322 19,202	6,122 13,617 26,532 16,216	4,375 10,204 19,498 12,224	3,267 7,594 15,093 9,309	2,923 6,790 13,130 8,285	2,697 6,343 12,372 8,194	1,993 4,743 10,093 6,732	538 1,271 2,673 965	44,303 100,280 187,284 108,559
65	52 65 78 04	99 32 18 2	1,931 256 113 91	2,658 2,971 1,562 1,536	11,755 8,662 5,922 7,516	12,237 8,996 6,419 9,475	10,261 7,453 5,535 8,783	7,728 5,624 4,309 6,985	6,006 4,129 3,302 5,665	5,214 3,852 3,017 5,158	4,944 3,858 2,878 5,341	4,347 3,367 2,481 4,508	432 162 102 170	67,612 49,362 35,658 55,230
156 2	56 08 60	0 0 0	25 0 0 0	250 16 0 0	9,348 3,736 2,158 1,859	11,514 5,880 4,016 9,686	11,014 6,545 4,336 14,618	8,817 5,158 3,761 14,074	7,255 4,158 3,097 12,781	6,564 3,994 2,823 12,986	6,672 4,274 3,199 13,368	5,995 3,991 3,197 13,328	181 130 97 351	67,635 37,882 26,684 93,051
All		8,709	35,468	37,584	183,795	182,785	158,283	122,932	97,560	88,840	88,192	74,977	10,018	1,089,143
PEMALE One or less Over1 and up to 2 2 4	4 6	645 609 1,252 1,224	1,415 1,418 2,746 3,788	1,066 1,030 1,868 1,927	4,046 4,188 6,637 6,163	2,461 2,734 3,966 3,871	1,526 1,715 2,476 2,493	1,185 1,309 1,860 1,987	1,190 1,301 1,872 2,044	1,289 1,451 1,961 2,075	1,216 1,473 1,928 2,120	781 905 1,224 1,341	0 0 2 3	16,820 18,133 27,792 29,036
6 8 13 26	8 13 26 39	494 1,004 1,150 325	1,346 2,818 4,560 2,299	1,166 2,732 4,291 2,150	3,909 9,248 15,427 6,049	2,550 5,706 9,836 4,421	1,671 3,614 6,496 3,042	1,187 2,916 5,146 2,587	1,209 2,828 4,795 2,769	1,324 3,109 5,531 3,172	1,201 3,021 5,705 3,323	833 2,081 4,272 2,572	2 5 16 5	16,892 39,082 67,225 32,714
	52 65 78 04	104 33 4 3	930 147 57 39	1,370 1,604 715 729	3,621 3,074 2,194 2,345	2,562 1,967 1,472 1,796	1,590 1,262 881 1,260	1,360 971 710 1,095	1,585 1,195 860 1,261	1,754 1,338 931 1,460	1,832 1,296 906 1,607	1,574 1,082 763 1,451	12 5 2 8	18,294 13,974 9,495 13,054
156 2	56 208 260	0 0 0 0	12 0 0 0	112 8 0 0	3,073 1,243 532 406	2,147 1,187 667 1,490	1,635 913 567 1,678	1,224 670 426 1,305	1,391 723 471 1,304	1,732 946 651 1,729	1,971 1,119 737 2,468	1,818 1,170 818 2,802	10 6 4 14	15,125 7,985 4,873 13,196
All		6,847	21,575	20,768	72,155	48,833	32,819	25,938	26,798	30,453	31,923	25,487	94	343,690

# 2.7 CLAIMANT COUNT Age

JNITED KINGDOM	All 18 and over	18 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 and over	All ages
MALE AND FEMALE							and the same of the		
1996 Oct	1960.9	140.7	367.7	324.6	466.6	340.0	301.5	19.7	1907.8
997 Jan	1890.7	136.1	343.8	314.0	456.9	330.4	291.3	18.2	1907.8
Apr	1669.6	125.5	296.2	275.6	404.9	292.8	261.7	12.9	1688.0
Jul	1567.8	121.4	301.5	257.0	373.8	267.8	235.6	10.7	1585.3
Oct	1417.3	115.4	256.0	231.6	340.0	243.7	220.6	10.1	1432.8
IALE									
996 Oct	1483.4	88.6	261.9	252.7	380.6	257.5	222.7	19.4	1463.5
997 Jan	1453.6	87.7	251.0	248.5	378.4	253.1	217.0	18.0	1463.5
Apr	1288.2	81.3	217.8	219.5	336.8	224.9	195.2	12.7	1298.8
Jul	1191.5	77.8	212.1	202.6	309.0	204.7	174.7	10.6	1201.3
Oct	1080.4	73.1	183.8	182.8	281.2	186.4	163.2	10.0	1089.1
EMALE									
996 Oct	477.5	52.1	105.8	71.9	86.0	82.5	78.8	0.3	444.3
997 Jan	437.1	48.4	92.9	65.5	78.6	77.2	74.3	0.2	444.3
Apr	381.4	44.2	78.4	56.0	68.2	67.9	66.5	0.1	389.1
Jul	376.4	43.6	89.3	54.4	64.8	63.2	60.9	0.1	384.0
Oct	336.8	42.3	72.2	48.8	58.8	57.3	57.4	0.1	343.7

# 2.8 CLAIMANT COUNT Duration

UNITI	ED KINGDOM	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 and up to 104 weeks	Over 104 and up to 156 weeks	Over 156 weeks	All unemployed	Total over 52 weeks
	E AND FEMALE								Thousand
1996	Oct	213.4	654.8	366.6	319.7	130.8	291.9	1977.2	742.4
1997	Jan	222.7	661.4	332.6	296.3	122.8	271.9	1907.8	691.1
	Apr	201.8	582.2	287.5	256.9	112.8	246.8	1688.0	616.5
	Jul	260.4	546.7	247.1	215.0	98.2	217.8	1585.3	531.0
	Oct	214.7	547.7	227.2	176.8	82.8	183.7	1432.8	443.2
		Drone	ortion of claimants						
1996	Oct	10.8	33.1	18.5	100	0.0		Per cent	
1330	Oct	10.6	33.1	18.5	16.2	6.6	14.8	100.0	37.5
1997	Jan	11.7	34.7	17.4	15.5	6.4	14.3	100.0	36.2
	Apr	12.0	34.5	17.0	15.2	6.7	14.6	100.0	36.5
	Jul	16.4	34.5	15.6	13.6	6.2	13.7	100.0	33.5
	Oct	15.0	38.2	15.9	12.3	5.8	12.8	100.0	30.9
MALE									
1996		149.7	460.9	274.1	250.8	106.2	050.0	1100.0	Thousand
		143.7	400.9	2/4.1	250.8	106.2	250.9	1492.6	607.9
1997		159.4	486.2	248.8	234.6	100.4	234.1	1463.5	569.1
	Apr	144.1	429.9	217.2	203.2	92.2	212.3	1298.8	507.6
	Jul	173.2	400.6	190.0	170.2	80.1	187.2	1201.3	437.5
	Oct	152.0	395.5	176.2	140.3	67.6	157.6	1089.1	365.5
		Propo	rtion of claimants					Per cent	
1996	Oct	10.0	30.9	18.4	16.8	7.1	16.8	100.0	40.7
1997	lan	10.9	33.2	17.0	40.0				
1001		11.1	33.1	17.0 16.7	16.0	6.9	16.0	100.0	38.9
	Apr Jul	14.4	33.1		15.6	7.1	16.3	100.0	39.1
	Oct	14.0	36.3	15.8	14.2	6.7	15.6	100.0	36.4
	OCI	14.0	36.3	16.2	12.9	6.2	14.5	100.0	33.6
FEMA	LE								
1996	Oct	63.6	100.0	00.0	00.0				Thousand
1990	OCI	03.0	193.9	92.6	68.9	24.6	41.0	484.6	134.5
1997		63.3	175.2	83.7	61.8	22.4	37.9	444.3	122.0
	Apr	57.7	152.3	70.2	53.7	20.7	34.5	389.1	108.9
	Jul	87.2	146.1	57.1	44.8	18.1	30.5	384.0	93.5
	Oct	62.7	152.2	51.0	36.5	15.1	26.1	343.7	77.7
		Propo	rtion of claimants					Per cent	
1996	Oct	13.1	40.0	19.1	14.2	5.1	8.5	100.0	27.7
007	1							100.0	
997		14.3	39.4	18.8	13.9	5.0	8.5	100.0	27.5
	Apr	14.8	39.1	18.0	13.8	5.3	8.9	100.0	28.0
	Jul	22.7	38.0	14.9	11.7	4.7	8.0	100.0	24.4
	Oct	18.3	44.3	14.8	10.6	4.4	7.6	100.0	22.6

# CLAIMANT COUNT Area statistics 2.9

Claimant count in counties and local authority districts as at October 9 1997

Claimant count in c	Male	Female	All	Rate +	no do at O		Male	Female	All	Rate +	
				Per cent employees and claimants	Per cent workforce					Per cent employees and claimants	Per cent workforce
SOUTH EAST					Harry Co.	Enfield Greenwich	6,087 6,941	2,167 2,413	8,254 9,354		2 9 6 6
Berkshire Bracknell Newbury Reading Slough Windsor and Maidenhea Wokingham	6,550 753 657 1,715 1,855 ad 1,015 555	2,001 215 233 474 543 345 191	8,551 968 890 2,189 2,398 1,360 746	2.4	2.1	Hackney Hammersmith and Fulham Haringey Harrow Havering Hillingdon Hounslow	10,271 5,034 9,493 2,869 2,748 3,019 3,612	3,814 2,025 3,411 1,189 935 1,052 1,313	14,085 7,059 12,904 4,058 3,683 4,071 4,925		
Buckinghamshire (former cou Milton Keynes	nty) 2,251	774	3,025	3.1	2.7	Islington Kensington and Chelsea Kingston-upon-Thames	7,568 3,233 1,556	3,155 1,579 624	10,723 4,812 2,180		
Flest of Buckinghamshire Aylesbury Vale Chiltem South Buckinghamshire Wycombe	3,412 1,187 434	1,153 428 153 166 406	<b>4,565</b> 1,615 587 564 1,799	2.5	2.0	Lambeth Lewisham Merton Newham Redbridge Richmond-upon-Thames	11,313 8,863 3,106 8,477 4,483 1,865	4,180 3,048 1,138 2,768 1,732 789	15,493 11,911 4,244 11,245 6,215 2,654		
East Sussex (former county) Brighton and Hove	7,099	2,653	9,752	9.2	7.8	Southwark Sutton Tower Hamlets	9,369 2,123 7,497	3,478 689 2,184	12,847 2,812 9,681		
Pest of East Sussex Eastbourne Hastings Lewes Rother	6,162 1,217 2,301 986 932	1,951 407 614 341 298	8,113 1,624 2,915 1,327 1,230	5.6	4.3	Waltham Forest Wandsworth  EASTERN  Bedfordshire (former county)	6,366 6,663	2,209 2,574	8,575 9,237		
Wealden Hampshire (former county)	726	291	1,017			Luton	3,737	1,158	4,895	6.2	5.5
Portsmouth Southampton	4,086 4,741	1,152 1,203	5,238 5,944	6.2 5.4	5.4 4.7	Rest of Bedfordshire Mid Bedfordshire North Bedfordshire South Bedfordshire	<b>3,712</b> 678 2,041 993	1,465 346 724 395	5,177 1,024 2,765 1,388	3.7	3.1
Flest of Hampshire Basingstoke and Deane East Hampshire Eastleigh Fareham Gosport Hart Havant	774 780 743 1,075 339 1,805	3,341 381 255 272 266 421 115 479	13,232 1,427 1,029 1,052 1,009 1,496 454 2,284	3.2	2.6	Cambridgeshire Cambridge East Cambridgeshire Fenland Huntingdon Peterborough South Cambridgeshire	<b>7,769</b> 1,556 514 1,164 1,182 2,649 704	2,872 585 235 405 513 848 286	10,641 2,141 749 1,569 1,695 3,497 990	3.5	3.0
New Forest Rushmoor Test Valley Winchester	1,401 680 608 640	496 215 213 228	1,897 895 821 868			Essex Basildon Braintree Brentwood	<b>21,967</b> 2,562 1,426	<b>7,543</b> 903 608	<b>29,510</b> 3,465 2,034	5.4	4.5
Isle of Wight	2,936	920	3,856	9.2	7.9	Castle Point Chelmsford	507 1,061 1,615	204 369 575	711 1,430 2,190		
Kent Ashford Canterbury Dartford Dover Gillingham Gravesham Maidstone Rochester-upon-Medwa Sevenoaks	25,773 1,322 2,107 1,392 2,220 1,444 1,811 1,607 y 2,901 1,034	8,290 453 689 480 602 578 622 563 995 383	34,063 1,775 2,796 1,872 2,822 2,022 2,433 2,170 3,896 1,417	5.9	5.0	Colchester Epping Forest Harlow Maldon Rochford Southend-on-Sea Tendring Thurrock Uttlesford	1,619 1,300 1,164 671 848 4,383 2,193 2,245 373	626 522 433 199 303 1,287 607 732 175	2,245 1,822 1,597 870 1,151 5,670 2,800 2,977 548		
Shepway Swale Thanet Tonbridge and Malling Tunbridge Wells Oxfordshire Cherwell Oxford	2,287 2,281 3,408 986 973 <b>4,442</b> 829	543 757 945 365 315 <b>1,596</b> 303	2,830 3,038 4,353 1,351 1,288 <b>6,038</b> 1,132	2.3	1.9	Hertfordshire Broxbourne Dacorum East Hertfordshire Hertsmere North Hertfordshire St Albans Stevenage	8,750 890 1,075 746 771 1,053 805 1,117	3,138 332 382 309 291 366 297 413	11,888 1,222 1,457 1,055 1,062 1,419 1,102 1,530	2.8	2.4
South Oxfordshire Vale of White Horse West Oxfordshire	1,923 700 566 424	619 279 222 173	2,542 979 788 597			Three Rivers Watford Welwyn Hatfield	625 986 682	237 278 233	862 1,264 915		
Surrey  Elmbridge Epsom and Ewell Guildford Mole Valley Reigate and Banstead Runnymede Spelthorne	6,161 745 438 815 361 743 482 707	2,072 273 159 291 97 242 137 229	8,233 1,018 597 1,106 458 985 619	2.0	1.6	Norfolk  Breckland  Broadland  Great Yarmouth  North Norfolk  Norwich  South Norfolk  West Norfolk	12,495 1,233 1,015 2,678 1,131 3,563 1,084 1,791	4,428 525 452 863 393 1,068 477 650	16,923 1,758 1,467 3,541 1,524 4,631 1,561 2,441	5.8	4.7
Surrey Heath Tandridge Waverley Woking	341 454 608 467	130 162 197 155	936 471 616 805 622			Suffolk  Babergh Forest Heath   Ipswich	9,034 803 501 2,327	<b>3,172</b> 320 210 669	12,206 1,123 711 2,996	4.6	3.9
West Sussex Adur Arun Chichester	<b>5,327</b> 503 996 794	1,927 214 332 290	<b>7,254</b> 717 1,328 1,084	2.4	2.1	Mid Suffolk St Edmundsbury Suffolk Coastal Waveney	623 917 1,142 2,721	279 384 431 879	902 1,301 1,573 3,600		
Crawley Horsham MidSussex Worthing	868 548 659 959	294 244 279 274	1,162 792 938 1,233			SOUTH WEST  Avon (former county)  Bath & North East Somers	et 1 801	788	2,589	2.4	3.0
LONDON						Bristol North Somerset	8,326 1,820	2,683 603	11,009 2,423	3.4 4.9 4.3	4.5 3.6
Greater London Barking and Dagenham Barnet Bexley Brent Bromley Camden City of London City of Westminster Croydon Ealing	180,639 3,202 5,109 3,373 8,520 3,935 6,366 84 4,295 6,982 6,217	66,669 1,062 2,059 1,351 3,178 1,315 2,640 34 1,863 2,429 2,272	247,308 4,264 7,168 4,724 11,698 5,250 9,006 118 6,158 9,411 8,489	6.9	6.1	South Gloucestershire  Cornwall  Caradon Carrick Isles of Scilly Kerrier North Cornwall Penwith Restormel	1,865 9,799 1,105 1,877 11 2,071 1,274 1,688 1,773	750 3,399 417 611 5 645 461 627 633	2,615  13,198 1,522 2,488 16 2,716 1,735 2,315 2,406	2.9 <b>8.3</b>	2.6 <b>6.2</b>

# 2.9 CLAIMANT COUNT Area statistics

Claimant count in counties and local authority districts as at October 9 1997

	Male	Female	All	Rate +			Male	Female	All	Rate +	
				Per cent employees and claimants	Per cent workforce					Per cent employees and claimants	Per cent workford
Devon East Devon	<b>17,590</b> 1,048	<b>5,924</b> 403	<b>23,514</b> 1,451	5.8	4.7	Chesterfield Derbyshire Dales	2,348 564	652 250	3,000 814		
Exeter Mid Devon	1,900 657	655 268	2,555 925			Frewash	1,490 1,003	513 316	2,003 1,319		
North Devon Plymouth	1,278 6,429	437 2,028	1,715 8,457			High Peak North East Derbyshire	1,606 969	458 316	2,064		
South Hams	873	349	1,222			South Derbyshire	909	310	1,285		
Teignbridge Torbay	1,450 2,545	509 745	1,959 3,290			Leicestershire (former county) Leicester	6,865	2,128	8,993	5.2	4.9
Torridge West Devon	912 498	348 182	1,260 680			Rutland	106	49	155	1.4	1.0
Dorset (former county)						Rest of Leicestershire Blaby	<b>4,836</b> 612	<b>1,983</b> 255	<b>6,819</b> 867	2.9	2.5
Bournemouth Poole	3,298 1,543	881 441	4,179 1,984	6.1 3.3	5.1 2.7	Charnwood Harborough	1,521 336	635 141	2,156 477		
Rest of Dorset	3,463	1,210	4,673	3.9	3.0	Hinckley and Bosworth Melton	660 287	278 121	938 408		
Christchurch East Dorset	384 553	112 225	496 778			North West Leicestershire Oadby and Wigston	925 495	321 232	1,246 727		
North Dorset Purbeck	327 310	150 117	477 427			Lincolnshire	7,977	3,002	10,979	4.9	2.0
West Dorset Weymouth and Portland	795 1,094	313 293	1,108 1,387			Boston East Lindsey	567 1,646	217 628	784 2,274	4.5	3.9
iloucestershire				4.0	2.0	Lincoln	2,382	685	3,067		
Cheltenham	<b>6,530</b> 1,627	<b>2,350</b> 523	<b>8,880</b> 2,150	4.0	3.2	North Kesteven South Holland	773 472	322 211	1,095 683		
Cotswold Forest of Dean	387 848	151 341	538 1,189			South Kesteven West Lindsey	1,103 1,034	506 433	1,609 1,467		
Gloucester Stroud	1,957 1,051	635 447	2,592 1,498			Northamptonshire	6,944	2,459	9,403	3.7	3.2
Tewkesbury	660	253	913			Corby Daventry	856 453	235 226	1,091 679		
/iltshire (former county) Thamesdown	1,900	597	2,497	2.4	2.1	East Northamptonshire Kettering	572 805	234 310	806 1,115		
est of Wiltshire	3,367	1,384	4,751	3.0	2.3	Northampton South Northamptonshire	3,013 424	1,009 191	4,022 615		
Kennet North Wiltshire	558 799	224 366	782 1,165	0.0	2.0	Wellingborough	821	254	1,075		
Salisbury West Wiltshire	906	337	1,243			Nottinghamshire	20,455	6,264	26,719	6.3	5.7
	1,104	457	1,561			Ashfield Bassetlaw	2,249 2,061	623 667	2,872 2,728		
omerset Mendip	<b>5,867</b> 1,142	<b>2,083</b> 463	<b>7,950</b> 1,605	4.3	3.5	Broxtowe Gedling	1,219 1,531	504 575	1,723 2,106		
Sedgemoor South Somerset	1,444 1,350	455 548	1,899 1,898			Mansfield Newark and Sherwood	2,091 1,498	600 482	2,691 1,980		
Taunton Deane West Somerset	1,437 494	448 169	1,885 663			Nottingham Rushcliffe	8,713 1,093	2,443 370	11,156 1,463		
/EST MIDLANDS						YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER		0,0	1,100		
ereford and Worcester	8,118	3,174	11,292	4.1	3.5	Humberside (former county)					
Bromsgrove Hereford	955 854	426 331	1,381 1,185	***	0.0	East Riding of Yorkshire Kingston-upon-Hull	4,552 9,057	1,658 2,432	6,210 11,489	6.1 9.0	5.2
Leominster Malvem Hills	452 847	161 298	613			North East Lincolnshire	4,887	1,299	6,186	9.2	8.4 8.3
Redditch	1,249	542	1,145 1,791			North Lincolnshire	2,928	920	3,848	5.6	4.9
South Herefordshire Worcester	472 1,279	211 390	683 1,669			North Yorkshire (former county) York	2,461	833	3,294	3.7	3.2
Wychavon Wyre Forest	818 1,192	368 447	1,186 1,639			Rest of North Yorkshire	6,261	2,349	8,610	4.4	3.4
ropshire	4,671	1,702	6,373	3.8	3.1	Craven Hambleton	355 799	148 345	503 1,144		
Bridgnorth North Shropshire	435 441	200 172	635 613			Harrogate Richmondshire	1,188 317	469 168	1,657 485		
Oswestry Shrewsbury and Atcham	535 989	206 367	741 1,356			Ryedale Scarborough	424 2,147	171 648	595 2,795		
South Shropshire The Wrekin	395 1,876	148 609	543 2,485			Selby	1,031	400	1,431		
affordshire (former county)	.,5,5	000	2,100			South Yorkshire Barnsley	34,610	<b>9,594</b> 1,344	44,204	9.0	8.0
Stoke-on-Trent	4,398	1,245	5,643	4.9	4.5	Doncaster	4,906 7,944 7,070	2,002	6,250 9,946		
est of Staffordshire	9,376	3,566	12,942	4.6	3.9	Rotherham Sheffield	7,070 14,690	1,826 4,422	8,896 19,112		
Cannock Chase East Staffordshire	1,320 1,556	502 518	1,822 2,074			West Yorkshire	42,113	12,445	54,558	5.8	5.1
Lichfield Newcastle-under-Lyme	888 1,387	393 497	1,281 1,884			Bradford Calderdale	10,565 3,397	3,083 1,034	13,648 4,431		
South Staffordshire Stafford	1,250 1,193	466 479	1,716 1,672			Kirklees Leeds	6,622 15,389	2,161 4,417	8,783 19,806		
Staffordshire Moorlands Tamworth	838 944	326 385	1,164 1,329			Wakefield	6,140	1,750	7,890		
arwickshire	5,504	2,030	7,534	3.7	3.2	NORTH WEST					
North Warwickshire Nuneaton and Bedworth	606 1,679	250 594	856 2,273			Cheshire Chester	<b>13,596</b> 1,618	<b>4,186</b> 463	<b>17,782</b> 2,081	4.3	3.7
Rugby Stratford-on-Avon	1,020	396 350	1,416 1,171			Congleton Crewe and Nantwich	755 1,426	268 466	1,023		
Warwick	1,378	440	1,818			Ellesmere Port and Neston	1,338	396	1,892 1,734		
est Midlands	65,512	20,070	85,582	7.1	6.5	Halton Macclesfield	3,255 1,370	915 396	4,170 1,766		
Coventry	30,733 6,858	9,251 2,003	39,984 8,861			Vale Royal Warrington	1,429 2,405	486 796	1,915 3,201		
Dudley Sandwell	5,238 7,354	1,727 2,292	6,965 9,646			Cumbria	8,825	2,461	11,286	5.8	4.8
Solihull Walsall	2,753 6,329	993 1,929	3,746 8,258			Allerdale Barrow-In-Furness	2,225 1,827	611 391	2,836 2,218		
Wolverhampton	6,247	1,875	8,122			Carlisle Copeland	1,587	499 544	2,086 2,576		
ST MIDLANDS						Eden South Lakeland	312 842	128 288	440 1,130		
erbyshire (former county) Derby	5,172	1,571	6,743	6.4	6.0		48,024	13,595		6.0	5.3
	10,756	3,384	14,140	5.5	4.6	Bolton	4,036 1,798	1,073	<b>61,619</b> 5,109	0.0	5.5
Amber Valley Bolsover	1,324	501	1.825	3.3	7.0	Bury Manchester	15,193	632 4,207	2,430 19,400		
DOISOVEI	1,452	378	1,830			Oldham	3,731	1,050	4,781		

# CLAIMANT COUNT Area statistics 2.9

Claimant count in counties and local authority districts as at October 9 1997

	Male	Female	All	Rate +			Male	Female	All	Rate +	
				Per cent employees and claimants	Per cent workforce					Per cent employees and claimants	
Rochdale Salford Stockport Tameside Trafford Wigan	4,263 4,187 3,547 3,280 3,031 4,958	1,134 1,072 1,010 1,052 885 1,480	5,397 5,259 4,557 4,332 3,916 6,438			Edinburgh, City of Falldirk Fife Glasgow, City of Highland Inverclyde Midlothian	8,709 3,229 7,719 21,487 5,296 1,815 1,218	2,639 958 2,459 5,465 1,430 409 305	11,348 4,187 10,178 26,952 6,726 2,224 1,523	4.2 7.9 8.2 7.7 7.9 7.0 7.5	4.0 6.7 6.7 7.4 6.8 6.5
Blackbum Blackpool Burnley Chorley Fylde Hyndbum Lancaster Pendle Preston Ribble Valley Rossendale South Ribble West Lancashire Wyre	19,662 2,380 2,749 1,034 1,102 427 967 2,680 969 2,651 266 567 812 1,968 1,090	5,638 584 676 290 344 109 270 861 298 657 102 218 299 321	25,300 2,964 3,425 1,324 1,446 536 1,237 3,541 1,267 3,308 368 785 1,111 2,577 1,411	4.1	3.7	Moray North Ayrshire North Lanarkshire Orkney Islands Perthshire and Kinross Renfrewshire Shetland Islands South Ayrshire South Lanarkshire Stiffing West Dunbartonshire West Lothian Western Isles  NORTHERN IRELAND	1,256 3,379 8,001 234 1,920 3,915 243 2,529 5,949 1,523 3,000 2,384 1,061	471 1,106 2,168 84 601 1,079 80 783 1,693 466 704 655 238	1,727 4,485 10,169 318 2,521 4,994 323 3,312 7,642 1,989 3,704 3,039 1,299 60,407	5.6 9.5 9.2 4.4 5.6 3.0 7.0 7.2 5.5 10.2 5.5 13.3	6.3 4.7 8.5 8.2 3.5 4.5 5.2 2.7 6.1 6.3 4.7 9.2 5.0 9.4
ERSEYSIDE						Antrim Ards	864 1,355	304 484	1,168 1,839		
Merseyside Knowsley Liverpool Sefton St Helens Wirral	<b>43,895</b> 5,526 19,006 7,024 3,830 8,509	12,055 1,407 5,099 1,910 1,131 2,508	55,950 6,933 24,105 8,934 4,961 11,017	10.9	9.8	Armagh Ballymona Ballymoney Banbridge Belfast Carrickfergus Castlereagh	1,318 1,091 668 519 11,286 746 1,018	419 390 159 179 2,742 253 322	1,737 1,481 827 698 14,028 999 1,340		
ORTH EAST						Coleraine Cookstown	1,703 814 1,585	544 218 485	2,247 1,032 2,070		
Hartlepool Middlesborough Redcar and Cleveland Stockton-on-Tees	3,445 5,912 4,379 5,703	818 1,312 1,078 1,484	4,263 7,224 5,457 7,187	12.5 11.2 11.5 9.4	11.3 10.6 10.1 8.5	Craigavon Demy Down Dungannon Fermanagh Larne	4,899 1,600 1,426 1,901 620	1,166 533 455 488 195	6,065 2,133 1,881 2,389 815		
Ourham (former county) Darlington	2,558	653	3,211	6.8	6.5	Limavady Lisburn	1,088 2,129	226 646	1,314 2,775		
Chester-le-Street Denwentside Durham Easington Sedgefield Teesdale Wear Valley	10,122 1,097 1,887 1,540 1,969 1,698 358 1,573	2,735 291 469 502 460 511 140 362	12,857 1,388 2,356 2,042 2,429 2,209 498 1,935	7.9	7.1	Magherafelt Moyle Newry and Mourne Newtown abbey North Down Omagh Strabane	944 597 3,251 1,368 1,283 1,599 1,572	271 124 861 458 508 428 305	1,215 721 4,112 1,826 1,791 2,027 1,877		
Northumberland Alnwick Berwick-upon-Tweed Blyth Valley Castle Morpeth Tynedale Wansbeck	5,766 576 325 1,696 777 701 1,691	1,696 191 109 531 237 226 402	7,462 767 434 2,227 1,014 927 2,093	7.0	6.0						
Tyne and Wear Gateshead Newcastle upon Tyne North Tyneside South Tyneside Sunderland	<b>32,824</b> 4,879 8,927 5,230 5,390 8,398	7,988 1,108 2,241 1,350 1,394 1,895	<b>40,812</b> 5,987 11,168 6,580 6,784 10,293	8.6	7.9						
VALES											
Blaenau Gwent Bridgend Caerphilly Cardiff Carmarthenshire Ceredigion Conwy Denbighshire Filintshire Gwynedd Isle of Anglesey Merthyr Tydfil Monmouthshire Neath Port Talbot Newport Pembrokeshire Powys Rhondda, Cynon, Taff Swansea The Vale of Glamorgan Tordaen Wrexham	1,878 2,221 3,158 6,952 3,055 1,069 1,976 1,520 1,960 3,162 1,785 1,266 1,000 2,529 2,975 3,093 1,349 4,575 4,373 1,2015 1,487 1,820	469 723 890 1,859 926 376 526 428 616 909 554 425 775 879 884 503 1,205 1,229 697 454 579	2,347 2,944 4,048 8,811 1,445 2,576 4,071 2,339 1,621 1,425 3,304 3,854 3,977 1,852 5,780 5,602 2,712 1,239 9	11.1 8.3 8.2 5.1 7.2 7.5 7.7 6.2 4.6 8.8 12.8 8.2 5.0 7.5 6.2 12.6 4.5 7.7 6.4 5.4 5.4 4.8	9.8 7.2 7.3 4.7 5.3 5.9 5.4 4.1 6.9 9.9 4.3 6.6 5.7 4.7 4.4 4.2						
	2,746	874	2.000	0.1	2.0						
Aberdeen, City of Aberdeenshire Angus Argyll and Bute Borders, The Scottish Clackmannanshire, Th Dumfries and Galloway Dundee, City of East Ayrshire East Dunbartonshire East Lothian East Renfrewshire	1,715 2,026 1,825 1,101 e 1,180	874 710 783 526 388 326 944 1,330 924 533 346 362	3,620 2,425 2,809 2,351 1,489 1,506 3,809 6,097 4,326 2,096 1,586 1,373	2.1 3.5 8.5 7.3 4.0 11.4 6.9 7.6 10.8 8.7 7.2 8.5	2.0 3.0 7.4 5.6 3.2 7.5 5.6 7.2 9.0 7.4 3.8 6.6						

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

## 2.10 CLAIMANT COUNT Area statistics

Claimant count in Parliamentary constituencies as at October 9 1997

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
SOUTH EAST				Beckenham	1,720	547	2,267
Berkshire				Bethnal Green and Bow Bexleyheath and Crayford	4,593 1,103	1,393 480	5,986 1,583
Bracknell Maidenhead	729 654	205 196	934 850	Brent East Brent North	3,280	1,257	4,537
Newbury	473	163	636	Brent South	1,482 3,758	631 1,290	2,113 5,048
Reading East	1,074	295	1,369	Brentford and Isleworth	1,824	752	2,576
Reading West Slough	899 1,740	261 498	1,160 2,238	Bromley and Chislehurst Camberwell and Peckham	1,161 3,823	387 1,433	1,548 5,256
Windsor	631	251	882	Carshalton and Wallington	1,274	384	1,658
Wokingham	350	132	482	Chingford and Woodford Green Chipping Barnet	1,177 1,260	496 528	1,673 1,788
Isle of Wight				Cities of London and Westminster	2,224	935	3,159
Isle of Wight	2,936	920	3,856	Croydon Central Croydon North	2,502 3,451	806 1,261	3,308
Kent				Croydon South	1,029	362	4,712 1,391
Ashford Canterbury	1,322 1,513	453 508	1,775 2,021	Dagenham Dulwich and West Norwood	1,509 3,257	462 1,312	1,971
Chatham and Aylesford	1,508	482	1,990	Ealing, Acton and Shepherd's Bush	3,579	1,305	4,569 4,884
Dartford Dover	1,501 2,087	509 572	2,010 2,659	Ealing North Ealing Southall	1,999 2,663	740 938	2,739
Faversham and Mid Kent	1,087	409	1,496	East Ham	3,601	1,131	3,601 4,732
Folkestone and Hythe Gillingham	2,287 1,444	543 578	2,830 2,022	Edmonton Eltham	2,560 1,864	852 630	3,412
Gravesham	1,811	622	2,433	Enfield North	1,899	662	2,494 2,561
Maidstone and The Weald Medway	1,073 1,686	331 632	1,404	Enfield, Southgate	1,628	653	2,281
North Thanet	2,258	603	2,318 2,861	Erith and Thamesmead Feltham and Heston	2,942 1,788	1,049 561	3,991 2,349
Sevenoaks	778	298	1,076	Finchley and Golders Green	1,777	736	2,513
Sittingbourne and Sheppey South Thanet	1,848 1,877	623 553	2,471 2,430	Greenwich and Woolwich Hackney North and Stoke Newington	3,426 5,057	1,189 1,958	4,615
Tonbridge and Malling	840	302	1,142	Hackney South and Shoreditch	5,214	1,856	7,015 7,070
Tunbridge Wells	853	272	1,125	Hammersmith and Fulham Hampstead and Highgate	3,010	1,314	4,324
Oxfordshire				Harrow East	2,699 1,649	1,255 681	3,954 2,330
Banbury Henley	726	262	988	Harrow West	1,220	508	1,728
Oxford East	434 1,619	167 502	601 2,121	Hayes and Harlington Hendon	1,312 2,072	450 795	1,762 2,867
Oxford West and Abingdon	671	256	927	Holborn and St Pancras	3,667	1,385	5,052
Wantage Witney	548 444	229 180	777 624	Hornchurch Hornsey and Wood Green	936 3,481	332 1,373	1,268 4,854
		100	021	Ilford North	1,355	582	1,937
Buckinghamshire Aylesbury	932	308	1,240	Ilford South Islington North	2,699 4,167	941	3,640
Beaconsfield	528	218	746	Islington South and Finsbury	3,401	1,768 1,387	5,935 4,788
Buckingham Chesham and Amersham	398 431	171	569	Kensington and Chelsea	1,645	894	2,539
Milton Keynes South West	1,248	154 417	585 1,665	Kingston and Surbiton Lewisham, Deptford	1,214 3,728	1,365	1,681 5,093
North East Milton Keynes	1,003	357	1,360	Lewisham East	2,234	760	2,994
Wycombe	1,123	302	1,425	Lewisham West Leyton and Wanstead	2,901 2,714	923 877	3,824 3,591
East Sussex				Mitcham and Morden	2,005	695	2,700
Bexhill and Battle Brighton Kemptown	803 2,388	277 796	1,080 3,184	North Southwark and Bermondsey Old Bexley and Sidcup	4,020 979	1,393	5,413
Brighton Pavilion	2,947	1,148	4,095	Orpington Sideup	1,054	416 381	1,395 1,435
Eastbourne Hastings and Rye	1,250 2,503	422	1,672	Poplar and Canning Town	4,128	1,197	5,325
Hove	2,046	668 784	3,171 2,830	Putney Regent's Park and Kensington North	1,526 3,743	617 1,647	2,143 5,390
Lewes	762	298	1,060	Richmond Park	1,162	525	1,687
Wealden	562	211	773	Romford Ruislip - Northwood	900 802	311 258	1,211 1,060
lampshire				Streatham	4,241	1,610	5,851
Aldershot Basingstoke	788 831	253 292	1,041 1,123	Sutton and Cheam Tooting	849 2,692	305 1,015	1,154 3,707
East Hampshire	874	245	1,119	Tottenham	6,012	2,038	8,050
Eastleigh Fareham	712 669	240 235	952 904	Twickenham	1,045	421	1,466
Gosport	1,149	452	1,601	Upminster Uxbridge	912 905	292 344	1,204 1,249
Havant New Forest East	1,428	390	1,818	Vauxhall	5,341	1,910	7,251
New Forest West	698 703	253 243	951 946	Walthamstow West Ham	2,904 3,652	1,045 1,231	3,949 4,883
North East Hampshire	508	176	684	Wimbledon	1,101	443	1,544
North West Hampshire Portsmouth North	505 1,376	208 396	713 1,772	EASTERN			
Portsmouth South	2,710	756	3,466	LASIENN			
Romsey Southampton Itchen	578 2,250	198 532	776	Cambridgeshire	4 400		4.055
Southampton Test	2,299	599	2,782 2,898	Cambridge Huntingdon	1,438 892	517 386	1,955 1,278
Winchester	640	228	868	Huntingdon North East Cambridgeshire North West Cambridgeshire	1,351	474	1,825
urrey				North West Cambridgeshire Peterborough	970 1,900	357 594	1,327 2,494
East Surrey	577	194	771	South Cambridgeshire	556	252	808
Epsom and Ewell Esher and Walton	599 623	201 231	800 854	South East Cambridgeshire	662	292	954
Guildford	638	241	879	Essex			
Mole Valley	396	115	511	Basildon	1,725	584	2,309
Reigate Runnymede and Weybridge	510 604	181 179	691 783	Billericay Braintree	1,201 1,139	463 487	1,664 1,626
South West Surrey	536	170	706	Brentwood and Ongar	629	262	891
Spelthorne Surrey Heath	707 483	229 167	936 650	Castle Point Colchester	1,061	369	1,430 1,773
Woking	488	164	652	Epping Forest	1,285 1,090	488 437	1,527
est Sussex				Harlow	1,252	460	1,712
Arundel and South Downs	425	174	599	Harwich Maldon and East Chelmsford	1,864 973	486 297	2,350 1,270
Bognor Regis and Littlehampton	755	244	999	North Essex	663	259	922
Chichester Crawley	775 868	277 294	1,052 1,162	Rayleigh Rochford and Southend East	830	311	1,141
East Worthing and Shoreham	825	302	1,127	Saffron Walden	2,939 660	835 296	3,774 956
Horsham Mid Sussex	449	187	636	Southend West	1,689	531	2,220
Worthing West	503 727	221 228	724 955	Thurrock West Chelmsford	1,881 1,086	588 390	2,469 1,476
			000		1,000	390	1,470
ONDON				Hertfordshire Broxbourne	918	242	1,260
Barking	1,693	600	2,293	Hemel Hempstead	918 844	342 287	1,131
Battersea	2,445	942	3,387	Hertford and Stortford	597	236	833

## CLAIMANT COUNT 2.10 Area statistics

Claimant count in Parliamentary constituencies as at October 9 1997

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
Hertsmere Hitchin and Harpenden	771 687	291 235	1,062 922	Hereford Leominster	1,237	484	1,721
North East Hertfordshire	659	247	906	Mid Worcestershire	781 671	323 319	1,104
South West Hertfordshire St Albans	683 602	248 226	931 828	Redditch West Worcestershire	1,271 745	554 242	1,825 987
Stevenage	1,199	447	1,646	Worcester	1,279	390	1,669
Watford Welwyn Hatfield	1,136 654	356 223	1,492 877	Wyre Forest	1,179	436	1,615
Norfolk				Staffordshire Burton	1,535	499	2,034
Great Yarmouth Mid Norfolk	2,678 1,040	863 398	3,541 1,438	Cannock Chase Lichfield	1,391	518	1,909
North Norfolk	1,131	393	1,524	Newcastle-under-Lyme South Staffordshire	781 1,018	343 340	1,124 1,358
North West Norfolk Norwich North	1,472 1,597	494 574	1,966 2,171	South Staffordshire Stafford	1,080 982	404 357	1,484 1,339
Norwich South	2,471	744	3,215	Staffordshire Moorlands	913	344	1,257
South Norfolk South West Norfolk	1,019 1,087	455 507	1,474 1,594	Stoke-on-Trent Central Stoke-on-Trent North	1,868 1,218	506 345	2,374 1,563
Bedfordshire				Stoke-on-Trent South Stone	1,358 558	417 284	1,775 842
Bedford	1,705	602	2,307	Tamworth	1,072	454	1,526
Luton North Luton South	1,570 2,221	503 666	2,073 2,887	Shropshire			
Mid Bedfordshire North East Bedfordshire	531 585	241 271	772 856	Ludlow North Shropshire	708	294	1,002
South West Bedfordshire	837	340	1,177	Shrewsbury and Atcham	976 989	378 367	1,354 1,356
Suffolk				Telford The Wrekin	1,230 768	379 284	1,609 1,052
Bury St Edmunds Central Suffolk and North Ipswich	800 872	353	1,153		700	204	1,002
Ipswich	1,919	331 513	1,203 2,432	Warwickshire North Warwickshire	1,111	454	1,565
South Suffolk Suffolk Coastal	833 1,111	330 416	1,163 1,527	Nuneaton Rughy and Kenilworth	1,248	428	1,676
Waveney	2,546	824	3,370	Rugby and Kenilworth Stratford-on-Avon	1,131 778	414 330	1,545 1,108
West Suffolk	953	405	1,358	Warwick and Learnington	1,236	404	1,640
SOUTH WEST				West Midlands	1.150	100	1.500
Avon (former county)				Aldridge - Brownhills Birmingham Edgbaston	1,150 2,503	432 747	1,582 3,250
Bath Bristol East	1,284 2,326	528 753	1,812 3,079	Birmingham Erdington Birmingham Hall Green	2,898 1,871	777 598	3,675 2,469
Bristol North West	1,514	432	1,946	Birmingham Hodge Hill	2,691	733	3,424
Bristol South Bristol West	2,302 2,206	652 870	2,954 3,076	Birmingham Ladywood Birmingham Northfield	6,073 1,782	1,713 567	7,786 2,349
Kingswood Northavon	1,089	401	1,490	Birmingham Perry Barr	2,911	927	3,838
Wansdyke	657 614	286 299	943 913	Birmingham Selly Oak Birmingham Sparkbrook and Small	2,361 5,026	756 1,497	3,117 6,523
Weston-Super-Mare Woodspring	1,276 544	403 200	1,679 744	Birmingham Yardley Coventry North East	1,688	529	2,217
	544	200	/44	Coventry North West	2,813 1,927	769 618	3,582 2,545
Cornwall Falmouth and Camborne	2,362	673	3,035	Coventry South Dudley North	2,118 1,919	616 610	2,734 2,529
North Cornwall	1,927	683	2,610	Dudley South	1,443	509	1,952
South East Cornwall St Ives	1,397 2,249	522 869	1,919 3,118	Halesowen and Rowley Regis Meriden	1,381 1,884	424 621	1,805 2,505
Truro and St Austell	1,864	652	2,516	Solihull	869	372	1,241
Devon				Stourbridge Sutton Coldfield	1,270 929	399 407	1,669 1,336
East Devon Exeter	766 1,900	294 655	1,060 2,555	Walsall North Walsall South	2,598	700	3,298
North Devon	1,319	453	1,772	Warley	2,581 2,225	797 718	3,378 2,943
Plymouth Devonport Plymouth Sutton	2,435 3,431	686 1,115	3,121 4,546	West Bromwich East West Bromwich West	2,065 2,289	645 714	2,710 3.003
South West Devon Teignbridge	940 1,306	353 457	1,293	Wolverhampton North East	2,153	609	2,762
Tiverton and Honiton	898	361	1,763 1,259	Wolverhampton South East Wolverhampton South West	2,120 1,974	614 652	2,734 2,626
Torbay Torridge and West Devon	2,077 1,374	571 521	2,648 1,895	EAST MIDLANDS			2,020
Totnes	1,144	458	1,602				
Gloucestershire				Lincolnshire Boston and Skegness	1,034	368	1,402
Cheltenham Cotswold	1,516 463	467	1,983	Gainsborough	1,076	456	1,532
Forest of Dean	880	356	1,236	Grantham and Stamford Lincoln	931 2,419	416 702	1,347 3,121
Gloucester Stroud	1,957 975	635 421	2,592 1,396	Louth and Horncastle Sleaford and North Hykeham	1,137 811	454 341	1,591
Tewkesbury	739	294	1,033	South Holland and The Deepings	569	265	1,152 834
Dorset				Northamptonshire			
Bournemouth East Bournemouth West	1,472 1,826	425 456	1,897 2,282	Corby Daventry	1,123 692	348	1,471
Christchurch	653	213	866	Kettering	907	338 351	1,030 1,258
Mid Dorset and North Poole North Dorset	719 555	262 243	981 798	Northampton North Northampton South	1,666 1,430	551 496	2,217 1,926
Poole South Dorset	1,026	273	1,299	Wellingborough	1,126	375	1,501
West Dorset	1,297 756	359 301	1,656 1,057	Nottinghamshire			
//iltshire				Ashfield Bassetlaw	1,878	544	2,422
Devizes	778	323	1,101	Broxtowe	1,778 1,034	519 414	2,297 1,448
North Swindon North Wiltshire	706 644	243 307	949 951	Gedling Mansfield	1,242 1,846	477 538	1,719
Salisbury South Swindon	877	324	1,201	Newark	1,363	482	2,384 1,845
Westbury	1,221 1,041	364 420	1,585 1,461	Nottingham East Nottingham North	3,664 2,581	1,047 713	4,711 3,294
Somerset				Nottingham South	2,468	683	3,151
Bridgwater	1,562	471	2,033	Rushcliffe Sherwood	1,093 1,508	370 477	1,463 1,985
Somerton and Frome Taunton	851 1,450	362 470	1,213 1,920		1,000		1,303
Wells	1,021	411	1,432	Derbyshire Amber Valley	1,157	431	1,588
Yeovil	983	369	1,352	Bolsover Chesterfield	1,687	437	2,124
WEST MIDLANDS				Derby North	2,134 1,822	599 562	2,733 2,384
Hereford and Worcester				Derby South Erewash	3,065 1,434	912 481	3,977
Bromsgrove	955	426	1,381	High Peak	1,030	339	1,915 1,369

## 2.10 CLAIMANT COUNT Area statistics Claimant count in Parliamentary constituencies as at October 9 1997

1,585						All 2.147
1,254	413	1,667	Bolton North East	1,600	391	2,147 1,991
		1,000	Bolton West	790	269	2,059 1,059
552	239	791	Bury South	1,054	386	990 1,440
646	281	927	Denton and Reddish	618 1,315		827 1,701
	306 669		Eccles Hazel Grove	1,534	378	1,912
2,633	781	3,414	Heywood and Middleton	1,908	535	1,059 2,443
1,088	430	1,518	Makerfield	1,406	416 412	1,825 1,818
925 462	321 201	1,246 663	Manchester Blackley Manchester Central	2,727	654	3,381 5,773
			Manchester Gorton Manchester Withington	3,404 2,550	941	4,345 3,459
1 216	E20	1.054	Oldham West and Royton	1,821	485	1,914 2,306
1,516	458	1,974	Salford	2,022	495	2,772 2,517
1,496	487	1,983	Stalybridge and Hyde Stockport			1,908 1,990
		4,039	Stretford and Urmston	1,774	500	2,274
2.910	743	3,653	Worsley	1,212	362	2,051 1,574
2,920	795	4,385 3,715	Wythenshawe and Sale East	2,299	546	2,845
1,805	536	2,341	Lancashire Blackburn	1 997	450	0.450
904	000	1 100	Blackpool North and Fleetwood	1,601	411	2,456 2,012
832	365	1,197	Burnley	1,034	455 290	2,355 1,324
		991 2,579	Chorley	1,102	344	1,446
1,176	462	1,638	Hyndburn	1,082	299	831 1,381
589	288	877	Morecambe and Lunesdale	1,874	418 568	1,548 2,442
1,992	622	2,614	Pendle	969	298	1,267
1 000	404	0.400	Ribble Valley	500	189	2,946 689
2,137	609	2,746	South Ribble	835 753	314 282	1,149 1,035
1,529 1,944	449	1,978	West Lancashire	1,862	557	2,419
2,967	759	3,726	MERSEYSIDE			
1,933	584	2,517	Merseyside			
2,018	660 631	3,467 2,649		3,313	820 708	4,133 4,039
3,067	725	3,792	Crosby	1,464	456	1,920
996	464	1,460	Knowsley South	3,414	866	3,493 4,280
1,760	636	3,275 2,396		2,610	690	3,300 6,458
2,330	582	2,912	Liverpool Walton	3,864	1,003	4,867
4 400			Liverpool West Derby	3,863	940	4,677 4,803
2,763	748	1,789 3,511	Southport St Helens North	1,603 1,691	532 526	2,135 2,217
2,033	525	2,558	St Helens South	2,139	605	2,744
1,266	458	1,724	Wirral South	1,191	440	3,431 1,631
1,290	365	1,655		1,327	495	1,822
1,063	348	1,411	NORTH EAST			
1,658	466	2,124	Cleveland (former county)			
1,355	793 467	3,135 1,822	Hartlepool Middlesbrough	3,445 4.513	818 985	4,263 5,498
4,023	991	5,014	Middlesbrough South and East	2,643	678	3,321
1,814	642	2,456	Stockton North	3,338	843	3,862 4,181
1,274 2,190	476 609	1,750 2,799	Stockton South	2,365	641	3,006
1,333	407	1,740	Northumberland	1.004	200	1.000
1,663	452	2,115	Blyth Valley	1,696	531	1,623 2,227
797 1,168		1.055	Hexham	816	273	1,089 2,523
1,927	576	2,503		2,000	490	2,523
			Bishop Auckland	1,829	474	2,303
			Durham City of	1,540	502	3,027 2,042
	393 268	1,821	Easington North Durham	1,745	409	2,154 2,366
1,329	429	1,758	North West Durham	1,796	472	2,268
1,406	414	1,820		1,463	445	1,908
2,143	599	2,742	Tyne and Wear	1 707	410	2.120
664	227	891	Gateshead East and Washington West	1,707	470	2,120 2,267 2,503
1,049	387	1,436	Houghton and Washington East Jarrow	2,000 2.381	503 589	2,970
1,725	532	2,257	Newcastle upon Tyne Central	2,556	733	3,289
0.000			Newcastle upon Tyne North	1,986	499	3,749 2,485
2,090 1,377	462 415	2,552 1,792	North Tyneside	2,514	643	3,157 4,056
2,032	544	2,576	Sunderland North	2,548	544	3,092
579	217	796	Tyne Bridge	3,796	650 806	3,888 4,602
2,104	570	2,674	Týnemouth	2,082	552	2,634
928	311	1 239				
320	311	1,239				
	1,585 1,254 760 552 596 646 673 1,767 2,633 2,465 462  1,316 1,516 1,088 925 462  1,316 1,516 1,496 3,245 786 2,910 3,415 2,920 1,805  804 832 704 1,988 2,137 1,529 1,992  1,988 2,137 1,529 1,992  1,988 2,137 1,529 1,992  1,988 2,137 1,529 1,992  1,988 2,137 1,529 1,988 2,137 1,529 1,988 2,137 1,529 1,988 2,137 1,529 1,988 2,137 1,529 1,988 2,137 1,529 1,988 2,131 1,683 1,992  1,403 2,763 2,033 3,246 1,292 1,290 1,063 2,131 1,658 2,342 1,290 1,063 2,131 1,658 2,342 1,290 1,063 2,131 1,658 2,342 1,290 1,063 2,131 1,658 2,342 1,290 1,292 1,290 1,292 1,290 1,292 1,290 1,292 1,290 1,292 1,290 1,292 1,290 1,355 4,023 2,143 909 664 1,356 1,049 1,725	1,585	1,254	1.585	1.585	1,554

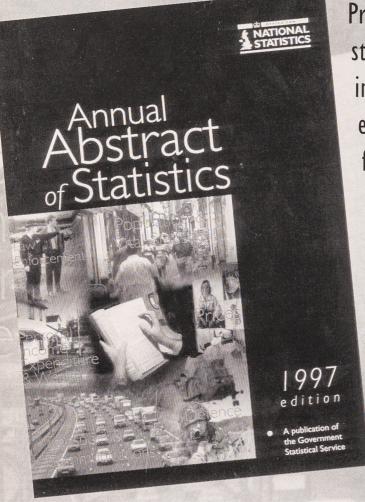
## CLAIMANT COUNT Area statistics 2.10

Abecaring		Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
After and Denote	WALES				Paisley South	1,896	474	2,370
April and Develope  Becon and Franchisch  1,052  1,052  1,052  1,053  1,		1 202	361	1 563		1,302		1,692 2,481
Second and Flackformine	Alyn and Deeside	1,045	329	1,374	Roxburgh and Berwickshire	657	227	884
Entigrand   1,245	Blaenau Gwent		469	2,347	Stirling Strathkolvin and Reareden	1,239		1,621 1,727
Casermation	Bridgend	1,245	447	1,692	Tweeddale Ettrick and Lauderdale	635	220	855
Caediff Sourh and Presents   1,966   588   2,486   Western lists   1,951   238   Caediff Sourh and Presents   2,544   544	Caernarfon			2,078		538	252	790
Careff North	Cardiff Central			2,377				1,182 1,299
Caustiff West and Obretien	Cardiff North	814	271	1,085				
Carmamon East and Ornefwork 999 312   1318	Cardiff South and Penarth Cardiff West		526 544	2,880 2,677	NORTHERN IRELAND			
Cenedigon   1,068   376	Carmarthen East and Dinefwr	999	312	1,311				2,708
Chay Sunth		1,753	483					4,036 3,670
Clayd West	Clwyd South			1,311	Belfast West	4,704		5,445
Cymor Valley 1,387 949 1,736 Permanagh and South Tyrone 2,736 1756 Cover 1,160 0,505 1,1419 Lagary valley 1,373 941 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 189	Clwyd West			1,354			607	2,624
Delyn				2,120 1.736				3,561 3,531
Selection   Sele	Delyn	915	287	1,202	Foyle	4,899	1,166	6,065
Laseling   1,000	Islwyn		353 297		Lagan Valley Mid I lister			1,914 2,986
Methy Tytli and Rhymey 1,644 449 2,142 North Down 1,482 89 89 North Down 2,244 80 Nort	Llanelli	1,604	476	2,080	Newry and Armagh	3,553	945	4,498
Momourbyline 946 396 1,345 South Anthron 1,581 600	Meirionnydd Nant Conwy	907	284	1,191	North Antrim			3,029
Montgomerpalme	Monmouth			1,345	South Antrim			2,073 2,184
Newport East	Montgomeryshire	483	175	658	South Down	2,544	840	3,384
Newport West		1,327			Strangford			2,315 2,480
Ognobe         1,242         365         1,607           Porthyfindenthroteshire         1,472         369         2,313           Phorphyfindenthroteshire         1,566         412         2,989           Phorphyfindenthroteshire         1,586         412         2,989           Phorphyfindenthroteshire         1,884         480         2,050           Vale of Clowd         1,384         448         1,792           Vale of Clowd         1,234         313         1,792           Vale of Clowd         1,234         313         1,533           Wrotham         1,043         310         2,522           Wrotham         1,043         310         2,523           Wrotham         1,043         310         2,529           Aberdeen Lemmal         1,222         321         1,608           Arrick and Shorts         2,051         559         2,259           Arride and Shorts         2,056         559         2,259           Arride and Shorts         1,052         555         2,157           Arride and Bushema         1,222         505         2,157           Arride and Bushema         1,222         505         2,157	Newport West	1,741	500	2,241				3,904
Preseli Perebrokeshire   1,722   539   2,331   Swansea West   1,627   512   2,138   Torfaran   1,387   512   2,138   Torfaran   1,387   512   2,139   Torfaran   1,387   512   2,139   Torfaran   1,387   512   2,139   Torfaran   1,386   576   2,212   Was of Glamorgan   1,636   576   2,212   Was of Glamorgan   1,637   1,638   Aberdeen Central   1,232   376   1,608   Aberdeen Sunth   2,091   2,991   1,008   Aberdeen Sunth   2,091   2,991   1,008   Aberdeen Sunth   2,091   2,991   1,008   Alexander Sunth   2,091   2,991   1,009   Alexander Sunth   2,091   2,091   1,009   Alexande	Ogmore	1,242	365	1,607				
Bhondad	Preseli Pembrokeshire	1,470						
Swansea West	Rhondda	1,586	412	1,998				
Torfaen   1,384   408   1,792   Vale of Guyd   1,280   318   1,592   Wresham   1,043   319   1,592   Wresham   1,043   319   1,593   Wresham   1,785   554   2,399    LAND  LA		1,686						
Vale of Cilwyd vale of Ciamorgan 1 639	Torfaen	1,384		1,792				
Wresham	Vale of Clwyd	1,239	313	1,552				
Vrys-Mon         1,785         554         2,339           LAND           Aberdeen Central         1,232         376         1,608           Aberdeen North         708         217         96           Arrise and Shotts         2,051         539         2,590           Angus         1,469         566         2,025           Argyl and Bute         1,332         385         1,717           Barlf and Buchan         1,78         238         956           Catthress Sutherland and Easter Ros         1,78         238         956           Carrick Cumnock and Doon Valley         2,115         542         2,158           Cydestakar and Milmagvie         1,739         241         2,856           Cathridge and Chryston         1,756         402         2,186           Cydestakar and Milmagvie         1,759         419         2,186           Cunninghame North         1,758         490         2,088           Cunninghame South         1,801         616         2,417           Dundee East         2,161         600         2,756           Dundee West         2,168         600         2,756           Dundee West         1,638								
Aberdeen Control								
Aberdeen North 709 217 926 Aberdeen North 709 217 926 Aberdeen North 805 281 1088 Aberdeen State 1 1088 Aberdeen State 1 1088 Argyl and Bute 1, 332 385 1,717 Argyl and Bute 1, 333 386 2,517 Contrait File 1, 331 586 2,517 Cytodank and Milingavie 1, 729 411 2,180 Cytodank and Milingavie 1, 728 415 1, 780 Cytodank and Milingavie 1, 780 Cytodank and Miling	AND							
Aberdene South 805 281 1,096 Ardroia and Shotts 2,051 539 2,590 Ardroia and Shotts 1,492 Ardroia and Shotts 1,492 Ardroia and Shotts 1,492 Barf and Bute 1,852 Barf and Bute 1,852 Barf and Bute 1,852 Barf and Buthar 1,853 Barf and Buthar 1,853 Barf and Buthar 1,854 Barf and Buthar 1,855 Barf and Barf and Buthar 1,855 Barf and Barf								
Ardrie and Shoths								
Angus 1,469 556 2,025 Agryll and Buchan 1,352 385 1,717 Banff and Buchan 1,736 402 2,158 Carrick Cumnock and Door Valley 2,115 541 2,856 Carrick Cumnock and Door Valley 1,332 566 2,517 1 Cortral File Mingavie 1,332 566 2,517 1 Courbinghams North 1,555 450 2,985 Courbinghams North 1,557 450 2,985 Courbinghams North 1,557 450 2,088 7 Courbinghams North 1,558 524 2,489 Courbinghams North 1,588 524 2,489 Courbinghams North 1,588 524 2,489 Courbingham North 1,588 524 2,489 Courbinghams North 1,588 524 2,489 Courbinghams North 1,588 524 2,489 Courbingham North 1,588 524 2,588 C	Airdrie and Shotts	2,051	539	2,590				
Ayř 1,682 505 2,157 Cathraes Sutherland and Easter Ros 178 238 956 Cathraes Sutherland and Easter Ros 1793 402 2,138 Cathraes Sutherland and Easter Ros 1,739 402 2,138 Cathraes Sutherland and Easter Ros 1,739 402 2,138 Cydebank and Mingavie 1,239 411 2,140 Cydebank and Mingavie 1,555 430 1,985 Coathrofge and Chryston 1,656 474 2,128 Coathrofge and Chryston 1,657 440 1,985 Counninghame South 1,801 616 2,417 Cunninghame So	Angus	1,469	556	2,025				
Banff and Buchan		1,332						
Carrick Cumnock and Doon Valley 2,115 541 2,656 Chrystel File 1,931 586 2,517 Clydebark and Mingavie 1,732 411 2,145 Clydebark and Mingavie 1,758 419 2,145 Cumbernauld and Klisyth 1,258 415 1,683 Cuminghame North 1,578 490 2,688 Cuminghame North 1,578 490 2,688 Cuminghame North 1,801 616 2,417 Cuminghame South 1,801 616 2,417 Durnbarton 1,965 616 2,766 Durnbartin 1,801 616 2,766 Durnbartin 1,801 616 2,766 Durnbartin 1,801 616 2,766 Durnbarton 1,965 616 2,774 East Lothian 1,046 286 1,332 Edimburgh Central 2,109 656 2,264 Edimburgh Central 2,109 656 2,264 Edimburgh South 3,446 345 1,791 Edimburgh South 3,446 345 1,791 Edimburgh South 3,446 345 1,791 Edimburgh West 1,288 307 1,390 Edimburgh South 3,446 345 1,791 Edimburgh West 1,287 446 1,733 Edimburgh West 1,083 307 1,390 Edimburgh West 1,084 3,088 3,088 3,088 3,088 3,088 3,088 3,088 3,088 3,088 3,088 3,088 3,088 3,088 3,088 3,088 3,088 3,088 3,088 3,088	Banff and Buchan	718	238	956				
Central Fife ( ) 1,931   586   2,517   Chydebank and Milingavie   1,729   411   2,140   Chydebank and Milingavie   1,729   411   2,140   Chydebank and Milingavie   1,729   411   2,140   Chydebank and Milingavie   1,729   411   2,180   Chydebank and Milingavie   1,288   415   1,883   Chydrology   2,088   Chydrology   2,088   Chydrology   2,088   Chydrology   2,417   Chydrology   2,418   Chydrology   2,418	Carrick Cumpock and Doop Velley							
Clydebank and Milngavie	Central Fife	1,931		2,517				
Coatbridge and Chryston         1,654         474         2,128           Cumbernauf and Kilsyth         1,268         415         1,683           Cunninghame North         1,871         480         2,068           Cunninghame South         1,881         524         489           Dumfries         1,481         501         1,982           Dundee East         2,611         730         3,341           Dunfermine East         1,628         481         2,109           Dunfermine West         1,288         387         1,665           Dunfermine West         1,288         387         1,666           East Lothian         1,046         286         1,332           East Lothian         1,046         286         1,332           East Lothian         1,046         286         1,332           East Lothian         1,046         345         1,791           Edinburgh Central         1,708         556         2,264           Edinburgh Central         1,708         365         1,774           Edinburgh Pentlands         1,279         380         1,650           Edinburgh West         1,083         307         1,300 <td< td=""><td>Clydebank and Milngavie</td><td>1,729</td><td>411</td><td>2,140</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></td<>	Clydebank and Milngavie	1,729	411	2,140				
Cumberauld and Kilsyth         1,268         415         1,683           Cunninghame North         1,578         490         2,068           Cunninghame South         1,961         616         2,417           Dumbatron         1,968         54         2,418           Dundee Dast         2,611         700         3,341           Dundee West         2,156         600         2,756           Dunfermline East         1,628         481         2,109           Dunfermline West         1,288         377         1,665           East Kilbride         1,361         456         1,817           East Lothian         1,046         286         1,832           Edinburgh Central         1,048         365         2,274           Edinburgh Central         1,070         865         2,274           Edinburgh Stata and Musselburgh         1,446         345         1,791           Edinburgh South         2,174         446         1,733           Edinburgh South         1,287         446         1,733           Edinburgh South         1,861         1,862         1,863           Glasyow Anniesland         2,003         444         1,986	Coatbridge and Chryston			1,985 2 128				
Cunninghame North         1,578         490         2,068           Cunninghame South         1,801         616         2,417           Dumbardon         1,965         524         2,889           Durides         1,481         501         1,982           Dundermine Bast         2,615         730         3,946           Dunfermine Bast         2,616         730         3,946           Dunfermine Bast         1,628         481         2,109           Dunfermine West         1,288         377         1,665           East Kilbride         1,361         456         1,817           East Kubride         1,046         286         1,332           Eastwood         1,011         362         1,373           Edinburgh Central         1,708         556         2,264           Edinburgh Sundus         1,468         345         1,791           Edinburgh Sundus         1,267         446         1,733           Edinburgh Sundus         1,267         514         2,191           Edinburgh Sundus         1,267         514         2,191           Edinburgh Sundus         1,267         514         2,191           Edilikrik East<	Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	1,268	415	1,683				
Dumbardon         1,965         524         2,489           Dumfeles         1,481         501         1,982           Dundee Bast         2,611         730         3,341           Dunfermine East         1,628         481         2,109           Dunfermine West         1,288         377         1,665           East Kilbride         1,361         456         1,817           East Kilbride         1,361         456         1,817           East Kilbride         1,018         386         1,332           East Korlian         1,046         286         1,332           East Word Central         1,011         3862         1,274           Edinburgh Rost at and Musselburgh         1,468         345         1,791           Edinburgh Rost at and Musselburgh         1,468         345         1,774           Edinburgh Rost at and Musselburgh         1,468         345         1,774           Edinburgh Rost at and Musselburgh         1,482         346         1,733           Edinburgh Rost at and Musselburgh         1,287         446         1,733           Edinburgh Rost at a All State at an All State at a Musselburgh         1,287         346         1,733           Edinb	Cunninghame North	1,578	490	2,068				
Dumfries         1.481         501         1.982           Dundee Bast         2.611         730         3.341           Dundee West         2.156         600         2.756           Dunfermine East         1,828         377         1,665           East Kührde         1,361         4286         1,817           East Kührde         1,041         286         1,3373           East Lüchian         1,041         286         1,3373           Edinburgh Central         1,708         556         2,224           Edinburgh Central         1,708         356         2,224           Edinburgh North and Leith         2,109         665         2,774           Edinburgh Pentlands         1,270         380         1,650           Edinburgh North and Leith         2,109         665         2,774           Edinburgh South         1,287         446         1,733           Edinburgh South         1,287         446         1,333           Edinburgh South         1,867         514         2,191           Edinburgh South         1,875         444         1,996           Falkirk East         1,552         444         1,996 <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>								
Dundee West         2,156         600         2,756           Dunfermline East         1,628         377         1,665           East Kibride         1,361         456         1,817           East Kubride         1,046         286         1,332           Eastwood         1,011         362         1,373           Edinburgh East and Musselburgh         1,486         345         1,791           Edinburgh North and Leith         2,109         665         2,774           Edinburgh Pentlands         1,270         380         1,650           Edinburgh South         1,287         446         1,733           Edinburgh West         1,287         444         2,991           Glasgow Anniesland         2,003         499         2,412           Glasgow Anniesland         2,003         499         2,412           Glasgow Cathcart         1,563         422         1,885           Glasgow Kelvin         2,381         553         2,914 <t< td=""><td>Dumfries</td><td>1,481</td><td>501</td><td>1,982</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>	Dumfries	1,481	501	1,982				
Dunfermine East         1,628         481         2,109           Dunfermine West         1,288         377         1,665           East Kilbride         1,361         456         1,817           East Lothian         1,046         286         1,332           Eastwood         1,011         362         1,373           Edinburgh Central         1,708         556         2,264           Edinburgh Central         1,446         345         1,791           Edinburgh North and Leith         2,109         665         2,774           Edinburgh Pentlands         1,270         380         1,650           Edinburgh South         1,287         446         1,733           Edinburgh West         1,083         307         1,390           Falkirk East         1,552         444         1,996           Falkirk West         1,677         514         2,191           Glasgow Anniesiand         2,003         409         2,412           Glasgow Stateart         1,563         422         1,985           Glasgow Kelvin         2,361         553         2,914           Glasgow Stateart         1,563         422         1,985           <								
Dunfermilne West         1,288         377         1,665           East Klühide         1,361         456         1,817           East Lothian         1,046         286         1,332           Eastwood         1,011         362         1,373           Edinburgh East and Musselburgh         1,708         556         2,264           Edinburgh East and Musselburgh         1,446         345         1,791           Edinburgh North and Leith         2,109         665         2,774           Edinburgh Pentlands         1,270         380         1,650           Edinburgh West         1,287         446         1,733           Edinburgh West         1,883         307         1,390           Edinburgh West         1,883         307         1,390           Eallwick East         1,552         444         1,986           Edinburgh West         1,852         444         1,986           Edinburgh West         1,287         444         1,986           Edinburgh West         1,583         444         1,887           Edinburgh West         1,583         421         1,827           Edislage Wand Upper Nithsdale         2,361         553         2,914	Dunfermline East	1,628						
East Lothiam 1,046 286 1,332 Eastwood 1,011 362 1,373 Edinburgh Central 1,708 556 2,264 Edinburgh East and Musselburgh 1,446 345 1,791 Edinburgh Reats and Leith 2,109 665 2,774 Edinburgh Pentlands 1,270 380 1,650 Edinburgh South 1,287 446 1,733 Edinburgh West 1,083 307 1,390 Edinburgh West 1,552 444 1,996 Falkirk East 1,552 444 1,996 Falkirk West 1,677 514 2,191 Galloway and Upper Nithsdale 1,384 443 1,827 Glasgow Anniesland 2,003 409 2,412 Glasgow Baillieston 2,361 553 2,914 Glasgow Baillieston 2,361 553 2,914 Glasgow Govan 2,410 648 3,058 Glasgow Govan 2,410 648 3,058 Glasgow Maryhill 3,089 869 3,958 Glasgow Maryhill 3,089 869 3,958 Glasgow Maryhill 3,089 869 3,958 Glasgow Rutherglen 1,530 416 1,946 Glasgow Britteston 2,368 504 2,872 Glasgow Springburn 2,687 690 3,377 Gordon 4,548 254 802 Greenock and Inverclyde 1,298 309 1,607 Hamilton North and Belishil 1,897 494 2,391 Hamilton South 1,355 356 1,711 Inverness East Naim and Lochab 1,642 465 2,107 Kilmarnock and Loudoun 2,164 661 2,825 Kirkcaldy 2,008 644 2,652 Linliftgow 1,139 301 1,440 Livingston 1,245 354 1,599 Midlothian 1,027 246 1,273 Morth East Fife 864 371 1,235 North East Fife 864 371 1,235	Dunfermline West	1,288	377	1,665				
Eastwood 1,011 362 1,373 Edinburgh Central 1,708 556 2,264 Edinburgh Central 1,446 345 1,791 Edinburgh North and Leith 2,109 665 2,774 Edinburgh North and Leith 1,270 380 1,650 Edinburgh South 1,287 446 1,733 Edinburgh South 1,287 446 1,733 Edinburgh West 1,083 307 1,390 Falkirk East 1,552 444 1,996 Falkirk East 1,657 514 2,191 Galloway and Upper Nithsdale 1,384 443 1,827 Galloway and Upper Nithsdale 2,003 409 2,412 Glasgow Anniesland 2,003 409 2,412 Glasgow Anniesland 2,003 409 2,412 Glasgow Gatheart 1,563 422 1,985 Glasgow Govan 2,410 648 3,058 Glasgow Rollington 2,384 747 3,131 Glasgow Rollington 2,384 747 3,131 Glasgow Rollington 3,388 689 3,958 Glasgow Pollok 2,268 522 2,788 Glasgow Pollok 2,268 522 2,788 Glasgow Springburn 2,687 690 3,377 Gordon 5,486 504 2,872 Glasgow Springburn 2,687 690 3,377 Gordon Greenock and Inverclyde 1,298 309 1,607 Hamilton North and Belishill 1,897 494 2,391 Hamilton North and Belishill 1,897 494 2,991	East Lothian	1,361						
Edinburgh Central         1,708         556         2,264           Edinburgh North and Leith         2,109         665         2,774           Edinburgh Pentlands         1,287         380         1,650           Edinburgh South         1,287         446         1,733           Edinburgh West         1,083         307         1,390           Falkirk East         1,552         444         1,996           Falkirk West         1,677         514         2,191           Galloway and Upper Nithsdale         1,887         443         1,827           Glasgow Anniesland         2,003         409         2,412           Glasgow Anniesland         2,003         409         2,412           Glasgow Catheart         1,563         422         1,985           Glasgow Reline         2,384         747         3,131           Glasgow Reline         2,286         522         2,788           Glasgow Pollok         2,266         522         2,788           Glasgow Pollok         2,266         522         2,788           Glasgow Springburn         2,887         690         3,377           Gordon         548         254         802 <t< td=""><td>Eastwood</td><td>1,011</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>	Eastwood	1,011						
Edinburgh North and Leith Edinburgh Pentlands 1,270 380 1,650 Edinburgh South 1,287 446 1,733 Edinburgh West 1,083 307 1,390 Falkirk East 1,552 444 1,996 Falkirk West 1,677 514 2,191 Galloway and Upper Nithsdale 1,384 443 1,827 Glasgow Anniesland 2,003 409 2,412 Glasgow Anniesland 2,003 409 2,412 Glasgow Catheart 1,563 422 1,985 Glasgow Govan 2,410 648 3,058 Glasgow Govan 2,410 648 3,058 Glasgow Rayhill 3,089 869 3,958 Glasgow Pollok Glasgow Belilheston 2,386 Glasgow Belilheston 2,386 Glasgow Shettleston 2,368 Glasgow Shettleston 2,687 Goydon 548 2,544 802 Greenock and Inverclyde 1,298 309 1,607 Hamilton North and Bellshill 1,897 494 2,391 Hamilton South 1,355 356 1,711 Inverness East Naim and Lochab Kilmarmock and Loudoun 1,1359 1,607 Kilmarmock and Loudoun 1,1359 301 1,440 Mortheast Fife 864 371 1,235 North Tayside 1,007 463 2,065	Edinburgh Central	1,708	556	2,264				
Edinburgh Pentlands	Edinburgh North and Leith		345 665	1,791 2,774				
Edinburgh West 1,083 307 1,390 Falkirk East 1,552 444 1,996 Falkirk East 1,552 444 1,996 Falkirk West 1,677 514 2,191 Galloway and Upper Nithsdale 1,384 443 1,827 Glasgow Anniesland 2,003 409 2,412 Glasgow Anniesland 2,003 409 2,412 Glasgow Ballileston 2,361 553 2,914 Glasgow Gatheart 1,563 422 1,985 Glasgow Govan 2,410 648 3,058 Glasgow Relvin 2,384 747 3,131 Glasgow Glaw Glasgow Maryhill 3,089 869 3,958 Glasgow Maryhill 3,089 869 3,958 Glasgow Pollok 2,266 522 2,788 Glasgow Shettleston 2,368 504 2,872 Glasgow Springburn 2,687 690 3,377 Gordon 548 254 802 Glasgow Springburn 2,687 690 3,377 Gordon 548 254 802 Greenock and Inverclyde 1,298 309 1,607 Hamilton North and Bellshill 1,897 494 2,391 Hamilton South 1,355 356 1,711 Inverness East Nairn and Lochab 1,642 465 2,107 Kilmarnock and Loudoun 2,164 661 2,825 Kilmarnock and Loudoun 1,245 354 1,599 Midothian 1,027 246 1,273 Midothian 1,027 2	Edinburgh Pentlands	1,270	380	1,650				
Falkirk West (alloway and Upper Nithsdale (al	Edinburgh South			1,733				
Falkirk West (alloway and Upper Nithsdale (al	Falkirk East							
Glasgow Anniesland 2,003 409 2,412 Glasgow Baillieston 2,361 553 2,914 Glasgow Cathcart 1,563 422 1,985 Glasgow Govan 2,410 648 3,058 Glasgow Kelvin 2,384 747 3,131 Glasgow Maryhill 3,089 869 3,958 Glasgow Putherglen 1,530 416 1,946 Glasgow Rutherglen 1,530 416 1,946 Glasgow Springburn 2,687 690 3,377 Gordon 548 254 802 Greenock and Invercive 1,298 309 1,607 Hamilton North and Bellshill 1,897 494 2,391 Hamilton South 1,355 356 1,711 Inverness East Naim and Lochab 1,642 465 2,107 Kilmarnock and Loudoun 2,164 661 2,825 Kirkcaldy 2,008 644 2,652 Linlithgow 1,139 301 1,440 Livingston 1,245 354 1,599 Morth East Fife 864 371 1,273 Moray 1,167 437 1,604 Morth Tayside 1,037 385 1,422 Ochill 1,602 463 2,065	Falkirk West	1,677	514	2,191				
Glasgow Baillieston	Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	1,384						
Glasgow Cathcart 1,563 422 1,985 6 Glasgow Govan 2,410 648 3,058 6 Glasgow Kelvin 2,384 747 3,131 6 Glasgow Maryhill 3,089 869 3,958 6 Glasgow Pollok 2,266 522 2,788 6 Glasgow Pollok 2,266 522 2,788 6 Glasgow Rutherglen 1,530 416 1,946 6 Glasgow Shettleston 2,368 504 2,872 6 Glasgow Springburn 2,687 690 3,377 6 Gordon 548 254 802 6 Greenock and Inverclyde 1,298 309 1,607 6 Hamilton North and Bellshill 1,897 494 2,391 6 Hamilton South 1,355 356 1,711 6 Inverness East Naim and Lochab 1,642 465 2,107 6 Kilmarnock and Loudoun 2,164 661 2,825 6 Kirkcaldy 2,008 644 2,652 6 Linlithgow 1,139 301 1,440 6 Livingston 1,245 354 1,599 6 Midlothian 1,027 246 1,273 6 Moray 1,167 437 1,604 6 Motherwell and Wishaw 1,887 408 2,095 6 North East Fife 864 371 1,235 6 North Tayside 1,037 385 1,422 6 Ochil 1,602 463 2,065	Glasgow Baillieston			2,412				
Glasgow Kelvin	Glasgow Cathcart	1,563	422	1,985				
Glasgow Maryhill 3,089 869 3,958 Glasgow Pollok 2,266 522 2,788 Glasgow Rutherglen 1,530 416 1,946 Glasgow Shettleston 2,368 504 2,872 Glasgow Springburn 2,687 690 3,377 Gordon 548 254 802 Greenock and Inverclyde 1,298 309 1,607 Hamilton North and Bellshill 1,897 494 2,391 Hamilton South 1,355 356 1,711 Inverness East Nairn and Lochab 1,642 465 2,107 Kilmarnock and Loudoun 2,164 661 2,825 Kirkcaldy 2,008 644 2,652 Linlithgow 1,139 301 1,440 Livingston 1,245 354 1,599 Midlothian 1,027 246 1,273 Moray 1,167 437 1,604 Motherwell and Wishaw 1,687 408 2,095 North East Fife 864 371 1,235 North Tayside 1,037 385 1,422 Ochil 1,602 463 2,065			648	3,058				
Glasgow Pollók 2,266 522 2,788 Glasgow Rutherglen 1,530 416 1,946 Glasgow Shettleston 2,368 504 2,872 Glasgow Springburn 2,687 690 3,377 Gordon 548 254 802 Greenock and Inverclyde 1,298 309 1,607 Hamilton North and Bellshill 1,897 494 2,391 Hamilton South 1,355 356 1,711 Inverness East Nairn and Lochab 1,642 465 2,107 Kilmamock and Loudoun 2,164 661 2,825 Kirkcaldy 2,008 644 2,652 Linlithgow 1,139 301 1,440 Livingston 1,245 354 1,599 Midlothian 1,027 246 1,273 Moray 1,167 437 1,604 Motherwell and Wishaw 1,887 408 2,095 North East Fife 864 371 1,235 North Tayside 1,037 385 1,422 Ochil 1,602 463 2,065	Glasgow Maryhill			3,131				
Glasgow Shettleston 2,368 504 2,872 Glasgow Springburn 2,687 690 3,377 Gordon 548 254 802 Greenock and Invercived 1,298 309 1,607 Hamilton North and Bellishill 1,897 494 2,391 Hamilton South 1,355 356 1,711 Inverness East Nairn and Lochab 1,642 465 2,107 Kilmarnock and Loudoun 2,164 661 2,825 Kirkcaldy 2,008 644 2,652 Linlithgow 1,139 301 1,440 Livingston 1,245 354 1,599 Midlothian 1,027 246 1,273 Moray 1,167 437 1,604 Motherwell and Wishaw 1,687 408 2,095 North East Fife 864 371 1,235 North Tayside 1,037 385 1,422 Ochil	Glasgow Pollok	2,266	522	2,788				
Glasgow Springburn	Glasgow Shettleston							
Gordon 548 254 802  Greenock and Inverciyde 1,298 309 1,607  Hamilton North and Bellshill 1,897 494 2,391  Hamilton South 1,355 356 1,711  Inverness East Naim and Lochab 1,642 465 2,107  Kilmarnock and Loudoun 2,164 661 2,825  Kirkcaldy 2,008 644 2,652  Linlithgow 1,139 301 1,440  Livingston 1,245 354 1,599  Midlothian 1,027 246 1,273  Moray 1,167 437 1,604  Motherwell and Wishaw 1,687 408 2,095  North East Fife 864 371 1,235  North Tayside 1,037 385 1,422  Ochil 1,602 463 2,065	Glasgow Springburn	2,687	690	3,377				
Hamilton North and Bellshill 1,897 494 2,391 Hamilton South 1,355 356 1,711 Inverness East Naim and Lochab 1,642 465 2,107 Kilmarnock and Loudoun 2,164 661 2,825 Kirkcaldy 2,008 644 2,652 Linlithgow 1,139 301 1,440 Livingston 1,245 354 1,599 Midlothian 1,027 246 1,273 Moray 1,167 437 1,604 Motherwell and Wishaw 1,687 408 2,095 North East Fife 864 371 1,235 North Tayside 1,137 385 1,422 Ochil 1,602 463 2,065	Gordon	548	254	802				
Hamilton South 1,355 356 1,711 Inverness East Naim and Lochab 1,642 465 2,107 Kilmarnock and Loudoun 2,164 661 2,825 Kirkcaldy 2,008 644 2,652 Linlithgow 1,139 301 1,440 Livingston 1,245 354 1,599 Midlothian 1,027 246 1,273 Moray 1,167 437 1,604 Motherwell and Wishaw 1,687 408 2,095 North East Fife 864 371 1,235 North Tayside 1,037 385 1,422 Ochil 1,602 463 2,065	Hamilton North and Bellshill							
Inverses East Nairm and Lochab	Hamilton South	1,355	356	1,711				
Kirkcaldy     2,008     644     2,652       Linlithgow     1,139     301     1,440       Livingston     1,245     354     1,599       Miclothian     1,027     246     1,273       Moray     1,167     437     1,604       Motherwell and Wishaw     1,687     408     2,095       North East Fife     864     371     1,235       North Tayside     1,037     385     1,422       Ochil     1,602     463     2,065	Inverness East Nairn and Lochab	1,642	465	2,107				
Linithgow 1,139 301 1,440 Livingston 1,245 354 1,599 Midlothian 1,027 246 1,273 Moray 1,167 437 1,604 Motherwell and Wishaw 1,687 408 2,095 North East Fife 864 371 1,235 North Tayside 1,037 385 1,422 Ochil 1,602 463 2,065		2,164		2,825 2,652				
Livingston 1,245 354 1,599 Midlothian 1,027 246 1,273 Moray 1,167 437 1,604 Motherwell and Wishaw 1,887 408 2,095 North East Fife 864 371 1,235 North Tayside 1,037 385 1,422 Ochil 1,602 463 2,065	Linlithgow	1,139	301	1,440				
Moray         1,167         437         1,604           Motherwell and Wishaw         1,687         408         2,095           North East Fife         864         371         1,235           North Tayside         1,037         385         1,422           Ochil         1,602         463         2,065	Livingston	1,245	354	1,599				
Motherwell and Wishaw     1,687     408     2,095       North East Fife     864     371     1,235       North Tayside     1,037     385     1,422       Ochil     1,602     463     2,065		1,027						
North East Fife 864 371 1,235 North Tayside 1,037 385 1,422 Ochil 1,602 463 2,065	Motherwell and Wishaw	1,687	408	2,095				
Ochil 1,602 463 2,065				1,235				
	Ochil	1,602		1,422 2,065				
Orkney and Shetland         477         164         641           Paisley North         1,598         461         2,059	Orkney and Shetland	477	164	641				



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## CLAIMANT COUNT 2.15

UNITED KINGDOM	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60 and over	All ages *
MALE AND FEMALE 1994 Oct	18.7	15.3	10.6	8.0	6.2	8.3	2.1	8.8
1995 Jan	18.6	15.3	10.9	8.3	6.3	8.4	2.1	8.9
Apr	17.3	14.2	10.3	7.9	6.1	8.1	1.9	8.5
Jul	17.3	15.2	10.0	7.7	5.9	7.6	1.7	8.3
Oct	16.6	13.5	9.5	7.4	5.6	7.4	1.6	7.9
1996 Jan	16.8	13.7	10.0	7.8	6.0	7.8	1.8	8.3
Apr	15.7	12.7	9.5	7.6	5.9	7.8	1.7	7.9
Jul	15.9	14.2	9.4	7.0	5.5	7.1	1.6	7.7
Oct	14.5	11.4	8.3	6.3	5.0	6.6	1.3	6.8
1997 Jan	14.5	11.4	8.3	6.3	5.0	6.6	1.3	6.8
Apr	13.3	9.8	7.3	5.6	4.4	5.9	0.9	6.0
Jul	11.7	10.2	7.0	5.1	4.1	5.2	1.0	5.6
Oct	<b>11.2</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>4.6</b>	3.7	<b>4.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>5.</b> 1
MALE 1994 Oct	22.1	19.5	14.3	11.3	8.8	11.3	3.2	11.8
1995 Jan	22.3	19.8	14.7	11.7	9.0	11.5	3.2	12.1
Apr	20.8	18.4	13.8	11.2	8.7	11.0	2.9	11.5
Jul	20.5	18.9	13.4	10.8	8.2	10.2	2.6	11.1
Oct	19.5	17.2	12.7	10.4	8.0	10.0	2.6	10.6
1996 Jan	20.2	17.7	13.5	11.1	8.5	10.5	2.8	11.2
Apr	18.9	16.4	12.8	10.6	8.2	10.5	2.7	10.7
Jul	19.4	17.6	12.6	9.8	7.8	9.6	2.4	10.3
Oct	18.1	15.4	11.6	9.1	7.3	9.2	2.2	9.5
1997 Jan	18.0	14.8	11.4	9.1	7.1	9.0	2.1	9.3
Apr	16.6	12.8	10.1	8.1	6.3	8.1	1.5	8.3
Jul	13.8	13.0	9.6	7.4	5.8	7.0	1.5	7.7
Oct	<b>12.9</b>	11.2	8.7	<b>6.7</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>6.5</b>	1.4	<b>7.0</b>
FEMALE 1994 Oct	14.9	9.9	5.6	3.4	3.1	4.6	0.1	4.8
1995 Jan	14.5	9.6	5.6	3.4	3.2	4.6	0.1	4.8
Apr	13.3	8.8	5.3	3.4	3.1	4.5	0.1	4.6
Jul	13.7	10.4	5.3	3.4	3.1	4.3	0.1	4.7
Oct	13.3	8.9	5.0	3.2	2.9	4.2	0.1	4.4
1996 Jan	13.0	8.6	5.1	3.3	3.0	4.4	0.1	4.5
Apr	12.0	7.8	4.9	3.3	3.1	4.5	0.1	4.3
Jul	12.1	9.8	5.0	3.1	3.0	4.2	0.1	4.4
Oct	11.5	8.0	4.5	2.8	2.7	4.0	0.1	3.9
1997 Jan	10.7	7.0	4.1	2.6	2.5	3.7	0.0	3.6
Apr	9.7	5.9	3.5	2.2	2.2	3.3	0.0	3.2
Jul	9.3	6.7	3.5	2.0	2.1	3.0	0.0	3.1
Oct	<b>9.0</b>	<b>5.5</b>	3.1	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>

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

Notes: 1 Claimant count rates by age are expressed as a percentage of the estimated workforce in the corresponding age groups at mid-1996 for 1996 and 1997, and at the corresponding mid-year estimates for earlier years.

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

## 2.18 UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

											THOUSANDS
	EU average	Major 7 nations (G7)	United Kingdom *	Australia ##	Austria #	Belgium ++	Canada ##	Denmark ++	Finland ++	France ++	Germany # (FR)
STANDARDISED RATE:	SEASONALLY	ADJUSTED (2)									
1992 1993 1994 1995 1996	9.2 10.7 11.1 10.7 10.9	6.9 7.2 7.1 6.8 6.8	10.1 10.4 9.6 8.7 8.2	10.7 10.8 9.8 8.6 8.6	4.0 3.8 3.9 4.4	7.3 8.9 10.0 9.9 9.8	11.2 11.2 10.4 9.5 9.7	9.2 10.1 8.2 7.2 6.9	12.4 16.9 17.4 16.3 15.4	10.4 11.7 12.3 11.7 12.4	6.6 7.9 8.4 8.2 8.9
1996 Sep Oct Nov Dec 1997 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep	10.9 10.8 10.8 10.8 10.8 10.8 10.7 10.7 10.6 10.6	6.8 6.8 6.8 6.8 6.7 6.6 6.7 6.6	8.3 8.1 7.7 7.6 7.4 7.5 7.3 7.1 7.3 7.2 7.2	8.7 8.8 8.5 8.6 8.6 8.8 8.8 8.8 8.7	4.4 4.3 4.3 4.4 4.4 4.4 4.4 4.5 4.5 4.5	9.7 9.5.5 9.5.5 9.6.6 9.6.6 9.6.6 9.5.5	10.0 10.0 10.0 9.7 9.7 9.7 9.3 9.6 9.5 9.1 9.0	6.6 6.5 6.4 6.3 6.7 6.4 6.3 6.3 6.1 6.4 6.3 5.8	14.8 14.8 15.1 14.6 15.2 15.1 15.3 16.3 14.3 12.5 12.6 13.0	12.6 12.6 12.5 12.5 12.5 12.5 12.5 12.6 12.6 12.6	8.9 9.0 9.1 9.2 9.4 9.5 9.5 9.7 9.7 9.7
		SECULIANO (4		V AD ILICTED							10.0
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYE 1996 Oct Nov Dec 1997 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct	D, NATIONAL L	PETINITIONS (I	2025 1930 1883 1815 1748 1711 1654 1600 1545 1495 1474 1464	804 779 792 791 811 803 802 810 778 801 799 792 773	230 228 220 231 232 227 232 236 238 240 237	573 571 570 565 576 577 579 574 580 576 577	1526 1532 1485 1481 1477 1418 1464 1453 1396 1384 1388 1385 1409	233 229 228 232 226 223 223 224 223 224 223 226 221	440 439 435 435 425 420 416 413 408 403 397	3112 3122 3082 3100 3092 3088 3081 3114 3131 3113 3133	4057 4118 4165 4311 4313 4291 4302 4363 4379 4407 4456 4497 4516
% rate: latest month Latest 3 months; change			5.2	8.4	7.1	13.4	9.1	8.0	15.7	12.5	11.8
on previous 3 month			-0.4	-0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.5	0.0	0.3
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYE 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996	D, NATIONAL D	EFINITIONS (1	2779 2919 2639 2326 2122	925 925 939 856 766 783	193 222 215 216 231	473 550 589 597 588	1640 1649 1541 1422 1469	315 345 340 285 242	328 441 453 427 405	2818 2999 3094 2976 3063	2993 3443 3693 3622 3980
1996 Oct Nov Dec 1997 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct			1977 1871 1868 1908 1828 1745 1688 1621 1550 1585 1579 1514 1433	765 737 806 854 906 845 800 792 751 751 765 793 736	214 235 261 302 289 252 236 211 194 193 195	590 579 580 579 572 560 551 537 541 588 607	1397 1447 1412 1578 1566 1530 1493 1469 1378 1431 1394 1258 1300	218 214 214 259 245 237 227 211 203 221 222 380	425 428 468 453 438 424 410 395 421 428 396	3179 3197 3189 3264 3205 3120 3020 2982 2947 2964 3075	3867 3942 4148 4658 4672 4477 4347 4256 4222 4354 4372 4308 4291
% rate: latest month			5.1	8.0	5.8	14.1	8.4	8.0	15.4	N/A	11.2
Latest month: change on a year ago			-1.9	-0.4	0.1	-0.4	-0.8	-0.9	-2.1	N/A	1.1

Notes: 1 The figures on national definitions are not directly comparable due to differences in coverage and methods of compilation.

2 Unemployment as a percentage of the total labour force. The standardised unemployment rates are based on national statistics but have been adjusted when necessary, and as far as the available data allow, to bring them as close as possible to the internationally agreed ILO definitions. The standardised rates are therefore more suitable than the national figures for comparing the levels of unemployment between countries. The OECD are now using Eurostat unemployment rates for all EU countries. Rates for all other countries are calculated by the 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 **	Luxem- bourg #	Nether- lands ++	Norway ++	Portugal #	Spain +	Sweden ##	Switzer- land ++	United States ##
STANDARDISED RATE	: SEASONAL	LY ADJUSTE	D (2)									
19 <b>92</b> 19 <b>93</b>	7.9 8.6	15.4 15.6	9.0	2.2 2.5	2.1 2.7	5.6	5.9	4.2	18.5	5.8	2.9	7.4
994	8.9	14.3	11.4	2.9	3.2	6.6 7.1	6.0 5.5	5.7 7.0	22.8 24.1	9.5 9.8	3.8 3.6	6.8 6.1
995	9.2	12.3	11.9	3.1	2.9	6.9	5.0	7.3	22.9	9.2	3.3	5.6
1996	9.6	11.8	12.0	3.4	3.3	6.3	4.9	7.3	22.1	10.0		5.4
996 Sep		11.5	11.9	3.3	3.3	6.3		7.2	22.0	10.2		5.2
Oct Nov		11.2	12.0 12.0	3.4	3.4	6.2		7.1	21.7	10.0		5.2 5.3
Dec		11.0 10.9	12.0	3.4	3.5 3.6	6.2 6.1	4.7	7.1 7.1	21.7 21.4	10.2 10.6		5.3
997 Jan		10.7	12.1	3.3	3.6	5.9		7.0	21.4	10.6		5.4 5.4
Feb		10.6	12.2	3.3	3.6	5.7	4.1	7.1	21.2	10.9		5.3
Mar Apr		10.6	12.2	3.2	3.6	5.5		7.0	21.1	10.8		5.3
May		10.3 10.2	12.2 12.2	3.3 3.5	3.7 3.7	5.5 5.5	4.4	6.6 6.5	21.0 20.9	10.7		4.9
Jun		10.2	12.1	3.4	3.7	5.6	4.4	6.4	20.9	10.8 10.8		4.8 5.0
Jul		10.2	12.1	3.4	3.8	5.5		6.3	19.9	10.5		4.8
Aug		10.1		3.4	3.8	5.4		6.2	19.8	9.8		4.9
Sep		10.0			3.7	**		6.1	19.9	9.8		4.9
UMBERS UNEMPLOY	ED, NATION	AL DEFINITIO										
996 Oct Nov	183 180	274 269	2729	2270	5.9	431	88		2232		180	7019
Dec	181	267		2180 2220	6.0 6.3	432 427	87 84		2220 2208		184	7187
997 Jan	191	263	2817	2220	6.2	415	82		2198		188 194	7167 7268
Feb	191	260		2280	6.2	399	81		2190		195	7205
Mar	212	261	0004	2190	6.1	389	81		2167		196	7144
Apr May	204 212	257 256	2864	2250 2380	6.4 6.5	386 394	78 78		2160		195	6714
Jun	221	256		2360	6.4	393	72		2124 2123		194 192	6534 6836
Jul	222	255	2731	2320	6.5	387	71		2085		189	6583
Aug Sep		254		2290	6.5	374	73		2075		188	6677
Oct		251 250				353						6752
							3.113,23					
rate: latest month atest 3 months: change	N/A	N/A	12.1	3.4	N/A		3.2		13.0		5.2	4.9
n previous 3 months	N/A	N/A	-0.3	0.1	N/A	4.	-0.2		-0.3		-0.1	-0.0
UMBERS UNEMPLOY	ED NATIONA	AL DEFINITIO	NS (1) NOT	SEASONALLY	ADJUSTED							
992	185	283	2549	1421	2.7	337	114	317	2260	232	92	9384
993	176	294	2335	1656	3.5	417	118	347	2538	356	163	8734
994 995	180 184	282	2561	1920	4.6	485	110	396	2647	340	171	7997
996	185	278 279	2724 2763	2098 2250	5.1 5.7	462 441	102 91	430 468	2449	332	153	7404
					5.7	441	91	468	2275	346	169	7236
996 Oct	173	268	2790	2270	6.0	431	79	457	2235	349	174	6577
Nov Dec	197 211	263 270		2120 2080	6.4	432	77	463	2251	343	183	6816
997 Jan	226	269	2809	2220	6.5 6.9	437 429	79 90	460 471	2216 2257	385 383	192 206	6680
Feb	226	264		2300	6.8	415	84	481	2263	357	206	7933 7647
Mar	227	262		2340	6.4	399	81	472	2228	339	202	7399
Apr May	210 182	256	2875	2310	6.4	381	76	467	2182	318	198	6551
Jun	192	248 255		2440 2290	6.1 5.8	376 378	72 76	452	2124	321	192	6398
Jul	197	259	2668	2240	5.9	378	76 81	435 429	2092 2009	413 486	185 183	7094
Aug		259		2310	5.9	372	79	421	1989	427	181	6981 6594
Sep Oct	-	249				351			2040	326		
OCI		244										
rate: latest month	N/A	N/A	11.6	3.4	N/A	5.3	3.5		12.7	7.7	5.0	4.8
n a year ago	N/A	N/A	-0.1	0.1	N/A	-1.3	-0.9		-1.0	-0.9	0.5	-0.3

# Numbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as percentages of total employees.
Insured unemployed. Rates are calculated as percentages of total insured labour force.
Labour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as a percentage of total labour force.
Labour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as a percentage of the civilian labour force.
N/C No change.
N/A Not available.

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**CLAIMANT COUNT** Flows: standardised, not seasonally adjusted

NITED KINGDOM	INFLOW +				For extra contraction		
onth ending	Male and Fema	ale	Male		Female		
	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	Married
96 Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12	279.0 268.7 257.7	-41.7 -43.2 -30.6	194.7 190.3 189.9	-29.1 -28.7 -22.9	84.3 78.3 67.8	-12.6 -14.6 -7.7	21.1 21.2 17.9
gg7 Jan 9 Feb 13 Mar 13	303.3 292.3 263.4	-18.9 -16.9 -6.1	215.0 206.6 188.2	-8.6 -13.1 -1.9	88.3 85.7 75.1	-10.4 -3.8 -4.3	25.3 23.0 21.4
Apr 10 May 8 Jun 12	270.4 257.0 261.9	-21.0 3.9 6.4	190.2 185.0 186.6	-10.4 5.7 9.0	80.2 71.9 75.3	-10.6 -1.8 -2.7	25.2 20.8 20.5
Jul 10 Aug 14 Sep 11	338.0 289.6 279.8	-26.4 -19.1 -0.9	223.7 194.3 190.6	-9.2 -5.6 1.6	114.3 95.3 89.2	-17.1 -13.6 -2.5	26.3 25.1 22.7
Oct 9	280.6	1.5	196.6	1.9	84.0	-0.3	22.5
NITED KINGDOM	OUTFLOW +						

TED KINGDOM	OUTFLOW +						
nth ending	Male and Fema	ale	Male		Female		
	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	Married
06 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
7 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	352.8	20.7	254.2	17.4	98.5	3.3	28.5
Apr 10	332.5	33.7	237.4	24.1	95.1	9.6	28.5
May 8	330.0	-5.9	238.1	2.9	92.0	-8.8	26.9
Jun 12	322.9	23.1	235.6	19.6	87.3	3.5	24.0
Jul 10	299.9	2.5	215.0	0.5	84.9	2.0	22.3
Aug 14	294.9	6.0	207.1	4.7	87.7	1.4	22.1
Sep 11	350.9	7.2	238.5	13.5	112.4	-6.2	29.1
Oct 9	368.0	-48.1	254.0	-27.1	113.9	-21.0	27.3

int count 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

be are converted to a standard 41/3 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 K. 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.

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

NFLOW	Age group													
Month ending	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages				
MALE				200										
1997 May 8	5.2	16.7	35.7	30.7	23.6	31.7	25.1	9.0	2.7	180.4				
Jun 12	4.9	16.9	38.5	30.8	23.8	31.2	23.9	8.4	2.6	181.1				
Odii 12	1.0	, 0.0								101.1				
Jul 10	4.8	21.8	59.0	35.8	26.1	33.2	25.3	8.6	2.7	217.3				
Aug 14	4.8	19.5	45.5	31.4	23.5	30.8	23.3	7.9	2.4	189.1				
	4.7	22.1	40.4	30.6	22.9	30.3	23.3	8.0	2.3					
Sep 11	4.7	22.1	40.4	30.0	22.5	30.3	20.0	0.0	2.0	184.5				
Oct 9	4.6	19.5	41.4	32.4	23.8	32.1	25.3	9.0	2.8	190.9				
-MALE														
EMALE	0.0	0.1	14.5	10.3	6.6	10.7	11.4	3.4	0.0	00.0				
997 May 8	3.9	9.1			0.0		11.4		0.0	69.8				
Jun 12	3.6	9.4	17.1	10.5	6.8	10.5	11.1	3.4	0.0	72.4				
Jul 10	3.7	14.1	37.1	14.8	8.6	13.6	13.3	3.7	0.0	108.9				
Aug 14	3.5	12.7	25.6	12.8	7.7	13.0	13.1	3.7	0.0	92.0				
Aug 14	0.5	14.9	20.4	11.7	7.4	11.7	11.9	3.4	0.0	92.0				
Sep 11	3.7	14.9	20.4	11.7	7.4					85.2				
Oct 9	3.6	12.2	19.1	11.6	7.3	11.3	11.9	3.6	0.0	80.8				
hanges on a year ea	arlier													
MALE	4.0	10	0.1	1.7	0.8	1.3	0.1	0.0	-0.6					
997 May 8	1.0	1.2 1.9	-0.1	1.7	0.8	1.3	0.1	0.0	-0.0	5.5				
Jun 12	1.3	1.9	0.4	1.7	1.8	1.6	0.7	0.2	-0.3	9.2				
Jul 10	0.9	-0.4	-8.4	-0.4	0.3	0.4	-1.0	-0.1	-0.4	-9.1				
Aug 14	0.9	-0.1	-3.0	-0.9	-0.3	0.0	-1.3	-0.6	-0.7	-6.1				
Aug 14	1.1	0.8	-1.5	0.3	0.6	1.1	-0.8	-0.3	-0.6	0.8				
Sep 11	1.1	0.0	-1.5	0.5	0.0					0.0				
Oct 9	0.7	0.9	-0.9	0.6	0.7	1.7	-1.2	-0.4	-0.5	1.6				
EMALE														
997 May 8	0.7	0.2	-1.3	-0.7	-0.6	-0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	-1.7				
lun 10	0.7	0.6	-1.5	-0.3	-0.3	-0.9	-0.5	0.2	0.0	-1.9				
Jun 12	0.8	0.6	-1.5	-0.3	-0.5	-0.9	-0.5	0.2	0.0	-1.9				
Jul 10	0.9	-1.2	-9.3	-1.6	-1.2	-1.9	-1.4	-0.1	0.0	-15.9				
Aug 14	0.4	-0.5	-3.7	-1.3	-1.6	-3.5	-3.2	-0.5	0.0	-13.8				
		0.3	-2.3	-0.9	-0.4	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	0.0	-2.8				
Sep 11	0.8	0.3	-2.3	-0.9	-0.4	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	0.0	-2.8				
Oct 9	0.6	0.3	-1.6	-0.6	-0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.0	-0.6				

OUTFLOW	Age group									
Month ending	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54 +	55-59 +	60 and over +	All ages
MALE										
1997 May 8	4.3	16.3	44.0	36.8	29.0	38.7	31.6	13.6	4.8	219.1
Jun 12	4.5	16.9	44.8	37.0	29.2	38.6	30.7	11.8	4.2	217.6
Jul 10	4.1	15.6	43.4	34.4	27.1	35.8	27.9	10.4	3.5	202.3
Aug 14	3.8	15.3	44.8	33.1	25.7	34.2	26.2	9.5	3.2	195.9
Sep 11	4.6	19.6	52.4	38.4	29.4	38.4	29.0	10.0	3.5	225.4
Oct 9	4.6	23.1	56.4	40.9	30.8	40.3	30.2	10.6	3.6	240.7
FEMALE										
1997 May 8	3.2	9.8	19.0	12.6	8.2	12.6	13.9	5.3	0.2	84.9
Jun 12	3.5	9.6	18.5	12.0	7.9	12.0	13.1	4.5	0.2	81.1
Jul 10	3.0	9.4	20.1	11.8	7.3	11.7	12.2	4.0	0.1	79.5
Aug 14	2.8	9.6	23.8	11.7	7.4	11.4	11.7	3.7	0.1	82.2
Sep 11	3.7	12.7	30.1	15.3	9.4	14.8	14.7	4.4	0.1	105.3
Oct 9	3.6	15.1	29.3	15.2	9.5	14.3	14.9	4.7	0.1	106.8
Changes on a year	earlier									
MALE 1997 May 8	0.9	0.9	-2.0	-1.6	-1.0	-1.3	-1.6	-2.2	-0.8	-8.6
Jun 12	1.5	2.2	1.1	1.6	1.2	1.4	0.6	-0.6	-0.7	8.3
Juli 12	1.5	2.2		1.0	1.2	1.4	0.0	-0.0	0.7	
Jul 10	1.2	0.8	-2.9	-1.5	-0.7	-0.8	-0.8	-0.6	-1.0	-6.3
Aug 14	1.1	1.4	-1.6	-0.6	-0.1	0.3	-0.5	-0.8	-0.9	-1.8
Sep 11	1.3	2.3	-0.4	1.2	1.4	2.2	0.7	-0.2	-0.9	7.5
Oct 9	0.5	-1.6	-11.0	-4.2	-2.9	-2.3	-2.6	-1.0	-1.2	-26.0
FEMALE										
1997 May 8	0.7	0.0	-3.4	-1.8	-1.3	-2.7	-2.4	-0.4	-0.1	-11.6
Jun 12	1.2	0.8	-0.7	-0.2	-0.2	-0.6	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.2
							0.6	0.2	-0.1	-0.5
Jul 10	0.8	0.6	-1.6	-0.7	-0.7	0.4	0.6 0.7	0.3	-0.1	-1.4
Aug 14	0.7	0.2	-2.4 -2.1	-0.6	-0.4	0.3		0.2 -0.3	-0.1 -0.1	-7.4
Sep 11	1.1	1.2	-2.1	-0.8	-1.0	-2.8	-2.7	-0.3	-0.1	-1.4
Oct 9	0.4	-20	-84	-3.2	-2.2	-2.2	-1.2	-0.1	-0.1	-18.9

Flows figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard 4 ½ week month. The outflows, for older age groups in particular, are affected by the exclusion of non-computerised records from this table. Those who attend ES local offices only quarterly, who are mainly age 50 and over, cease to be part of the computerised records.

CLAIMANT COUNT 2.23

Claim history: interval between claims 2.23

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

	Onnow	s (per cent)					Oi	nflows (thous	ands)				
nterval (weeks)	Female		Male		All		Fe	male		Male		All	
In less Net 4 and up to 13 Net 13 and up to 26 Net 26 and up to 39 Net 39 and up to 52 Net 52 and up to 104 No pravious Claims	1	14 11 8 6 5 7 16 33 100		18 18 12 8 5 9 13 17		17 16 11 7 5 8 14 22 100		32.4 26.7 18.7 13.7 12.0 17.2 36.5 76.6 233.7		94.2 95.7 62.6 39.8 27.2 45.9 70.8 92.1 528.3		126.6 122.4 81.3 53.5 39.2 63.0 107.3 168.7 762.0	
NFLOWS	GOVERN	MENT OFFIC	E REGIONS										
nerval (weeks)	North East	North West	Merseys	Yorkshire and the ide Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	Eastern	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
PER CENT													
or less yer 4 and up to 13 yer 13 and up to 26 yer 26 and up to 39 yer 39 and up to 52 yer 32 and up to 52 yer 32 and up to 104 yer 104 yo previous Claims	18 18 11 7 4 7 13 21	18 16 11 7 5 8 14 22 100	19 14 10 7 5 7 16 21	18 16 10 6 5 8 14 22 100	17 15 11 6 5 8 15 24	15 16 10 7 4 9 16 23 100	17 16 11 7 5 8 14 24 100	15 17 11 7 5 8 14 23 100	15 15 11 7 4 9 14 24 100	17 17 11 7 5 9 13 21	16 16 11 8 5 8 15 22 100	16 16 11 8 9 8 13 20	17 16 11 7 5 8 14 22 100
THOUSANDS													
for less  Wer 4 and up to 13  Wer 13 and up to 26  Wer 26 and up to 39  Wer 39 and up to 52	8.2 7.9 5.0 3.2 1.9	14.0 12.7 8.4 5.3	4.8 3.6 2.4 1.8	14.5 12.5 8.0 5.0	8.6 7.6 5.4 3.2	10.2 10.8 6.9 4.5	9.2 8.6 5.9 3.7	15.5 16.9 11.4 7.6	10.7 10.6 7.4 5.0	9.3 9.5 6.1 3.7	7.0 6.8 4.6 3.3	14.9 15.0 9.9 7.3	126.6 122.4 81.3 53.5

JUVOS cohort is a 5% sample of computerised claims.

'Latest' claims in this table started between 11 April 1997 and 10 July 1997 inclusive.

'Previous' claims in this table must have started after 9 April 1987.

The widest 95% Confidence Interval for the regional percentages is +/- 2.3 percentage points (Merseyside).

The widest 95% Confidence Interval for the male/female percentages is +/-0.9 percentage points.

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

By sought and usual occupation 2.24
United Kingdom as at October 9 1997

ITED KINGDOM	SOC Sub-	Usual occi	upation					Sought occ	cupation				
	major groups	Men		Women		All		Men		Women		All	
scription	groups	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cen
porate managers and administrators nagers/proprietors in agriculture		30.2	2.8	8.0	2.3	38.2	2.7	32.5	3.0	9.2	2.7	41.7	2.9
nd services	16-17	15.7	1.5	4.5	1.3	20.2	1.4	16.0	1.5	4.9	1.4	20.9	1.5
nce and engineering professionals	20-21	12.0	1.1	1.8	0.5	13.8	1.0	14.6	1.4	2.6	0.8	17.3	1.2
th professionals	22	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.1	1.0	0.1
hing professionals	23	10.8	1.0	9.8	2.9	20.6	1.4	11.6	1.1	10.7	3.1	22.3	1.6
r professional occupations nce and engineering	24-29	8.2	0.8	3.3	1.0	11.5	0.8	10.0	0.9	4.5	1.3	14.5	1.0
ssociate professionals	30-32	12.1	1.1	1.7	0.5	13.7	1.0	15.4	1.4	0.0	0.7	477	
th associate professionals rassociate professional	34	1.3	0.1	2.8	0.8	4.1	0.3	1.6	0.1	2.2 3.4	0.7 1.0	17.7 4.9	1.2 0.3
cupations	33&35-39	34.6	3.2	15.3	4.5	49.9	3.5	44.1	4.1	20.6	6.1	64.7	4.6
cal occupations	40-44&49	97.6	9.0	56.3	16.5	153.9	10.8	123.8	11.4	69.1	20.3	192.9	13.6
etarial occupations	45-46	1.6	0.1	14.9	4.4	16.5	1.2	1.7	0.2	16.9	5.0	18.7	1.3
d construction trades	50	63.2	5.8	0.5	0.1	63.7	4.5	66.5	6.1	0.5	0.2	67.0	4.7
d engineering trades	51-52	34.7	3.2	0.5	0.2	35.3	2.5	37.1	3.4	0.6	0.2	37.7	2.7
skilled trades	53-59	91.3	8.4	7.3	2.2	98.6	6.9	98.5	9.1	7.6	2.2		
ective service occupations	60-61	14.4	1.3	0.8	0.2	15.2	1.1	15.6	1.4	1.0		106.0	7.5
onal service occupations	62-69	40.5	3.7	43.3	12.7	83.7	5.9	44.4	4.1		0.3	16.6	1.2
ers, brokers and sales	02 00	40.5	0.7	40.0	12.7	03.7	5.9	44.4	4.1	52.7	15.5	97.1	6.8
presentatives	70-71	11.8	1.1	2.1	0.6	13.8	1.0	12.7	1.2	2.3	0.7	15.0	1.1
r sales occupations	72-73&79	41.2	3.8	44.2	13.0	85.4	6.0	51.1	4.7	59.0	17.3	110.0	7.7
strial plant and machine operators,						00.1	0.0	01.1	7.7	55.0	17.0	110.0	1.1
ssemblers	80-86&89	46.7	4.3	12.5	3.7	59.3	4.2	48.2	4.5	12.6	3.7	60.8	4.3
ers and mobile machine operators	87-88	73.4	6.8	1.9	0.6	75.3	5.3	88.3	8.2	2.6	0.8	90.9	6.4
occupations in agriculture,			0.0	1.0	0.0	75.0	5.0	00.0	0.2	2.0	0.0	90.9	0.4
restry&fishing	90	11.4	1.1	2.0	0.6	13.4	0.9	12.3	1.1	2.6	0.8	14.9	1.0
relementary occupations revious occupation/	91-99	304.6	28.2	48.0	14.1	352.6	24.8	320.2	29.6	48.9	14.4	369.1	26.0
Dught occupation unknown		100.0	44.4	50.0	47.0	100 1			- 55				
I Cocupation unknown		123.8 1,081.6	11.4	58.6 <b>340.3</b>	17.2	182.4 1,421.9	12.8	14.9 1,081.6	1.4	5.3 <b>340.3</b>	1.5	20.1 1,421.9	1.4

we: Excludes clerically operated claims.

Not seasonally adjusted.

## **REDUNDANCIES IN GREAT BRITAIN**

													THOUSANDS
		1994 Sum	1994 Aut	1994 Win	1995 Spr	1995 Sum	1995 Aut	1995 Win	1996 Spr	1996 Sum	1996 Aut	1996 Win	1997 Spr
Now in employmen (found new job since	t All e redunda	19 ncy)	61	53	87	80	82	77	74	84	76	67	77
Not in employment	All	145	129	66	133	130	131	148	133	124	109	119	129
All people	AII Men Women	194 132 62	190 129 61	119 80 39	220 137 82	210 132 78	<b>213</b> 135 78	225 149 75	207 143 64	208 136 72	<b>185</b> 116 69	186 123 63	<b>206</b> 140 66

Note: 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

## 2.33 REDUNDANCIES BY REGION

	Great Britain	Northern	Yorkshire and Hum- berside	East Midlands	East Anglia	South East	South East excluding Greater London		South West	West Midlands	North West	Wales	Scotland
Redundancies (thousands)													
All Winter 1995 Spring 1996 Summer 1996 Autumn 1996 Winter 1996 Spring 1997	225 207 208 185 186 206	16 11 13 *	19 16 19 20 13 20	16 13 17 15 18	13	70 61 55 58 54 61	40 39 39 37 40 40	30 22 16 21 15 21	16 17 16 15 12	17 22 19 15 19 18	23 26 25 19 25 24	10 11 13 *	25 21 23 22 23 18
Redundancy rates (redundar	ncies per 1,	,000 employe	es)										
Mill Winter 1995 Spring 1996 Summer 1996 Autumn 1996 Winter 1996 Spring 1997	10 9 9 8 8	14 10 11 *	10 8 10 11 7	10 8 10 9 10	15	10 9 8 8 8	999896	11 8 6 8 6 8	9 10 9 8 6 7	8 11 9 7 9	10 11 11 8 10 10	10 11 13 *	13 11 11 11 11 11

## 2.34 REDUNDANCIES BY AGE

Ages	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 and over	All ages
Redundancies (thousands) Winter 1995 Spring 1996 Summer 1996 Autumn 1996 Winter 1996 Spring 1997	56 41 47 41 39 39	59 49 48 52 48 50	43 46 45 31 39 48	33 44 42 38 38 41	34 27 25 22 22 22 28	225 207 208 185 186 206
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employed Winter 1995 Spring 1996 Summer 1996 Autumn 1996 Winter 1996 Spring 1997	16 12 13 11 11	10 8 8 9 8 8	8 9 9 6 7 9	7 9 9 8 8 8	14 11 11 9 9	10 9 9 8 8

## **REDUNDANCIES BY INDUSTRY**

SIC 1992 #	Agriculture & fishing	Energy and water	Manufactur- ing	Construction	Distribution, hotels & restaurants	Transport	Banking, finance &	Public admin, education & health	Other services
	(A,B)	(C,E)	(D)	(F)	(G,H)	(1)	insurance (J,K)	(L,M,N)	(O,P,Q)
Redundancies (thousands)			Market Land		Marine Service				
Winter 1995	*	*	66	30	44	15	34	16	*
Spring 1996	*	*	64	24	42	14	27	14	10
Summer 1996	*	*	64	20	43	12	31	20	11
Autumn 1996		*	44	20	44	12	28	19	*
Winter 1996			56	23	37	15	26	17	*
Spring 1997	*	*	61	25	43	17	28	19	*
Redundancy rates (redundan	cies per 1.000 em	olovees)							
Winter 1995	*		14	30	10	11	11	3	*.
Spring 1996	*		14	30 26	10	10	9	3	8
Summer 1996	*		14	21	10	8	10	3	10
Autumn 1996	*	*	9	20	10	8	9	3	*
Winter 1996	*	*	12	23	8	10	8	3	*
Spring 1997	*	*	13	26	g	12	q	3	*

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

## 2.36 REDUNDANCIES BY OCCUPATION

soc	Managers and administrators	Professional	Associate professional and technical	Clerical and secretarial	Craft and related	Personal and protective services	Sales	Plant and machine operatives	Other
Redundancies (thousands)									
Winter 1995	32		12	33	36	14	24	41	23
Spring 1996	27	15	10	33	30	16	20	30	23
Summer 1996	33	11	12	28	37	17	23	30	16
Autumn 1996	26	11	11	28	30	15	19	22	20
Winter 1996	22		11	30	31	16	-17	32	19
Spring 1997	26	*	12	32	43	14	15	36	19
Redundancy rates (redundar	ncies per 1,000 em	ployees)							
Winter 1995	10		6	9	16	6	13	18	12
Spring 1996	8	7	5	9	14	6	11	14	12
Summer 1996	10	5	6	8	17	7	12	14	9
Autumn 1996	8	5	6	8	14	6	10	10	11
Winter 1996	7	*	5	8	14	6	9	15	10
Spring 1997	8	*	6	9	19	5	7	17	10

DECEMBER 1997

LABOUR MARKET TRENDS

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

UNITED

									THOUSAN
М	UNFILLED V	ACANCIES		INFLOW		OUTFLOW		of which PL	ACINGS
WI	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 months ende
Annual averages	127.8 158.0 182.8 225.8			185.6 211.4 223.5 203.0		183.7 208.1 222.5 196.9		138.1 160.6 170.9 139.0	
ct	190.7	-2.4	3.3	231.2	2.4	231.9	3.1	179.7	2.0

KINGE	2014									
KINGL	JOM	Level	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended
1993 1994 1995 1996	) Annual ) averages	127.8 158.0 182.8 225.8			185.6 211.4 223.5 203.0		183.7 208.1 222.5 196.9		138.1 160.6 170.9 139.0	
1995	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
	Jan	263.1	-3.2	0.2	204.1	0.6	213.5	6.6	150.0	6.1
	Feb	271.6	8.5	1.0	243.4	4.6	236.6	5.2	160.6	5.1
	Mar	275.3	3.7	3.0	250.4	8.2	255.6	7.1	173.1	4.4
	Apr	274.6	-0.7	3.8	238.2	11.4	240.3	8.9	163.7	4.6
	May	274.3	-0.3	0.9	239.0	-1.5	239.0	0.8	163.2	0.9
	Jun	282.9	8.6	2.5	225.9	-8.2	217.7	-12.6	141.1	-10.7
	Jul	285.1	2.2	3.5	224.2	-4.7	224.6	-5.2	137.5	-8.7
	Aug	292.1	7.0	5.9	218.6	-6.8	210.2	-9.6	120.2	-14.3
	Sep R	300.2	8.1	5.8	228.2	0.8	214.8	-1.0	124.7	-5.5
	Oct P	312.2	12.0	9.0	225.7	0.5	214.6	-3.3	116.1	-7.1

Note: Vacancies notified to and placings made by Jobcentres do not represent the total number of vacancies/engagements in the economy. Latest estimates suggest that about a third of 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 1/2 week month.

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

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

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

		North East	North West	Mersey- side	Yorkshire and the		West Midlands	Eastern	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
1005					Humber			-			_					
1995	Nov Dec	6.4 6.5 6.4	19.5 19.4 18.8	4.2 4.2 4.1	13.9 13.7 13.6	13.3 13.0 12.5	16.7 16.7 15.9	14.6 15.0 14.3	17.5 18.1 18.8	22.0 22.7 23.3	15.9 16.1 15.9	14.0 14.1 13.5	24.2 23.9 23.7	183.2 184.6 180.9	7.5 7.4 7.4	190.7 192.0 188.3
1996	Jan	6.4	18.9	4.1	13.8	12.5	16.0	14.5	18.4	23.7	15.5	13.4	23.5	180.1	7.2	187.3
	Feb	6.6	18.7	4.0	13.9	12.7	16.0	14.6	19.5	24.1	15.4	13.2	23.5	180.9	7.0	187.9
	Mar	6.8	19.4	4.5	14.6	13.0	16.5	15.3	21.0	24.8	16.6	13.5	23.1	187.9	7.2	195.1
	Apr	6.6	19.0	4.8	15.0	13.0	16.5	14.6	21.6	26.4	17.0	13.3	22.9	190.0	7.0	197.0
	May	7.2	20.2	4.7	15.3	13.1	17.4	16.3	25.1	25.7	17.3	13.4	23.4	198.3	6.8	205.1
	Jun	7.9	21.5	4.6	15.7	13.7	18.5	17.3	28.3	27.7	18.9	14.0	24.4	212.0	6.8	218.8
	Jul	8.4	23.3	4.7	16.6	14.4	19.5	17.9	30.1	28.9	19.4	14.6	25.8	223.4	6.7	230.1
	Aug	8.8	22.7	5.0	17.9	14.9	19.8	18.6	31.8	29.5	20.0	15.1	26.0	230.5	6.5	237.0
	Sep	9.5	23.8	5.2	19.4	16.5	20.6	19.6	34.5	30.7	21.6	15.7	27.6	246.8	6.8	253.6
	Oct	9.9	25.3	5.3	19.6	17.4	21.5	21.1	37.0	32.2	22.0	16.0	28.6	255.8	6.8	262.6
	Nov	9.7	25.4	5.9	19.8	18.1	21.6	21.5	39.5	32.4	22.9	15.7	28.7	261.1	7.6	268.7
	Dec	9.6	25.1	5.7	19.0	18.4	21.7	22.2	38.6	32.3	23.0	15.7	28.2	259.2	7.1	266.3
1997	Jan	9.3	24.5	5.8	19.1	17.9	21.2	22.0	38.0	31.6	23.0	15.8	28.0	256.5	6.6	263.1
	Feb	9.8	25.7	6.0	20.3	18.6	21.9	23.9	36.9	33.0	24.1	17.1	28.5	265.0	6.6	271.6
	Mar	10.0	25.5	6.1	20.8	18.7	22.5	23.1	36.0	35.2	25.1	17.3	28.7	268.8	6.5	275.3
	Apr	9.9	25.1	6.2	20.9	18.7	23.1	22.1	35.9	34.1	25.8	17.6	28.8	268.3	6.3	274.6
	May	10.2	24.6	6.7	20.8	19.0	23.1	21.5	35.5	34.5	25.1	17.9	28.7	267.7	6.6	274.3
	Jun	10.3	26.7	6.9	20.9	19.4	23.5	22.8	35.5	34.7	27.0	18.2	30.2	276.1	6.8	282.9
	Jul	10.4	27.3	7.1	21.2	19.7	24.0	23.0	35.5	34.3	26.1	18.3	31.6	278.4	6.7	285.1
	Aug	10.5	29.8	7.1	21.4	20.3	23.9	24.0	35.8	34.1	25.8	18.8	33.8	285.3	6.8	292.1
	Sep R	10.6	31.0	7.1	21.9	21.4	24.2	25.3	36.5	34.8	26.7	19.0	34.8	293.2	7.0	300.2
	Oct P	10.6	31.5	7.1	22.4	23.9	24.5	27.0	37.4	37.5	27.3	19.6	36.3	305.1	7.1	312.2

See footnote to *Table 3.1.*P The latest national and regional seasonally adjusted vacancy figures are provisional and subject to revision, mainly in the following month.

R Revised.

Note: Data for standard statistical regions have been withdrawn from this table, but are available on request from the Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 0171-533 6176.

## **VACANCIES** Government Office Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres and careers offices: not seasonally adjusted

-				The second second second									THE RESERVE		and the same of the same	COAITE
500		North East	North West	Mersey- side	Yorkshire and the Humber		West Midlands	Eastern	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
acan	cies at Jobo													100000		
993	)	4.9	13.7	3.2	9.9	8.8	8.9	10.2	10.0	15.3	9.6	9.6	18.5	122.7	4.0	126.6
994	) Annual	5.6	16.8	3.6 4.0	11.8 13.5	10.8 12.8	12.2 15.3	13.0 14.8	13.1 16.5	20.8 22.8	12.4 14.4	11.2 13.3	19.8 23.2	150.3 175.6	5.0 5.8	155.4 181.2
995 996	) averages	6.4 8.1	18.7 22.0	4.9	16.7	14.9	18.9	17.8	28.9	28.2	19.2	14.5	25.6	219.6	5.6	225.1
996	Oct	10.9	28.1	6.0	21.7	19.7	24.0	23.3	39.6	35.9	23.7	17.3	30.8	281.1	6.1	287.2
	Nov Dec	10.4 9.1	27.0 24.0	6.3 5.5	20.9 18.1	19.4 18.0	23.1 21.0	22.6 21.2	41.3 38.6	34.6 30.8	23.2 21.3	16.2 14.5	29.8 27.2	274.7 249.2	6.6 6.0	281.3 255.2
	Jan	8.6	22.3	5.3	17.3	16.2	19.3	19.6	36.5	28.0	19.9	14.2	24.9	232.1	5.4	237.5
	Feb Mar	9.0 9.4	23.5 24.2	5.6 5.7	18.7 19.6	17.1 17.7	20.3 21.4	21.7 21.7	35.1 35.0	29.3 32.5	21.9 24.1	15.9 16.8	25.9 27.2	244.1 255.3	5.5 5.6	249.5 260.8
	Apr	9.6	24.6	6.1	20.8	18.3	22.6	22.0	35.4	34.0	26.3	17.6	28.7	265.9	5.4	271.3
	May Jun	10.0 10.4	24.8 27.6	6.6 7.0	20.4 21.1	18.7 19.7	23.0 23.8	21.8 23.7	34.9 35.6	34.2 36.2	25.9 28.8	18.2 19.2	28.7 31.4	267.2 284.5	5.7 5.9	272.9 290.4
	Jul	10.5	26.9	7.0	21.3	19.4	24.3	23.2	34.9	35.0	27.0	18.5	32.1	280.1	5.6	285.8
	Aug Sep	10.6 11.7	29.5 33.6	7.2 7.7	21.8 23.9	20.0 23.0	23.5 25.6	23.9 27.4	34.6 37.9	34.2 38.0	26.0 28.6	19.0 20.4	34.5 37.8	284.6 315.6	5.6 6.4	290.3 322.0
	Oct	11.7	35.0	7.8	25.0	26.5	27.6	29.5	41.0	41.4	29.3	20.9	39.3	335.1	6.9	342.0
	cies at care	ers office	s		0.4	0.0	0.0				0.5	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	7.0
993 994	) Annual	=	_	=	0.4	0.3	0.8		1.7		0.5 0.7	0.1	0.5	6.6 6.5	0.6	7.2 7.2
995	) averages	_	_	_	0.4	0.4	0.6	_	0.8	_	0.8	0.2	0.6	6.8	0.7	7.5
996	)	0.2	1.0	0.1	1.3	0.5	1.4	1.4	2.0	2.3	0.9	0.2	0.6	11.9	0.8	12.7
996		0.2	1.1	0.2	2.2	0.6	1.3	1.7	3.4	2.2	1.1	0.3	0.8	14.9	1.0	15.8
	Nov Dec	0.2	1.2 1.1	0.2	1.8 1.4	0.5 0.5	1.2 0.9	1.5 1.4	2.9 3.0	2.0	1.1	0.2	0.6 0.5	13.4 11.9	1.1	14.5 12.9
	Jan	0.1	1.0	0.1	1.3	0.5	1.0	1.3	0.5	1.9	0.9	0.2	0.5	9.4	0.9	10.2
	Feb Mar	0.2	1.4 1.6	0.2 0.2	1.5 1.7	0.6 0.6	1.1	1.4 1.2	3.1 3.2	2.1	0.9 1.1	0.2	0.6 0.7	13.1 12.8	0.9	14.0 13.6
	Apr	0.2	2.0	0.2	1.9	0.7	1.2	1.7	3.0	2.8	1.2	0.3	0.7	15.9	0.8	16.7
	May Jun	0.2	2.0 1.3	0.2	1.9	0.7 0.6	1.2 1.0	1.7 1.7	3.0 2.6	2.1	1.2 1.1	0.3 0.4	0.7 1.1	15.2 14.1	0.9	16.0 15.0
	Jul	0.3	2.0	0.4	1.6	1.0	1.4	1.7	4.4	3.8	1.7	0.4	1.0	19.7	0.9	20.6
	Aug Sep	0.3	2.1 1.8	0.3 0.3	1.8 1.9	0.6 0.6	0.8	2.2 1.8	5.7 3.0	3.7 2.3	1.7 1.3	0.3 0.4	1.2 1.1	20.7 15.7	0.9 1.0	21.5 16.7
	Oct	0.3	1.9	0.2	2.3	0.7	0.8	2.0	5.5	3.0	1.3	0.3	0.9	19.2	1.1	20.3

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.

Data for standard statistical regions have been withdrawn from this table, but are available on request from the Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 0171-533 6176.

Annual averages for vacancies at careers offices for GORs are unavailable prior to 1996.

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

## LABOUR DISPUTES Stoppages of work

United Kingdom	12 month	s to Septen	nber 1996	12 month	s to Septem	ber 1997
SIC 1992	Stop- pages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stop- pages	Workers involved	Working days los
Agriculture, hunting,		27		1 3 1 1 1		3 5 7 7
forestry and fishing	1	100	100	The state of	1-31	
Mining and quarrying	4	400	1,400	3	900	2,600
Manufacturing of:		100	1,400		300	2,000
food, beverages and						
tobacco;	6	1,100	9,200	6	3,000	7,300
textiles and textile	0	1,100	3,200	0	3,000	7,300
products;	11	9,300	4,800	1	100	700
leather and leather		3,500	4,000		100	700
products;						
wood and wood						
products;						
pulp, paper and paper	or		4		-	-
products; printing	1	100	4.500			
and publishing;		100	4,500			
coke,refined petrolei						
products, nuclea		0.500	0.100			
fuels;	2	2,500	8,400	1	3,000	9,000
chemicals, chemical						
products and ma						
made fibres;	3	1,700	4,900	-	-	-
rubber and plastics;	3	200	1,000	1	100	200
other non-metallic						
mineral products	; 1	100	300	3	1,000	6,900
basic metals and						
fabricated metal						
products;	11	1,000	7,000	4	200	3,600
machinery and						
equipment nec;	9	3,200	6,700	8	700	7,600
electrical and						
optical equipmen		1,200	2,100	6	800	3,600
transport equipment;	17	19,400	22,300	23	19,700	75,000
manufacturing nec.	2	600	9,900	4	1,400	11,700
lectricity, gas and					.,	,
water supply	-	-	-		-	-
Construction	11	3,300	11,000	4	1,900	2,800
Vholesale and retail					1,000	2,000
trade; repairs	-	-	-	1	+	#
lotels and restaurants	4	500	10,100			"
ransport, storage and			.0,.00			
communication	71	151,100	904,300	64	23,300	47,800
inancial intermediation	1	100	100	3	30,100	19,100
eal estate, renting and		100	100	0	50,100	13,100
business activities	6	400	600	1	+	#
ublic administration and		400	000		+	#
defence	25	49,200	206,000	20	31,200	E2 200
ducation	26	3,600	18,400	42	133,400	52,300
ealth and social work	10	3,800		9		146,100
ther community, social		3,000	9,600	9	7,400	13,000
personal service	aria					
activities	10	1 300	2,000	10	1 600	F F00
Il industries	10	1,300	2,000	10	1,600	5,500
and services						

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 working days lost.

Stoppages: September 1997			
United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	6	1,000	1,100
of which, stoppages:  Beginning in month  Continuing from earlier months	5 1	1,000 *	1,000

\* All directly involved.

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

## Stoppages in progress: cause

United Kingdom	12 months to	September 1997	
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels	75	136.800	234.900
extra wage and fringe benefits	13	37,200	33,400
Duration and pattern of hours worked	13	4,300	6.900
Redundancy questions	38	41,100	68,100
Trade union matters	10	1.100	2,700
Working conditions and supervision	11	16,800	29,400
Manning and work allocation	28	18,800	32,500
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	23	3,800	7,100
All causes	211	259,800	414,800

Stoppages of work: summary 4.2

United	d Kingdom	Number of stoppages		Number of workers (000)		Working days lost in a period (000)	all stoppages in progess in
		Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	All involvement in period	All industries and services	All manufacturing industries
994 1995 1996		203 232 230	205 235 244	107 170 353	107 174 364	278 415 1303	58 65 97
994	Sep Oct Nov Dec	12 16 17 15	19 19 19 21	5.4 6.9 5.5 8.4	9.6 9.9 6.9 10.4	19.6 14.5 17.0 22.6	2.6 1.1 3.8 4.8
1995	Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	12 16 16 22 24 16 25 24 24 13 21	15 19 17 26 29 23 29 31 35 25 34	14.7 20.9 7.0 18.1 26.1 2.5 16.5 9.9 4.7 4.0 21.7 24.4	17.9 22.1 19.0 20.4 29.8 4.3 16.9 10.5 13.4 10.4 29.0	24.3 18.0 28.3 33.9 51.3 16.0 32.2 18.5 24.5 30.6 77.2 59.6	4.5 0.3 1.3 5.4 11.1 5.4 1.6 3.0 1.6 7.3 13.5 9.9
1996	Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jun Jul Sep Oct Nov Dec	10 26 16 18 14 32 14 25 19 20 24	24 36 27 27 23 43 28 33 29 26 34 23	5.6 6.3 4.2 6.1 2.5 138.6 6.5 22.4 5.4 3.8 124.4 27.1	17.1 9.8 5.1 8.3 4.1 140.4 127.2 135.7 120.7 16.5 127.1 28.8	51.3 36.0 15.2 13.2 7.6 241.0 148.6 442.2 121.9 39.3 162.1 24.9	5.9 2.7 9.3 3.5 0.6 8.7 7.6 3.5 8.4 13.7 23.0 9.8
1997	Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep	20 12 23r 26 20 18r 13 12r 5	30 27 36r 36r 32 24r 15r 6	19.2 5.8 25.7r 13.4 9.4 3.8r 9.1r 4.4 1.0	20.5 8.1 32.1 14.9 14.1 5.3r 10.0r 6.0 1.0	24.4 13.9 36.4r 47.7r 35.9 13.3r 10.2r 5.7r	11.4 3.7 4.4r 27.5r 19.2 6.5r 4.2r 2.0r

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

United Kingdom	Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	Manufactur- ing	Construction	Wholesale & retail trade; repairs; hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage & commun- ication	Finance, real estate, renting & business activities	Public administrat- ion and defence	Education	Health and social work	Other community, social and personal service activities
SIC 1992	A,B	C,E	D	F	G,H	1	J,K	L	M	N	O,P,Q
1994 1995 1996		1 1 2	58 65 97	5 10 8	1 6 5	110 120 884	7 10 11	11 95 158	70 67 129	5 16 8	11 23 3
1994 Sep Oct Nov Dec		0.3 0.3 0.5	2.6 1.1 3.8 4.8 10.2	0.3		13.0 3.5 1.4 6.4	1.1	0.3	1.8 9.5 9.8	0.1	0.6 0.1 1.0
Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec		0.1 0.1 1.0 0.2 0.1	4.5 0.3 1.3 5.4 11.1 5.4 1.6 3.0 1.6 7.3 13.5 9.9	5.0 0.9 0.2 0.7 0.1 0.3 2.4 0.5	0.2 0.1 0.1 0.1 - - 1.3 2.2 2.0	13.6 1.0 1.7 11.8 24.0 0.8 18.5 4.9 4.4 7.8 27.9 4.1	2.5 6.5 0.1 0.7 0.1	1.0 0.9 - 0.6 2.8 1.1 0.6 7.7 8.0 9.0 26.4 36.7	5.3 6.9 20.1 13.9 4.5 0.6 1.5 5.5 1.6 4.3 2.8	0.3 0.9 0.8 0.1 2.6 4.4 3.7 0.1 3.4	6.2 0.2 0.8 0.1 6.4 9.1 0.1 0.1 0.4
1996 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	0.1	1.3	5.9 2.7 9.3 3.5 0.6 8.7 7.6 3.5 8.4 13.7 23.0 9.8	5.2 0.1 2.5 0.1 0.2	2.2 2.2 0.3	9.2 2.8 0.2 1.8 0.9 221.0 135.7 394.0 98.9 1.6 16.1 1.5	0.2 0.2 0.2 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1	33.0 21.8 1.8 3.7 3.9 8.1 4.0 44.6 13.0 23.0 0.6 0.1	0.9 0.4 1.0 1.1 2.1 2.9 1.1 0.3 0.1 117.1 1.5	0.1 0.5 0.5 	0.2 0.5 0.5 
Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep	finitional page at the	2.1	11.4 3.7 4.4r 27.5r 19.2 6.5r 4.2r 2.0r <b>0.4</b>	1.1		0.5 1.9 3.8 4.6 5.4 2.9r 5.4 3.5r <b>0.6</b>	9.0 - - - - - 0.1r	0.3 19.4 4.0 4.5 0.2	2.6 0.7 6.9 8.0 5.2 3.8 0.2	0.3 4.5 1.8 0.5 - - -	0.6 2.8 0.1 - - 0.2 0.2

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

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

GREA SIC 1	T BRITAIN 992		economy ns 01-93)			Manufac (Divisio	cturing inc ns 15-37)	dustries			ion indus ns 10-41)	tries			industrie	S	
		Actual	Seasona	ally adjuste	ed	Actual	Seasona	ally adjust	ed	Actual	Seasona	ally adjuste	ed	Actual	Seasona	ally adjuste	ed
				Per cen over pr 12 mon				Per cen over pr 12 mon				Per cen over pro 12 mont				Per cen over pro 12 mont	evious
1990=	=100				Under- lying *				Under- lying *				Under- lying *				Unde
1993 1994 1995 1996	) Annual ) averages )	118.5 123.2 127.4 132.3				120.5 126.2 131.9 137.8				121.0 126.9 132.4 138.1				117.5 121.7 125.1 129.7			
1993	Jan	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 ½
	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 ¼
	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 ¾
	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 ¾	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 ¾	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 ½	121.8	121.0	4.9	4 3/4	122.4	121.6	5.0	4 ¾	118.3	117.7	3.3	2 ¾
	Aug	118.2	118.9	3.3	3 ¼	119.5	121.2	3.8	4 1/2	119.9	121.5	4.0	4 ½	117.3	117.7	2.8	2 ¾
	Sep	118.0	119.2	3.1	3	120.1	121.9	4.6	4 1/4	120.6	122.3	4.8	4 ½	116.8	118.0	2.4	2 ¼
	Oct Nov Dec	118.4 120.0 121.6	119.7 120.4 120.5	2.1 3.3 3.2	3 3 3 1/4	121.3 122.4 123.5	122.1 122.6 122.5	3.8 4.1 3.9	4 ½ 4 4 ¼	121.7 123.1 124.1	122.6 123.3 123.3	3.8 4.3 4.0	4 ½ 4 ¼ 4 ¼ 4 ¼	116.9 118.7 120.8	118.5 119.0 119.5	1.4 2.6 2.9	2 1/4 2 1/2 2 3/4
1994	Jan	120.3	121.2	3.6	3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	122.6	123.7	4.7	4 ½	123.3	124.3	4.8	4 ½	119.2	119.8	3.1	3 ½
	Feb	122.0	122.2	4.3	3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	123.5	123.6	4.2	4 ¾	123.9	124.1	4.2	4 ¾	121.7	121.8	4.6	3 ½
	Mar	124.9	121.8	3.9	4	128.4	124.7	5.0	4 ¾	128.4	125.2	4.8	4 ¾	123.6	120.4	3.9	4
	Apr	121.6	121.7	3.5	3 ¾	124.6	124.7	4.6	4 3/4	125.1	124.9	4.5	4 ¾	120.3	120.6	3.2	3 ½
	May	123.5	123.3	4.6	4	125.6	125.4	4.4	4 1/2	129.3	129.0	7.2	4	121.0	120.9	3.4	3 ¾
	Jun	123.0	123.0	3.9	3 ¾	126.2	125.8	4.5	4 1/4	126.4	125.9	4.3	4 ¼	121.3	121.6	3.8	3 ½
	Jul	124.0	123.3	3.8	3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	126.9	126.1	4.2	4 ½	127.3	126.5	4.0	4 ½	122.5	121.9	3.6	3 ½
	Aug	122.8	123.7	4.1	3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	125.0	126.9	4.8	4 ½	125.5	127.4	4.9	4 ¼	121.4	122.1	3.7	3 ½
	Sep	122.7	124.1	4.1	3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	125.6	127.6	4.7	4 ¾	126.1	128.1	4.7	4 ½	121.0	122.4	3.7	3 ½
	Oct Nov Dec	122.9 124.0 127.0	124.4 124.6 125.8	3.9 3.5 4.4	3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	127.2 128.5 130.8	128.2 128.9 129.5	5.0 5.1 5.7	4 ¾ · · 5 5	127.5 128.7 131.2	128.6 129.1 130.1	4.9 4.7 5.5	4 ½ 4 ¾ 5	120.9 121.8 125.5	122.6 122.3 124.2	3.5 2.7 3.9	3 1/4 3 2 3/4
	Jan	124.8	125.7	3.8	3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	128.4	129.6	4.8	5 1/4	129.2	130.3	4.8	5 ½	123.1	123.7	3.2	2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
	Feb	125.9	125.9	3.0	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	130.4	130.2	5.3	5	131.1	130.9	5.5	5	123.8	123.8	1.6	2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
	Mar	130.3	126.5	3.8	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	134.5	130.4	4.5	5 1/4	134.6	130.9	4.5	5 ½	128.9	125.2	4.0	2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
	Apr	126.2	126.3	3.8	3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	131.1	131.1	5.1	4 ¾	131.4	131.2	5.0	4 ¾	123.8	124.0	2.8	3
	May	127.0	126.8	2.8	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	131.1	131.2	4.6	4 ¾	131.6	131.5	2.0	4 ¾	125.0	124.8	3.2	2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
	Jun	126.8	127.0	3.2	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	131.8	131.5	4.5	4 ½	132.6	132.2	5.0	4 ¾	123.9	124.4	2.3	2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
	Jul Aug Sep	127.9 126.6 126.6	127.2 127.8 128.1	3.2 3.3 3.2	3 ½ 3 ¼ 3 ¼ 3 ¼	133.2 130.2 130.5	132.2 132.4 132.7	4.9 4.3 4.0	4 ½ 4 ¼ 4	133.6 130.8 131.3	132.7 133.0 133.4	4.9 4.4 4.2	4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	125.3 124.5 124.0	124.7 125.4 125.5	2.3 2.7 2.6	2 ½ 2 ½ 2 ½
	Oct	127.2	128.8	3.6	3 ½	132.3	133.6	4.2	4	132.9	134.2	4.4	4 1/4	124.4	126.2	2.9	2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
	Nov	128.3	129.0	3.6	3 ½	133.2	133.7	3.8	4	133.7	134.2	4.0	4	125.9	126.5	3.5	2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
	Dec	130.6	129.4	2.8	3 ½	136.1	134.6	3.9	4	136.2	135.0	3.7	4	128.3	127.0	2.2	3
	an Feb Mar	128.9 130.8 135.5	129.9 130.6 131.1	3.3 3.7 3.7	3 ½ 3 ¾ 3 ¾	133.6 136.4 140.7	134.9 135.8 136.2	4.1 4.4 4.4	4 ½ 4 ¼ 4 ¼ 4 ¼	134.1 136.8 140.9	135.3 136.2 136.7	3.8 4.1 4.5	4 4 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	126.9 128.2 133.3	127.5 128.1 129.2	3.1 3.5 3.2	3 3½ 3½
	Apr May Jun	131.4 131.0 131.6	131.6 130.8 131.9	4.1 3.2 3.9	3 ¾ 3 ¾ 3 ¾	136.7 136.4 137.5	136.5 136.7 137.3	4.2 4.2 4.4	4 ½ 4 ¼ 4 ¼ 4 ¼	137.2 136.8 137.7	136.9 137.0 137.4	4.4 4.1 4.0	4 ½ 4 4	128.9 128.3 128.7	129.0 128.1 129.4	4.0 2.6 4.0	3 ½ 3 ½ 3 ½
	Jul Aug Sep	133.1 131.3 131.9	132.4 132.7 133.4	4.1 3.9 4.2	4 4 4	139.0 136.1 136.6	137.9 138.4 139.0	4.3 4.6 4.7	4 ½ 4 ½ 4 ½	139.2 136.3 137.0	138.2 138.6 139.2	4.2 4.2 4.4	4 4 ½ 4 ½	130.3 128.8 129.0	129.8 129.9 130.6	4.0 3.6 4.0	3 ¾ 3 ¾ 3 ¾ 3 ¾
	Oct	131.9	133.6	3.7	4	137.6	139.2	4.2	4 ½	138.0	139.5	3.9	4 ½	129.0	130.9	3.7	4
	Nov	133.5	134.2	4.0	4 ½	139.5	139.9	4.7	4 ¾	139.9	140.3	4.5	4 ½	130.4	131.1	3.6	4
	Dec	137.1	135.7	4.9	4 ¾	143.1	141.3	5.0	4 ¾	143.4	142.0	5.2	4 ¾	134.2	132.9	4.6	4 1/2
1	Jan	135.2	136.3	4.9	4 ¾	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 ¾
	Feb	136.3	136.0	4.1	4 ½	142.9	142.0	4.6	4 1/2	142.9	142.0	4.3	4 1/4	133.6	133.5	4.2	5
	Mar	141.7	136.9	4.4	4 ½	146.7	141.9	4.2	4 1/2	146.5	142.0	3.9	4 1/4	140.1	135.6	5.0	4 ¾
1	Apr	136.9	137.0	4.2	4 ½	142.2	141.9	4.0	4 ½	142.7	142.4	4.0	4 1/4	134.6	134.6	4.3	4 3/4
	May	136.4	136.3	4.2	4 ¼	142.3	142.7	4.4	4 ½	142.9	143.2	4.5	4	133.3	133.0	3.9	4 1/2
	Jun	137.0	137.4	4.2	4 ¼	143.5	143.4	4.4	4 ¼	143.4	143.3	4.2	4 1/4	134.1	134.9	4.3	4 1/2
1	Jul	138.8	138.1	4.3	4 ½	144.5	143.4	3.9	4 ½	144.9	143.8	4.0	4 1/4	135.9	135.4	4.3	4 ½
	Aug	137.3	138.8	4.6	4 ½	142.1	144.6	4.4	4 ½	142.0	144.6	4.3	4	134.9	136.1	4.8	4 ½
	Sep P	<b>137.4</b>	138.9	4.1	4 ½	<b>142.0</b>	<b>144.5</b>	<b>3.9</b>	4	<b>141.9</b>	<b>144.2</b>	<b>3.6</b>	4	<b>134.7</b>	<b>136.3</b>	4.4	4 ½

1 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. 2 Figures on a 1988=100 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette*, September 1993. 3 The Index has been reclassified from SIC 1980 to SIC 1992, in common with other economic series in the national accounts. Figures on a SIC 1980 basis were last publication 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.

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- · Expenditure at constant 1990 prices
- expenditure and saving
- · Fixed investment in dwellings and other borrowing
- Consumer credit: net lending
- Workforce in employment/
- · Retail Price Index



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

GREA SIC 1	AT BRITAIN 992	Agricul- ture and forestry (E&W)	Mining and quarries	Food products; beverages and tobacco	Textiles	Clothing leather and footwear	Wood, wood products and other manu'ing	Pulp, paper products printing and publish-	Chemicals and chemical products	Rubber and plastic products	Other non- metallic mineral products	Basic metals	Fabric'd metal products (excl. machin- ery)	Machinery and equip- ment n.e.c.
1990=	100	(01,02)	(10-14)	(15,16)	(17)	(18,19)	n.e.c. (20,23,36,37	ing (21,22)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
1993 1994 1995 1996	) Annual ) averages	117.7 121.5 126.4 133.7	126.1 136.2 139.0 142.2	125.0 130.6 136.2 140.9	123.2 128.7 132.7 138.8	117.7 123.6 129.3 134.1	114.5 120.0 123.9 131.2	118.9 123.6 128.5 133.9	121.2 125.6 131.7 137.1	122.6 128.4 133.7 137.7	115.3 120.6 124.8 128.7	115.6 123.7 131.8 137.8	119.2 127.4 133.4 139.0	122.7 128.2 134.3 139.8
1993	Jan	109.7	122.5	120.4	119.0	115.2	110.7	114.5	119.4	118.1	112.2	117.8	114.9	120.3
	Feb	108.9	122.2	123.9	119.3	117.1	114.0	115.4	119.2	120.8	114.3	108.9	115.6	121.5
	Mar	113.0	125.9	129.2	121.2	116.0	114.9	118.8	130.4	124.1	114.1	111.0	118.3	124.5
	Apr	114.4	126.3	123.3	121.5	116.9	112.2	117.3	118.6	120.2	114.2	116.0	120.3	121.0
	May	114.7	125.0	125.9	123.4	117.1	116.6	118.5	118.9	122.5	114.8	113.5	120.1	121.5
	June	118.6	126.1	123.7	125.8	118.7	114.2	119.5	120.9	123.8	117.4	112.4	120.4	123.5
	July	124.1	128.1	123.9	123.8	120.5	115.5	119.0	120.2	124.0	115.9	123.8	120.3	124.0
	Aug	134.7	123.2	123.5	124.0	117.4	113.2	119.4	118.5	120.9	115.9	110.5	119.1	121.1
	Sep	126.0	125.3	123.2	124.4	118.8	114.4	120.8	118.6	123.3	115.8	114.8	118.9	122.6
	Oct	121.2	126.8	123.6	125.4	118.0	114.2	120.6	119.2	123.4	115.3	124.4	120.0	123.6
	Nov	117.8	128.5	129.0	125.3	117.5	116.1	121.1	124.4	123.3	116.0	113.8	120.9	124.9
	Dec	108.7	133.5	130.3	125.4	119.1	118.3	122.1	126.5	126.2	118.1	117.8	121.1	124.4
1994	Jan	112.6	131.5	126.0	124.8	119.6	114.9	120.2	123.2	124.4	116.9	122.4	121.4	125.2
	Feb	112.5	129.4	126.2	125.4	122.9	120.4	119.9	124.1	125.0	118.4	114.8	125.3	126.7
	Mar	121.6	132.2	137.4	129.0	125.4	118.9	124.5	134.4	129.4	120.2	118.9	126.5	130.3
	Apr	117.1	132.9	127.8	127.1	123.8	116.6	120.8	123.1	126.4	120.6	126.8	124.0	127.7
	May	119.4	189.4	129.6	127.8	123.1	121.1	123.4	123.0	130.2	121.2	119.4	126.9	128.3
	June	121.3	131.1	129.3	130.7	123.5	118.4	125.0	126.4	128.9	122.5	118.2	128.3	127.1
	July	127.7	133.2	129.9	130.9	121.8	119.5	122.9	123.8	129.8	123.1	138.7	127.3	127.9
	Aug	134.9	126.9	130.1	128.1	122.3	120.2	123.3	122.0	126.6	119.5	120.5	126.3	126.3
	Sep	130.6	129.4	129.1	128.2	123.3	119.5	125.2	123.7	128.6	120.0	121.2	129.0	127.8
	Oct	124.7	129.6	129.7	130.2	124.9	119.7	124.8	123.7	129.3	120.4	133.1	130.3	129.0
	Nov	119.4	131.1	135.7	130.3	124.7	123.9	125.9	126.7	130.7	121.3	122.6	131.1	130.3
	Dec	115.9	137.5	136.5	132.2	128.0	127.1	127.1	133.6	131.6	123.6	128.1	132.4	131.2
1995	Jan	118.1	139.7	132.7	129.3	126.8	119.1	124.7	128.5	130.3	121.5	133.8	128.4	129.9
	Feb	114.7	142.2	132.4	131.0	128.2	124.5	125.8	134.0	132.2	124.3	124.7	132.3	131.7
	Mar	122.4	141.0	142.7	134.0	130.9	122.7	129.3	141.8	135.0	125.0	128.0	137.0	135.2
	Apr	129.5	135.7	133.3	130.7	128.0	121.6	128.6	129.4	132.8	124.6	139.9	132.4	131.7
	May	124.9	137.6	135.4	133.6	129.5	124.6	127.9	129.0	134.5	124.6	126.6	133.6	133.0
	June	120.7	144.3	134.3	134.1	128.8	122.4	131.4	131.5	133.5	125.6	127.2	133.6	134.8
	July	123.0	134.5	136.1	133.4	127.8	123.7	128.9	129.7	135.4	127.5	148.7	134.0	136.2
	Aug	141.0	135.8	135.8	132.3	128.6	122.8	127.5	127.2	132.4	123.0	124.4	131.4	133.0
	Sep	143.5	138.2	133.8	131.5	129.5	123.0	129.5	128.0	133.4	124.0	125.3	133.6	134.6
	Oct	135.1	140.9	134.0	132.6	129.7	123.9	129.2	128.2	133.5	124.7	143.2	134.1	136.5
	Nov	122.9	141.0	140.6	134.1	130.9	125.9	128.8	131.1	134.6	124.9	126.7	135.8	136.6
	Dec	121.2	137.1	142.7	135.2	132.3	132.1	129.8	141.9	136.8	127.5	133.4	135.0	138.8
	Jan	116.0	142.1	136.5	132.5	131.6	126.8	129.8	133.2	133.5	125.1	137.2	134.7	136.2
	Feb	123.1	144.8	137.0	133.9	134.8	132.4	131.3	134.5	137.8	126.9	133.1	137.3	140.6
	Mar	133.1	148.9	145.9	136.9	134.3	129.7	135.9	149.2	139.1	129.3	132.8	142.3	142.1
	Apr	129.6	144.2	138.0	135.7	132.9	128.9	132.0	135.8	136.9	129.8	146.0	137.8	138.8
	May	133.8	140.5	139.6	137.9	133.3	131.5	132.6	134.4	137.1	128.8	132.5	136.6	139.0
	June	126.8	136.5	139.0	144.1	134.9	131.1	136.7	136.7	138.0	128.6	132.8	138.6	139.5
-	July	134.1	139.3	142.9	140.3	133.6	131.7	133.2	136.8	137.4	131.1	151.8	138.6	141.1
	Aug	151.4	134.4	140.3	138.3	132.8	128.4	133.1	133.0	136.7	127.7	132.9	138.1	137.8
	Sep	153.1	140.4	138.9	139.2	135.1	130.7	134.6	134.2	137.4	128.1	133.6	140.1	138.7
	Oct	136.4	140.8	138.3	141.7	135.1	131.5	134.4	134.3	137.9	128.8	144.3	139.9	138.7
	Nov	130.5	146.3	146.9	141.7	134.9	132.3	135.2	137.2	139.5	129.9	135.7	142.1	141.8
	Dec	135.9	148.4	147.4	143.8	136.4	138.8	137.9	145.6	141.3	130.8	141.3	142.4	143.1
1	Jan	123.1	147.6	140.2	139.9	137.1	132.0	136.4	138.0	139.7	129.2	144.8	140.6	139.5
	Feb	128.6	147.1	142.7	141.1	141.8	138.9	137.3	141.2	141.9	130.4	137.0	144.2	145.0
	Mar	137.7	152.6	155.4	143.5	143.2	137.4	140.3	155.4	145.2	133.8	141.4	148.3	145.1
1	Apr	136.0	150.7	146.0	142.1	140.1	133.7	138.3	140.8	140.5	133.1	147.1	142.3	143.6
	May	136.4	149.5	144.4	142.5	138.9	138.8	139.6	139.6	142.2	133.2	140.1	142.6	143.8
	Jun	129.5	143.2	143.6	145.3	140.8	138.0	140.7	143.3	142.5	135.2	137.1	142.8	145.9
1	Jul	141.6	151.6	148.1	144.5	139.8	136.8	139.1	141.3	144.0	134.4	151.7	145.0	146.0
	Aug	156.5	141.3	145.9	145.1	138.2	133.6	140.3	139.3	142.2	133.4	135.8	143.7	143.3
	Sep P	<b>160.8</b>	<b>141.4</b>	<b>143.0</b>	<b>144.9</b>	<b>140.5</b>	<b>135.9</b>	<b>141.0</b>	<b>139.7</b>	<b>143.6</b>	<b>134.3</b>	<b>139.5</b>	<b>145.2</b>	<b>142.2</b>

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 nest); 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).

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

Electr- ical and optical equip- ment	Trans- port equipment	Elec- tricity, gas and water supply	Constr- uction	Whole- sale trade	Retail trade and repairs	Hotels and rest- aurants	Trans- port, storage and communi- cation +	Finan- cial inter- media- tion	Real estate renting and business activities	Public adminis- tration services	Education health and social work	Other services #	GRE	AT 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 averages
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 )	
132.9	133.2	133.6	123.5	124.4	118.3	122.3	128.2	133.4	119.3	126.0	124.6	129.5	1995 )	
140.2	140.4	138.7	127.8	130.2	123.2	125.3	132.5	140.5	124.3	128.7	128.5	136.1	1996 )	
117.8	114.9	120.5	114.9	113.5	110.9	115.7	119.1	113.8	111.0	117.2	118.7	118.6	1993	Jan
119.1	117.3	121.1	114.6	114.3	110.4	117.4	116.7	119.1	111.2	118.4	118.5	118.1		Feb
122.7	120.4	121.9	119.0	117.4	113.8	117.7	118.7	127.6	116.6	117.8	118.7	117.8		Mar
120.1	117.7	122.9	116.5	115.9	111.6	116.8	117.5	117.5	114.6	117.6	118.5	118.5		Apr
123.4	118.4	121.7	115.9	113.3	111.2	118.1	119.2	118.3	112.7	119.5	119.3	118.1		May
122.2	120.7	121.5	119.0	112.8	113.8	118.1	120.6	116.5	111.2	120.1	119.7	114.3		June
122.8	122.1	125.2	116.5	119.6	113.2	117.3	120.9	118.5	112.8	119.5	122.3	114.4		July
120.9	118.8	122.7	115.2	113.6	111.3	117.2	118.2	116.5	112.3	120.3	124.4	114.1		Aug
120.5	118.6	122.5	114.9	111.5	112.3	119.6	118.7	117.3	110.8	119.5	121.8	114.9		Sept
122.5	119.9	124.1	115.3	113.4	111.8	116.4	119.3	117.5	112.6	120.2	120.2	115.8		Oct
123.7	120.5	127.3	117.3	115.2	111.6	116.8	122.1	124.0	113.7	121.1	120.4	119.5		Nov
124.1	121.2	125.2	118.8	117.8	115.5	124.4	127.2	123.1	118.5	120.4	119.9	123.9		Dec
124.2	121.6	124.4	116.9	115.4	115.1	116.1	123.5	123.5	113.9	120.6	120.1	121.5	1994	Jan
124.6	122.5	124.9	117.9	118.5	115.1	117.4	120.7	143.8	114.2	123.1	119.7	119.7		Feb
130.1	126.7	125.0	120.6	124.2	117.7	119.6	124.3	144.8	115.5	123.3	120.2	121.6		Mar
124.9	124.6	125.6	118.2	119.9	116.5	118.8	123.1	123.9	115.6	121.5	120.8	119.3		Apr
127.1	125.2	124.4	119.0	119.0	115.8	120.9	122.7	126.6	115.5	123.2	121.8	121.4		May
127.9	127.3	125.3	122.2	117.7	118.1	119.5	122.0	126.2	116.1	122.9	123.6	121.7		June
128.0	127.6	126.3	121.5	120.3	116.7	120.0	128.1	125.3	116.9	122.9	125.4	122.0		July
126.7	125.4	131.9	119.2	118.2	115.9	119.2	122.8	122.0	116.2	124.3	126.2	122.0		Aug
126.1	125.4	129.7	119.9	117.5	115.5	119.2	124.1	120.8	114.7	124.5	124.9	121.6		Sept
127.4	129.1	128.9	119.3	118.1	113.7	119.0	124.9	123.0	115.2	123.5	123.3	124.2		Oct
128.8	129.5	128.5	122.1	118.3	113.8	122.2	125.2	127.3	115.4	125.9	121.7	126.8		Nov
131.0	131.9	130.5	122.8	122.2	117.1	127.0	130.6	129.7	120.7	126.8	127.1	128.3		Dec
129.6	129.7	129.8	120.7	119.2	117.5	121.0	126.3	131.4	117.7	125.3	121.8	126.7	1995	Jan
133.6	131.8	130.1	120.8	121.8	115.6	123.5	124.5	137.3	118.0	126.9	121.9	125.3		Feb
135.7	136.7	130.6	123.7	129.3	121.2	119.7	129.5	163.4	120.4	127.5	121.5	126.0		Mar
131.3	135.4	132.6	122.0	123.7	116.6	123.7	127.8	129.9	119.6	124.3	123.3	126.0		Apr
133.3	131.8	132.1	122.9	122.0	118.2	122.8	126.2	129.9	119.0	124.7	122.9	155.4		May
132.4	133.3	133.3	126.4	124.3	119.3	119.9	126.3	130.3	118.5	125.5	124.1	123.2		June
133.8	133.7	138.4	125.6	124.1	118.3	121.8	130.9	131.3	118.3	125.7	126.8	127.1		July
131.8	131.1	135.8	122.1	125.1	119.4	121.7	127.1	126.1	117.6	125.5	128.0	126.9		Aug
131.0	130.9	134.8	123.6	122.8	117.8	120.8	127.5	125.5	117.0	126.9	126.4	127.8		Sept
132.1	133.5	134.0	123.2	122.8	117.1	121.6	128.8	128.1	119.2	126.7	125.7	127.6		Oct
134.2	134.4	134.7	125.4	127.5	117.9	121.8	130.3	131.8	120.1	126.1	126.3	131.7		Nov
136.5	135.7	136.8	126.1	130.1	120.7	128.7	133.5	136.0	125.9	126.5	126.4	130.8		Dec
136.0	133.8	134.2	124.6	126.7	119.5	122.5	130.4	137.4	121.7	126.7	125.6	132.2	1996	Jan
141.9	136.5	134.6	125.8	129.8	119.1	124.6	129.2	141.5	124.3	127.8	127.4	131.8		Feb
140.6	149.2	135.4	129.7	134.8	125.7	123.8	132.5	172.9	125.3	129.0	125.5	131.1		Mar
138.5	139.2	137.3	126.4	127.8	122.3	122.8	131.3	143.1	125.1	127.6	126.9	134.5		Apr
139.3	138.2	139.2	126.1	128.7	122.2	124.8	130.9	133.9	123.5	128.4	128.5	135.8		May
138.7	140.4	140.6	128.5	129.6	125.5	123.7	131.4	135.2	124.6	127.1	128.5	132.9		June
140.1	141.9	141.4	128.3	130.6	125.5	126.6	134.7	137.5	124.0	128.6	130.3	136.6		July
138.9	139.4	141.2	125.3	129.4	122.9	125.1	130.3	132.1	123.8	128.3	131.5	137.5		Aug
138.8	138.1	138.9	128.4	127.4	124.1	123.3	133.4	131.6	121.3	129.7	130.6	139.3		Sep
138.9	141.7	140.2	127.3	129.3	121.6	125.3	132.3	134.6	123.7	130.1	128.9	137.9		Oct
141.0	142.0	138.9	130.5	130.0	123.2	126.3	135.4	138.1	124.2	130.7	128.5	140.8		Nov
149.1	144.4	142.4	132.1	137.9	126.9	134.4	138.3	147.6	130.4	130.5	129.7	142.4		Dec
142.5	142.1	141.2	129.6	133.6	124.5	127.4	136.9	152.5	129.7	130.4	129.5	143.4	1997	Jan
151.0	145.2	138.8	130.1	136.0	123.8	129.4	133.8	152.6	129.7	131.3	130.1	143.4		Feb
149.9	150.4	138.0	133.2	140.5	130.8	129.6	135.9	187.0	139.6	131.2	130.2	145.1		Mar
145.1	144.9	141.9	129.8	133.7	126.7	126.3	136.7	157.5	131.3	130.3	131.0	140.2		Apr
146.2	144.9	145.7	132.2	133.7	127.3	130.1	136.8	140.0	130.8	130.9	131.2	147.0		May
148.0	146.1	143.0	134.2	134.6	131.0	129.7	136.6	143.5	131.2	130.6	131.5	143.4		Jun
149.2	146.7	143.4	134.6	136.2	129.6	131.9	147.0	144.2	130.2	130.7	133.1	145.5		Jul
146.2	145.4	140.4	132.6	135.1	128.3	131.0	136.2	141.4	131.1	133.5	134.8	149.7		Aug
144.9	<b>144.9</b>	<b>140.4</b>	<b>135.6</b>	<b>134.0</b>	<b>129.8</b>	<b>129.3</b>	<b>139.5</b>	<b>140.2</b>	<b>128.2</b>	<b>133.0</b>	<b>134.1</b>	<b>148.8</b>		Sep P

Excluding sea transport.

Excluding private domestic and personal services.

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

UNITED KINGDOM		Manufacturing		Energy and water supply	Production industries	Construction	Whole econor	my
SIC 1992 1990=100			Per cent change from a year earlier					Per cent change from
	1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996	85.5 87.4 89.5 93.8 100.0 105.2 105.5 105.0 104.5 108.4 114.1	4.0 2.1 2.4 4.8 6.6 5.2 0.3 -0.5 -0.4 3.7 5.3	76.2 84.9 95.2 96.2 100.0 111.3 113.0 105.6 97.8	75.0 79.4 84.6 93.7 100.0 101.3 105.2 103.8 100.6	70.2 71.7 77.6 90.7 100.0 107.7 104.1 99.2 98.9	73.0 76.7 82.3 90.6 100.0 106.8 110.4 110.2 109.5 111.3 113.0	a year earlier  4.6 5.1 7.2 10.2 10.4 6.8 3.4 -0.1 -0.7 1.6 1.6
	1992 Q2 Q3 Q4 1993 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 1994 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 1995 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 1996 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 1997 Q1 Q2 Q3	105.5 105.4 105.0 103.4 104.5 105.9 106.1 104.4 104.2 105.3 106.8 107.7 108.3 110.7 112.4 113.7 114.6 115.8 116.2	-0.1 -0.6 -0.5 -2.4 -1.0 -0.5 1.0 -0.3 -1.6 -0.8 2.3 3.4 3.9 5.1 5.2 5.5 5.9 4.7 3.3 2.9 2.1				111.0 110.4 110.1 109.6 110.4 110.6 110.3 110.3 110.9 109.6 110.5 111.0 111.1 112.4 112.2 113.4 114.2 115.4 115.4 115.4	4.7 2.6 1.3 -0.5 -0.6 0.2 0.3 0.5 -1.2 -1.4 -0.7 0.3 1.7 1.9 2.6 1.5 1.1 2.1 1.6 2.8 2.7
	1995 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	106.8 106.4 107.3 107.8 107.6 107.8 108.6 107.8 108.4 109.6 110.1	2.3 2.2 2.5 3.3 3.5 3.3 4.6 3.7 4.8 5.1					
	1996 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	111.8 112.6 112.9 113.8 113.5 113.8 114.2 114.9 114.8 115.0 115.8	4.6 5.8 5.3 5.5 5.5 5.1 6.6 4.9 5.2 3.9					
	1997 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep	116.0 116.2 116.3 115.8 117.7 117.5 116.5 117.6 117.2	3.8 3.2 2.9 1.8 3.7 3.3 2.0 2.3					
ree months ending:	1994 Dec 1995 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	105.3 106.0 106.5 106.8 107.1 107.5 107.7 108.0 108.1 108.3 108.6 109.4 110.7	-0.8 0.7 2.0 2.3 2.7 3.1 3.4 3.8 3.9 4.0 4.4 5.1					
	1996 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	111.4 112.2 112.4 113.1 113.4 113.7 113.8 114.3 114.6 114.9 115.2	5.1 5.3 5.5 5.4 5.4 5.4 5.8 5.8 5.8 5.8					
	1997 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep	116.2 116.3 116.2 116.1 116.6 117.0 117.2 117.2	4.3 3.7 3.3 2.7 2.8 2.9 3.0 2.5 <b>2.1</b>					

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

Wages and salaries per unit of output.

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

## Selected countries: index of wages per head: manufacturing (manual workers) 5.9

	reat ritain ,2)	Belgium (7,8)	(8)	Denmark (6,8)	France (4)	Germany (FR) (4)	Greece (8)	Irish Republic (8)	Italy (4)	Japan (2,5)	Nether- lands (4)	Spain (2,8,9)	Sweden (6,8)	United States (8,10)
nnual averages 991 992	108.2 115.4	105 110	104.8 108.4	104.5	104.6	106.6	117	105	109.8	103.5	104.0	108.2	105.5	103
993 994	120.5 126.2	114 117	110.7 112.5	107.9 110.6 113.2	108.7 111.1 113.4	114.2 120.4 123.9	133 147 166	110 117 118	115.7 120.0 124.0	104.6 104.7	108.3 111.8	108.2 116.5 124.4	110.3 113.9	106 108
995 <b>996</b>	131.9 137.8	118 120	114.1 117.7	117.6 <b>122.4</b>	116.1 <b>119.0</b>	128.0 134.7	188 204	123 126	127.8 130.1	106.9 110.4 <b>113.1</b>	113.7 115.0 117.2	130.1 136.4 <b>143.6</b>	118.6 124.9 133.1	111 114 <b>118</b>
luarterly averages 995 Q2 Q3	131.3 132.4	118.0	113.5	119.1	115.5	126.3	186.0	119.0	126.7	111.4	114.9	135.4	124.5	114
Q4	134.0	118.0 118.0	114.1 115.3	117.6 118.2	116.3 116.8	129.3 131.4	190.0 196.0	120.0 123.0	128.7 129.5	108.5 111.0	115.3 115.3	137.0 139.2	126.0 127.9	115
996 Q1 Q2 Q3	135.6 136.8 138.4	120.0 120.0 121.0	115.4 116.9 118.4	120.4 124.3 122.3	117.1 118.1 119.3	134.1 134.7 134.9	198.0 202.0 206.0	122.0 124.0	128.8 129.3	112.2 113.2	116.3 116.7	140.7 143.0	129.6 135.1	116 118
Q4 997 Q1	140.1	121.0	120.0	122.7	119.8	135.2	210.0	124.0 126.0	130.9 131.6	113.8 113.5	117.4 118.2	144.4 145.9	133.0 134.8	118 120
Q2 Q3	142.7 144.2	121.0	118.9		120.6 121.3	135.2 136.7		::	133.9 134.2	118.0 116.3	119.4 120.1	147.2 149.0	136.7 138.8	120 121
onthly 995 Mar	130.4		113.2					119.0						
Apr May Jun	131.1 131.2 131.5	118.0	113.4 113.5	118.6	115.7	126.3			126.5 126.6 126.7	110.9 111.1 110.5	115.0 115.1 115.1	::	121.4 124.4 122.2	113 113 113
Jul Aug	132.2 132.4		113.5 113.0 114.3	117.6	116.3	129.3		119.0	126.7 128.5	116.8 106.1	115.1 115.5		125.1 127.2	114 114
Sep Oct Nov	132.7	118.0	114.7 114.8		116.8	131.4		120.0	128.5 129.2 129.4	106.2 111.0 111.4	115.5 115.5 115.5		123.8 126.8	114
Dec	133.7 134.6	118.0	114.9 116.3	118.2				123.0	129.5 129.5	110.8 110.5	115.4 115.5		126.8 127.1 129.7	115 115 116
996 Jan Feb	134.9 135.8		115.2 115.7	120.4	117.1	134.1			128.8 128.8	110.2 112.9	116.2 116.4		129.3	117
Mar Apr May	136.2 136.5 136.7	120.0	115.4 115.2	1010	118.1	134.7		122.0	128.8 129.1	113.0 112.8	116.4 116.7		129.3 130.4 134.5	116 116 118
Jun Jul	137.3	120.0	116.8 118.7 117.2	124.3	119.3	134.9	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	124.0	129.2 129.5	112.7 114.2	116.7 116.8		136.1 134.7	117
Aug Sep	138.4 139.0	121.0	118.5 119.5	122.3		134.9		124.0	130.9 130.9 130.9	112.6 114.7 114.0	117.4 117.4 117.4		134.3 131.6	118 118
Oct Nov Dec	139.2 139.9 141.3	121.0	119.3 120.5 120.1	122.7	119.8	135.2			131.4 131.5	114.2 113.6	118.1 118.2		133.2 132.5 134.6	119 118 119
97 Jan	140.6		118.7		120.6	135.2		126.0	131.8	112.7 121.6	118.2		137.2	121
Feb Mar Apr	142.0 141.9 141.9	121.0	119.7 119.2	- ::			•		133.8 134.0	116.3 116.0	119.2 119.5 119.6		135.8 135.8 138.5	120 120
May Jun	142.7		118.6 120.2 118.0		121.3	136.7	::		134.1 134.1	115.8 115.8	120.0 120.1	•••	137.2 140.6	121 121 121
Jul Aug	143.4 144.6		117.5		122.6			• • •	134.3 135.4 135.4	117.4 116.3	120.3 121.2		138.7 138.0	121 121
Sep P creases on a year nual averages	144.5 earlier						•			115.5		::	::	121
91 92 93	8 7	5 5	5 3	4 3	5 4	7 7	17 13	5 4	10 5	4	4 4	8	6	3
94 95	5 5 5	3 3 1	2 2 1	2 2 4	2 2 2	5 3	11 13	6	4 3	0 2	3 2	8 7 5	5 3 4	3 3 2 3
96	4	2	3	4	2	3 5	13	4 2	3 2	3 2	1 2	5 <b>5</b>	5 7	3 4
arterly averages 95 Q1 Q2	5 5	2 2	0	3 4	2	2	13	2	3	4	1	4	4	2
Q3 Q4	4 4	3 0	2 2	4 4	2 2 2	3 4 5	15 13 13	2 3 4	2 4	3	1	5 5	5 6	3 4
96 Q1 Q2	4	2	2	4	2	7	11	3	2	2	2	6 5	6 7	2
Q3 Q4	5	2 3 3	3 4 4	4 4 4	2 3 3	7 4 3	9 8 7	4 3	2 2	2 5	2 2	6 5	9	3 4 3
97 Q1 Q2	4	1	3		3	1		2	2	5	3	5 5	5	4
Q3	4	::	2	::	3	1	::		4	3	3	4	5 3	3 3
nthly 95 Apr	5		1		2	2			2	4	1			
May Jun Jul	4 5 5		1 1	4	2			2	2 2	3	1		5 2 6	2 2 3
Aug Sep	4		3	4	2	4		1	3	8	1		6	3 3
Oct Nov Dec	4 4 4		2 2	4	2	5		3	4 4 4	2 2 1		::	7	3
6 Jan	4		2			-		4	4	5	i		6 7	3 3
Feb Mar	4 4		2 2	4	2	7		3	2 2	-1 2	1	::	7 7	4 3
Apr May	4		2	5	2	7			2 2 2	2 2 2	1 1		7 8	3 4
Jun Jul Aug	4 4 5	2	5 4 4		3	4		4	2 2	-2 6	1 2		11 8 6	4 4 4
Sep Oct	5 4	3	4 4	4	3	3		3	2	8	2 2		6 5	4 3
Nov Dec	5 5	3	5 3	4				2	2 2 2	3 3 2	2 2 2		4	3
7 Jan Feb	4 5		3 3		3	1			4	10	3		6 5	3
Mar Apr	4 4	i	3		3	··· i	::	::	4 4	3 3	3 3		5	3 4
May Jun	4 4 4		3 -1						4 4 4	3 3	3 3		2 3	3
Jul			0		3	Charles and the San Control			3	3	3		3	3

Source: OECD - Main Economic Indicators. Employment and Earnings Division, ONS. Customer helpline: 01928 792442.

Wages and salaries on a weekly basis (all employees).
 Seasonally adjusted.
 Males only.
 Hourly wage rates.
 Monthly earnings.

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

## **RETAIL PRICES** Summary of recent movements

		All items (RPI)		All items exclu	ıding				
				Mortgage inter payments (RPI		Mortgage inter and indirect ta		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
1996	Oct Nov Dec	153.8 153.9 154.4	2.7 2.7 2.5	153.6 153.7 154.2	3.3 3.3 3.1	149.6 149.7 149.5	3.0 3.0 2.7	150.5 150.6 151.6	2.9 3.0 2.6
1997	Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep <b>Oct</b>	154.4 155.4 156.3 156.9 157.5 157.5 158.5 159.3	2.8 2.7 2.6 2.4 2.6 2.9 3.3 3.5 3.6	153.9 154.5 154.9 155.8 156.3 156.7 156.4 157.1	3.1 2.9 2.7 2.5 2.5 2.7 3.0 2.8 2.7	149.3 149.9 150.3 150.8 151.3 151.8 151.0 151.6 152.6	2.8 2.5 2.3 2.0 2.0 2.2 2.2 2.1 2.0	150.7 151.3 151.7 152.2 152.7 153.0 152.6 153.5 154.1	2.7 2.5 2.2 2.1 2.1 2.6 2.5 2.4

## **RETAIL PRICES** Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for October 7 1997

	Index	Percentage ch	ange over		ndex	Percentage ch	ange over
	Jan 1987=100	1 month	12 months	J	an 1987=100	1 month	12 months
ALL ITEMS	159.5	0.1	3.7	Tobacco	208.5	0.1	8.2
	454 .			Cigarettes	211.3		9
ood and catering	151.4	0.2	2	Tobacco	185.8		5
Alcohol and tobacco	185.4	0.2	4.5				
Housing and household expendit		0.2	4.9	Housing	185.1	0.4	9.2
Personal expenditure	139.7	-0.1	1.6	Rent	218.3		3
Travel and leisure	161.0	0.1	3.8	Mortgage interest payments	196.8		26
				Depreciation (Jan 1995 =100)	112.5		6
Consumer durables	117.9	-0.4	-0.2	Community charge and rates/cou	ıncil 154.4		7
				Water and other payments	257.8		4
Seasonal food	118.7	0.6	3.8	Repairs and maintenance charge			8
ood excluding seasonal	146.6	0.1	1.1	Do-it yourself materials	154.9		3
Il items excluding seasonal food	1 160.5	0.1	3.7	Dwelling insurance & ground rent	187.4		3
All items excluding food	162.8	0.2	4.1	Dwelling modiance a ground ferti	107.4		3
an items excidently lood	102.0	0.2	4.1	Fuel and light	127.6	0	E 2
Other indices						U	-5.3
				Coal and solid fuels	129.9		0
All items excluding:				Electricity	135.9		-7
nortgage interest payments(RPIX		0.1	2.8	Gas	120.8		-3
ousing	154.2	0.1	2.5	Oil and other fuels	118.4		-16
nortgage interest payments and							
indirect taxes (RPIY)[1]	152.9	0.2	2.2	Household goods	139.3	-0.2	1.1
ortgage interest payments and				Furniture	141.8		2
council tax	157.9	0.1	2.7	Furnishings	143.7		3
ortgage interest payments and				Electrical appliances	101.2		-3
depreciation	157.8	0.1	2.7	Other household equipment	143.1		2
acpresiation	157.0	0.1	2.1				
and	140.0	0.4	4.4	Household consumables	157.4		-1
ood	142.3	0.1	1.4	Pet care	146.1		3
Bread	136.4		-1	44-120-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-0			30000
Cereals	141.2		0	Household services	146.2	0.2	3
Biscuits and cakes	155.4		2	Postage	153.0		0
Beef	131.7		-1	Telephones, telemessages, etc	104.5		0
Lamb	148.1		-1	Domestic services	184.0		4
of which, home-killed	146.3		-4	Fees and subscriptions	168.1		5
Pork	152.2		-5	1 000 and odboomptions	100.1		3
Bacon	159.4		-1	Clothing and footwear	122.8	-0.2	0.4
Poultry	111.4		-4	Men's outerwear	121.5	-0.2	0.4
Other meat	134.7		-4 1				
				Women's outerwear	108.0		0
Fish	128.3		6	Children's outerwear	122.7		1
of which, fresh fish	131.9		10	Other clothing	156.8		4
Butter	167.5		0	Footwear	122.0		-2
Oil and fats	140.3		2				
Cheese	169.0		4	Personal goods and services	171.5	0	3.1
Eggs	144.5		-4	Personal articles	120.0		0
Milk fresh	153.2		Ö	Chemists goods	180.6		4
Milk products	144.9		-3	Personal services	225.7		6
Tea				reisonal services	225.7		б
	154.1		2	Materian	407.0		
Coffee and other hot drinks	134.0		13	Motoring expenditure	167.8	0.1	4.4
Soft drinks	181.4		4	Purchase of motor vehicles	141.2		0
Sugar and preserves	155.3		-2	Maintenance of motor vehicles	188.7		5
Sweets and chocolates	149.4		3	Petrol and oil	187.5		10
Potatoes	133.5		-4	Vehicles tax and insurance	197.1		4
of which, unprocessed	118.2		1	and modified			
Vegetables	112.4		5	Fares and other travel costs	171.1	0.1	3.3
of which, other fresh	98.0		7	Rail fares		0.1	2
Fruit			-		187.7		
	134.9		5	Bus and coach fares	186.7		4
of which, fresh fruit	132.8		6	Other travel costs	150.6		3
Other foods	148.7		3				
				Leisure goods	123.4	-0.2	-0.1
ering	184.1	0.3	3.5	Audio-visual equipment	63.9		-6
Restaurant meals	181.5		3	Tapes and discs	118.8		-1
Canteen meals	201.8		5	Toys, photographic and sport god			-1
Take-aways and snacks	180.5		3	Books and newspapers	184.1		5
	100.5		0	Gardening products	144.0		0
pholic drink	175.8	0.2	2.8				
Beer	186.7		4	Leisure services	186.1	0.4	5.8
on sales	192.1		4	Television licences and rentals	127.3		2
off sales	154.1		2	Entertainment and other recreation			5
Wines and spirits	160.7		2	Foreign holidays (Jan 1993= 100)			8
on sales	180.8		3				4
off sales	149.2		1	UK holidays (Jan 1994 = 100)	110.3		4

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

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

## RETAIL PRICES Average retail prices of selected items

Average retail prices on October 7 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.

Average prices on October 7 1997

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

item	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)		Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)
Beef: home-killed, per kg	7877			Margarine	100000000000000000000000000000000000000		
Best beef mince	674	377	218-537	Margarine/Low fat spread,			
Topside	627	636	479-699	per 500g	248	73	41-99
Brisket (without bone)	484	422	350-505				
Rump steak *	680	868	649-1009	Cheese, per kg	007		
Stewing steak	666	449	299-678	Cheddar type	237	538	417-689
Lamb: home-killed, per kg				Eggs			
Loin (with bone)	595	864	644-1039	Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	233	156	118-179
Shoulder (with bone)	557	329	240-459	Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	240	136	95-164
Lamb: imported (frozen), per				Milk			
Loin (with bone)	153	521	409-627	Pasteurised, per pint +	285	35	27-35
Leg (with bone)	161	431	372-499				
				Tea			
Pork: home-killed, per kg	074	505	200 000	Loose, per 125g	238	67	55-79
Loin (with bone)	671	525	399-629	Tea bags, per 250g	255	136	105-169
Shoulder (without bone)	514	334	279-419	Coffee			
Bacon, per kg				Pure, instant, per 100g	277	210	199-255
Streaky *	571	451	328-621	Ground(filter fine),227g/per 8oz	252	240	169-299
Gammon *	597	591	439-681	Ground(litter litte),227g/per 602	232	240	109-233
Back *	629	581	417-796	Sugar			
			.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	Granulated, per kg	258	76	62-79
Ham							
Ham (not shoulder)				Fresh vegetables			
113g/per 4oz	605	91	59-119	Potatoes, old loose, 454g/per lb		19	10-30
C				Potatoes, new loose, 454g/per l		22	12-3
Sausages, 454g/per lb Pork	603	138	00.100	Tomatoes, 454g/per lb	606	55	48-70
POIK	603	138	99-160	Cabbage, hearted, 454g/per lb Cauliflower, each	586	28	19-39
Canned meats				Brussels sprouts, 454g/per lb	583	63	55-70
Corned beef, 340g	240	97	65-111	Carrots, 454g/per lb	607	19	15-25
comed book, o rog	210	01	05 111	Onions, 454g/per lb	608	26	19-30
Chicken: roasting, oven ready	, per kg			Mushrooms, 113g/per 4oz	600	35	29-40
Frozen	200	175	125-215	Cucumber, each	598	52	45-65
Fresh or chilled	652	238	194-262	Lettuce - iceberg, each	608	53	49-64
				Leeks, 454g/per lb	569	57	45-69
Fresh and smoked fish, per ke Cod fillets	414	595	489-794	Fresh fruit			
Rainbow trout	397	504	352-585	Apples, cooking, 454g/per lb	581	EE	45-59
Tambott trout	001	304	002-000	Apples, dessert, 454g/per lb	602	56 51	39-59
Bread				Pears, dessert, 454g/per lb	585	49	39-69
White loaf, sliced, 800g	243	52	42-81	Oranges, each	601	21	17-29
White loaf, unwrapped, 800g	225	69	55-89	Bananas, 454g/per lb	604	49	44-56
Brown loaf, sliced, 400g	231	53	39-69	Grapes, 454g/per lb	580	117	69-149
Brown loaf, unsliced, 800g	221	72	55-91	Avocado pear, each	467	56	39-75
Flour				Grapefruit, each	571	32	25-39
Self raising, per 1.5kg	234	59	39-78	Items other than food			
g, por mong	20,	00	00 70	Draught bitter, per pint	557	166	141-192
Butter				Draught lager, per pint	563	184	165-210
Home produced, per 250g	227	84	78-94	Whisky per nip	567	130	110-150
Imported, per 250g	238	86	82-89	Cigarettes 20 king size filter	860	299	255-330
				Coal, per 50kg	220	671	564-935
				Smokeless fuel per 50kg	261	962	825-1250
				4-star petrol, per litre	553	70	68-72
				Derv per litre	551	64	62-66
				Unleaded petrol ord. per	555	65	63-67
				Unleaded petrol ord, per litre	553	63	60- 65

Or Scottish equivalent.

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

## **General Notes - Retail Prices**

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

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

## Definitions

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

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

## 6.4 RETAIL PRICES General index of retail prices

UNITED KINGDOM	ALL	All items	All items	All items	All items	National-	Consumer	Food			Catering	Alcoholic
January 13 1987 = 100	ITEMS	except	except seasonal food +	except housing	except mortgage interest	ised industries**	durables	All	Seasonal +	Non- seasonal + food		drink
1987 Weights 1988 1989 1990 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1996 1996	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	833 837 846 842 849 848 856 858 861 857 864	974 975 977 976 976 978 979 980 978 978 978	843 840 825 815 808 828 836 842 813 810 814	956 958 940 925 924 936 952 956 958 958	57 54 46    	139 141 135 132 128 127 127 127 127 123 116 122	167 163 154 158 151 152 144 142 139 143 136	26 25 23 24 24 22 21 20 22 22 19	141 138 131 134 127 130 123 122 117 121	46 50 49 47 47 47 45 45 45 48 49	76 78 83 77 77 80 78 76 77 78 80
1987 Annual averages 1988 1989 1990 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995	101.9 106.9 115.2 126.1 133.5 138.5 140.7 144.1 149.1	102 107.3 116.1 127.4 135.1 140.5 142.6 146.5 151.4 154.9	101.9 107 115.5 126.4 133.8 139.1 141.4 144.8 149.6 153.4	101.6 105.8 111.5 119.2 128.3 134.3 138.4 141.6 145.4 149.3	101.9 106.6 112.9 122.1 130.3 136.4 140.5 143.8 147.9 152.3	100.9 106.7 — — — — — — —	101.2 103.7 107.2 111.3 114.8 115.5 115.9 115.5 116.2 117.1	101.1 104.6 110.5 119.4 125.6 128.3 130.6 131.9 137 141.4	101.6 102.4 -105 116.4 121.6 114.7 111.4 117.7 127.2 125.4	101 105 111.6 119.9 126.3 130.6 134 134.3 138.5 144.2	102.8 109.6 116.5 126.4 139.1 147.9 155.6 162.1 169 175.7	101.7 106.9 112.9 123.8 139.2 148.1 154.7 158.5 164.5 169.2
1987 Jan 13 1988 Jan 12 1989 Jan 17 1990 Jan 16 1991 Jan 15 1992 Jan 14 1993 Jan 12 1994 Jan 18 1995 Jan 17	100 103.3 111 119.5 130.2 135.6 137.9 141.3	100 103.4 111.7 120.2 131.6 137.1 139.7 143.5 148.3	100 103.3 111.2 119.6 130.4 135.9 138.6 142.1 146.5	100 103.2 108.5 114.6 122.7 131.6 135 139.3 142.9	100 103.7 109.4 116.1 126.0 133.1 137.4 141.3 145.2	100 102.8 110.9	100 101.2 104.5 108 110.7 113.2 112.8 113 113.2	100 102.9 107.4 116 122.9 128.4 128.8 130 134.1	100 103.7 103.2 116.3 121.2 125.2 112.2 110.3 126.3	100 102.7 108.2 116 123.1 129 131.7 133.5 135.3	100 106.4 113.1 121.2 132.2 144.3 151.7 159.1 165.7	100 103.7 109.9 116.3 129.7 143.9 151 156.9 161.3
Oct 17	149.8	152.1	150.5	146.2	148.7	Ξ	117.2	137.5	122	140.2	171	166.8
Nov 14	149.8	152.2	150.5	146.2	148.8		118.1	137.6	121.2	140.5	171.5	165.9
Dec 12	150.7	152.9	151.3	147.2	149.6		119	138.8	126.2	140.9	171.9	164.6
1996 Jan 16	150.2	152.3	150.7	146.8	149.3	Ξ	113.8	139.6	128.5	141.4	172.5	166
Feb 13	150.9	152.8	151.3	147.6	150.2		115.5	141.1	131.8	142.5	172.9	167.1
Mar 12	151.5	153.3	151.9	148.4	150.9		117.4	142.3	134.9	143.3	173.3	167.4
Apr 16	152.6	154.6	153	149	152	Ξ	117.5	142.3	132.3	143.8	174	168
May 14	152.9	154.8	153.3	149.5	152.5		118	143.3	134.9	144.5	174.6	168.6
Jun 11	153	154.9	153.5	149.7	152.6		118	143.2	132.1	144.9	175.5	169.7
Jul 16	152.4	154.5	153.2	148.8	151.9	Ξ	114.1	141.3	120.1	145	176.3	170.5
Aug 13	153.1	155.1	153.7	149.7	152.8		115.6	142.9	126.5	145.8	176.9	170.5
Sep 10	153.8	156.2	154.7	150.5	153.6		118.5	141.4	119.2	145.5	177.5	170.7
Oct 15	153.8	156.4	154.8	150.5	153.6	Ξ	118.1	140.3	114.4	145	177.9	171
Nov 12	153.9	156.6	154.9	150.6	153.7		119.3	139.7	113.7	144.5	178.3	170.7
Dec 16	154.4	157.2	155.4	151.1	154.2		120	139.9	116	144.2	178.8	170.1
1997 Jan 14	154.4	157	155.3	150.7	153.9	Ξ	114.2	141	120.3	144.7	179.2	171.1
Feb 11	155	157.7	156	151.3	154.5		115.5	140.8	116.9	145.1	179.7	172.2
Mar 11	155.4	158.4	156.5	151.7	154.9		117.9	140	113.9	144.7	180	172.1
Apr 15	156.3	159.3	157.4	152.2	155.8	Ξ	117.8	140.4	114.4	145.2	181.2	172.7
May 13	156.9	159.8	157.9	152.7	156.3		118.3	141.5	117	146	181.7	173.8
Jun 10	157.5	160.3	158.4	153	156.7		117.9	142.8	122.9	146.3	182.2	174.1
Jul 15	157.5	160.4	158.4	152.6	156.4	Ξ	114.4	142.2	119.3	146.3	182.7	175
Aug 12	158.5	161.5	159.4	153.5	157.1		116.1	142.3	120	146.3	183	175.2
Sep 09	159.3	162.5	160.3	154.1	157.8		118.4	142.1	118	146.4	183.6	175.4
Oct 14	159.5	162.8	160.5	154.2	157.9		117.9	142.3	118.7	146.6	184.1	175.8

Oct 14 159.5 162.8 160.5 154.2 157.9 — 117.9 142.3 118.7 146.6 184.1 175.8

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.

## General index of retail prices 6.4

obacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expendi- ture	Fares and other travel	Leisure goods	Leisure services		
38 36 36 34 32 36 35 35 34 35 34	157 160 175 185 192 172 164 158 187 190 186	61 55 54 50 46 47 46 45 45 43 41	73 74 71 71 70 77 79 76 77 72	44 41 41 40 45 48 47 47 47 48 52	74 72 73 69 63 59 58 58 54 54	38 37 37 39 38 40 39 37 39 38 40	127 132 128 131 141 143 136 142 125 124 128	22 23 23 21 20 20 21 20 19 17 20	47 50 47 48 48 47 46 48 46 45 47	30 29 29 30 30 32 62 71 66 65 59	1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996	Weights
100.1 103.4 106.4 113.6 129.9 144.2 156.4 168.2 179.5 191.5	103.3 112.5 135.3 163.7 160.8 159.6 151 156 166.4 168.6	99.1 101.6 107.3 115.9 125.1 127.8 126.2 131.7 134.5 134.8	102.1 105.9 110.1 115.4 122.5 126.5 128 128.4 133.1 137.5	101.9 106.8 112.5 119.6 129.5 137 141.9 142 141.6 141.7	101.1 104.4 109.9 115 118.5 118.8 119.8 120.4 120.6 119.7	101.9 106.8 114.1 122.7 133.4 142.2 147.9 153.3 158.2 164.1	103.4 108.1 114 120.9 129.9 138.7 144.7 149.7 152.4	101.5 107.5 115.2 123.4 135.5 143.9 151.4 155.4 159.3 164.1	101.6 104.2 107.4 112.4 117.7 120.8 122.5 121.8 121.7 123.6	101.6 108.1 115.1 124.5 138.8 150 156.7 162.5 167.7 173.8	1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996	Annual averages
100 101.4 105.6 108.3 118.2 137.4 150 166.5 175.6	100 103.9 124.6 145.8 170.6 156 151.6 150.2 160.6	100 98.3 104.2 110.6 121.6 127.7 127.1 125.4 134.1	100 103.3 107.5 112 116.7 123.9 125.8 126.1 128.3	100 105 110.3 116.3 125.5 135.3 139.8 142.4 141.9	100 101.1 105.9 110.8 114.2 115.7 114.9 116.2 117.1	100 104.3 110.4 118.6 127.2 138.4 144.7 149.5 154.9	100 105.1 110.6 115 122.8 134 137.9 147.5 150.9	100 105.1 112.9 117.5 130.8 140.9 148.6 154 157.5	100 102.8 105.1 110.1 114.9 119.3 121.3 122.3 121.2	100 103.6 112.1 119.6 130.7 145.5 153.6 160.1	1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995	Jan 13 Jan 12 Jan 17 Jan 16 Jan 15 Jan 14 Jan 12 Jan 18 Jan 17
180	167	134.6	134.7	140.5	122.4	160.5	151	159.7	122.1	169.9		Oct 17
180	167.3	134.6	135.8	140.6	123	160.9	149.8	159.8	122.1	170.2		Nov 14
184.4	167.2	134.8	137.4	140.6	123.2	161.1	153	159.7	122.7	170.5		Dec 12
188.1	166.4	134.9	133.3	141.6	116.3	159.9	154	161.1	122.4	171	1996	Jan 16
188.8	166.3	134.9	135.5	141.7	117.4	161.6	153.8	161.4	123.1	171.1		Feb 13
189	166.2	135	137.8	141.8	119.1	162.1	154	161.4	123.6	171.4		Mar 12
190.6	169.6	135.1	137.1	141.3	120.3	163.8	155.3	163.5	124.1	172.7		Apr 16
191.9	168.9	134.9	138	141.4	120.6	164	155.7	164.7	124	173.4		May 14
192.1	168.8	135.1	138.2	141.5	120.5	163.9	155.8	164.7	123.8	173.6		Jun 11
191.8	169.4	135.2	136.1	141.5	114.6	164.5	155.9	164.7	123.5	174		Jul 16
192.1	169.4	135	137.6	141.7	116.3	164.3	157.4	165.4	123.7	174.3		Aug 13
192.5	169.2	135	138.3	142.6	122.3	165.2	159.7	165.8	123.7	175.2		Sep 10
192.7	169.5	134.8	137.8	141.9	122.3	166.3	160.7	165.7	123.5	175.9		Oct 15
192.4	169.9	134.1	139.2	141.9	123.7	166.6	160	165.4	124.2	176.3		Nov 12
196.2	170.1	133.9	140.6	142.1	123.5	167.2	161.5	165.4	124.1	177.2		Dec 16
200.1	172.1	133.2	135.6	142.7	116.3	166.7	162.9	166.6	123.7	177.8	1997	Jan 14
200.9	172.8	133.2	136.7	143	118	167	163.7	167.3	124.2	178.1		Feb 11
201.5	172.9	133.2	140.1	142.8	120.4	168.2	163.6	167.6	124.3	178.4		Mar 11
203.9	176.1	132.8	139	143.4	121.6	169.6	163.3	168.6	124.2	180.2		Apr 15
204.7	176.7	132.3	139.6	143.6	122.1	169.8	163.4	169.5	124.3	180.9		May 13
205	178.9	131.7	139.4	143.5	121.6	169.7	164.2	170.1	124.2	181.6		Jun 10
205.2	180.9	131.2	137.3	143.8	115.9	169.8	165.9	170.9	123.9	182.5		Jul 15
207.8	182.6	131.2	138.9	144.1	118.2	170.8	167.1	171	123.9	184		Aug 12
208.2	184.4	127.6	139.6	145.9	123	171.5	167.7	170.9	123.6	185.3		Sep 09
208.5	185.1	127.6	139.3	146.2	122.8	171.5	167.8	171.1	123.4	186 1		Oct 14

208.5 185.1 127.6 139.3 146.2 122.8 171.5 167.8 171.1 123.4 186.1 Oct 14

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

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

		All	Food	Catering	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	House- hold goods	House- hold services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expendi- ture	Fares and other travel costs	Leisure goods	Leisure services
1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995	Jan12 Jan 17 Jan 16 Jan 15 Jan 14 Jan 12 Jan 18 Jan 17	3.3 7.5 7.7 9.0 4.1 1.7 2.5 3.3	2.9 4.4 8.0 5.9 4.5 0.3 0.9 3.2	6.4 6.3 7.2 9.1 9.2 5.1 4.9 4.1	3.7 6.0 5.8 11.5 10.9 4.9 3.9 2.8	1.4 4.1 2.6 9.1 16.2 9.2 11.0 5.5	3.9 19.9 17.0 17.0 -8.6 -2.8 -0.9 6.9	-1.7 6.0 6.1 9.9 5.0 -0.5 -1.3 6.9	3.3 4.1 4.2 4.2 6.2 1.5 0.2 1.7	5.0 5.0 5.4 7.9 7.8 3.3 1.9	1.1 4.7 4.6 3.1 1.3 -0.7 1.1 0.8	4.3 5.8 7.4 7.3 8.8 4.6 3.3 3.6	5.1 5.2 4.0 6.8 9.1 2.9 7.0 2.3	5.1 7.4 4.1 11.3 7.7 5.5 3.6 2.3	2.8 2.2 4.8 4.4 3.8 1.7 0.8 -0.9	3.6 8.2 6.7 9.3 11.3 5.6 4.2 3.1
	Oct 17	3.2	4.6	4.1	4.4	6.9	4.5	0.4	4.4	-0.4	0.2	4.0	0.9	2.4	0.8	3.3
	Nov 14	3.1	4.4	4.2	4.1	7.1	4.5	0.6	4.2	-0.2	0.2	4.2	0.5	2.4	0.7	3.5
	Dec 12	3.2	4.6	4.1	3.6	7.9	4.2	0.7	4.8	-0.4	0.3	2.9	1.7	2.3	1.1	3.5
1996	Jan 16	2.9	4.1	4.1	2.9	7.1	3.6	0.6	3.9	-0.2	-0.1	3.2	2.1	2.3	1.0	3.6
	Feb 13	2.7	4.5	3.9	2.9	6.5	2.7	0.4	4.2	-0.2	-0.9	4.3	1.6	1.7	1.3	3.7
	Mar 12	2.7	4.7	3.7	2.6	6.5	2.8	0.4	4.4	-0.4	-0.9	4.0	0.9	2.0	1.6	3.9
	Apr 16	2.4	4.8	3.7	2.9	6.4	0.9	0.3	3.8	-1.1	-1.2	4.5	1.6	2.9	2.1	4.0
	May 14	2.2	3.8	3.6	2.7	6.6	0.7	0.4	3.4	-1.0	-1.2	3.8	1.7	3.5	2.2	4.1
	Jun 11	2.1	4.5	4.0	3.0	6.6	0.0	0.6	3.6	-0.8	-1.1	3.9	1.2	3.4	1.8	3.8
	Jul 16	2.2	4.0	4.2	3.0	6.4	0.7	0.6	3.1	0.6	-1.4	3.9	1.3	3.0	1.8	3.6
	Aug 13	2.1	3.0	4.2	3.0	6.7	0.4	0.4	3.1	0.6	-1.4	3.3	2.6	3.2	1.7	3.3
	Sep 10	2.1	1.7	4.2	2.8	6.9	0.1	0.2	2.5	1.2	-0.2	3.3	4.4	3.6	1.6	3.0
	Oct 15	2.7	2.0	4.0	2.5	7.1	1.5	0.1	2.3	1.0	-0.1	3.6	6.4	3.8	1.1	3.5
	Nov 12	2.7	1.5	4.0	2.9	6.9	1.6	-0.4	2.5	0.9	0.6	3.5	6.8	3.5	1.7	3.6
	Dec 16	2.5	0.8	4.0	3.3	6.4	1.7	-0.7	2.3	1.1	0.2	3.8	5.6	3.6	1.1	3.9
1997	Jan 14	2.8	1.0	3.9	3.1	6.4	3.4	-1.3	1.7	0.8	0.0	4.3	5.8	3.4	1.1	4.0
	Feb 11	2.7	-0.2	3.9	3.1	6.4	3.9	-1.3	0.9	0.9	0.5	3.3	6.4	3.7	0.9	4.1
	Mar 11	2.6	-1.6	3.9	2.8	6.6	4.0	-1.3	1.7	0.7	1.1	3.8	6.2	3.8	0.6	4.1
	Apr 15	2.4	-1.3	4.1	2.8	7.0	3.8	-1.7	1.4	1.5	1.1	3.5	5.2	3.1	0.1	4.3
	May 13	2.6	-1.3	4.1	3.1	6.7	4.6	-1.9	1.2	1.6	1.2	3.5	4.9	2.9	0.2	4.3
	Jun 10	2.9	-0.3	3.8	2.6	6.7	6.0	-2.5	0.9	1.4	0.9	3.5	5.4	3.3	0.3	4.6
	Jul 15	3.3	0.6	3.6	2.6	7.0	6.8	-3.0	0.9	1.6	1.1	3.2	6.4	3.8	0.3	4.9
	Aug 12	3.5	-0.4	3.4	2.8	8.2	7.8	-2.8	0.9	1.7	1.6	4.0	6.2	3.4	0.2	5.6
	Sep 9	3.6	0.5	3.4	2.8	8.2	9.0	-5.5	0.9	2.3	0.6	3.8	5.0	3.1	-0.1	5.8
	Oct 14	3.7	1.4	3.5	2.8	8.2	9.2	-5.3	1.1	3.0	0.4	3.1	4.4	3.3	-0.1	5.8

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

1996=100	European Comm (15) <sup>3</sup>	United Kingdom	Austria	Belgium	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany	
Annual averages 1995 1996	97.7 e 100.0	N/A 100.0	98.3 100.0	98.3 100.0	98.1	98.5 100.0	98.0 100.0	98.8 100.0	1
Monthly 1995 Jul Aug Sep	97.7 e 97.9 e 98.2 e	N/A N/A N/A	98.4 98.4 98.5	98.4 98.7 98.6	97.7 97.9 98.5	98.7 98.5 98.7	97.6 98.1 98.5	99.2 99.1 99.0	
Oct Nov Dec	98.3 e 98.4 e 98.6 e	N/A N/A N/A	98.4 98.4 98.4	98.4 98.5 98.7	98.5 98.7 98.6	98.8 98.6 98.5	98.6 98.7 98.8	98.9 98.8 99.1	
1996 Jan Feb Mar	98.8 e 99.2 99.6 e	98.5 98.9 99.3	99.1 99.4 99.6	99.1 99.2 99.5	98.4 99.0 99.6	99.2 99.5 99.7	98.9 99.3 100.0	99.2 99.7 99.8	
Apr May Jun	99.9 e 100.1 100.2 e	99.9 100.2 100.3	99.7 99.5 100.0	100.0 100.1 100.0	99.9 100.1 100.1	99.9 100.3 100.3	100.1 100.3 100.2	99.8 100.0 100.1	
Jul Aug Sep	100.1 e 100.1 100.4 e	99.7 100.2 100.7	100.3 100.3 100.5	99.9 99.9 100.1	99.9 100.1 100.6	100.1 99.9 100.2	100.0 99.8 100.1	100.4 100.3 100.1	
Oct Nov Dec	100.5 e 100.5 100.7 e	100.7 100.7 101.0	100.5 100.6 100.6	100.6 100.6 100.8	100.8 100.8 100.7	100.4 100.2 100.2	100.4 100.3 100.5	100.1 100.1 100.3	
1997 Jan Feb Mar	100.9 101.1 101.3	100.6 100.9 101.1	100.7 100.9 100.8	101.3 101.2 100.8	101.0 101.0 101.1	99.9 100.2 100.6	100.7 101.0 101.1	100.9 101.3 101.1	
Apr May Jun	101.4 101.6 101.7	101.5 101.8 102.0	101.1 101.1 101.1	100.9 101.6 101.6	101.4 102.0 102.3	100.9 101.2 101.4	101.1 101.2 101.2	101.0 101.4 101.6	
Jul Aug Sep	101.7 101.9 102.1 p	101.7 102.2 102.5	101.1 101.2 101.0 p	101.8 101.6 101.7	102.0 102.5 102.8	101.2 101.5 101.7	101.1 101.4 101.6	102.2 102.0 101.7	
Increases on a year e Annual averages	arlier								Per cent
1996	2.4 e	N/À	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.5	2.1	1.2	
Monthly Jul Aug Sep	2.4 e 2.2 e 2.2 e	N/A N/A N/A	1.8 1.5 1.4	1.5 1.2 1.5	2.3 2.2 2.1	1.4 1.4 1.5	2.5 1.7 1.6	1.2 1.2 1.1	
Oct Nov Dec	2.3 e 2.2 e 2.1 e	N/A N/A N/A	1.7 2.0 2.3	2.2 2.1 2.1	2.3 2.1 2.1	1.6 1.6 1.7	1.8 1.6 1.7	1.2 1.3 1.2	
1997 Jan Feb Mar	2.2 e 2.0 1.7 e	2.1 2.0 1.8	1.2 1.4 1.2	2.2 2.0 1.3	2.6 2.0 1.5	0.7 0.6 0.8	1.8 1.7 1.1	1.7 1.6 1.3	
Apr May Jun	1.5 e 1.5 1.6 e	1.6 1.6 1.7	1.2 1.3 1.0	0.9 1.5 1.6	1.5 1.9 2.2	0.9 0.9 1.1	1.0 0.9 1.0	1.2 1.4 1.5	
Jul Aug Sep	1.7 e 1.8 1.8 p	2.0 2.0 1.8	0.9 1.3 1.1 p	1.9 1.7 1.6	2.1 2.4 2.2	1.1 1.6 1.6	1.1 1.6 1.5	1.5 1.7 1.6	

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.

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

1996=	Sweden	Spain	Portugal	Netherlands	Luxembourg	Italy <sup>3</sup>	Irish Republic <sup>2</sup>	reece
1995	99.2	96.6	97.2	98.6	98.8 p	96.2 e	NA	92.7
1996	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Jul	99.0	96.5	96.9	98.0	98.8 p	96.7 e	N/A	91.8
Aug	99.0	96.8	97.3	98.1	98.8 p	96.9 e	98.0	91.9
Sep	99.9	97.2	97.5	99.0	98.9 p	97.2 e	N/A	94.1
Oct	100.0	97.3	97.8	99.0	99.1 p	97.5 e	N/A	94.8
Nov	100.0	97.6	97.9	99.0	99.2 p	98.1 e	98.4	95.2
Dec	99.7	97.9	97.9	98.5	99.3 p	98.2 e	N/A	96.7
1996 Jan	99.1	98.5	98.3	98.9	99.4	98.6	N/A	96.3
Feb	99.3	98.7	98.8	99.3	99.5	99.0	99.1	96.1
Mar	100.0	99.1	99.0	100.3	99.6	99.3	N/A	98.9
Apr	100.4	99.7	99.8	100.5	99.8	99.7	N/A	99.9
May	100.5	100.1	100.2	100.2	99.9	100.1	100.0	100.7
Jun	100.1	100.0	100.2	99.7	99.9	100.3	N/A	100.9
Jul	99.9	100.1	100.4	99.5	100.0	100.2	N/A	99.1
Aug	99.6	100.4	100.7	99.4	100.1	100.3	100.2	99.0
Sep	100.4	100.7	100.7	100.4	100.1	100.4	N/A	101.3
Oct	100.4	100.8	100.5	100.8	100.3	100.5	N/A	102.1
Nov	100.2	100.8	100.7	100.7	100.6	100.9	100.7	102.2
Dec	100.2	101.1	100.7	100.5	100.6	101.0	N/A	103.4
1997 Jan	100.4	101.3	101.1	100.7	100.7	101.2	100.3	102.7
Feb	100.4	101.2	101.2	100.9	101.0	101.3	100.9	102.3
Mar	101.0	101.3	101.3	101.6	100.9	101.5	101.0	104.7
Apr	101.6	101.3	101.4	101.7	100.9	101.6	101.0	105.6
May	101.7	101.4	102.1	101.9	101.0	101.8	101.1	106.1
Jun	101.8	101.4	101.8	101.4	101.1	101.9	101.4	106.5
Jul	101.7	101.6	101.8	101.6	101.3	101.9	101.2	104.3
Aug	101.8	102.1	102.3	101.9	101.5	101.9	100.9	104.5
Sep	103.1	102.6	102.2	103.0	101.8	102.0	101.4	106.3
Increases on a year ea Annual avera								er cent
1996	0.8	3.6 p	2.9	1.5	1.2	4.0	N/A	7.9
Mor Jul Aug Sep	0.9 0.6 0.5	3.7 3.7 3.6	3.6 3.5 3.3	1.5 1.3 1.4	1.2 1.3 1.2	3.6 3.5 3.3	1.9 p 2.0 p 2.3 p	8.0 7.7 7.7
Oct	0.4	3.6	2.8	1.8	1.2	3.1	2.2 p	7.7
Nov	0.2	3.3	2.9	1.7	1.4	2.9	2.1 p	7.4
Dec	0.5	3.3	2.9	2.0	1.3	2.9	2.4 p	6.9
1997 Jan	1.3	2.8	2.8	1.8	1.3	2.6	1.8 p	6.6
Feb	1.1	2.5	2.4	1.6	1.5	2.3	1.7	6.5
Mar	1.0	2.2	2.3	1.3	1.3	2.2	1.3 p	5.9
Apr	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.9	1.6 p	5.7
May	1.2	1.3	1.9	1.7	1.1	1.7	1.4	5.4
Jun	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.2	1.6	1.5 p	5.6
Jul	1.8	1.5	1.4	2.1	1.3	1.7	1.5 p	5.2
Aug	2.2	1.7	1.6	2.5	1.4	1.6	0.6	5.6
Sep	2.7	1.9	1.5	2.6	1.7	1.6	0.6 p	4.9

Source: Office for National Statistics/Eurostat

## 6.9 RETAIL PRICES Selected countries: all items excluding housing costs<sup>1,2,3</sup>

1990=100	United Kingdom <sup>3</sup>	Germany (West) <sup>3</sup>	France <sup>3</sup>	Italy <sup>3</sup>	United States	Japan	Canada		
Annual averages 1993 1994 1995 1996	116.1 118.8 122.0 125.3	111.0 113.9 115.7 P 117.1 P	107.5 109.2 111.1 113.3 P	116.7 121.4 127.7 132.6 P	110.3 112.9 115.9 119.2	105.9 106.3 105.8 105.8	109.5 109.6 112.5 114.9	Ar	inual averages
Monthly 1996 Apr May Jun	125.0 125.4 125.6	117.2 P 117.7 P 117.8 P	113.4 113.6 113.5	132.2 P 132.7 P 133.0 P	118.9 119.2 119.2	106.2 106.4 105.9	114.6 115.0 114.9		Monthly
Jul Aug Sep	124.8 125.6 126.3	117.8 P 117.1 P 117.1 P	113.3 113.0 113.4	132.8 P 132.9 P 133.3 P	119.2 119.3 119.8	105.6 105.5 105.9	114.9 115.0 115.2		
Oct Nov Dec	126.3 126.3 126.8	117.2 P 117.1 P 117.2 P	113.7 113.7 P 113.7 P	133.4 P 133.8 P 133.9 P	120.3 120.6 120.7	106.1 105.8 105.9	115.4 116.3 116.2		
1997 Jan Feb Mar	126.4 126.9 127.3	118.4 P 118.4 P 118.5 P	113.7 P 113.7 P 113.9 P	133.9 P 133.9 P 133.9 P	120.9 121.1 121.1	105.1 P 104.8 P 104.9 P	116.5 116.7 117.0		
Apr May Jun	127.7 128.1 128.4	118.7 P 119.2 P 119.8 P	114.4 P 114.6 P 114.6 P	134.8 P 135.1 P 135.1 P	121.5 121.5 121.5	107.6 P 107.6 P	117.0 117.2 117.6		
Jul Aug Sep	128.0 128.8 129.3	119.8 P	::	135.1 P	121.4 121.6 122.2		117.5 117.8		
ncreases on a year of	earlier								Per cent
1993 1994 1995 1996	3.0 2.3 2.7 2.7	3.6 2.6 1.6 P 1.2 P	2.2 1.6 1.7 2.0	4.4 4.0 5.2 3.8 P	3.0 2.4 2.6 2.8	1.0 0.4 -0.5 0.0	2.0 0.2 2.6 2.1		
Monthly 1996 Apr May Jun	2.8 2.5 2.7	1.2 P 1.5 P 1.2 P	2.3 2.3 2.3	4.6 P 4.4 P 3.9 P	2.8 2.8 2.7	0.2 0.1 -0.3	1.9 2.0 1.9		
Jul Aug Sep	2.6 2.6 2.6	1.3 P 1.4 P 1.4 P	2.3 1.6 1.6	3.6 P 3.4 P 3.4 P	2.8 2.7 2.8	0.3 0.2 0.0	1.7 2.0 1.9		
Oct Nov Dec	2.9 3.0 2.6	1.5 P 1.5 P 1.4 P	1.8 1.7 P 1.6 P	3.1 P 2.7 P 2.6 P	2.9 3.3 3.4	0.5 0.5 0.6	2.3 2.8 3.1		
1997 Jan Feb Mar	2.7 2.5 2.2	1.9 P 1.7 P 1.6 P	1.4 P 1.1 P 0.6 P	2.4 P 2.1 P 1.8 P	3.1 3.0 2.4	-0.3 P -0.4 P -0.6 P	2.9 2.9 2.4		
Apr May Jun	2.1 2.1 2.2	1.3 P 1.3 P 1.7 P	0.9 P 0.9 P 1.0	2.0 P 1.8 P 1.6	2.2 1.9 1.9	1.3 P 1.1 P	2.1 1.9 2.4		
Jul Aug Sep	2.6 2.5 2.4	1.7 P	::	1.7	1.8 2.0 2.0		2.2 2.4		

Source: Office for National Statistics/national statistics offices/OECD

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-tems 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.



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/ · ·	ECOHOIIII	c activity,	Seasona	iny aujus	tea 33				THOUSANDS					Loonom	o donvity		asonally a		THOUSANDS
GREAT BRITAIN	In employmen Employees	Self-employed	Govt-supported training and employment programmes §	Unpaid family workers **	In employment	ILO unemployed ++	Total economically active	Economically inactive	All aged 16 and over	GREAT BRITAIN	In employmen Employees	Self-employed	Govt-supported training and employment programmes §	Unpaid family workers**	In employment	ILO - unemployed ++	Total economically active	Economically inactive	All aged 16 and over
ALL Spr 1979 Spr 1981 Spr 1983 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1989 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Spr 1992 Spr 1993 Win 1994 Aut 1994 Win 1994/5 Spr 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1996 Win 1996 Aut 1996 Win 1996 Vin 1996 Spr 1996 Sum 1996 Vin 1996 Spr 1996 Sum 1996 Vin 1997 Spr 1997	22,600 21,574 20,446 20,673 20,673 20,890 20,982 21,010 21,708 22,488 22,132 21,577 21,371 21,474 21,475 21,557 21,557 21,587 21,587 21,587 21,984 21,737 21,894 21,985 22,085 22,085 22,085 22,252 22,507 22,507	1,769 2,191 2,292 2,606 2,606 2,703 2,718 2,957 3,136 3,427 3,318 3,147 3,109 3,193 3,219 3,220 3,220 3,220 3,238 3,274 3,242 3,238 3,274 3,242 3,238 3,219 3,219 3,219 3,219 3,242 3,238 3,274 3,242 3,238 3,274 3,242 3,238 3,274 3,242 3,238 3,274 3,242 3,238 3,274 3,242 3,238 3,274 3,242 3,238 3,274 3,242 3,238 3,274 3,242 3,238 3,277 3,260 3,245	366 321 321 321 402 414 513 541 458 418 333 315 296 291 277 254 246 235 225 225 225 220 199 197 202		24,369 23,765 23,103 23,626 23,626 23,995 24,117 24,489 25,389 26,195 26,421 25,883 25,255 24,959 25,055 25,055 25,150 25,211 25,293 25,338 25,255 24,959 25,055 25,150 25,110 25,211 25,238 25,255 25,515 25,724 25,851 25,724 25,851 25,724 25,851 25,724 25,851 25,724 25,851 25,724 25,851 25,724 25,851 25,724 25,851 25,724 25,851 25,724 25,851 25,724 25,851 25,724 25,851 25,724 25,851 25,724 25,851 25,724 25,851 25,724 25,955 26,766 26	1,466 X 2,521 X 2,891 X 2,964 X 3,143 3,031 2,964 2,424 2,021 2,361 2,745 2,909 2,798 2,745 2,523 2,457 2,438 2,438 2,334 2,334 2,321 2,255 2,221 2,111 2,037 1,997	25,836 X 26,286 X 25,994 X 26,590 X 26,768 27,021 27,148 27,435 27,813 28,216 28,346 28,243 27,853 27,853 27,853 27,866 27,953 27,846 27,953 27,944 27,966 27,978 27,944 27,966 27,978 28,096 27,978 28,096 28,096 28,096 28,159	15,310 X 15,654 X 16,399 X 16,130 X 15,951 15,990 16,100 16,053 15,852 15,623 15,635 16,159 16,349 16,412 16,415 16,557 16,557 16,554 16,557 16,554 16,557	41,146 41,940 42,394 42,720 42,720 43,011 43,246 43,487 43,685 43,839 44,078 44,159 44,217 44,262 44,277 44,293 44,381 44,447 44,485 44,522 44,569 44,599 44,638 44,677 44,715	ALL Spr 1979 Spr 1981 Spr 1983 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1987 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Spr 1992 Spr 1993 Win 1993/4 Spr 1994 Sum 1994 Win 1994/5 Spr 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1996 Sum 1997 Sum 1997	22,432 21,405 20,288 20,515 20,515 20,515 20,746 20,852 20,892 21,601 22,167 22,388 22,034 21,520 21,313 21,298 21,415 21,699 21,632 21,550 21,675 22,035 21,977 21,982 21,977 22,920 22,235 22,235 22,232 22,232 22,232 22,232 22,32 22,32 22,	1,778 2,201 2,301 2,616 2,616 2,713 2,729 2,969 3,148 3,441 3,482 3,330 3,147 3,108 3,165 3,216 3,224 3,289 3,259 3,266 3,188 3,266 3,188 3,295 3,295 3,295 3,295 3,295 3,247 3,244 3,244	355 311 311 311 390 498 527 478 448 412 364 341 329 322 280 296 283 273 238 251 242 230 209 204 206 203 189		24,210 23,606 22,944 23,467 23,467 23,850 23,984 24,368 25,279 26,093 26,324 25,792 25,206 24,907 24,928 25,206 24,907 24,928 25,359 25,341 25,359 25,221 25,544 25,655 25,578 25,657 25,578 25,851 25,851 26,853 25,912 25,891 26,292	1,428 X 2,483 X 2,853 X 2,926 X 3,105 2,996 2,912 2,392 1,889 1,889 2,780 2,664 2,732 2,684 2,849 2,790 2,666 2,479 2,657 2,479 2,479 2,656 2,479 2,265 2,377 2,426 2,479 2,265 2,377 2,226 2,066 1,980 2,068	25,638 X 26,089 X 25,797 X 26,393 X 26,571 26,840 26,979 27,280 27,671 28,083 28,218 28,121 27,890 27,756 27,756 27,758 27,756 27,758 27,759 28,075 27,759 28,123 28,138 27,957 27,958 28,138 28,138 28,138 28,138 28,138 28,138	15,507 X 15,851 X 16,596 X 16,327 X 16,148 16,171 16,269 16,269 15,994 15,785 15,785 15,957 16,269 16,461 16,528 16,244 16,528 16,218 16,440 16,656 16,655 16,267 16,440 16,656 16,679 16,379 16,461 16,680 16,688 16,355	41,146 41,940 42,394 42,720 42,720 43,011 43,246 43,665 43,839 43,962 44,159 44,159 44,217 44,262 44,277 44,283 44,381 44,417 44,485 44,447 44,485 44,522 44,381 44,417 44,485 44,599 44,638 44,677 44,715
Changes Spr 97 - Sum 97 Per cent	90 0.4	-15 -0.5	4 2.2	6.7	86 0.3	-40 -2.0	46 0.2	-7 0.0	39 0.1	Changes Spr 97 - Sum 97 Per cent	289 1.3	0.0	-15 -7.2	7 6.7	283 1.1	88 4.5	372 1.3	-333 -2.0	39 0.1
MEN Spr 1979 Spr 1981 Spr 1983 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1989 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Spr 1992 Spr 1993 Win 1993/4 Spr 1994 Aut 1994 Win 1994/5 Spr 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1996 Sum 1997 Spr 1997 Spr 1997	13,381 12,427 11,672 11,643 11,683 11,583 11,583 11,487 11,836 11,984 12,082 11,803 11,154 11,189 11,209 11,252 11,313 11,313 11,317 11,380 11,447 11,469 11,523 11,551 11,543 11	1,449 1,753 1,759 1,988 1,988 2,039 2,057 2,2375 2,626 2,647 2,5374 2,321 2,381 2,414 2,425 2,458 2,478 2,448 2,449 2,448 2,449 2,44	221 201 201 255 278 329 339 313 296 252 234 219 219 194 192 187 173 160 158 148 142 143 142 143 142 119 121	     54 41 47 47 47 49 44 41 40 44 42 35 40 37 47 40 37 47	14,830 14,180 13,651 13,845 13,947 13,920 14,052 14,552 14,528 15,029 14,598 14,025 13,735 13,826 13,877 14,007 14,007 14,007 14,007 14,007 14,007 14,125 14,137 14,137 14,1258 14,353 14,395 14,455	787 X 1,583 X 1,802 X 1,861 1,818 1,817 1,755 1,425 1,173 1,122 1,470 1,835 1,955 1,837 1,774 1,664 1,611 1,582 1,542 1,542 1,542 1,542 1,542 1,432 1,432 1,432 1,294 1,235	15,617 X 15,763 X 15,490 X 15,647 X 15,795 15,795 15,795 15,807 15,978 16,101 16,150 16,150 16,1663 15,663 15,673 15,693 15,693 15,664 15,6664 15,6662 15,6662 15,6690 15,6690 15,679 15,6890	4,067 X 4,324 X 4,842 X 4,872 X 4,813 4,886 5,071 5,138 5,074 5,058 5,251 5,509 5,730 5,801 5,801 5,806 5,801 5,804 5,904 5,916 5,965 5,965 5,965 5,965 6,014 6,050 6,064 6,069	19,684 20,087 20,332 20,519 20,681 20,806 20,945 21,052 21,158 21,249 21,318 21,348 21,464 21,479 21,464 21,479 21,516 21,559 21,580 21,624 21,624 21,624 21,678 21,678 21,778	MEN Spr 1979 Spr 1981 Spr 1983 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1989 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Spr 1993 Win 1993/4 Spr 1994 Sum 1994 Win 1994/5 Spr 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1996	13,302 12,348 11,601 11,572 11,572 11,528 11,439 11,794 11,943 12,038 11,755 11,320 11,112 11,109 11,168 11,364 11,324 11,558 11,457 11,558 11,457 11,653 11,683 11,683 11,683 11,683 11,683 11,683 11,784	1,442 1,745 1,751 1,980 1,980 2,032 2,050 2,224 2,369 2,621 2,548 2,370 2,316 2,364 2,407 2,427 2,482 2,471 2,445 8,247 2,475 2,475 2,475 2,475 2,475 2,475 2,475 2,475 2,476	212 192 192 245 266 315 326 328 249 223 221 211 186 195 190 177 152 160 151 145 135 124 122 125 121		14,743 14,093 13,565 13,759 13,759 13,898 13,846 14,491 14,870 14,971 14,541 13,992 13,691 13,731 13,833 14,025 14,041 14,028 14,203 14,156 14,041 14,091 14,293 14,293 14,272 14,293 14,272 14,388 14,272	763 X 1,560 X 1,815 X 1,778 X 1,838 1,796 1,796 1,796 1,408 1,156 1,106 1,454 1,804 1,924 1,850 1,765 1,618 1,639 1,639 1,639 1,639 1,631 1,550 1,608 1,552 1,534 1,495 1,515 1,315 1,315 1,315 1,315 1,315 1,315 1,315	15,507 X 15,653 X 15,537 X 15,537 X 15,594 15,694 15,642 15,720 15,899 16,026 16,077 15,995 15,786 15,615 15,581 15,581 15,581 15,581 15,581 15,587 15,647 15,579 15,811 15,577 15,579 15,811 15,577 15,579 15,811 15,577 15,579 15,811 15,577 15,585 15,803 1	4,177 X 4,434 X 4,952 X 4,982 4,923 4,987 5,165 5,153 5,152 5,153 5,152 5,882 5,882 5,882 5,882 5,882 5,882 5,882 5,890 5,789 5,980 6,769 6,055 6,068 6,141 6,141 6,141 6,141	19,684 20,087 20,332 20,519 20,681 20,806 20,945 21,052 21,158 21,249 21,318 21,420 21,464 21,479 21,516 21,559 21,580 21,624 21,678 21,624 21,678 21,778
Changes Spr 97 - Sum 97 Per cent	77 0.6	-26 -1.1	6 4.6	11.1	60 0.4	-60 -4.6	0.0	25 0.4	25 0.1	Changes Spr 97 - Sum 97 Per cent	221 1.9	-10 -0.4	-4 -3.3	11.1	211 1.5	13 1.1	225 1.4	-200 -3.3	25 0.1
WOMEN Spr 1979 Spr 1981 Spr 1983 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1987 Spr 1989 Spr 1999 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Spr 1994 Aut 1994 Win 1994/5 Spr 1995 Sum 1995 Aut 1995 Sum 1995 Aut 1995 Sum 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1997 Sum 97	9,220 9,147 8,774 9,030 9,030 9,207 9,399 9,522 9,872 10,285 10,406 10,285 10,217 10,217 10,216 10,265 10,305 10,327 10,357 10,447 10,47 10,47 10,539 10,534 10,615 10,658 10,658 10,690 10,703	319 438 533 619 619 664 6661 727 761 803 824 784 773 788 810 806 794 805 810 795 789 800 8110 823 824 824 824 840 851	145 1200 1200 1447 136 2002 1777 1626 1222 1144 1055 1008 990 993 994 897 837 838 877 837 877 876		9,539 9,585 9,452 9,780 9,780 10,018 10,197 10,437 10,836 11,267 11,293 11,224 11,229 11,273 11,229 11,273 11,296 11,316 11,316 11,316 11,316 11,316 11,509	679 X 937 X 1,053 X 1,162 X 1,282 1,208 1,214 1,919 9848 803 910 954 961 9954 991 9893 859 845 853 847 796 796 796 786 787	10,218 X 10,522 X 10,505 X 10,943 X 11,062 11,226 11,411 11,628 11,835 12,116 12,196 12,176 12,176 12,178 12,190 12,185 12,146 12,191 12,185 12,146 12,191 12,259 12,284 12,305 12,305 12,305 12,319 12,382 12,319 12,382 12,319 12,382 12,319 12,382 12,319 12,470	11,243 X 11,330 X 11,557 X 11,258 X 11,1258 X 11,104 11,029 10,915 10,578 10,565 10,517 10,656 10,619 10,606 10,613 10,633 10,633 10,631 10,555 10,517 10,555 10,519 10,555 10,519 10,555 10,519 10,550 10,551 10,552 10,551	21,462 21,852 22,2062 22,200 22,330 22,440 22,543 22,681 22,713 22,681 22,790 22,790 22,797 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,821 22,823 22,824 22,824 22,825 22,846 22,846 22,846 22,856 22,881 22,856 22,881 22,890 22,909 22,909 22,909	WOMEN Spr 1987 Spr 1981 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1985 Spr 1987 Spr 1988 Spr 1988 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Spr 1993 Spr 1994 Aut 1994 Aut 1994 Aut 1994 Aut 1994 Aut 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1996 Sum 1996 Sum 1996 Sum 1996 Sum 1996 Sum 1996 Sum 1997 Sum 1997 Sum 1997	9.130 9.057 8.687 8.943 8.943 9.126 9.324 9.453 9.807 10.225 10.350 10.279 10.200 10.201 10.189 10.335 10.335 10.307 10.334 10.477 10.499 10.525 10.507 10.508 10.639 10.663 10,663	337 455 550 636 636 682 678 7745 779 820 842 777 792 801 809 797 807 807 807 807 807 807 807 807 807 80	143 119 119 119 134 133 201 160 160 126 118 108 118 108 109 94 96 95 91 85 91 85 84 78 86	122 104 98 93 89 98 88 83 87 77 75 78	9,467 9,512 9,379 9,708 9,708 9,952 10,138 10,788 11,224 11,363 11,224 11,225 11,261 11,215 11,197 11,261 11,316 11,316 11,316 11,316 11,489 11,489 11,489 11,489 11,489 11,489 11,489 11,489 11,489 11,489 11,489 11,489 11,619 11,619 11,661 11,733	665 X 923 X 1,039 X 1,148 X 1,267 1,194 1,200 1,176 833 787 880 925 940 891 923 878 881 925 940 891 923 871 861 765 770 811 811 752 775	10,132 X 10,435 X 10,436 X 10,886 X 10,975 11,146 11,337 11,560 11,772 12,057 12,141 12,127 12,141 12,136 12,152 12,239 12,199 12,147 12,133 12,330 12,255 12,373 12,429 12,373 12,429 12,373	11,330 X 11,417 X 11,644 X 11,344 X 11,184 11,102 10,983 10,841 10,624 10,572 10,633 10,686 10,656 10,662 10,646 10,559 10,611 10,705 10,618 10,518 10,518 10,518	21,462 21,852 22,062 22,200 22,200 22,330 22,543 22,613 22,613 22,713 22,790 22,790 22,790 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,814 22,812 22,814 22,822 22,830 22,843 22,843 22,856 22,869 22,869 22,899 22,993 22,993 22,993
Changes Spr 97 - Sum 97 Per cent	13 0.1	11 1.3	-1 -1.5	3 4.5	26 0.2	19 2.6	46 0.4	-32 -0.3	14 0.1	Changes Spr 97 - Sum 97 Per cent	68 0.6	11 1.3	-11 -13.4	3 4.5	72 0.6	75 10.5	147 1.2	-133 -1.3	14 0.1

Since 1984 the definitions used in the Labour Force Survey (LFS) have been fully in line with international recommendations. For details see 'The quarterly Labour Force Survey: a new dimension to labour market statistics', Employment Gazette, October 1992, pp 483-490.
People in full-time education who also did some paid work in the reference week have been classified as in employment since spring 1983. Those on employment and training programmes have been classified as in employment since spring 1983. Some of those on government-supported training programmes may consider themselves to be employees or self-employed and so appear in other categories. Full information on those on government-supported training programmes is in Table 8.1.

The Labour Force (LF) definition of unemployment and inactivity applies for these years. LF unemployment is based on a one week job search period, rather than four weeks with the ILO definition. A THE Labour Force (LF) definition of unemployment and inactivity applies for these y 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 April 1997.

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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. Some of those on government-supported training programmes may consider themselves to be employees or self-employed and so appear in other categories. 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.

## 7.3 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Economic activity, by age

TI	HO	1115	Δ	NID	0

GREAT BRITAIN	SEASONA	LLY ADJUSTE	) §§	NOT SEAS	ONALLY ADJU	STED					THOUSANDS
	All aged 10		Women	Ail	Age group	s 16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (Men	65.2
	— ———	Men	women	— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —		10-19				50-59 (Won	) 65 & over (M) nen)60 & over (W)
In employment Spr 1984 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1988 Spr 1988 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Spr 1992 Spr 1993 Min 1994 Aut 1994 Min 1994 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 Spr 1996 Spr 1997 Spr 1997	66577999511355900382160045411566 699114889928855593345160372588776 6394456662255232455556566666666666666666666	13,845 13,977 13,052 14,052 14,052 14,052 14,025 14,025 14,025 14,025 14,025 14,025 14,023 14,023 14,023 14,023 14,125 14	9,780 10,197 10,197 10,437 11,267 11,285 11,230 11,227 11,231 11,227 11,316 11,231 11,	467 4650 4850 4850 4850 4850 4850 4850 4850 48	819 854 848 841 903 734 5547 5547 5645 6666 6679 6675 705	1,956 2,023 1,984 2,025 2,125 2,125 2,125 2,127 1,772 1,510 1,327 1,338 1,338 1,338 1,338 1,338 1,338 1,338 1,338 1,338 1,344 1,455 1,445 1,447 1,434 1,434	29994 99994 9012181 9012181 9667 933033328 933033338 933033328 933033338 93303334 93304 9304 9	5.5346753 1.89 5.5346753 5.5604597 6.65542 6.65542 6.656742 6.6656742 6.66582 6.666883792 6.6883792 6.69985 6.69985	7.878 8.1059 8.1059 8.2577 8.7968 8.988 9.989 9.1146 9.11557 9.2221 9.3158 9.3158 9.4444 9.4443 9.4443 9.4466	4,780 4,693 4,696 4,550 4,678 4,7713 4,618 4,713 4,618 4,418 4,68 4,68 4,68 4,78 4,78 4,78 4,78 4,78 4,78 4,78 4,7	722 6744 66420 7767 7762 7769 7769 77731 7764 7753 77512 <b>790</b>
LCO unemployed Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1988 Spr 1988 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Spr 1992 Spr 1992 Spr 1994 Aut 1994 Aut 1994 Min 1994 Spr 1995 Aut 1995 Aut 1996 Spr 1997 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1997 Spr 1996 Spr 1997 Spr 1997 Spr 1997 Spr 1997 Spr 1997	36-164415115963758341511177 100342026407515474433325211177 20330000117517444333252111779 20330000117517444333252111799	1 86 18 1 88 17 5 1 425 3 1 425 3 1 427 0 1 425 3 1 427 0 1 895 5 1 76 64 4 1 55 5 1 55 5 2 5 1 5 5 2 5 2 5 3 5 3 5 5 5 6 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	1,282 1,294 1,214 1,194 1,194 1,194 1,194 849 849 849 849 841 796 782 782 783 743 745 745 745	05006 0209 4 94 49 607 4 609 0209 61 1 999 939 949 94 94 97 97 92 99 57 1 660 020 95 1 95 1 95 1 95 1 95 1 95 1 95 1 95	227 227 223 203 2152 109 103 129 121 110 121 120 157 125 142 203 181 149 213	551 4402 4402 2444 2562 2307 2307 2307 2307 2307 2307 2307 230	630 5807 5326 3331 4326 3341 4524 4454 4413 3815 3607 3374 3374 3374 3374 3383	7236 7769 0 6234 55092 7745 7745 7745 6600 6667 6639 6641 6639 6641 55024 5555 565	6916886444766915689385644476691568938564456693856430556955546833556652	450 410 410 410 410 317 353 415 455 455 455 455 361 361 361 361 361 361 361 361 361 361	999630215013582779859155629 444445334332227122122229
Economically inact Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1988 Spr 1989 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Spr 1992 Spr 1993 Spr 1994 Win 1994/5 Spr 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1996 Spr 1997	251/e 599003236599227474747627246 6556651515654455860155852466 111156665555555555555555555555555555	4,8051 4,8051 1384 4,8051 1384 5510 1585 1585 1585 1585 1585 1585 1585	11,138 11,1029 10,915 10,778 10,551 10,551 10,659 10,669 10,669 10,651 10,551 10,551 10,562 10,562 10,562 10,562 10,503 10,562 10,503 10,562 10,562 10,503 10,562	16.171 16.2094 15.775 16.2094 15.7757 15.957 16.405 16.6285 16.6285 16.6285 16.6285 16.6379 16.4461 16.6379 16.461 16.680 16.680	708 649 618 618 520 5119 63861 5335 56126 5425 6126 5425 6100	1,078 1,001 971 924 860 827 841 840 1,023 1,023 1,023 1,023 1,025 991 985 991 985 991 982 1,006	813 807 811 806 784 721 807 807 886 865 888 983 690 787 831 690 744 781 781 795	1.586 1.5521 1.5521 1.486 1.4461 1.420 1.481 1.5385 1.5366 1.528 1.488 1.547 1.5314 1.488 1.547 1.5314 1.488	1,656 1,632 1,635 1,635 1,575 1,575 1,514 1,554 1,683 1,723 1,723 1,724 1,724 1,740 1,740 1,740 1,740 1,768 1,808 1,808 1,808	2.47 2.22883 2.22888 2	889.09.0986.594459 889.09.0986.59459 99.00986.5951459 111884479 99.171449 99.171781
Economic activity Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1987 Spr 1988 Spr 1989 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Spr 1992 Spr 1994 Aut 1994 Win 1994/5 Spr 1995 Sum 1995 Spr 1995 Sum 1995 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1997 Spr 1997 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1997 Spr 1997	8-17-4-51-4-09:87-7-99:98:89:99:99:99:99:99:99:99:99:99:99:9	0.59.1.0.4.2.2.0.8.6.6.6.5.4.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2	8,9,9,6,9,4,7,6,9,4,7,8,8,8,8,1,2,2,4,9,6,6,1,2,6,9,3,3,3,3,3,3,3,3,3,3,4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4	2.4.4.7.4.1.2.8.2.8.7.9.4.6.5.3.0.6.5.2.1.6.6.6.2.3.3.2.2.2.3.3.2.2.2.3.3.2.3.3.2.3.3.2.3.3.2.3.3.2.3.3.2.3.3.2.3.3.2.3.3.2.3.3.2.3.3.2.3.3.2.3.3.3.2.3.3.3.2.3.3.3.2.3.3.3.2.3.3.3.2.3.3.3.2.3.3.3.2.3.3.3.2.3	6.3.5.8.2.0.9.8.6.6.3.4.7.1.7.1.8.4.3.3.4.6.8.92.3.2.6.66.2.2.6.0.3.64.4.7.1.7.1.8.4.3.3.4.6.8.92.3.4.6.92.3.4.6.8.92.3.4.6.92.3.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.	9.6.8.8.0.7.7.2.4.1.6.2.5.4.7.7.2.4.6.0.6.8.7.7.4.6.6.0.8.6.6.2.5.4.7.2.6.6.0.8.6.6.3.3.8.	81.2.8 833.8.1.2.8 833.8.1.2.8 8797.786.3.7 766.7.7 770.8.0.7 777.7.7 81.0	78.8 79.7 81.3 82.9 83.9 83.9 83.0 83.1 83.4 83.0 83.4 83.0 83.4 83.0 83.4 83.0 83.4 83.0 83.4 83.0 83.4 83.0 83.0 83.0 83.0 83.0 83.0 83.0 83.0	83.244.355.10.2.85.0.9 8444.4355.60.2.85.0.9 866.855.545.4355.454.0.2.0.7.0.7.7.644.4.5	9.9.2-7.9.0.7-9.6.9.7-9.9.1-4.3.4-1.4.5.7-5.7-5.9.9.9.8888888888888888888888888888888	8.7.7.7.8.8.8.8.7.8.9.0.0.0.9.0.7.7.7.8.8.8.8.7.8.8.8.8.7.7.7.7.8.8.8.1.1
Sum 1997  ILO unemployment Spr 1984 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1988 Spr 1989 Spr 1999 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Spr 1993 Aut 1994 Win 1994/5 Spr 1996 Sum 1996 Spr 1996 Sum 1996 Spr 1996 Sum 1996 Spr 1997 Sum 1997 Sum 1997	rate #per ce 11.277.284.847.685.331.95.21	8.5.5.1.9.3.9.1.6.5.5.6.3.1.0.8.8.7.4.1.5.2.9	1000876677777767666666666666666666666666	11.1.7.6 11.1.7.6 11.1.7.6 10.9.9.8 10.9.9.8 88.8 1.9.9.4 1.7.7.3	20094-84 1566-8-1-1-9-1-64 1566-4-1-1-9-1-1-83 1964-5-6-5-2-64 1721-8-3-2 183-1-1-9-2 173-2	22.7.89.5.3.5.4.6.3.17.3.3.5.2.5.2.19.7.89.5.3.5.6.3.14.6.3.19.7.7.1.9.5.2.19.7.4.0.19.7.2.19.7.4.0.19.7.0.19.7.4.0.19.7	17.6 10.0 10.1 10.0 10.1 10.0 10.1 10.0 10.1 10.0 1	22.2.2.9.4 81.7.3.4 9.2.1 9.5.8.6.6.2.9.4 0.7.7.8000999988888887.7.7.6.7	1.1.87.1.97.81.4.0.6.6.4.4.2.2.0.8.5.5.3.0 8.87.7.66.4.4.57.7.7.66.66.66.66.65.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5	61191931460984110845994 88886667899777777766665594	7.66621633408124682445215333384 7.66656455343322223322333224

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

GREAT BRITAIN	All Full-time +			All Part-time	in main job +		All persons w	ith second job #	THOUSAND
U. C	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
III - Seasonally adj pr 1984 pr 1986 pr 1986 pr 1986 pr 1988 pr 1990 pr 1990 pr 1990 pr 1991 pr 1993 pr 1993 pr 1994 pr 1995 pr 1996 pr 1996	188-9-198-4 188-9-198-4 199-198-4 199-198-4 199-198-4 199-198-4 199-198-198-198-198-198-198-198-198-198-	226095440940 232997140440 2329971414944 232997141494 232997141494 232999999999999999999999999999999999	55-17-69-99-99-99-99-99-99-99-99-99-99-99-99-	40,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,	562 613 644 749 802 875 875 977 1,080 1,129 1,154 1,169 1,222 1,283 1,280	4 14 16 6 4 4 14 16 6 4 4 14 16 8 17 14 16 16 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 1			
- NOT seasonally r 1984 r 1985 r 1985 r 1986 r 1987 r 1989 r 1990 r 1991 r 1992 r 1993 r 1995 f 1995 f 1996 f 1996 f 1996 r 1997	959169358997779418660996110	1931 1931 1931 1931 1931 1931 1931 1931	5.55.59.266.666.666.666.666.666.666.666.666.66	4,874 5,131 5,131 5,1388 5,771 5,779 5,702 66,182 66,182 66,280 66,440 66,440 66,440 66,530 66,530	597 657 690 781 837 832 903 901 910 1043 1143 1164 1221 1227 1257 1372	4,277 4,3441 4,571 4,6511 4,877 4,887 4,882 4,505 6,137 6,139 6,144 6,55 6,64 6,65 6,65 6,65 6,65 6,65 6,	701 7823 845 9476 1,0579 1,0742 1,23071 1,1420 1,23071 1,122860 1,12281 1,2231 1,2331 1,2331	7821 7021 7021 7021 7021 7021 7021 7021 70	3287223 3287224 45284667793 5567793 567414 77421 668786 68786 68786 6883
poloyees - Seaso r 1984 r 1985 r 1986 r 1986 r 1986 r 1988 r 1989 r 1990 r 1990 r 1991 r 1992 r 1993 r 1994 r 1995 t 1995 t 1995 t 1995 t 1995 t 1996 t 1996 t 1996 t 1996 t 1996 t 1996 t 1997	16,718 16,817 <b>16,912</b>	11.218 11.2542 11.199800 11.24497 11.74889 10.66847 10.6680 10.7075 10.7075 10.7075 10.943	0738850 071885	4,369 4,443 4,631 4,631 4,631 4,631 4,000 6,001 6,000	416 426 444 485 556 554 584 682 649 700 821 876 937 933 966 972 950	3,953 4,017 4,047 4,146 4,218 4,436 4,446 4,446 4,463 3,463 4,661 4,667 4,667 4,667 4,667 4,671 4,671 4,671 4,714 4,771 4,771 4,771			
r 1989 r 1990 r 1991 r 1992 r 1993 r 1994 r 1995 t 1996 m 1996 t 1996 t 1996 n 1996	asonally adjusted 1456 166456 1663228138888888888888888888888888888888	11.109.239.94.239.99.11.10.9.234.4239.99.11.10.9.234.4239.99.11.10.9.234.4239.99.11.10.9.234.4239.99.11.10.9.234.4239.99.11.10.9.234.4239.99.11.10.9.234.439.99.11.10	6332820 4 9777 0 22237 66653 3 0 0 124 20 5 9 2 2 2 2 7 7 7 1 2 2 2 2 3 7 6 6 6 5 3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	6657117681262033659592107 344565797000142346555797077	424 4352 494 5643 5643 5631 6608 7383 884 947 958 960	3,932 4,005 4,075 4,137 4,137 4,213 4,423 4,423 4,441	4556557177699599080856664	24023706-1989-19939726 133266995591-19-13-12-14 2020202020202020	235 2390 3363 3405 4434 4437 4450 4450 4450 4450 4450 4566 5566 5512 5514 550
If-employed - Sea r 1984 r 1985 r 1986 r 1987 r 1988 r 1989 r 1989 r 1989 r 1990 r 1993 r 1995 r 1995 r 1995 r 1995 r 1996 r 1997 r 1997	asonally adjusted 21,541 21,541 21,541 22,24,627 22,4627 22,4627 22,89107 22,656107 22	1.899372445 1.899372444601 1.899372244601 1.0052244601 1.005221 1.	307 338 347 378 403 435 456 436 4113 4113 404 403 406 409 409 409 4112 4117	449 462 437 5048 5542 5554 5577 5502 6613 6655 6651 6655 6651	138 135 125 155 150 1806 1866 164 1787 2227 2237 2237 2237 2247 2247 2247 224	311 326 312 348 358 367 368 340 390 390 390 397 404 415 411 428 434			
if-employed - Not r 1984 r 1985 r 1985 r 1985 r 1986 r 1987 r 1987 r 1987 r 1989 r 1989 r 1990 r 1991 r 1992 r 1993 r 1994 r 1995 r 1995 r 1996 r 19996 r 1996 r 1996 r 1996 r 1997	2,559  seasonally adjuster 2,6531 2,6531 2,12,24,639 2,932 2,12,12,12,12,12,12,12,12,12,12,12,12,12	46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 4	320 3550 3916 448 449 416 419 407 407 407 407 407 407 407 407 407 407	448 4616 46037 55473 55116 5599 6614 6633 6633 66656	132 139 150 145 175 180 158 175 195 223 223 237 240 240 248 248 248 248 248	315 3317 3353 353 3723 3353 3373 3360 3396 3396 410 410 410 410 4408	2460322508 3452 3452 3452 3452 3455 3850 3751 3850 3751 3850 3751 3850 3751 3850 3850 3850 3850 3850 3850 3850 3850	1659 11791 10072 2212 10072 2212 10072 2212 10072 2214 2233 2214 2233 2224 2233 2224 2233 2224 2233 2224 2233 2224 2233 2224 2233 2234 2233 2234 2233 2234 2233 2234 2233 2234 2034 20	85 955 959 118 118 120 127 100 132 142 158 161 151 139 133 138

Spr 1997 2:570 2:154 416 675 2:47 428 370 2:26 144 417 689 2:51 438 348 216 132 

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

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

## LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Alternative measures of unemployment

TI	HO	10	۸	N	_	_

GREAT BRITAIN	ILO unemploy	ment measure *			Claimant une	mployment measur	re *		
	Seasonally a	djusted				10000	APPLA TO		
		Non				ILO	Not ILO unemp Economically	loyed In	
Spr 1984	Claimants	claimants	Total	Difference 369	Total #	unemployed	inactive ++	employment ++	Total ++
Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1988 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Sum 1992 Aut 1992 Win 1992/3 Spr 1993 Sum 1993 Aut 1993 Win 1993/4 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Sum 1994 Sum 1994 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Aut 1996 Sum 1995 Aut 1996 Sum 1996/7 Spr 1997 Spr 1997 Spr 1997	1,963 1,973 2,059 2,140 2,147 2,057 2,021 1,976 1,922 1,841 1,740 1,667 1,650 1,581 1,564 1,564 1,560 1,466	782 812 798 825 762 822 830 822 794 826 783 790 785 827 819 784 781	3,026 3,031 2,946 2,424 2,021 1,925 2,745 2,785 2,857 2,969 2,879 2,879 2,879 2,879 2,879 2,435 2,457 2,435 2,438 2,383 2,334 2,334 2,255 2,221 2,111 2,037 1,997	115 38 147 154 279 422 294 157 126 104 123 119 150 105 149 189 191 212 202 229 213 367 435 <b>509</b>	2,911 2,993 2,799 2,270 1,742 1,502 2,667 2,588 2,659 2,763 2,861 2,837 2,807 2,747 2,675 2,518 2,417 2,307 2,241 2,171 2,132 2,093 2,041 1,928 1,744 1,928 1,944	1,963 1,973 2,059 2,140 2,147 2,057 2,057 2,021 1,976 1,922 1,841 1,740 1,667 1,581 1,564 1,550 1,540 1,466	354 439 405 418 383 468 433 412 380 405 392 388 330 374 373 338 282 297	271 248 299 303 307 282 293 287 294 272 285 251 265 262 235 244 271 279	625 687 704 721 690 726 698 677 677 677 640 595 636 608 582 553 576
Changes Spr 97 - Sum 97 Sum 96 - Sum 97			-40 -258		-115 -544				
MEN Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1988 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Aut 1992 Win 1992/3 Spr 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1994 Aut 1994 Spr 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Aut 1995 Aut 1995 Aut 1996 Sum 1996 Aut 1996 Sum 1997 Spr 1997 Sum 1997	1,560 1,588 1,655 1,716 1,708 1,653 1,624 1,558 1,538 1,481 1,407 1,343 1,320 1,266 1,255 1,258 1,213 1,163	275 269 264 267 247 254 258 249 264 293 257 268 262 300 287 281 312 309	1,861 1,818 1,817 1,755 1,425 1,173 1,122 1,470 1,835 1,857 1,919 1,983 1,985 1,907 1,882 1,837 1,797 1,882 1,661 1,661 1,582 1,566 1,542 1,539 1,525 1,472 1,539 1,525 1,472 1,539 1,525 1,472 1,432 1,326 1,326 1,326 1,326 1,326 1,326 1,326 1,326 1,432 1,326	-95 -208 -251 -188 -150 -62 -22 -92 -146 -181 -202 -212 -221 -247 -217 -194 -182 -149 -182 -149 -182 -110 -85 -66 -76 -76 -72 -4 69 91	1,956 2,026 2,067 1,943 1,575 1,234 1,100 1,562 1,981 2,138 2,140 2,154 2,154 2,154 2,154 2,156 1,923 1,923 1,846 1,761 1,712 1,688 1,653 1,624 1,591 1,548 1,653 1,624 1,591 1,548 1,464 1,329 1,225 1,144	1,560 1,588 1,655 1,716 1,708 1,653 1,624 1,588 1,533 1,481 1,407 1,343 1,320 1,266 1,255 1,258 1,213 1,163	231 266 246 258 239 282 254 246 233 232 227 226 199 223 218 191 196 199	190 183 219 222 229 219 227 219 224 211 212 193 199 179 174 183 187	421 450 466 479 468 501 482 465 457 443 439 418 392 422 397 365 378 386
Changes Spr 97 - Sum 97 Sum 96 - Sum 97			-60 -238		-81 -405				
WOMEN Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1988 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Aut 1992 Win 1992/3 Spr 1993 Sum 1993 Aut 1993 Win 1993/4 Spr 1994 Aut 1994 Win 1994/5 Spr 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Aut 1996 Aut 1996 Aut 1996 Spr 1996 Sum 1996 Aut 1996 Spr 1997	403 385 404 424 438 404 396 389 360 333 325 330 315 308 292 327 303	507 543 534 558 516 568 573 530 533 526 520 523 527 533 544 469 479	1,282 1,208 1,214 1,191 999 848 803 891 910 928 938 954 972 969 961 919 893 845 853 842 786 786 782 789 785 743	464 323 288 335 304 401 386 303 307 295 316 294 319 328 340 313 299 287 299 319 313 3287 295 316 317 299 318 319 319 319 319 319 319 319 319 319 319	817 885 926 856 695 508 402 505 607 622 643 665 661 663 641 621 607 595 572 547 533 529 519 509 501 493 464 415 377 344	403 385 404 424 438 404 396 388 389 360 333 325 330 315 308 292 327 303	123 173 159 160 144 186 179 166 147 173 165 163 131 150 154 147 86 98	81 64 80 81 79 63 66 67 70 61 73 59 72 64 56 70 89 92	204 237 238 241 222 249 244 233 218 234 222 203 214 210 217 174 190
Changes Spr 97 - Sum 97 Sum 96 - Sum 97			19 -20		-33 -149				

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

The figures are derived with reference to both the claimant count and LFS results; the total is controlled to the actual claimant count. The method is based on the results of a record linkage study carried out in summer 1996 which is only thought to be applicable to the period spring 1992 to summer 1996. See article on pp 455-60 for details.

++ Economically inactive and employed claimant count series have not been separately seasonally adjusted but are derived as residuals.

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY
Alternative measures of unemployment

7.6

THOUSANDS

GREAT BRITAIN	ILO unemploy	ment measure			Claimant une	mployment measu	re +		
	Not seasonal	ly adjusted							
							Not ILO unemp		
	Claimants	Non claimants	Total	Difference	Total #	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	In employment	Total
ALL Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1988 Spr 1987 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Aut 1992 Aut 1992 Aut 1992 Aut 1993 Sum 1993 Aut 1993 Win 1993/A Spr 1994 Sum 1994 Win 1994/5 Spr 1995 Sum 1995 Aut 1995 Aut 1995 Sum 1996 Aut 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Sum 1996 Aut 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Sum 1996 Aut 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Sum 1996 Spr 1997 Spr 1997 Sum 1997	1,955 1,973 2,037 2,173 2,138 2,057 1,998 2,005 1,913 1,842 1,715 1,693 1,641 1,584 1,537 1,572 1,531 1,469	729 873 810 794 711 885 844 785 892 802 742 735 895 845 727 734 858	3,105 2,990 2,996 2,912 2,392 1,894 1,894 2,329 2,684 2,847 2,967 2,849 2,942 2,842 2,790 2,656 2,734 2,376 2,376 2,479 2,382 2,299 2,265 2,299 2,265 2,299 2,266 2,066	114 -149 -186 -41 -10 214 373 243 71 118 113 45 -18 131 120 53 32 212 125 66 105 255 235 104 149 273 323 269 359 359	2,991 3,139 3,139 3,181 2,952 2,401 1,775 1,520 2,086 2,613 2,657 2,735 2,922 2,867 2,721 2,737 2,624 2,523 2,392 2,271 2,224 2,147 2,116 2,054 1,902 1,798 1,521 1,508	1,955 1,973 2,037 2,173 2,138 2,057 1,998 2,005 1,913 1,842 1,715 1,693 1,641 1,584 1,537 1,537 1,531 1,469	375 438 402 436 407 471 432 433 403 408 392 412 352 377 375 364 301 303	283 247 296 314 322 283 292 299 307 273 285 264 278 263 235 260 284 282	658 684 698 750 728 754 732 711 681 677 676 630 640 610 623 585 585
MEN Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1987 Spr 1988 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Sum 1992 Win 1992/Svin 1992 Win 1993 Sum 1993 Aut 1993 Win 1993/4 Spr 1994 Sum 1994 Spr 1994 Sum 1994 Spr 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1996 Sum 1995 Sum 1996 Sum 1997 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Sum 1997 Sum 1997 Sum 1997	1,566 1,581 1,630 1,745 1,714 1,646 1,599 1,615 1,338 1,475 1,387 1,325 1,262 1,228 1,280 1,218 1,159	238 307 263 258 210 295 257 235 227 337 259 249 225 346 294 254 277 357	1,838 1,796 1,796 1,736 1,408 1,156 1,106 1,454 1,804 1,893 2,003 1,924 1,941 1,856 1,850 1,765 1,616 1,550 1,639 1,514 1,495 1,514 1,495 1,514 1,415 1,315 1,265 1,278	-257 -377 -392 -311 -260 -114 -14 -129 -202 -136 -196 -244 -281 -203 -220 -256 -252 -101 -176 -198 -187 -71 -102 -144 -121 -27 -19 -62 -19 -62 -19 -62	2,094 2,173 2,188 2,047 1,667 1,270 1,120 1,583 2,006 2,024 2,089 2,247 2,204 2,144 2,076 2,017 1,913 1,815 1,813 1,738 1,679 1,623 1,677 1,616 1,543 1,434 1,377 1,246 1,144	1,566 1,581 1,630 1,745 1,714 1,646 1,599 1,615 1,538 1,475 1,380 1,367 1,325 1,228 1,280 1,218	243 262 243 271 253 280 251 262 246 229 225 244 211 220 217 217 211	197 181 217 238 218 225 229 233 209 210 202 201 197 178 187	440 443 459 502 490 497 477 491 478 438 435 446 412 417 396 398 398 388
WOMEN Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1988 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1992 Sum 1992 Aut 1992 Win 1992/3 Spr 1993 Sum 1993 Aut 1993 Win 1993/4 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Sum 1994 Spr 1994 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1996 Sum 1997 Spring 1997 Sum 1997 Sum 1997	389 392 407 427 424 411 398 390 375 367 335 326 316 322 309 292 313 310	491 566 547 537 501 590 588 550 516 543 493 510 549 552 473 457 501	1,267 1,194 1,200 1,176 984 833 787 875 880 958 954 964 925 1,001 986 940 891 923 878 819 826 871 861 765 770 811 811 752 715 790	370 228 206 271 250 328 388 372 273 325 308 289 263 334 340 309 284 311 264 293 326 337 248 270 300 342 331 340	897 966 993 905 734 505 400 503 607 633 646 675 662 667 645 631 607 610 576 533 545 524 511 489 421 375 363	389 392 407 427 424 411 398 390 375 367 335 326 316 322 309 292 313 310	133 176 159 165 154 191 180 171 158 179 167 168 141 157 158 153 94	86 65 80 83 84 65 66 70 75 64 74 62 77 66 57 73 96	219 241 239 248 257 247 241 232 243 242 230 217 223 215 226 187 201

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

\* The figures are derived with reference to both the claimant count and LFS results; the total is controlled to the actual claimant count. The method is based on the results of a record linkage study carried out in summer 1996 which is only thought to be applicable to the period spring 1992 to summer 1996. See article on pp 455-60 for details.

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

GREAT BRITAIN	All who received job-r	elated training in th	e last 4 weeks							
	Seasonally adjusted	Not seasonally adjusted								
	All of working age +		Age groups 16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-59/64			
ALL Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1987 Spr 1988 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Spr 1993 Spr 1995 Aut 1995 \$ Aut 1995 Spr 1996 S Spr 1996 S Win 1996 Win 1996 Win 1996 S Syr 1996 S Syr 1996 S Win 1996 S Syr 1996 S Sy	2,032 2,196 2,585 2,905 3,132 2,944 2,829 2,826 3,041 2,806 2,952 2,978 3,003 3,047 3,043 3,116 3,157	2,213 2,430 2,833 3,136 3,381 3,067 3,067 3,067 3,066 3,030 2,938 2,938 2,724 3,116 3,137 3,384	374 363 411 407 421 364 296 258 267 222 255 275 275 286 226 228 310 336	470 504 565 594 614 529 504 496 500 431 447 444 463 385 416 428	940 1,024 81,024 881 973 960 918 940 1,051 980 952 948 1,024 879 1,013 978	598 694 849 983 1,067 1,051 1,060 1,089 1,137 1,081 1,081 1,019 1,136 958 1,094 1,101 1,160	159 175 215 272 306 286 286 275 313 311 295 302 300 276 303 304 308 321 348			
Men Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1987 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Spr 1993 Spr 1994 Spr 1995 S Aut 1995 S Sum 1995 S Aut 1996 S Win 1995 S Win 1995 S Sum 1996 S Sum 1996 S Syr 1997 S Spr 1997 S	1,170 1,225 1,417 1,557 1,669 1,565 1,488 1,457 1,538 1,422 1,507 1,506 1,507 1,506 1,511 1,544 1,499 1,531	1,308 1,373 1,569 1,706 1,825 1,717 1,608 1,573 1,649 1,539 1,531 1,615 1,395 1,513 1,615 1,395 1,524 1,538	224 212 236 230 253 207 167 142 137 118 136 147 157 126 149	267 282 312 320 324 292 256 251 238 215 221 229 239 192 200 211	374 415 455 517 534 531 505 501 568 526 518 526 518 525 475 519 519	348 368 448 498 542 526 526 522 549 518 467 521 462 505 500 533	94 96 118 141 172 175 153 147 157 155 144 150 143 143 140 151 151			
Women Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1987 Spr 1988 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Spr 1994 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 Win 1995 Win 1995 Sum 1996 Spr 1997 Spr 1997 Spr 1997	863 971 1,168 1,349 1,463 1,379 1,341 1,370 1,503 1,883 1,444 1,472 1,492 1,503 1,544 1,585 1,604	906 1,057 1,264 1,430 1,556 1,493 1,456 1,484 1,618 1,497 1,493 1,475 1,594 1,592 1,599 1,719	150 150 176 177 168 157 129 116 130 104 119 128 129 100 136 148	202 222 253 273 290 297 248 248 235 261 216 225 215 223 193 217 217	239 279 338 364 439 428 413 439 483 455 434 429 470 404 493 464 <b>513</b>	249 326 401 485 524 539 534 566 587 563 552 615 496 590 601	65 78 96 131 134 134 132 128 156 155 157 157 136 157 137			

	% of all employees #						PER CENT
	Seasonally adjusted	Not seasonally ad	usted				
	- Man		Age groups				NG DVIDE S
	All of working age +		16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-59/64
ALL Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1988 Spr 1989 Spr 1999 Spr 1991 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Spr 1993 Spr 1993 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 Spr 1996 Aut 1995 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1997 Spr 1996 Spr 1997 Spr 1997 S	9.9 10.7 12.2 13.4 14.3 13.7 13.6 14.5 13.8 13.8 13.9 14.1 14.0 14.3	10.9 11.9 13.4 14.5 15.5 15.0 14.6 14.7 15.7 14.3 14.1 14.9 14.9 14.9 14.4 15.5	22.3 21.6 23.4 23.3 25.5 24.4 23.8 25.0 20.1 21.5 23.2 23.9 17.2 22.3 24.3 27.7	16.3 17.2 18.9 19.4 20.6 19.0 19.2 19.6 20.6 18.5 18.7 120.3 16.4 18.3 19.0 20.8	12.6 14.0 15.1 16.1 17.0 16.7 16.1 17.6 16.2 15.6 16.7 14.3 16.8 16.9	8.6 9.9 11.8 13.3 14.2 14.0 14.0 14.3 14.8 13.7 12.8 14.2 12.0 13.6 13.7	4.0 4.9 6.0 7.5 8.3 8.4 7.6 7.4 8.4 8.2 7.7 7.8 7.7 7.8 8.5
Men Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1988 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1991 Spr 1993 Spr 1994 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 Spr 1996 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 Min 1995/6 Spr 1996 Spr 1996	10.2 10.8 12.1 13.2 14.0 13.4 13.3 13.2 13.9 12.6 13.3 13.2 13.2 13.5 13.1 13.2 13.5 13.1	11.5 12.1 13.5 14.5 15.4 14.8 14.4 14.9 13.5 13.5 13.4 14.2 12.1 13.2 13.3 14.3	26.8 25.9 26.6 26.7 30.3 27.8 26.8 27.3 25.9 21.9 23.2 25.1 26.2 19.0 23.2 25.2	17.7 18.2 19.9 20.0 20.8 20.3 19.3 20.1 19.2 17.6 19.0 20.3 15.8 16.8 17.9	13.1 14.4 15.1 16.8 16.7 16.2 15.8 17.4 16.0 15.7 15.7 15.6 14.2 15.2	9.3 9.9 11.8 12.9 13.8 13.6 13.5 14.1 12.8 11.5 11.5 12.8 11.3 12.3 12.2	3.8 4.6 5.8 8.3 8.9 7.5 7.7 6.5 6.4 6.4 6.7 7.7
Women Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1987 Spr 1988 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Spr 1993 Spr 1994 Spr 1995 Aut 1995 Spr 1996 Spr 1996	9.6 10.6 12.3 13.7 14.7 13.9 13.9 14.0 15.3 14.3 14.3 14.5 14.7 14.8 15.1 15.5 15.6	10.1 11.6 13.4 14.6 15.7 15.1 14.9 15.2 16.4 15.8 14.8 14.6 15.8 15.6 15.6 16.8	17.8 17.5 20.2 20.0 20.6 20.9 20.2 24.2 19.7 21.4 21.6 15.4 21.4 22.8	14.7 16.0 17.9 18.8 20.4 17.7 19.1 22.1 19.8 19.8 19.1 20.2 17.0 19.9 20.2 21.8	11.9 13.4 15.0 17.4 16.8 15.9 16.4 17.8 16.4 15.5 15.3 16.9 14.5 17.4	7.7 10.0 11.8 13.9 14.7 14.8 14.4 15.1 15.6 14.9 14.6 14.2 15.7 12.7 14.9 15.2	4.3 5.4 6.4 8.4 8.5 8.5 9.9 9.0 9.0 9.6

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.

DECEMBER 1997 LABOUR MARKET TRENDS

## LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

Average actual weekly hours+ of work by industry sector GREAT BRITAIN Seasonally adjusted Not seasonally adjusted Total Services Average A-B C,E ALL 984
Spr 1985
Spr 1985
Spr 1986
Spr 1986
Spr 1988
Spr 1988
Spr 1989
Spr 1990
Spr 1991
Spr 1992
Sum 1992
Sum 1993
Aut 1993
Aut 1993
Sum 1994
Sum 1994
Sum 1994
Sum 1994
Sum 1995
Sum 1995
Sum 1995
Sum 1996
Sum 1996
Sum 1997
Spr 1995
Sum 1996
Sum 1997
Sum 1997
Sum 1997
Sum 1997
Sum 1997
Sum 1997
Sum 1997 782 810 814 821 894 894 876 832 829 826 823 820 823 845 848 848 848 848 848 848 851 857 866 871 MEN
Spr 1984
Spr 1985
Spr 1986
Spr 1986
Spr 1986
Spr 1989
Spr 1990
Spr 1990
Spr 1990
Spr 1990
Spr 1991
Spr 1992
Sum 1992
Win 1992
Win 1993
Sum 1993
Sum 1993
Sum 1994
Sum 1994
Win 1994
Win 1994
Win 1994
Win 1995
Sum 1996
Sum 1997
Sum 1997 530 545 551 581 595 593 575 538 536 536 538 539 535 536 541 546 548 547 554 554 554 555 557 560 536 551 557 587 602 582 540 539 536 526 526 526 547 557 557 557 558 559 556 WOMEN
Spr 1984
Spr 1986
Spr 1986
Spr 1986
Spr 1989
Spr 1989
Spr 1990
Spr 1993
Sum 1992
Sum 1993
Sum 1993
Sum 1993
Sum 1993
Sum 1994
Spr 1995
Sum 1995
Sum 1996
Spr 1995
Sum 1996
Spr 1995
Sum 1997
Sum 1996
Spr 1995
Sum 1997
Sum 1996
Spr 1995
Sum 1997
Sum 1996
Sum 1997
Sum 1996
Sum 1997
Sum 1997 252 264 269 271 291 301 301 301 293 292 292 293 291 295 295 296 299 300 301 303 307 305 307 305 307 307 308 308 301 23.7 23.8 25.7 25.9 25.7 25.5 26.1 25.1 25.1 25.5 25.5 24.1 23.9 24.1 23.0 25.1 24.9 22.9 22.9 24.5 

## GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING Number of people participating in Training and Enterprise Programmes

100 A 20 E 60		Maria Market		-51. 77. 704					THOUSANDS		
	Training For	Work		Youth Traini (including c	ng redits)		Modern Apprentices	hips			
Period ending	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales		
1990-91* 1991-92* 1992-93# 1993-94 1994-95 1995-96 1996-97+	114.7 127.7 133.4 124.4 94.9 68.2 53.4	10.3 11.5 11.8 8.7 8.6 4.7 3.8	124.9 139.2 145.2 133.1 103.4 72.8 57.2	193.2 233.2 231.8 234.1 224.2 211.0 189.5	16.4 16.5 15.1 16.1 15.3 13.2 14.8	209.5 249.6 246.9 250.2 239.5 224.2 204.2	24.8 75.9	3.0 6.1	27.8 82.0		
1995-96 23 Apr 21 May 18 Jun 16 Jul 13 Aug 10 Sep 08 Oct 05 Nov 03 Dec 31 Dec 28 Jan 25 Feb 24 Mar	75.4 72.9 69.7 63.3 60.1 58.4 61.6 63.5 65.3 60.7 63.9 66.9 66.9	6.6 6.3 6.1 5.0 4.7 4.5 4.8 5.0 5.0 4.8 4.8 4.9	82.0 79.2 75.8 68.3 64.9 66.4 68.5 70.3 65.5 68.7 71.8 72.8	213.0 212.4 210.7 220.9 223.5 223.8 229.0 229.4 228.1 223.7 216.6 214.5 211.0	14.6 15.1 15.1 15.5 15.5 16.0 16.0 15.9 15.5 14.6 13.3	227.6 227.5 225.8 236.3 239.0 239.3 244.9 245.4 243.9 239.2 231.2 227.8 224.2	1.3 1.4 1.5 2.1 2.8 5.6 9.7 12.3 14.9 16.8 18.9 21.4 24.8	0.4 0.3 0.3 0.4 0.5 1.4 1.8 2.0 2.1 2.1 2.7 3.0	1.7 1.8 2.4 3.2 6.1 11.1 14.2 16.9 21.0 24.1 27.8		
1996-97 28 Apr 26 May 23 Jun 21 Jul 18 Aug 15 Sep 13 Oct 10 Nov 08 Dec 05 Jan 02 Feb 02 Mar 30 Mar	61.7 61.4 60.4 58.3 56.0 55.5 57.6 58.4 58.8 52.8 56.6 57.7 53.4	4.3 4.1 4.0 3.5 3.4 3.4 3.8 3.9 3.6 3.8 4.0	65.9 65.6 64.4 61.8 59.4 59.0 61.3 62.7 56.4 60.4 61.6 57.2	201.1 198.1 198.0 208.0 209.6 211.0 212.4 211.8 210.0 204.9 203.2 197.9 189.5	12.8 12.9 12.8 13.1 13.6 13.9 14.4 14.9 15.1 15.1 14.9	213.8 211.0 210.8 221.1 223.2 224.9 226.8 226.6 225.2 220.0 218.3 212.9 204.2	27.2 29.0 31.1 35.1 39.1 47.4 53.7 58.8 63.4 65.0 68.5 72.7 75.9	3.4 3.5 4.0 3.8 4.7 5.3 5.5 5.8 6.1 6.1	30.6 32.6 35.0 38.9 43.1 52.1 59.0 64.3 69.1 70.7 74.5 78.8 82.0		
1997-98 04 May 01 Jun 29 Jun 03 Aug <b>31 Aug</b>	49.4 48.7 49.5 47.3 <b>45.7</b>	3.4 3.2 3.0 2.6 <b>2.9</b>	52.8 51.9 52.5 49.8 <b>48.7</b>	181.9 178.1 180.7 184.8 <b>183.4</b>	13.8 13.8 14.0 14.4 <b>15.5</b>	195.8 191.8 194.7 199.2 <b>198.9</b>	78.9 80.4 82.5 86.8 <b>89.6</b>	6.3 6.4 6.5 5.5 <b>7.4</b>	85.3 86.7 89.0 92.3 <b>97.0</b>		

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, have been merged with Modern Apprenticeships from April 1996 in England (although they will continue separately in Wales). Modern Apprenticeships aim to increase significantly the number of young people trained to technician, supervisory and equivalent-level skils, at NVO 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. Employment Training.

# Employment Training and Employment Action.

1996-97 starts and in training figures include Pre-Vocational Pilots (PVPs).

## **GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING** Number of starts on Training and Enterprise Programmes

Training For Work#*			Youth Traini (including c			Modern Apprentices	hips		
Period ending	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales
1990-91* 1991-92* 1992-93# 1993-94 1994-95 1995-96 1996-97+	280.2 253.2 291.2 290.7 269.8 212.4 216.3	24.4 24.0 27.2 19.1 19.3 12.1 12.5	304.6 277.2 318.4 309.8 289.1 224.4 228.8	225.9 227.4 236.4 238.7 251.8 250.7 235.3	18.2 17.9 15.3 17.6 16.7 17.4 21.5	244.1 245.3 251.7 256.3 268.5 268.1 256.8	25.8 70.1	2.6 5.3	28.4 75.4
1995-96 23 Apr 21 May 18 Jun 16 Jul 13 Aug 10 Sep 08 Oct 05 Nov 03 Dec 28 Jan 25 Feb 24 Mar	14.6 15.2 13.9 14.5 20.3 18.2	0.7 0.8 0.9 0.9 0.8 0.8 1.5 1.2 1.0 0.6 1.0	12.0 15.7 15.4 16.1 14.7 15.2 21.8 19.4 19.5 10.8 18.6 21.5 23.7	11.5 11.7 13.6 34.7 25.0 26.1 32.9 19.4 17.2 10.2 15.6 16.2 16.8	1.0 1.1 1.0 1.9 1.7 1.9 2.3 1.6 1.3 0.7 1.0 0.9	12.5 12.8 14.6 36.6 26.6 28.0 35.1 21.0 18.5 10.9 16.6 17.1	0.2 0.1 0.2 0.6 0.8 2.8 4.3 2.8 2.7 2.2 2.4 2.9	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.1 0.7 0.3 0.2 0.2 0.2	0.2 0.1 0.2 0.6 0.8 2.9 5.0 3.0 2.9 2.4 2.6 3.3
1996-97 28 Apr 26 May 23 Jun 21 Jul 18 Aug 15 Sep 13 Oct 10 Nov 08 Dec 05 Jan 02 Feb 02 Mar 30 Mar	18.4 17.2 16.2 17.1 15.4 16.2 19.8 18.3 17.6 7.1 17.9 18.7	0.9 1.0 0.9 0.9 0.9 1.0 1.5 1.1 1.1 0.4 1.1	19.3 18.1 17.1 18.0 16.3 17.2 21.3 19.4 18.7 7.5 19.0 19.9	15.0 11.9 16.7 33.7 22.5 28.7 24.5 17.8 15.6 7.1 15.2 13.1	3.3 1.1 1.2 1.7 1.7 2.2 2.1 1.8 0.7 1.2 1.2	18.4 13.1 17.9 35.4 24.3 30.9 26.7 19.6 17.1 7.8 16.4 14.3 14.9	2.9 2.5 2.8 4.9 5.1 9.8 8.1 6.4 3.0 5.5 6.3	0.3 0.2 0.4 0.4 1.0 0.8 0.6 0.4 0.2 0.3 0.3	3.2 2.7 3.0 5.3 5.5 10.7 9.0 7.3 6.7 3.3 5.8 6.6
1997-98 04 May 01 Jun 29 Jun 03 Aug <b>31 Aug</b>	18.1 14.0 15.9 17.8 11.3	1.0 0.6 0.8 0.8	19.1 14.6 16.7 18.6 11.8	12.9 10.2 18.0 27.4 13.9	1.3 1.1 1.6 2.2 <b>1.1</b>	14.2 11.3 19.6 29.7 <b>15.0</b>	5.7 3.8 4.9 8.1 5.4	0.2 0.2 0.2 0.3	5.9 4.0 5.1 8.4 <b>5.6</b>

Note: See Table 8.1 note.
# 1990-91 and 1991-92 Employment Training; 1992-93 Employment Training Action.
1996-97 in training includes Pre-Vocational Pilots (PVPs).
Pre-Vocational Training (PVT) is part of mainstream TSW from April 1997 onwards.

Source: TEC Management Information, the Welsh Office

## GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING Training for Work: destination of leavers

ENGLAND and WALES		Percentage of	All leavers f survey respondent	s who were:	Completers Percentage of survey respondents who were:			
Month of survey*	Month of leaving#	In a job	In a positive outcome**	Unemployed	Completers##	In a job	In a positive outcome**	Unemployed
Jul 90 to Sep 91	(1990-91)	33	36	53	49	37	40	48
Oct 91 to Sep 92	(1991-92)	31	36	55	55	35	41	51
Oct 92 to Sep 93	(1992-93)	35	41	52	60	38	44	48
Oct 93 to Sep 94	(1993-94)	36	43	48	61	40	47	45
Oct 94 to Sep 95	(1994-95)	38	42	48				
				47	66	40	45	46
Oct 95 to Sep 96	(1995-96)	39	44	47	70	41	46	45
1994 Dec	(Jun 1994)	36	43	47	66	37	45	46
1995 Jan	(Jul 94)	36	45	45	71	38	47	43
Feb	(Aug 94)	37	43	48	66	40	46	45
Mar	(Sep 94)	38	44	46	65	40	46	45
Apr	(Oct 94)	40	43	48	61	43	47	45
May	(Nov 94)	39	41	50	62	42	45	47
Jun	(Dec 94)	41	43	48	69	44	46	46
Jul	(Jan 95)	37	40	51	63	40	43	49
	(Feb 95)	37	40					
Aug				50	65	40	42	48
Sep	(Mar 95)	37	41	49	70	39	43	48
Oct	(Apr 95)	40	44	46	68	42	46	45
Nov	(May 95)	41	45	46	69	42	46	45
Dec	(Jun 95)	38	45	45	72	38	46	44
1996 Jan	(Jul 95)	37	44	47	72	39	46	45
Feb	(Aug 95)	39	45	46	69	42	47	45
Mar	(Sep 95)	39	45	46	68	41	47	45
Apr	(Oct 95)	41	45	48	67	44	47	45
May	(Nov 95)	40	44	48	67	43	46	47
Jun	(Dec 95)	41	44	47	73	43	46	
Jul	(Jan 96)							46
	(Feb 96)	38 40	42	49	67	41	45	47
Aug			44	48	70	42	45	47
Sep	(Mar 96)	39	44	46	72	40	45	45
Oct	(Apr 96)	43	48	43	68	44	49	42
Nov	(May 96)	42	47	44	71	43	48	44
Dec	(Jun 96)	40	47	44	72	41	49	43
1997 Jan	(Jul 96)	43	49	42	71	45	51	41
Feb	(Aug 96)	45	51	40	71	47	53	38
Mar	(Sep 96)	45	50	41	70	46	52	40
Apr	(Oct 96)	48	51	40	71	50	53	39
May	(Nov 96)	47	50	43	72	49	52	41
Jun	(Dec 96)	46	49	42	74	48		
Jul	(Jan 97)	46	49	42	70		51	41
		40	49	43	70	48	52	41
Current and previous		20	40			E		
lug 95 to Jul 96	Feb 95 to Jan 96	39	43	47	69	41	45	46
Aug 96 to Jul 97	Feb 96 to Jan 97	43	48	43	71	45	50	42

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

# Training for Work (TRW) superseded Employment Training (ET) and Employment Action in April 1993.

The figures in this table for leavers from April 1993 onwards include all those who joined Employment Action before 29 March 1993, and left after that date. This will have the effect of reducing the proportions going into a job or gaining qualifications for leavers from April 1993 onwards. Figures for 1990-1993 are for ET.

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

## 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? Note that many of those who did not complete their training nevertheless went into a job after leaving.

## GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING Training for Work: qualifications of leavers

ENGLAND and WALES		Percentage of	All leavers survey respondents	s who:	Completers Percentage of survey respondents who:				
Month of survey*	Month of leaving*	Tried for a qualification	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification	Tried for a qualification	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification		
Jul 90 to Sep 91	(1990-91)	47	29	29	55	44	44		
Oct 91 to Sep 92	(1991-92)	51	34	28	56	48	41		
Oct 92 to Sep 93	(1992-93)	55	39	33	60	53	47		
Oct 93 to Sep 94	(1993-94)	58	41	35	64	57	51		
Oct 94 to Sep 95	(1994-95)	61	45	39	64	58			
Oct 95 to Sep 96	(1995-96)	63	48	41	66	60	52 54		
1994 Dec	(Jun 94)	62	47	39	67	60	53		
1995 Jan	(Jul 94)	65	F0	45	70				
Feb	(Aug 94)	59	53 44	45	70	65	57		
Mar	(Sep 94)	61		38	63	57	51		
Apr	(Oct 94)		44	38	65	59	53		
May	(Nov 94)	58	40	34	61	55	49		
		59	42	36	62	57	51		
Jun	(Dec 94)	59	43	37	60	54	48		
Jul	(Jan 95)	63	45	40	66	60	55		
Aug	(Feb 95)	63	46	39	66	60	54		
Sep	(Mar 95)	64	49	42	66	61	54		
Oct	(Apr 95)	65	50	43	68	62	55		
Nov	(May 95)	66	50	42	68	61	54		
Dec	(Jun 95)	71	57	49	75	69	62		
1996 Jan	(Jul 95)	67	53	46	71	0.5			
Feb	(Aug 95)	64	48	42	71	65	59		
Mar	(Sep 95)	66	50		67	60	54		
Apr	(Oct 95)	60	43	44	71	64	58		
May	(Nov 95)			38	64	56	51		
Jun		56	40	34	58	52	46		
	(Dec 95)	59	44	39	61	55	49		
Jul	(Jan 96)	62	44	38	66	59	53		
Aug	(Feb 96)	59	43	38	63	55	50		
Sep	(Mar 96)	59	45	39	62	56	50		
Oct	(Apr 96)	59	43	37	61	54	49		
Nov	(May 96)	59	44	38	61	54	48		
Dec	(Jun 96)	61	46	40	64	58	52		
1997 Jan	(Jul 96)	61	45	39	64	57	-		
Feb	(Aug 96)	58	43	38	64	57	51		
Mar	(Sep 96)	59	43		60	54	49		
Apr	(Oct 96)	55		38	62	55	50		
May	(Nov 96)	56	41	36	57	52	46		
Jun	(Dec 96)	57	40	35	57	50	44		
Jul	(Jan 97)	60	43 44	37 <b>39</b>	59 <b>63</b>	52 <b>56</b>	47 51		
Current and previous					0.5	30	31		
Aug 95 to Jul 96	Feb 95 to Jan 96	64 -	48	42	67				
Aug 96 to Jul 97	Feb 96 to Jan 97	59	44	38	67 61	61 55	55 49		

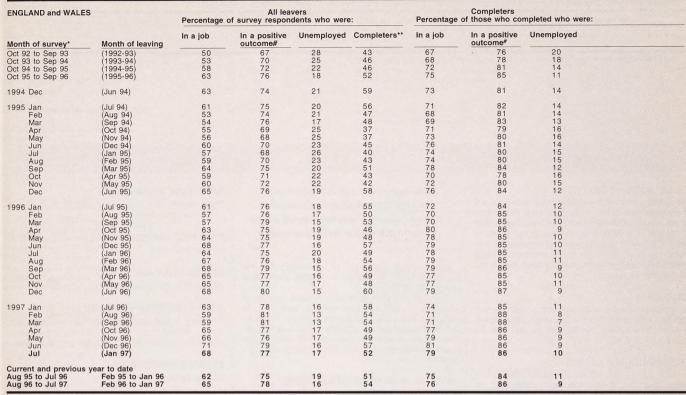
Leavers to December 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers from January 1991 surveyed six months after leaving.

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 29 March 1993, and left after that date.

This will have the effect of reducing the proportions going into a job or gaining qualifications for leavers from April 1993 onwards. Figures for 1990-1993 are for ET.

## GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING Youth Training: destination of leavers



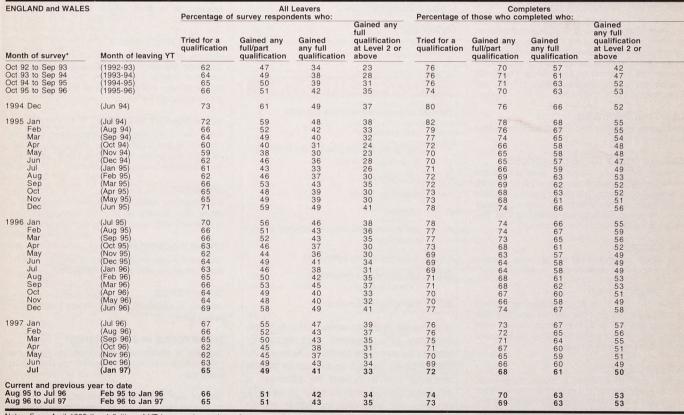
Note: From April 1995 the definition of YT leavers changed slightly - see technical note to Statistical Bulletin No. 4/97 for details

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.

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

## GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING Youth Training: qualifications of leavers

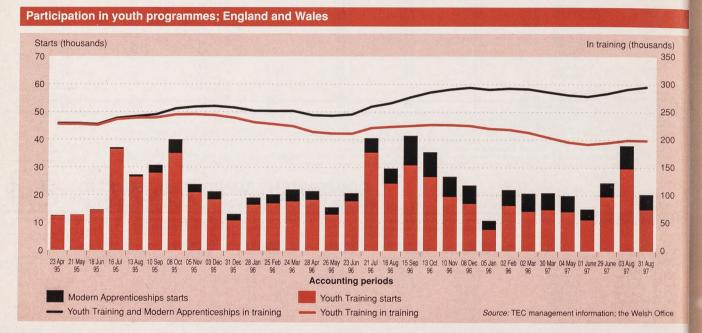


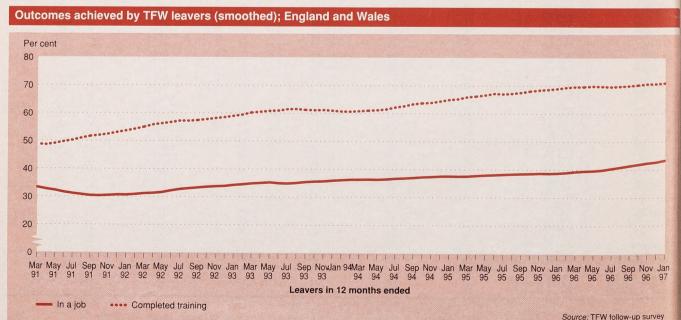


Note: From April 1995 the definition of YT leavers changed, no longer counting those making planned transfers from one training provider to another as leavers. Many of these transferring trainees will not have gained a job or qualification or completed their training. Therefore the change in definition will increase slightly the proportions with jobs and qualification and completing their training. The way that data on qualifications gained are collected was changed from August 1991 on. The effect appears to have been to decrease the proportion recorded as gaining full qualifications, but to increase by a similar amount the proportion gaining part qualifications. Data for 1990-91 and 1991-92 leavers are not strictly comparable with those for later years.

\* Leavers to September 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers in October and November 1990 surveyed in June 1991. Leavers from December 1990 surveyed six months after leaving. Information on levels of qualifications is not available for 1990-91 leavers.

# YT leavers gaining qualifications (smoothed); England and Wales Per cent 55 50 45 40 35 30 25 20 15 Jul Sep Nov Jan Mar May Jul Sep Nov Jan





Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service, 5 July 1997 - 8 August 1997 +

6.778

+ Not including placings through displayed vacancies.

## **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.

#### H.M. FORCES

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

## I.L.O. UNEMPLOYED

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

#### LABOUR DISPUTES

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

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

disputes occurred. People laid off and working days lost elsewhere, owing for example to resulting shortages of 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
- revised
- series revised from indicated entry onwards
- nes not elsewhere specified
- SIC UK Standard Industrial
- Classification
- EC European Community

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

#### PART-TIME WORKERS

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

#### PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES

SIC 1992 Sections C-E.

#### SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Adjusted for regular seasonal variations

#### SELF-EMPLOYED PEOPLE

Those who in their main employment work on their own account, whether or not they have any 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

## REGULARLY PUBLISHED statistics

	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number	Frequences	ency	Latest issue	Table number
			or page				or page
SUMMARY TABLES				OUTPUT PER HEAD			
Labour Force Survey: UK	М	Dec 97	0.1	Output per head: quarterly and annual indices Wages and salaries per unit of output	V(Q)	Dec 97	1.8
Workforce: UK Labour Force Survey: GB	M	Dec 97 Dec 97	0.2	Manufacturing index, time series	М	Dec 97	5.8
Workforce: GB	M	Dec 97	0.4	Quarterly and annual indices	М	Dec 97	5.8
BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS	М	Dec 97	0.5	LABOUR COSTS			
EMPLOYMENT AND WORKFORCE				Survey results 1992 Quadrennial Annual update	А	Sep 94 Feb 96	313 5.7
Workforce: UK and GB				Aillidai upuate	^	1 60 30	5.7
Quarterly series	M(Q)	Dec 97	1.1	RETAIL PRICES			
Labour force estimates, projections		Feb 97	51	General index (RPI)			
Employees in employment industry: GB	Q	Nov 97	1.4	Latest figures: detailed indices	М	Dec 97	6.2
All industries: by division, class or group : time series, by order group	М	Dec 97	1.4	: percentage changes	М	Dec 97	6.2
Manufacturing: by division, class or group	M	Dec 97	1.3	Recent movements and the index		D 07	0.4
Administrative, technical and clerical in				excluding seasonal foods  Main components: time series and weights	M	Dec 97 Dec 97	6.1
manufacturing	D	Dec 94	1.10	Changes on a year earlier: time series	M	Dec 97	6.5
Local authorities manpower	D	Jan 94	1.7	Food prices	М	Dec 97	6.3
Employees in employment by region and sector	B(Q)	Nov 97	1.5	International comparisons	М	Dec 97	6.8
Annual Employment Survey	A	Nov 97	461	All items excluding housing costs	M	Dec 97	6.9
International comparisons	Q	Nov 97 Sep 97	1.9 355				
Registered disabled in the public sector  Trade union membership	A	Jun 97	231	LABOUR FORCE SURVEY			
Tourism-related industries in Great Britain	Q	Nov 97	1.14	Economic activity: seasonally adjusted	М	Dec 97	7.1
	-			Economic activity: not seasonally adjusted	M	Dec 97	7.2
CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES				Economic activity by age: not seasonally adjusted Full-time and part-time workers	M	Dec 97 Dec 97	7.3 7.4
Claimant unemployment				Alternative measures of unemployment (seasonally adjusted)	M	Dec 97	7.4
Summary: UK	M	Dec 97	2.1	Alternative measures of unemployment (not seasonally adjusted		Dec 97	7.6
: GB	M	Dec 97 Dec 97	2.2	Job-related training received by employees	М	Dec 97	7.7
Age and duration: UK Broad category: UK	Q M	Dec 97	2.5 2.1	Average actual weekly hours of work by industry sector	М	Dec 97	7.8
Detailed category: GB	M	Dec 97	2.2	Additional Labour Force Survey tables	D	Dec 95	7.6-7.23
Region: summary	Q	Dec 97	2.6	Labour market and educational status of young people	D	Mar 96	7.24
Age: time series UK	Q	Dec 97	2.7				
: estimated rates	Q	Dec 97	2.15	LABOUR DISPUTES: STOPPAGES OF WORK			
Duration: time series UK	Q	Dec 97	2.8	Summary: latest figures : time series	M	Dec 97 Dec 97	4.1
Region and area				Latest year and annual series	A	Jun 97	217
Time series summary: by region	M	Dec 97	2.3	Industry		ourior	211
: assisted areas, travel-to work areas : counties, local areas	M	Dec 97 Dec 97	2.4	Monthly: broad sector time series	М	Dec 97	4.1
: parliamentary constituencies	M	Dec 97	2.10	Annual: detailed	Α	Jun 97	217
Age and duration: summary	Q	Dec 97	2.6	: prominent stoppages	Α	Jun 97	217
Flows	_		2.0	Main causes of stoppage			
UK, time series	M	Dec 97	2.19	Cumulative	M	Dec 97	4.1
Age time series	M	Dec 97	2.20	Latest year for main industries Size of stoppages	A	Jun 97 Jun 97	217 217
Mean duration	Q	Oct 97	2.21	Days lost per 1,000 employees in recent	^	Juli 91	211
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Students: by region	D	Mar 93	2.13				
Disabled jobseekers: GB	M	Dec 97	A.1	GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING			
nternational comparisons	M	Dec 97	2.18	Participants in the programmes	М	Dec 97	8.1
Ethnic origin	A	Aug 97	295	Number of starts on the programmes	М	Dec 97	8.2
Temporarily stopped				Training for work: destination of leavers	M	Dec 97	8.3
Latest figures: by UK region	D	Nov 93	2.14	Training for work: qualifications of leavers  Youth training: destination of leavers	M	Dec 97 Dec 97	8.4 8.5
/acancies				Youth training: qualifications of leavers	M	Dec 97	8.6
Unfilled, inflow, outflow and		D 07	0.4	Participants in the programmes	D	Jun 97	8.1
placings seasonally adjusted Unfilled seasonally adjusted by region	M	Dec 97 Dec 97	3.1	New starts on the programmes	D	Jun 97	8.2
Unfilled unadjusted by region	M	Dec 97	3.2	Destinations and qualifications			
200 Contract of Co	141	23031	0.0	TFW/ET leavers	D	Jun 97	8.3
REDUNDANCIES				YT leavers	D	Jun 97	8.4
n Great Britain	M	Dec 97	2.32	TFW/ET leavers completing agreed training YT leavers completing agreed training	D	Jun 97 Jun 97	8.5 8.6
by region	M	Dec 97	2.33	Characteristics of TFW/ET starts for England	U	Juli91	0.0
by age	M	Dec 97	2.34	and Wales	D	Apr 97	8.7
by industry	M	Dec 97	2.35	Characteristics of young people leaving YT for England			
by occupation	М	Dec 97	2.36	and Wales	D	Apr 97	8.8
EARNINGS AND HOURS				Characteristics of young people starting Modern Apprenticeships for England and Wales	D	Apr 97	8.9
Average earnings (index) Whole economy				Destinations and qualifications of TFW/ET by their			
Main industrial sectors	М	Dec 97	5.1	characteristics for England and Wales  Destinations and qualifications of YT leavers by their	D	Apr 97	8.10
Industries	M	Dec 97	5.3	characteristics for England and Wales	D	Apr 07	0 11
Underlying trends	Q	Nov 97	445	orial action of the England and Wales	U	Apr 97	8.11
evels of earnings and hours for main				DISABLED JOB SEEKERS			
industrial sectors and industries				Registrations and placements into employment	М	Dec 97	A.1
Manual employees	Q(A)	Nov 97	5.4	J. S. C.	·VI	200 31	٨.١
Non manual employees All employees	Q(A)	Nov 97	5.5	REGIONAL AID			
Quarterly estimates of levels	Q(A) Q	Nov 97 Nov 97	5.6 446	Selective Assistance by region	Q	Oct 97	A.2
nternational comparisons (index)	Q	1400 91	440	Selective Assistance by region and company	Q	Oct 97	A.3
Manufacturing	М	Dec 97	5.9	Development Grants by region	D	Aug 97	A.4
Overtime and short-time: manufacturing				Development Grants by region and company	D	Aug 97	A.5
Latest figures: industry	D	Dec 96	1.11				4
Regions: summary	D	Dec 96	1.13	*Frequency of publication, frequency of compliation shown in br	ackets	(if different	1).
Hours of work: manufacturing	D	Sep 95	1.12	A Annual. S Six monthly. Q Quarterly. M Monthly. B Bi-monthly. I			THE RESERVE TO SHARE THE PARTY OF THE PARTY

## **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

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

Unit wage costs, productivity, international comparisons of

earnings and labour costs

01928 792442

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

Annual Employment Survey

01928 792690

Employment and hours
Workforce in employment

01928 792563 01928 792563

Labour disputes (Tables 4.1-4.2)

01928 792825

Labour Force Survey (Tables 7.1-7.8)

0171 533 6176

Qualifications

0114 259 3787

0114 259 7538

Redundancy statistics (Tables 2.32-2.36) 0171 53

0171 533 6086

Retail Prices Index (Tables 6.1-6.9)

Ansafone service 0171 533 5866 Enquiries 0171 533 5874

Skill needs surveys and

research into skill shortages 0114 259 4308

Small firms (DTI)

Trade unions

0171 215 5999

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

Training and 'Modern Apprenticeships'

0114 259 3310

Workforce training

0114 259 3489

Travel-to-Work Areas (TTWAs),

composition and review of

0171 533 6113

Unemployment (Tables 2.1-2.24) (claimant count)

nt) 0171 533 6176

Vacancies (Tables 3.1-3.3)

notified to Jobcentres

0171 533 6176

Youth Cohort Study

0114 259 4218

(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 7222

Skills and Enterprise Network 0114 259 4075

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http://www.emap.com/ons/

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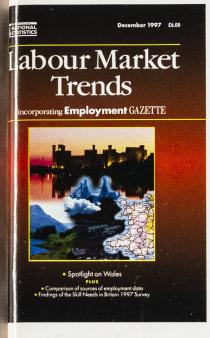
http://www.open.gov.uk/lmsd/lmsdhome.htm

For more information on ONS websites, see pS2.

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